



**PERSONAL CAPABILITIES, PRIOR KNOWLEDGE AND SOCIAL  
FACTORS TOWARDS ENTREPRENEURIAL INTENTIONS  
AMONG SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY STUDENTS**

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## **ABSTRACT**

The purpose of this research is to examine the determinants of entrepreneurial intention among science and technology students at public universities in Kota Samarahan, Sarawak. A total of 214 respondents in both public universities participated in the survey. The public university involved in this research are Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) and Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (UNIMAS). Data obtained was analysed using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 22. The result reveals that social factor was found to be significant with strong correlation and positive relationship with the entrepreneurial intention. Meanwhile, the relationship between prior knowledge was found to be significant with moderate correlation and positive relationship with entrepreneurial intention. The main contribution of this paper has provided empirical evidence about the relationship between personal capabilities, prior knowledge, and social factor on entrepreneurial intention. Moreover, it reveals what is the factor that influencing the most on the entrepreneurial intention among science and technology students specifically in Kota Samarahan area. Areas for future research are also discussed in this research.

**Keywords:** Entrepreneurial Intention, Personal Capabilities, Prior Knowledge, Social Factor.

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# **CHAPTER 1**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.0 PREAMBLE**

The review is about entrepreneurial intention among science and technology students in Kota Samarahan, Sarawak. This section incorporates the background of study, research problem or research inspiration, research questions, research objective, research scope, research significance, research limitation and constraints and limitation, definition of research terminologies and research outline of the study.

### **1.1 BACKGROUND OF STUDY**

For decades the entrepreneurship has turned into a noteworthy worry to both researchers and arrangement creators in light of its critical part in financial and social development (Branecu, Gudmundsdóttir, Gligor, & Munteanu, 2015). In 2014, more than 206,000 people were reviewed crosswise over 73 economies and 3936 national specialists on business enterprise from 73 economies take part in the study. Utilizing the United Nations characterization for locales, and the World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index Report's arrangement for monetary improvement levels, GEM member economies represent to 72.4% of the total population and 90% of the world's GDP, GEM highlight distinctive profiles of business enterprise as per areas and the financial advancement organize (Singer, Amorós, & Moska, 2015).