

MARITAL CHALLENGES AND YOUNG WOMEN ENTREPRENEURIAL SUCCESS IN LAGOS STATE: AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS

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Abstract

This study investigates the relationship between marital challenges and the entrepreneurial success of women entrepreneurship in the Lagos State environment. It specifically examines the impact of Childlessness in marriage on the entrepreneurial success of women entrepreneurs, investigates the effect of the Husband's support on the entrepreneurial success of women entrepreneurs and determines the impact of extended family influence on marriage on the entrepreneurial success of women entrepreneurs in Lagos State. Three hundred respondents were purposively selected through the primary source, and hypotheses were tested with linear regression analysis. Findings showed that Childlessness impacted the entrepreneurial success of women entrepreneurs at $F(1,265), 8.063, p\text{-value} < 0.05$ (Sig .005), Husband's support impacting entrepreneurial success of women entrepreneurs at $F(1,265), 28.530, p\text{-value} < 0.05$ (Sig .000) and extended family influence on marriage impacting entrepreneurial success of women entrepreneurs at $F(1,264), 35.175, p\text{-value} < 0.05$ (Sig .000). These implies that the trio of Childlessness, Husband's support and extended family influence on marriage, all significantly impact entrepreneurial success of women entrepreneurs in Lagos State. The study, therefore, recommends that every support should be given to women entrepreneurs by husbands and family members to reduce the challenges they face and to focus.

Keywords: Entrepreneurial Success, Childlessness, Family Influence, Marital Challenges, Women Entrepreneurs.

Introduction

Globally, female entrepreneurship is becoming more common (Fielden et al., 2003; Langowitz & Minniti, 2007). As a result, business and academic circles are paying more and more attention to female entrepreneurs. Women are becoming a significant economic and societal force by founding new businesses at a higher rate than men (Langowitz&Minniti, 2007; Welter, 2004). This connotes entrepreneurial success. Entrepreneurial success is the extent to which the corporate entity can achieve its goals, whether financial or non-financial. Women's high involvement in entrepreneurial business will help reduce unemployment and increase the country's gross domestic product (Veskaisri et al., 2007). It is worth noting that small and medium enterprises account for up to half of the gross natural product of the United States (Veskaisri et al., 2007). Mohamad and Bakar (2017), as reported by Iyke and Omoankhanlen (2023), asserted that the increase in women entrepreneurs' involvement is a result of the quest to explore opportunities, increase family income and take advantage of technological advancement. The involvement of women in entrepreneurial businesses enables them to have some element of custom over their work as compared to working as wage earners. Rashid, Ngah, Mohamed and Mansor (2015) noted that the continuity in operations of businesses

owned by women is an indicator of success. Even though women have contributed significantly to entrepreneurship, they face several barriers and challenges that may keep them from becoming prosperous company owners (Torres-Ortega et al., 2015). The literature claims that in many emerging economies, women entrepreneurs have not received the support they need to launch and grow their businesses (Roomi & Parrott, 2008a, 2008b). Regrettably, women entrepreneurs in emerging economies have received less attention despite their significant contributions to the GDP (Kelley et al., 2010) and the reduction of poverty (Khan, 2014) because of the intricate relationships between family structures, religion, and sociocultural factors (Roomi, 2013). Several studies have diagnosed what usually leads to women's business failure in developing economies. Findings have shown that female entrepreneurs have suffered the most significant problems and setbacks (Tijjani et al., 2020). Vinay (2015) remarked that women entrepreneurs face the challenge of accessing bank loans, which could affect the success of their businesses. Victor, Dagogo, Akintokunbo and Ernest (2018) observed that women entrepreneur in Nigeria operates in an unfavourable business domain, and most of the business close operation after a few years of inception. The rate of low business success of most female entrepreneurs is capable of reducing economic activities and increasing the country's unemployment rate. Akanji (2006) stated that women entrepreneurs have low business success when compared to their male counterparts. Victor et al. (2018) also remarked that discrimination based on gender is one of the hindrances to entrepreneurial success among women. Akinyemi and Adejumo (2017) observed that more than 50% of businesses fail within the first five years of operation, which shows the low entrepreneurial success rate in Nigeria.

Taiwo (2020) further remarked that women's entrepreneurial success has suffered more set back as a result of the outbreak of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19), which has crippled many firms in the country. Furthermore, many female entrepreneurs tend to manage their families along with their businesses. In an attempt to devote more time towards their business, family life tends to suffer some setbacks, which could negatively impact the psychological state of the entrepreneur and thus affect their business success. The marital status of women in entrepreneurship also has significant implications for their state of mind with attendant impacts on their activities and reactions. According to Tolorunleke (2008), being married is supposed to be a thrilling and beautiful journey, and the love that develops between a husband and wife is supposed to become more robust with each passing day or year. However, minor things can sneak their way into relationships, and according to Okafor (2002), if these little things are not correctly handled, they can produce friction that has a telling effect on women. However, these little things can be easily avoided. This area of study, especially challenges in the marital lives of women and its implications for their entrepreneurial efforts has not been extensively considered in the southwestern part of Nigeria. This study, therefore, examines marital challenges and their impact on young women's entrepreneurial success in Lagos State, Nigeria.

Objectives of the study

The specific objectives for the study were to:

1. examine the impact of Childlessness in marriage on the entrepreneurial success of women entrepreneurs in Lagos State
2. investigate the impact of Husband's support on entrepreneurial success of women entrepreneurs in Lagos State

3. Determine the impact of extended family influence on marriage on the entrepreneurial success of women entrepreneurs in Lagos State.

Hypotheses

Ho₁: Childlessness in marriage has no significant impact on the entrepreneurial success of women entrepreneurs in Lagos State

Ho₂: Husband's support does not have a significant impact on the entrepreneurial success of women entrepreneurs in Lagos State

Ho₃: Extended family influence on marriage has no significant impact on the entrepreneurial success of women entrepreneurs in Lagos State.

Review of Literature

Women Entrepreneurship

2Journal of Entrepreneurship and Management Volume 3 Issue 2 June 2014

Today, women entrepreneurs represent a group of women who have broken away from the beaten track and are exploring new avenues of economic participation. The reasons for women to run organized enterprises are their skill and knowledge, their talents and abilities in business and a compelling desire to do something positive. Money is not the sole objective among women entrepreneurs to enter into the business (Rao et al., 2008).

Despite the gender bias prevalent in Indian society, the marginalization of women from the organized economic activities, and the social stigmas attached to women-roles in our society increased educational and business opportunities for women in recent years have provided them with the necessary skills and motivation, which has resulted in more opportunities for them to pursue enterprise--neural endeavours. The basic concept of entrepreneur-ship denotes effectiveness, an urge to take risks in the face of uncertainties and to take risks in intuition, i.e., a capacity to show things in a way that afterwards proves to be true. Entrepreneurship in a society, thus, is dependent on closely interlinked economic, social, cultural, religious and psychological variables. Thus, entrepreneurship refers to the general trend of setting up a new enterprise in a society (Begum, 1993).

The present study has tried to understand the issues of motivation and choice of business by women entrepreneurs from the perspectives of thriving, evolving, and prospering small urban India in this millennium beyond the peripherals of the metropolis. The study has attempted to connect the micro-level reality of business activities undertaken by women with the issues of motivation for entrepreneurial endeavour and selection of business-types from the perspective of the socio-economic conditionality of women entrepreneurs. It is an intensive micro-level eld study of women entrepreneurs, which is exploratory as well as descriptive.

Literature Review

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Women entrepreneurs are those who conceive the concept for a commercial venture, begin it, arrange and combine the factors of production, operate the firm, assume risks, and manage the economic uncertainty involved in running a business operation. Women entrepreneurs are also known as female business innovators. Entrepreneurship can be defined as the process by which an individual creates, organizes, combines, and operates the factors of production. The term "women entrepreneur" refers to an individual woman or a group of individuals who launch, organize, and manage a business enterprise. The appellation of "women entrepreneur" comes from India and is used to describe "an enterprise owned and controlled by women having a minimum financial interest of 51% of the capital and fixing at least 51% of the employment generated in the enterprises to women." According to Buvaneshwari and Abinaya's (2019) research, this definition was formulated by the government of India.

Marriage and Challenges

Marriage can be difficult for most people because it requires combining your aspirations and life with another person's. Childlessness, marital issues after having children, or other significant life changes can be challenging to handle and can cause bitterness and dejection. However, neglect and complacent behaviour frequently lead to marital issues (Pace, 2023). It is argued that significant challenges in marriage usually have underlying concerns. A deeper issue is "a person's appraisal about what type of relationship problem he or she is facing, and it is a reason for feeling distressed," according to the definition provided by Sanford (2010). It has been determined that there are two distinct categories of underlying problems. The first reason is a "perceived threat," which occurs when a person believes that his partner is unfriendly and critical because she does not have children. The second type of marital dissatisfaction is known as "perceived neglect," and it occurs when one spouse believes that the other is not making an effort to contribute to the resolution of a problem or is not demonstrating an adequate amount of dedication or engagement in the marriage. These two concerns have effects on couples, but the concern in this study is on the part of women in entrepreneurship.

Concept of Entrepreneurial Success

How an individual acknowledges and analyses the accomplishment of standards that are personally significant to them is essential in determining whether they will succeed as an entrepreneur. After a person has prevailed over several challenges, one of the markers that can be used to judge the outcome of the company operations they are responsible for is whether or not they have achieved entrepreneurial success. According to Katz and Green (2009), the processes, standards, or components of a company that are required for the organization to be profitable and competitive in its market are the essential aspects that contribute to the success of entrepreneurs. According to Paige and Littrell (2002), success is characterized by inherent attributes such as freedom and independence, control over one's future, and self-employment. These are the characteristics that define successful people.

Research Design and Methodology

A straightforward descriptive survey was chosen for this study's investigation method. The population of the study consisted of all of the married couples that could be found in the area under investigation, and a sample size of three hundred young business owners who were married was chosen through the use of the purposive sampling method from the primary source. The data-gathering process used an established structured questionnaire broken up

into four sections (A-D). The reliability of the instrument was determined to be 0.69, which indicates that it is a legitimate instrument. Descriptive and inferential statistics were utilised throughout the analysis of the gathered data. While the demographic information about the respondents was obtained by using mean, median, and mode, linear regression was utilized to evaluate the hypotheses.

Results and Discussion

Table 1: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Socio-Demographic Information

S/N	Variable	Frequency	Percentage
I	Gender		
	Male	0.00	0.00
	Female	267	0.00
	Total	267	100.0
ii	Age of Respondents		
	18-27 years	213	79.8
	28-37 years	29	10.9
	38-47 years	17	6.4
	48-57 years	5	1.9
	58 and above	3	1.1
	Total	267	100.0
iii.	Years in Entrepreneurship		
	0 – 10 years	205	76.8
	11 – 20 years	45	16.9
	21 – 30 years	15	5.6
	31 years and above	2	.7
	Total	267	100.0

Source: Author's Computation (2023)

The distribution of respondents by demographic attributes is displayed in Table 1. The result revealed that all the respondents, 267(100%), are female. Also, the age distribution of the respondents between 18-27 years is 213(79.8%), 28-37 years are 29(10.9%), 38-47 years are 17 (6.4%), and 48-57years are 5 (1.9%) while 58 and above are 3 (1.1%). This implied that the majority of the respondents were between 18 and 47 years old. The distribution of respondents by years in entrepreneurial activities revealed that 0-10 years are 205 (76.8%), and 45(16.9%) have 11-20 years of business experience. Those with 21-30 years of business experience only account for 15 (5.6%) of the total respondents, while those with 31 years above in their years of experience account for 2(7%). This implied that the majority of the respondents have between 0 and 10 years of entrepreneurial experience.

Test of Hypotheses

H₀₁: Childlessness in marriage has no significant impact on the entrepreneurial success of women entrepreneurs in Lagos State.

Table 2: A Summary of Regression Analysis of the Interactive Relationship childlessness in marriage and entrepreneurial success of women entrepreneurs in Lagos State

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.541 ^a	.292	.286	.680
a. Predictors: (Constant) Childlessness				
b. Dependent Variable: Entrepreneurial Success of Women Entrepreneurs				

Source: Author’s Computation (2023)

Table 2 indicates the model summary of the regression analysis, illustrating the extent to which Childlessness in marriage impacts the entrepreneurial success of women entrepreneurs. With an (R) value of .541 (54%), this indicates a positive association between Childlessness in marriage and the entrepreneurial success of women entrepreneurs. At the 5% significance level, the direct association's strength is statistically significant. With a R Square value of 0.541, it can be inferred that Childlessness in marriage accounts for 54% of variations in the degree of negative success experienced by women entrepreneurs. The other 46% of variability is the result of additional factors that are not taken into account by this model and are, instead, modelled as a stochastic error component. These extra factors account for the remaining 46% of the variability. The remaining 46% of variability can be attributed to these several additional factors.

Table 3: Regression showing the significance of predictors to Entrepreneurial Success

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	3.731	1	3.731	8.063	.005 ^b
Residual	122.607	265	.463		
Total	126.337	266			

a. Dependent Variable: Childlessness in Marriage

b. Predictors: (Constant), Women Entrepreneurial Success

Source: Author’s Computation (2022)

The F-statistics value for regression testing the independent variables' overall significance in explaining the criterion variable is displayed in Table 3. Table 4.3's figure demonstrates that, in the chosen study area, having no children at marriage significantly predicted married entrepreneurs' poor entrepreneurial success (F(1,265), 8.063, p-value < 0.05 (Sig.005). This points to strong evidence against the null hypothesis, given that there is an equal probability of 5% for it to be rejected. As the value of Ftab (1, 265) is more than Fcal (8.063), the F-statistics demonstrates that the overall goodness of fit of the regression model is highly significant from a statistical point of view.

Table 4: Contributions of each Predictor Variable on Entrepreneurial Success

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	1.206	.099		12.217	.000
Childlessness in Marriage	.133	.047	.541	2.840	.005

a. Dependent Variable: Childlessness in Marriage

Source: Author’s Computation (2023)

The regression coefficients are given in Table 4, and they show the contribution that each independent variable and the criteria variable has made. The results of this study indicate that the standardized beta coefficient for Childlessness in marriage is 0.561. When the effects of all of the other variables in the model are adjusted for, this finding indicates that the absence of childbearing during marriage has the most significant individual contribution to the overall explanation of the success of married women entrepreneurs.

Based on the data in Table 4, the p-value of 0.05 is equal to 5%, which is the critical value for 0.05. The null hypothesis was thus disproved. The study, therefore, concluded that Childlessness in marriages significantly impacts the entrepreneurial success of women entrepreneurs in the selected area of study.

H₀₂: Husband's support does not have a significant impact on the entrepreneurial success of women entrepreneurs.

Table 5: Analysis of the Impact of the Husband's Support on Entrepreneurial Success of Women Entrepreneurs

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.312 ^a	.097	.094	.635

a. Predictors: (Constant) Husband's Support

b. Dependent Variable: Entrepreneurial Success of Women Entrepreneurs

Source: Author's Computation (2023)

Table 5 indicates the model summary of the regression analysis, illustrating the extent to which the Husband's support impacts the entrepreneurial success of women entrepreneurs in Lagos State. With an (R) value of .312 (31%), this indicates a positive association between the Husband's support and the entrepreneurial success of women entrepreneurs in Lagos State. At the 5% statistical significance level, this direct connection's magnitude is statistically significant. Given that the value of R Square is 0.312, it can be deduced that the degree to which husbands support their wives in pursuing entrepreneurial endeavours is responsible for explaining 31% of the variations in the amount of success that women experience as business owners. This model does not take into account the other elements that contribute to the remaining 69% of the variability; instead, these other components are classified as stochastic error terms instead of being taken into consideration.

Table 6: Regression showing the significance of predictors to Entrepreneurial Success of Women Entrepreneurs

ANOVA ^a					
Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	11.516	1	11.516	28.530	.000 ^b
Residual	106.964	265	.404		
Total	118.479	266			

a. Dependent Variable: Husband's Support

b. Predictors: (Constant) Entrepreneurial Success of Women Entrepreneurs

Source: Author's Computation (2023)

Table 6 provides the F-statistics value that was calculated for the regression. This value is utilized to determine the overall significance of the independent variables in terms of their capacity to explain the dependent variable (the criterion variable). Figure 4.6 of Table 4.6 demonstrates that the level of support provided by husbands in the selected study area strongly influenced the entrepreneurial performance of women entrepreneurs. The p-value for this prediction was less than 0.05, and the significance level was 000. This suggests that there is significant evidence against the null hypothesis, as the likelihood of rejecting the null hypothesis is less than 5%, given the current data. Because the value of F_{tab} (1, 265) is greater than the value of F_{cal} (28.530), the F-statistics reveals that the total regression model is highly statistically significant in terms of the degree to which it fits the data.

Table 7: Contributions of each Predictor Variable on Entrepreneurial Success of Women Entrepreneurs.

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	1.125	.085		13.173	.000
Husbands' support	.275	.051	.312	5.341	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Husbands' support

Source: Author's Computation (2023)

The regression coefficients for the contribution made by each independent variable and the criteria variable are displayed in Table 7. The research findings indicate that the support standardised beta coefficient for the husbands is 0.312. This indicates that husbands' support offers the most significant unique contribution to explaining the success of female entrepreneurs when all of the other variables in the model that explain variance are controlled. According to the findings in Table 6, the p-value for 0.000 is lower than the crucial value of 0.05, which translates to a probability level of less than 5%. As a result, the null hypothesis was shown to be incorrect. As a result, the study concluded that the support of wives substantially influences the level of success that is achieved by female entrepreneurs in the selected field of study.

H₀₃: Extended family influence on marriage has no significant impact on the entrepreneurial success of women entrepreneurs in Lagos State.

Table 8: Analysis of the Impact of Extended family influence on marriage on entrepreneurial success of women entrepreneurs in Lagos State.

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.342 ^a	.117	.114	.687

a. Predictors: (Constant) Extended Family Influence on Marriage

b. Dependent Variable: Entrepreneurial Success of Women Entrepreneurs

Source: Author's Computation (2023)

Table 8 indicates the model summary of the regression analysis illustrating the extent to which Extended family influence on marriage impacts the entrepreneurial success of women entrepreneurs. With an (R) value of .342 (34%), this indicates a positive association between extended family influence on marriage and the entrepreneurial success of women entrepreneurs. At the 5% statistical significance level, this direct connection's magnitude is statistically significant. With a R Square value of 0.342, it can be deduced that the influence of extended family on marriage accounts for 34% of the variations in the amount of success that women entrepreneurs achieve in their businesses. This model does not consider the other factors that contribute to the remaining 64% variability; instead, it labels them as stochastic error terms since it does not consider them.

Table 9: Regression showing the significance of predictors to the entrepreneurial success of women entrepreneurs

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	16.612	1	16.612	35.175	.000 ^b
	Residual	125.149	265	.472		
	Total	141.760	266			

a. Dependent Variable: Extended Family Influence on Marriage

b. Predictors: (Constant) Entrepreneurial Success of Women Entrepreneurs

Source: Author's Computation (2023)

The F-statistics value for regression is displayed in Table 9, which was created to examine the overall importance of the independent variables in terms of their ability to explain the criterion variable. Extended family influence on marriage in the selected study area strongly predicted the entrepreneurial performance of women entrepreneurs $F(1,264)$, 35.175, p-value 0.05 (Sig.000), as shown in the figure in Table 8. Because there is a likelihood of rejecting the null hypothesis that is lower than 5%, this shows that there is significant evidence against it. Because the value of $F_{tab}(1, 264)$ is more than the value of $F_{cal}(35,175)$, the F-statistics demonstrates that the overall goodness of fit of the regression model is highly significant from a statistical point of view.

Table 10: Contributions of each Predictor Variable on Entrepreneurial Success of Women Entrepreneurs

Coefficients						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.092	.101		10.819	.000
	Extended Family Influence on Marriage	.290	.049	.342	5.931	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Extended Family Influence on Marriage

Source: Author's Computation (2023)

Table 10 contains the regression coefficients that illustrate the contributions made by each independent variable as well as the criteria variable. According to the data, the standardised beta coefficient for the influence of extended family on marriage is 0.342. This implies that the Extended Family Influence on Marriage makes the most distinct contribution in attempting to explain the Entrepreneurial Success of Women Entrepreneurs when the variation that is explained by all of the other components in the model is controlled. This is because the Extended Family Influence on Marriage attempts to explain why some women are more successful than others in the business world by focusing on the marriages of successful women entrepreneurs.

The data that were obtained from Table 10 show that the calculated p-value for 0.000 is lower than the critical value of 5%, which is 0.05. As a result, we cannot accept the null hypothesis. According to the study's findings, the influence of extended family on marriage has a substantial bearing on the level of business success achieved by women entrepreneurs in the state of Lagos.

Discussion of Findings

The objectives of the current study were met with the test of hypotheses for a possible generalization. Findings from the hypothesis showed the extent to which Childlessness in marriage impacts the entrepreneurial success of women entrepreneurs. With an (R) value of .541 (54%), it indicates a positive association between Childlessness in marriage and the entrepreneurial success of women entrepreneurs. At the 5% significance level, the direct association's strength is statistically significant. With a R Square value of 0.541, it can be inferred that Childlessness in marriage accounts for 54% of variations in the degree of negative success experienced by women entrepreneurs. The other 46% of the variability is due to additional factors that are not accounted for in this model but are instead covered by a stochastic error term. These other factors account for the remaining 46% of variability. According to the findings, being childless in marriage in the selected study area strongly predicted a poor outcome for the entrepreneurial performance of women entrepreneurs, with an F-value of 1,265 of 8.063 and a p-value of less than 0.05 (Sig.005). It is suggested in support of this position that significant difficulties in marriage typically have underlying concerns that need to be addressed. An underlying concern is "a person's appraisal about what type of relationship problem he or she is facing, and it is a reason for feeling distressed," according to the definition provided by Sanford (2010). It has been determined that there are two distinct types of fundamental concerns. The first type of problem is known as a "perceived threat," and it occurs when one person believes that another person is being cruel and harsh towards them because they do not have children. Perceived neglect refers to the situation where an individual perceives that their spouse is not making an effort to resolve the problem or is not demonstrating a sufficient level of commitment or investment in the marriage. These two concerns have effects on couples but the concern in this study is on the part of women in entrepreneurship. The second hypothesis was tested to meet objective two of the research work. The findings showed that Husband's support impacts the entrepreneurial success of women entrepreneurs in Lagos State. Having an R-value of .312, or 31%, implies a positive correlation between the assistance of the Husband and the entrepreneurial success of women business owners in the state of Lagos. At the 5% statistical significance level, this direct connection's magnitude is statistically significant. This stance is supported by the statistical

result of $F(1,265)$, 28.530, p -value 0.05 (Sig.000), and the value of R Square, which is 0.312, suggests that 31% of the fluctuations in the level of entrepreneurial success of women entrepreneurs can be explained by the level of support that husbands provide for their wives who are also entrepreneurs. While other factors that contribute to the remaining 69% of the variability are not taken into consideration by this model, they are instead categorized as stochastic error terms.

The results are consistent with Tolorunleke's (2008) assertion that marriage ought to be a thrilling and lovely journey and that a husband and wife's relationship should improve with each day or year that goes by. Little things, though, can find their way into a relationship. As Okafor (2002) puts it, if these things are not handled appropriately, they can lead to conflict and negatively impact the couple, particularly women business owners. The third objective was met with hypothesis three conducted. With a value of $F(1,264)$, 35.175, p -value < 0.05 (Sig.000), and an R Square value of 0.342, the results indicated that the influence of extended families on marriage has a significant impact on the entrepreneurial success of women entrepreneurs. This suggests that 34% of changes in the level of entrepreneurial success of women entrepreneurs can be attributed to these influences. This argument is supported by the literature, which demonstrates that despite women entrepreneurs' sustainable contributions to GDP (Kelley et al., 2010) and poverty alleviation (Khan, 2014), they have received less attention in emerging economies because of the intricate relationships between family structures, religion, and sociocultural factors (Roomi, 2013). The literature supports this argument because it demonstrates that women entrepreneurs have received less attention in emerging economies because of these relationships.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The study undertaken to show the nature of the relationship between marital challenges and entrepreneurial success among women entrepreneurs has revealed a great deal of how the activities of married women in entrepreneurship could be threatened. Findings from the study have shown that Childlessness, the uncooperative attitude of the husbands and pressure from the extended family members in the form of interference in the couples' life have a significant impact on the success of women entrepreneurs as they build up un-concentrated minds which may likely result in business failure in their struggle. The study, therefore, concludes that for married women entrepreneurs to be successful, they require a level of support and must be free from unnecessary encumbrances. From this preceding, the study, therefore, recommends that every support should be given to women entrepreneurs by husbands and family members to reduce the challenges they face and to focus.

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