ventures. Their findings suggested that women were less-presumably less to have education in engineering &and_and_computing, and tended not todid not take classes on "how to start or expand a business". In contrast, men tended to take on partners who were not family members, and were more persuaded eager to start high-tech businesses. Thisese willingness may result in ventures of greater scale and higher risk at the time of start-up, improving their growth visions. ButNevertheless, among all reasons, growth orientation, as an important factor, must should not be ignored as an important factor. Researchers mention denote growth orientation as an important factor. Researchers have suggested a lower willingness toward growth between female than compared to male entrepreneurs; "in other words, "female entrepreneurs voluntarily decide not to have a high rate of growth in their businesses" (Morris et al, 2006).

Therefore, surveying the factors which are influencing growth orientation in women's businesses in personal aspects results a deep attitude towards growth in women-owned businesses and may increase the development process in developing countries.

In the <u>present</u> research—<u>ahead</u>, first we focus on <u>the</u> literature review and <u>the</u> theoretical base of research. Then, the methodology and the concluded model <u>will beare</u> <u>broughtdiscussed</u>. <u>At endFinally</u>, the effective factors on growth orientation of women <u>entrepreneurs whichentrepreneurs</u>, <u>which have beenwere</u> extracted <u>by through</u> content <u>analyze analysis</u> from interviews, will be presented.

2. Theoretical Base of Research

In this section, we refer to two related concepts including including women-owned businesses and their growth, and growth orientation in women-owned businesses respectively.

2.1. Women-owned businesses and their growth

Growth is identified differently by entrepreneurs Entrepreneurs identify growth differently, and their attitudes influence the goals and ambitions concerning growth. Employment, profit, value additionadded value, turnover, total assets and market share are the major parameters of growth noted by researchers (Majumdar, 2008). Growth has been declared defined by increase in employment numbers and in sales turnover rates by Morrison (Morrison et al, 2003). Business performance parameters are somehow as the same as growth parameters like growth in revenues/sales, income, profitability and the number of employees (Lerner et al, 1997).

As it-mentioned above, different experts categorized the establishment and development process of SME's in 5-five steps; one of these steps is growth, which women-owned businesses won'twill not experience it a lot. Researchers point to someout underlying patterns that may help explain growth limitations in women-owned ventures.

One of the causes of this underrepresentation is the difference between the nature of men and women, and nature and also their difference in businesses management. As Valencia and Lamolla's research (2005) in 2005 researched, the findings show that:

- Women are better for empathy than menmore empathetic than men are; thereforetherefore, they are much stronger in social skills. Women are socialized to be nurturing and relational.
- Women have a better relationship with their employees, clients and others which others, which are vital for business success and growth.
- Men frequently form associations with four or more other owners, while women form associations
 with just one other owner (most likely a domestic partner).
- The growth of women-owned businesses is slower than men-owned <u>businesses</u>, because <u>of not</u> encountering withthey do not engage in risks associated with fast-paced growth strategies.
- Business plans of women entrepreneurs have lesser extent, a larger need for external capital, hire less employees to a lesser extent and on the average, and take more time between initiationinitiations of activities.

AlsoIn addition, theythey—found two background variables in business's growth: education, and professional experience. Educational background has been identified with as a positive impact factor on initial entry and future business performance,—; and there is a strong causal link between experiences (Valencia & Lamolla, 2005).

Comment [SMM5]: In what?

Comment [SMM6]: Meaningless. What do you mean?

Comment [SMM7]: You have not mentioned these five factors before this sentence.

Comment [SMM8]: What do you

Comment [SMM9]: What do you

mean?