

Identify and Prioritize Entrepreneurship Development Ways for Female-Headed Households Who Are under the Protection of Imam Khomeini Relief Foundation in Region 1 of Zahedan

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Abstract: Many governments in the economic crisis have been able to adopt measures and policies for the benefit of women workers on overcoming crises community and succeed in the course of development. Since, women constitute a large part of the society. Among women, the status of women-headed households is particularly important, since women heads of household are considered vulnerable therefore, this group of community entrepreneurship is of particular importance. This study seeks to identify and prioritize of entrepreneurship development ways for female-headed households who are under the protection of Imam Khomeini Relief Foundation in region 1 of Zahedan. The research method was descriptive survey. Statistical society includes all female-headed households who are under the protection of Imam Khomeini Relief Foundation in region 1 of Zahedan. That 327 people were selected as the sample then according to the data collected, those three factors and indicators of development of entrepreneurship as entrepreneurship development factors of female-headed households were identify and prioritized. Among three factors: environmental, structural, individual, personal factors are respectively ranked first with 9.23 and environmental factors are in second place with 6.96 and structural factors are third with 5.81. Another factor was identified individual contribution of more than two others and also among the main factors of motivation and perseverance Friedman test are respectively ranked first with 9.12 and self-sufficiency project is second with 8.65 and personality is ranked third with 7.88, family support in fourth with 7.55, social, cultural in fifth with 6.87, family circumstances housed in sixth place with 5.80, state institutions seventh in 4.87, social security insurance in eighth with 4.17 and the government is in ninth with 3.11.

Key words: Women's entrepreneurship, entrepreneurship development, female-headed households, friedman, Zahedan

INTRODUCTION

Now a days, households' phenomenon (female-headed) is growing all over the world for various reasons, most of these families are having serious problems, a recent increase in female-headed households as a social dilemma arises. This group of women often traumatic factors such as cultural discrimination, lack of access to employment opportunities, illiteracy, low education, or lack of regular income are facing psychological problems which in the absence of full support to the community will impose costs traumatic. Women heads of household and rural women in particular are key drivers of economic development. Society must change attitudes towards different groups of women is fundamental that the first and most important step in this regard, action planning and enable experts to train women because it is the key to women's poverty from the society. Therefore, the role of government institutions in the

Islamic system is important in entrepreneurship this group. In addition to women's entrepreneurship can solve the problems of this massive force, to assist the employment of women in the population of this research is clear that these.

Problem statement: Given the importance of family and female-headed role in the provision of basic needs on the one hand and sexual discrimination and customary legal restrictions and socio-economic inequalities in most sectors of female-headed households and essential characteristics of social and economic life. These households as a subset of vulnerable groups of society can be effective in identifying elements of poverty and its culture, so the family who run female-headed households are the poorest in most countries. Female-headed households as a vulnerable population and factors such as death of a spouse, divorce, spouse abuse, disability, prison sentences, separation and factors like this into

rolling stock of social issues. And in recent years their number is growing this group of women faced with problems of economic, social, cultural and economic spheres, emotional, remarriage, social restrictions, obsessive, unwanted margin around appropriate behavior and legal requirements and due to lack of training and expertise in social relations grappling with many problems and therefore poverty and its culture in all aspects of the cortex surrounds the community organizations including the Imam Khomeini Relief Foundation to protect the poor from different aspects and provides support and has a considerable impact on reducing socio-economic problems and one of the important goals, relief material and spiritual growth and economic prosperity under the protection of people, especially the orphans family. While, economic necessity for employment and women's participation in economic activities has always been on the development of human societies. But women as half the population in general and female-headed households in particular from the most basic fundamental elements of society, crucial role in motivation, the rise and formation of behavior of members of their family and community. One of the important issues discussed women's poverty and unemployment. And many challenges lie ahead of women business that requires serious attention in this area why not ignore the economic impact of women in the global arena and is the latest development impossible. Therefore, careful attention to the problems and offer solutions to correct and principled in order to support this segment of the responsibilities of institutions and social service organizations in each country. This study seeks ways to develop entrepreneurial of female-headed households under the protection of relief foundation to identify?

Research questions: Identify factors influencing the development of women's entrepreneurship, prioritize and rank the development of women's entrepreneurship, prioritize and rank the main factors indicators.

Theoretical foundations and research literature: Ellis and Freeman (1998) to conclude that the factors influencing women's economic empowerment and self-sufficiency are: an increase in human and physical resources, increase participation in various stages of implementation of development projects, benefiting from social insurance and increasing control over decision-making processes. The results Horrel and Krishnan (2007) showed that female-headed households (poor) have no income, but also in the ownership of productive assets and especially weak. Dreze and Srinivasan (1997) in two Indian states with interesting

results achieved through field research. The first female-headed households compared to married women the possibility of obtaining abilities and more functionality for enterprises in the market and have business activities with wages, however, they concluded in their study that if economic self-sufficiency means no need of financial support and not support other women heads of households in the activities that have been able to use the full capacity to achieve the above fields (self-employed) and is mainly associated with entrepreneurial activity. Yasouri (2015) in his study and analyze the barriers to entrepreneurship development strategies for rural women, concluded that three factors: motivation and perseverance and natural features of individual capabilities that are considered important factors in entrepreneurship development. In the study of barriers to entrepreneurship can be pointed to lack of resources, cultural factors, financial, government and individual and family factors. The results show that despite the obstacles, the field of personal and business environment necessary for development of rural women there are in this range. Also Agahi *et al.* (2012) believes the skills, expertise, experience, motivation more independent and introduce and meet the changing patterns of successful individuals needed to develop important from the perspective of women's household jobs and training classes, meet financial need and create a local market for selling products are as important as the variables from the viewpoint of household jobs. Sharifi and coauthors in his research concluded that women entrepreneurs can have a more effective role in the development of entrepreneurship that it needs of protection and family and community with appropriate support policies to develop the entrepreneurial spirit in women. Gelard (2009) in his study showed Iranian women's entrepreneurship development strategies. Conditions and family support priorities are different in influencing women's entrepreneurship. According to the average ratings obtained from the analysis of variance, the economic needs of the family is the most important factor in women entrepreneurship and after that order of priority: Family entrepreneur, emotional support, family, death of a spouse, divorce and financial support for networks of family are important factors affecting the development of women's entrepreneurship. Psychologists believe that women in general and specifically women-headed households having two roles at the same time (at home) encountered by interfering with specific roles and stress. Towards a sociological theory and some household economy can be in two cases (including the feminization of poverty theory and the theory of

empowerment) categories: According to research studies in the framework of the feminization of poverty, more women than men are at risk of poverty because of the capability and means to reduce poverty and are deprived.

Accordingly, in an issue purely related to income poverty, but of power, confidence, self-esteem, social relationships, assets, access to opportunities and so it is important to resolve, the formation of different approaches emphasizing basic needs of the business and affairs of the state of the law in all aspects of life (strategic needs) in the framework of the empowerment of women, including female-headed households selected through concepts such as power, control over their own lives and resources, ability to make decisions, life skills and overall impact on what is important in the family, explained and defined and thus improve quality of life. Agahi *et al.* (2012) "Unaccompanied women": women who are one of the causes of death, divorce or the absence of their husbands have lost their breadwinners. Women entrepreneurs are a woman or group of women is defined as a commercial company to launch and run it. And has at least 51% of the employment created at the Institute for women. Women entrepreneurs are women who generate business ideas, take risks and from the perspective of profitability, the company will be managed in the most efficient mode (Goshary, 2009). Lavoï women entrepreneurs defined as: "Woman entrepreneur who is alone or in partnership or by inheritance, working with creativity and innovation has launched or is accepted and with social, administrative and financial responsibility and financial risk, a new dairy product supply to the market to buy and sell overcome opponents. About strategies for entrepreneurial development in Iran can be pointed to three approaches: Behavioral perspective (teachers and students entrepreneurship education and development of academic and educational support and counseling), structure (national and preparing our strategic plan, creating business incubators, consulting services reform legislation and administrative regulations. Bank create support networks for entrepreneurs and background (education and research-based, festivals and appreciation of entrepreneurs sample. In general, the most effective support public and private entrepreneurship causing the development and strengthening of women entrepreneurs and clear effects on different communities left behind can be divided into four general categories (Saber, 2006).

Create jobs: Long-term plans and annual social and economic development of various countries in terms of the importance of women's entrepreneurship, special funds to create employment opportunities, especially in the field of entrepreneurship devoted.

Financial and credit facilities: The initial capital investment in the creation business, as well as more work is to develop business for women entrepreneurs has special importance, banks, in addition to other sectors in government agencies, to invest in the development of entrepreneurship, the creation measures in this field is escorting and financing in the form of short-term loans and long-term offer. Ability to create any business entrepreneurship entrepreneur believes more work with the emergence of creative risk-taking although the nature of his art has had its capabilities and creating innovative resort but in order to produce more in the way of entrepreneurship, planning for their entrepreneurial ability becomes very important.

Creating local, regional and global networks: Access to basic and essential tool for entrepreneurs in the region and establishing communication environment and business development is created. Due to the large number of barriers women entrepreneurs than male entrepreneurs equipped with the tools for women entrepreneurs is more important, created networks at the local, regional, global has contributed greatly to the development of women's entrepreneurship. In today's society, women play an important role in the expansion of their business and since in recent years, the share of women in private businesses as well as government action has come a growing trend among activists they can be placed in the field of entrepreneurship.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research purpose and application of the control and data collection a descriptive-survey. The data were collected using a questionnaire to test the questionnaire contains 41 questions based on the development of women entrepreneurship 3 and the 5-choice Likert scale was designed. Since, the questionnaire based on the literature and by experts and has provided experts and the final version has been confirmed by several of the experts, so their validity to be confirmed. There are various methods for calculating the reliability of data collection tools such as reload (retest, parallel methods, compositions and methods using Cronbach's alpha can be noted that in this study, Cronbach's alpha test is used to determine the reliability of the questionnaire. Cronbach's alpha coefficient of 0.882 which indicates the reliability of the questionnaire. So the data collected by statistical methods is analyzed with spss software and then using the Friedman test and rating factors have been identified. The first library to identify ways of developing female entrepreneurship literature by examining three factors and indicators of female-headed households were

identified as factors in entrepreneurship development and then to complete the design of a questionnaire was distributed among female heads of household head. At this stage, the respondents identified factors that were based on the importance of choosing among three main factors: environmental, structural, individual by individual factor is with 9.23 in the first rank and environmental factors are in second place 6.96 and structural factors are in third with 5.81. Another factor was identified individual contribution of more than two others. And also the main factors in the index, respectively, according to Friedman test, motivation.

Table 1: Identify the development of women entrepreneurship and their dimensions

Row	Concepts	Dimensions
1	Environmental factors	Sociocultural Social security Layout self-sufficiency State NGOs
2	Structural factors	Family circumstances Family support and family finances
3	Individual factors	Motivation and perseverance Personality

Table 2: Friedman ranking of entrepreneurship development factors

Variables	Friedman ranking	Prioritize
Environmental factors	6.96	2
Structural factors	5.81	3
Individual factors	9.23	1

Table 3: Significance of Friedman test

Variables	N	Mean	Significance	Minimum	Maximum
Environmental factors	300	3.757895	0.4094964	3.5263	4.7368
Structural factors	300	3.737949	0.4690746	3.3077	5.0000
Individual factors	300	3.885556	0.3931119	3.8889	5.0000

Table 4: Friedman ranking (branches of the main factors) women's entrepreneurship development

Variables	Friedman ranking	Prioritize
Sociocultural	6.87	5
Social insurance	4.17	8
Self-sufficiency plan	8.65	2
government	3.11	9
NGO	4.87	7
Family circumstances	5.80	6
Family support and family finances	7.55	4
Motivation and perseverance	9.12	1
Individual	7.88	3

Table 5: Significance of Friedman test

Variables	No.	Mean	Significance	Minimum	Maximum
Sociocultural	300	4.0717	0.517533	3.50598	5.0000
Social Security Insurance	300	3.594444	0.6436716	3.6667	5.0000
Self-sufficiency	300	3.428889	0.7328737	3.3333	5.0000
government	300	3.7925	0.5862777	3.5985	5.0000
NGO	300	3.774667	0.5140418	3.2598	5.0000
Family circumstances	300	3.752857	0.5150874	3.2459	5.0000
Family support and financial situation	300	3.720556	0.5508040	3.6667	5.0000
Motivation	300	3.8292	0.4930444	3.25555	5.0000
Personality	300	3.930667	0.4186212	3.6000	5.0000

is perseverance in the first place with 9.12 and self-sufficiency project is in second with 8.65 and personality is ranked third with 7.88, family support is fourth with 7.55, socio-cultural is fifth with 6.87, family circumstances housed in sixth place with 5.80, state institutions seventh with 4.87, social security insurance eighth with 4.17, government is in ninth place with 3.11 shown in Table 1-5.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the study, in both the results and the conclusions and recommendations related to demographic variables related to the survey questions are outlined.

Results related to demographic variables: According to the results obtained from data collected in connection with the variable "education level" found that 34% of respondents to persons with primary school education, 3.20% of high school, 20% of secondary school, 7.19% and 0.6 both reading and writing are illiterate. And also due to the age of respondents, can be realized to the conclusion that the majority of female-headed households are those between 30-39 years of age category. The results of the data analysis: In this section we seek to achieve to answer two main questions.

What are the factors affecting the development of entrepreneurship female-headed households? To get this question by studying the relevant literature and interviews with experts and workers and also female-headed households under the protection of relief foundation 3 operating in three groups were identified. So, you can say that stated women's entrepreneurship development factors include environmental factors, structural factors and personal factors.

What is the prioritization and ranking of car on entrepreneurship development for women-headed households? The answer to this question is obtained through the Friedman test and it can be summarized as follows: The results of the ranking factors affecting. In order to develop entrepreneurship, women heads of households using the Friedman test showed that the priorities of the components are:

- Personal factors
- Environmental factors
- Structural factors

This reflects the development of entrepreneurship for female-headed households are most affected by behavioral factors and structural factors has less impact on women's entrepreneurship development. Including the impact of individual factors support the research. In a survey by Golrad (2009) to investigate factors affecting women's entrepreneurship development in Iran. Indicated that the role of individual factors in the development of business women was more effective than other factors and the motivations and goals of women in business, job satisfaction and gain prestige and power in society. And also women entrepreneurs with the primary communication network, a strong association with environmental factors and conditions conducive to business development and is not suitable for women. Ranking results of indicators demographic factors. The results of the ranking of factors related to factors indicate that factors:

- Motivation and perseverance
- Characters

More important are minimal, respectively. In addition, various studies have motivations of women in starting a business. motivations of women in entrepreneurship in order of preference for job satisfaction, need for achievement, opportunity and desire to earn more money mentioned. Other reasons, which is more specific to women, are as follows: The desire to meet unmet needs in the environment and initiative person, you know.

CONCLUSION

The results of this study are consistent with results by Yasouri *et al.* (2015) and also Agahi *et al.* (2012). The results of the ranking scale, indicating that the cause of environmental factors:

- Self-sufficiency project
- Social cultural
- Social security
- State
- NGOs

Thus, a self-sufficiency plan is more important than other factors. Research results of Dreze and Srinivasan (1997) and Ellis and Freeman (2004) also confirms the above conclusion. The results of the ranking of factors related to structural factors that cause:

- Family support and family finances
- Family circumstances, respectively are more important

SUGGESTIONS

Research in this area are suggested. Women entrepreneurs from informal financial sources such as family credit use. Women more than men when entering the entrepreneurial activities of their own capital, borrowed from relatives and family members and friends in general. In Germany, especially small businesses that women entrepreneurs in setting up their homes have limited access to bank financing, to finance domestic banks are reliant.

The application of Multiple Criteria Decision Making (MCDM) approaches for ranking proposes is suggested as well. For example, TOPSIS method (Mobin *et al.*, 2014; Salmon *et al.*, 2015) can be applied to rank the factors. Other MCDM tools such as AHP; ANP (Mobin and Roshani, 2016) and DEMATEL (Vafadarnikjoo *et al.*, 2015) can also be utilized in the future research. Research Scholars including Glorad (2009) which are in line with the results of the above study.

Incentives and characteristics of female-headed understanding and strengthen entrepreneurship, growth and development of their human capital. Supporting creativity and perseverance female-headed households. The importance and value to incentives and innovation female-headed households. Recognition of the family as an example and increase self-confidence of these families. Business support unit formed of women in certain governorates and provide advice and support to women entrepreneurs and their families.

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