

household. This situation can motivate the idea of new business start-up to meet the family needs.

Table 3: Academic level of entrepreneur

	Frequency	Percentage	Valid Percentage	Accrued Percentage
Valid without instruction	3	1,5%	1,5%	1,5%
Primary	22	11,0%	11,1%	12,6%
Secondary	151	75,5%	75,9%	88,4%
Superior	23	11,5%	11,6%	100,0%
Total	199	99,5%	100,0%	
Missing system	11	5%		
total	200	100,0%		

Source: My own survey, July 2014

It noticed that entrepreneurs women investigated are schooled. Only 1.5% were never at the school. 11.1% reached the primary level, 75.9% the secondary level and 11.6% declare to have studied in higher education and academics.

Table 4: monthly Income of the head of the household

	frequency	Per cent	Valid Percentage	Accrued Percentage
Valid less than 50	19	9,5%	10,7%	10,7%
50-100dollars	47	23,50%	26,6%	37,3%
101-200 dollars	74	37,00%	41,8%	79,1%
301-400dollars	20	10,00%	11,3%	90,4%
400 and more	17	8,50%	9,6%	100,0%
Total	177	88,50%	100,0%	
Missing System	23	11,50%		
Total	200	100,0%		

Source: survey data

The table 4 indicates that 20.9% only investigated have more than \$300 of income per month against 79.1% which have a monthly income widely lower than \$200.

4.4 Entrepreneurial activities and financing

It is question of examining successively the business sectors where women investigated entrepreneurs acting, their attitude towards an employment, their motivations to undertake and information related to the activities funding. This information is summarized by the following table.

Table 5: distribution of the entrepreneurs investigated according to the activity sector.

	frequency	Per cent	valid Percentage	Accrued Percentage
Production	1	,5	,5	,5
Transport and munutention	2	1,0%	1,0%	1,5%
Trade	184	92,0%	92,0%	93,5%
Farming	2	1,0%	1,0%	94,5%
Others	11	5,5%	5,5%	100,0%
Total	200	100,0%	100,0%	

Source: Survey data

It emerges from this investigation that 92% of investigated entrepreneurs evolve in the commercial sector. One notices

the small proportion of entrepreneurs in agricultural and production sectors (primary sector and secondary sector). There is a reduction of the weight of primary and secondary sectors for the benefit of the tertiary one. Thus, it is noted a "development of the service sector" of the Congolese economy (Dzaka, 2005). This could be explained by the rural depopulation and by the weakness to the tertiary sector entrance. In number of developed countries, the explanation holds in the broadcasting of technical progress. As J. Longatte and P. Vanhove (2001) underline it, the technical progress is at the origin of a sharp productivity increase which pushes the agricultural population outside fields, to go in factories. Then, productivity progress reaches the secondary sector and lead to an important distribution of income which allows an important consumption of the secondary goods. However, the saturation of the consumption of this type of goods leads to the increase of demand in developing countries, this strong concentration of the respondents activities in the general business would be due to the investment and to the little professional requirements necessary for this kind of companies (Denis Robichaud, on 2002). this result confirms a study led by Dzaka (2003), who moreover asserts that generally, these entrepreneurs favor the investments in activities that immediately provide profits (real estate, interurban transport, business of foodstuffs, etc.) rather than activities requiring a longer deadline for recovering invested capital (farming, small business sector, production, etc.).

In Yaoundé on a sample of 60 persons, 70% of women micro entrepreneurs that profit of microcredit operate in services, trade and restoration (Fouda and Etoundi, on 2003). Therefore, one agrees with Ponson (1995) that the attitude of the entrepreneur in front of company growth is more precarious in sub-Saharan Africa; what may be explained by o a less reassuring environment. So the tendency is going to be to bet on the short term, to widen its activity in other jobs than the one from the previous exploitation. It is now appropriated to answer the question to know whether the investigated entrepreneurs will agree to give up on their activities if ever it proposed to them an employment which would means leaving their autonomous status for a depending one. The table below will allow answering this concern.

Table 6: attitude of the entrepreneurs investigated in front of an employment

	frequency	Per cent	Valid Percentage	accrued Percentage
Valid Yes	62	31,0%	31,0%	31,0%
No	138	69,0%	69,0%	100,0%
Total	200	100,0%	100,0%	

Source: Made from Survey data

This table above informs that 62 investigated on 200, that is 31% are inclined to accept an employment, 69% would prefer to remain in their current activities. Entrepreneurs in favor of an employment are preoccupied by the concern of income stability. They assert that they feel unsecured by the random character of their income compared with the employees. The 69% that prefer to remain in their current activities feel preoccupied by the concern of autonomy, they cannot accept to receive orders from a boss or working

under constraint. Besides, these investigated recognize that these activities allow them to satisfy the most elementary needs for their family in particular nutrition and accommodation. Several reasons can force a human being to turn to an independent career, in particular, the need for independence, will of realizing a project, a concern to go out of a difficult situation. Let examine through the following table 7 the reasons pushing investigated entrepreneurs to undertake business.

Table 7: distribution of the entrepreneurs investigated according to the motivation to undertake

	frequency	percent	valid Percentage	accrued Percentage
Subsist house needs	118	59,0%	59,0%	59,0%
Missing employment	32	16,0%	16,0%	75,0%
Deficiency wage	20	10,0%	10,0%	85,0%
Ensure autonomy and blooming	30	15,0%	15,0%	100,0%
Total	200	100,0%	100,0%	

Source: Made from Survey data

It emerges from table 6 that 59% of the entrepreneurs of our sample start business to meet the household's needs; 16 per cent because of unemployment, 10 per cent are motivated by the salaries insufficiency and 15 per cent by need for autonomy. By grouping the first three motivations, one realizes that 85per cent of the investigated entrepreneurs are motivated by the socioeconomic crisis which touching Congo. This result reveals that the activities of these entrepreneurs join the strategy of struggle against poverty or survival. Those services which develop themselves due to a workforce transfer from the secondary sector to the tertiary one.

Table 8: sources of funding in the starting up

	frequency	Per cent	Valid Percentage	Accrued Percentage
Own funding	63	31,5	31,5	31,5
Husband support	72	36,0	36,0	67,5
Family support	39	19,5	19,5	87,0
Support from overseas	3	1,5	1,5	88,5
discount	7	3,5	3,5	92,0
microcredit	7	3,5	3,5	95,5
Loans from third	9	4,5	4,5	100,0
Total	200	100,0	100,0	

Source: Survey data

It emerges from this table that the assistance from the husband and the personal savings represent the main sources of funding to the investigated starting up (respectively 36% and 31.5%). One notices here the not neglectable importance of family support which supplies on average 19.5 % in the starting of business. The loans f IMF represent 3.5 %, the transfer received from overseas and loans from third persons represent respectively 1.5 % and 4.5 %. Following these results, one shall agree with Toulouse and with Brenner (1988, 1990) who, talking about immigrant entrepreneurs, underline that the access to the sources of the ethnic group constitutes one of the main factors of their success. The immigrants who have not the necessary capital for the creation of a company will obtain the funding required due

to loans obtained inside their community through institutions, through relations or through the family. It is advisable to examine through the table which follows the main affectations of income from their own activities.

Table 9: the income affectation of the women entrepreneurs

	frequency	percent	valid Percentage	Accrued Percentage
Household welfare	79	39,5%	39,7%	39,7%
To the growth	47	23,5%	23,6%	63,3%
Company	73	36,5%	36,7%	100,0%
To the saving	199	99,5%	100,0%	
Missing system	1	5%		
Total	200	100,0%		

Source: Survey data

It emerges from these data that 39, 7% of women entrepreneurs questioned allocate the main part of their income to the satisfaction of the family needs (food consumption). This indicates that their activities join survival logic and thus fight against the extreme poverty. Nevertheless, some of these women entrepreneurs also join a dynamics of accumulation by reinvesting for the company growth (23.6%) and by saving money (36.7 %). Dzaka and Manika (2005) underline that 60% of the small entrepreneurs operating on the cross-border networks exchanges between Kinshasa and Brazzaville allocate the main part of their income to food consumption

Table 10: motive for the savings

	frequency	Percent	valid Percentage	Accrued Percentage
Obtaining credit	54	27,0%	35,8%	35,8%
Risk covering	97	48,5%	64,2%	100,0%
valid Total	151	75,5%	100,0%	
Missing system	49	24,5%		
Total	200	100,0%		

Source: Survey data

According to the table 10, 64, 2 % of the entrepreneurs investigated save money to cover certain risks of existence, (disease, accident, birth, theft, death of a family member, etc.) and 35,8% spare money to guarantee the obtaining of the credit in the future.

Table 11: funding application during the life of the company

	frequency	percent	valid Percentage	Accrued Percentage
Yes	190	95,0	96,0	96,0
No	8	4,0	4,0	100,0
Total valide	198	99,0	100,0	
Missing system	2	1,0		
Total	200	100,0		

Source: From survey data

In the light of the table, 19.96% of the investigated entrepreneurs requested the financing during the life of the company.

Table 12: motive for financing application

	frequency	percent	valid Percentage	Accrued Percentage
funding the up of the balance	13	6,5%	6,7%	6,7%
funding the bottom of the balance sheet	182	91,0%	93,3%	100,0%
Total v	195	97,5%	100,0%	
Missing system	5	2,5%		
Total	200	100,0%		

Source: Survey data

The credit requested during the life of the company served more for the funding of the bottom of the balance sheet that is exploitation (93.3%).

Table 13: source of funding

	frequency	percent	valid Percentage	Accrued Percentage
Husband support	8	4,0%	4,1%	4,1%
Family support	3	1,5%	1,5%	5,6%
Transfer from microcredit	3	1,5%	1,5%	7,1%
Loan from third discount	172	86,0%	87,3%	94,4%
	4	2,0%	2,0%	96,4%
	7	3,5%	3,6%	100,0%
Total	197	98,5%	100,0%	
Missing system	3	1,5%		
Total	200	100,0%		

Source: Survey data

Contrary to the starting up where the husband support and the personal savings represented the main sources of funding, the appeal to microfinance institutions constituted the main source of funding during the life of the company (87.3%).

Table 14: appreciation of the financing

	frequency	Percent	valid Percentage	Accrue Percentage
Fully sufficient	15	7,5%	7,7%	7,7%
Sufficient	119	59,5%	61,0%	68,7%
insufficient	61	30,5%	31,3%	100,0%
Total valid	195	97,5%	100,0%	
Missing system	5	2,5%		
Total	200	100,0%		

Source: Survey data

Besides, 61 % of our sample consider that this financing was averagely important, 7.7 % think that this financing was widely enough and 31,3 % underline that this funding was insufficient.

Table 15: conditions of obtaining of the financing

	frequency	percent	valid Percentage	Accrued Percentage
Yes	139	69,5%	71,3%	71,3%
No	56	28,0%	28,7%	100,0%
Total valid	195	97,5%	100,0%	
Missing system	5	2,5%		
Total	200	100,0%		

Source: Survey data

It emerges from the surveys that, 71, 3 % of women entrepreneurs of our sample, assert that the material guarantees and the pledge would be a prerequisite in the obtaining of the credit beside microfinance institutions.

Table 16: access to the non-financial service

	frequency	percent	valid Percentage	Accrued Percentage
Yes	156	78,0%	78,8%	78,8%
No	42	21,0%	21,2%	100,0%
Total valid	198	99,0%	100,0%	
Missing System	2	1,0%		
Total	200	100,0%		

Source: Survey data

Table 17: type of non-financial service provided

	frequency	percent	valid Percentage	Accrued Percentage
Formation and council support	153	76,5%	98,7%	98,7%
Research support	2	1,0%	1,3%	100,0%
Partners	155	77,5%	100,0%	
Missing System	45	22,5%		
Total	200	100,0%		

Source: Made from Survey data

The results of tables 16 and 17 show that 78.8 % of the women entrepreneurs investigated benefit of a diversity of non-financial services from microcredit institutions against 21,2 % which declare not to have benefited from not financial service. This non-financial service offered concerns more the training and the management consulting (98.7 %). Besides, it is relevant to note that, contrary to countries such as Congo Brazzaville, Cameroon, in RDC, the IMF do not offer the other closeness financial services, especially the micro assurance or money transfer yet. In this last case, we have rather an emergence of specialized companies in funds transfer, controlled by national or foreign private capital (Western Union, Money Gram).

Table 18: autonomy of the women entrepreneurs

	frequency	percent	valid Percentage	Accrued Percentage
Yes	157	78,5%	82,6%	82,6%
No	33	16,5%	17,4%	100,0%
Total valid	190	95,0%	100,0%	
Missing system	10	5,0%		
Total	200	100,0%		

Source: Survey data

The table 19 informs that 82,6 % of women investigated were able to acquire a financial autonomy thanks to their entrepreneurial activities financed by microfinance institutions.

5. Conclusion

At the end of this study concerning the role of microfinances on the female entrepreneurial intention, it can be admitted, with regard to what precedes that the microfinance play an essential and express role in the development of female entrepreneurship and allows women to be independent

towards her partner or others. In most of the countries in the development process, women are often victims of social inequalities, they belong to poor population. They exercise their activities in the informal sector, they only get a third of world revenues. Very often, women face up to financial constraints for the development and the growth of their activities. It is generally admitted that the microcredit is an instrument of struggle against poverty insofar as the access to the microcredit allows promoting activities that can generate money for women entrepreneurs. The funding by microcredit would thus have a positive effect on the household welfare.

The ultimate objective of this study was to examine the microfinance impact on women intention to undertake business in CONGO, and to identify the various non-financial services offered to women entrepreneurs investigated. In order to reach this goal, on the methodological plan, one resorted to the available literature and to an investigation on the ground realized in Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire cities in Congo. It was also necessary to resort to the descriptive analysis. The investigation reveals that 92 % of investigated entrepreneurs evolve in the commercial sector. This strong concentration in the general trade would be due to the investment and to the soft professional requirements necessary for this kind of companies. Thus, these entrepreneurs favor investing in the activities to immediately generate money to the detriment of activities requiring a longer deadline for the recovery of the invested capital (farming, small business sector, production, etc.). The husband support and personal savings represent the main funding sources to the starting up (respectively 36 % and 31.5 %). The recourse to microfinance institutions represents the main financing resource during the life of company. This is logical insofar as it is necessary to prove the existence of an activity or a project to request credit.

About income affectation, 39.7 % of women entrepreneurs questioned allocate the main part of their income to the satisfaction of the family needs (food consumption). This indicates that their activities join survival logic and thus struggle against the extreme poverty. The obtained results from the survey indicate that the age of the entrepreneur, its marital status, its academic level, its business sector, the income level of the head of the household, the exercise of an employment and the activity duration are not determining factors for accessing to the microcredit. This result is understandable by the fact that the services supplied by microfinance Institutions (IMF) aim particularly at supporting people with low-income, people who are excluded from banking financing. So, the IMF developed a set of mechanisms (financial innovations) to help poor people paying off their debts. It is the case of group loan which is a process of financial solidarity (mutual pledge), dynamic and incentive refunding plans, the exploitation of closeness relations. What allows this clientele to have access to microcredit without material guarantees. A very significant relation was established between the head of the household's incomes and woman entrepreneur's autonomy.

As a matter of fact, the microfinance system allows to manage one of the main constraints of woman entrepreneur: the lack of access of women to the classic financial services.

It also allows to loosen these women financial constraints by introducing financial innovations as well as the support services (training, council, supervision); others local service (the micro assurance money transfer) are not offered yet. The institutions of microcredit would thus show best banking practices and would be an effective tool of fighting against social inequalities and thus would encourage female entrepreneurship. In order to keep this considerable impact on the promotion of female entrepreneurship, the microcredit should be able to allow the growth and the development of micro company. So the consideration of elements below would be desirable:

- Establishment of legislative texts by the State allowing the microfinance institutions to concretize their activities by taking into account specificities of the feminine clientele.
- The government should financially support microfinance institutions either by donations, or by loans on favorable conditions, or still by granting guarantees beside others financial institutions for loans contracted by the microfinance organizations;
- The microfinance institutions should improve the refunding conditions of credits for the activities requiring a much longer deadline of recovery of invested capital (agricultural Activities and transformation)

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