

Examine some Legal-Governmental barriers affecting rural women's entrepreneurship (A Case Study, Ilam, Iran)

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ABSTRACT: In many developing countries including Iran, the presence of women in the labor market has not been increased with regard to their level of education. Similarly, there are plenty of obstacles hindering women economic activities outside their houses. The main purpose of this study was to analyze some Legal-Governmental barriers of rural women entrepreneurship in Ilam province. The research was an applied study type and due to the lack of control variables, it was considered as a semi-empirical and a casual–relative kind of research. Population of the study consisted of all entrepreneur women located at various rural areas of Ilam. A proportional stratified random sampling method was applied. The sample size was chosen up to 310 numbers of the target group to be able to use Cochran formula. The main tool of the research was questionnaire which was developed in three main sections. Analysis and data processing was done at two steps. The descriptive statistics (central and dispersion parameters) and analysis (Spearman correlation coefficient) were used. Results of this study showed that government intervention in pricing, obstacles in the political and economic relations with other countries, Lack of coordination between agencies and organizations involved in entrepreneurship, Lack of encouragement of Entrepreneurs by the government, Lack of appropriate programs of entrepreneurship by the government, paying direct and indirect of governmental subsidies to the producers and existence of some obstacles to the import and export of products were the main Legal-Governmental barriers affecting rural women's entrepreneurship. Correlation analysis between variables indicated that there is a significant relationship between Legal- Governmental variables with the rural women's entrepreneurship.

Keywords: Rural women, Entrepreneurship, business.

INTRODUCTION

Women's creative, innovative and inventive as entrepreneurs in the global arena, have been the source of great developments in industrial, manufacturing and service. Their role is explained as the engine of economic development, national heroes and industrial development, stimulating and encouraging investment, job creation factor, the main options and the technology transfer agent, and removing bottlenecks fractured market. (Arasti, 2007). In many developing countries including Iran, has not increased presence of women in the labor market, according to their level of education. And there are many obstacles in the way of women in economic activities outside the home. Iranian nation is currently faced with massive unemployment problem. If so, increasing numbers of educated and active women will be exacerbated unemployment crisis. Existing data also confirm this issue. So, unemployment has reached college women and girls from 39 percent in 1998 to 54 percent in 2003 and 62.5 percent in 2007. (Statistical Center of Iran, 2007).

On the other hand, women and girls tend to college education has increased in recent years. And girls comprise more than 65 percent of applicants entering the University. However, rising numbers of unemployed educated women leads to increased dissatisfaction among this group. (Karimi, 2006). Experiences of different countries both developed and developing shows that entrepreneurship is the best strategy to combat the phenomenon of unemployment. A for economic development is one of the cheapest with the best and most efficient tools. The fact is that the government especially after the Third Plan has been faced with various problems in providing jobs for those in need jobs. It has been done a lot of research in the field of entrepreneurship in Iran and other Countries that mention some of them.

(Safiri, 2004) Barriers to entrepreneurship girls classification structure has two dimensions (barriers to social, cultural and economic) and non-structural (personality characteristics and physiology of women). (Saber, 2003) also identified this area has three categories of factors: individual, organizational, and environmental. (Elyasi, 2009) is also detected in the seventh barrier effect in women entrepreneurship:

- important role of women in the family
- despite having negative thoughts about the role of women in business
- Relatively low educational levels than women, due to limited access to job training opportunities
- Limited opportunities to develop skills in public sector
- Inadequate access of women entrepreneurs and information technology support services
- Less accessible to women than men due to weak credit issues credit guarantees and low values
- Negative attitude regarding the set back women entrepreneurs by forming low loan operators.

(Samad Aghaei, 2003) in his study is considered the most important barriers of Entrepreneurship included : Labor Law, high rates of insurance, taxes and duties of law, import and export law, banking and monetary regulations, economic insecurity and investment , government intervention in all the country's economic affairs, foreign relations of severe bureaucracy with other countries. In Research (Javaheri, 2005) were diagnosed familial obstacles, inefficiencies and training systems, coordination role expectations, beliefs, stereotypes and prevailing relations of labor organizations as the most important barriers to Iranian women's entrepreneurship. in Research (Mirghafori et al, 2009) the barriers affecting women's entrepreneurship are classified in seven categories family barriers, academic - education, culture, personality, financial, cultural - social and legal. Study results (Buttner, 1997) on U.S. 29 female entrepreneurs, shows that 34% of them have difficulty in attracting investment and financial management. In Study of (Sandor, 1999) the most important barriers to women entrepreneurship have been included fear of failure, lack of courage, lack of support, moral support and lack of suitable model. (fray, 1993) the barriers to women's entrepreneurship has been classified in four formats of physical capital, financial, social and Legal. (Turnuball et all, 2001; Henderson and Roberston, 1999; Lane, 2002) the most important barriers to students and students in entrepreneurial activities in the UK have considered include lack of financial resources, lack of stress tolerance, inability to work hard and difficult time commitment For them. Based on the model (Zahra, 1993) structures external environment, internal environment and the strategy chosen by the entrepreneur can influence on a business entrepreneur as a catalyst or prevent them.

Basic question of present research is what are the most significant barriers to new businesses and the Human rights of Women entrepreneurship in Ilam Province?

The most important specific objectives of this study include :

- 1- Investigate the relationship between Legal- Governmental variables and Women entrepreneurship.
- 2- Prioritize the most important obstacles of rural women's entrepreneurship in terms of Legal- Governmental barriers

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The type of research is applied research and due to lack of control variables, the research is the semi-empirical type of research .research methodology is casual –relative. The study population of this study was Women Entrepreneur in ilam province. 120 of who were selected through stratified random sampling. The main tools for gathering information were questionnaire. To determine the reliability of the questionnaire has been used Cronbach's alpha, ($\alpha = .95$). Validity of the questionnaire was confirmed by the experts with surveys related to the subject. Analysis and data processing was done at two levels of descriptive statistics (central and dispersion parameters) and analysis (Spearman correlation coefficient, factor analysis and multiple regression analysis, stepwise method). Data processing is done in the environment of spss software.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Prioritizing the Legal - governmental barriers affecting rural women's entrepreneurship:

In the field of Prioritizing the Legal - governmental barriers affecting rural women's entrepreneurship, According to the table (1) is considered that government intervention in pricing is located in the first Priority. obstacles in the political and economic relations with other countries, Lack of coordination between agencies and organizations involved in entrepreneurship, Lack of encouragement of Entrepreneurs by the government, Lack of appropriate programs of entrepreneurship by the government, paying direct and indirect of governmental subsidies to the producers and existence of some obstacles to the import and export of products are located in the second to nine priority.

Table 1. Prioritizing the Legal - governmental barriers affecting rural women's entrepreneurship

Legal- Governmental Barriers	Mean	Standard deviation	Coefficient of variation	rank
government intervention in pricing	3.24	1.21	.37	1
Lack of encouragement of Entrepreneurs by the government	3.26	1.30	.39	2
Lack of appropriate programs of entrepreneurship by the government	3.19	1.33	.41	3
Lack of coordination between agencies and organizations involved in entrepreneurship	2.94	1.21	.41	4
existence of some obstacles to the import and export of products	3.13	1.30	.41	5
paying direct and indirect of governmental subsidies to the producers	2.80	1.24	.44	6
obstacles in the political and economic relations with other countries	2.70	1.32	.48	7

Correlation studies

In the present study, the Spearman correlation coefficient was used for assessing the relationship between the research variables in accordance with the employed scales (Table 2).

Table 2. Relationship between the research variables (Spearman correlation coefficient)

p	ρ	Second variable	First variable
0/000	.77	rural women's entrepreneurship	Legal-Governmental barriers

Correlation analysis between variables indicated that there is a significant relationship between legal - Governmental variables with the rural women's entrepreneurship.

CONCLUSION

Correlation analysis between variables indicated that there is a significant relationship between legal - governmental variables with the rural women's entrepreneurship. The result of present study confirm studies: (safari, 2004)(Bamdad, 2010)(Mirghafori, 2009)(Saber, 2003)(Histrich, 1984)(Buttner, 1997)(Henderson and Lane,2002)(Turnuball et all,2001). In this research to assess the collective role of independent variables on the dependent variable is used multiple regression method of stepwise. Multivariate regression analysis in 8 step showed that variables such as financial, socio - cultural, marketing, personality, scientific - educational, governmental - and family law should have been able to explain 99 percent of the variance in entrepreneurship women entrepreneur.

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