

**The family network support and disparity among rural-urban women informal entrepreneurs: Empirical evidences from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Pakistan.**

**Said Muhammad<sup>1\*</sup>, Kong Ximei<sup>2</sup>, Shahab E. Saqib<sup>3</sup>, Zahoor Ul Haq<sup>4</sup>, Nisar Muhammad<sup>5</sup>, Sikandar<sup>6</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> School of Business, Zhengzhou University, People Republic of China

\*Corresponding Author's email: [said100487@gmail.com](mailto:said100487@gmail.com).

<sup>2</sup> School of Business, Zhengzhou University, People Republic of China

Email: [kongximei@126.com](mailto:kongximei@126.com)

<sup>3</sup> Higher Education, archives & libraries department, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan

Email: [shahabmomand@gmail.com](mailto:shahabmomand@gmail.com)

<sup>4</sup> Higher Education, archives & libraries department, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan

Email: [zahoorulhaq177@gmail.com](mailto:zahoorulhaq177@gmail.com)

<sup>5</sup> MCB Bank, Pakistan

Email: [nisarmuhammad11894@gmail.com](mailto:nisarmuhammad11894@gmail.com)

<sup>6</sup> Directorate of admissions, Abdul Wali khan university, Mardan

Email: [sikandar@awkum.edu.com](mailto:sikandar@awkum.edu.com)

**Abstract**

Families and businesses have been separated from one another, but are intertwined in case of women entrepreneurship. Women participation in economic and business activities has enhanced the employment ratio as well as boosting up the living standard through supporting their families financially. However, the development has been always unequal. This study aims to investigate the rural-urban disparity among women home-based entrepreneurs in District Mardan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Data were obtained through questionnaire in the rural-urban location from 504 participants who were engaged in informal home businesses. Descriptive and chi-square analysis were performed to test the association among variables. The results showed that significant disparity in the rural-urban location was found in the products offered, family financial status, family network support in finance and sales and markets. These women entrepreneurs should expand their business network to reduce their dependency on their family for support which can put a bar on their decision making. To empower women and reducing rural-urban inequality gap, the government should provide the financial support for the expansion of their entrepreneurial activities.

Keywords: family network, financial support, women entrepreneurship, rural-urban, disparity

## **1. Introduction**

### **1.1 Background of the study**

Families occupy a central locus in the startup and running women businesses. They are often treated as separated but are considered as intertwined for one another (Howard E. Aldrich & Cliff, 2003). Women business has grown considerably, but a little attention have been given (Stafford et al., 1999; Upton & Heck, 2000) that how family network supports the women informal home-based entrepreneurship. In a context like Pakistan, the family network support is necessary as women are considered as a household wives while men is responsible to feed their families. Women have a lot of responsibilities at home. Women do two to three times household work more than men (Coltrane, 2000). Women economic participation has been increasing recently (Howard E. Aldrich & Cliff, 2003). They want to be voluntarily engaged in entrepreneurship to support their families. It seems difficult for men to fulfill all the expenses without the support of women. Most of the women businesses are household and family businesses (Heck & Trent, 1999) and the results (Howard E. Aldrich & Cliff, 2003) showed that family and entrepreneurship are highly correlated.

These entrepreneurs need finance, physical and other resources for the smooth run of their business engagements. Family network support is necessary, especially in the startup process as it needs resources (Chrisman et al., 2002) and timely decision making. Many studies showed that, in the mobilization of finance, family network plays a crucial role (Howard E Aldrich & Waldinger, 1990) in the different phases-start-up, meeting running expenditures and business expansion. Family members as a frequently used source for start-up, this assumption was disputed by the results of (H. Aldrich et al., 1998) while other studies showed that, kinship is a great source of finance within ethnic society (Howard E Aldrich & Waldinger, 1990). Family network may not be a direct source of finance (S Venkataraman, 1997) but the case is opposite in the Pakistani context, here the most of women especially in the rural are less educated and they have less access to formal source of finance. They rely on their families, relatives and friends for financial support when they are in a financial emergency.

Family network can create more opportunities in the emergence of new markets (Shane & Venkataraman, 2000; Sankaran Venkataraman, 2019) or provide a support in accessing to the existing markets. The family network can enhance the social relations. The women not only decide blindly to start a business, but are influenced and inspired from other business women in the society (Zimmer, 1986). They need the support of their family members as the women in the cultural context is not empowered as in the western world. Personal events can also become a source (S Venkataraman, 1997) social network and can be considered an entrepreneurial opportunity in accessing markets. Within the social environment it will enhance the economic relations among the women's circles (Larson & Starr, 1993) but a little attention have been given how the women business can be benefited from the family network (Cramton, 1993). These family members become a sources of advertisement as they meet with different people in social gatherings. They can help to increase their sales in the village, local and regional markets. Some authors have explored the support of family members (H. Aldrich, 1999) in a different context.

Rural and urban location characteristics differ in terms of income, education, access to finance and others related terms. Due to some cultural restrictions, especially in the rural areas of Pakistan, where people are less educated, male dominant, which restricts their free mobility (Ullah, 2018). The religious, cultural and tribal factors affect women's status (Goheer, 2003). The urbanization has more education facilities as compared to rural (Goheer, 2003; Zhang, 2017). Due to poverty rural residents have low access to quality health facilities (Kirby & Yabroff, 2020; Singh & Siahpush, 2014). In the rural location the main source of women's engagement is an agricultural sector (Adams Jr, 1994). Besides the local job/employment, It's difficult for rural women to manage formal work in the urban as they need to take care of their family, which can become a source of stress (Edwards & Field-Hendrey, 2002). For the improvement of regional economic development, the rural support and urbanization can reduce the income disparity between rural-urban residents (Ran et al., 2020). The rural areas have fewer employment opportunities as compared to urban. For the said purpose they often migrated to the urban location (Lyu et al., 2019) The women home business is a good option to help their families as an additional source of income (Haughton & Vijverberg, 2002). It will help them to support their families and they can spend their life as per their cultural norms.

In short, we can conclude that empirical studies show that family network support plays a vital role from the startup to access markets for sales. That's why family network support deserves greater attention in the literature on entrepreneurship. In the western and some Asian countries families are limited to small members, but the case of Pakistan is different from the other cultures. Here, the family consists of spouse with children, in laws, uncles and other relatives etc. The extended family system can further enhance the social bond within the family, which can play a positive role in the establishment and running the business activities. The people prefer to live in a joint family system. And the family network can be used as a strength to support these women entrepreneurs. Due to dual responsibility of work and family care, it is a challenging task for women to maintain work-life balance. But some women can easily manage and have adequate time to start a business (Howard E. Aldrich & Cliff, 2003). An urban location has more opportunities in the formal and informal sectors. For better future and more work opportunities people trying to shift towards urbanity. In most of the cases, these families consist of small members. Family shrinkage in the urban location can also provide an opportunity for these entrepreneurs to capture market while focusing on a small household family. For instance, Proctor & Gamble introduced single serving bags of coffee for those potential customers who were living alone (Solomon et al., 2002). Different studies have been conducted in a different context to explore on health, education, infrastructure disparity among rural-urban. The urban is privileged in education, health, income and employment. However, disparity in most of the formal indicators were urban biased. Small scale businesses, particularly women businesses at home were not explored in the literature. In this study, we focused on the family network support in providing finance and help in accessing different markets. Women informal home entrepreneurship has got an important position in the economic scenario. It will help in increasing employment as a well easy accessible product at the doorstep of the customers/consumers.

## **1.2. Study objectives**

- 1- To know the women entrepreneurs socio-economic characteristics and family network support.
- 2- To examine the family network support and geographic location disparity among entrepreneurs.

## **2. Methods**

**2.1. Study design and setting:** Cross sectional study design was used to collect primary data from women entrepreneurs. This empirical study examines the socio-economic characteristics and family network support in the geographic location of district Mardan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. District Mardan was selected due to the second most populated district of the province with a population of 2.3 million (e Saqib et al., 2016).

**2.2. Participants:** The participants of the study were the women who engaged in the home-based business. For the precision of data we have collected data from 504 respondents. All the participants were the owners of their businesses. Due to low literacy and cultural norms, women with master degree assist the researcher in data collection. These research assistants were closely supervised to mitigate/reduce the bias. We highly appreciated the educated women entrepreneurs to fill in the questionnaire with their own. Furthermore, the questionnaire was translated into Pashto dialect as it is a local language people can speak, write and read. To encourage participants in the study, we have assured the confidentiality of the participant's responses through attaching a cover letter that the data will not disclose to other parties and only be used for research purpose.

**2.3. Data sources:** Structured questionnaire was used keeping in view the study objectives. The questionnaire consists of basic demographics, business factors and family network support in the form of finance and access to markets after studying relevant literature. Data relating to the family network support of women informal entrepreneurs were obtained in the period of June to August 2019 through self and interviewer administered questionnaire.

**2.4. Sample design:** By using (Yamane, 1967), a sample of 391 women entrepreneurs were taken by using proportionate allocation distribution sampling method. Participant's information were taken from district government and a researcher list after a reconnaissance survey.

**2.5. Data analysis methods:** IBM SPSS 26 was used to analyze the generated data. To describe and understand the coded sample, frequency analysis of the responses, mean and standard deviation of the continuous variables was undertaken. A chi - square test was conducted in order to identify the association among the study variables.

## **3. Results and discussion**

### **3.1. Descriptive statistics**

Descriptive summaries are reported in the Table.1. Those variables which can be measured as continuous, we calculated mean and standard deviation. For the nominal and ordinal variables we performed frequency and percentages. The average age of the participants was 36 years. Education was measured as a year of schooling, the average educational qualification is 4.96. 41% of the women informal entrepreneurs were belong to urban areas, whereas the rest were from rural locations. The results showed that 82% of the participants were married. These informal entrepreneurs were engaged in different sectors by offering different products and services in the community. 22% of the participants were engaged in the cloth business followed by grocery business with a 21%. The average experience of the women entrepreneurs was 8 years with a standard deviation of 5.86. The average monthly income from these entrepreneurial activities was PKR 15553. The average family comprised of 7 members while the adult

family members showed and average of 4 members. The family financial status of the respondents showed that 39.9% belong to the average family followed by the average family financial status with a value of 31.5%. The family network, which comprised of the members of family and relatives. The respondents were asked to record their family network support in the startup, meeting their operational expenses and expansion on a binary scale. The table showed that 63% of the respondents were financially supported in the startup of their businesses. The respondents may need finance for the working capital. Working capital is the amount of money required to meet the day to day running expenditures of the entrepreneurship. 68% of the respondents were supported by their family network to meet these running expenses. These women also want to receive family network support to expand their businesses and 72.2% of the respondents were supported by their families to expand their entrepreneurial activities. The role of family network is not only confined to finance. They also need the help or family network to access the markets. Their markets have been divided into three categories- village market, local market and regional market. 91.9% of the women entrepreneurs have the support of their family network in accessing the village markets. 52.8% of the entrepreneurs were supported in terms of sales and marketing in accessing the district markets. Regional/national markets is the trade/sales within the borders of the state. These are small entrepreneurs and have little focus on the regional markets. The results showed that 23.6% of the entrepreneurs have the family support in accessing the national market.

**Table.1 Descriptive statistics of the variables. (n=504)**

| Variables                 | Coding & Description                          | Mean  | SD    | n   | %    |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-----|------|
| Age                       | Respondent's age in years                     | 36.43 | 8.88  | 504 | -    |
| Education                 | Respondent's education as a year of schooling | 4.96  | 5.11  | 504 | -    |
| Geographic Location       | 0= Urban Location                             | -     | -     | 206 | 40.9 |
|                           | 1= Rural Location                             | -     | -     | 298 | 59.1 |
| Marital status            | 0=Single                                      | -     | -     | 88  | 18.0 |
|                           | 1=Married                                     | -     | -     | 416 | 82.0 |
| Products/Services offered | 0=Cloth                                       | -     | -     | 113 | 22.4 |
|                           | 1=Grocery                                     | -     | -     | 106 | 21.0 |
|                           | 2=Dairy                                       | -     | -     | 46  | 09.1 |
|                           | 3=Hand Embroidery                             | -     | -     | 59  | 11.7 |
|                           | 4=Stitching                                   | -     | -     | 83  | 16.5 |
|                           | 5=Cosmetics                                   | -     | -     | 42  | 8.3  |
|                           | 6=Beautician                                  | -     | -     | 28  | 5.6  |
|                           | 7=Meat                                        | -     | -     | 27  | 5.4  |
| Experience                | Business experience in years                  | 8.32  | 5.86  | 504 | -    |
| Monthly Income            | Income from Business                          | 15533 | 11664 | 504 | -    |
| Household size            | All members of the family                     | 6.95  | 2.28  | 504 | -    |

|                                                        |                        |   |   |     |      |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|---|---|-----|------|
| Family financial status                                | 1= Better than average | - | - | 144 | 28.6 |
|                                                        | 2=Average              | - | - | 201 | 39.9 |
|                                                        | 3= Lower than average  | - | - | 159 | 31.5 |
| <i>Family network support in finance</i>               |                        |   |   |     |      |
| Startup                                                | 0=No                   | - | - | 187 | 37.1 |
|                                                        | 1=Yes                  | - | - | 317 | 62.9 |
| Working capital                                        | 0=No                   | - | - | 162 | 32.1 |
|                                                        | 1=Yes                  | - | - | 342 | 67.9 |
| Expansion                                              | 0=No                   | - | - | 140 | 27.8 |
|                                                        | 1=Yes                  | - | - | 364 | 72.2 |
| <i>Family network support in sales &amp; marketing</i> |                        |   |   |     |      |
| Village market                                         | 0=No                   | - | - | 41  | 08.1 |
|                                                        | 1=Yes                  | - | - | 463 | 91.9 |
| Local market                                           | 0=No                   | - | - | 238 | 47.2 |
|                                                        | 1=Yes                  | - | - | 266 | 52.8 |
| Regional market                                        | 0=No                   | - | - | 385 | 76.4 |
|                                                        | 1=Yes                  | - | - | 119 | 23.6 |

Author's survey 2019

### 3.2. Bivariate association

Women entrepreneurs were different in respect of their geographic location. The association of variables with geographic location was test through chi-square test. Products or services offered, family financial status, family network support in finance and access to markets and sales were found statistically significant. Of the total, 62.7% of the participants were in the age group of 29-33 years and belong to the rural location. Most of the women were uneducated and 63% of the uneducated women were belong to rural areas. The population of the rural location is scattered and female schools were not easily approachable. These women have no option but to engage in informal entrepreneurship. 60.8% of the married business women were living in the rural locality. They offered different products or services to the community. Like cloth, grocery, dairy, hand embroidery, stitching, cosmetics, beautician and meat. Most of the women involved in cloth business in which 57.4% were living in the rural locality. The second is the home grocery business, 58.5% of the grocery business were belong to rural areas. The findings showed that 71.4% of the beautician women were providing their services in the urban locality. Experience plays an important role in achieving the objectives of the business. The business women who had an experience of 15-30 years, 62.8% were living in the rural location. Monthly income from their economic activities varies from amount to the amount. The income up to PKR 7500, there was a minor disparity in the location. While the income range of PKR 10001-15000, 62.8% of the business owners were in the rural region. In Pakistan, people preferred to live in joint family system.

67.6% of the household size of 9-15 were reported in the rural location. The family financial status have an effect and can be effected from economic activities. 81.1% of lower than the average family financial status represents the rural location. The better than average family financial status, 57.6% belong to urban areas. More formal and informal jobs opportunities are available in the urban location. The ratio of family member's employment affects family financial status. Family network support is a crucial element for the attainment of business objectives. For the smooth running of the entrepreneurial activities women needs finance for the startups, working capital and expansion of business. In the startup women who don't have family network support, there was a lower disparity between rural and urban. The findings of the study were in a contradiction with (H. Aldrich et al., 1998). Furthermore, those who have supported in the startup, 65.6% of the participants belonged to rural. While in the working capital and expansion the women entrepreneurs represented in the rural 63.2% and 62.1% respectively. In the village and local market, they often sell on credit. Sometimes they also need funds to meet their running expenses. 62.1% of the women who have received family network support reported in the rural location. For the sales and marketing, they also need the support of their family network. Their family network can assist them accessing and marketing the village, local and regional markets. In the village market support 61.8% of the entrepreneurs were belong to rural location. In addition, 63.9% of the business women were reported in the rural who have family network support while in the regional market 68.9% belong to the rural geography.

**Table.2 Association between study variables (n=504)**

|                                  |          | <b>Location</b>      |                     |
|----------------------------------|----------|----------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Variables</b>                 | $\chi^2$ | <b>Urban n = 206</b> | <b>Rural n =298</b> |
| <b>Age (Year)</b>                | 1.49     | f (%age)             | f (%age)            |
| 18-28                            |          | 37 (42.5)            | 50 (57.5)           |
| 29-33                            |          | 38 (37.3)            | 64 (62.7)           |
| 34-37                            |          | 49 (43.0)            | 65 (57.0)           |
| 38-44                            |          | 46 (43.4)            | 60 (56.6)           |
| 45-70                            |          | 36 (37.9)            | 59 (62.1)           |
| <b>Educational qualification</b> | 4.83     |                      |                     |
| No education                     |          | 78 (37.0)            | 133 (63.0)          |
| Secondary Schooling              |          | 88 (40.9)            | 127 (59.1)          |
| Higher than Secondary School     |          | 40 (51.3)            | 38 (48.9)           |
| <b>Marital Status</b>            | 2.81     |                      |                     |
| Single                           |          | 43 (48.9)            | 45 (51.1)           |
| Married                          |          | 163 (39.2)           | 253 (60.8)          |
| <b>Products/Services offered</b> | 18.44*   |                      |                     |
| Cloth                            |          | 48 (42.5)            | 65 (57.5)           |
| Grocery                          |          | 44 (41.5)            | 62 (58.5)           |
| Dairy                            |          | 17 (37.0)            | 29 (63.0)           |

|                                          |          | <b>Location</b>      |                     |
|------------------------------------------|----------|----------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Variables</b>                         | $\chi^2$ | <b>Urban n = 206</b> | <b>Rural n =298</b> |
| Hand Embroidery                          |          | 29 (49.2)            | 30 (50.8)           |
| Stitching                                |          | 27 (32.5)            | 56 (67.5)           |
| Cosmetics                                |          | 13 (31.0)            | 29 (69.0)           |
| Beautician                               |          | 20 (71.4)            | 08 (28.6)           |
| Meat                                     |          | 08 (29.6)            | 19 (70.4)           |
| <b>Business Experience (years)</b>       | 0.94     |                      |                     |
| 1-3                                      |          | 47 (42.0)            | 65 (58.0)           |
| 4-5                                      |          | 49 (43.4)            | 64 (56.6)           |
| 6-9                                      |          | 44 (41.5)            | 62 (58.5)           |
| 10-14                                    |          | 37 (38.9)            | 58 (61.1)           |
| 15-30                                    |          | 29 (37.2)            | 49 (62.8)           |
| <b>Monthly Income</b>                    | 3.74     |                      |                     |
| Up to PKR 7500                           |          | 48 (49.0)            | 50 (51.0)           |
| 7501-10000                               |          | 48 (39.0)            | 75 (61.0)           |
| 10001-15000                              |          | 42 (37.2)            | 71 (62.8)           |
| 15001-26000                              |          | 43 (41.3)            | 61 (58.7)           |
| More than 26000                          |          | 25 (37.9)            | 41 (62.1)           |
| <b>Household Size</b>                    | 6.22     |                      |                     |
| Up to 4                                  |          | 22 (36.7)            | 38 (63.3)           |
| 5-6                                      |          | 76 (42.0)            | 105 (58.0)          |
| 7-8                                      |          | 73 (47.1)            | 82 (52.9)           |
| 9-15                                     |          | 35 (32.4)            | 73 (67.6)           |
| <b>Family financial status</b>           | 51.02**  |                      |                     |
| Better than average                      |          | 83 (57.6)            | 61 (42.4)           |
| Average                                  |          | 93 (46.3)            | 108 (53.7)          |
| Lower than average                       |          | 30 (18.9)            | 129 (81.1)          |
| <i>Family network support in finance</i> |          |                      |                     |
| <b>Startup</b>                           | 14.82**  |                      |                     |
| No                                       |          | 97 (51.9)            | 90 (48.1)           |
| Yes                                      |          | 109 (34.4)           | 208 (65.6)          |
| <b>Working capital</b>                   | 7.14**   |                      |                     |
| No                                       |          | 80 (49.4)            | 82 (50.6)           |
| Yes                                      |          | 126 (36.8)           | 216 (63.2)          |
| <b>Expansion</b>                         | 4.75*    |                      |                     |

|                                                        |          | <b>Location</b>      |                     |
|--------------------------------------------------------|----------|----------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Variables</b>                                       | $\chi^2$ | <b>Urban n = 206</b> | <b>Rural n =298</b> |
| No                                                     |          | 68 (48.6)            | 72 (51.4)           |
| Yes                                                    |          | 138 (37.9)           | 226 (62.1)          |
| <i>Family network support in sales &amp; marketing</i> |          |                      |                     |
| <b>Village market</b>                                  | 16.46**  |                      |                     |
| No                                                     |          | 29 (70.7)            | 12 (29.3)           |
| Yes                                                    |          | 177 (38.2)           | 286 (61.8)          |
| <b>Local market</b>                                    | 5.33*    |                      |                     |
| No                                                     |          | 110 (46.2)           | 128 (53.8)          |
| Yes                                                    |          | 96 (36.1)            | 170 (63.9)          |
| <b>Regional market</b>                                 | 6.16*    |                      |                     |
| No                                                     |          | 169 (43.9)           | 216 (56.1)          |
| Yes                                                    |          | 37 (31.1)            | 82 (68.9)           |

Source: Field survey 2019, \*Significance  $p < 0.05$  level, \*\*Significance  $p < 0.01$

#### 4. Discussion

The mean age was in line with a study conducted in Pakistan (Adams Jr, 1994). The married ratio was the same as a study reported in a Israeli context (Heilbrunn & Davidovitch, 2011). The high married ratio showed that women entry (Parker, 2008) into these businesses were necessity driven to support their families. A study (Ferdousi & Mahmud, 2019) narrated that the women's hope and motivation to start their own business is to balance work and family responsibilities. They need money to initiate their startups. To finance their idea of startup, family support is a good choice as they don't have access to formal finance. In the village and local markets they often sell on credit. Sometimes they don't have cash to meet running expenses and expand their business operations if they desire. The family network support is not only limited to finance only. The family network support for accessing market is of a great importance (Carr et al., 1996; McDade & reality, 1998). Due to its small scale operation, the main focus of these women is on a village market, which is the local community or the small area in which their homes are situated. The local/district or regional market are also focused when they meet the demands of the village customers. As more efforts are required to access these markets district and regional markets. The findings showed that they need the family support to access these markets for their survival and enhancing their sales. They can use some references to trade in regional markets. Because they are not using formal advertisement like companies. To achieve this objectives, partnership with their families is a good option (Tahir et al., 2018). It will further enhance their sales in the markets and can easily expand their business operations in the future.

#### *Study limitations*

We have focused to explore the family network support in finance and access to market perspective. But family network support is not only limited to these two aspects. The findings of the study will be generalized with caution as the primary responses were taken from one district.

## 5. Conclusion

No doubt rural-urban disparity is a major issue in the society. A significant difference was found in the products they offered. Furthermore, the difference was reported in the form of the family financial position of women entrepreneurs. In addition, the family network support to finance and access to markets was reported statistically different in the rural-urban locality. Their family support is not only limited to financial and marketing channels, but also helps in managing work-life balance. They need the finance for startups, to pay day to day expenses and expand their operations. The family network support was found more in the rural as compared to urban. This support helps in promoting their sales while accessing different markets. The results were found significant as shown in the table. Actually, here, the income is considered as a whole family income. Their financial contribution to the family can attract family network support. As it becomes a vehicle of the household earning. Their family members know that proper support in the form of financial and access to market can enhance the earnings of these entrepreneurs. Which enhances the family financial status of their families. Future studies should explore the other aspects of family network support like work-life balance and human capital. Another venue for research to explore the influence of the family network support on the decision making of women entrepreneurs.

## References

- Adams Jr, R. H. (1994). Non-farm income and inequality in rural Pakistan: A decomposition analysis. *The Journal of Development Studies*, 31(1), 110-133.
- Aldrich, H. (1999). *Organizations evolving*: Sage.
- Aldrich, H., Renzulli, L. A., & Langton, N. (1998). Passing on privilege: Resources provided by self-employed parents to their self-employed children. *Research in social stratification and mobility*, 16, 291-318.
- Aldrich, H. E., & Cliff, J. E. (2003). The pervasive effects of family on entrepreneurship: toward a family embeddedness perspective. *Journal of business venturing*, 18(5), 573-596.  
doi:[https://doi.org/10.1016/S0883-9026\(03\)00011-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0883-9026(03)00011-9)
- Aldrich, H. E., & Waldinger, R. (1990). Ethnicity and entrepreneurship. *Annual review of sociology*, 16(1), 111-135.
- Carr, M., Chen, M. A., & Jhabvala, R. (1996). *Speaking out: Women's economic empowerment in South Asia*: Intermediate Technology.
- Chrisman, J. J., Chua, J. H., & Steier, L. P. (2002). The influence of national culture and family involvement on entrepreneurial perceptions and performance at the state level. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, 26(4), 113-130.
- Coltrane, S. (2000). Research on household labor: Modeling and measuring the social embeddedness of routine family work. *Journal of Marriage and family*, 62(4), 1208-1233.
- Cramton, C. D. (1993). Is rugged individualism the whole story? Public and private accounts of a firm's founding. *Family Business Review*, 6(3), 233-261.

- e Saqib, S., Ahmad, M. M., Panezai, S., & Ali, U. (2016). Factors influencing farmers' adoption of agricultural credit as a risk management strategy: The case of Pakistan. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*, 17, 67-76.
- Edwards, L. N., & Field-Hendrey, E. (2002). Home-based work and women's labor force decisions. *Journal of Labor Economics*, 20(1), 170-200.
- Ferdousi, F., & Mahmud, P. (2019). Role of social business in women entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh: perspectives from Nobin Udyokta projects of Grameen Telecom Trust. *Journal of Global Entrepreneurship Research*, 9(1), 58. doi:10.1186/s40497-019-0184-0
- Goheer, N. A. (2003). *Women entrepreneurs in Pakistan*: International Labour Organization Geneva.
- Haughton, J., & Vijverberg, M. W. (2002). *Household enterprises in Vietnam: Survival, growth, and living standards*: The World Bank.
- Heck, R. K., & Trent, E. S. (1999). The prevalence of family business from a household sample. *Family Business Review*, 12(3), 209-219.
- Heilbrunn, S., & Davidovitch, L. (2011). Juggling family and business: work-family conflict of women entrepreneurs in Israel. *The Journal of Entrepreneurship*, 20(1), 127-141.
- Kirby, J. B., & Yabroff, K. R. (2020). Rural-Urban Differences in Access to Primary Care: Beyond the Usual Source of Care Provider. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 58(1), 89-96. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amepre.2019.08.026>
- Larson, A., & Starr, J. A. (1993). A network model of organization formation. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, 17(2), 5-15.
- Lyu, H., Dong, Z., Roobavannan, M., Kandasamy, J., & Pande, S. (2019). Rural unemployment pushes migrants to urban areas in Jiangsu Province, China. *Palgrave Communications*, 5(1), 92. doi:10.1057/s41599-019-0302-1
- McDade, B. E. J. A. e. T., & reality. (1998). Entrepreneurial characteristics and business success in artisan enterprises in Ghana. 199-215.
- Parker, S. C. (2008). Entrepreneurship among married couples in the United States: A simultaneous probit approach. *Labour Economics*, 15(3), 459-481.
- Ran, M., Chen, L., & Li, W. (2020). Financial Deepening, Spatial Spillover, and Urban-Rural Income Disparity: Evidence from China. *Sustainability*, 12(4), 1450.
- Shane, S., & Venkataraman, S. (2000). The promise of entrepreneurship as a field of research. *Academy of management review*, 25(1), 217-226.
- Singh, G. K., & Siahpush, M. (2014). Widening rural-urban disparities in all-cause mortality and mortality from major causes of death in the USA, 1969-2009. *Journal of urban health : bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine*, 91(2), 272-292. doi:10.1007/s11524-013-9847-2
- Solomon, M., Zaichkowsky, J., & Polegato, R. (2002). Consumer Behavior. 2nd Canadian Edition. In: Prentice-Hall.
- Stafford, K., Duncan, K. A., Dane, S., & Winter, M. (1999). A research model of sustainable family businesses. *Family Business Review*, 12(3), 197-208.
- Tahir, M. W., Kauser, R., Bury, M., & Bhatti, J. S. (2018). 'Individually-led' or 'female-male partnership' models for entrepreneurship with the BISP support: The story of women's financial and social empowerment from Pakistan. *Women's Studies International Forum*, 68, 1-10. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wsif.2018.01.011>
- Ullah, R. (2018). Socio-cultural and economic factors affecting women political participation in Dir district of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. *The Women-Annual Research Journal of Gender Studies*, 10(10).
- Upton, N. B., & Heck, R. K. (2000). The family business dimension of entrepreneurship. *Entrepreneurship*, 243-266.
- Venkataraman, S. (1997). The distinctive domain of entrepreneurship research. *Advances in Entrepreneurship. Firm Emergence and Growth*, 3(1), 119-138.

- Venkataraman, S. (2019). The distinctive domain of entrepreneurship research. In *Seminal ideas for the next twenty-five years of advances*: Emerald Publishing Limited.
- Yamane, T. (1967). *Statistics: An introductory analysis*. Retrieved from
- Zhang, H. (2017). Opportunity or new poverty trap: Rural-urban education disparity and internal migration in China. *China Economic Review*, 44, 112-124.  
doi:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chieco.2017.03.011>
- Zimmer, C. (1986). Entrepreneurship through social networks. *The art and science of entrepreneurship*. Ballinger, Cambridge, MA, 3, 23.