

Feminist entrepreneurship in rural areas: concept and perspectives

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Abstract: This study explores the concept of feminist entrepreneurship, highlighting its significance in the global economy and the unique challenges faced by women entrepreneurs. It begins by defining female entrepreneurship and discussing its evolution over the years, emphasizing the increasing participation of women in business ownership and leadership roles. Key perspectives are presented, including the social, cultural, and economic factors that influence women's entrepreneurial activities. The article examines barriers such as access to funding, societal norms, and work-life balance challenges that women often encounter. It also highlights the importance of support networks, mentorship, and education in empowering women to pursue entrepreneurial ventures. Furthermore, the study focuses on the role of female entrepreneurs in economic development encouraging a more inclusive business environment. finally, this study advocates for greater recognition of female entrepreneurs and calls for collaborative efforts from governments, organizations, and society to foster an ecosystem that supports women's entrepreneurial aspirations, ultimately contributing to economic growth and social progress.

Key words: entrepreneurship, feminist entrepreneurship, female entrepreneurship;



1. Introduction:

Entrepreneurship is a critical driver of economic growth and innovation, yet the landscape of entrepreneurship is often influenced by gender dynamics. Historically, women have faced numerous barriers to entry in the entrepreneurial space, including limited access to capital, networks, and resources. Understanding the intersection of gender and entrepreneurship is essential for fostering inclusive economic development

Research indicates that women entrepreneurs often encounter systemic challenges that hinder their business ventures. For instance, a study by Brush, Bruin and Welter (2018) (Brush, Bruin, & Welter) highlights that women are less likely than men to receive venture capital funding, which can limit their ability to scale their businesses. Additionally, social and cultural norms can restrict women's entrepreneurial activities, particularly in developing countries.

Social capital plays a significant role in entrepreneurship, as it encompasses the networks and relationships that can provide support and resources. Women often have different social networks compared to men, who can affect their access to information and funding opportunities. This disparity can lead to a cycle where women entrepreneurs are less visible and less likely to receive mentorship or investment. To address these gender disparities, various policies and support systems have been implemented globally. For example, initiatives aimed at promoting women's entrepreneurship, such as microfinance programs and training workshops, have shown promise in empowering women and enhancing their business success. Furthermore, organizations like the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) provide valuable data on gender and entrepreneurship, helping to inform policy decisions.

The relationship between gender and entrepreneurship is complex and multifaceted. While progress has been made in recent years, significant challenges remain. Continued research and targeted interventions are necessary to create a more equitable entrepreneurial landscape. Through this study, we will attempt to address in detail the concept of feminist entrepreneurship, its importance, and its perspectives;

2. Definition of concepts

Women entrepreneurs are defined as females engaged in informal businesses, often called informal female workers. According to a report by Equity for Growth (2009), these women are self-employed and run their own unregistered ventures. In the context of this essay, women entrepreneurs specifically refer to those who establish informal businesses selling home-based products like food items, vegetables, spices, and household goods. As members of marginalized groups, women entrepreneurs experience marginalization, which involves the processes and actions that push individuals or groups into a disadvantaged social status (Pihl, 2015). While researchers have examined marginalization and exclusion from both intersectional and multilevel viewpoints, the majority of their attention has been on the intersections of ethnicity, gender, and class (Pihl, 2015). Consequently, much of this research concentrates on processes and social systems—such as welfare regimes, migration policies, and personal identities, including conservative and social demographic policies—focusing exclusively on Europe and not considering other continents;

It is important to recognize that marginalization involves dismantling inequality, which is deeply connected to relationships shaped by race, class, sexuality, and gender, all in the pursuit of positive social change. Feminist researchers adopt this viewpoint due to their conviction in its transformative potential to change social practices and liberate individuals and communities. They acknowledge, however, that completely escaping the constraining norms of language is impossible, as new power/knowledge dynamics are constantly being reinforced through evolving classification systems. Understanding that policies and development programs that ignore or are insensitive to gender lead to ineffective results, they rightly highlight that the impacts or supposed benefits for women are often unclear. They argue that it is unrealistic to expect "miracle solutions" to address gender inequality through policy efforts that focus solely on economic development (Vossenberg, 2014). According to liberal feminism, the disparity in entrepreneurship between genders arises from the discrimination faced by women due to structural obstacles, such as limited access to networks, unequal financial opportunities for starting and expanding businesses, and disparities in property rights (Vossenberg, 2014) ;

Consequently, gender and sexual systems have played a significant role in the oppression and exploitation of women entrepreneurs, with their experiences often being viewed solely through a moral lens (Benhabib, 1992). Notably, the marginalization of women persists. For instance, societal norms have historically excluded women from the natural world, confining them from public life to domestic spaces, and relegating them from the enriching aspects of culture to the repetitive demands of caregiving and reproduction (Benhabib, 1992). Even today, women's marginalization is apparent in politics, business, property rights, and forced marriages. In family dynamics, men often shift responsibilities onto women, including abandoning their wives to pursue new relationships.

3. Female entrepreneurship basic elements:

Entrepreneurship includes five basic elements: innovation, Decision making, Risk, Vision and Organization: (Gautam, 2021)

- ✓ **Innovation:** It requires that the entrepreneur be innovative or able to extrapolate the demand for a particular good or service in the market, which makes him different from others, and his projects are more profitable than the projects of others.
- ✓ **Decision-making:** The entrepreneur should think about every decision he takes very carefully. Reviewing decisions periodically and analyzing their results and their impact on the project helps to correct them before they have any negative impact and harm, which is difficult to avoid. The entrepreneur always deals with the positives and negatives helps to make a good decision using experience, intuition, intelligence, and awareness of the environment business, learning skills, benefit from the experiences of others, and thus the ability to respond when necessary.
- ✓ **Risk-taking:** Entrepreneurship is often associated with risks, so the entrepreneur is willing to take risks and bear its consequences and take steps to reduce them.

- ✓ **Vision:** It is one of the main driving forces for any entrepreneur, which determines the identity and culture of the organization, and is the energy that drives the business forward by using the entrepreneur's insight to plan for the future, define tasks and work to implement them. It is known that entrepreneurs in the world have a vision that helps them to define short and long-term goals for their business, and to adopt the necessary means to achieve that vision.
- ✓ **Organization:** It is considered one of the main factors of successful entrepreneurship. Without regulation, everything becomes chaotic or unmanageable, which leads to further losses. Therefore, it is necessary to have an honest organizational structure within the company, which defines the tasks and the ways to implement them.

There are many common traits of successful entrepreneurs, most notably are, self-confidence, optimism, and openness to new ideas related to their work. Among the most important of these features are: Commitment and discipline, creativity, tact and the way to deal with others, passion, openness to experience, ability to compete, direction and reaching the goal, facing and taking risks, practical personality and willingness to listen and learn (Wilson, 2010).

4. Female entrepreneurship: chronological history of the field

The literature on mainstream entrepreneurship, which mainly centered on male entrepreneurs, began to take shape in the 1930s. By the late 1970s, a distinct area of study focusing on women entrepreneurs emerged (Jennings and Brush, 2013) (Jennings & Brush, 2013). This section provides a timeline of the evolution of literature concerning female entrepreneurship. In 1976, Schwartz published the first academic article on female entrepreneurship in the *Journal of Contemporary Business*, followed by the release of the first policy report in this field, titled "The Bottom Line: Unequal Enterprise in America," in 1979 in Washington, D.C. Hisrich and O'Brien (1981) presented the first academic conference paper on women entrepreneurs at the Babson College Conference on Entrepreneurship in 1981.

The first academic book dedicated to female entrepreneurs was published in 1985 (Goffee & Scase, 1985). Early research on entrepreneurship generally assumed that male and female entrepreneurs were alike, suggesting that there was no need for a separate examination of the latter (Bruni, Gherardi, & Poggio, 2004). Consequently, the field of women entrepreneurship did not emerge as a prominent area of study until the late 1990s to early 2000s (Jennings and Brush, 2013) (Jennings & Brush, 2013) marked by the introduction of two specialized conferences. The first was a policy-focused conference organized by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in 1998, which addressed women entrepreneurs in small and medium-sized enterprises. The second was the Diana International academic conference, held in 2003. It wasn't until 2009 that the *International Journal of Gender and Entrepreneurship*, a dedicated journal, was established. Over time, leading journals in the broader Entrepreneurship field began to acknowledge the increasing demand for research in this domain.

The journal *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice* released a special issue focused on women entrepreneurship in 2006 and 2007 (Bruin et al. 2006) (Bruni, Gherardi, & Poggio, Gender and Entrepreneurship: An Ethno- Graphic Approach, 2004), (Bruni, Gherardi, & Poggio, 2004) and again in 2012 (Hughes et al., 2012) (Hughes, Jennings, Brush, Carter, & Welter, 2012). Additionally, the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) (<http://www.gemconsortium.org/>) published a special report on women and entrepreneurship in 2006, followed by further reports in 2010, 2012, and 2015. In 2015, the Global Entrepreneurship Development Institute issued the Female Entrepreneurship Index report, which examined the conditions supporting women entrepreneurs across 77 countries. According to this report, the top ten countries for female entrepreneurs in 2015 were the United States, Australia, the United Kingdom, Denmark, the Netherlands, France, Iceland, Sweden, Finland, and Norway (Terjesen & Lloyd, 2015)

Table 1: Chronological Summary of the first studies on Women Entrepreneurship

Year	Study type	Reference
1976	First Journal article	Schwartz, E. (1976). Entrepreneurship: A new female frontier. <i>Journal of Contemporary Business</i> , 5, 47–76.
1979	First Policy report	The bottom line: Unequal enterprise in America. (1979). Report of the President's Inter- agency Task Force on Women Business Owners. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.
1983	First Conference paper presentation	Hisrich, R.D., & Brush, C.G. (1983). The woman entrepreneur: implications of family, education, and occupation. In J.A. Hornaday, J.A. Timmons, & K.H. Vesper (Eds.), <i>Frontiers of entrepreneurship research—Proceedings of the Babson College Conference on Entrepreneurship</i> (pp. 255–270) Wellesley, MA: Babson College.
1985	First Academic book	Goffee, R., & Scase, R. (1985). <i>Women in charge: The experiences of female entrepreneurs</i> . London: George Allen and Unwin.
1998	First Policy oriented Conference on Women entrepreneurship	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Conference on women entrepreneurs (http://www.oecd.org/cfe/smes/womenentrepreneurskeymessages.htm)
2003	First academic Conference on Women entrepreneurship	Diana International Conference on Women's Entrepreneurship Research (http://www.babson.edu/Academics/centers/blankcenter/global-research/diana/Pages/home.aspx)
2006	GEM Report on Women and Entrepreneurship	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor's (GEM) special topic report on women and entrepreneurship

2009	First dedicated Journal	International Journal of Gender and Entrepreneurship
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Source: Yadav, Vanita; Unni, Jeemol (2016) : Women entrepreneurship: Research review and future directions, Journal of Global Entrepreneurship Research, ISSN 2251-7316, Springer, Heidelberg, Vol. 6, Iss. 12, pp. 1-18, <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40497-016-0055-x>, page3

5. Role of female Entrepreneurs in Economic Development

Entrepreneurial development is the most important input in the economic development of any country. The objectives of industrial development, balanced regional growth, and generation of employment opportunities are achievable through entrepreneurial development. Entrepreneurs are at the core of industrial development which results in greater employment opportunities to the unemployed youth, increase in per capita income, higher standard of living and increased revenue to the government in the form of income, sales tax, export duties, import duties etc. The entrepreneurs serve as a key to the creation of new enterprises, thereby rejuvenating economy and sustaining the process of economic development in the following ways: (Bantie, Mulugeta, Mustefa, & Teshale, 2019)

1) **Improvement in per capita Income/Wealth Generation:** Entrepreneurs play a vital in the economic development of a region. From the fall of Rome (AD 476) to the eighteenth century, there was virtually no increase in per capita wealth generation in the West. With the advent of entrepreneurship, however, per capita wealth generation and income in the west grew exponentially by 20 Percent in the 1700s, 200 percent in the 1800s, 740 percent in the 1900 .

2) **Generation of Employment Opportunities:** By creating a new business enterprise, entrepreneurs generate employment opportunities for others. Unemployment is a major issue, especially in the context of developing economies like Ethiopia. Educated youth often are unable to get to get a suitable employment themselves. Thus, entrepreneurs not only self-employ themselves, but also create jobs for others.

3) **Inspire others Towards Entrepreneurship:** The team created by an entrepreneur for his new undertaking often provides the opportunity for the employees to have a first-hand experience of getting involved in an entrepreneurial Venture. An existing venture provides a number of entrepreneurial opportunities through forward and backward linkages, to these employees even to become entrepreneurs themselves. Thus, this process helps in forming a chain reaction of entrepreneurial activity which directly contributes to the health of the economy.

4) **Balanced Regional Development:** Entrepreneurs help to remove regional disparities in economic development. They set up the industries in the backward areas to avail various subsidies and incentives offered by the Central and State Governments, thereby balancing the economic growth in different regions in the country.

5) **Enhance the Number of Enterprise:** When new firms are created by entrepreneurs, the number of enterprises based upon new ideas/ concepts/ products in a region increases. Not only does an increase in the number of firms enhance the competition for new ideas, but greater competition across firms also facilitates the entry of new firms specializing in a particular new product or service. This is because the necessary complementary inputs are

more likely available from small specialist niche firms than from large vertically integrated products.

6) Provide Diversity in Firms: Entrepreneurial activity often results into creation of a variety of firms in a region. These firms operate into diverse activities and it has been found that it is this diversity in firms which fosters economic development and growth rather than homogeneity. According to Jacobs (1969), it is the exchange of complementary knowledge across diverse firms and economic agents that yield an important return on new economic knowledge.

7) Economic Independence: Entrepreneurship is essential for self-reliance for a country. Entrepreneurs create industries that manufacture indigenous substitutes, thereby reducing the dependence on imports. Also, the goods are exported to other countries to earn foreign exchange. This import substitution and export promotion results in more economic independence to the country;

8) Combine Economic factors: All the products bought and sold in an economy are a mix of three primary economic factors (the raw materials, nature offers up, the physical and mental labor people provide and capital (money)). Now value is created by combining these three things together in a way which satisfies human needs.

9) Provide Market efficiency: Efficient means resources are distributed in an optimal way that is the satisfaction that people can gain from them is maximized. An economic system can only reach this state if there is competition between different suppliers. If a supplier is not using competition then they will tend to demand profit in excess of what the market would allow and reduce the overall efficiency of the system;

10) Accepting Risk: Risk is the potential variation in terms of future outcomes. We do not know exactly what the future will bring. This lack of knowledge creates uncertainty. No matter how we plan there is always a possibility of adverse deviation from what we expect or hoped for. Here the primary function of the entrepreneur is to accept risk on behalf of other people.

11) Maximize Investor's Return: Entrepreneurs create and run organizations which maximize long-term profit on behalf of the investors which in turn generates overall economic efficiency.

6. Female entrepreneur's characteristics

Given the significant role of female entrepreneurs and their businesses, it is important to examine the characteristics of female entrepreneurs and the motivations driving their entrepreneurial endeavors. It has been highlighted that the success of a business largely relies on an individual's initiative to establish a sustainable enterprise (Mitchelle, 2004) Hisrich and Brush (1986) found that businesses owned by women tend to differ more from those owned by men than they are alike. They indicated that while women and men entrepreneurs share similar personalities and backgrounds, women typically enter entrepreneurship at an older age, usually between 35 and 45 years, compared to men who generally start between 25 and 35. Nonetheless, there are notable differences in their motivations, the process of launching their businesses, their management and entrepreneurial skills, professional experiences, and the challenges they encounter.

Brush (1992) noted that there are notable differences between male and female business owners regarding their educational and occupational motivations for starting a business,

their business objectives, growth strategies, and methods of business creation. However, other studies have highlighted significant similarities between male and female entrepreneurs, particularly in their core motivations, such as the pursuit of independence, self-fulfillment, and a strong internal locus of control (Sarri & Trihopoulou, 2005).

A key distinction is that female entrepreneurs often encounter different domestic responsibilities alongside their business endeavors. Even as business owners, they are more likely to take on roles as primary caregivers, emotional supporters, and household managers (Unger & Crawford, 1992). Consequently, in many cultures, being an entrepreneur does not exempt women from their domestic duties (Goffee & Scase, 1985). This may explain why women-led businesses are generally smaller, have less capital, generate lower revenues, employ fewer people, and tend to operate in less profitable sectors (Bird, 1989). Zapalska (1997) examined women entrepreneurs in Poland and discovered that they differ significantly from men in key areas, indicating a need for tailored support and plans to address their unique requirements. She identified notable disparities in the challenges they encounter, their motivations for starting a business, their objectives, and the factors they deem crucial for success. Research conducted in three African countries—Ethiopia, Tanzania, and Zambia—revealed that many female entrepreneurs were compelled to start businesses as a means of escaping poverty. This group is often categorized as lifestyle entrepreneurs. A substantial amount of evidence suggests that most women in business are classified as micro entrepreneurs, which has contributed to the stereotype of women entrepreneurs in various regions of Africa (Richardson, Howarth, & Finnegan, 2004).

Mitchell (2004) examined the motivations of women entrepreneurs in South Africa and found that launching a business entails considerable risk and effort for any entrepreneur. However, women face even greater risks due to challenges associated with their enterprises, as well as societal issues stemming from living in a male-dominated environment. He concludes that contemporary research shows women entrepreneurs encounter distinct challenges compared to their male counterparts, highlighting the need for a deeper understanding of the specific obstacles women face in starting and running businesses. This understanding is crucial for creating effective support programs and policies. It is contended that much of the understanding surrounding entrepreneurial activities stems from research focused on male;

The theories regarding the establishment of organizations have been generalized and validated primarily with male entrepreneurs in mind. Consequently, these frameworks may not accurately represent the processes and organizational styles of women, as men and women tend to manage their businesses differently, employing distinct strategies and organizational structures.

7. Feminist entrepreneurship theories

To explain the systematic differences in why female entrepreneurs tend to have lower growth intentions and operate smaller businesses, we draw on two theoretical frameworks, as outlined by Holmquist and Sundin (2002): liberal feminism and social feminism. Some researchers argue that gender theory and feminist perspectives are essential for understanding this phenomenon. Others suggest that the differences and similarities between men and women should be examined within traditional entrepreneurship theories.

Holmquist and Sundin (2002) conclude that insights from both perspectives are necessary to understand the gender imbalances in entrepreneurship.

The feminist theoretical perspective explores issues related to women's subordination to men, including its origins, perpetuation, potential for change, and the implications of a society without it. Each of the two theories—social and liberal—provides distinct viewpoints on these issues.

According to Fischer et al. (1993), **liberal feminist theory** traces its roots back to the early days of feminism, specifically the first wave, and advocates for social reform to ensure that women have the same status and opportunities as men. This theory is founded on the belief that men and women are equal, and that individual rights should be based on rationality rather than gender. It highlights the discriminatory barriers and systemic biases that women face, such as limited access to resources, education, and business experience, which need to be addressed. Emerging from political ideals of equality, entitlement, and individual rights, liberal feminism has influenced numerous legal reforms aimed at achieving greater equality for women. In the context of women's entrepreneurship, liberal feminist theory suggests that if women had equal access to the same opportunities as men—such as education and work experience—they would likely perform similarly (Unger & Crawford, 1992) ;

Social Feminism theory posits that men and women are perceived as distinct due to differences shaped by socialization from the earliest stages of life (Ahl, 2006). This theory highlights that male and female experiences diverge significantly because of these intentional socialization processes, leading to fundamentally different worldviews (Fischer et al., 1993) (Fischer, A.R, & Dyke, 1993)The socialization of women fosters unique perspectives, aspirations, and choices (Brush C. , 2006)influencing their selection of business fields. For women, the connection between family and work tends to be more pronounced, as they often do not view their businesses as isolated economic entities within society. According to Brush (Brush C. , 1992). women perceive their businesses as part of a broader network of relationships encompassing family, community, and business. These distinctions do not suggest that women are less capable in business than men; rather, they may employ different strategies that might not always match the effectiveness of those used by men (Watson & Robinson, 2003) (Watson & Robinson, 2003).

Although previous research is pertinent to understanding whether and how female and male entrepreneurs differ, significant knowledge gaps remain. Some researchers (Kalleberg & Leicht, 1991) have systematically examined whether potential differences stemming from discrimination or socialization influence business performance or growth intentions. Despite the acknowledgment that differences exist between male and female entrepreneurs, there has been insufficient investigation into the unique growth intentions of female entrepreneurs. Both liberal and socialist theories offer socio-cultural explanations for anticipated gender differences. Sexton (1989) contended that there is no psychological basis to assume that female entrepreneurs are less inclined toward business expansion. Consequently, there is suggestive evidence that factors influencing growth intentions may differ by gender. Even if the intent to grow is similar across genders, the processes leading to that decision may differ (Orser & Hogarth-Scott, 2002);

Considering the significant role of female entrepreneurs and their various structural differences, it can be inferred that women may approach business growth decisions differently than men, taking into account social risks and rewards in a unique way. The existing literature, particularly liberal and feminist theories, suggests reasons for anticipating gender differences and explains why female entrepreneurs and business owners may exhibit distinct behaviors when it comes to their low growth aspirations. Research conducted by Kalleberg & Leicht (1991), Lee-Gosselin & Grise (1990), and Cliff (1998) indicates that female entrepreneurs often have less experience in employee management, less industry knowledge, and limited prior experience in starting businesses. Additionally, studies have shown that women-led firms tend to be smaller than those led by men, experience lower growth and income over time, and generate lower sales per employee (Kalleberg & Leicht, 1991). (Kalleberg & Leicht, 1991)

Cliff (1998) suggests that women without relevant experience might doubt their capability to manage rapidly expanding businesses, which could lead them to intentionally restrict their firms' growth. This behavior may contribute to their conservative growth (Lee-Gosselin & Grise, 1990).

Additionally, the growth intentions of female entrepreneurs may vary based on their attitudes and values. Birley (1989) argues that cultural influences, behavioral norms, professional networks, and family dynamics all play a role in shaping the attitudes of women entrepreneurs. Many women tend to have positive views regarding achievement, success, self-preservation, self-worth, freedom, health, education, as well as economic profits and growth (Jacobson, 1993) ;

Empirical Researches suggest that men often prioritize economic factors and clear indicators of success, such as status and wealth (Unger & Crawford, 1992). This provides a strong basis for expecting differences in growth aspirations between genders. Additionally, the situation of female entrepreneurs should not be oversimplified, as they possess diverse characteristics and motivations (Sarri & Trihopoulou, 2005); Motivation theories assert that values shape intentions .The emphasis that female business owners place on business growth is likely to influence their intentions for expansion. Specifically, it is anticipated that women may be less inclined to seek growth for their businesses, as expansion could conflict with other important objectives they hold (Orser & Hogarth-Scott, 2002);

Female entrepreneurs juggle numerous responsibilities in their lives and often encounter different domestic pressures compared to their male counterparts, which may lead them to deviate from the typical growth trajectories associated with male-owned businesses ,While managing a household can enhance women's business capabilities, it can also impose challenges on their lifestyles, potentially disrupting family and marital dynamics; Consequently, the conflicting demands between their business endeavors and personal lives may result in female entrepreneurs having lower growth ambitions for their businesses , even though they possess unique skills and competencies to manage. Additionally, female entrepreneurs are often perceived as lacking sufficient resources, particularly regarding business and managerial experience and access to financing. noted that female entrepreneurs tend to adjust to these situational constraints by setting lower growth expectations (Cliff, 1998);

8. Conclusion:

Female entrepreneurship plays a crucial role in economic development, social progress, and community well-being. Female entrepreneurs contribute significantly to economic growth by creating jobs, generating income, and fostering innovation. Their businesses can stimulate local economies and contribute to national; Women bring diverse perspectives and experiences to the business world, which can lead to innovative solutions and products.

This

diversity can enhance creativity and problem-solving within industries.

Supporting female entrepreneurship promotes gender equality and empowers women. It helps to challenge traditional gender roles and stereotypes, leading to greater societal acceptance of women in leadership positions. Women entrepreneurs often invest in their communities, supporting local initiatives and contributing to social causes. Their businesses can address specific community needs and improve overall quality of life. Successful female entrepreneurs serve as role models for younger generations, inspiring them to pursue their own business ventures and careers. This can help to create a culture of entrepreneurship among women and girls.

Women entrepreneurs often demonstrate resilience and adaptability, particularly in challenging economic conditions. Their ability to pivot and innovate can lead to sustainable business practices and long-term success. Increasing female entrepreneurship can lead to greater awareness and initiatives aimed at providing women with access to funding, mentorship, and resources, which have historically been limited; many female entrepreneurs focus on social enterprises that address pressing social issues, such as education, health, and environmental sustainability. Their businesses can drive positive change and contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

Female entrepreneurs often build strong networks and support systems, fostering collaboration and knowledge sharing. This can lead to increased opportunities for partnerships and growth. Encouraging female entrepreneurship can enhance a country's global competitiveness. Nations that support women in business can benefit from a more dynamic and diverse economy.

In conclusion, feminist entrepreneurship represents a transformative approach to business that not only seeks economic empowerment for women but also challenges traditional gender norms and societal structures. By defining feminist entrepreneurship as a practice that prioritizes social justice, equity, and community well-being alongside profit, we recognize its vital role in fostering inclusive economic growth. The importance of this concept lies in its ability to empower women entrepreneurs, promote diverse leadership, and create sustainable business models that address systemic inequalities.

Theoretical frameworks surrounding feminist entrepreneurship, such as intersectionality and social entrepreneurship, provide valuable insights into the unique challenges and opportunities faced by women in the business landscape. These perspectives highlight the necessity of understanding the diverse experiences of women entrepreneurs, shaped by factors such as race, class, and sexuality.

Ultimately, embracing feminist entrepreneurship not only benefits women but also enriches the broader economy by fostering innovation, resilience, and social responsibility. As we continue to explore and expand upon these concepts, it is crucial to support policies

and initiatives that empower women entrepreneurs and promote a more equitable entrepreneurial ecosystem.

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I- Introduction: (Times New Roman, size 12)

In the introduction, the researcher must explain the research objectives, problematic and hypotheses as well as the methodology and scientific methods used in the

analysis , (The introduction elements must be placed in the form of paragraphs without headings)

1. The theoretical framework of the study. (Times New Roman, size 12)

Write at least a short paragraph between the title and the next

1.1. Definition of study variables. (Times New Roman, size 12)

While there are multiple objects, write using the black square dots represented below.

- The 1st variable.
- The 2nd variable.
- 3rd variable.

Write at least a short paragraph between the last item and the title that follows it.

2. The experimental framework for the study. (Times New Roman, size 12)

The methods and methods used in the field study, and the reference frame for the study, must be clarified.

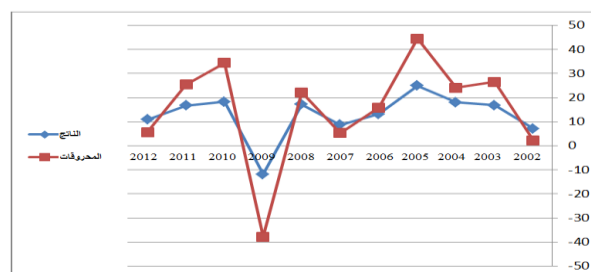
(The tables must be written in a clear format and do not use colors or write vertically inside them)

Table (1) : Table title (Times New Roman, size 10)

source :.....

The figures are placed in image format so that they are only horizontally and (vertically adjustable)

Figure (1): The Figure Title (Times New Roman, size 10)



source :.....

After presenting the results reached, they must be discussed by giving them their place in their field and comparing them with previous studies, showing their extent and opposition to previous results.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the researcher shows the extent of the contribution of his study to the field he treats and shows the limits and prospects of his study.

References

The references must be written in the following form:

Citation: The references in the text must be written in parentheses, and only the author's last name, year, and pages are mentioned as follows:

(Kotler et al, 2014, p. 45)

Bibliography:

- **Book:** Author, A. A. (year). Title of the book (xth edition, vol x). Place of publication: Publishing house.
- **Article:** Author, A. A., Author, B. B. and Author, C. C. (year). Title of the article. Title of the Journal, volume (number), page of the beginning- page of the end.
- **Papers Presented at Conferences:** Author, A. (Year, month). Title of the communication. Communication or Poster Presented at [Name] of the Conference, Location.
- **Theses:** Author, A. (year). Title of the thesis (Mention of the degree, University, Place).
- **Report:** Name of the department or agency. (year). Title: subtitle (Publication No. xxx [if available]). Spotted at specific URL [if viewed online]