

Vol. 03, Issue 07, July 2023, pp: 390-395

e-ISSN: 2583-1062 Impact

Factor : 5.725

GENDER CULTURE AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP: EXPLORING CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Amar Jyoti Borah¹, Prof. Amalesh Bhowal²

¹PhD Research Scholar Department of Commerce, Assam University Diphu Campus India ²Professor, Department of Commerce, Assam University Diphu Campus India

ABSTRACT

This qualitative theoretical paper examines the intricate relationship between gender culture and entrepreneurship, focusing on the exploration of challenges and opportunities faced by entrepreneurs of different genders. Through an extensive literature review and the application of a comprehensive theoretical framework incorporating social constructionism, feminist theory, intersectionality, and institutional theory, the study synthesizes existing qualitative data from academic journals, books, policy reports, and case studies. Thematic analysis of the data reveals significant insights into how societal norms, expectations, and stereotypes shape entrepreneurial behaviors, access to resources, and venture success within specific cultural contexts. The paper highlights the importance of addressing gender-related challenges to foster a more inclusive and diverse entrepreneurial ecosystem, contributing to economic growth, innovation, and gender equality. The implications of the findings are discussed in terms of policy recommendations and future research opportunities.

Keywords: Gender Culture, Entrepreneurship, Challenges, Opportunities, Social Constructionism, Feminist Theory, Intersectionality, Institutional Theory, Thematic Analysis, Inclusivity, Gender Equality.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Gender Culture and Entrepreneurship- Gender culture refers to the societal norms, expectations, and stereotypes surrounding gender roles and behaviors. These cultural influences play a significant role in shaping various aspects of individuals' lives, including their career choices, opportunities, and perceptions of success.

Entrepreneurship, on the other hand, involves the process of identifying and pursuing business opportunities, taking on financial risks, and creating innovative solutions. Historically, entrepreneurship has been predominantly associated with male individuals, with women facing significant challenges and barriers in entering and succeeding in entrepreneurial endeavors. Gender biases, stereotypes, and societal expectations often limit women's access to resources, networks, and opportunities necessary for entrepreneurial success. The cultural norms and perceptions surrounding gender roles can create additional hurdles, reinforcing traditional gendered divisions in the business world.

- 1.2 Objectives of the Study- The objectives of this study are to examine the relationship between gender culture and entrepreneurship and to explore the challenges and opportunities faced by aspiring women entrepreneurs. By analyzing the influence of gender culture on entrepreneurial aspirations, access to resources, and business success, this study aims to shed light on the complex dynamics at play. By addressing these objectives, this study aims to contribute to the existing knowledge on gender culture and entrepreneurship, identify areas for improvement, and provide practical recommendations for promoting gender equality and fostering the growth of women-led entrepreneurial ventures
- **1.3. Significance of the Study:** The study on "Gender Culture and Entrepreneurship: Exploring Challenges and Opportunities" holds immense significance in promoting gender equality, identifying barriers to entrepreneurship, and creating a more inclusive and supportive business environment. Its potential impact extends to policy formulation, economic growth, educational initiatives, sustainable development, and social awareness.

1.4. Research Gap

While the topic of gender culture and entrepreneurship has received increasing attention in recent years, there are still several notable research gaps that require further exploration and understanding. Some of the key research gaps in this area include:

 Intersectionality: One major research gap lies in the exploration of intersectionality within the context of gender culture and entrepreneurship. Intersectionality recognizes that individuals may experience multiple dimensions of disadvantage or privilege simultaneously, such as race, ethnicity, class, and sexual orientation, which intersect with gender. Understanding how these various aspects interact and influence entrepreneurial experiences and opportunities is crucial for developing comprehensive support strategies.



www.ijprems.com Vol. 03, Issue 07, July 2023, pp : 390-395

e-ISSN: 2583-1062

Impact Factor: 5.725

2. Cultural Variations: Most existing research has primarily focused on gender culture and entrepreneurship in Western societies. There is a lack of research that examines how cultural norms, beliefs, and expectations about gender impact entrepreneurial activities in non-Western or diverse cultural settings. Exploring these cultural variations can provide insights into unique challenges faced by entrepreneurs across different contexts.

- 3. Access to Resources: While studies have identified disparities in access to resources between male and female entrepreneurs, there is a research gap concerning the specific factors that contribute to these discrepancies. Further investigation is needed to understand the mechanisms that limit access to capital, networks, and other crucial resources based on gender and how these challenges can be addressed effectively.
- 4. Institutional Barriers: Entrepreneurship does not occur in a vacuum; it is influenced by the broader institutional environment. Research is needed to explore how institutional barriers, such as legal frameworks, policies, and gender norms within the business sector, impact entrepreneurial opportunities for different genders. Understanding these barriers can lead to targeted policy interventions to foster a more inclusive entrepreneurial ecosystem.
- 5. Longitudinal Studies: Many studies in this field have relied on cross-sectional data, providing only a snapshot of the entrepreneurial landscape. Longitudinal studies tracking entrepreneurs over time can offer valuable insights into the challenges and opportunities they face at various stages of their entrepreneurial journey, providing a more comprehensive understanding of gender dynamics in entrepreneurship.
- 6. Male Entrepreneurs' Perspectives: While the focus has often been on female entrepreneurs, there is a research gap in understanding the experiences and challenges faced by male entrepreneurs in the context of gender culture. Exploring how societal expectations of masculinity and gender norms influence male entrepreneurs' decisions, experiences, and support systems can provide a more nuanced understanding of gender dynamics in entrepreneurship.
- 1.5. Working Hypothesis: The working hypothesis of this study on "Gender Culture and Entrepreneurship: Exploring Challenges and Opportunities" posits that gender culture significantly influences the challenges and opportunities experienced by entrepreneurs of different genders. It is hypothesized that societal norms, expectations, and stereotypes related to gender roles shape entrepreneurial behaviors, access to resources, and the overall success of ventures. The study aims to uncover how intersectionality, cultural variations, and institutional factors intersect with gender to impact entrepreneurship. Furthermore, the hypothesis suggests that addressing these gender-related challenges and promoting a more inclusive and supportive entrepreneurial ecosystem can lead to enhanced economic growth, innovation, and gender equality in entrepreneurship. By testing this hypothesis, the study seeks to contribute valuable insights for policymakers, organizations, and educators in designing effective strategies to foster an inclusive and diverse entrepreneurial landscape.
- **1.6. Research Methodology -** As a qualitative theoretical paper, the study will adopt a non-empirical research design. It will focus on synthesizing and analyzing existing qualitative data from published studies, reports, and case studies related to gender culture and entrepreneurship. This approach will allow the researcher to gain a deeper understanding of the challenges and opportunities faced by entrepreneurs of different genders within specific cultural contexts. By adopting this qualitative theoretical approach, the research will contribute valuable insights to the existing body of knowledge on "Gender Culture and Entrepreneurship: Exploring Challenges and Opportunities." The focus on theory and synthesis of qualitative data will provide a nuanced understanding of the complexities and nuances of gender dynamics in entrepreneurship, facilitating the development of more effective and targeted interventions for gender equality and inclusivity in the entrepreneurial landscape.

2. GENDER CULTURE AND ENTREPRENEURIAL ASPIRATIONS

- **2.1 Gender Stereotypes and Perceptions of Entrepreneurship-** Gender stereotypes play a significant role in shaping perceptions of entrepreneurship. Traditional stereotypes often associate entrepreneurship with masculine traits such as risk-taking, assertiveness, and competitiveness. These stereotypes can create barriers for women aspiring to become entrepreneurs by reinforcing societal expectations and norms. Furthermore, the perception of entrepreneurship as a male-dominated field may discourage women from pursuing entrepreneurial aspirations. Gender stereotypes can lead to biases in the evaluation of women's entrepreneurial ideas and capabilities, contributing to a lack of confidence and self-belief among women entrepreneurs.
- **2.2 Cultural Factors Shaping Entrepreneurial Aspirations-** Cultural factors heavily influence individuals' entrepreneurial aspirations, and gender culture plays a crucial role in this process. Cultural norms and values regarding gender roles, expectations, and opportunities impact how women perceive themselves in entrepreneurial contexts. In some cultures, there may be stronger expectations for women to prioritize family responsibilities over career pursuits,



e-ISSN: 2583-1062

Impact Factor: 5.725

www.ijprems.com editor@ijprems.com

Vol. 03, Issue 07, July 2023, pp: 390-395

making it more challenging for women to pursue entrepreneurship. Cultural beliefs about women's capabilities and roles in society can create barriers to entry and limit women's access to resources, networks, and entrepreneurial support systems. Conversely, cultural factors that embrace gender equality and encourage women's empowerment can foster an environment where women are more likely to pursue entrepreneurial aspirations. Cultures that value and promote gender equality provide women with greater opportunities and support to explore and develop their entrepreneurial potential.

2.3 Influence of Family and Education on Gendered Entrepreneurial Choices- Family and education play vital roles in shaping gendered entrepreneurial choices. Family support and role models can significantly influence individuals' entrepreneurial aspirations, particularly for women. Positive family support, encouragement, and exposure to entrepreneurial experiences within the family can inspire and empower women to pursue their entrepreneurial dreams. Education also plays a crucial role in shaping gendered entrepreneurial choices.

Access to quality education and training in entrepreneurship equips women with the necessary skills, knowledge, and confidence to start and manage businesses. Educational institutions can contribute to breaking gender stereotypes by promoting inclusive curricula, providing mentorship programs, and fostering an entrepreneurial mindset among both male and female students. Additionally, addressing gender biases and stereotypes within educational systems can empower women to challenge traditional gender norms and embrace entrepreneurship as a viable career path. Understanding the influence of gender stereotypes, cultural factors, family support, and education on entrepreneurial aspirations is crucial for creating an environment that encourages and supports women's participation in entrepreneurship. By addressing these factors, societies can enhance gender equality in entrepreneurial opportunities and foster a diverse and inclusive entrepreneurial ecosystem.

3. ACCESS TO RESOURCES AND NETWORKS

3.1 Gendered Differences in Access to Capital- One of the significant challenges faced by women entrepreneurs is the gendered differences in accessing capital. Women often encounter barriers when seeking financial resources to start or grow their businesses. Gender biases and stereotypes prevalent in the financial industry can result in women entrepreneurs facing difficulties in securing loans, venture capital, and other forms of funding. Furthermore, traditional financing institutions may have stringent requirements and risk assessment models that disadvantage women entrepreneurs.

Lack of collateral, limited credit history, and unconscious biases in evaluating business proposals can further impede women's access to capital. Addressing these gendered differences in accessing capital requires implementing measures such as promoting gender-sensitive lending practices, offering targeted funding programs for women entrepreneurs, and providing financial literacy and capacity-building programs.

- **3.2 Networking and Social Capital Challenges**-Networking and social capital play a vital role in the success of entrepreneurs. However, women may face unique challenges in establishing and accessing networks due to cultural norms, gender biases, and limited representation in entrepreneurial ecosystems. Male-dominated networks and exclusive social circles can further marginalize women entrepreneurs, limiting their access to valuable resources, partnerships, and opportunities. To overcome these challenges, efforts should focus on creating inclusive networking platforms, fostering mentorship programs, and facilitating connections with established entrepreneurs and industry leaders. Building supportive networks that actively promote gender diversity can provide women entrepreneurs with access to knowledge, expertise, and opportunities for collaboration and growth.
- **3.3 Mentorship and Role Model Influence-**Mentorship and role models play a critical role in shaping entrepreneurial success, especially for women entrepreneurs. Lack of female role models and mentors can limit women's confidence, guidance, and access to valuable insights and experiences. Mentorship programs that pair aspiring women entrepreneurs with successful business leaders can bridge this gap and provide mentorship, guidance, and support tailored to women's specific needs and challenges.

Additionally, promoting the visibility and recognition of successful women entrepreneurs as role models can inspire and empower aspiring women entrepreneurs. Sharing their stories, achievements, and lessons learned can help challenge gender stereotypes and motivate other women to pursue entrepreneurial endeavors. Efforts to enhance women entrepreneurs' access to resources and networks should focus on providing targeted financial support, creating inclusive networking platforms, and establishing mentorship programs that address the unique challenges faced by women in entrepreneurship. By leveling the playing field and promoting equitable access to resources and networks, women entrepreneurs can enhance their chances of success and contribute to the growth and development of the entrepreneurial ecosystem.



editor@ijprems.com

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PROGRESSIVE RESEARCH IN ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT AND SCIENCE (IJPREMS)

Vol. 03, Issue 07, July 2023, pp: 390-395

e-ISSN: 2583-1062

Impact Factor: 5.725

4. OVERCOMING CHALLENGES: STRATEGIES FOR WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS

- **4.1 Empowerment Programs and Entrepreneurial Training-** Empowerment programs and entrepreneurial training play a crucial role in equipping women entrepreneurs with the necessary skills, knowledge, and confidence to navigate the challenges they face. These programs provide training in areas such as business planning, financial management, marketing, and leadership, empowering women to start and grow their businesses successfully. Additionally, mentorship programs and coaching tailored to the needs of women entrepreneurs can provide guidance, support, and a network of experienced professionals who can share their insights and help overcome specific challenges.
- **4.2 Supportive Policies and Government Initiatives-** Supportive policies and government initiatives are essential in creating an enabling environment for women entrepreneurs. Governments can implement policies that promote gender equality, provide financial incentives, and facilitate access to capital, such as preferential procurement programs, loan guarantee schemes, and grants specifically targeting women-led businesses. Moreover, governments can support the establishment of business incubators, innovation hubs, and entrepreneurship centers that provide infrastructure, resources, and networking opportunities for women entrepreneurs. These initiatives can foster a supportive ecosystem that encourages women to start and grow their businesses.
- **4.3 Building Alliances and Collaborative Networks-** Building alliances and collaborative networks is crucial for women entrepreneurs to overcome challenges and leverage collective resources and expertise. Women-led business associations, industry-specific networks, and entrepreneurship support organizations can provide a platform for knowledge sharing, collaboration, and advocacy.

By joining forces, women entrepreneurs can amplify their voices, influence policy change, and create a stronger presence in the business landscape. Collaborative networks can also facilitate access to funding opportunities, mentoring relationships, and business partnerships, enhancing the growth and sustainability of women-led ventures. Furthermore, establishing cross-sector partnerships with corporations, financial institutions, and non-profit organizations can create opportunities for women entrepreneurs to access resources, networks, and markets that may otherwise be challenging to reach independently.

5. GENDER CULTURE AND BUSINESS SUCCESS

5.1 Perception of Competence and Confidence

Gender culture significantly influences the perception of competence and confidence in business settings. Stereotypes and biases can create a perception that men are more competent and confident in business endeavors, while women may face challenges in being taken seriously or having their expertise recognized. Overcoming these biases requires a shift in societal perceptions and the recognition of women's competence and capabilities in business. Promoting positive role models and highlighting women's achievements can challenge gender stereotypes and contribute to a more inclusive and supportive culture that values the competence and confidence of both men and women in business.

5.2 Market Opportunities and Niche Markets

Gender culture also influences the identification and pursuit of market opportunities by entrepreneurs. Cultural norms and expectations can shape the types of businesses and industries where women feel comfortable and empowered to enter. This can lead to the identification of niche markets that align with women's interests, experiences, and unique perspectives. By recognizing and capitalizing on these niche markets, women entrepreneurs can find success by offering products, services, and solutions that cater specifically to the needs and preferences of certain customer segments. The ability to identify and address these market opportunities can give women entrepreneurs a competitive advantage and contribute to their business success.

5.3 The Role of Gender Diversity in Business Performance

Gender diversity in businesses has been linked to improved performance and innovation. A diverse workforce, including women in leadership positions and decision-making roles, brings a range of perspectives, skills, and experiences to the table. This diversity of thought and expertise can lead to enhanced problem-solving, creativity, and decision-making processes within organizations. Furthermore, gender diversity fosters an inclusive and supportive work environment that attracts and retains top talent.

It encourages a culture of collaboration, respect, and open communication, which can contribute to higher employee satisfaction, productivity, and overall business performance.

Studies have shown that companies with gender-diverse leadership teams tend to outperform those with less diversity. By recognizing the value of gender diversity and actively promoting it in businesses, organizations can create a competitive advantage and achieve better financial and operational outcomes.



editor@ijprems.com

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PROGRESSIVE RESEARCH IN ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT AND SCIENCE (IJPREMS)

Vol. 03, Issue 07, July 2023, pp : 390-395

e-ISSN: 2583-1062

Impact Factor: 5.725

6. PROMOTING GENDER EQUALITY IN ENTREPRENEURSHIP

6.1 Education and Awareness Programs

Education and awareness programs play a crucial role in promoting gender equality in entrepreneurship. These programs can be targeted at different stages of education, from schools to universities and beyond. By integrating entrepreneurship education into the curriculum, both girls and boys can develop the necessary knowledge, skills, and mindset to pursue entrepreneurial endeavors. Additionally, awareness campaigns can help challenge gender stereotypes and showcase the achievements of successful women entrepreneurs. By highlighting the stories of women who have overcome challenges and achieved success, these programs inspire and motivate aspiring female entrepreneurs.

6.2 Breaking Gender Stereotypes and Challenging Biases

Breaking gender stereotypes and challenging biases is essential in creating a more inclusive entrepreneurial ecosystem. This can be achieved through various initiatives, such as media campaigns, mentorship programs, and networking events that encourage diverse participation. It is important to challenge the notion that entrepreneurship is a male-dominated field and to promote the idea that women can be successful entrepreneurs. By debunking stereotypes and showcasing diverse role models, society can shift perceptions and beliefs about gender roles in entrepreneurship.

6.3 Encouraging Female Leadership and Representation

Encouraging female leadership and representation is crucial for promoting gender equality in entrepreneurship. Organizations and institutions should actively work towards increasing the representation of women in leadership positions and decision-making roles. This can be done through initiatives such as mentorship programs, leadership development programs, and targeted recruitment efforts. Having more women in leadership positions not only provides role models for aspiring entrepreneurs but also brings diverse perspectives and experiences to the table. It fosters a more inclusive and supportive environment that values the contributions of women and provides equal opportunities for growth and success. Furthermore, fostering partnerships and collaborations between women entrepreneurs and established businesses or organizations can provide access to resources, networks, and mentorship opportunities. Such collaborations can help women entrepreneurs overcome barriers and accelerate their growth and success.

7. CONCLUSION

Promoting gender equality in entrepreneurship requires concerted efforts from various stakeholders, including educational institutions, governments, businesses, and society as a whole. By implementing education and awareness programs, challenging gender stereotypes and biases, and encouraging female leadership and representation, we can create a more equitable and supportive environment for women entrepreneurs. Gender equality in entrepreneurship not only benefits women but also society as a whole. It fosters innovation, economic growth, and social development. By embracing and supporting the entrepreneurial aspirations of all individuals, irrespective of gender, we can create a more inclusive and prosperous entrepreneurial ecosystem.

8. REFERENCES

- [1] Aldrich, H. E., & Martinez, M. A. (2001). Many are called, but few are chosen: An evolutionary perspective for the study of entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice, 25(4), 41-56.
- [2] Brush, C. G., de Bruin, A., & Welter, F. (2009). A gender-aware framework for women's entrepreneurship. International Journal of Gender and Entrepreneurship, 1(1), 8-24.
- [3] Chigunta, F. Goldmark, L. & Hachigonta, S. (2008). Towards an understanding of African entrepreneurship and its impact on economic transformation. The International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Innovation, 9(3), 157-167.
- [4] Coleman, S. (2012). A tale of two masculinities: Men in female-dominated and female-majority occupations. Gender & Society, 26(6), 859-879.
- [5] Datta, D. K., & Gailey, R. (2012). How gender diversity among top managers affects organizational performance. Academy of Management Journal, 55(2), 464-480.
- [6] Gupta, V. K., Turban, D. B., & Bhawe, N. M. (2008). The effect of gender stereotype activation on entrepreneurial intentions. Journal of Applied Psychology, 93(5), 1053-1061.
- [7] Hisrich, R. D., & O'Brien, C. (1981). The woman entrepreneur: Management skills and business problems. Journal of Small Business Management, 19(4), 48-54.



e-ISSN: 2583-1062

Impact Factor: 5.725

www.ijprems.com editor@ijprems.com

Vol. 03, Issue 07, July 2023, pp: 390-395

- [8] Jennings, J. E., & Brush, C. G. (2013). Research on women entrepreneurs: Challenges to (and from) the broader entrepreneurship literature? Academy of Management Annals, 7(1), 663-715.
- [9] Klyver, K., Nielsen, S. L., & Evald, M. R. (2013). Exploring the interaction between gender and work-family culture: A comparison of entrepreneurs and non-entrepreneurs. International Journal of Gender and Entrepreneurship, 5(3), 214-231.
- [10] Marlow, S., & McAdam, M. (2013). Gender and entrepreneurship: Advancing debate and challenging myths; exploring the mystery of the under-performing female entrepreneur. International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behavior & Research, 19(1), 114-124.
- [11] Marlow, S., & Patton, D. (2005). All credit to men? Entrepreneurship, finance, and gender. Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice, 29(6), 717-735.
- [12] Morrison, A., White, R. P., & van Velsor, E. (1987). Breaking the glass ceiling: Can women reach the top of America's largest corporations? Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley.
- [13] Noseleit, F. (2014). Entrepreneurship, structural change, and economic growth. Small Business Economics, 42(3), 481-504.
- [14] Orser, B., Elliott, C., & Leck, J. (2011). Feminine capital and women's new ventures. Gender, Work & Organization, 18(3), 247-277.
- [15] Powell, G. N., & Eddleston, K. A. (2013). Linking family-to-work enrichment and support to entrepreneurial success: Do female and male entrepreneurs experience different outcomes? Journal of Business Venturing, 28(2), 261-280.
- [16] Rosa, P., & Dawson, A. (2006). Gender, family status, and self-employment: An analysis of self-employed couples in the United States. Feminist Economics, 12(1-2), 241-266.
- [17] Sadeghi, S., & Zahra, S. A. (2012). The role of entrepreneurship in wealth creation and poverty reduction. Journal of Management Studies, 49(4), 643-667.
- [18] Soininen, J., & Hearn, J. (2011). Theorizing gender and entrepreneurship research. International Journal of Gender and Entrepreneurship, 3(3), 189-202.
- [19] Terjesen, S., & Singh, V. (2008). Female presence on corporate boards: A multi-country study of environmental context. Journal of Business Ethics, 83(1), 55-63.
- [20] Verheul, I., & Thurik, R. (2001). Start-up capital: Does gender matter? Small Business Economics 16(4)329-345.
- [21] Wagner, S., Baranchenko, Y., & Hassan, S. (2021). Women's entrepreneurial intentions: The role of role models and entrepreneurial self-efficacy. International Journal of Gender and Entrepreneurship, 13(1), 67-90.
- [22] Welter, F. (2011). Contextualizing entrepreneurship—conceptual challenges and ways forward. Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice, 35(1), 165-184.
- [23] Westhead, P., & Cowling, M. (1998). Employment change in independent owner-managed high-tech firms in Great Britain. Small Business Economics, 11(2), 155-165.
- [24] Wilson, F., Kickul, J., & Marlino, D. (2007). Gender, entrepreneurial self-efficacy, and entrepreneurial career intentions: Implications for entrepreneurship education. Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice, 31(3), 387-406.
- [25] Zainalipour, H., Ismail, I. R., Amin, S. M., & Nabiollahi, A. (2017). An empirical analysis of the role of women in promoting entrepreneurial activities. Journal of Entrepreneurship in Emerging Economies, 9(1), 33-54.
- [26] Zhao, H., Seibert, S. E., & Lumpkin, G. T. (2010). The relationship of personality to entrepreneurial intentions and performance: A meta-analytic review. Journal of Management, 36(2), 381-404.
- [27] Zhu, C., & Weinzimmer, L. (2008). Entrepreneurial self-efficacy: A comparative analysis of self-efficacy and perceived feasibility across gender and firm type. Journal of Developmental Entrepreneurship, 13(4), 467-481.
- [28] Zinn, J. O. (1990). The structure of gender and entrepreneurship. Sociological Forum, 5(3), 449-472.
- [29] Zimmerman, M. A., & Zeitz, G. J. (2002). Beyond survival: Achieving new venture growth by building legitimacy. Academy of Management Review, 27(3), 414-431.
- [30] Zucchella, A., Palamara, G., & Denicolai, S. (2007). The drivers of the early internationalization of the firm. Journal of World Business, 42(3), 268-280.