

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ENTREPRENEURIAL TENDENCIES AND CULTURE: EVIDENCE FROM TURKEY¹⁸

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Abstract

This study includes an investigation on the relationship between entrepreneurial tendencies and cultures of nations. This paper also includes, the reevaluation of the cultural dimensions, which were identified by Hofstede (1980). Thus, the relationship between entrepreneurial tendencies and the concepts of individualism-collectivism, power distance, uncertainty avoidance, and masculinity and femininity are the mainly focused and examined. This study also includes an field research on a sample of 266 students to test the relationships mainly mentioned above. The findings showed that, self confidence, risk taking, leadership, innovativeness, and responsibility to stakeholders are the most mentioned entrepreneurial characteristics by the sample; as a group in Turkey which has a culture of high levels of collectivism, high power distance, high uncertainty avoidance, and relatively moderate femininity. Moreover, it was also achieved that, the preferences about the entrepreneur characteristics do not change according to the gender, education type, year at the university, income levels of participant's families, age, or city they lived before university education. On the other hand, preferences are found to be related with the existence of an entrepreneur in the family.

Key Words: Turkey, Entrepreneurship, Culture, Students.

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TÜRKİYE'DEKİ GİRİŞİMCİLİK EĞİLİMLERİ İLE KÜLTÜR ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ

Özet

Bu çalışmada, toplumlar düzeyinde, girişimcilik eğilimleri ile kültür arasındaki ilişki ele alınmıştır. Eser, Hofstede (1980) tarafından belirlenen kültürel boyutların tekrar değerlendirilmesini de içermektedir. Buna göre, özellikle, girişimcilikle, bireycilik-toplumculuk, güç mesafesi, belirsizlikten kaçınma ve erillik-dişlilik kavramları arasındaki ilişki üzerinde durulmuştur. Çalışma, 266 üniversite öğrencisinden oluşan bir örneklem üzerinde gerçekleştirilen bir alan araştırmasıyla kuramsal önermelerin Türkiye'de test edilmesini de içermektedir. Buna göre alan araştırması sonuçları, Türkiye gibi dayanışmanın, güç mesafesinin ve belirsizlikten kaçınmanın yüksek olduğu, yine, orta derecede bir dişil kültüre sahip bir ülkede, bir girişimciden beklenen başlıca özelliklerin kendine güven, risk alabilme, liderlik, yenilikçilik ve paydaşlara karşı sorumlu hareket etme olduğunu ortaya koymuştur. Buna ek olarak, bir girişimciden beklenen özelliklere ilişkin tercihlerin katılımcıların yaşı, cinsiyeti, gündüz ya da gece öğrencisi olmaları, kaçınıcı sınıfta okudukları, üniversite öncesi yaşadıkları şehir ya da ailelerinin gelir düzeyi gibi etkenlerle ilişkili olmadığı sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Diğer taraftan, söz konusu tercihler, aile bir girişimcinin olması ile ilişkilidir.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Türkiye, Girişimcilik, Kültür, Öğrenciler.

1. Introduction

Entrepreneurship is one of the popular topics of today's world, for its close relationship with economic development level or wealth. Accordingly, it is known that, the proportion of entrepreneurs to the population is significantly higher in advanced countries than developing, or undeveloped countries.

The level of entrepreneurship in a country can be associated with various factors: culture, education level or average year of education, public funds to support entrepreneurship, economic system, social status of entrepreneurs, curriculum at schools, tax system, capabilities of the universities, creativity, innovations or inventions, knowledge mobility, openness, liberalism, and gender equity.

The culture is supposed to be the most important factor that affects the level of entrepreneurship in a country. On the other hand, it should be suggested that, entrepreneurship also transforms culture. So, they are interrelated.

The role of culture on entrepreneurship has been widely discussed in the literature (e.g. Hofstede, 1980; Lee, 1999; Bogan & Darity Jr., 2008; Mooij and Hofstede, 2010; Eroğlu & Pıçak, 2011; Thurik & Dejardin 2011; Litrell, 2012; Spencer-Oatey, 2012; Doepke & Zilibotti, 2013). The most popular, so most cited author is Geert Hofstede. 'The dimensional model for national cultures' of Hofstede (1980) is widely discussed, and applied to many areas. Accordingly, the dimensions of his model as individualism-collectivism, power distance, uncertainty avoidance, and masculinity and femininity inspire many researchers to examine.

According to Hofstede (1980), Turkish culture has the characteristics of high levels of collectivism, high power distance, high uncertainty avoidance, and relatively moderate femininity. Therefore, it can be estimated that, entrepreneurial tendencies can be weak in this culture.

This study investigates the culture – entrepreneurship association with a sample of university students, in Turkey. In the first part of the study, the literature review is given. Then, the methodology is revealed. Finally, the results are discussed, and concluded.

2. Literature Review

In the history or in the literature of social sciences the function or position of culture was discussed by many scholars. For example, Karl Marx argued that the culture is an effect, rather than cause, of structure relations. Accordingly, culture, religion, and ideology were mentioned as reflections of materialist interests of the class that controls the means of production. On the contrary, Weber accepts that, the virtue of entrepreneurial success, which has an origin of the ‘spirit of capitalism’, was a major engine of industrial revolution.

According to neoclassical paradigm, economics should focus on optimal individual choice and efficient resource allocation (Doepke and Zilibotti; 2013). Again, this view takes preferences and technology as external elements of the process. Furthermore, this paradigm and other approach of the last decades interest in the culture as a base for economy related and entrepreneurial behaviors.

There are different views related with culture. According to a list, there are 164 different definitions of it (Spencer-Oatey, 2012). As a modern one, culture can be defined as “the complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society” (Spencer-Oatey, 2012). It is clear that, entrepreneurial attitudes and behaviors are directly originated from the culture. All of the elements mentioned above are directly or indirectly linked with the entrepreneurial practices of a society. For example, knowledge is the base for any job for success. Again, art is the origin of the skills and abilities in design for any activity. Morals and law determine the ethical and legal framework to act in. So, the development levels of countries can be associated with the level of entrepreneurship there. It is obvious that, the advanced countries are effects of the causes as successful entrepreneurial attempts and practices.

During recent years Geert Hofstede’s dimensional model for national cultures was applied to various areas of social sciences, especially to the business functions. Accordingly, it was associated with marketing and

advertising (Mooij and Hofstede, 2010), the concepts of self, personality and identity, brand strategy, communication, information processing, and interpersonal and mass communication. In the literature, the findings of Mooij and Hofstede (2010) support the idea which claims that the Hofstede model of national culture “is a useful instrument for understanding consumer behavior differences across cultures”. Doepke and Zilibotti (2013) examined the relation between culture, entrepreneurship and growth. The scholars pointed out that, the growth rate of an economy is strongly associated with the proportion of entrepreneurs to the total population. Moreover, they defended that, the occupational choice of entrepreneurship is linked with the characteristics of risk tolerance and patience. Again, Phelps and Zoega (X) discussed the link between entrepreneurship, culture, and openness. Accordingly, the researchers found that, good work ethics, initiative and a level of mutual trust between individuals might result in great happiness. They also achieved the result that, the English speaking world have “better” or different work ethics from the continental Europe. On the other hand, same academics also identified that, the Scandinavian countries are between continental Europe and English speaking countries. Again, trust can be seen in higher levels in Scandinavian countries. For Japans, annual leave, public holidays, job security, and a work environment without pressure are more important. Similarly, Bogan and Darity Jr. (2008) examined culture and entrepreneurship link, focusing on African American and self-employment in the United States. The scholars achieved that, the ratio to African American to European American entrepreneurship had remained constant over the past century.

2.1. Four cultural dimensions of Hofstede

The Hofstede (1980) research is one of the most popular studies about cultures across the world: individualism-collectivism, power distance, uncertainty avoidance, and masculinity and femininity. Hofstede (1980) defined the dimensions as follows: 1) Individualism is about the relationship between an individual and society; 2) The power

distance scale measures interpersonal power or inequality among individuals; 3) The uncertainty avoidance index indicates an individual's stance towards the unknown future; finally, 4) The masculinity dimension measures the division of roles between women and men in a society.

Litrell (2012) discussed the cultural value dimension theories, focusing on Hofstede. Thurik and Dejardin (2011) examined the impact of culture on entrepreneurship. They argued that, uncertainty avoidance is the dominant factor affecting the activities about entrepreneurship. The scholars stressed on that, the higher the uncertainty avoidance; the less the society is interested in entrepreneurial actions. Equally, Lee (1999) investigated the same relationship with a research based upon the dimensions of Hofstede (1980). These were individualism-collectivism, power distance, uncertainty avoidance, and masculinity-femininity. Accordingly, the scholar achieved that, the entrepreneurs are more individualistic, and more power distant than non-entrepreneurs. Again, entrepreneurs had a high superiority complex. Moreover, some researchers revealed the result that, entrepreneurs choose this profession to upgrade their social status, increase their wealth; so they take risks.

Eroğlu and Pıçak (2011) examined the entrepreneurship and national culture relationship in Turkey. They structured their study on the framework of Hofstede's cultural dimensions. Accordingly, the authors stressed the related situation of Turkey as: high levels of collectivism, high power distance, high uncertainty avoidance, and relatively moderate femininity. So, loyalty, professionalism, rationalism, and being work focused are important characteristics of employees for Turkish managers.

McGrath et al. (1992a, 1992b) conducted researches about the four cultural dimensions of Hofstede (1980): individualism, power distance, uncertainty avoidance, and masculinity.

The literature presents three main approaches on the relationship between culture and entrepreneurship.

2.3. Approaches About the Link Between Culture and Entrepreneurship

2.3.1. The aggregate psychological traits approach

This approach claims that, in a given country, the number of individuals with entrepreneurial values is correlated with the number of individuals who demonstrate entrepreneurial behavior (Davidson, 1995; Shane, 1993; Thurik and Dejardin, 2011). As the entrepreneurial tendencies are originated from culture, then, the countries with entrepreneurial cultures will achieve an advantage about this topic.

2.3.2. The social legitimatization or moral approval approach

According to this approach, in a given country, if the entrepreneur has a respected social status, the education system considers and supports entrepreneurship, and tax incentives encourage new establishments, then, the entrepreneurial activity will be high (Etzioni, 1987; Thurik and Dejardin, 2011). In other words, if the social norms and institutions are in the favor of entrepreneurship, then the business activities that include risk taking, creativity, innovation, opportunity seeking and profit focus will take part in large.

2.3.3. The dissatisfaction approach

This approach claims that, the contradiction between groups may direct the potential self-employed to into actual self-employment, in a country where the culture is non-entrepreneurial (Thurik and Dejardin, 2011; Baum et al., 1993). Therefore, in this view, the entrepreneurial potential is linked with the clashing characteristics of different parties of society. So, it can be asserted that, the wider the gap between the parties, the higher the entrepreneurial activity is.

According to the literature above, the following hypothesis were developed:

2.4. Hypothesis

H1: The preferences about the characteristics of entrepreneurs are not associated with the participants' gender.

H2: The preferences about the characteristics of an entrepreneur are statistically significantly related with the education groups of the participants.

H3: There is a statistically significant relationship between the preferences about the characteristics of an entrepreneur and the existence of an entrepreneur in the family of the participant.

H4: The Preferences about the characteristics of an entrepreneur and the year of education of the students are significantly associated.

H5: The income levels of the participants' families are statistically significantly related with the preferences of the entrepreneurship characteristics.

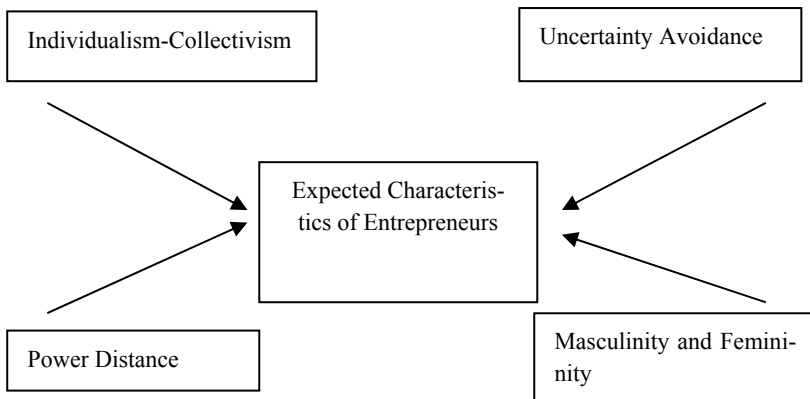


Figure 1. Research Model

3. Methodology

3.1. Research Goal

In this research, it was aimed to identify the relationship between culture and entrepreneurial tendencies. It was also aimed to identify the possible relationships among the age, gender, number of years, education type, income, having an entrepreneur in the family, city before education and the expected characteristics of an entrepreneur. The ultimate goal of this paper is mainly to set light on the formation

entrepreneurial behavior relating it with national or local cultures. Again, another goal is to increase the common sense for entrepreneurship throughout the sample group and in society.

3.2. Sample and Data Collection

To test the hypothesis developed between the couples of variables, a questionnaire as a method of data collection was conducted on a total of 266 undergraduate students studying at the Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences at the Giresun University, Turkey. Collected during April, 2015, the questionnaire included a total of 32 items. There were eight questions to test the demography. It was also asked to students to choose five characteristics among 24 traits, which they expect from an entrepreneur, in priority. In determining the sample group, the technique of convenience sampling was used. After conducting a pilot test on a group of 30 students, it was decided to continue with the rest of the questionnaires on the sample. A total of 277 participants were reached, however only 266 were found to be valid for the data analysis process. 106 (39.8%) participants were in their first year, 60 (22.6%) participants were studying their second year, 80 (30.1%) participants were in their third year, and 20 (7.5%) participants were studying their last year. Again, 143 (53.8%) of them are morning group students, 123 (46.2%) of them are evening class students. The participants were the students of Business Administration department, and they took part in the research on a voluntary basis. Seven possible relations were tested on the data obtained from those 266 questionnaires. Due to the fact that the data did not show a normal distribution, which is a primary condition of using the parametric tests, non-parametric tests including Chi-Square, Mann-Whitney U and Kruskal Wallis Tests were used in testing the hypothesis.

3.3. Analysis and Results

A total of 32 items included in the questionnaire are grouped under 2 variables: demographic variables, and 'entrepreneurial characteristics'. Demographic variables were including 8 items, while the

‘entrepreneurial tendencies’ consists of 24 ‘choices’. According to the reliability test, the main scale is found to be reliable (Cronbach’s Alpha>0.70). According to the ‘validity analysis’ result, the ‘content validity’ is acceptable.

According to the descriptive statistics of the demographic questions, out of 266 valid participants, 129 (48.5 %) are females, and 137 (51.5 %) of them are males. Again, the ages of the participants were as follows: 19 – 14 (5.3%); 20 - 37 (13.9%); 21 – 58 (21.8%); 22 – 67 (25.2%); 23 – 50 (18.8%); 24–28 (10.5%); 25–8 (3%); 26–2 (.8%); 27–1 (.4%); 55–1 (.4%).

Out of 266 valid participants, 71 participants (26.7%) have a monthly income level of 0 – 1000 TL (app. \$350); 87 participants (32.7%) of 1001 – 2000 TL (\$351 – 700); 66 of them (24.8%) have 2001 – 3000 TL (\$701 – 1000); 20 of them (7.5%) have 3001 – 4000 TL (\$1001 – 1350); and 22 of the participants (8.3%) have 4001 – 5000 TL (\$1351 – 1700) of family income amount.

According to descriptive statics results, 80 (30.1%) of the respondents have at least one entrepreneur in their families. On the other hand, the participants are coming from 48 different cities of Turkey. The data taken from respondents from other countries were put out of analysis. Accordingly, the highest number of students are from Giresun (63; 23.7%), then Trabzon (35; 13.2%), Istanbul (32; 12%) and Ordu (13; 4.9%). It is obvious that, the sample represents Turkey, because there are participants from 48 different provinces of Turkey. So, these individuals are living Turkish culture.

3.1. Results

Table 1. Descriptive Results for Basic Entrepreneurial Characteristics

	Entrepreneurial Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Self Confidence	205	77.1
2.	Risk Taking	147	55.3
3.	Leadership	106	39.8
4.	Innovativeness	80	30.1
5.	Responsibility to Stakeholders	76	28.6

6.	Creativity	70	26.3
7.	Honesty	67	25.2
8.	Communicative Skills	65	24.4
9.	Managerial Skills	61	22.9
10.	Determination	58	21.8
11.	Opportunity Seeking	57	21.4
12.	Ambitious	50	18.8
13.	Knowledge	44	16.5
14.	Competitiveness	41	15.4
15.	Marketing and Sales Ability	39	14.7
16.	Sociability	30	11.3
17.	Locus of Control – Self Control	30	11.3
18.	Success Need	26	9.8
19.	Change focused	23	8.6
20.	Consistency and being Principled	19	7.1
21.	Independent Decision Making	15	5.6
22.	Emotional Intelligence	14	5.3
23.	Proactive	3	1.1
24.	Flexibility for Ambiguity	3	1.1

As it can be seen from the Table 1., 205 (77.1%) students give priority to ‘self confidence’ as one of the five important characteristics of an entrepreneur. Then, it is the ‘risk taking’ that attracts the attention of participants (147; 55.3%). The ‘leadership’ is accepted as one of the five important elements of entrepreneurship process by 106 students (39.8%). Again, innovativeness is seen as another important characteristic of entrepreneurs by 80 students (30.1%). The fifth variable that was considered by the sample with a high percentage is the ‘responsibility to stakeholders’. This dimension was mentioned by 76 students (28.6%). As a striking result, ‘creativity’ is the sixth characteristic, which was chosen as an required characteristic of entrepreneurs by 70 students (36.3%). These results show that, the general dimensions for entrepreneurship is accepted by the sample. In

other words, the world popular elements of the topic are also very popular among the students of Giresun University.

In addition to the variables that were mentioned above, ‘honesty’ is accepted as one of the five important elements of an entrepreneurial behavior by 67 (25.2%) students. This variable was followed by ‘communicative skills’ (65; 24.4%), ‘managerial skills’ (61; 21.9%), and determination (58; 21.8%). Furthermore, ‘opportunity seeking’ is accepted by 57 students (21.4%) as the one of the five important characteristics of an entrepreneur. Then, there is ‘being ambitious’ which was considered by 50 (18.8%) students. Moreover, ‘knowledge’ (44; 16.5%), and ‘competitiveness’ was chosen as prior entrepreneurial elements (41; 15.4%).

39 of 266 participants (14.7%) preferred ‘marketing and sales ability’, while 30 of them (11.3%) pointed out ‘sociability’ and ‘self-control’, both. Also, ‘success need’ was mentioned by 26 students (9.8%), and being ‘change focused’ was accepted by 23 respondents (8.6%) among the five important dimensions. Moreover, ‘consistency and being principled’ (19; 7.1%), and ‘independent decision making’ (15; 5.6%) follow the concepts above. In addition, 14 participants (5.3%) signed ‘emotional intelligence’ among five; and finally, just 3 participants (1.1%) signed ‘proactive’ and ‘flexibility for ambiguity’ in five variables.

Table 2. U-Test Results between the Preferences about Expected Entrepreneur Characteristics and the Gender

Gender	N	Mean Rank	Sum of Ranks	Mann Whitney U	Sig.
Female	129	133.55	17228	8830	.972
Male	137	133.45	18283		

Table 2 shows the Mann-Whitney U Test results pertaining to the relationship between the participants’ preferences about entrepreneur characteristics and the gender. According to these results, there is not a statistically significant relationship showing the preferences about the

entrepreneur characteristics according to the gender within our sample group ($U=8830.00$ and $\text{sig.}>0.05$).

H_1 is supported.

Table 3. U-Test Results between the Preferences about Expected Entrepreneur Characteristics and the Education Type (Morning or Evening Group)

Education Group	N	Mean Rank	Sum of Ranks	Mann Whitney U	Sig.
Morning	143	134.34	19210.50	8674.50	.517
Evening	123	132.52	16300.50		

Table 3 shows the Mann-Whitney U Test results pertaining to the relationship between the participants' preferences about entrepreneur characteristics and their type of education, in terms of whether they are studying in the morning or evening group. According to these results, there is not a statistically significant relationship showing the preferences about the entrepreneur characteristics according to the education type within our sample group ($U=8674.50$ and $\text{sig.}>0.05$). Accordingly, H_2 is not supported.

Table 4. U-Test Results between the Preferences about Expected Entrepreneur Characteristics and the Existence of an Entrepreneur in the Participant's Family

Entrepreneur in Family	N	Mean Rank	Sum of Ranks	Mann Whitney U	Sig.
Exists	80	139.09	11127.00	6993.000	.009
Does not Exist	186	131.10	24384.50		

Table 4 demonstrates the Mann-Whitney U Test results pertaining to the relationship between the participants' preferences about entrepreneur characteristics and existence of an entrepreneur in the participant's family. According to these results, there is a statistically significant relationship between the preferences about the entrepreneur characteristics and the existence of an entrepreneur in the participant's family ($U=6993.000$ and $\text{sig.}<0.05$). Accordingly, H_3 is supported.

Table 5. Kruskal-Wallis Test Results between the Preferences about Entrepreneur Characteristics and the year of Study at the University

Year of Study	N	Mean Rank	DF	X ²	Sig.
1	106	134.96	3	.728	.867
2	60	132.50			
3	80	132.56			
4	20	132.50			

According to the Table 5, there is not a statistically significant relationship between the participants' preferences about the characteristics of an entrepreneur and their years at the university ($\chi^2[df=3, n=266] = .728$ and $sig.>0.05$). Then, H4 is not supported.

Table 6. Kruskal-Wallis Test Results between the Preferences about Entrepreneur Characteristics and the Income Levels of Participants' Families

Income Levels	Le-	N	Mean Rank	DF	X ²	Sig.
-1000		70	135.20	4	4.936	.294
1001 – 2000		87	128.52			
2001 – 3000		65	135.56			
3001 – 4000		20	131.50			
4001+		22	131.50			

According to the Table 6, there is not a statistically significant relationship between the participants' preferences about the characteristics of an entrepreneur and the income levels of the participants' families ($\chi^2[df=4, n=266] = 4.936$ and $sig.>0.05$). So, H5 is not supported.

Table 7. Correlation between the Ages of the Participants and their Preferences

	Age	Preferences
Age	1	
Preferences	-.017	1
	.779	

Table 8. Correlation between the City before University Education of the Participants and their Preferences

	City	Preferences
City of residence	1	
Preferences	.085	1
	.169	

Table 7 and Table 8 show that, there is no statistically significant relationship between the ages, or city before university education and the preferences of participants.

4. Discussion

The results indicated that, ‘self confidence’, ‘risk taking’, ‘leadership’, ‘innovativeness’, and ‘responsibility to stakeholders’ are the top five characteristics of entrepreneurs, that were chosen by the survey participants. Also, ‘creativity’ and ‘honesty’ follow these dimensions. The literature about culture is mainly constructed on Hoffstede’s classification on national cultures. Hoffstede (1980) mentioned five basic dimension for world cultures: power distance, individualism-collectivism, masculinity-femininity, uncertainty avoidance, long term – short term orientation.

Power distance can be related with the inequalities among people. This is an important subject of debate in Turkey. It is being said that, Turkey is not at the expected level in entrepreneurship, because: parents teach children obedience; children treat their parents and their teachers with respect. Again, teachers are expected to take all initiatives in class. Moreover, the hierarchy in organizations reflects the existential inequality between higher- ups and lower downs. So, centralization is popular. Again, there is a wide salary range between the top and bottom of the organization. Also, in many organizations, subordinates expect to be told what to do. But, of course, this situation cannot be generalized. Furthermore, the ideal boss is a benevolent autocrat or good father. Finally, privileges and status symbols for managers are both expected

and popular. Turkey's score for 'power distance' is 66, while the average score of the world is 55.

Here, the 'leadership' can be related with the situation of power distance. Turks want their entrepreneur to be a good leader. Accordingly, this leader can guide his followers through his desires. The result supports Hofstede (1980)'s claims that, in Turkey, the power distance is very high. On the other hand, 'self confidence' can also be associated with power distance. However, there is a contradiction here. In many countries, where power distance is high, this confidence can be sourced from an authority.

The second dimension of Hofstede (1980)'s classification is the 'individualism versus collectivism'. The average world score is 43, while Turkey's score is 37. Turkey is a less individualistic country than world average. Accordingly, in collectivist cultures, 'people are born into extended families or other ingroups which continue to protect them in exchange for loyalty'. However, Turkey's position is a little bit different from this situation. Moreover, identity is based in the social network to which one belongs'. Again, children learn to think in terms of 'we'. Furthermore, 'harmony should always be maintained and direct confrontations avoided'. There is 'high context communication'. In addition, 'trespassing leads to shame and loss of face for self and group'. And, the purpose of education is learning how to do. Diplomas provide entry to higher status groups. Again, 'relationships employer-employee is perceived in moral terms, like a family link'. Also, 'hiring and promotion decisions take employees' ingroup into account. So, management is the management of groups. Finally, relationships prevail over tasks.

The results of this research can be associated with the Hofstede (1980)'s classification with the finding of 'responsibility to stakeholders'. As Turkish culture is a collectivist culture, it is hard to be an entrepreneur in Turkey which needs an individualistic approach.

5. Conclusion

This study has shown that in a country like Turkey, which has a culture of high levels of collectivism, high power distance, high uncertainty avoidance, and relatively moderate femininity, the expectations from an entrepreneur in terms of characteristics are nearly the same with other countries which has a culture of high levels of collectivism, low power distance, low high certainty avoidance, or high femininity. Also, this paper demonstrated that, the preferences about the characteristics of entrepreneurs do not change according to the gender, education type, and year at the university, income levels, age or home city before university education. On the other hand, it was achieved that, it was achieved that, there is a statistically significant relationship between the preferences about the entrepreneur characteristics and the existence of an entrepreneur in the participant's family.

It can be claimed that, as a cultural integration is a reality of today's world, societies affect each other and others' values or characteristics, and absorb them. So, future research about the culture and entrepreneurship relationship regarding the dimensions of Hofstede, should first search and examine whether the mentioned dimensions remain in cultures. That is to say, as everything change, cultures also change slowly or fast. Thus, it is clear that, the findings of about 36 years past should also be differentiated. Therefore, the same analysis about cultures should be done again for the currents situations or conditions.

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