Chapter VII

Netrepreneur Simulation: The Development of Realism in Virtual E-Entrepreneurship Learning

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Abstract

Entrepreneurship, or the move towards self-reliance, is increasingly seen as an important driver of economic growth and development in the UK. Enterprise education is seen as an expedient means of increasing both the number and quality of entrepreneurs. However, the nature, content, and relevance of entrepreneurship education have been subject to increasing scrutiny. There has been a growing interest in the process by which practitioners learn and the creation of entrepreneurial learning environments that emulate practitioner learning. The need to incorporate realism in educational requirements through a sense of presence experienced by learners has seen an increase in the use of virtual learning contexts. This chapter reviews the pedagogic requirements of entrepreneurial education within one specific context.
of e-commerce. Netrepreneur simulates the initial start-up phases of e-business creation and, through the modelling and electronic simulation of the e-commerce environment, it aims to create a holistic understanding of the entrepreneurial process as well as encouraging participants to learn by doing. This chapter documents the underpinning objectives of design conceptualisation and the integration of the real and virtual worlds within system development. The later section of the chapter reports on the user survey responses to Netrepreneur, which demonstrates a strong sense of presence experienced by participants. The sense of presence experienced by learners in a virtual environment can be considered to be a key feature in ensuring the efficacy of learning and the following transfer of knowledge and skills from the learning context to the “real world.”

Introduction

Entrepreneurship or the move towards self-reliance is increasingly seen as an important driver of economic growth and development. In common with other industrially developed nations, policy makers in the UK have developed an awareness of “entrepreneurship” and “enterprise education” as pragmatic and expedient solutions for a growing range of contemporary socioeconomic and political challenges. Numerous government publications (e.g., Small Business Service, 2005) on competitiveness have confirmed the importance of innovative entrepreneurship and the development of micro and small businesses as a necessary component of driving forward a knowledge-based economy and an enterprising society.

Small businesses in the UK make a major contribution to the health of the economy and to the diversity of opportunity in society. The UK has almost 3.8 million small businesses, accounting for 99% of the total number of UK firms and generating 52% of total turnover. They employ 12.6 million people, representing 56% of the private sector (Small Business Service, 2005). It is now widely acknowledged that the success of the small business helps to enhance competition by challenging incumbent businesses and provides an important source of innovation and new techniques. Despite a generally supportive environment and positive attitudes towards enterprise, the UK continues to lag behind the U.S. and many countries in Europe in terms of entrepreneurial activity (Minniti, Bygrave, & Autio, 2005).

The government’s main objective in building an enterprise culture is to provide people with sufficient understanding to enable them to make informed choices regarding employment and enterprise. However, there is increasing recognition that career choices for graduates and others with higher skills and knowledge have not traditionally included business creation (Careers Service Unit, 1999). Without the motivation of highly skilled people and their movement into business, it is