

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION IN
DEVELOPING ENTREPRENEURIAL INTENTIONS AMONG UTeM
STUDENTS

NUR AKHLIMA BINTI SALLEH

UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA

I hereby confirm that I have examined this project paper entitled:

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION IN
DEVELOPING ENTREPRENEURIAL INTENTIONS AMONG UTeM
STUDENTS

By

NUR AKHLIMA BINTI SALLEH

I hereby acknowledge this project paper has been accepted as part fulfilment for the
degree of Bachelor of Technopreneurship (Hons)

Approved by :

(Supervisor)

Signature :

Supervisor's Name : EN. AMIR BIN ARIS

Position/Designation : PENSYARAH KANAN

Date : JUNE 2016

I hereby confirm that I have examined this project paper entitled:

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION IN
DEVELOPING ENTREPRENEURIAL INTENTIONS AMONG UTeM
STUDENTS

By

NUR AKHLIMA BINTI SALLEH

I hereby acknowledge this project paper has been accepted as part fulfilment for the
degree of Bachelor of Technopreneurship (Hons)

Approved by :

(Supervisor)

Signature :

Evaluator's Name : **DR. YUSRI BIN ARSHAD**

Position/Designation :

Date : **JUNE 2016**

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION
AND ENTREPRENEURIAL INTENTIONS AMONG UTeM STUDENTS**

Submitted By:

NUR AKHLIMA BINTI SALLEH

This report for submitted to

Faculty of Technology Management and Technopreneurship ,

Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka

In partial fulfilment for Bachelor of Technopreneurship with honours (BTEC)

Faculty of Technology Management and Technopreneurship

Universiti Technical Malaysia Melaka (UTeM)

(JUNE 2016)

RECOGNITION

This report was completed by me and is my personal work in which the content has been approved by supervisor as a whole and complete report after timeframe set by the faculty.

Signature :

Student's Name : **NUR AKHLIMA BINTI SALLEH**

Date : **15/06/2016**

DEDICATION

Bismilahirrahmananirrahim...

Terlebih dahulu, buat insan yang teristimewa ayahanda dan bonda yang tersayang...

SALLEH BIN IBRAHIM & AMINAH BINTI DERAMAN

Terima kasih di atas berkat doa kalian, semangat yang diberikan, juga segala pengorbanan dan baktimu untuk seorang insan yang bergelar seorang anak perempuan ini.

Segala bakti, keperitan dan pengorbanan juga kasih sayang yang dicurahkan tidak ternilai buat ku, hanya mampu ini, ku hadiahkan buat mu ayahanda dan bondaku.

Terima kasih juga buat adik beradikku yang sentiasa memberi dorongan dan semangat;

Mohd Jaizi, Jamiah, Jairita, Mohd Noor Alami, Mohd Rahim Dan Ahmad Shahril.

Tidak lupa buat sahabat serta yang teristimewa Muhammad ramzi kerana sentiasa memberi semangat dalam setiap sudut.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Assalamualaikum wbt dan salam sejahtera, in the name of ALLAH s.w.t, the most gracious, the most merciful.

I would like to thanks for my supervisor, Mr. AMIR BIN ARIS for their guidance, support and never stop to give wisdom and understanding throughout this Final Year Project. Besides that, I would like to thanks to DR. YUSRI BIN ARSHAD as a panel from my faculty technology management and technoprenuership. Thanks to your cooperation and your duties responsibility and also for generosity and time to come and evaluate and competing my Final Year Project.

Other than that, this appreciation is also for all those involved directly or indirectly helps the success of this research project. Hopefully this report will give benefit for my universities and will be a reference to the other students in the future.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to study the relationship between entrepreneurship educations and entrepreneurial intentions among Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka (UTeM) at Faculty Technology Management and Technopreneurship. The questionnaire distributed to all the students in city campus. Data will collect from 149 respondents through questionnaires used by previous researchers using regression analysis and correlation analysis.

The research Design has based on a hypothetical framework, the independent variable of entrepreneurship education, including entrepreneurship curriculum, teaching methodologies and university's roles in promoting entrepreneurship, to test the dependent variable of entrepreneurial intentions.

Four hypotheses were developed namely; entrepreneurship educations entrepreneurship curriculum, teaching methodologies, universities roles focus to test the entrepreneurial intentions of the UTeM students. Final questionnaires were distributed to students in UTeM from Faculty Technology Management and Technopreneurship.

Last but list, the result from the research show the positive relationship between teaching methodologies and universities roles with the dependents variable are entrepreneurial intentions among UTeM students. Besides that, the result show negative relationship entrepreneurship curriculum with entrepreneurial intentions.

ABSTRAK

Kajian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji hubungan antara pendidikan keusahawanan dan niat keusahawanan di kalangan pelajar Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka (UTeM) ke atas pelajar sarjana muda di Fakulti Pengurusan Teknologi dan teknousahawan (FPTT). Soal selidik diedarkan kepada semua pelajar di kampus bandar. Data akan dikumpulkan daripada 149 responden melalui soal selidik yang digunakan oleh penyelidik sebelum menganalisis data yang di perolehi.

Bentuk penyelidikan yang dijalankan berasaskan rangka kerja yang buat, pembolehubah bebas adalah pendidikan keusahawanan, termasuk kurikulum keusahawanan, kaedah pengajaran dan peranan universiti dalam menggalakkan keusahawanan, terhadap niat keusahawanan dikalangan pelajar universiti.

Terdapat empat hipotesis telah dibentuk iaitu; keusahawanan kurikulum keusahawanan, kaedah pengajaran, peranan universiti dalam beri tumpuan terhadap niat keusahawanan pelajar UTeM. Soalan soal selidik telah diedarkan kepada pelajar – pelajar di UTeM dari fakulti pengurusan teknologi dan tekonusahawan dan semua pelajar daripada kelas teknousahawan menjadi sasaran dalam kajian ini.

Daripada kajian yang telah dilakukan, terdapat hubungan yang positif diantara kaedah pengajian dan peranan universiti terhadap niat keusahawanan pelajar universiti teknikal Malaysia Melaka (UTeM). Selain itu, terdapa hubungan yang negative diantara kurikulum terdadap niat keusahawanan pelajar universiti.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	TITLE	i
	RECOGNITION	ii
	DEDICATION	iii
	ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
	ABSTRACT	v
	ABSTRAK	vi
	TABLE OF CONTENTS	vii- x
	LIST OF TABLE	xi - xiii
	LIST OF FIGURE	xiv – xv
	LIST OF APPENDICES	xvi
CHAPTER 1	INTRODUCTION	
	1.1. Introduction	1 - 2
	1.2. Problem Statement	2 - 3
	1.3. Research Questions	4
	1.4. Research Objective	5
	1.5. Research Hypotheses	6
	1.6. Scope of Study	7
	1.7. Limitation of Study	7
	1.8. Significant of Study	
	1.8.1. Contribution to Knowledge	8
	1.8.2. Contribution to Practice	8

1.9.	Conceptual and Operational Definition	9 – 10
1.10.	Conclusion	11

CHAPTER 2 LITURE REVIEW

2.1.	Introduction	12 - 13
2.2.	The Country Context	
2.2.1.	Significant Development in the Malaysia Economy	14 – 15
2.2.2.	The New Economic Policy	15 – 16
2.2.3.	The New Development Policy	16 – 17
2.2.4.	The National Vision Policy	17 – 20
2.2.5.	Evaluation of Malaysia Universities to Entrepreneurship Education	21 – 22
2.3	Definitions and theories of Entrepreneurship	
2.3.1.	Defining Entrepreneurship	23
2.3.2.	The Preferred Definition	24 - 25
2.4	Entrepreneurial Intentions	
2.4.1.	Definition and Theories on Entrepreneurial Intentions	26 - 28
2.5.	Entrepreneurship Education	29
2.5.1.	Entrepreneurship Curricula in Malaysia Universities	30
2.5.2.	Teaching Methodologies of Entrepreneurship Program	31
2.5.3.	University’s Role in Promoting Entrepreneurship Education	32 - 33
2.6.	Entrepreneurship Education in Malaysian Universities	34 – 35
2.7.	Malaysian Entrepreneurial Intentions	

2.7.1.	Entrepreneurial Intentions through Entrepreneurship Education.	36 - 37
2.7.2.	Entrepreneurial Intentions among Malaysian University Students	37 – 38
2.8.	Theoretical Framework	39
2.9.	Conclusion	40
CHAPTER 3	RESEARCH METHDOLOGY	
3.1.	Introduction	41
3.2.	Research Design	42
3.3.	Research Location	42
3.4.	Research Subject	43
3.5.	Research Instrument	43
3.6.	Data Analysis Method	45 - 46
3.7.	Gantt Chart	47
3.8.	Conclusion	47
CHAPTER 4	DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDING	
4.1.	Introduction	48
4.2.	Pilot Test	49
4.3.	Validity and Reliability Analysis	50 – 53
4.4.	Respondents General Information	54 – 67
4.5.	Data Analysis	66 – 72
4.6.	Data Analysis Correlation	73 – 74
4.7.	Conclusion	75

CHAPTER 5	DISCUSSION, SUGGESTION AND CONCLUSION	
5.1.	Introduction	76
5.2.	Summary of Descriptive	77 – 78
5.3.	Scale Measurement	
	5.3.1. Validity	79
	5.3.2. Reliability	79
5.4.	Discussion of Objective and Hypothesis	80 – 84
5.5.	Suggestion	
	5.5.1. Suggestion to Organization	85
	5.5.2. Suggestion for Future Researcher.	85 - 87
5.6.	Conclusion	88
	REFERENCES	89 - 93
	APPENDIXES	94 - 107

LIST OF TABLE

TABLE NO	TITLE	PAGE
1.1	Summaries of the Hypotheses	6
1.2	Operational Definition	9 - 10
2.1	Development History of Malaysia	17
2.2	Definitions of Entrepreneurship By past researchers	24 - 25
2.3	Definition of three variable	33
3.1	Data Analysis Method	45
3.2	Gantt chart for PSM 1	44
4.1	Case processing summary	49
4.2	Reliability Statistics	49
4.3	Validity test	51
4.4	Cronbach's Alpha	52

4.5	Case Processing Summary	52
4.6	Reliability Statistic	53
4.7	Result of survey by Gender	54
4.8	Result of survey by Race	56
4.9	Result of survey by Origin	57
4.10	Result of survey by Education Qualification	58
4.11	Result of survey by working experience	59
4.13	Result of survey by working sector	60
4.14	Result of survey by Father's working status	61
4.15	Result of survey by Mother's working status	62
4.16	Result of survey by Family history of Entrepreneurship	63
4.17	Result of survey by Choice of study program	64
4.18	Result of survey by my interest in the area of study	65
4.19	Result of descriptive analysis	66

4.20	Model summary analysis hypothesis 2	67
4.21	Result of coefficients	68
4.22	Simple Regression Result for Hypothesis 3	69
4.23	Simple Regression Result for Hypothesis 4	71
4.24	Simple Regression Result for Hypothesis 5	72
4.25	Rules of thumb about correlation coefficient	73
4.26	Strength of Person Correlation Coefficient	73
4.27	Correlation between independent variable and dependent variable	74
5.1	Summary of Descriptive	77- 78

LIST OF FIGURE

<u>FIGURE NO</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
2.1	Conceptual Framework for the Literature Review	13
2.2.	Show the framework of strategic Development in Malaysian	15
2.3	Hypothetical Model of the Relationship between Education Background and Entrepreneurial Intentions.	27
2.4.	The hypothetical model	39
4.1	Result of survey by Gender	54
4.2	Result of survey by Race	55
4.3	Result of survey by Origin	56
4.4	Result of survey by Education qualifications	57
4.5	Result of survey by working experience	58
4.6	Result of survey by working sector	59

4.7	Result of survey by Father's working status	60
4.8	Result of survey by Mother's working status	61
4.9	Result of survey by Family history of Entrepreneurship	62
4.10	Result of survey by Choice of study program	63
4.11	Result of survey by My interest in the area of study	64

LIST OF APPENDICES

<u>APPENCICES</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>PAGES</u>
A	QUESTIONNAIRES	95 - 100
B	DATA RESULT ANALYSIS FROM SPSS	101- 105
C	GANTT CHART FOR PSM 1	106
D	GANTT CHART FOR PSM 2	107

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Introduction

This research more focuses on the “Relationship” between the entrepreneurships education for university students and entrepreneurial intentions among university students at Univesiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka (UTeM). The way to encourage the students to become an entrepreneurship since their full finish the studies, should starting from first they join to be an entrepreneurship.

The important of entrepreneurship has been the centre of attention and recognized worldwide including Malaysia. An entrepreneurship in Malaysia was increasing, it can see in the current development, such as globalization and emergence of knowledge- based industry. An entrepreneurship is seen as a possible solution to global competition and corporate downsizing which has contributed to the problem of unemployment, especially among the graduates in Malaysia (Ragayah & smith 2005; Ooi 2008).

This chapter introduces the present research and an overview of the research. In line with Perry (2002), the chapter is organised into 8 sections as presented. All in this section introduces the research topic, problem statement, research objectives, and research hypotheses, scope of study, and limitation of study, importance of study, and operation concept.

1.2. Problem Statement

Talk about education in university, many an education that students learning in university such as sources skill or knowledge was very important for them in further. Other ways, for entrepreneurs student, skill or something that should learn more to become entrepreneurs behaviour as an entrepreneurial. Entrepreneurship students should learning more to start up the business from the beginning using all the knowledge to build the business plan. How to improve the quality of fresh graduates in market demand jobs in Malaysia. Other than that, the quality of entrepreneurship education in UTeM should more to upgrade, the analyses about the entrepreneurship education will affect the entrepreneurial intentions.

The problem statement that created to identified three issues from the big issues. The researcher examines the research problem more precisely in the hypotheses, which is the problem promoting and placing a boundary around the research, not specifying what kind of research is to be done (Emory & Cooper 1991). In view of the research study, the problem statement is stated as:

“How effective is entrepreneurship education in developing entrepreneurial intentions among UTeM students?”

Entrepreneurship intentionality was suggested as an indicator of the effectiveness of entrepreneurship education programs. Some researches focused on assessing the impact of entrepreneurship education program on students' intentions to start a business venture and the on the traditional antecedents of intentions; such as attitudes, perceptions of control and self-efficacy (Cox, Mueller & Moss 2002; Fayolle, Gailly & Lassas-Clerc 2005a, Botha, Nieman & Vuuren 2006).

According to *Pittaway and Cope (2007)*, entrepreneurship education would be boot by research on the relationship between the educational processes and the outputs of these processes. If entrepreneurship education is to be an effective form of education, entrepreneurship research has less to do with transferable teaching techniques as outlined within the conceptual, and more to do with the unique set of

dialogic relations as outlined within the conceptual framework. Entrepreneurship education stems from the unique dialogic relationships that exist between students, educators, educational process, institutions and the communities that such interaction occurs (Jones and Matlay, 2011, p.701; Pittaway and Edwards, 2012, p.793).

1.3. Research Questions

Based on the problem statement above, many research questions that will be created to achieve these several goals, such as:

- 1.3.1. What are the level of entrepreneurship education and entrepreneurial intentions?
- 1.3.2. What are the relationship between entrepreneurship education and entrepreneurial intentions among UTeM students?
- 1.3.3. What are the relationships between entrepreneurship curriculums in the university can affect the entrepreneurial intentions.
- 1.3.4. What are the relationships of teaching methodologies in the universities can affect the entrepreneurial intentions.
- 1.3.5. What are the university's roles in promoting entrepreneurship among university students can affect the entrepreneurial intentions.

1.4. Research Objective

Based on the problem statement above, many research objectives that will be created to achieve these several goals, such as:

- 1.4.1. To identify the level of entrepreneurship education and entrepreneurial intentions.
- 1.4.2. To study the relationship between entrepreneurship education and entrepreneurial intentions among UTeM students.
- 1.4.3. To study the relationship between entrepreneurship curriculums in the university can affect the entrepreneurial intentions.
- 1.4.4. To examine the relationship of teaching methodologies in the universities can affect the entrepreneurial intentions.
- 1.4.5. To examine the university's role in promoting entrepreneurship among university students can affect the entrepreneurial intentions.