

The Spouse's Role in Women Entrepreneurship Ecosystem with a Meta-Synthesis Approach

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Abstract

The present study is conducted by combining previous researches with the aim of providing a comprehensive picture of the components of spouses' role in the entrepreneurship ecosystem of women. The research methodology is qualitative with a meta-synthesis approach. Accordingly, after searching the databases between 2006 and 2020 for domestic researches and 2000 to 2020 for foreign ones, 143 related studies are evaluated. Finally, after multiple screenings, 62 articles are selected. Using seven-step model of Sandelowski and Barroso, the findings of 71 previous studies related to the objectives of the study are reviewed, aggregated, combined, and interpreted, and with the help of coding method, 22 codes, 4 concepts, and 2 components are both identified and validated through Kappa Cohen coefficient. Then, according to the Iranian society, the appropriateness, the importance, and priority of the identified concepts are determined and evaluated, using the Delphi method. As a consequence, according to the research findings, the concepts of spouses' role on women's entrepreneurship ecosystem based on Delphi method and the degree of importance are obstacle, supportive, intervening, and encouraging, respectively. In addition, the role model of spouses in entrepreneurship ecosystem of women is presented and drawn. Finally, in line with the research results, practical suggestions that can provide valuable insights to managers and policymakers seeking to improve women's entrepreneurship and increase entrepreneurial behavior in society are presented. Furthermore, practical suggestions for the actors who play in the entrepreneurship ecosystem of women at the operational level are presented.

Keywords

Women Entrepreneurship, Spouse's Role, Entrepreneurship Ecosystem, Meta-synthesis Method, Delphi Method

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Kurdish Women in Public Sphere: the Contexts, Features, and Activities of Feminine Civil Organizations (Case Study: Kurdistan)

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Abstract

With the advent of the political space and the birth of civil society discourse as well as the relative development of public sphere in the mid-1990s in Iran, it became possible for urban women of Kurdistan to enter the public sphere and create feminine civil organizations in order to realize women's rights, demands, and requests. These organizations, despite various structural constraints, have survived and worked so far. The present study is about the ways in which feminine subjectivity has been constructed in these organizations, or how feminine subjectivity has been constructed in the contexts, features, and activities of these organizations. We can also ask how women, in the process of attempting to consolidate their own subject positions, redefine themselves against the male dominant other. To answer this, eighteen active members and founders of these organizations have been interviewed. The findings show that historical backgrounds, the prevalence of feminists' views, and women's joining the occupational field are the main contexts of the development for these organizations.

Keywords

public sphere, subjectivity, subject positions, organizations

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Strategic Analysis of Empowerment Strategies for Women Heads of Households in Informal Settlements with an Emphasis on Entrepreneurship Case study: Ansar and Arvand neighborhoods in Shahid Rajaei town of Mashhad

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Abstract

Today, the rise of female-headed households, especially in informal settlements, is considered a social harm. In order to solve it, the empowerment approach in the economic field has attracted lots of attention. Therefore, in order to solve economic problems and job creation in informal settlements, the entrepreneurial approach is proposed based on local capitals and potentials. The reason behind this lies in the fact that using this approach can be very effective to organize economic and employment conditions, promoting income generation in informal settlements and areas. The purpose of this study is to evaluate empowerment strategies for women heads of households in Arvand and Ansar neighborhoods of Shahid Rajaei Town in Mashhad, Iran. It emphasizes entrepreneurship in informal settlements. These neighborhoods are located in the third area of District 6 of Mashhad and the number of women heads of households in these neighborhoods are more than 2560 people. The method of the present research is descriptive-analytical, done with a measurement and evaluation approach. Library and field methods and questionnaires have been used to collect information. Also, the analysis is performed based on the method of strategic analysis and using the tools of GIS and SPSS software. The results of this study indicate that factors such as expansion of women's business workshops (with a score of 6.65) in the field of economic dynamism, promoting neighborhood social cohesion (6.48), creating women's social networks (6.11) in the field of social capital, attracting investment and providing facilities (6.29), and supporting the self-employment of women heads of households (6.17) in the field of urban management transformation are effective in improving the economic and entrepreneurial status and empowerment of women heads of households in informal settlements.

Keywords

Empowerment, Women heads of households, Strategic analysis, Informal settlement, Shahid Rajaei town of Mashhad

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Case Study: Kermanshah City

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Abstract

The main purpose of this research is to determine the impact of women's political empowerment in their environmental behaviors. The study adopts a quantitative design, using a descriptive correlational survey to collect data. The instrument used for data collection is a questionnaire. A total of 200 Kermanshahi women have been chosen as the sample, using a multi-stage cluster random sampling. To analyze the data, SPSS and AMOS software are used. The findings demonstrate a statistically significant relation between empowerment of women and their choice, though the relation between women empowerment and their agency as well as participation has been insignificant. In general, a significant relation is found between women's empowerment and their environmental behaviors. The analysis of contextual variables has further revealed that the respondents' age group, educational levels, and income status affect the degree of women's environmental behaviors. The interaction between these variables demonstrates that women with higher civil liberties (choices), education, and income will play a more successful role in environmental preservation. It may be suggested that women's political empowerment leads to decisions that benefit particular social needs/concerns, and that these decisions may lead to stringent policies to improve the situation and protect the environment, promoting sustainable development.

Keywords

political empowerment, agency, participation, selection, Survey, Kermanshah

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Identifying and Prioritizing Individual Components of Entrepreneurial Behavior of Female Nurses in Medical Tourism Using Structural Modelling

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Abstract

Tourism is one of the most dynamic growing industries in the world. It seeks different purposes such as visiting natural attractions, historical attractions, as well as gaining physical and mental health. In the meantime, health tourism is done with the aim of improving physical health and restoring mental health. Since a large part of human resources, active in the field of health tourism, are female nurses, the entrepreneurship of this group of society is of particular importance. Thus, today one of the important indicators to evaluate and measure the development and progress of the health tourism sector in each country is the level of participation of creative female nurses to provide appropriate medical services to sick tourists and seeking health before and after receiving medical services in the tourism destination. Therefore, this study analyzes the identification and prioritization of individual components of entrepreneurial behavior of female nurses in medical tourism, using Interpretive Structural Modeling (ISM) Technique. The findings indicate that the components of motivation, creativity, self-confidence, bargaining power, and job skills are among the most important and prominent individual components of entrepreneurial behavior of female nurses in medical tourism.

Keywords

Health Tourism, Entrepreneurship, Female Nurses

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The Effect of Women's Presence in the Board of Directors on the Qualitative Characteristics of Financial Information of Companies Listed in Tehran Stock Exchange

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Abstract

Women make a significant contribution to economic success, which in turn creates value and contributes to the well-being of others. Women pay more attention to social relations and are interested in performing their duties more effectively. They are more likely to follow the rules, so their presence in the board of directors of companies could be fruitful and useful. This study examines the role of women's presence in the board on the quality of financial statement information. To test the research hypotheses, the financial information of 125 companies, listed in Tehran Stock Exchange, from 2011 to 2019 has been used. In this study, the number of women in the composition of the board of directors has been an independent variable and variables related to information quality (honest expression, timeliness, and comparability) have been dependent. Results from testing the research hypotheses via regression method shows that the presence of women in the management structure of listed companies has increased the quality of company information as the presence of women among board members, giving gender diversity to the board members, has a direct and meaningful influence on honest expression of financial statements, timeliness of financial reports, also increasing the comparability of financial statements.

Keywords

Board women, honest expression, timeliness, comparability

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The Role of Social Capital in Household Waste Management by Women (Case Study: Women Living in Sirjan city)

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Abstract

The best solution today to face waste challenges include strengthening social resources and human capital, including housewives who spend most of their time at home playing a very effective role in environmental issues and household waste management. Understanding this is important. The current study aims at identifying the role of social capital in household waste management by women. For this study, the survey method has been used. The statistical population includes women living in Sirjan. Using random cluster sampling method, 384 people have been randomly selected as the sample. To determine the sample size, Cochran's formula has been employed, with a researcher-made questionnaire helping collect the research data. The validity and reliability of the questionnaire are confirmed, Research data are analyzed, using Pearson correlation tests and structural modeling in Lisrel and SPSS statistical software. The results show that the relation between social capital and its components, namely social trust, social participation, social security, social norms, and social cohesion with household waste management, has had a positive and significant relation. Accordingly, one of the factors that can be effective in household waste management is social capital management.

Keywords

Social Capital, Household Waste Management, House wives, Sirjan city

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