

Study of factors influencing women entrepreneurship in Kabul Afghanistan

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Abstract - This research aims to dissect the intricate factors hindering women's entrepreneurship in Kabul, Afghanistan. By delving into these barriers, we seek to empower women through targeted support programs, therefore catalyzing economic growth and fostering innovation. Our study uncovers the profound impact of societal expectations and cultural norms on women's entrepreneurial endeavors. It illuminates the constraints imposed by limited mobility, the social stigma surrounding women in business, and entrenched gender roles dictating access to resources. These findings underscore the necessity of tailored interventions to dismantle systemic obstacles and cultivate a conducive environment for female entrepreneurship. By examining the unique challenges faced by women entrepreneurs in Kabul, this research offers original insights into the socio-cultural landscape of a post-conflict society. It contributes to a nuanced understanding of entrepreneurship dynamics, enriching scholarly discourse and informing policy initiatives aimed at promoting gender equality and economic development.

Key Words: Women Entrepreneurs, Kabul, Afghanistan, Entrepreneurial Challenges, Gender Barriers

1. INTRODUCTION

The barriers that once restricted women's career paths have paved the way for a new era of business ownership, where women can leverage their sharp business acumen while nurturing strong family connections." - Erica Nicole (Owner of YF S Magazine) Recognizing the need for advancing women's status and promoting their roles in development extends beyond issues of human rights or social justice. It is now widely acknowledged that investing in women is crucial for achieving sustainable development. Economic analyses have shown that low levels of education and training, poor health and nutrition, and limited access to resources not only hinder women's quality of life but also limit productivity, economic efficiency, and growth. Therefore, it is imperative to create opportunities for women, not only for the sake of equity but also because it is a sound development practice. Entrepreneurship has gained global recognition as a progressive and developmental concept in the business world. It is considered a vital ingredient for globalization and for creating diverse opportunities for future high-performing individuals. In response to multifaceted economic pressures, women have realized that their own potential and the survival of their families depend on working side by side with men. While education has undoubtedly given women confidence and encouragement to explore new business avenues, the realities differ significantly across geographical boundaries. Women are often regarded as the weaker gender physically and emotionally, resulting in unexplored opportunities for them to develop into business professionals.

Overcoming the challenges of the business world is undoubtedly more arduous for women than their male counterparts, leading them to face various obstacles in achieving business success. Fortunately, technological advancements and means of communication have transformed the world into a global community, creating new channels and avenues for women to explore not only their aptitudes but also to seek better business opportunities. Entrepreneurship is a vision, or idea held by women to explore and optimize, which can help them create new jobs and empower fellow human beings. Women from diverse backgrounds across the globe have shown encouraging signs of entrepreneurial spirit. It is hoped that governments at all levels will work towards providing an environment in which this spirit can flourish. Currently, over 200 million women are employed across all industry sectors, with half of this number located in developing countries (Gem report, 2007). However, the true potential of women empowerment remains largely unrecognized by society, resulting in untapped resources that could contribute significantly to the economic growth of every economy. Societal and community trends and pressures often deter women from participating in startups, along with various other factors that discourage women from becoming entrepreneurs, particularly in developing countries. While developed nations have implemented gender equality platforms to motivate women in the workforce to become entrepreneurs, women still face challenges such as financial insecurity, lack of business insurance, human resource constraints, and resistance from their male counterparts to succeed as women entrepreneurs. A higher proportion of female entrepreneurship can be observed in developing countries, where traditionally higher birth rates prevail. The laws and customs of marriage significantly influence whether a woman chooses to become an entrepreneur. Attitudes and employment practices in low-income countries generally provide limited childcare, healthcare, and training opportunities for women as employees. Additionally, employers are less likely to offer a comfortable workplace and appropriate work practices that allow women to perform their jobs satisfactorily while also caring for their children. As a result, women in low-income countries have strong incentives to create their own work environments that align with their responsibilities for child-rearing and household duties.

2. RESEARCH BACKGROUND

Multiple topics in the area of entrepreneurship have already been addressed extensively. Examples are the determinants of engagement into entrepreneurship (Parker, 2009), the importance of entrepreneurship for a country's economy (Van Prang and Versloot, 2007), Women Entrepreneurs: Challenges & Opportunities (Mrs. Priyanka Sharma, 2005), The Growing Importance of Women Female Entrepreneurship (Cheryl de Vette, 2011), Women Entrepreneurs in Developing Nations:

Women Entrepreneurship Promotion in Developing Nations: Understanding the Reasons Behind the Gender Entrepreneurship Divide and Strategies for Bridging It (Saskia Vossenbergh, 2013), Challenges and Determining Factors for Women Entrepreneurs in Bangladesh (TANIA AFROZE, 2014), Women Entrepreneurship The 21st-Century Emerging Workforce: Creating Opportunities Out of Challenges (Ayesha Kalim, 2016). Women Entrepreneurs in Bangladesh: Growth and Replication Strategies and Their Effect on Poverty Alleviation (Hina Shah and Punit Saurabh, 2015). 21st-Century Emerging Workforce: Creating Opportunities Out of Challenges (Ayesha Kalim, 2016). Understanding gender differences is essential to understanding the growing phenomenon of female entrepreneurship. The types of schooling that men and women have obtained, the length of time that they have worked, and the nature of that work experience are all different.

3. WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP

A woman is considered an entrepreneur if she runs and controls a business and owns at least 51% of the company. They stand for a group of women who have strayed from the norm and are investigating novel opportunities for economic engagement. The term "women entrepreneurship" refers to the ownership and development of businesses by women that strengthens their economic standing and elevates them in society. Women who are self-employed are having a significant influence on almost every area of the economy. A "women entrepreneur" is someone who downplays the importance of their own desires to engage in the market and gain acceptance as an economically independent person. Strong will to make a difference is possessed by a superior female entrepreneur who contributes to the relative importance of societal and familial values. (Priyanka Sharma, Mrs., 2015) It has been said that female entrepreneurs will be the next great engines of economic expansion and the rising stars of developing nations' economies, bringing prosperity and welfare. They have been identified by a number of stakeholders as a significant "untapped source" of economic development and growth. At its 2012 annual gathering, the World Economic Forum recognized women entrepreneurs as "the way forward" (WEF, 2012). Some refer to female entrepreneurs as the "New Women's Movement." Forget charity; instead, concentrate on foreign investment in female entrepreneurs as the main forces behind growth and development, according to Forbes (2011). The increasing number of female entrepreneurs in developing nations has caught the interest of (Saskia Vossenbergh, 2013) The rise of women entrepreneurs has drawn a lot of attention recently from all across the world. Increased efforts in this regard may be made during the following ten years in order to achieve the goals of employment and regional balance. There are several explanations for the growing interest in supporting female entrepreneurs. There must be more women entrepreneurs in order to accelerate economic growth. When successful, women entrepreneurs transform their families and communities and encourage others to follow in their footsteps and pursue independence and leadership. Their prosperity benefits local and regional economies, families, and society by fostering national development. In emerging markets, women invest 90 cents of every dollar earned extra in "human resources," such as the health, nutrition, and education of their children (as opposed to 30–40%) for According to Singer et al.

(2014), 13% of the global population owns 37% of all enterprises and generates \$29–36 billion USD from firms in the South Asian region alone. The success of microenterprises, particularly in the industrial sector, has made development initiatives more dependent on the individual driving the initiative—the female entrepreneur and owner/manager. The absence of female local entrepreneurs has typically been the reason behind the failure of major breakthroughs in rural and disadvantaged areas (Shah, 2013). In order to reduce poverty, it is therefore necessary to find, support, and nurture female entrepreneurs in order to hasten rural development, disperse industrial activity around the region, and create non-farming jobs.

But even in spite of initiatives to highlight women's entrepreneurial potential, significant obstacles prevent them from performing, including:

- lack of access to support networks
- issues relating to gender or cultural acceptance
- lack of basic education
- lack of technical skills and knowledge about business
- lack of market knowledge (making them vulnerable to exploitation by market forces). (Hina Shah and Punit Saurabh, 2015)

4.1 WOMEN'S ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN AFGHANISTAN

The expansion of businesses and entrepreneurship is essential to economic prosperity. Entrepreneurship and business are synonymous terms. But unlike business, entrepreneurship is primarily focused on developing novel goods and services. Women who launch, acquire, run, oversee, and assume risk in their businesses are referred to as businesswomen. In the meantime, the OECD defined it as a person who has founded a one-woman firm, a principle in a family business or partnership, or a stakeholder in a publicly traded company that she manages in 1998. Women business owners can make a major difference in reducing poverty and hastening the attainment of wider socioeconomic goals. Taking a cue from this accomplishment, policy leaders in developing nations have prioritized women's entrepreneurship since the 1980s.. In essence, women rely on males for a wide range of social, cultural, and financial needs. Since men are typically the primary breadwinners in their families, they are more inclined to pursue careers in trade and business in order to meet their financial responsibilities and provide their families with food and shelter. Women are discouraged from going into business for themselves or working outside the home since society does not view them as having financial contributions to make. As a result, women's potential for economic development and growth has been underutilized.

4.2 WOMEN'S ENTREPRENEURSHIP CHALLENGES AND REGIONAL VARIATIONS IN AFGHANISTAN

With significant cultural and economic differences between and within the nations of Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Sri Lanka, South Asia is a large territory. The same is true for concerns pertaining to women, even while it can be claimed that all women in the region—including those living in rural areas—have suffered from the issue of male supremacy. However, because economic development varies across nations, challenges related to microenterprises and

entrepreneurship development for rural women in the region have grown varied. Women from the region's developing nations engage in income-generating ventures out of financial necessity and desperation stemming from long-term poverty that makes it difficult for them to survive and provide for their families. They are compelled to assume the danger,

5.1 REASON FOR WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP

The glass ceilings are shattered and women are found indulged in every line of business. with the spread of education and the passage of time, Skill, knowledge and adaptability in business are the main reasons for women to emerge into business ventures. A woman Entrepreneur 'is a person who accepts a challenging role to meet her personal needs and become economically independent. A strong desire to do something positive is an inbuilt quality of entrepreneurial women, who is capable of contributing values in both family and social life. With the advent of media, women are aware of their own traits, rights and also the work situations. The challenges and opportunities provided to the women of digital era are growing rapidly that the job seekers are turning into job creators. Many women start a business due to some traumatic event, such as divorce, discrimination due to pregnancy or the corporate glass ceiling, the health of a family member, or economic reasons such as a layoff. But a new talent pool of women entrepreneurs is forming today, as more women opt to leave corporate world to chart their own destinies. They are flourishing as designers, interior decorators, exporters, publishers, garment manufacturers and still exploring new avenues of economic participation. The following flow chart shows the reasons for women becoming entrepreneurs (Meenu goyal; jai parkash, 2011).

5.2 WOMEN'S AND MEN'S ENGAGEMENT IN ENTREPRENEURIAL ACTIVITY.

There are comparatively less women globally who are involved in entrepreneurship than men. The Global Entrepreneurship Monitor project is a valuable source of data, estimating that over 187 million women are involved in entrepreneurship (GEM, 2012). The gender gap does not appear to be particularly concerning on a worldwide basis. According to GEM data from 2012, 48% of entrepreneurs are women, while 52% of all entrepreneurs are men. According to certain research (Minniti and Naudé, 2010), women have actually formed more new businesses than males have. Nevertheless, a closer examination at the national level reveals that the gender gap varies substantially in magnitude worldwide. Between 1.5% and 45.4% of the women in the women are starting or running new businesses. In contrast, in Sub-Saharan African economies, women make up close to or more than half of entrepreneurs, whereas general levels of entrepreneurship are also high. Asia and Western Europe have both low and high relative levels of women's participation. Singapore and Switzerland exhibit comparatively high levels, while France and the Republic of Korea report low rates - about one-fourth of the entrepreneurs are women there (GEM, 2012). When linked to GDP per capita, the gender gap in entrepreneurship is most visible in middle-income and transitional countries where men are 75% more likely than women to start a business. In high income countries, the gender gap is relatively small and men are 33% more likely to start a business whereas in developing countries it is 41% (Minniti, 2009). However, a

multi-year analysis (GEM, 2010) shows that even though the gender gap has persisted across most economies, changes are occurring and the gap, at least measured in terms of male to female ratio, may be closing. (Saskia Vossenbergh, 2013)

5.3 ACCESS TO FINANCIAL RESOURCES

To purchase the materials needed for their production, entrepreneurs require money. In the event that they lack this capital, they might borrow money by pledging their assets as security with financial institutions. For entrepreneurs who have the necessary collateral and guarantors, money is therefore not a huge barrier. Few South Asian women who are impoverished, meanwhile, are able to get past this challenge. For instance, many rural and agricultural women in Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, India, Pakistan, and other countries have significant difficulties obtaining loans in order to launch or maintain daily businesses. 1991; Bourqia et al., 1991; Llanto et al. Getting financial help to launch a business is regarded as one of the most important steps for entrepreneurs in India and other South Asian countries.

5.4 INADEQUATE TRAINING AND ACCESS TO INFORMATION

One challenge often mentioned in research on women entrepreneurs in developing countries is that they enjoy a relatively low level of education and skill training. This, combined with a lack of career guidance, generally seems to limit their access to various publically and privately offered support services including business development services and information on business growth. Others found that a lack of experience and skills also accounted for the fact that women entrepreneurs had a preference in industry orientation and thus were less well represented in industrial activities. For instance, Drine and Grach (2010) find that Tunisian women entrepreneurs experience challenges as they do not as yet benefit from existing entrepreneurship support. In particular, the authors claim that their results confirm that professional agencies have not been efficient in disseminating information to entrepreneurs, and that the training and assistance provided by support services do not meet the specific needs of women entrepreneurs. Similar challenges identified in other developing countries are a lack of access to ICTs, insufficient entrepreneurial and management skills, together with problems in finding the markets and distribution networks. For instance, in their study of women's SMEs in Ethiopia, Gurmeet and Belwal (2008) mention that the absence of technological know-how and access to technology and ICTs poses a challenge for women entrepreneurs. Other studies (Gurmeet and Belwal, 2008) reveal that African women do not (yet) possess the necessary skills to adapt to the impact of globalization, evolving technologies and changing patterns of trade. However, to what extent this is the case compared to men in order to establish the gender gap more country and region specific research is needed

5.5 WORK-FAMILY INTERFACE

Another more recently frequent mentioned challenge is the combination of the business with family responsibilities, which may undermine the success of the business. Women entrepreneurs indicate that they deploy several strategies to cope with the double workload and challenges deriving from combining business with family but while self employment

may provide flexibility. The amount of time spent caring for children is negatively related to success (as measured by self-employment duration). Furthermore, the location of the business at home may also undermine the legitimacy of the business as perceived by customers and creditors. Furthermore, some studies indicate that women strongly rely on support from husbands, partners, and relatives in order to successfully start and grow a business. Much more research is needed on the topic of coping strategies to combine business with family in general and specifically, on how to engage husbands and other family members in supporting women entrepreneurs in developing countries. (Mrs. Priyanka Sharma, 2015).

5.6 LACK OF SOCIETAL SUPPORT

Furthermore, scholars point out that normative constraints and societal attitudes based on cultural and religious beliefs in some countries are not supportive of the work of women in general or that of women in entrepreneurship in particular (Jamali, 2009; Baughn et al, 2006). In a variety of countries, the perception is that entrepreneurship is an appropriate career choice for men and not women, or only for the poor and not the educated, which in most cases are women. These perceptions are mostly based on the association of entrepreneurship with traditional male stereotypes (Aidis et al., 2007; Bird and Brush, 2002).

5.7 LEGAL BARRIERS AND PROCEDURES

Varying across countries, the lack of government support in terms of policy, laws and services has been identified as a barrier for women entrepreneurs. Even though this varies greatly across countries, most research indicates that regulations, taxation and legal barriers can pose serious obstacles for running and starting a business. This may affect both men and women to a certain extent and more research is needed to identify country specific issues. Data from the annual report Women Business and the Law (World Bank, 2012) measured that in all Middle Eastern and North African countries, women have fewer inheritance rights than men and moreover, there are 1 or more legal differences between women and men that limit women's economic opportunity in over 75% of the world's economies. According to that same report, women only own 1% of the world's property and in 2/3 of countries, legal rights of women decline with marriage, 44 countries restrict the number of hours women can work and 71 countries restrict the types of industries. (Saskia Vossenbergh, 2013).

5.8 WOMEN'S SAFETY AND GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

Others draw attention to the problem of women entrepreneurs' safety and protection, particularly when it comes to those who work in the informal sector. There are many accounts of deaths, harassment, and rape of female vendors and microbusiness entrepreneurs, even if these incidents are not as well-documented in scholarly studies. This leads to stress, ongoing anxiety, and the inability to freely select the location and hours of operation of your business, which severely restricts the opportunities and chances that women in certain developing

nations have to become successful entrepreneurs (Chu et al, 2008; Rajender et al, 2012; Reeves, 2010). Further study is nevertheless required on different coping mechanisms (apart from legislative frameworks) and the most effective ways to assist people going through these difficulties.

5.9 WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND ITS IMPACT ON WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

"Encouraging female entrepreneurs involves altering the perspectives of women and girls worldwide," states Diamond, the creator of Animal Fair media, writer, and TV personality, as well as the driving force behind Women's Entrepreneurship Day, which takes place on November 19 at the UN. "It is about empowering a woman in business, not just entrepreneurship." Business would enable her to achieve financial security and combat poverty, claims Diamond. "It will help her gain confidence, as a woman who runs a company might be less likely to allow men to make decisions for her." While in Honduras, Diamond volunteered with the microlender Adelante Foundation, which is where she got the idea for WED. She explains, "The women who used the microcredit loans felt so empowered and happy." She also discovered that whilst roughly 30% of men paid back their loans, approximately 96% of women did the same. Women-led businesses can also contribute to the global reduction of poverty since women are more likely to spend their money on food, housing, and education for their family. "We are aware that women receive inadequate funding and compensation worldwide.

6. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This investigation used a quantitative approach. In order to gather information on specific parts of the respondent's behavior, attitudes, and demographic characteristics that may be given with precise and quantified estimations, the quantitative research approach makes use of structured questions. A quantitative technique is appropriate for studying the social issue (Bryman & Bell, 2007). Therefore, the "quantitative" research methodologies have been selected for the study in order to address the research topic regarding the factors affecting women's entrepreneurship in Kabul, which is classified as social behavior. A quantitative process is statistical in nature and uses numbers. The study design is helpful since it makes gathering a substantial sample size simple. Additionally, the outcome is easily comparable.

6.2 RESEARCH TYPE

This study uses the descriptive research type. Descriptive research includes surveys and fact-finding investigations of different kinds. The major purpose of descriptive research is the description of the situation as it exists at present

6.3 RESEARCH POPULATION

The total research population for this research involves 57 women who registered their businesses as an entrepreneur at the Ministry of Women's Affairs.

6.4 RESEARCH SAMPLES

The number of respondents used for this research as a sample includes 50 women entrepreneurs who registered their businesses at the Ministry of Women Affairs.

6.5 SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

approach for sampling that uses either non-probability or probability sampling. Using probability sampling techniques, the target population is selected at random or by chance. The non-probability method is favored in our research because it is convenient and allows for a variety of sample selection options, even though the probability of each case belonging to the population is unknown. One of the sample techniques utilized in the non-probability sampling methodology is the researcher's familiarity with the respondents.

6.6 TOOLS AND DATA COLLECTIONS

The tools used for collecting data in this research include:

- ✓ Primary data
- ✓ Secondary data

6.7 PRIMARY DATA COLLECTIONS

The primary data collection was collected from women who are entrepreneurs in Kabul they were asked about socio-demographic factors, the barriers facing women entrepreneurs in Kabul, how women are motivated to start their businesses, and does women's entrepreneurship empowers women in Kabul. And is the government supporting women entrepreneurs in Kabul?

6.8 SECONDARY DATA COLLECTIONS

Secondary data is gathered from online resources like journals and articles. Because of its dependability and accessibility, Google is the primary search engine and tool used in our research. Secondary data is gathered via Google Scholar and the library at Dunya University. By making full use of the relevant internet resources, we are able to finish our study and gain access to relevant online publications and articles that will support our findings.

6.9 LIMITATION

Despite her best efforts, the researcher ran into some obstacles when doing this investigation. First of all, because the majority of respondents had low educational backgrounds, there was some carelessness in filling out the questionnaire. While some individuals return the form completely, others don't even finish it. Furthermore, some people see the questionnaire politically even though orientations have been created. Furthermore, because they were under pressure to finish the questionnaires, a few of respondents declined to do so. Last but not least, it was difficult to give orientations, follow up with respondents, and compile responses because the respondents were spread out over multiple sites. While conducting this study, the researcher encountered certain difficulties despite various efforts. First of all, the reality that the majority of

and those who have access to micro finance they are not satisfied from microfinance. Women entrepreneurs were also disagreeing that they have access to manger skills, there is business training for them and also there is any sources to provide them information regarding business opportunity to exploit them. They also declared that there is gender inequality, family harassment, and gender bias and also influenced by cultural influences which work as a constraint toward them.

Hence, the main hypothesis of this research seems to be positive and proven based on collected primary data.

7.2 VALIDATING SUB-HYPOTHESIS

In Kabul, Afghanistan, it appears that government policies and women's entrepreneurship are positively correlated. Based on gathered data, Table (11) legal and administrative issues, most female respondents stated that the Afghan government supports women and that there are no institutional, legal, or policy restrictions on the government's ability to do so. Based on the information gathered, the initial research sub-hypothesis appears to be accurate and favorable.

The correlation between women's business and their empowerment appears to be beneficial. Table (12) presents data indicating that 92% of female entrepreneurs think that business gives women more authority in Afghanistan. Based on the information gathered, it appears that the second research sub-hypothesis is accurate and favorable.

7. DATA FINDINGS

The questions and responses provided by the female entrepreneurs in the sample are expounded upon in this section. Based on the respondents' responses, the data analysis covers age, marital status, and education level.

Reason to become an entrepreneur



Table (1)

When women entrepreneurs were asked about what was the reason behind starting their own businesses, the majority of them responded, that, they started their businesses because they saw a need for a product or service and we started their businesses to fill it. There were also two other factors influencing women's entrepreneurship (being independent financially) and also to make more money. Result from the primary data according to figure (24) shows women are starting their business to fill the need they see at market and also being independent financially and also to make more money.

7. VALIDATING RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

7.1 VALIDATING RESEARCH MAIN HYPOTHESIS

The primary cause of Afghanistan's low number of female entrepreneurs appears to be related to access to financial resources, insufficient training and information availability, the work-family balance, women's safety and gender-based violence, and a lack of support from the community and families. Based on collected data it shows that majority of women entrepreneur don't have access to loan and own land

Profile of Women Entrepreneur

Education level

None	Elementary	Graduate level	University	Post-graduation
7%	12%	17%	45%	19%

Table (2)

Age

18-25	25-40	40-60
22%	57%	21%

Table (3)

Marital status

Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed
22%	65%	0%	3%

Table (4)

The result from primary data according to Table (2,3,4) shows that the majority of women entrepreneurs are between the age category of 25-40 have university degrees and married.

Financial resources

Startup funding

Personal saving	Household	borrowed from friends/money lenders	Micro finance institutional	Inheritance
40%	35%	20%	3%	2%

Table (5)

Access to loan

YES	NO
35%	65%

Table (6)

Land ownership

YES	NO
40%	60%

Table (7)

Question	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Women are satisfied form financial access given by micro finance and other lending institutional	6%	14%	26%	35%	19%

Table (8)

In accordance to finding, most of women entrepreneur declared that their startup funding was personal saving. Although other factors like household and borrowing form friend also had some percentage. Majority of women entrepreneur have no access to loan and they also don't have their own land and when it was asked about loan satisfaction majority of women entrepreneur are not satisfied from micro financial lending institutional.

Access to training and entrepreneurial skills

Question	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Women entrepreneur have access to different business training	13%	15%	5%	45%	22%
Women have access to information to exploit business opportunity	2%	4%	0%	62%	32%
Women have managerial skills to run their business	15%	25%	12%	26%	22%

Table (9)

The obtained result from access to training and entrepreneurial skills shows that most of women entrepreneur are disagree with the statement which show that they have no access to business training they are also disagree with the statement which show women entrepreneur have no access to information to exploit business opportunity and managerial skills to run their business.

Social and cultural factors

Question	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Women entrepreneur have a better social acceptability	17%	31%	0%	37%	15%
Societal attitude toward women entrepreneur ,their product and service are positive	28%	33%	4%	25%	10%
There is no prejudice or classes bias for women entrepreneur	7%	10%	5%	55%	23%
I have enough time to spent with my family	25%	22%	2%	33%	18%
Women are affected by gender inequality	29%	33%	8%	21%	9%
There is no cultural influences for women entrepreneurship	3%	9%	0%	72%	16%
I have never encountered harassment by my family and they are supporting me	22%	13%	0%	52%	13%

Table (10)

To summarize, in accordance to table (10) half 50% of women entrepreneur have declared that they have social acceptability but other half were disagreeing with the statement if they have social acceptability, majority of women entrepreneur are agreed with the statement that societal attitude toward their product, service and them are positive. Majority of women entrepreneur are disagreeing which shows there is prejudice or class bias toward women entrepreneur and also cultural influences in Kabul society toward women entrepreneurship and majority of them declared that they have encountered harassment by their family and they were not being supported by their families but when asked about time with family they took neutral position which shows half of them have enough time spent with their family and other half doesn't.

7. CONCLUSION

Economic development is seen to be significantly impacted by women's entrepreneurship. For the government and other nongovernmental organizations, women's empowerment has been a significant concern. Furthermore, a large number of businesses, nations, and localities worldwide are funding female entrepreneurs. Because of this, women-owned businesses have expanded throughout time and now account for a sizeable portion of the creation of new jobs. Thus, emerging nations would pave the road for women to enter the business world.

REFERENCES

- 1960s-1970s: The feminist movement gains momentum, advocating for equal rights and opportunities for women in various aspects of life, including the workplace.
- 1980s-1990s: The glass ceiling metaphor emerges, highlighting the invisible barriers that prevent women from advancing in their careers beyond a certain level.
- 1990s-2000s: The concept of women's entrepreneurship begins to gain recognition and attention as a means for women to overcome the limitations of the glass ceiling and pursue their own business ventures.
- Early 2000s: Erica Nicole, owner of YF S Magazine, emphasizes the shift in women's career paths towards business ownership, where they can utilize their business acumen while maintaining strong family ties.
- The mid-2000s: The importance of investing in women's economic empowerment and entrepreneurship for sustainable development has become widely recognized. It is acknowledged that empowering women economically not only promotes equity but also contributes to economic efficiency and growth.

- Late 2000s: Entrepreneurship is increasingly seen as a vital component of globalization and creating diverse opportunities. Women, driven by economic pressures, start realizing that working alongside men and becoming entrepreneurs is essential for their own and their families' survival.
- Early 2010s: Technological advancements and improved means of communication create a global community, opening up new channels and avenues for women to explore their entrepreneurial potential and seek better business opportunities.
- 2015: The Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) report highlights that over 200 million women are employed across all industry sectors, with a significant portion in developing countries.
- Ongoing: Despite progress, women still face various challenges in the business world, including financial insecurity, limited access to resources, resistance from male counterparts, and societal and community pressures.
- Ongoing: Governments and organizations continue to work towards providing an enabling environment for women's entrepreneurship, implementing policies and programs to support women in starting and growing their businesses.
- 2023: The research project in Afghanistan aims to examine the factors influencing women's entrepreneurship in the country, identify barriers and challenges, assess the impact of government policies, and explore the role of education and training programs in supporting women entrepreneurs. It also seeks to understand the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on women's entrepreneurship in Kabul.
- 1999: Sharma & Chrisman define entrepreneurship as acts of organizational creation, renewal, or innovation that occur within or outside an existing organization.
- 2010: Sir Richard Branson emphasizes the importance of entrepreneurs as driving forces for growth and transformation in communities and economies.
- 2012: The World Economic Forum recognizes women entrepreneurs as the "way Forward" for economic growth and development.
- 2013: Despite growing initiatives to promote and develop women's entrepreneurship in developing countries, women still own and manage fewer businesses than men, earn less money, experience slower growth, and face higher failure rates.