

Analysis of obstacles facing entrepreneurial activities of female students graduating senior (case study: Islamic Azad University- ivan branch)

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Abstract: The present research is aimed at analyzing the barriers girls and women graduate students regarding Entrepreneurial activities. 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 girls last year and graduated from Islamic Azad University –ivan Center. 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 software spss. The results showed that the barriers - economic and political and cultural breeding were the most important barriers to women entrepreneurs in the commissioning stage of business and skill barriers, economic and legal obstacles have been the most important stage of entrepreneurship development of women entrepreneurs in their businesses

Key words: Women entrepreneurs, Entrepreneurship, Business

1. 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. Basic question of present research is what are the most significant barriers to new businesses and the Human rights of girls educated entrepreneur entrepreneurial Islamic Azad University - Center for Ivan?

The most important specific objectives of this study which are include:

Investigate the relationship between financial variables, cultural, familial, and academic, government - legal and variable breeding female graduate entrepreneurship

Contribution of each of the variables explaining the variance in female entrepreneurship graduates

2. Literature Review:

(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 human. (Turnuball et al, 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.

3. Material 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 girls last year and graduated from Islamic Azad University –Ivan Center. 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 software spss

4. Finding and Discussion:

4.1. Correlation Study (relationship between variables):

To investigate the relationships between variables and variable female graduate entrepreneurship was used Spearman rank correlation coefficient. The results are listed in Table (1)

Table 1. The relationship between variables (Spearman correlation coefficient)

P	r	Second variable	First variable	Row
.000	.83**	Female entrepreneurship	Financial barriers	1
.000	.83**	Female entrepreneurship	Socio- cultural barriers	2
.000	.71**	Female entrepreneurship	Personality barriers	3
.000	.70**	Female entrepreneurship	Education barriers	4
.000	.66**	Female entrepreneurship	Scientific academic obstacles	5
.000	.77**	Female entrepreneurship	Legal - public barriers	6
.000	.21**	Female entrepreneurship	Family barriers	7
.000	.81**	Female entrepreneurship	marketing Barriers	8

Based on research results related variables varied according to female entrepreneurship (Table 1) that can be said there is significant relationship between, financial variables, Socio- cultural barriers, personality, breeding, Scientific academic - educational, legal - state, family and marketing with variable of Female entrepreneurship.

4.2. Multi - variables regression analysis:

At this stage to assess the collective role of independent variables on the dependent variable is used multiple regression method of stepwise. Table (2) shows the results of the regression analysis.

Table 2: Summary of regression

Standard error of estimate	R ² ADJ	R ²	r	Model
22.42	.75	.75	.86	1
15.78	.87	.85	.93	2
11.94	.92	.93	.96	3
9.07	.95	.96	.98	4
7.33	.97	.97	.98	5
5.37	.98	.98	.99	6
4.81	.98	.99	.99	7
4.25	.99	.99	.99	8

Multivariate regression analysis 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.

5. Conclusion:

Correlation analysis between variables indicated that there are significant relationship between financial variables, cultural, social, personality, breeding, scientific - educational, legal - state, family and marketing with variable of rural women entrepreneurship. The result of present study confirm studies: (safari, 2004)(Bamdad, 2010)(Mirghafori, 2009)(Saber, 2003)(Histrich, 1984)(Buttner, 1997)(Henderson and Lane,2002)(Turnbull et al,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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