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**A STUDY ON FEMALE FINAL YEAR STUDENTS INTENTION  
IN UITM SARAWAK TO BECOME AN ENTREPRENEUR**

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**DECEMBER 2014**



# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.0 Introduction

This chapter focuses the background of study which is on students' intention to become an entrepreneur. It also emphasize merely on female final year students in UiTM Sarawak. Section 1.1 discusses the background of the study, Section 1.2 explains the problem statement and Section 1.3 states the research questions. Sections 1.4 on the other hand, states the research objectives and Section 1.5 is on the information regarding the scope of the study. In addition, Section 1.6 explains the significant of study and lastly Section 1.7 is all about definition of terms and concepts.

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Decades ago, it was a rare for women to start a business. Today, millions of women entrepreneurs across the country are launching and running successful business start-ups with more and more women joining every year. An entrepreneur is someone who exercises initiative by organizing a venture to take benefit of an opportunity and, as the decision maker, decides what, how, and how much of a good or service will be produced (Wicker, 2013). The word "entrepreneur" originates from a thirteenth-century French verb, *entreprendre*, meaning "to do something" or "to undertake" (Shields, 2010). By the 16<sup>th</sup> century, the noun form, entrepreneur, was being used to refer to someone who undertakes a business venture. The first academic use of the word by an economist was likely in 1730 by Richard Cantillon, who identified the willingness to bear the personal financial risk of a business venture as the defining characteristic of an entrepreneur.

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.0 Introduction**

This chapter provides a review of the literature on factors of female final year students' intention in UiTM Sarawak to become an entrepreneur. Section 2.1 explains the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB), Section 2.2 is on entrepreneur education, Section 2.3 discusses on geographical area, Section 2.4 provides the conceptual framework and Section 2.5 is focusing on hypothesis.

#### **2.1 Ajzen's Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB)**

The TPB was developed initially by Ajzen in 1991 and was reformulated in 2002 (Ajzen, 2002). TPB also focused on the intention to start a business and the growth decision. Bridge *et al.* (2003:76) suggest that the influence of beliefs and attitudes on behaviour is mediated by intentions. Intentions are influenced by personal factors such as personality, experience and perceived ability and by contextual factors (Boyd and Vozikis, 1994 in Bridge *et al.*, 2003:76). Souitaris *et al.* (2007:582) observe that the intention to become an entrepreneur is significantly correlated to the attitude towards entrepreneurship. The intention to behave entrepreneurially was found to be positively related to attitudes towards ownership, income, independence and risk tolerance (Fitzsimmons and Douglas (2005:7). Literature presented by Ajzen shows that intentional elements such as expectation, attention and belief have major influence on behavioural outcomes. It is from these findings that the importance of entrepreneurial intentions can be replicated and shown as planned behaviour that can be developed to aim at creating a new venture (Fridoline, 2009). Moreover in applying the Planned Behaviour Theory,

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

#### **3.0 Introduction**

In this chapter, the research methodology explained about how well the study will be carried out. Section 3.1 discusses on research design, Section 3.2 explains on sample size and Section 3.3 discuss a sampling technique. Section 3.4 discussed on unit of analysis. On the other hand, Section 3.5 discussing on measurement, Section 3.6 data collection and also Section 3.7 data analysis which relates to this research.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

Research design relates to the overall approach to the study. It is a macro framework that was adopted by the researcher to deal with questions of internal and external validity. The basic purpose of the research design according to Kerlinger (1992) is to ensure internal and external validity. Parahoo (1997) describes a research design as a plan that describes how, when and where data are to be collected and analysed.

The nature of the research study is quantitative research. By using data obtained, this can help on this research to gain more information on the study of female final year students' intention in UiTM Sarawak to become an entrepreneur. Thus, useful information can be produce in order to be more understanding towards the topic.

In this research, two types of data are being used which is primary and secondary data. Primary data is a data that is collected by the researcher to obtain the first exact data on the topic that is being chosen as a research topic. This method can get data which is more specific and accurate. In addition, it also assesses the restraint of the