

THE EFFECTS OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP ATTRIBUTES ON
UNDERGRADUATES' INTENTION TO BECOME ENTREPRENEUR

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This thesis is submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of
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APPROVAL

I/ We hereby declare that I/ we have read this dissertation/report and in my opinion, this dissertation/report is sufficient in terms of scope and quality as a partial fulfilment the requirements for the award of Bachelor of Technopreneurship with Honours

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DECLARATION OF ORIGINAL WORK

I hereby declared that this report entitled
**“THE EFFECTS OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP ATTRIBUTES ON
UNDERGRADUATES’ INTENTION TO BECOME ENTREPRENEUR”**
is the result of my own research except as cited in the references. The report has not
been accepted for any degree and is not concurrently submitted in the candidature of any
other degree.

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DEDICATION

Alhamdulillah, thank you Allah swt,
prayers and peace be upon to Prophet Muhammad saw.

I would like to dedicate the appreciation to my beloved parents
Jamelah Binti Mohamed and Salleh Bin Jaafar,
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ABSTRACT

Entrepreneur is a process of creation and realizing values for entrepreneurs and entrepreneurship is very important in creating and fulfilling a healthy economy. Entrepreneurship has a grand force for economic growth, recovery and societal progress in turn of employment, social empowerment and innovation. An intention to become an entrepreneur is one thing to make the process of organizing projects is which is in other word to become self-employed. Students in higher institution like university and college (IPTA and IPTS) have been exposed to entrepreneurship learning and that might be influencer for undergraduates' intention to become entrepreneur. In this research are focused on the effects of entrepreneurship attributes on undergraduates' intention to become entrepreneur. A number of personality factors have been recognized as relevant for entrepreneurial intent and success, such as need for achievement, need for autonomy, creative tendency, risk taking, and drive and determination. The General Enterprising Tendency Test (GETT) was used to judge the tendency of the entrepreneurs headed for particular characteristics to be an entrepreneur. GETT is a testing tool that evaluates a person's views on entrepreneurship attributes and measures the following five characteristics that are bring into being in successful entrepreneurs which is the need for achievement, the need for autonomy, creative tendency, risk-taking and drive and determination. Primary data was collected 370 questionnaires from undergraduates' of UTeM. In this research, researcher use the Cronbach's Alpha which is to ensure the questionnaire is high reliability result was conducted on every variable. Pearson Correlation and Regression Analysis also to accompany in this study to investigate independent variables. In this research, 319 respondents with percentage of 86.2% of undergraduates UTeM have intention to become entrepreneur. Moreover, there is relationship between entrepreneurship attributes on undergraduates' intention to become entrepreneur and proves that entrepreneurship attributes can effect of their intention to become entrepreneur.

Keyword: *General Enterprising Tendency Test (GETT), intention to become entrepreneur, entrepreneurship attribute, need for achievement, need for autonomy, creative tendency, risk taking, drive and determination*

ABSTRAK

Usahawan adalah proses penciptaan dan merealisasikan nilai-nilai bagi usahawan dan keusahawanan sangat penting dalam mewujudkan dan memenuhi ekonomi yang sihat. Keusahawanan mempunyai kekuatan besar untuk pertumbuhan ekonomi, pemulihan dan kemajuan masyarakat di sebalik pekerjaan, pemberdayaan sosial dan inovasi. Suatu niat untuk menjadi seorang usahawan adalah satu perkara untuk membuat proses mengurus projek-projek yang ada, dalam kata lain untuk bekerja sendiri. Pelajar-pelajar di institusi tinggi seperti universiti dan kolej (IPTA dan IPTS) telah didedahkan kepada pembelajaran keusahawanan dan mungkin akan mempengaruhi pelajar untuk menjadi usahawan. Dalam kajian ini, tumpuan adalah kepada kesan atribut keusahawanan terhadap niat mahasiswa untuk menjadi usahawan. Beberapa faktor personaliti telah diiktiraf sebagai relevan untuk niat keusahawanan dan kejayaan, seperti keperluan untuk pencapaian, keperluan untuk autonomi, kecenderungan kreatif, pengambilan risiko, dan dorongan dan kesungguhan. General Enterprising Tendency Test (GETT) digunakan untuk menilai kecenderungan para usahawan yang mengetahui ciri-ciri tertentu untuk menjadi seorang usahawan. GETT adalah alat ujian yang menilai pandangan seseorang terhadap sifat keusahawanan dan mengukur lima ciri berikut yang menjadi usahawan yang berjaya seperti keperluan untuk pencapaian, keperluan untuk autonomi, kecenderungan kreatif dan pengambilan risiko dan dorongan dan kesungguhan. Data primer dikumpulkan 370 soal selidik dari pelajar-pelajar UTaM. Dalam kajian ini, penyelidik menggunakan Cronbach's Alpha yang memastikan soal selidik adalah hasil kebolehpercayaan yang tinggi telah dijalankan pada setiap pembolehubah. Pekson Correlation dan Analisis Regresi juga disertakan dalam kajian ini untuk melihat pembolehubah bebas. Dalam kajian ini, 319 responden dengan peratusan 86.2% pelajar UTaM memiliki niat untuk menjadi usahawan. Selain itu, terdapat hubungan antara sifat-sifat keusahawanan ke atas niat mahasiswa untuk menjadi usahawan dan membuktikan bahawa atribut keusahawanan dapat mempengaruhi niat mereka untuk menjadi usahawan.

Kata Kunci: *General Enterprising Tendency Test (GETT), niat menjadi usahawan, atribut keusahawanan, keperluan untuk pencapaian, keperluan untuk autonomi, kecenderungan kreatif, pengambilan risiko, dorongan dan kesungguhan*

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATION	MEANING
%	Percentage
<	Less Than
>	More Than
/	or
α	Cronbach Alpha
b	Intercept
GETT	General Enterprising Tendency Test
NAch	Need for Achievement
NAut	Need for Autonomy
CT	Creative Tendency
RT	Risk Taking
DD	Drive and Determination
EA	Entrepreneurship Attributes
IV	Independent Variable
DV	Dependent Variable
UTeM	Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
H1	Hypothesis One
H2	Hypothesis Two
H3	Hypothesis Three
H4	Hypothesis Four
H5	Hypothesis Five

R	Correlation
P	Significant
ANOVA	Analysis of Variance
ANCOVA	Analysis of Covariance
FPTT	Faculty of Technology Management and Technopreneurship
FTMK	Faculty of Information and Communication Technology
FKP	Faculty of Manufacturing Engineering
FKE	Faculty of Electrical Engineering
FKEKK	Faculty of Electronics and Computer Engineering
FKM	Faculty of Mechanical Engineering
FTKEE	Faculty of Electrical and Electronic Engineering Technology
FTKMP	Faculty of Mechanical and Manufacturing Engineering Technology

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Background of Study

Entrepreneur is a process of making, creation and realizes values for entrepreneurs (Jones & Morris, 1999) and entrepreneurial is very significant in create and fulfill a healthy economy (Nafukho & Muyia, 2010). Entrepreneurship has a grand potency for growth of economic, recovery and social development in turn of employment, social empowerment and revolution (Bahadur & Naimatullah, 2015). Existence an economic and socio-economic agent, most generally, entrepreneurial offer people's remarkable dissimilarity with the autonomy and liberty to chase their personal goals, visions and desires in create and start-up business (Fauchart & Gruber, 2011). Besides, making new businesses can take part in important role in standings of creating employment, income and new venture. Hence, it is true that entrepreneurship is a valuable action for economic movement, innovation, careers making, and expand a small business.

Furthermore, entrepreneurship is associated and connected with esteem creation and, thusly, is thought to significantly effect on growth of economic, nonstop business recharging, and employment (Tang & Koveous, 2004). In line with nationwide revolution, Malaysia considered entrepreneurs to be an impetus to change the country by 2020 which is from a middle-income to a high-income economy (Yeng & Shuhymee, 2012). Along these lines, it isn't surprising that academicians, experts and policy-makers necessity to

upgrade their endeavors to develop the entrepreneurship mentality, mindset and perspective among the society (Davey, Plewa, & Struwig, 2011). For example, Malaysian public institution of higher education such as Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka have developed niche areas of research and education in entrepreneurship and offer a bachelor course in entrepreneurship such as Bachelor in Technopreneurship since 2009. Hence, it is clear that there is an expanded enthusiasm for educational programs intended to urge in entrepreneurship and give a better facilities to start-up a new venture and businesses (Vesper & Gartner, 1997). Therefore, students in higher institution like university and college (IPTA and IPTS) have been exposed to entrepreneurship learning and that might be influencer for students' intention to become entrepreneur.

Entrepreneurship works the process toward completing new groupings of enterprise and the people who play out this mission are known as entrepreneurs (Anderson & Bushman, Human aggression, 2002). The persons who do innovative thinking for bring in a self-employed are otherwise called entrepreneurs. Thus, entrepreneurship is one of option for students to pick to be an entrepreneur as their job. In the present of competitive job condition , the job opportunities are predictably limited and subsequently one must put up with to verify an occupation as employment creation is restricted (Keat, Selvarajah, & Meyer, 2011). As effect, a lot of graduates are jobless upon graduation. Hence, students are currently apparently looking for business education that can give them necessary entrepreneurship knowledge and skills to prevail with regards to running business or to make a job from taking advantage of existing entrepreneurship opportunities. Therefore, universities and institutions have to respond to this demand by acquaint with entrepreneurship career.

A higher education institution is conscious that college and university have large potential for innovation and economic development (Fayolle & Gailly, 2004). Entrepreneurial education is significant education and important knowledge and has been introduced to learning institutions, regardless of whether at school, institutions, college and post-graduate training programs (Hattab, 2004). Entrepreneurship intention is connected and linked with universities and institutions support, viewing the improvement and development of the inspire of high education in entrepreneurship (Conduras, Urbano,

Rojas, & Martinez, 2008). Hence, that might be trigger for students to choose entrepreneur as their career and enhancing entrepreneurship knowledge and skills. Students have to take this opportunity since there are many course related to entrepreneurship that offered in many university and college.

Therefore, this research is focus to the topic of the effects of entrepreneurship attributes on undergraduates' intention to become entrepreneur. This research is to find out and investigate the relationships between of entrepreneurship attributes on undergraduates' intention to become entrepreneur.

1.1 Problem Statement

Entrepreneurs has the large role and responsibility in the growth of economic in our nation (Stel, Carree, & Thurik, 2005) and entrepreneurs are person who play a important role in bring in economic transforms and advancement to country's economy (Baron & Shane, 2008). In view of the economic factors, entrepreneurship is viewed as a major asset for budgetary lift, increments in employment creation, financial aggressiveness and social intrigue progressions (Linan, Rodriguez-Cohard, & Rueda-Cantuche, 2005). As instructed understudies in higher institution, students are one of motor to be an entrepreneur to play their roles in economic development. This is some of the causes that most previous educationists, practitioners and policymakers have enhanced their efforts in influencing and encouraging an entrepreneurship approach in society (Yousaf, Shamim, Siddiqui, & Raina).

The major characteristics of would-be entrepreneurs have been addressed such that skills, knowledge and attitudes (Garavan & O'Cinneide, 1997) and also their entrepreneurship attributes. These factors can be achieved by entrepreneurship education programs and entrepreneurship attributes. Entrepreneurs can be educate and entrepreneurial education programs have positive effect to encourage favorable attitudes headed for entrepreneurship (Anderson & Jack, 2008). Entrepreneurship education can have an influence of entrepreneurship intentions and also attitude and attribute have a tight relationship with intentions to become entrepreneur.

The students in college and university are exposed to many courses that related to entrepreneurship. Thus, entrepreneurship knowledge and skills can bring them to have the intention to become entrepreneur and indirectly can improve economy in Malaysia. Governments in the region of the global have become concerned in providing supportive environments that would promote enterprises and build new business (Kirby, 2004). It's can see with the alternatives that the governments have been outgoings to build entrepreneurs through entrepreneurship education (Dana, 2001). Students have to take this opportunity to make their own business and hence, also able to improve economy in Malaysia, since there are many efforts and opportunities that made by government.

Besides, government in Malaysia has been made many policies and entrepreneurship program. It appeared in New Economic Policy (NEP) (1971-1990), The National Development Policy (NPD) (1991-2000), and The New Economic Model (NEM) (2010). The employ of NEP is an inventiveness to accomplish national unity by eradicating poverty and rebuilding society to accurate the economic imbalances among races (Gomez, 2003). The NEM is launched in 2010 and the aim of the NEM is to change the Malaysian economy to developed one with high incomes and quality growth by year of 2020. Thus, one might say that the development of entrepreneurial in Malaysia has for some time been underlined by the government. For students, these policies make the government has been indirectly build the intention to students to move toward become entrepreneur as their career.

Furthermore, World Bank report in 2013 exposed that in addition to the fact that unemployment was highest among youthful Malaysians, joblessness reach at its height among young degree holder. According to Malaysian Economic Monitor in December 2013, the report affirmed that one of five degree holders younger than 25 were jobless in Malaysia. The World Bank once again warns of the high rates of graduate unemployment in 2014, citing Minister of Higher Education 2013 statistics that from of 220,527 graduates in 2012 with percentage of 25.6% are jobless in six months after graduation stated by Malaysia Economic Monitor, December 2014. The latest one, Department of Statistics Malaysia 2019 presents that the unemployment rate in March 2019 raised to 3.4% as contrasted to 3.3% in February 2019.