

Impact of Socio-Cultural Factors on Growth of Women-Owned Small and Medium Size Enterprises in Eastern Region, Ghana

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Abstract- All over the world entrepreneurship has emerged as gainful employment and a means of helping women to improve their economic and social status and also to assert themselves in the business world. This paper ascertains the implications of socio-cultural factors on growth of women owned small and medium size enterprises (SMEs) in Eastern Region. Growth of small and medium size enterprise depicts increase in sales, profits, employees, production and service lines. The study used descriptive survey as the research design involving a target population of 390 women owned micro and small entrepreneurs drawn from manufacturing, agriculture, commerce and services sectors in Eastern Region. Proportionate stratified sampling was used to form a sample of 194 women entrepreneurs. Simple random sampling was applied on the sample to select the respondents from each sector. Questionnaires and observation guide were used to collect data which was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The results suggested that socio-cultural factors positively influenced the growth of women-owned SMEs. The study recommended for the government continuously review laws pertaining to women's rights, efforts to be made to educate both women and men on their respective rights while ensuring full implementation of the new bills to empower women. Special programmes to train, build capacity and mentor women particularly in entrepreneurship should be put in place to change women's mindset to make enterprises owned by women more competitive while the government should continuously work towards providing conducive business environment.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Eastern Region, Small Medium Size Enterprise, Socio-cultural.

I. INTRODUCTION

Entrepreneurship over the past decades has become known as an avenue for gainful employment all over the continents (Golla, Malhotra, Nanda & Mehra, 2011). It has served as a means of helping women to assert themselves in the world of work, and a way of improving both their economic and social status. Small and Medium size Enterprises (SMEs) are perceived as impetus of economic and social development in the African context. They represent a large number of businesses in a country, generate much wealth and employment and are widely considered to be vital to a country's competitiveness. SMEs are praised for their pivotal role in promoting grassroots economic growth and equitable sustainable development (Pelham, 2000). Women owned SMEs play very significant roles in the SME sector.

Among these roles is creation of employment and increase in income levels which consequently create wealth and reduce poverty. This goal can be realized through growth of women SMEs. Growth in this contest means increase in sales, profits, employees, production and service lines. This means more people being employed in the sector. Growth of SMEs owned by women is one of the prerequisite of fulfilling these MDGs. The importance of women SMEs in social and economic development has long been recognized by the International Labor Organization (ILO) and hence the need to support their viability, expansion and growth. Entrepreneurship lies at the heart of job creation, economic empowerment of women (Heyzer, 2010). Strategies to promote entrepreneurship among and in favor of women should be done within the context of fostering a stronger entrepreneurial culture in the country as a whole. This is an important issue for Ghana, because the enterprise culture need to be strengthened especially enterprises owned by women. Studies have shown that there has been a significant growth in female self-employment, with women now starting new venture, at three times the rate of men. By forming over 70 percent of all new businesses, women now own over 8.5 million small business in Africa employing over 17 million people, an increase of over 45 percent since 1990 (Robert & Michael, 2002). Entrepreneurship at small scale level has become more of a way of life and an 'engine' for economic transformation among those in rural and semi urban areas. It is offering hope for the disadvantaged members of society, the majority of who are women. As they engage in small or medium scale enterprises, they operate under what has come to be known as the Informal Sector (GLSS 5, 2008). Studies however, have shown that women owned and operated enterprises have tended to remain micro with little growth if any (Wessel & Burcher, 2004). In Ghana, it is fairly evident that the women especially in the rural areas appear to be disadvantaged especially with regard to mainstream entrepreneurship interventions. The cultural believe that women belong to the kitchen is still strong among most of the people and Eastern Region of Ghana is no exemption.

1.1 Growth in Women Entrepreneurship

Increase underpins entrepreneurship, making the relationship between development and entrepreneurship a relevant question in this study (Sexton, 1997). Scholars make sales differences the criterion for growth distinguishing between entrepreneurial and non-entrepreneurial firms (Birch, 1987). However, growth in this study means increase in sales turnover, increase in profitability levels, increase in number of employees, production lines, services and total capitalization. Whereas

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women based enterprises have helped create 462,000 jobs annually in Ghana (GLSS 5, 2008), women-owned enterprises in Eastern Region have recorded low growth rate. General observation is that there are many women-owned MSEs being created every year but the sizes in terms of sales, profits and capitalization remain small majority employing one to two employees. Consequently, those businesses that survive have remained small with insignificant growth. However, most researches on women focused on factors influencing the start-ups and few studies done on factors influencing growth of SMEs in Ghana.

1.2 Socio-Cultural Factors and Growth of Women-Owned SMEs

A number of theories have been used to explain the impact of socio-cultural environment of entrepreneurial emergence. The theories tried to explain the social and cultural characteristics which cause people to be or not to be entrepreneurs. The earliest theory on the influence of socio-cultural environment on entrepreneurship was that of Max Weber. In his theory, Weber explained that society plays a big role in developing entrepreneurs. This is because the individual draws his values from the social values, morals and institutional framework within which he lives (Van de Ven, 1993). He argues that culture has great impact on the attitude and behavior of individuals and their disposition to life. And indeed, whether or not an individual would develop and become an entrepreneur would depend on his disposition and value orientation. Studies have shown a low level of an entrepreneurial culture in Ghana for potential and operating women owner/managers of SMEs. Fening, Pesakovic & Amania (2008) pointed out that due to patriarchal social authority structures, women received substantial family support in the start-up stages of their businesses, but later on such support is limited, restricted or withdrawn for fear of husbands losing dominance over their wives. Other studies carried out in Ghana have attributed the lack of entrepreneurial culture among Ghanaian women to: lack of confidence and self-belief; lack of a variety of strong and relevant networks; passive learning methods; and, starting up enterprises without adequate prior preparation (GLSS 5, 2008). This scenario is not different from women entrepreneurs in Eastern Region. Socio-cultural constraints have limited women's access to a meaningful business experience that lead to careers interrupted by family obligations (Affholder & Box, 2004). They have less human capital for the management and development of their businesses. Demands on human capital, in terms of education and experience, are specific to the nature of the entrepreneurial venture, and hence vary between industries. Additionally, barriers have been seen to impede women's access to financial resources (Carter, 2003). Thus the main obstacles that women face in business are educational and work background, psychological characteristics, motivation, perception and career efficacy, training and skills development, comparative earnings levels, management practices, external networking, desire to succeed and other obstacles (Cromie & Birley, 1992). Thus it is against this backdrop that the study sought to examine the influence of socio-cultural factors on the growth of women-owned SMEs in Eastern Region and make practical recommendations to

stimulate and spur growth that can transform and empower women entrepreneurs.

1.3 Scope of the Study

This study was restricted to ascertaining the implication of socio cultural factors on growth of women owned SMEs in Easter Region as one of the determinants for growth of women-owned enterprises. The Region had approximately 2478 such MSEs out of which only 390 are owned by women (GLSS 5, 2008); mainly in manufacturing, agriculture, commerce and services sectors and spread across the main trading centers.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study examined the influence of socio-cultural factors on growth of women-owned enterprises in rural areas of Eastern Region of Ghana. The research design was descriptive survey as the study involved large population from which selection of unbiased sample was made. This design was also appropriate for this study since the descriptive survey research was intended to produce statistical information about the aspects of the research issue that may interest the policy makers and women entrepreneurs. The target population was 390 from which a sample of 194 respondents was drawn using proportionate stratification as sampling design. Stratified random sampling and simple random sampling were used to constitute the respondents. The minimum sample size of 384 respondent was calculated using the formula $n = p\% * q\% * [z/e\%]^2$; where n was the minimum sample size required, $p\%$ was the proportion that took part in the study, $q\%$ was the proportion that did not take part, $z = 1.96$ which was the z value corresponding to 95 percent confidence level for the study and $e\%$ was the margin of error (Saunders, Lewis & Thornhill, 2007). An adjusted sample size of 194 respondents was calculated using the formula $na = n/[1 + (n-1)/N]$, where na was the adjusted sample size, n was the minimum sample size calculated above, N was the total population (Saunders, Lewis & Thornhill, 2007). The approximate proportionate representation from each category was calculated using the formula $na * Cs / N$ where na was the adjusted sample size, C was stratum size and N was the total population. The growth of women enterprises was measured with the parameters sales turnover, the number of employees in the enterprise and the profitability levels. Socio-cultural factor was measured using traditions, beliefs, attitudes and values of the people, networks and associations, roles of women and type of business started by women in Eastern Region. A questionnaire, an interview and an observation guide were used as the research instruments. They were pre-tested for reliability and validity before being administered through drop and pick later method, where applicable. The respondents were asked to provide their background information and their businesses. They were also given a set of statements regarding the influence of socio-cultural factors on growth of their enterprises to rate them on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is strongly disagree and 5 is strongly agree. This was also appropriate in investigating the objective by gathering data and analyzing to form the base from which to infer characteristic or relationship between the variables (Kothari,

2004). Generalization and general conclusion was made from the results of the sample to the population (Denzin & Lincoln (1998). The returned questionnaires were numbered and the responses coded using a Likert scale of 1 to 5. The resultant quantitative data was analyzed using simple descriptive and inferential statistics with the aid of SPSS. Frequencies and percentages were used to assess the background information of the respondents while mean, standard deviation and the inferential statistics measured the influence of the socio-cultural factors to the growth of women owned SMEs in Eastern Region. The data was also fitted into the simple regression model $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X$, where Y was growth of women owned enterprises, X was socio cultural, β_0 was the Y intercept (Constant) and β_1 was the

coefficient of X. The coefficient of determination, R^2 , indicated that explanatory power of socio-cultural factor.

III. RESULTS

The valid and acceptable questionnaires for analyses were 185, giving a response rate of approximately 95.4 percent which was adequate for reporting and generalization to the population (Arora & Arora, 2003). The reliability coefficient was 0.846 which lies between 0 and 1.00 and above the acceptable minimum value of 0.7. Hence, the results in this study were reliable (Nunnally & Bernstein, 2004). The results were as presented in table 1 to 6.

Table 1: Background Information of the Respondent and Business

Attribute	Category	Frequency	Valid percentage
Nature of SME business	Commerce	91	49.1
	Service	46	24.9
	Agriculture	26	14.1
	Manufacturing	22	1
	Total	185	100.0
Age	Below 21years	4	2.2
	21 - 30 years	69	37.3
	31 - 40 years	67	36.2
	41 - 50 years	31	16.8
	Over 50 years	11	5.9
	Declined	3	1.6
	Total	185	100.0
Marital status	Single	39	21.1
	Married	115	62.2
	Separated	15	8.1
	Widowed	13	7.0
	Declined	3	1.6
	Total	185	100.6
Period in business	Less than 3 years	50	27.0
	3 - 5 years	84	45.4
	Over 5 years	48	26.0
	Not indicated	3	1.6
	Total	185	100.0

Source: Authors (2015)

Table 2: Growth of Women owned SMEs

Mean	72.6757	Shapiro - Wilk for residuals	Shapiro - Wilk for growth
Variance	2813.23	Statistic	0.975652
Std Deviation	53.0399	df	185
Minimum	-80	Sig	0.03832
Maximum	200		
Skewness	0.43777		
Kurtosis	0.35102		
		Statistic	0.9555
		df	185
		Sig	1.4E-05

Source: Authors (2015)

Table 3: Summary of the Coefficient of Determination

R	R Square ^b	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
0.780 ^a	0.608	0.606	56.4193

Source: Authors (2015)

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Table 4: Socio-Cultural Factors and growth of Women Owned SMEs

Indicators	Strongly agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Median
Influence in the business and household resources	12%	38%	2%	32%	16%	2.5
Effects of tradition, beliefs and community practice	11%	25%	1%	52%	11%	4.0
Accessibility to network or association	9%	32%	6%	39%	14%	4.0
Family encouragement to start the business	28%	51%	2%	11%	8%	2.0
Type of business most women around do	9%	22%	3%	43%	23%	4.0
Limited support and restriction by family	10%	19%	3%	50%	18%	4.0
Household roles affecting access to entrepreneurial training	18%	40%	2%	30%	10%	2.0
Type of business to improve quality of life	49%	41%	2%	3%	5%	2.0

Source: Authors (2015)

Table 5: ANOVA Statistics of Social-Cultural Factors

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	909060	1	909060	285.586	.000 ^c
Residual	585698	184	3183.14		
Total	1494758.641 ^d	185			

Source: Authors (2015)

Table 6: Regression Coefficients of Social-Cultural Factors

	β	Std. Error	T	Sig.
Social- cultural factors	17.021	1.007	16.899	0

Source: Authors (2015)

3.1 Discussions

The results in table 1 showed that 49.1 percent of women were in commerce, 24.9 percent in personal services, 14.1 percent in agriculture and 11.9 percent manufacturing as shown in table 1. Hence, 74 percent of women owned enterprises in Eastern Region are in commerce and services while 26 percent were in agriculture and manufacturing. These findings support other studies that have shown majority of business women are mainly in the service sector, agricultural and a few in the manufacturing (Fening, 2012). Most of the enterprises are operated by women between 21-30 years making 37.3 percent, followed closely by those aged 31-40 years at 36.2 percent while those between 41 -50 made 16.8 percent and those below 21 years made 2.2 percent (Table 1). Therefore, there are more young women (75.7%) carrying out enterprises than older ones (24.3%). This is consistent with the report that majority of youth in Ghana are trying to get something doing economically. The government has to support by strengthening its financial social interventions like financial inclusion Act and other forms of credit to enable women to gain financial independence (Ghana Statistical Survey, 2010). However, those women above 50 years of age were the minority in

business, supporting the view that the current business environment requires aggressive, energetic and well informed entrepreneurs (Ngige, 2005). The results also showed that most of the respondents (62.2%) were married women, followed by the single at 21.1 percent, those separated were 8.1 percent while the widowed were 6.5 percent. Married women may be supported by their spouses and this might explain why many of them were in businesses as opposed to the rest (Orwa & Tiagha, 2012). Further, table 1 showed that 45.4 percent of the respondents had been in business for between 3-5 years while 27 percent had been in business for less than 3 years and 26.0 percent had done business for over 5 years. Hence, 72.4 percent of the women in Eastern Region were in business for a period not exceeding 5 years. This trend supported the studies that many SMEs do not survive for long or they transit to big ones or perhaps they are self limiting in the sense that one is pushed out of operations in the course of time by unfavorable conditions. This could account for the observations that majority of the businesses are young and less than 5 years in operation (Harris, Grubb & Mackenzie, 2006). From table 2, the Shapiro-Wilk normality test for the standardized residuals was 0.975652, which was significant at 185 degrees of freedom with a significance of 0.038

which is less than 0.05. This implied that the residuals followed a normal distribution as required for the linear regression. The indicators did not exhibit multi co-linearity and were not auto-correlated and hence; fit to be used for analysis. From table 2, the mean growth was 72.676 with a standard deviation of 53.04. The skewness and kurtosis were 0.43 and 3.51 respectively. Hence, the skewness and kurtosis results were not exactly 0 and 4 as of a normal distribution. A normality test gave the Shapiro - Wilk statistic for the growth to be 0.9555 with a significance of 0.000 which is less than 0.05 (see table 2). Hence, with 95 percent confidence, the data on growth was normally distributed. When the respondents were asked whether they have decision making influence in their household and business on use of resources, the results in table 3 showed that 50 percent of the respondent were in agreement while 48 percent disagreed and 2 percent were undecided. The modal class of the respondents was in agreement and the median was found to be 2.5 which implied that on average the respondents were in agreement that they had decision making influence in their household and business on use of resources. This contrasts with Dovi (2006) study; that woman entrepreneurs are confronted with challenges in starting and developing their businesses because they are expected to be dependent on family members and husbands in decision making. When the respondents were asked whether tradition, beliefs and their community practice affect the performance of their business, the results in table 2 showed that 36 percent of the respondents were in agreement while 63 percent disagreed and one percent was undecided. The modal class of the respondents was in disagreement and the median was found to be 4 which implied that on average the respondents were in disagreement that tradition, beliefs and their community practice affect the performance of their business (see table 3). These findings contradicted studies done by Isatou, (2011) that most females find it difficult to start and operate their business because they deal with their traditionally ascribed role. But in support of the same, women do not necessarily appear to be driven by profits but rather, by the need to provide for their families (Moy & Lee, 2002). The respondents were asked whether accessibility to network/association on their type of business encouraged them to start it. The results indicated that majority of respondents (41%) agreed while 53 percent were in disagreement and 6 percent were undecided (see table 3). The modal class of the respondents was in agreement and the median was found to be 4. This implied that on average the respondents were in agreement that accessibility to network/association on this type of business encouraged them to start it. The results in table 3 showed that when the respondents were asked whether their families encouraged them to start the type of business they are doing, majority of respondents (79%) were in agreement while 19 percent were in disagreement and 2 percent were undecided. The modal class was in agreement while the median was 2 which implied that on average the respondents were in agreement that their families encouraged them to start the type of business they are doing. These findings contrasted studies done by Muriungi (2012), those women appear not to be driven by profits but rather by the need to provide for their

families. The respondents were asked whether they chose this type of business because it is the type of business most women around them do. The results showed in table 3 showed that 31 percent were in agreement while 66 percent were in disagreement and 3 percent were undecided. The modal class was in disagreement while the median was 4. This implied that on average the respondents were in disagreement that they chose this type of business because it is the type of business most women around them do. This supports the view that being entrepreneurial means being innovative and creative and not copying what others do. Innovation is a primary motive behind entrepreneurial intention and has been shown to have a significant effect on venture performance (Sing & Greenhaus 2004). When the respondents were asked whether limited support and restriction by family authority affects their business, the results showed that 29 percent were in agreement while 68 percent of the respondents were in disagreement and 3 percent were undecided (see table 3). The modal class was in disagreement while the median was 4; implying that on average the respondents were in disagreement that limited support and restriction by family authority affected their business. This is a shift in women becoming more independent and hence, they may not need to be supported by their families. The respondents were further asked whether women household roles affected their access to entrepreneurial training. From the result in table 3, majority of the respondents (58%) were in agreement while 40 percent were in disagreement and 2 percent were undecided. The modal class was in agreement and the median was 2. Implied that on average the respondents were in agreement that women household roles affected their access to entrepreneurial training. Finally, the respondents were asked whether they chose business because it would improve their quality of life as a woman and the results showed that 90 percent of the respondents were in agreement while 8 percent disagreed and 2 percent were undecided (see table 3). The modal class was in agreement and the median was 2 which implied that on average the respondents were in agreement that they chose business because it will improve their quality of life as a woman. These findings concur with studies by Chowdhury (2005) that women do not necessarily appear to be driven by profits but rather, by the need to provide for their families. They see business as a means of freeing themselves from 'begging' from their spouses for money for basic necessities. The results were fitted on a regression model $Y = \beta_0 + \beta X$. Table 4 presented a summary of coefficient of determination. The value of R and R² are 0.78 and 0.608 respectively. This showed that there is a positive linear relationship between social-cultural factors and growth of SMEs. The R² indicates that explanatory power of the independent variable is 0.608. This means that only 60.8 percent of the variation in growth is explained by the model $Y = \beta_0 + \beta X$. From the ANOVA statistics in table 5, the F statistic has a significance level of 0.000. This shows that the estimates in the regression equation fitted are not jointly equal to zero, implying a good fit. The regression model was a good fit and could significantly predict the growth at $F(1, 184) = 284.586$; $P = 0.000$. Table 6 shows the regression coefficients, giving the model to be $Y = 17.02X$ and the estimate is statistically significant at 0.05

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level of significance as the p value is 0.000 which is less than 0.05. The constant term was insignificant as it was equal to zero. The coefficient of X implies that increasing socio-cultural factors increased the growth by 17.02 percent. The results revealed that there is relationship between socio-cultural and growth of SMEs owned by women in Eastern Region. The R² indicated that the explanatory power of the socio-cultural was 0.608 implying that 60.8 percent of the variation in growth was explained by socio-cultural. The regression model was constructed to be $Y = 17.02X$ and it was a good fit which can significantly predict the growth of women owned SMEs at $F(1, 184) = 284.586$; $P = 0.000$. From the findings the researchers found that women entrepreneurs lack a supportive environment from the members of the society. Women still find it difficult to disentangle themselves from that stigma of being a traditional woman. Still women have to seek permission from their husbands in case they want to start a business or borrow money. The study found that local traditions, customs and hierarchies exert a strong influence on governance and power relations in Eastern Region. Traditionally, men have been most involved in politics, and are better informed and socially well connected as such, society has conditioned rural women to believe that men's opinions are more credible and, as a result, they tend to go along with decisions reached by men. Thus most female entrepreneurs find it difficult to start and operate their business because of these traditions, customs and societal attitudes towards women. Generally rural woman appear to start business for survival to balance work and family with no intention to grow. Also the study revealed women in Eastern Region are burdened by the family household roles. Because of these women are left with little time for their businesses. Based on the study findings the socio-cultural factors influenced the growth of women-owned SMEs in Eastern Region.

IV. CONCLUSION

The findings showed that in Eastern Region the women entrepreneurs' decision making influenced the use of resources in their household and business. Their accessibility to network/association on the type of business encouraged them to start it while their families encouraged them to start the type of business they were doing. The women household roles affected their access to entrepreneurial training and the limited support and restriction by family authority affected their business. The women did not choose the type of business they were doing because it was the type of business most women around them were doing but they chose the business because it would improve their quality of life. The performance of their business was affected by traditions, beliefs and their community practices. Hence, the social and cultural factors influenced the growth of women owned SMEs in Eastern Region. It is further concluded that traditions, customs, values, attitudes and hierarchies exert a strong influence on women-owned SMEs, but on contrast majority of women in the Eastern Region have disentangled themselves from these factors. Generally women appear to start businesses for survival to balance work and family financial

responsibilities, this explains why most of the businesses takes longer period to grow. From the results it is evident that women are over burdened by many household roles that they play in the family. Because of these women are left with little time for their businesses thus explaining why they do not belong to networks that help to enhance growth of businesses. Though the study findings show that women are becoming more independent there is still need to encourage them to become more proactive in starting and growing their businesses.

4.1 Recommendations

In order to address the influence of social cultural factors on the growth of women owned SEs, the following recommendations were suggested.

- 1) The government to continue reviewing laws pertaining to women's rights. Efforts should be made to educate both women and men on their respective rights. The government should ensure that new bills are fully implemented so that women will be empowered to be more proactive.
- 2) The policy makers and other agencies should put in place special programmes to train, build capacity and mentor women particularly in entrepreneurship. This would change women mind set thus making women owned enterprises more competitive.
- 3) Lack of social and cultural support from the members of the society influences the women business performance and therefore the National governments should continuously work towards providing conducive business environment.
- 4) Rigorous gender disaggregated data on SMEs should be collected and made available on a continuous and regular basis, both at the Regional and National level, to form the basis of a regular (annual) Report on the State of Women in SMEs in Ghana.

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