

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Perceptions about Effect of Family Related Factors on Women Entrepreneurship: A Study on Existing and Intended Women Entrepreneurs of Sylhet City, Bangladesh

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Abstract

Women Entrepreneurs are now facing stiff competition from established and more able establishments in competitive business world. As women have to make a balance between family and work, the different factors of personal life must have effect on their entrepreneurial performance. This study is to assess the perceptions of existing and intended women entrepreneurs regarding their family factor on their performance. The different factors like marital status, number of children, number of family members, age of the youngest child, spouse profession, qualifications etc. are considered to meet the objective of the research. This descriptive-analytical research used convenience sampling- a non-probabilistic type of sampling to collect the primary data because of low availability of such respondents. With the help of secondary data from published books, journals, websites, newspapers the researchers interpret the data with logic and outputs of Excel 07 and SPSS 19. The important findings of the data highlighted the perceptions about the success of women entrepreneurs depends on support of life and works by spouse and other intended and able members with minimum liabilities in personal life like zero number of kids and school going kids, five members family (may be the supporting five members), eight years of minimum age of youngest child and the existence of entrepreneurial members etc.

Keywords: *Women Entrepreneur, Spouse, Children, Family, Entrepreneurial and non-entrepreneurial members.*

Introduction

Ability to create and organize enterprises by the entrepreneurs brings productive value added employment opportunities to many people, proper utilization of natural and other scattered resources [1] and ultimately accelerates economic and social development of a nation [2]. Women constitute around 50% of world population as in Bangladesh but narrow social outlook and attitudes of people impede the development of them and ultimately the development of country. Entrepreneurship among women is an important way to remove the narrow social outlook and attitudes of common people [1]. It is also important to utilize the potentiality of women in entrepreneurship. Actually, socio-economic development of Bangladesh is existed in the entrepreneurship development of women [3]. So development of entrepreneurship among women is necessary for the economic and social uplift of women and the country. In the present world women are managing their families and increasing the family income simultaneously [4]. Like family management many women have proved their efficiency in managing organization by their administrative skill and motherly affection. At the same time, many are struggling to overcome the family problem and organizational problems [4]. But Women entrepreneurs have to manage their family and enterprises at a time. So, need to balance between the efforts in work and family is needed. The factors of family like number of family members, kids, age of youngest kid and school going kids, profession and qualification of spouse, existence of entrepreneur and non-entrepreneurs members etc. are to be examined carefully to know the existence, status and level of such factors as conducive to flourish of entrepreneurship among women. Support from all the elements may be needed and at the same time disturbance from those factors must be minimized. To consider the marital status, common thinking may be that women may consider marriage as a hindrance to do independent work, but other way of thinking is that, with the spouse help they may overcome the economic and social hindrance to entrepreneurship. Number of kids and school going kids' age may be other factors of mixed reaction in women entrepreneurship. Some women may think that ultimate goal of women life is to be mother of

brighten kids. So such satisfaction may encourage them in carrying out the responsibilities of an entrepreneur. Some women may think caring for kids disrupts their daily routine activities. Accordingly age of school going kids may be considered as a fact of life and some women think about balancing their activities and not consider the age of youngest kid as a limiting factor in entrepreneurship. Other may think tender age of youngest kid disturbs them in their entrepreneurship activities and it should be controlled. Regarding profession of spouse, employment in routine job generally builds up the attitudes of person to risk free life and prevent their life partner in entrepreneurship. Such attitudes generally found as not helpful in the work and life of women entrepreneurs. But employment in entrepreneurship or risky carrier development opposite attitudes and considered as helpful in women entrepreneurship. Qualification of spouse is another factor in helping/ obstructing entrepreneurship. All the factors are to be examined in the viewpoint of present and potential women entrepreneurs.

Sylhet is industrially backward region except the naturally favored tea industry. Other than tea industry, it can be summed up that entrepreneurship is not developed in this region. But the people of that region are migrated to UK and other countries and became successful in entrepreneurship in those migrated countries. But women of that Spiritual Capital have not come forward in entrepreneurship except the tribal community- Monipuri. Women of that tribe have flourished themselves in clothing specially boutique industry. Presently, mainstream women are following their path and become devoted in women entrepreneurship. As it is the start up stage of entrepreneurship for mainstream women, so it involves ups and downs in their career. Different factors may play crucial role in the primary stage as balancing and controlling techniques of those factors are not well addressed. So these factors especially the factor involves in personal life of the women of that region are to be keenly observed and ways to control them is to be searched out.

Objectives

The main objective of that research is to find out personal influencing factors of flourishing women entrepreneurship in Sylhet City. The specific objectives are as under:

- To study the suitable number of kid, School going kids and age of youngest kid for effective women entrepreneurship:
- To study suitable numbers of family members of women entrepreneurs
- To study the suitability of marital status in effective women entrepreneurship.
- To study the effects of spouse's profession, educational qualification on the better performance of women entrepreneurs.
- To study effect of existence of entrepreneur member and non-entrepreneur members for effective women entrepreneurship.
- To study the level of spouse assistance in the entrepreneurial activities in the viewpoints of present and potential women entrepreneurs and married and unmarried entrepreneurs.

Research Design

The research is to study the status performance of women entrepreneurs, so it is the research of descriptive nature.

Sampling Design

To take the opinion of women entrepreneurs, the researchers have to depend on non-probabilistic type of sampling to ensure the availability of data. The researcher chooses the convenience sampling to do the study because of low availability of such respondents.

Data Collection

The primary data was collected from the available women entrepreneurs and women who have the intention to be entrepreneur through questionnaire and interview. The secondary data have to collect from the brochures, websites, newspapers, journals etc.

Interpretation of Data

The data was processed by SPSS 19 and Microsoft Excel 2007 to get the insights and interpreted by the output of SPSS and excel. Some recommendations are made through the interpretation and logical viewpoints of the researchers.

Tables 1: Profile of the respondents

			Frequency	Percent
Age	Valid	20-25	95	31.8
		26-30	202	67.6
		31-35	1	.3
		36-40	1	.3
		Total	299	100.0
Entrepreneurial Status		Entrepreneur	277	92.6
		Intended Entrepreneur	22	7.4
		Total	299	100.0
Marital Status		Married	269	90.0
		Unmarried	30	10.0
		Total	299	100.0

Source: Field Survey: Modified SPSS outputs.

Two hundred ninety nine people participated as respondents in the research. The modal class in age of the respondents is 26-30 (67.6%), in entrepreneurial status it is present entrepreneurs (92.6%) and in marital status it is found as married (90%). Women of other age levels, prospective entrepreneurs and unmarried were selected as respondents to ensure the representation of all strata.

Findings

Searching the Suitable Number of Kid for Effective Women Entrepreneurship

Kids are naturally expected by women. Women lives are not fulfilled without kids. But surveyed women expressed different opinion regarding the size of kids that affect entrepreneurship. Their opinion is expressed in Table 2.

Table 2: Number of children that affect the management of family and business

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	.00	66	22.1	22.1	22.1
	1.00	36	12.0	12.0	34.1
	3.00	197	65.9	65.9	100.0
	Total	299	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey Conducted on June- Sep., 2014

Single kid is termed as most suitable by the respondents as only 12% marked that number as constraints in entrepreneurship. The zero number kids are also market as constrained by 22.1% of the respondents because they thought it may be as the cause of permanent dissatisfaction for a woman. Majority of the respondents opined that three or more kids may be most disturbing for women entrepreneurs. Women entrepreneurs cannot maintain balance in their work and life with three or more kids. Thus three or more kids are considered as major constraints of entrepreneurship.

Searching the Suitable Number of School Going Kids for Effective Women Entrepreneurship

More care is needed for School going kids as controlling the school activities are added with the responsibilities of growing them up in that stage. Parents have to take the responsibilities of sending them to the school and pick them from the premises. Rather they should take care about their performance in school. The suitable size of school going kid is another important factor of effective entrepreneurship. The opinion of the respondents about the unsuitable size of school going kids is presented in Table 3.

The same result has come from this query as table 2- the suitable size of kids. The respondent women expressed their opinion in favor of single school going kids as they can maintain balance of life of work with the single kids. The single kid meets the demand of women as wife and also women as entrepreneur. The most problematic size is three or more as 65.9% women opined. The zero size created dissatisfaction in women as an entrepreneur.

Table 3: Size of school going children that affect effective women entrepreneurship

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	.00	66	22.1	22.1	22.1
	1.00	36	12.0	12.0	34.1
	3.00	197	65.9	65.9	100.0
	Total	299	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey Conducted on June- Sep., 2014

Suitable Age of Youngest Child for Effective Women Entrepreneurship

Women have to take the responsibilities of growing up the kids and also proper schooling. Breast feeding kids takes most of the time of entrepreneurs. Again up to third grade in school also involves most of the time of women for growing them up and also make them accustomed to school environment. So, the most suitable age of youngest kid is also another concern of the researchers. Table 4 illustrates the present and potential entrepreneurs opinion about suitable age of youngest kid in entrepreneurship.

Table 4: Suitable Age of Youngest Kids

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	2.00	36	12.0	12.0	12.0
	5.00	31	10.4	10.4	22.4
	6.00	95	31.8	31.8	54.2
	8.00	137	45.8	45.8	100.0
	Total	299	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey Conducted on June- Sep., 2014

It is clear from table 4 that most of the respondents (45.8%) opined in favor of eight years as most suitable age of youngest child. It is followed by six years by 31,8% of the respondents. The reason for selecting these ages lies in the fact that kids of these ages require less care. Some of them can go to the school and come back to home independently with their friends and siblings and able to achieve necessary life skills.

Suitable Family Members of Women Entrepreneurs

Not only kid, women have to take responsibilities of all members of a family. So, the optimum family size for effective entrepreneurship is another important concern for researchers. The respondents' opinion regarding the suitable family size is depicted in table 5.

Table 5: Suitable Family size to Manage

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	3.00	36	12.0	12.0	12.0
	5.00	232	77.6	77.6	89.6
	6.00	31	10.4	10.4	100.0
	Total	299	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey Conducted on June- Sep., 2014

The highest percentage (77.6%) of respondents opined that the optimum size of family is five. Considering the previous findings it can be analyzed that they expect that the family should be consists of husband, wife, kid and grandma and grandpa. The entrepreneurs find the grandma and grandpa as very helpful in maintaining the family. It is followed by three members' family (12%) where they though expect grandma and grandpa. The least percentage opined six members family as optimum one. It proved again that women entrepreneurs expect help from closest person in discharging their responsibilities.

Suitability in Marital Status of Entrepreneurship

There may be different opinion about marital status in respect of effectiveness between present prospective entrepreneurs. The prospective entrepreneurs are not in the field of entrepreneurship in present so they may think marriage in one viewpoint and the present entrepreneurs are facing the problems of enterprise. So their thinking may be different from the intended entrepreneurs. After marriage women get the life partner and in our male dominated society, the spouse can help their wives in many ways and in many situations. They play the role as protector of their wife in different

entrepreneurial complexities. The opinion of the present and intended entrepreneurs is tabulated in table 6.

Table 6: Perception about marital status in better performance as entrepreneurs: cross tabulation

			Better Entrepreneus		Total
			Married	Unmarried	
En_Status	Entrepreneur	Count	269	8	277
		% within En_Status	97.1%	2.9%	100.0%
	Intended Entrepreneur	Count	0	22	22
		% within En_Status	.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total		Count	269	30	299
		% within En_Status	90.0%	10.0%	100.0%

Source: Field Survey Conducted on June- Sep. 2014

Almost all respondent (97.1%) of present entrepreneurs expressed their opinion that most effective women entrepreneurs must be married. As it mentioned earlier, married women have to take the help of their husbands in many necessities. The spouses are considered as helping and reliable person in their struggle of entrepreneurship. But the opinion of prospective entrepreneurs showed complete opposite picture. Hundred percents of them bear the opinion that, unmarried women may become the most effective as they can do work independently and have not face the counter attack from their husbands.

In this stage researchers may test the null hypothesis to know the significant difference between the opinion of present and prospective women entrepreneurs. Here the null and alternative hypotheses are:
 $H_0 =$ There is no significant difference in the opinion of present and proposed entrepreneurs regarding marriage as the constraint of effective entrepreneurship.
 $H_a =$ There is significant difference in the opinion of present and proposed entrepreneurs regarding marriage as the constraint of effective entrepreneurship.

Table 7: Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	212.934 ^a	1	.000		
Continuity Correction ^b	202.312	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	122.359	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	212.222	1	.000		
N of Valid Cases	299				

a. 1 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.21.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

The above table of output of Chi-square test showed that the null hypothesis is rejected (as the p value is =.000) and alternative hypothesis is accepted that is there are significant different in the opinion of present and prospective women entrepreneurs.

Spouse Assistance to Entrepreneurs in the Viewpoints of Married and Unmarried Entrepreneurs: The married women are getting their spouse as helpful or disturbing. This is the reality. The unmarried women are carrying their perception regarding the assistance from their spouse in their entrepreneurial activities as indifferent or disturbing. So there is supposed to be difference in the opinion of both of them. The researcher illustrated their opinion in table 8.

Table 8: Expectation and existence of spouse assistance to women entrepreneurs according to marital status: Cross tabulation

			HelpofSpouse				Total
			Disturbing	Indifferent	Helpful	Very Helpful	
Marraige	Married	Count	30	66	70	103	269
		% within Marriage	11.2%	24.5%	26.0%	38.3%	100.0%
	Unmarried	Count	0	30	0	0	30
		% within Marriage	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
Total		Count	30	96	70	103	299

			HelpofSpouse				Total
			Disturbing	Indifferent	Helpful	Very Helpful	
Marriage	Married	Count	30	66	70	103	269
		% within Marriage	11.2%	24.5%	26.0%	38.3%	100.0%
	Unmarried	Count	0	30	0	0	30
		% within Marriage	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
Total		Count	30	96	70	103	299
		% within Marriage	10.0%	32.1%	23.4%	34.4%	100.0%

Source: Field Survey Conducted on June- Sep. 2014

Like the intended entrepreneurs, unmarried women (100%) have the perception of getting their spouse total indifferent in their activities. Married women opinions are almost similar to the existing entrepreneurs. The 24.5 % are indifferent may be because of their different opinion or inability to assists, 11.2% are found as disturbing may be because of conflict in opinion. But the majority is found as helpful (26%) to very helpful (38.3%). The same interpretation can be given like the opinion of present and prospective entrepreneurs, i.e. the spouse consider the enterprise as his own and extend all out support for betterment of the enterprise but comparatively small portion are not supporting because of their different opinion and inability. The difference of opinion is to be measured by significance level by establishing null and alternative hypothesis as follows:

H_0 = There is no significant difference in the opinion of married and unmarried entrepreneurs regarding the assistance of spouse as helpful to effective women entrepreneurship.

H_a = There is significant difference in the opinion of married and unmarried entrepreneurs regarding the assistance of spouse as helpful to effective women entrepreneurship.

Table 9: Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	70.512 ^a	3	.000
Likelihood Ratio	75.590	3	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	21.726	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	299		

a. 1 cells (12.5%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.01.

The Chi-Square test (p-value=.000) establishes the fact that there are significant difference in the opinion of married and unmarried entrepreneurs regarding the expected assistance from the spouses.

Spouse Assistance to Entrepreneurs in the Viewpoints of Present and Potential Entrepreneurs

Spouse are supposed to be helpful to women entrepreneurs. But in practical field there may be some deviations. The potential entrepreneurs are living in their thinking stage and the existing entrepreneurs are getting the touch of reality. So there may be some difference in the viewpoints of both of them. The researchers tabulated their opinion regarding help of the spouse in five Likert scale but no respondents expressed their opinion in favor of very much disturbance from the spouse. There may be difference of opinion but as the enterprise is to support the family so as a most vital family member, husbands are intended to provide all support to their wives in carrying out the necessary duties. The respondent opinion is expressed in Table 10 in this regard.

Table 10: Spouse Assistance to Women Entrepreneurs in The viewpoints of Present and Potential Entrepreneurs: Crosstabulation

			HelpofSpouse				Total
			Disturbing	Indifferent	Helpful	Very Helpful	
En_Status	Entrepreneur	Count	30	74	70	103	277
		% within En_Status	10.8%	26.7%	25.3%	37.2%	100.0%
	Intended Entrepreneur	Count	0	22	0	0	22
		% within En_Status	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%

Total	Count	30	96	70	103	299
	% within En_Status	10.0%	32.1%	23.4%	34.4%	100.0%

Source: Field Survey Conducted on June- Sep. 2014

The hundred percent intended entrepreneurs' thinking are not so positive. They perceived their husbands as indifferent to their activities. But in practical field the existing entrepreneurs are getting different scenery as only 27.7% are getting them as indifferent and 10.8% as disturbing. It's may be for the lack of mental support in entrepreneurial work and conflict in thinking regarding the life style. But the majority of present entrepreneurs are getting their spouse as helpful (25.3%) and very helpful (37.2%). Thus, in reality spouse consider the enterprise, that established by his partner is owned by him and provides all out support in the development of that firm. The researcher should test the significant difference between the opinion of present and prospective entrepreneurs about the help of spouse. So, they have constructed the following null and alternative hypothesis to serve the purpose.

H₀= There is no significant difference in the opinion of present and proposed entrepreneurs regarding the assistance of spouse as helpful to effective women entrepreneurship.

H_a= There is significant difference in the opinion of present and proposed entrepreneurs regarding the assistance of spouse as helpful to effective women entrepreneurship.

Table 11: Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	50.216 ^a	3	.000
Likelihood Ratio	53.806	3	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	15.472	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	299		

a. 1 cells (12.5%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.21.

The Chi-Square test (p-value=.000) establishes the fact that there are significant difference in the opinion of present and proposed entrepreneurs regarding the expected assistance from the spouses.

Existence of Entrepreneur Members in Family

Cooperation of family member is always expected by the women entrepreneurs. Such type of hearty cooperation is available in free. Entrepreneurs seek it for getting help in crisis and support in expanding the activities. Researchers have to examine the opinion of present and prospective women entrepreneurs regarding such existence of entrepreneur members. Their viewpoints are presented in the table 12.

Table12: Opinion of Entrepreneurs Regarding Existence of Entrepreneur Members in the Family: Cross-tabulation

			Help of Entremember			Total
			Indifferent	Helpful	Very Helpful	
En_Status	Entrepreneur	Count	71	66	140	277
		% within En_Status	25.6%	23.8%	50.5%	100.0%
	Intended Entrepreneur	Count	0	0	22	22
		% within En_Status	.0%	.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total		Count	71	66	162	299
		% within En_Status	23.7%	22.1%	54.2%	100.0%

Source: Field Survey Conducted on June- Sep. 2014

All the respondents termed such existence as indifferent to very helpful. The intended entrepreneurs have great expectations on them and consider such existence as very helpful (100%). Though the present entrepreneurs may have mixed experience, 50.5% of them consider such existence as very helpful and 25.6% consider as indifferent. So existence of entrepreneur member in a family is a great help for the women entrepreneurs. They actively or passively provide physical and mental support to the entrepreneurs. The researchers intended to test a hypothesis regarding the significant difference between

the opinion of present and prospective entrepreneurs regarding the existence of entrepreneurs members as in the scale of help for the women entrepreneurs. Here the null and alternative hypotheses are:

H₀= There is no significant difference in the opinion of present and proposed entrepreneurs regarding existence of entrepreneur members as helpful to effective women entrepreneurship.

H_a= There is significant difference in the opinion of present and proposed entrepreneurs regarding existence of entrepreneur members as helpful to effective women entrepreneurship.

Table 13: Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	20.083 ^a	2	.000
Likelihood Ratio	28.438	52	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	16.681	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	299		

a. 1 cells (16.7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.86.

From the Chi-square test, it is established that null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted due to the p value of chi-square test (.000). That is there are significant differences between the opinion of present and prospective entrepreneurs regarding the help of existing entrepreneur members in the family.

Help from Existence of Non-Entrepreneur Members in the Family

There is a common difference between the attitudes of entrepreneurs and non entrepreneurs as the latter lives and loves risk free life but the former lives a risky life. So, the support from non entrepreneur members is supposed to be not available to women entrepreneurs. Though intention to support exists sometimes but lack of experience becomes the barrier. It is also necessary to check the opinion of present and potential women entrepreneurs whether they considers their existence as helpful to their activities. Table 14 presented the opinion of respondents regarding that matter.

Table 14: Assistance from Existence of Non-Entrepreneur Members to Women Entrepreneurs. Crosstabulation

			Help Non Entre member				Total
			Disturbing	Indifferent	Helpful	Very Helpful	
En_Status	Entrepreneur	Count	30	140	35	72	277
		% within En_Status	10.8%	50.5%	12.6%	26.0%	100.0%
	Intended Entrepreneur	Count	0	22	0	0	22
		% within En_Status	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
Total		Count	30	162	35	72	299
		% within En_Status	10.0%	54.2%	11.7%	24.1%	100.0%

Source: Field Survey Conducted on June- Sep. 2014

All intended entrepreneurs (100%) consider such members as indifferent and 50.5% of existing entrepreneurs are getting them as indifferent to their activities. Only 10.8% are getting them as disturbing to their activities because of conflict of thinking and difference in lifestyle. But 38.6% are getting them as helpful and very helpful as such members had a dormant intention about entrepreneurship and they are intended to get materialize their dream through the hand of their family member. So they want to help them physically and mentally as per their level of ability. In that case, the researchers intended to whether there is any significant difference between the opinion of present and potential entrepreneurs and test the following null hypothesis (H₀):

H₀= There is no significant difference in the opinion of present and proposed entrepreneurs regarding existence of non-entrepreneur members as helpful to effective women entrepreneurship.

H_a= There is significant difference in the opinion of present and proposed entrepreneurs regarding existence of non-entrepreneur members as helpful to effective women entrepreneurship.

Table 15: Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	20.083 ^a	3	.000
Likelihood Ratio	28.438	3	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	6.304	1	.012
N of Valid Cases	299	The	

a. 2 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.21.

The p-value of Chi-Square test verifies that the null hypothesis is rejected and there is significant difference in the opinion of existing and intended entrepreneurs regarding help from non-entrepreneur members of the family.

Results and Discussions

For effective women entrepreneurship, this is very important to make work life balance. The different factors of personal life must have effect on the successful entrepreneurship. Present and potential women entrepreneurs may have different or similar viewpoints on the different personal factors for effective entrepreneurship. In this research, it is proved by analyzing different factors that entrepreneurs consider the levels and status of each factor as helpful to entrepreneurship and try to avoid the level and status that may harmful to entrepreneurship. At the same time they consider the factors' level and status to fulfill the objective of woman's life and entrepreneur's life. For that reason, women entrepreneurs consider single kid as progeny (Table 2), single school going kid (Table 3) and minimum age of youngest school going kid as 8 years (Table 4). They consider the suitability of number of family members as 5, including grandma and grandpa of their kid because of their help in growing up the child and maintaining family (Table 5). The opinion of present and potential women entrepreneurs is different in the marital status of women. The intended entrepreneurs consider unmarried position as most suitable for entrepreneurship because of ability to take decision independently but the existing entrepreneurs are facing the reality as they consider married life as most suitable for entrepreneurship (Table 6). The intended entrepreneurs bear the perception of getting their spouse as indifferent to entrepreneurial activities but in reality, the majority of existing entrepreneurs are getting their as helpful to very helpful in their work. It is also proved by chi-square test that, there is significant difference between the opinion of present and prospective women entrepreneurs regarding that matter (Table 8). Similarly the unmarried women entrepreneurs perceive their spouse as indifferent to their work but in reality, the majority of the married women are getting their husbands as helpful to very helpful. Chi-Square test also established a significant difference between the married and unmarried entrepreneurs regarding the help from spouse (Table 10). Existence of entrepreneur member in the family is considered as helpful by both the present and potential entrepreneurs. But there is significant difference in the level of help by the spouse as the intended entrepreneurs expect the entrepreneur members as very helpful and majority of the existing entrepreneurs are getting the entrepreneur members as helpful to very helpful (Table 12). Regarding the help from existing non-entrepreneur member in the family, there is significant difference in the opinion of present and prospective entrepreneurs though both of them getting these members as very indifferent to their work because of different opinion and/ or inability. The 100% of intended entrepreneurs perceived them as indifferent to their work and 50% of existing entrepreneurs are getting them as indifferent but 38% are getting them as helpful to very helpful because of their dormant intentions that they want to materialize thorough the activity of women entrepreneurs of their family (Table 14). All the analysis proved that women entrepreneurs are thinking about balance between their work and life and take the all available help from the aids of family. Some perceived negative or indifferent factors are partially helping the entrepreneurship in reality as they consider to fulfill their dormant dream by the hand of family member and also consider the firm as the firm of the family and himself as the owner of that enterprise.

Conclusion

Women Entrepreneurship is most vital and challenging issue in our economic development as they have to balance between their life and work. As a woman, naturally they prioritize their personal life so different personal factor they have to consider in the way of their entrepreneurial life. They have own opinion regarding the suitability in the level and status of these factors like the number of kids, school going kids, family members, marital status, perceived help from the spouse, entrepreneur and non entrepreneurs member etc. in entrepreneurial life. They consider the fulfillment of their life as a woman and at the same time effectiveness in entrepreneurship. So they are in favor of maintaining the level and status of different factors at optimum level and taking help from all available aids from their family. It is also established that the reality is somehow different from the perception of intended entrepreneurs as the existing entrepreneurs are getting more help from some elements more than the perception.

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