

Analysis of Barriers and Solutions to the Development of Rural Women Entrepreneurship in Gurabpass Village, Foman

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Received: 20/1/2015

Accepted: 26/5/2015

Extended Abstract

Introduction

Entrepreneurship is the main axis of development of each country. Entrepreneurship as an effective strategy to solve the problems of unemployment, economic development, poverty alleviation and social justice, especially in rural communities, is needed for development of any society. Since women are a large proportion of the rural population, their entrepreneurship seems important for the areas. The aim of this study was to assess the capabilities, constraints, and ultimately provide solutions for women entrepreneurship development in rural area of Gurabpass. Evaluation of the entrepreneurial process is important for the following reasons: The first reason is that entrepreneurship can activate innovation and technological changes. Thus, it can create economic growth.

Second reason, "on the basis of whatever economists have expressed" is that entrepreneurial activity is a process which are in balance by supply and demand. The third reason is that entrepreneurship is an important process which makes a movement from new knowledge to goods and services. Fourth, it is an important profession that we need to know its roles in development of human and intellectual capital. This research is applicable and the survey was conducted.

The root of entrepreneurship term is belonging to French literature. Joseph Schumpeter (1911) believed that entrepreneurship is the engine of economic development. Reagan (2002) is believed that, rural entrepreneurship, providing employment, increasing income and wealth, and improvement in the quality of life can help the local people participate in economic activities.

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Entrepreneurship barriers are divided into three categories by Mohammadi M. (2011): cultural, social and economic. He believed that cultural barriers are the worst barrier for women employment.

The results of investigating parameters affecting empowerment in rural areas in development of entrepreneurship in Zand and Samen in Malayer indicated that personality factors affect the increase in rural capability for building and development of business (Sayyed Hassan Motiee Langroodi et al. (2012). Alidoust S. (2012) in her article entitled “priority of barriers in development of rural women entrepreneurship in city of Garmsar” announced that economic and educational barriers are the most important in the way of the development of rural women entrepreneurship, respectively.

Methodology

This study is an applied research and the method has been used is qualitative and quantitative. For data collection, library’s and field studies have been used. In field studies, data in two parts of personal information and barriers of development of rural women entrepreneurship have been collected and completed in the form of questionnaires. For additional information, in addition of questionnaires, we have also used interviews, observation, photograph and etc. After data collection, SPSS software for coding has been used and after data entry, we performed the processing. To define and analyze data, we applied a factor analysis (principal component rotation method, Varimax method of Kaiser Criterion).

Results and Discussion

In this study, data were collected in order to investigate the barriers and capabilities of development of rural women entrepreneurship. By use of rotating method, main components of Varimax and Kaiser Criteria were factor analysis. Field data showed that women living in studied range have necessary capabilities for development of entrepreneurship and creation of business. Three factors including “motivation and perseverance, personality and rural capabilities for women entrepreneurship development” were identified in the study area, respectively. Five hinder entrepreneurship development were identified in order of priority as cultural barriers - learning, lack of facilities, lack of financial resources, and both public and personal obstacles. However, field data showed that these people have not benefited from effective training.

Conclusion

The results indicated that the women living in this rural area have motivation, perseverance and individual ability to be an entrepreneur. There is also a natural and historical context such as cave Fusheh, castles Rod- khan, lush landscapes and untouched forests in the district of Gurabpass for development of entrepreneurship.

Keywords: Barriers, Capability, Entrepreneurship development, Gurabpass, Rural women, Solution.

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