

# 5. Breaking barriers: Assessing Agenda 2030's impact on women entrepreneurship studies

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## INTRODUCTION

Notably, there is a significant gap in studies examining how academic discourse on women's entrepreneurship has evolved following the substantial impetus provided by the UN Agenda 2030. This comprehensive framework includes the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with Goal 5 explicitly dedicated to achieving gender equality and empowering all women. Agenda 2030 aims to address barriers to women's economic participation, including discriminatory practices, lack of access to education and healthcare, and economic disparities. By promoting policies that support women's involvement in economic activities and leadership roles, Agenda 2030 seeks to harness the potential of half the world's population, thereby fostering sustainable development, reducing poverty, and ensuring inclusive economic growth. Consequently, the role of women in economic development is expected and will likely result in significant improvements in women's economic empowerment, which is critical for achieving the broader goals of the Agenda (Bidegain Ponte and Enriquez, 2016). This challenge has attracted considerable attention from academics and practitioners, leading to a burgeoning body of research. In particular, we observe a large number of reviews that critically evaluate the state of the art by investigating drivers, barriers, risks, and business outcomes through diverse models and methodologies (Langowitz and Morgan, 2003; Sullivan and Meek, 2012; Poggesi et al., 2020). Numerous studies highlight that women's entrepreneurship plays a critical role in socio-economic development (Khan et al., 2021; Rosca et al., 2020).

Nonetheless, there is research space for more goals, and technology-facilitated analytical methods. Indeed, producing divergent and sometimes contradictory results, previous studies concur on the imperative for scholars to develop a robust theoretical framework to systematically re-observe,

re-analyze, and re-interpret the phenomenon of women's entrepreneurship, as suggested by scholars from various disciplines who have underscored the necessity of investigating multiple dimensions of women's entrepreneurship to advance theoretical frameworks and enhance comprehension of this research area (Al-Qahtani et al., 2022).

Hence, a review of women's entrepreneurship studies that integrates references to the UN Agenda 2030 is essential for comprehending the contribution that this document has produced from its launch (2015) to the present. In order to meet this need, this study proposes an integrative review to critique and synthesize the development of women's entrepreneurship research after the implementation of the UN Agenda 2030 and to elucidate future research directions. Specifically, this chapter reviews the field's growth and conducts a literature review of papers on women's entrepreneurship up to 2023.

At least two significant shortcomings exist in the analysis and mapping of the women's entrepreneurship research field and its linkage to the UN Agenda 2030. The introduction of this crucial document represents a formidable initiative, encompassing a goal for the global economy with an unprecedented universal orientation toward businesses. According to the GEM 2022 global report on the status and perceptions of entrepreneurial activities, women still constitute a substantial portion of high-potential entrepreneurs. Despite this, while most companies commence as small-scale endeavors or with 1–5 employees, women are typically less inclined to start companies with a large number of employees. Thus, women must assume a strategic role in achieving the goals outlined in the UN Agenda 2030, occupying different roles within the various Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), from both economic and social sides. In other words, women's entrepreneurship can positively influence global socio-economic development (Elan et al., 2023) by investing their efforts in achieving different SDGs. The first shortcoming is that previous studies have undervalued the relevance of women's entrepreneurship in achieving sustainable development. This includes efforts to ensure societal well-being in current and future contexts, as driven by the UN Agenda 2030. The second shortcoming is the paucity of studies that have analyzed how women entrepreneurs can foster sustainable solutions in alignment with the 17 SDGs, which address issues such as poverty, hunger, education, and the creation of inclusive communities.

This chapter aims to address these gaps by providing a comprehensive integrative review of the literature on women's entrepreneurship, emphasizing the impact of the UN Agenda 2030. As the topic of women's entrepreneurship is quite a mature topic, it needs to be reviewed, critiqued, and re-conceptualized due to its continued development (Torraco, 2005; Snyder, 2019), above all as a consequence of the UN Agenda 2030 that could represent a cornerstone for its development by following different advancement traits. Thus, the goal is to

present a detailed analysis of the current state of research, identify areas that require further investigation, and propose future research directions. Through this approach, this study seeks to enhance our understanding of the strategic role of women entrepreneurs in sustainable development.

## THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Women make up roughly half of the world's population but contribute only 37 per cent of global gross domestic product (GDP). Encouraging women to become entrepreneurs could significantly boost global economic development. The Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) 2022/23 Women's Entrepreneurship Report surveyed 175,000 people in 49 countries, revealing six major trends in women's entrepreneurship (Elan et al., 2023). Women in low-income countries exhibit the highest entrepreneurial intentions and globally, many women expect significant business growth within five years. Younger women are driving entrepreneurship, particularly in low-income regions. Women are also more likely to start businesses alone, although most remain small. However, more women are exiting rather than entering entrepreneurship, often due to economic volatility. Job scarcity is a primary motivation for women starting businesses, suggesting a need for more proactive, opportunity-driven support to fully unlock the potential of female entrepreneurs.

However, women who decide to engage in entrepreneurial activities are still significantly fewer than their male counterparts (Elan et al., 2019; Elan et al., 2023).

Several scholars argue that this disparity, which is more pronounced in certain countries, may stem from stereotypical and male-dominated perspectives that discourage women from pursuing business ventures (Langowitz and Morgan, 2003). Other studies identify additional barriers such as lack of education, experience, and training opportunities; limited spatial mobility and family support; insufficient institutional support; inadequate entrepreneurial management skills; and difficulties in acquiring financial resources (Raghuvanshi et al., 2017). Furthermore, researchers have examined the differences between men and women in entrepreneurial rates, processes of financial resource acquisition, sectoral choices, and business size and performance.

Generally, the understanding of women's entrepreneurship encompasses two interrelated levels of analysis: the individual level and the institutional level. At the individual level, research typically focuses on personality traits and career stages. Studies by Schlaegel and Koenig (2014) and Hassan et al. (2020) highlight how individual characteristics, such as risk tolerance, innovation propensity, and career motivations, shape entrepreneurial endeavors. Conversely, the institutional level examines how broader contexts, such as societal norms, legal frameworks, and economic conditions, influence and

shape entrepreneurial activity. Works by Welter and Smallbone (2008) and Ahl and Nelson (2010) illustrate how institutional factors, including access to resources, regulatory support, and societal attitudes toward women entrepreneurs, impact the entrepreneurial landscape.

Existing studies often overlook the role of cultural values related to gender, which are critical in shaping women's motivations and choices. These cultural constraints have significant implications at multiple levels: macro (policymaking), meso (organizational), and micro (local practice). At the macro level, policymaking can either hinder or promote women's entrepreneurship through legislation and national strategies. At the meso level, organizational cultures and practices within businesses and institutions can either support or obstruct women's entrepreneurial efforts. At the micro level, local practices and community norms can significantly impact the day-to-day experiences and decisions of women entrepreneurs (Henry and Lewis, 2023).

By adopting a social theory perspective, we propose that a deeper understanding of the sociocultural and spatial impacts of formal institutions, such as the UN Agenda 2030, is essential for integrating the individual and institutional levels of analysis with a gender perspective. Social theory allows for an examination of how societal norms, power structures, and spatial dynamics influence entrepreneurial activities. This perspective acknowledges that women's entrepreneurship is not just a result of individual traits or institutional contexts in isolation but is also shaped by the interplay between these factors within specific sociocultural and spatial settings.

We contend that advancing entrepreneurship research on this topic requires moving beyond simplistic and dichotomous explanations of gender. It is crucial to consider the complex and multifaceted nature of gender dynamics in entrepreneurship. This involves recognizing the intersectionality of various factors, such as race, class, and geography, and understanding how these intersections create unique challenges and opportunities for women entrepreneurs. Additionally, it requires examining how formal institutions such as Agenda 2030, which aim to promote gender equality and women's empowerment, influence entrepreneurial activities at different levels.

## METHODOLOGY

This study adopts an integrative review because the topic is mature but needs to be reviewed and critiqued to contribute to the development of a framework (Torraco, 2005). Based on the combination of SCOPUS and Web of Science databases, which include a large number of leading journals, this study carries out an analysis of the articles from 2015 to 2023 (export date March 7, 2024) to deepen the knowledge of the role exerted by the UN Agenda 2030 in terms of

whether and how SDGs are stimulating the proliferation of studies on women's entrepreneurship, suggesting new perspectives and research directions.

The search in SCOPUS and Web of Science is as follows: first, we used the following keywords and phrases in the Title, Abstract, and Keywords: "Women entrepreneur\*", "Female Entrepreneur\*" "Gender Entrepreneur\*", "Women-led firm\*", "Women enterprise\*", "Female firm\*". This search retrieved more than 4,000 documents. Second, we used "Agenda 2030" OR "Sustainable Development Goal\*" OR SDG\* OR "Sustainab\*", and this search returned more than 33,000 documents. Finally, we combined the aforementioned searches and retrieved 79 documents. Furthermore, we included only English language articles published in academic journals and collected in the subject areas of Business, Management, and Accounting. This step resulted in 43 selected articles, as shown in the Appendix, which we proceeded to analyze.

## FINDINGS

The results of this integrative review appear to be compelling and intriguing and disentangle a complex nest of studies addressing fascinating topics and focusing on well-defined trajectories.

We observed an alarming bias stemming from the fact that the UN Agenda 2030 is generally considered in terms of environmental sustainability, while its main contribution relates to a comprehensive framework of the definition of sustainability.

By the merging of the two searches – women entrepreneurship and UN Agenda 2030 – we revealed an underdeveloped field of research. Contrary to our expectations, the number of articles was not high. Moreover, the selected articles were published in a limited number of specialized academic journals, which have been notable for their focus on sustainability issues since their inception. In other words, very few of the selected articles have been published in leading general management or entrepreneurship journals.

After reading the articles, however, the findings show the main themes that scholars have deeply analyzed, and, at the same time, those that deserve to be faced to contribute to unpacking the current and future women entrepreneurship studies.

We identified five main themes that consider, alternatively, the UN Agenda 2030 as a driver to enhance women's entrepreneurship and women's entrepreneurship as a driver to pursue several SDGs (especially SDG 1, SDG 5, SDG 7, and SDG 11):

### Cluster 1

*Women in service sectors and in social enterprises.* (e.g. Mas-Tur, 2022; Fernández-Guadaño and Martín-López, 2023)

These articles highlight how and why women tend to favor the service sector, particularly tourism, renewable energy, and social enterprises when undertaking entrepreneurial initiatives. Women appear to be more inclined than their male counterparts to invest their efforts in services and social businesses. This inclination is driven by two main factors: an interest in achieving social goals and enhancing community well-being and the greater likelihood of obtaining financial and social support in these sectors compared with others. Moreover, social business serves as a powerful tool for women to challenge patriarchal norms in specific countries.

### Cluster 2

*Women entrepreneurship in emerging countries.* (e.g. Quagraine et al., 2021)

The articles in this cluster focus on women's entrepreneurship as a catalyst for women's empowerment in impoverished areas and emerging countries. They underscore the role of women's entrepreneurship in poverty reduction by investing in sectors critical for national development and recommend that governments formulate specific policies to promote the enhancement of women's entrepreneurship.

This cluster of articles specifically investigates the role of micro-entrepreneurship in attaining SDGs, emphasizing the importance of microfinance in empowering women, and reducing poverty. The notion that an effective strategy for sustainable development and poverty reduction may be achieved by promoting micro-entrepreneurship headed by women is widely supported by scholars.

### Cluster 3

*Barriers and opportunities.* (e.g. Pearl-Martinez, 2020)

These articles investigate the factors that inhibit or stimulate women's entrepreneurship and explore how governments can develop public policies to remove obstacles and implement active measures to enhance women's participation in the entrepreneurial arena. In particular, these articles dive into the socio-economic, cultural, and institutional challenges women encounter in the entrepreneurial landscape, investigating the different elements that promote or hinder women's entrepreneurship. Furthermore, these studies offer valuable insights into the development and implementation of public policies by

governments to overcome these obstacles. They underscore the significance of proactive measures, including access to funding, training programs, and mentorship opportunities, in order to cultivate a more inclusive and supportive environment for female entrepreneurs.

#### Cluster 4

*Technology as a driver to improve women's entrepreneurship.* (e.g. Ge et al., 2022)

The research contends that technology is a crucial factor in enhancing women's entrepreneurship. It argues that technology enables women to efficiently self-organize and manage their job from home, hence facilitating work–life balance. Additionally, these findings indicate that women can take advantage of technology to expedite their entrepreneurial endeavors and invest in the rapidly growing technology industry, thereby developing and expanding their own entrepreneurial enterprise. In doing so, technology enables women to surmount conventional obstacles and gain access to a wider range of markets, resources, and networks, substantially increasing their entrepreneurial potential and success.

#### Cluster 5

*Women entrepreneurship education.* (Pimpa, 2021)

These publications underscore the substantial influence of entrepreneurship education on the establishment and prosperity of women-led enterprises. They investigate the extent to which customized educational programs can provide women with the requisite skills and knowledge to effectively navigate the entrepreneurial world. Furthermore, these investigations investigate women's numerous obstacles when attempting to acquire entrepreneurial abilities, including restricted access to resources and training possibilities. These articles emphasize the significance of education in empowering women entrepreneurs, developing their capacities, and promoting the growth of women-led firms by concentrating on its function.

In addition, the selected articles include several policy recommendations, with profound attention on government interventions and actions to promote women's entrepreneurship. The suggested policies appear able to enhance women's empowerment and change the patriarchal culture, especially in well-defined geographical areas.

In sum, the results of this integrative review, which aimed to deepen the understanding of the role of the UN Agenda 2030 in studies of women's entrepreneurship, indicate that this crucial document, unfortunately, does not act as a catalyst for this field of research. It is likely that SDG 5, which focuses

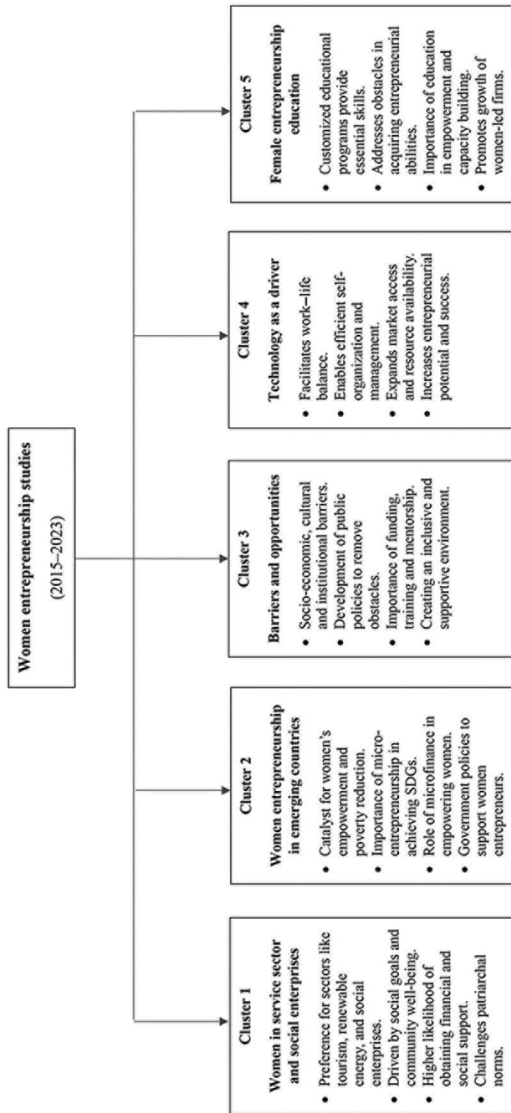
on gender inclusion, has stimulated the proliferation of studies on women in areas such as C-suite involvement, thereby undervaluing the importance of self-employment and entrepreneurship as significant means to ensure women's empowerment, reduce the gender divide, and concurrently contribute to the achievement of other SDGs. Figure 5.1 summarizes findings.

## A Research Agenda

The findings suggest that there is more room for more studies in women entrepreneurship under the lens of the crucial impetus caused by the UN Agenda 2030.

In the following, we suggest further studies to enhance and strengthen the framework proposed.

- Analyze the influence of SDG 5 (Gender equality) on women's entrepreneurship and how women's entrepreneurship can contribute to SDG 5 achievement.  
*How does SDG 5 influence women's entrepreneurship? How can women's entrepreneurship contribute to achieving SDG 5?*
- Investigate the role of women entrepreneurs in poverty reduction, especially in terms of subsistence entrepreneurship, and its impact on communities (SDG 1, SDG 11).  
*What is the role of women entrepreneurs in poverty reduction? How does subsistence entrepreneurship impact communities?; How do women entrepreneurs contribute to SDG 1 and SDG 11?*
- Explore the involvement of women entrepreneurs in the renewable energy sector (SDG 7).  
*What is the involvement of women entrepreneurs in the renewable energy sector? How can women's participation in renewable energy be increased?*
- Evaluate the effectiveness of entrepreneurship educational and training programs for women in supporting SDG implementation (SDG 4).  
*How effective are educational and training programs in supporting SDG implementation? What gaps exist in current training programs for women entrepreneurs?*
- Propose empirical evidence on how women's entrepreneurship impacts economic growth and job creation (SDG 8).  
*How does women's entrepreneurship impact economic growth? What is the role of women-led businesses in job creation?*



Source: Authors' elaboration.

Figure 5.1 Women entrepreneurship studies (2015–2023)

## **A New Theoretical Framework**

The proposed integrative review, with the emerged clusters, the evidence gaps, and the research agenda, suggests the emergence of a new theoretical framework that we can label *Gender-responsive sustainable entrepreneurship* (GRSE). It integrates gender responsiveness, sustainability, and empowerment outcomes to create a holistic understanding of women's entrepreneurship.

This framework (Figure 5.2) emphasizes the inclusivity and responsiveness of entrepreneurial ecosystems, policies, and practices to the needs of women (see Clusters 1–2–5). It also aligns entrepreneurial activities with SDGs (see Clusters 1–4), ensuring that women-led enterprises contribute to broader socio-economic and environmental objectives, capturing opportunities, and overcoming barriers (see Cluster 3).

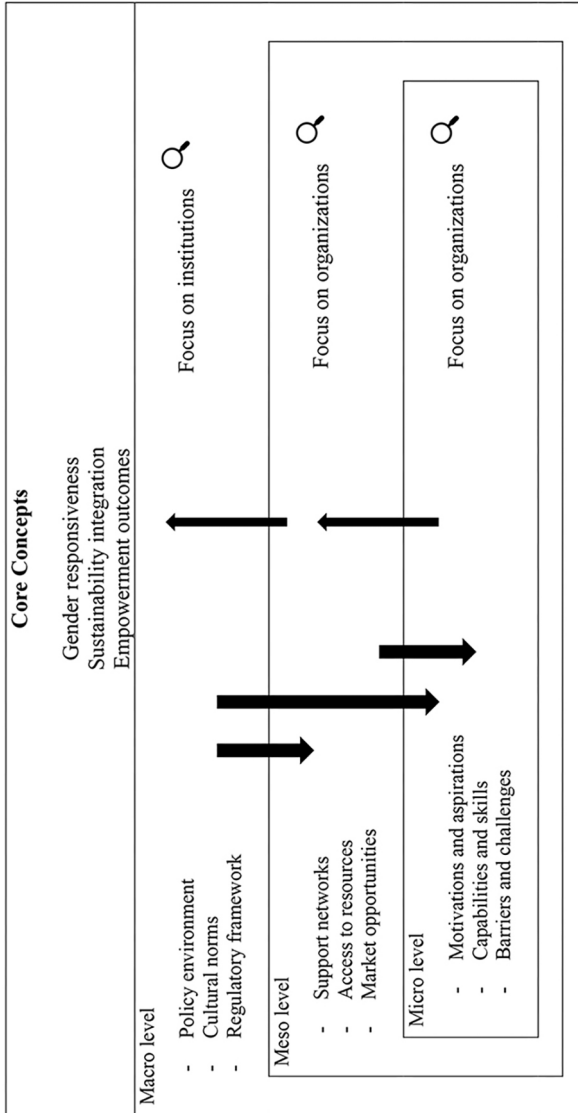
In terms of structure, the GRSE framework operates on three levels: macro, meso, and micro.

The macro level analyzes how national and international policies either facilitate or impede women's entrepreneurship, focusing on the policy environment (i.e. Clusters 2–3). It examines the impact of societal norms and values on the entrepreneurial actions of women, examining the ways in which cultural expectations influence, and occasionally constrict their involvement in business. Moreover, it entails the examination of legislative and regulatory frameworks to ascertain the level of assistance that is accessible to female entrepreneurs.

The framework concentrates on organizational issues at the meso level, including the availability of financial, educational, and technological resources, as well as support networks that include mentorship and business groups (i.e. Clusters 4–5). It identifies market opportunities that are conducive to the success of women entrepreneurs, with a particular emphasis on sectors such as renewable energy and social enterprises (although other sectors are also included) (i.e. Cluster 1). These sectors are considered to be fertile ground for the development of innovative and sustainable business ventures.

The framework explores the individual motives and objectives that motivate women to establish new companies at the micro level. It evaluates the necessary competencies and skills for successful entrepreneurship, acknowledging the significance of focused education and training (i.e. Cluster 5). Furthermore, it recognizes the personal and systemic obstacles that women entrepreneurs encounter and endeavors to resolve these obstacles by implementing comprehensive support structures (i.e. Cluster 3).

In general, the GRSE framework provides a multifaceted and complex approach to understanding women's entrepreneurship, ensuring that endeavors are gender-responsive and in accordance with the SDGs.



Source: Authors' elaboration.

Figure 5.2 The GRSE framework

At the macro level, Figure 5.2 emphasizes the significance of a supportive policy environment, cultural norms, and regulatory frameworks, with a particular emphasis on institutions. All of these fundamental components are essential for cultivating a sustainable and gender-responsive entrepreneurship ecosystem. In accordance with the 2030 Agenda's goals for fostering sustainable development and gender equality, they offer the structural support that is essential for the growth of women's entrepreneurship.

At the meso level, the emphasis is on organizations, emphasizing the importance of support networks, access to resources, and market prospects. At this level, macro-level policies are translated into actual assistance for female entrepreneurs, serving as a conduit. It guarantees the proper implementation of macro-level policies and frameworks, as well as the provision of the necessary resources and opportunities for female entrepreneurs to achieve success. The emphasis is shifted to women entrepreneurs at the micro level. This level evaluates the obstacles encountered by women, as well as their own motivations, objectives, talents, and skills. It highlights the importance of empowering women by addressing their particular difficulties and utilizing their potential, so promoting their personal and professional development in accordance with the 2030 Agenda's emphasis on sustainable and equitable economic growth.

The downward arrows represent the flow of influence from the macro to the meso to the micro levels. This flow implies that policies and norms (macro level) generate opportunities and support structures (meso level) that have a direct impact on women entrepreneurs (micro level). The feedback loops, as illustrated by the rising arrows, demonstrate how insights and outcomes from the micro and meso levels can inform and enhance macro-level policies and frameworks. For instance, the experiences and requirements of female entrepreneurs can identify deficiencies in policy or support systems, hence requiring institutional modifications that provide the requisite leverage to effectively contribute to the realization of the SDGs.

### **Suggestions for Advancing Women Entrepreneurship Studies within the GRSE Framework**

The following suggestions focus on leveraging the core concepts of the GRSE framework in the context of the UN Agenda 2030.

#### **Macro-level studies**

Further research can evaluate the efficacy of specific gender-responsive and sustainable development policies in various locations to investigate how national and international policies affected by the UN Agenda 2030 assist or impede women's entrepreneurship. In addition, more research may examine the potential for policy environments to be altered to more effectively promote

women entrepreneurs, taking into account cultural norms and regulatory frameworks. In this perspective, scholars are encouraged to investigate techniques for challenging and altering patriarchal norms that restrict women's participation in entrepreneurship, as well as to comprehend how policy and education might assist changes in social views regarding women in business.

### **Meso-level studies**

Future research can examine the role and efficacy of support networks (e.g., mentorship programs, incubators) in supplying resources and opportunities for female entrepreneurs, and it can also evaluate how these networks can be improved to more effectively support sustainable and gender-responsive businesses. Consequently, scholars are encouraged to expand their understanding of the influence of organizational support structures on the success of female entrepreneurs in achieving sustainability and empowerment outcomes. This will enable them to identify best practices and other intriguing empirical suggestions. However, it is evident that it is imperative to identify innovative financing solutions that are tailored to women entrepreneurs. Additionally, it is important to investigate market opportunities and how access to these markets can be enhanced for women entrepreneurs, particularly in emerging and underserved sectors.

### **Micro-level studies**

Given the abundance of study on the motivations, views, and goals of women entrepreneurs, performing qualitative research can be advantageous in determining the methods of fostering women's interest in and readiness to establish new entrepreneurial ventures. Furthermore, it may be particularly intriguing to investigate the extent to which these motives are consistent with the SDGs. Moreover, it may be interesting to identify the characteristics of success by identifying the specific talents and abilities that are necessary for successful entrepreneurship among women, particularly in sustainable industries, through the celebration of successful women entrepreneurs. In order to assess the efficacy of current educational and training programs in developing the capacities of female entrepreneurs and to design and implement training programs that are specifically designed to enhance the entrepreneurial attitude of women, this endeavor is essential. Finally, the research must not be halted upon the identification and analysis of the obstacles that women encounter in entrepreneurship. This is necessary in order to suggest strategies for overcoming these barriers, taking into account the impact of various contexts on the barriers and opportunities. This can also be particularly beneficial from the standpoint of establishing a more equal world.

## **Cross-level Integration**

In the future, research might explore feedback mechanisms and suggest creative methods for establishing feedback loops between micro, meso, and macro levels to ensure that insights from human experiences shape policy and organizational support. This has the potential to foster a more responsive and supportive entrepreneurship ecosystem. In this perspective, scientists can integrate the viewpoints of women entrepreneurs into organizational support strategies and policymaking by employing participatory research methodologies.

Furthermore, longitudinal studies can be conducted to monitor the success and influence of female entrepreneurs over time, so offering a comprehensive understanding of the long-term consequences of policies and support programs. Ultimately, comparative and cross-regional research can identify successful models and best practices for women's entrepreneurship, thereby expanding the global impact by generating an echo-effect in various contexts.

## **DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION**

The phenomenon of women's entrepreneurship has garnered growing scholarly attention in recent years, driven by an increasing number of women entrepreneurs globally. Recent research underscores the significant role women play in entrepreneurship (Noguera et al., 2013), contributing to socio-economic development (Strawser et al., 2021) with positive impacts on poverty reduction and social inclusion (Langowitz and Minniti, 2007). However, women initiating entrepreneurial activities remain significantly fewer than their male counterparts (Elam et al., 2019). Scholars posit that this disparity, more pronounced in certain countries, may stem from entrenched stereotypes and male-dominated perspectives that discourage women from engaging in business ventures (Langowitz and Morgan, 2003).

Further studies identify various barriers such as educational deficiencies (Hansemark, 1998), lack of experience and training opportunities, limited spatial mobility, insufficient family support, inadequate institutional backing, deficient entrepreneurial management skills, and challenges in accessing financial resources (Raghuvanshi et al., 2017).

This study is distinctive in its focus on the UN Agenda 2030, exploring its potential as a catalyst for advancing women's entrepreneurship. In contrast to existing literature, our findings contribute novel insights into the relationship between women's entrepreneurship and the UN SDGs. We identify distinct interactions with the SDGs and advocate for future research to investigate these differences, considering their implications for both field development and practical applications of the UN Agenda 2030. The main contribution of this study is the GRSE framework that helps us to understand how future

studies on women's entrepreneurship can move within fundamental concepts such as gender responsiveness, sustainability, and empowerment outcomes.

Nevertheless, two main limitations are acknowledged in our study. First, the scope of our data collection could be expanded. Despite utilizing extensive databases such as SCOPUS and Web of Science, future studies could incorporate additional sources to enrich the analysis and uncover nuanced trends in women entrepreneurship studies, which have seen significant growth over the past decade. Second, our study's temporal focus may be considered limiting. While we examined periods before and after the introduction of the UN Agenda 2030, future research could extend this analysis to periods preceding 2000, providing a broader historical perspective on the field.

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## APPENDIX

Table A5.1 The selected articles

#	Author(s)	Articles	# Cluster
1	Quagraine F. A., Adams S., Kabalan A. A. M., Dankwa A. D.	Micro-entrepreneurship, sustainable development goal one and cultural expectations of Ghanaian women (2021) <i>Journal of Entrepreneurship in Emerging Economies</i> , 13(1), pp. 86–106	2
2	Karyotaki M., Drigas A., Skianis C.	The role of mobiles and women in the sustainable local economic development (2022) <i>International Journal of Interactive Mobile Technologies</i> , 16(22), 111–26	4
3	Samantray E., Tomar J.S.	Women entrepreneurship in India: Evidence from economic censuses (2018) <i>Social Change</i> , 48(2), 188–207	2
4	Mas-Tur A.	Female-driven social entrepreneurship in service business (2022) <i>Service Business</i> , 16(4), 791–95	1
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