

entrepreneurship. In another word, the author tries to answer the questions below: How does ICT create and extend social capital? And how does social capital foster rural female entrepreneurship?

The rest of the paper is organized as follows: Section 2 reviews the theory foundation of social capital, and related works on social capital, ICT and entrepreneurship; Section 3 constructs a theory framework of this paper, and goes on to develop a theoretical model for further research; Section 4 is the core part of the article, a research is taken up, and the data is analyzed and in this section. Section 5 is the summary. In this section, the gender difference of social capital and self-employment is explained, and some advices are promoted.

Theory Backgrounds

Coleman (1988) defines social capital as a particular type of resource available to individual, and embedded in relations between people. Specifically, social capital is the ability to secure benefits by virtue of membership in social networks or other social structures. As a relational or network-mediated resource, social capital enables individuals or organizations to gain access to resources and opportunities, such as information and support as well as general economic means[6].

Social capital has three forms: bonding, bridging, and linking form[7]. Bonding and bridging form have resonance with the ideas of “strong ties” and “weak ties” respectively.

Research by Adam and Urquhart (2009) indicates that ICT facilitates the building of social capital through increasing flows of information. ICT can lead to create and maintain bridging, bonding and linking social capital. The more ICT used, the more bonding capital aroused[7]. Researcher found that wired residents had more contact with friends and relatives living outside their neighborhood. ICT provides an opportunity to create bridging and linking social capital, and at the same time, helps to maintain existing bonding social capital. Studies have shown that the Internet can help support and develop weak ties, by offering the social and technical potential for new ties to be realized. Other studies confirmed that ICT promote interactions among community participants that helped to generate and maintain the trust, acceptance, and alignment necessary for successful cooperation [6].

The Theory Frame Work of the Research

With respect to the gender differences in self-employment, many researches have found that there are significant gender differences in the business environment of male and female, financial and human capital endowments, and the preference of risk aversion. Furthermore, some researches demonstrated that female entrepreneurs’ social capital is an important factor in self-employing, and determining the success of entrepreneurship finally .As to rural females, they lack of developing funds and education, acquire few training, and usually face obstacles from family, such as taking care of children and parents, and doing housework. The rate of rural female entrepreneurship is much lower than that of males and women in urban areas.

The difference of social gender existing in implementing and accessing to ICT is obviously observed, which can be seen not only between urban and rural areas, but also between men and women. Researches indicate that, in general, the level of the usage of ICT in rural areas is 64% behind that of city, and the gender DDI (Digital Divide Index) is 0.20(means women lag 20% behind men) in China. The existing of digital divide means that rural women lack access to information compare to their male counterparts. Furthermore, because of lacking of education and training, the capacity of rural women in grasping and implementing ICT is limited.

According to the analysis above, we believe that rural females have to face up with much restriction in self-employment. Since social capital plays a significant role in start-up, and an effective way to improve individual social capital is making good use of ICT, we hypothesize that the developing of ICT could improve rural women’s social capital level by facilitating rural females accessing to resources useful for self-employment. In order to illustrate the problems we concerned, a model of the impaction of ICT on rural females’ social capital building for self-employment will be developed as follows (see Fig. 1).

According to Figure1, the development of ICT in rural areas plays a fundamental role in improving women to implement information technology. The development of ICT is composed of ICT infrastructure and ICT capacity building (or ICT knowledge training), which both leader by local government. With the implementation of ICT, rural females' social capital, such as bonding social capital, bridging and linking social capital will be creating, maintaining, and extending. And with the improvement of social capital, females could conquer different handicap in start-up.

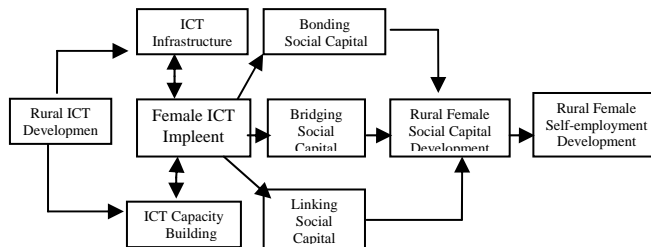


Figure 1. A model of the Impaction of ICT on Rural Female Social Capital and Self-employment

Research

The research has two targets: find out how ICT factor impact on social capital's constructing of rural female entrepreneurs, and go further to find out how ICT and social capital impact the performance of entrepreneurship.

Data of the research was collected by means of interviews, notes taking, observations, and questionnaire investigation based on social network analysis. The interviews were mainly semi-structured, lasted from 15 to 55 minutes, and were tape-recorded. The research started up in July 2009, and finished in October 2009. The subjects of this research were rural entrepreneurs work in Dalian, Dandong, Shenyang, Anshan, and Fuxin city of Liaoning province. About 260 questionnaires were delivered, and 165 questionnaires came back from entrepreneurs, including 78 female entrepreneurs, and 87 male entrepreneurs. The social statistical software SPSS (10.0) is used to process datum collected by researchers.

The purpose of using ICT by rural entrepreneurs is mainly to connect with family, friends, and clients. The survey indicates that the connecting behavior of rural entrepreneurs is more frequency. Most respondents communicate with others "everyday" or "once a week" (sum of these two rates is 74.3%) (see Table 1). Most rural entrepreneurs connect clients through telephone (75.9%), and 20.9% through internet (see Table 2).

The heterogeneity of female entrepreneurs' social network is higher than male entrepreneurs: 62.5% of women exchange information with men, and 37.5% of women exchange information with men; while the rate of men is 91.1% and 9.9% respectively.

TABLE1. THE FREQUENCY OF INFORMATION EXCHANGE

Communicatee	Frequency of information exchanging		
	Everyday (%)	Once a week (%)	Once a month (%)
Family	33.9	35.3	30.8
Relatives	30.4	39.9	29.7
Friends	39.5	41.4	19.1
Neighborhoods	41.4	30.5	18.1
Business partners	37.8	36.5	25.7
Others	43.1	33.2	23.7

TABLE2. THE WAY OF INFORMATION EXCHANGE

Communicatee	The way of information exchange		
	Face to face (%)	By telephone (%)	By Internet (%)
Family	30.6	44.8	24.6
Relatives	25.9	48.5	25.6
Friends	35.3	43.2	21.5
Neighborhoods	60.7	30.4	8.9
Business partners	15.7	75.9	8.4
Others	18.9	31.2	49.9

Internet has become a significant way in communicating. QQ, e-mail, and BBS etc, have become common communication tools. This research also surveys the usage of these tools among rural entrepreneurs. It is believed that QQ is the most popular media, and utilized frequently by rural entrepreneurs. The chat and viewable function make QQ to be a familiar communication tools in rural entrepreneurs.

Lacking of knowledge of internet and bearing the burden of family, female rural entrepreneurs

seldom access to computer, and master few kinds of internet communication tools. As we can see, 27.1% users of BBS is female entrepreneurs, and 72.9% is male entrepreneurs; 84.1% users of e-mail is male entrepreneurs, and 16.9% is female entrepreneurs; while the difference in using QQ is not so obviously, which is 63.5% by men and 39.6% by women in rural entrepreneurs.

Discussion

It has been supported by the research above that the usage of ICT helps rural female entrepreneurs to create and extend social capital. The implement of ICT strengthen bonding, bridging and linking social capital of rural female entrepreneurs. The implement of ICT strengthens the connection between family and cooperation partners, even they locates in areas far away. Female entrepreneurs could access to and acquire resources available to self-employment.

The datum of the research revealed that the implement of ICT impacts rural entrepreneurs on the creation, maintenance and extension of the social capital. On the other hand, because of the poor infrastructure, high illiteracy rate, and lack of participation, females face barriers when make use of ICT to create, maintain and extend social capital for entrepreneurship.

Based on the research above, some suggestions are made as follows: Firstly , local government should increase budgetary funds and loans for ICT infrastructure. Local government should provide more technological support to rural areas, and build a platform for e-commerce, so as to decrease the cost of start-up of rural females. Secondly , the construction of e-government should be strengthened. In China, about 80% information is controlled by government, and most of them couldn't be shared by people. Thereby, governments should provide authoritative information and guidance for rural females to start their own business. Thirdly, rural women's knowledge on ICT and capacity of ICT implementing should be enhanced by local government, such as network or computer knowledge training of rural females. Finally, the women's federation should play a significant role in improve rural women's social capital and the ability of implementing ICT. A confraternity made up of rural females should be held, so that improves the participation and social capital of women in villages.

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