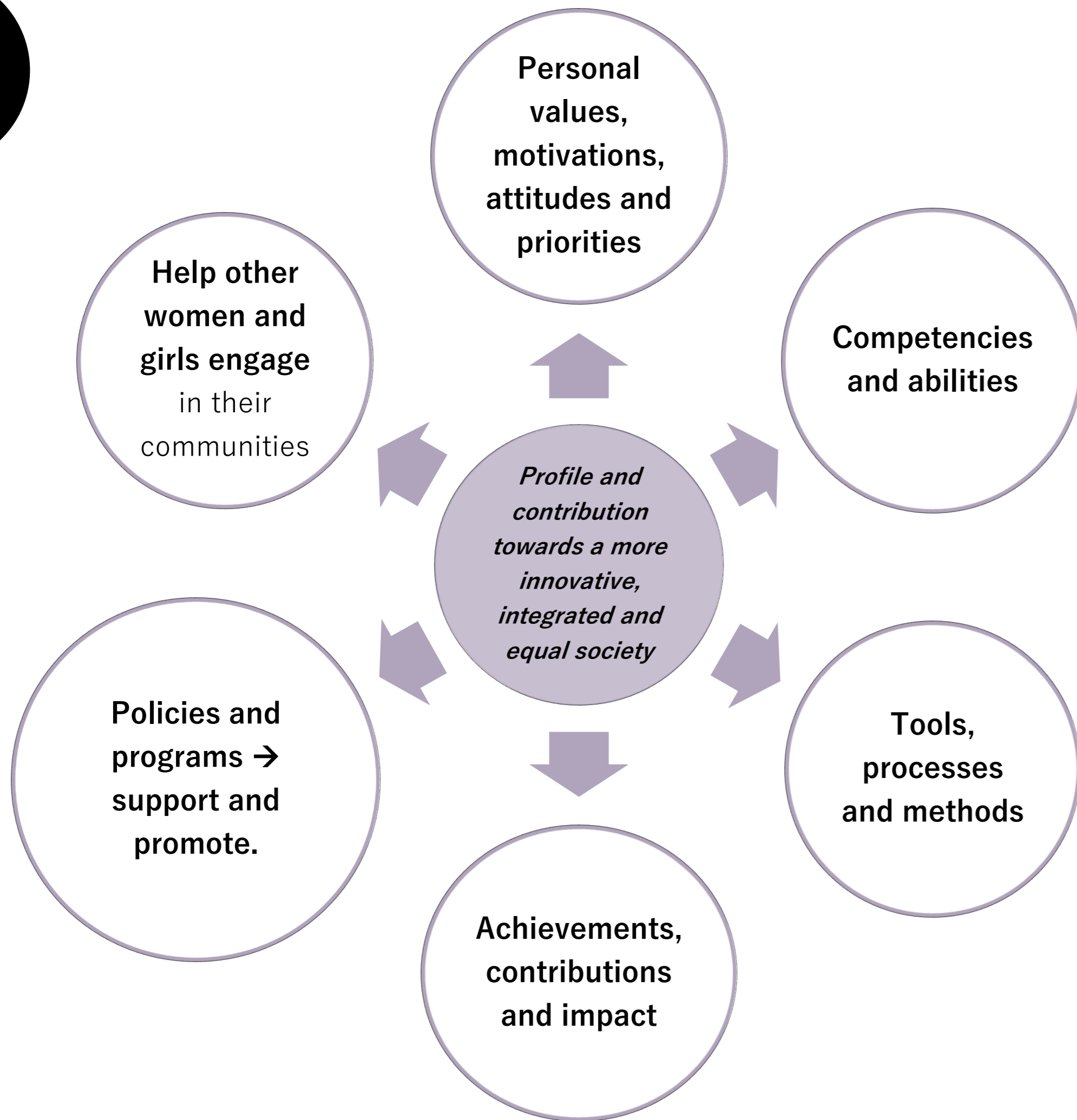




Women who socially entrepreneur and their contribution towards a more innovative, integrated and equal society



Descriptive research design
+ descriptive statistical analysis and a qualitative content analysis.

The data collection includes:

1. Conceptual and theoretical framework and a gender-aware/integrative approach.

Entrepreneurship: Origin and History, Definition, Forms, the Entrepreneur, Culture and environment, Developing and promoting, Statistics

Social Entrepreneurship: Origin and Definition, the social and social value, Forms, Culture and Context, Challenges, Contributions, Statistics

Female Entrepreneurship: History, Feminist theories, Limitations, Proposed research approaches, Statistics

Female Social Entrepreneurship: History, Current state of research, Potentials, Challenges, Statistics, Proposed future research and, policy

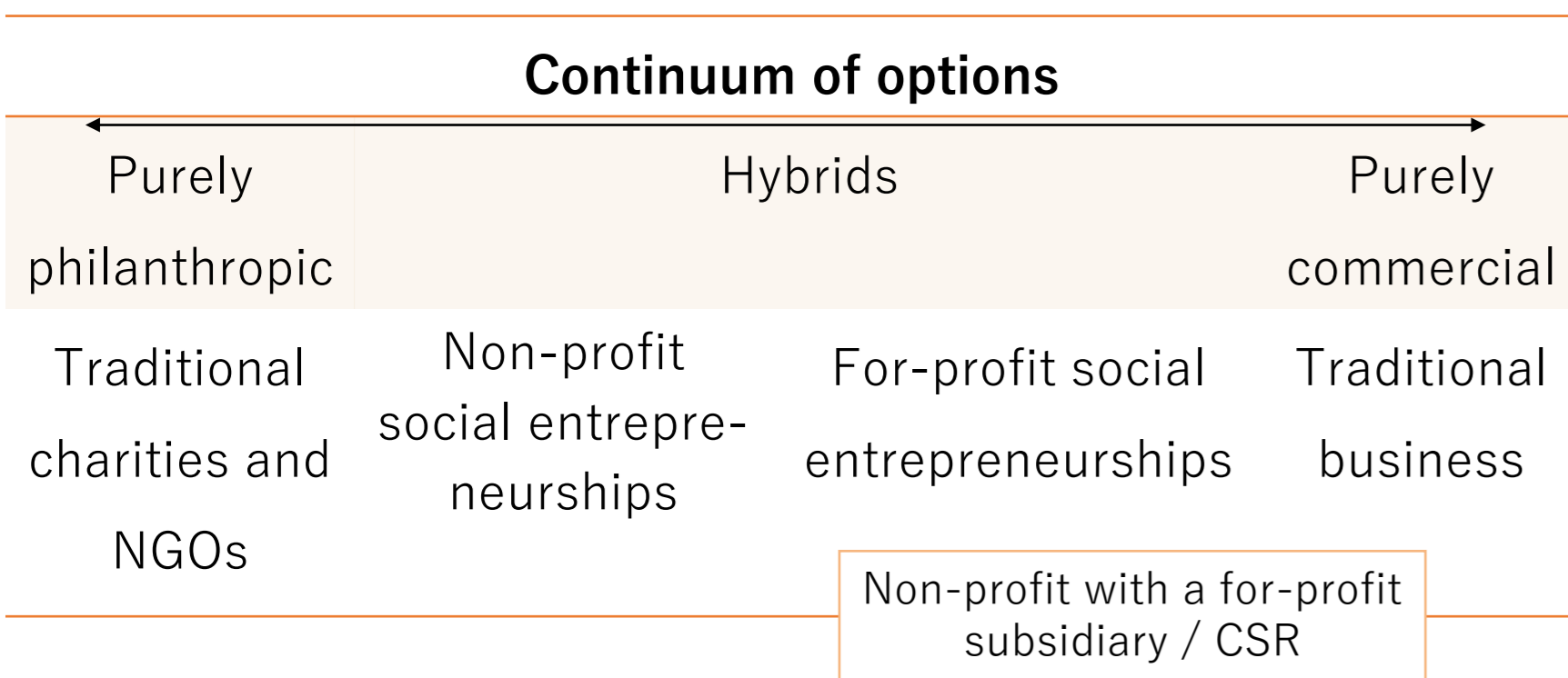
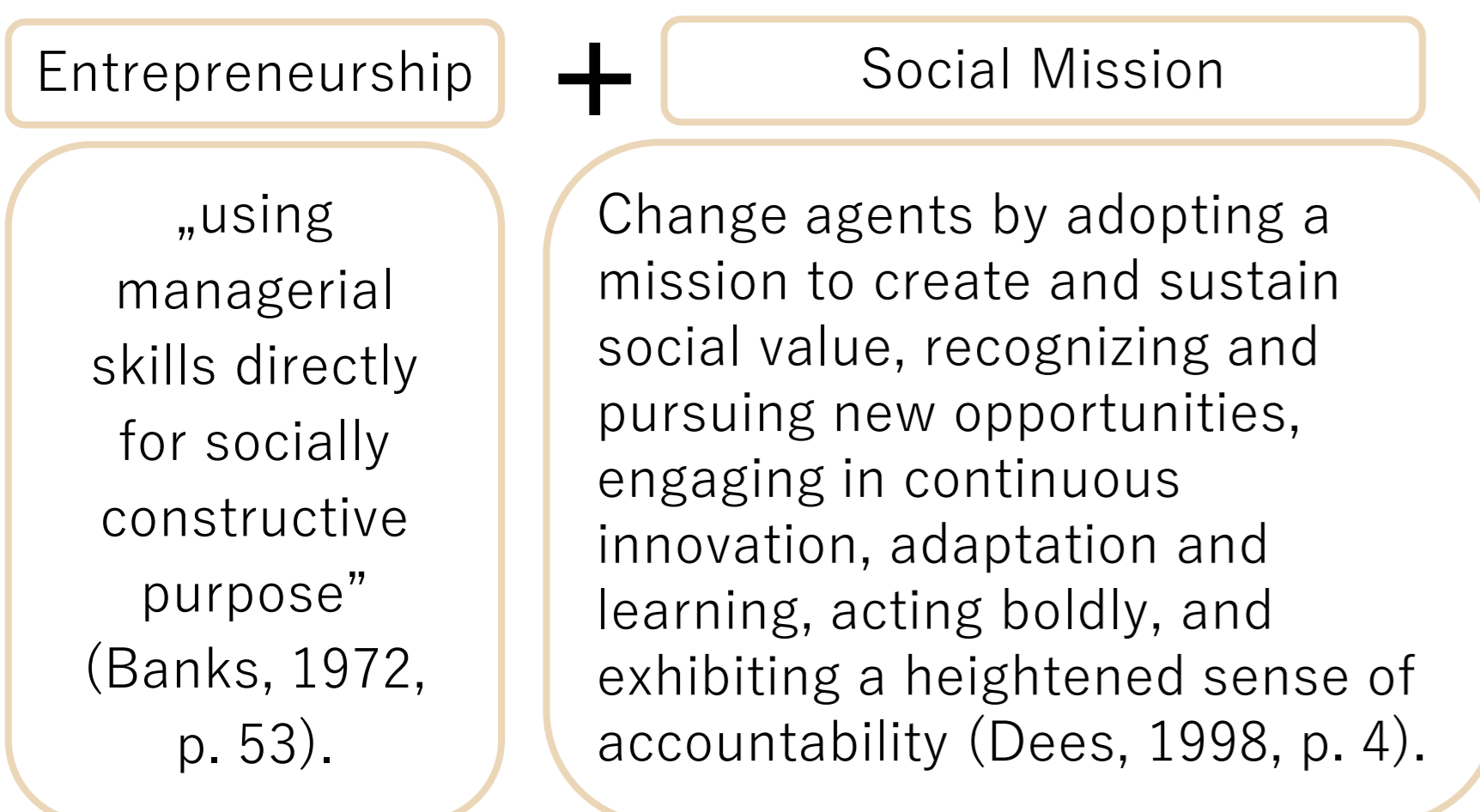
2. Desk review of female social entrepreneurship

3. Surveys and semi-structured interviews



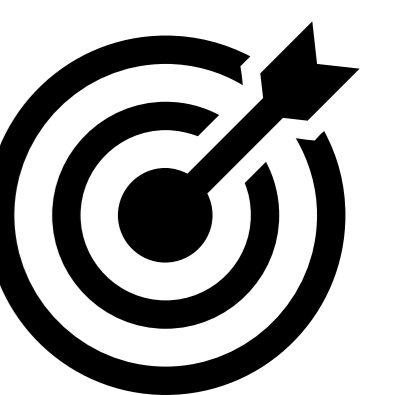
The pursuit of the **generation of value**, through the creation or expansion of economic activity, by identifying and exploiting new products, processes or markets (OECD, 2016, p. 12).

Joseph Alois Schumpeter (1883 – 1950), associated entrepreneurship with **innovation** applied to a business context (Kariv, 2011).



Economic opportunity for disadvantaged groups (Halladay Coughlin & Thomas, 2002) + institutional and social change (Ahl et al., 2016).

Inequality between men and women



Challenges

- Considering Gender as a variable
- Entrepreneurship discourse is embedded in masculinity
- Assuming differences on sex – “female underperformance hypothesis”
- Neglect of structural, historical and cultural factors
- Absence of a theoretical grounding or explicit feminist analysis
- Family and care-giving assumptions
- Empirical and individualistic approach
- Focus on performance and growth issues
- Anglo-Saxon and heterosexual dominance

Women favour social over economic goals (Hechavarria et al., 2017).

Social entrepreneurship provides a more egalitarian environment for women (Temple, 2017).

Despite gender scholarship, there are only **few reports of social entrepreneurship and gender** (Hechavarria et al., 2017).

Male social entrepreneurs are portrayed as hyper-masculine supermen while female social entrepreneurs contribute because of, and in addition to, the responsibilities of their domestic domains (McAdams, 2012).

Individual within a social world (Ahl & Marlow, 2012).

Gender as an analytical category and not as an explanatory variable (Ahl, 2006).

Address the deep-rooted inequality mechanisms that hold women and social enterprise back (Usher Shrair, 2015).

E.g. Post-Structuralist Feminist Theory or Gender-Aware Framework for Women’s Entrepreneurship (Brush et al., 2009).

Constructionist approach

“This link between female entrepreneurship, in particular female social entrepreneurship on the one hand and transformative change that fosters more inclusive, green and smart growth, on the other has so far been widely underappreciated” (Huysentruyt, 2014, p. 21)

Legitimate politically defined social needs
Consensus after deliberation and debate of all interested parties.

Enterprise goals involving all stakeholders

Improving welfare, health and well-being

Protecting the environment

Including people socially and economically

Giving voice to marginalized groups

Challenging the unequal distribution of power and resources

Promoting civic engagement

Reconfiguring products/ resources / management/ policies

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