

Entrepreneur woman, Entrepreneur University and Entrepreneurship in Iran

Masoud Hamzehpour

¹Department of Management , Baghmalek branch, Islamic Azad University, Baghmalek, Iran

Abstract: The study of women conditions specially in the third world countries increases the importance of this issue. Women are great force who do different kinds of jobs formally or informally. If their potential talents are considered properly, they can be a good investment source in developing countries. University as a social institute is responsible for national development and this responsibility is in the form of dynamic role playing and entrepreneurship. These are propelling motors toward sustainable development. In this situation, education of women and training entrepreneur women increases their role in political and social affair. This article states the importance and necessity of entrepreneurial activities, definition of entrepreneurship and the entrepreneur woman. Mean while, it explains the role of entrepreneur university with respect to entrepreneur woman. This article concludes at last entrepreneur university causes better presentation of job counselling in the society and also it's one of the effective factors in the success, running and developing the entrepreneurial activities of women. This article presents suggestions such as making aware the educated women, getting positive impressions from life events, getting impressions from other members of family running conferences about entrepreneur women and reforms some organizations activities, to establish facilities and providing money for entrepreneur women.

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Field of Research: Entrepreneur woman, Entrepreneur University, education of women, Entrepreneurship in Iran,

1. Introduction

Women are the first people at home to begin their daily work before others in the morning and the last to finish their work. Employment of women with men in farms and homes is considered as a usual matter (Abot, , 2005). Because women are half of population, their role in national and international programs in encountering different periods of life and developing investment in some developing countries has more importance that unfortunately is ignored.

Generally, study of the condition of women especially in the third world countries increases the importance of this issue. Women are great forces who do different kinds of jobs formally or informally. If their potential talents are considered properly, they can be a good investment source in the third world countries. In some years ago, problem of developing countries was the issue of industrial gap, but today arguments are more about digital gap that in two last decades the distance of developing countries in information communicative technology ICT become deeper than industrial gap. Women by continuing education and getting important position in some organizations and by getting entrepreneurship have filled this deep gap. In recent years, fast growth of information technology and development of connection networks have opened a new view for universities, scientific centres and researchers. Advent of modern techniques and way of processes and transferring information and also formation of great connection organization causes developing efficiency speed in setting connections, decrease the expenses of

information, making connection and consequently entrepreneurship. In this article by presenting definition of university and entrepreneurship, we try to state the role of women in employment and entrepreneurship.

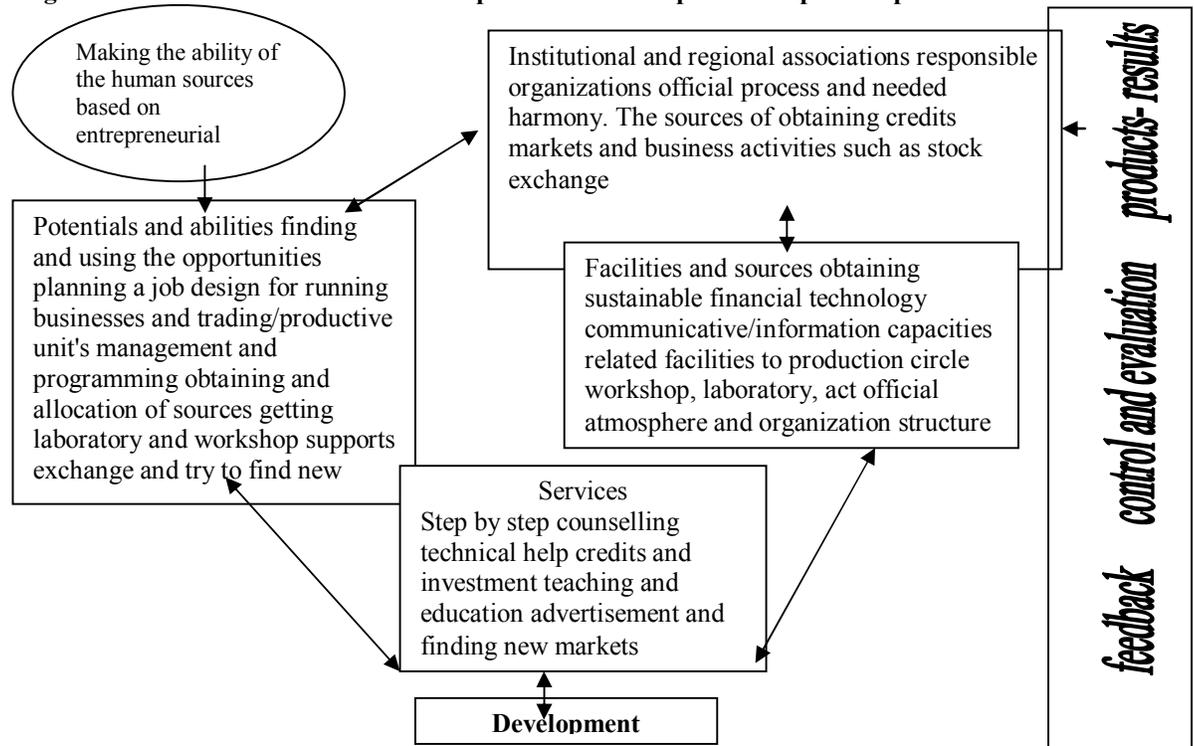
2. Entrepreneurship.

Nowadays all the countries are looking for growth of human source and promotion of quality of human force in order to achieve national goals, economic growth and production of wealth, cultural dynamic, civil growth, social coherence and generally pass the way of sustainable development based on the growth of technology, innovation, entrepreneurship, management of knowledge and wisdom oriented in different levels and domains. Entrepreneur University and regular participation is one of the new policies of universities that is necessary for growth of it. (Sharifzadeh, 1385). University like a social institute that is responsible for national development and this responsibility is in the form of dynamic role-playing based on expectable functions. Dynamic universities in 21 century are those universities that are entrepreneur and also able to develop professional and management values and compose these values. Other characteristics of such universities are regular program with designed goals, making a balance between research, education and social services, making variety to meet financial sources for constant and unchangeable budget. In spite of these changes we illustrate production stream and generation of university.

In Entrepreneur University, the abilities, services and sources facilities are connected with

development according below figure.

Figure 6: The units and structure of the processes of entrepreneurship development



2.1 The necessity and importance of entrepreneurial activities of women

Economic activities of women and their tendency to entrepreneurial activities are of 2 kinds. On the basis of necessity and opportunity. It is on the basis of opportunity in developed countries and on the basis of necessity in developing countries. However both groups of entrepreneurs come in ground of entrepreneurship for different reason such as unemployment and decrease of wages (Sheikhi, 2008, 2006). 60 percent of entrepreneurs are in northern Europe and 70 percent in southern Europe (Safiri, 2007). According to the statistics of Iran centre of statistic, the rate of unemployment of women increased from 14 percent in 1375 to 17/8 percent in 1383. Although change for women is more positive and considerable than men, the rate of unemployment was 10/1 percent in men and 21/4 percent for women in 1382 and decreased in 1383, 9 percent for men and 17/8 for women. The rate of unemployment for women was twice as much as men in 1383 (annual magazine of statistic, 1383). It's clear absorption of this national wealth in governmental organizations isn't possible because of abundance of human force. So in order to raise share of women in national economic and confronting the crisis of unemployment of women, we should provide a good growth

condition of entrepreneurship women in Iran. In this manner women can provide many jobs and job opportunities for themselves and remove the problem of unemployment.

3. Discussion

Professor Dinalavi and Robert Filion (1995) defined a woman who do a job with innovation alone or with participation or by help of her in heritage and by accepting social, official and financial responsibilities and financial risk, present new production to overcome her travels in business. The condition of women entrepreneurship in the world according to the newest statistics of Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM).

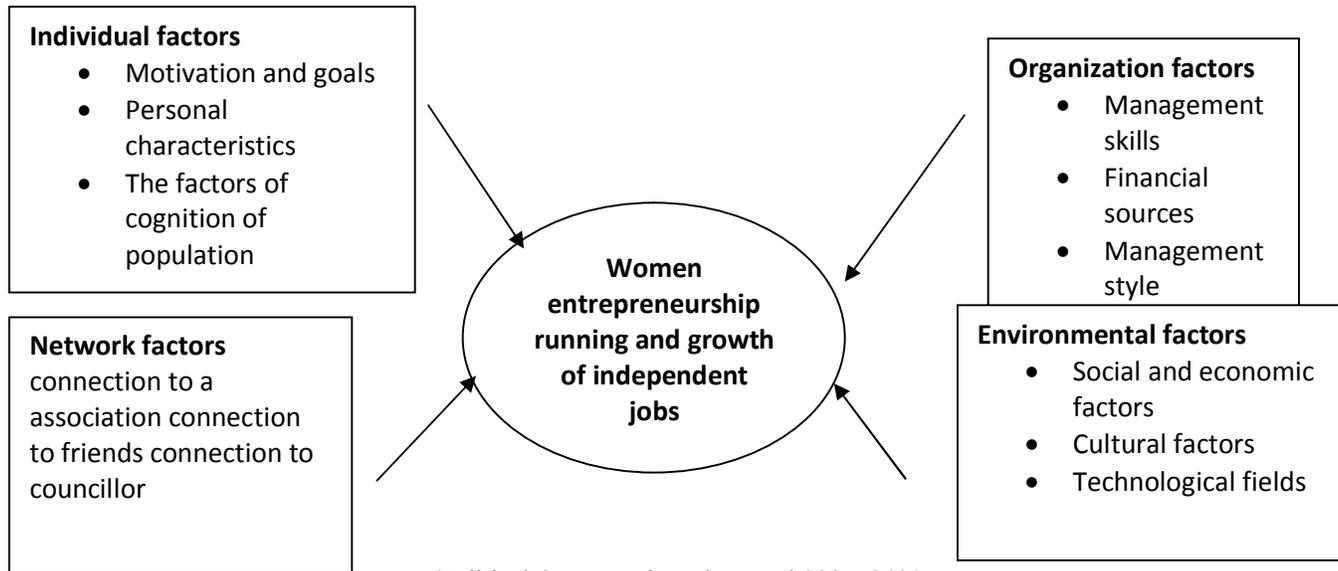
Now the half of 2/4 milliard of labouring force are women. According to GEM reports, there seven out of 100 entrepreneur women. Entrepreneur woman create 9/1 from 1997 to 2002 and caused employment for 27/7 millions people. Nowadays women have 40 percent of all jobs in private system and 80 percent of active workers are women that makes 3/6 trillion dollars from soling the products. In England entrepreneurship women increased from 3/3 in 2002 to 3/9 in 2004. one out of 4 women makes a new job. In proportion of women who had business was 2/7. in 1991 it increased to 33 percent and in 1995

it increased to 39 percent that is a remarkable growth. Now a day's one out of five is entrepreneur. The rate of entrepreneur growth in women is more than men. Our clear document' show women have remarkable role in Canada an economic. Between 1991 to 1999 the acceleration of growth of jobs that were created by women was twice of acceleration of growth of conidian companies. This kind of activities have raised in all states of Canada. The number of institution of women is more than $\frac{1}{3}$ all the jobs and

businesses, establishes finding new jobs for 1/7 millions Canadian. The speed of establishing new jobs in institution of women is 13 percent that is four times more than the speed of establishing new jobs in all institutions. The growth of self employment in 20 years age was 74 percent for men and 256 percent for women.

In below figure we see the model of development of women entrepreneurship in some aspects. Such as individual factors network factors, organizational factors and environmental factors.

The model of entrepreneurship development of women in iran



One of the dominant theories in Iran about the women role in development is that women take part in the growth and promotion of society. But this participation is hidden and has little obvious representation. In writing of this group, it's emphasized however women involved in social activities less directly but their real share and social production if not more than men, is not less an actually equal. In other worlds the role of women is a medium in providing good job situation for men as wife and brings up qualified knowledge able men as a mother. Lack of social equality between men and women especially in employment is one of the most important factors in developing society. Sexual discrimination has effected employment and all employment related fields and the relation of jobs with expertise. Limiting the potential abilities of women and different social activities will affect development negatively. In other words, although, the sexual division of social role in Iran has limited the domain of employment activities of women and has stopped their potential abilities and this

subjective and passive attitude of women is one the main barriers to developing women role in development. Of course, it will be discussed in discussion of women's management, practically this attitude is changing in Iran present women and this has led to necessity of changing men's attitude (Ahmadpour, 2009)

4. Conclusion

By considering the researches have been done from programming and budget organization and labour office and social well fare and extracted statistics of graduated students between 1369 to 1385, we can conclude that the most important factors of the increase of unemployment and raising the rate of unemployment:

Employment of women and girls in cities is little because of the population of workers in productive units that these units are belonged to heavy industries and are regarded as hard jobs, the lack of existence of productive industries, capacity, limitation and restriction of employment in employ

mental organization and the lack of employment of local worker. The absence of enough job opportunities for the people who search to find job in comparison with the abundance of graduated population caused many people can't get a job.

University can do its duty in entrepreneurship in many fields such as:

- Presenting job, cultural and social counselling by the association of graduated students.
- Promotion of many governmental managers in management and assistance position who were the students and graduated of those universities in city level or out of it.
- Using colleague students in different parts of universities that causes acceleration of official affairs and is a good income source for students to remove financial pressures.

The effective factors in success of process of running and development of entrepreneurial activities of women are studied in 4 groups of individual, networking, organizational and environmental. We found after many studies the networking and individual factors such as motivations, goals, personalities characteristics and population factors are effective factors in entrepreneurship of women.

Also environmental factors like social, economic, cultural, political and technologic factors are effective. Forth extension of entrepreneurship culture and making a suitable educational environment for economic and entrepreneurial activities of Iranian women and appearance of innovation and inventions, we suppose these suggestions:

- Giving information to young women specially students about entrepreneurship as a useful way in life and away to fight with unemployment.
- Getting positive impressions of bad events of life to access independence and decrease of mental tensions from doing economic activities.
- Getting impressions from successful members of family as a model and using their knowledge.
- Corresponding the educational coerces with professional needs of women for increasing their abilities and potentials to do economic activities and development.
- Running conferences to make ready women to do independent jobs, exchanging knowledge and information, recognizing and introducing useful activities for women.

- Selecting the type of activities bussed on needs and sexual abilities of women and values.
- Reform negative behaviours in some organizations and governmental economic and social institutions in facing with entrepreneurs women.
- Running a festival of entrepreneur women in national level and giving present to selected entrepreneurs to admire entrepreneurship of women.
- Making facilities to providing sources for entrepreneur women from eliminating deposit and analogical guarantees, encouraging banks to give long term loans with low interest to women, facilitating the way of receiving self employment loan and little guarantee loan from government and credits organizations.
- Reforming the commercial and working rules, taxation rules by considering taxation exempts, making facilities in export and custom affair and firing undesirable and weak workers, facilitating giving business certification to women. (political& economic Etefaat , vol 240)

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