

sector, ~~and~~ membership in ~~the~~ associations). ~~And second section~~ Secondly, how many years ~~has~~ the relationship ~~has~~ lasted? The test indicated ~~the-that~~ women join ~~the~~ communities like men, just as they establish relationships with managers in ~~the~~ industry sector, ~~but-averagely-but on an average~~, less woman have relationships with banks and financial firms compared to men. It was also indicated that the duration of women's relationships with banks and their membership in communities are generally shorter than men's. These results confirmed the second hypothesis based on the difference between men's and women's social capitals. These results are in ~~aeordions-accordance~~ with the studies of Orser et al., 2006, Goffee and Scase, 1983, Aldrich and Zimmer 1989, and Hill et al., 2006.

In the third hypothesis of this survey, the growth of women's businesses ~~came to comparison was compared~~ with ~~male~~ men businesses. The previous studies indicated that women seek less growth- in their businesses when compared to men, ~~and in this survey the pursuit for growth is compared between women's and men' businesses and this survey attempts to follow a similar path.~~ The difference between this survey and ~~the other ones surveys~~ was that this improvement was investigated ~~from 3-in three~~ aspects (plans for growth-business growth, ~~the~~ fields of growth, and expected growth rate). ~~The achieved~~ Obtained results showed that woman plan for the growth of their businesses, almost ~~like men do the same as men.~~

Two sentences : [1] Comment [SMM with the same meaning.

Men and women behaved in the same way to growth in different fields (sales, number of employees, production capacity and exports), and women had a more average rate than men, merely about new products.

The achievements also showed that women expect the same growth rates (sales, number of employees, production capacity, new products and exports) as men ~~so do.~~

Therefore, the hypothesis of less growth of women's businesses compared to men ~~businesses~~ was not confirmed, and these achievements were in contrast to the some authors (Orser et al., 2006; Orser and Hogarth-Scothh, 2003; St- Cyr 2002; Menzies et al., 2004; Morris et al., 2006; Carter et al., 1997; Boden and Nucci, 2000; Fairlie and Robb, 2009).

What do you : [1] Comment [SMM mean by this phrase?

In the fourth hypothesis of this survey, we compared the reasons of women and men-owned businesses for not seeking external capital. ~~The p~~ Previous studies indicated that women have more difficulties ~~to v in acquiring~~ financial capital, ~~so-therefore~~ they ~~don't simply do not~~ seek external capital. We compared the reasons of women and men in ~~4-five~~ aspects (difficulty, time ~~consuming consumption~~, cost of debt financing, collateral, ~~and~~ fear).

Counts up to 5, : [1] Comment [SMM not 4

The results show women have different reasons in two aspects (collateral, difficulty). ~~some~~ Some authors noted (Marlow and Carter, 2004; Amatucci and Sohl, 2004; Buvinic and Berger, 1990; Klapper and Parker, 2010; Coleman, 2002; Narain, 2009; Orhan, 2001; Angus Reid, 2000; Chamliou, 2008). ~~But-However, about regarding the~~ cost of debt financing, time ~~consuming consumption~~ and fear, there is no difference between women and men. ~~It-This~~ is because in ~~Iran~~, the bank cost of debt financing and the time ~~required~~ for request ~~analyzing analysis~~ is the same for ~~both~~ women and men ~~in Iran~~. ~~So-Hence~~, this hypothesis ~~is-was~~ partially confirmed.

Incomplete : [1] Comment [SMM sentence

While investigating ~~the~~ hypothesis 5 which questions ~~if-whether~~ male and female entrepreneurs have different turndown rates ~~in-regarding~~ bank loans, ~~the~~ results show the difference between gender, in a way that women have more turndowns in comparison to men, ~~and-thus~~ this hypothesis is confirmed. It was observed that 45.8% of women have had their demands ~~rejected~~ at least once ~~rejected~~, while as for men this percentage is 15.3%. This issue was previously stated by many researchers (Belcourt et al., 1991; Goeffee & Scase, 1983; Hisrich & Brush, 1984; Humphreys & McClung, 1981; Stevenson, 1986; Constantinidis et al., 2006; St-Cyr et al., 2003; Klapper and Parker, 2010; Buvinic and Berger, 1990; Aguilera-Alfred et al., 1994; Coleman, 2000 and 2002; Carter and Shaw, 2006).

6. CONCLUSION

از آنجایی که زنان بخش قابل ملاحظه ای از نیروی کار جامعه را تامین می کنند و عملکرد کارآفرینانه آنان (براد اندازی و توسعه کسب و کار، رشد تولید و فروش، افزایش سرمایه، قدرت رقابت و صادرات) به توسعه اقتصادی جامعه کمک میکند. علاوه بر این، جامعه ای که خواهان توسعه همه جانبه است باید امکان رشد و شکوفایی استعدادها را برای همه اعضای خود از جمله زنان کارآفرین فراهم سازد.

Since women form a significant proportion of the society, their work performance (business startup and development, sales and production growth, increase in capital, export and competitive capabilities) aid economic growth. In addition, an all-round development demanding society should provide means of growth and aptitude for all members including women entrepreneurs.

Considering the results of this paper, women should improve their personal abilities and social relationships; in order to appear more powerful in the society and business, so that they can use their comparative opportunities versus men's,