# RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ENTREPRENEURIAL CHARACTERISTICS AND ENTREPRENEURIAL INTENTION AMONG COMMUNITY COLLEGE STUDENTS: MEDIATING ROLE OF ENTREPRENEURIAL KNOWLEDGE

# KASTUREE BHAI A/P ARUMUGAM RASAMMAH

ASIA e UNIVERSITY 2023

# RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ENTREPRENEURIAL CHARACTERISTICS AND ENTREPRENEURIAL INTENTION AMONG COMMUNITY COLLEGE STUDENTS: MEDIATING ROLE OF ENTREPRENEURIAL KNOWLEDGE

KASTUREE BHAI A/P ARUMUGAM RASAMMAH

A Thesis Submitted to Asia e University in Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy

September 2023

### **ABSTRACT**

The low rate of community college graduates' involvement in entrepreneurship in Selangor has prompted this research to investigate the factors influencing their entrepreneurial intentions. This research is particularly important given the pressing need to generate economic growth through younger generations amidst an aging population, which presents a critical challenge to Selangor, and Malaysia. Moreover, Selangor's strong government support for entrepreneurship, exemplified by initiatives like the Selangor Youth Community and Entrepreneurship Selangor, plays a crucial role in fostering the entrepreneurial ecosystem. By conducting a detailed analysis of entrepreneurial intentions in Selangor, we aim to identify the factors impacting community college students and inform targeted interventions and policy measures. To achieve this, present study assesses the relationship between entrepreneurial characteristic dimensions (risk-taking and fear of failure) and community college student's entrepreneurial intention. The study also examined the mediating role of entrepreneurial knowledge in the relationship. In order to gather data, a sample of 580 respondents was selected from ten community colleges in Selangor. Final data analysis was conducted on 358 respondents using simple random sampling, and adopted questionnaires were employed for data collection. Descriptive and inferential statistical analysis techniques were employed to examine a total of seven hypotheses, comprising five direct relationship hypotheses and two indirect relationship hypotheses. Four out of the five direct relationships were supported, with one being unsupported. Regarding the indirect relationship, the study found that entrepreneurial knowledge partially mediates the relationship between risk-taking and entrepreneurial intention. However, no mediation was observed in the relationship between fear of failure and entrepreneurial intention. The findings offer partial support for the Theory of Planned Behaviour, aligning with the theory's predictions on risk taking and entrepreneurial knowledge while revealing a contradiction in relation to the fear of failure. The study underscores the significance of promoting entrepreneurial knowledge among community college students as a means to cultivate their intentions and behaviours pertaining to entrepreneurship. Additionally, it offers practical contributions and implications. Furthermore, it acknowledges limitations and provides recommendations and suggestions for future research, which can benefit the Ministry of Higher Education Malaysia, community college management, lecturers and teachers, students, and society.

**Keywords:** Entrepreneurial intention, entrepreneurial characteristic dimensions':risk taking and fear of failure, entrepreneurial knowledge

**APPROVAL** 

This is to certify that this thesis conforms to acceptable of scholarly presentation and

is fully adequate, in quality and scope, for the fulfilment of the requirements for the

degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

The student has been supervised by: Professor Dr Ahmad Sabri Yusuff

The thesis has been examined and endorsed by:

Associate professor Dr Ricardo Baba

**Adjunct AeU** 

Examiner 1

Professor Dr Balakrishna Parasurama

**UMK** 

Examiner 2

This thesis was submitted to Asia e University and is accepted as fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

**Professor Dr Siow Heng Loke** 

Asia e University

Chairman, Examination Committee

Date: 21 September 2023

iii

**DECLARATION** 

I hereby declare that the thesis submitted in fulfilment of the PhD degree is my own

work and that all contributions from any other persons or sources are properly and duly

cited. I further declare that the material has not been submitted either in whole or in

part, for a degree at this or any other university. In making this declaration, I

understand and acknowledge any breaches in this declaration constitute academic

misconduct, which may result in my expulsion from the programme and/or exclusion

from the award of the degree.

Name: Kasturee Bhai A/P Arumugam Rasammah

Signature of Candidate:

Date: 21 September 2023

iv



### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

First and foremost, I am extended my gratitude to the Supreme Lord and Universe for granting me the courage, strength, and persistence to successfully complete my PhD thesis. My heartfelt gratitude to my late parents Mr Arumugam and Mrs Rasammah, and to my supportive sister Ms Shanty.

I extend the sincere gratitude to my supervisor, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ahmad Sabri Yusuff, for his attention, kindness, commentary and guidance. I would also like to thank Assoc. Prof. Dr. Baharu Kemat for his earlier supervision. I am deeply grateful to Prof. Dr. Balakrishnan Parasurama, Prof. Dr. Norzaidi Mohd Daud, and the late Prof. Dr. Wan Sabri for their invaluable comments and advices during the viva voce and proposal defense. Their expertise and guidance played a pivotal role in significantly enhancing the quality of my thesis.

I would like to express my gratitude to Mr. Mohamad Ali Bin Hamzah, Assistant Director of EAU, ASDD, DPCC, MOHE, and the directors and assistant directors of Selangor Community Colleges: Puan Sazuan Nazleen, Tuan Zaidi, Tuan Ahmad Arman, Director of CC Kelana Jaya, Tuan Ts. Rahizam, Tuan Suhairi, Puan Rahayu, Tuan Muhapis, Puan Fairuz, Tuan Abu Bakar, and Tuan Muhammad Andie, for granting permission to conduct this research. I am also thankful for the assistance provided by lecturers: Puan Rozaimi, Puan Siti Azura, Puan Tilkavathi, Puan Maslina, Puan Zulaiha, Puan Najwa, Puan Aishah, Encik Mohd Hyrul, Puan Rohayu, and Puan Suriati. Lastly, my sincere appreciation goes to the participants from the Selangor community college session 2022.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

APP DEC ACK TAB LIST LIST	TRACT ROVAL CLARATION CNOWLEDGEMENTS LE OF CONTENTS T OF TABLES T OF FIGURES T OF ABBREVIATION	ii iv vi vii xiii xviii
CHAPTER	1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.0	Background of the Study 1.0.1 Community College as Study Organization 1.0.2 Selangor as Research Location 1.0.3 Justification for Selecting Selangor	1 6 8 14
1.1	Problem Statemnet	16
1.2	J	30
1.3 1.4	Research Questions Research Hypotheses	30 31
1.5	Operational Definitions	32
1.6	Justifications and Significance of the Study	33
	1.6.1 Justification of the Study	33
	1.6.2 Significance of the Study	34
1.7	Theoretical Contributions	36
1.8	Practical Contributions	38
	<ul><li>1.8.1 Ministry of Higher Education</li><li>1.8.2 Community College Management</li></ul>	38 38
	1.8.3 Lecturers and Teachers	39
	1.8.4 Students	40
1.9	Contribution to Methodology	40
1.10		41
1.11	Chapter Summary	42
CHAPTER	2 REVIEW OF LITERATURE	43
2.0	Introduction	43
2.1	Entrepreneurship Concept	43
2.2	Entrepreneurial Intention	46
2.3	Intention-Based Models	49
	<ul><li>2.3.1 Theory of Planned Behaviour</li><li>2.3.2 Entrepreneurial Event Model</li></ul>	52 57
	2.3.3 Underpinning Theory Selection: Theory of Planned Behaviour	61
2.4	Entrepreneurial Intention and Theory of Planned Behaviour	64
2.5	Entrepreneurial Characteristic	66
	2.5.1 Risk Taking	67
2.6	2.5.2 Fear of Failure Entrepreneurial Knowledge	68 69
2.7	Hypotheses Developments	70

		2.7.1 Direct Effect (Correlational Analysis)	71
		2.7.1.1 Risk Taking and Student's Entrepreneurial	71
		Intention	
		2.7.1.2 Fear of Failure and Student's Entrepreneurial	76
		Intention	
		2.7.1.3 Risk Taking and Entrepreneurial Knowledge	78
		2.7.1.4 Fear of Failure and Entrepreneurial Knowledge	80
		2.7.1.5 Entrepreneurial Knowledge and Student's	81
		Entrepreneurial Intention	
		2.7.2 Indirect Effect (Mediator Analysis)	85
		2.7.2.1 Entrepreneurial Knowledge Mediates the	87
		Relationship between Entrepreneurial	
		Characteristic Dimension (Risk Taking) and	
		Student's Entrepreneurial Intention	
		2.7.2.2 Entrepreneurial Knowledge Mediates the	87
		Relationship between Entrepreneurial	
		Characteristic Dimension (Fear of Failure) and	
		Student's Entrepreneurial Intention	
	2.8	Theory of Planned Behaviour relation to Research Objectives,	88
		Research Questions and Hypotheses Development	
	2.9	Theory of Planned Behaviour and Conceptual Framework	94
		Development	
	2.10	Conceptual Framework	96
	2.11	Chapter Summary	98
OTT 1			0.0
СНА	PTER :		99
	3.0	Introduction	99
	3.1	Research Design	99
		3.1.1 Research Paradigm	99
		3.1.1.1 Positivism	105
		3.1.1.2 Critical Realism	106
		3.1.1.3 Interpretivism	106
		3.1.1.4 Postmodernism	107
		3.1.1.5 Pragmatism	107
		3.1.1.6 Justification for Positivism Paradigm	107
		3.1.2 Research Approach	108
		3.1.2.1 Qualitative Approach	110
		3.1.2.2 Quantitative Approach	111
		3.1.2.3 Justification for Quantitative Approach	111
	3.2	Population and Sampling	112
		3.2.1 Target Population	113
		3.2.2 Sampling Frame	113
		3.2.2.1 Analytical Unit	114
		3.2.2.2 Sample	114
		3.2.2.3 Sample Size Determination	114
		3.2.2.4 Sampling Technique	115
		3.2.2.5 Justification for Simple Random Sampling Technique Selection	118
	3.3	Instrumentation	118
		3.3.1 Respondent Background Details	119

	3.3.2		120
		3.3.2.1 Dependent Variable: Entrepreneurial Intention	121
		3.3.2.2 Independent Variable: Entrepreneurial Characteristic	121
		3.3.2.2.1 Risk Taking	122
		3.3.2.2.2 Fear of Failure	122
		3.3.2.3 Mediating Variable: Entrepreneurial Knowledge	123
	3.3.3		124
	3.3.4	Scale Designs	125
3.4		Collection Procedure	126
	3.4.1	Research Plan	126
	3.4.2	Data Sources	128
	3.4.3	Questionnaire Survey	129
		3.4.3.1 Drop-Off/Pick-Up Method	130
	3.4.4		131
	3.4.5		132
3.5	Data A	Analysis	132
	3.5.1	·	132
		3.5.1.1 Data Coding and Cleaning	133
		3.5.1.2 Missing Data	136
		3.5.1.3 Monotone Response Pattern	139
		3.5.1.4 Response Rate	140
		3.5.1.5 Non-Response Bias	141
	3.5.2	<del>-</del>	144
		3.5.2.1 Outliers Analysis	144
		3.5.2.2 Normality Assumption	147
		3.5.2.3 Linearity Assumption	151
		3.5.2.4 Multicollinearity Assumption	153
		3.5.2.5 Homoscedasticity Assumption	154
		3.5.2.6 Independence of the Error Terms Assumptions	156
	3.5.3	Structural Equation Modelling	157
		3.5.3.1 Justification for Using CB-SEM Approach	159
	3.5.4		161
		3.5.4.1 Test for Direct Relationship (Correlation	161
		Analysis)	
		3.5.4.2 Test for Indirect Relationship (Mediation	162
		Analysis)	
	3.5.5	Assessing the Quality of Measurements	164
	3.5.6		165
		3.5.6.1 Exploratory Factor Analysis	165
		3.5.6.1.1 Total Variance Explained	169
		3.5.6.1.2 The Scree Plot	170
		3.5.6.1.3 Measures of Sampling Adequancy	174
		3.5.6.2 Confirmatory Factor Analysis	174
		3.5.6.2.1 Normality Assumptions for	177
		Multivariate Analysis in Structural	
		Equation Modelling	
		3.5.6.2.2 Multicollinearity Assumptions	178
		3.5.6.2.3 Measuring Model Fitness Indices	180
3 6	Validi	tv & Reliability Assessment	183

	3.6.1 Uni-dimensionality	183
	3.6.2 Validity	190
	3.6.2.1 Convergent Validity	191
	3.6.2.2 Discriminant Validity	192
	3.6.2.2.1 Fornell-Larcker Criterion	193
	3.6.2.2.2 Heterotrait-Monotrait	195
	Criterion	
	3.6.2.2.3 Comparison between Fornell-	195
	Larcker Criterion and	
	Heterotrait-Monotrait	
	Criterion Results	
	3.6.3 Nomological Validity	196
	3.6.4 Reliability	198
3.7	Research Ethics	198
3.8	Pilot Test	199
3.9	Chapter Summary	201
CHAPTER 4	RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	202
4.0	Introduction	202
4.1	Descriptive Analysis	202
	4.1.1 Profile of Respondents	202
	4.1.2 Descriptive Statistic Analysis of the Variables	205
4.2	Reliability of Measurements	207
4.3	Structural Model Assessment	210
4.4	Discussion of Findings	214
	4.4.1 Direct Effect (Correlation Analysis)	214
	4.4.1.1 Hypotheses H1: Entrepreneurial Characteristic	217
	Dimension: Risk Taking and Student's	
	Entrepreneurial Intention	
	4.4.1.2 Hypotheses H2: Entrepreneurial Characteristic	218
	Dimension: Fear of Failure and Student's	
	Entrepreneurial Intention	
	4.4.1.3 Hypotheses H3: Entrepreneurial Characteristic	219
	Dimension: Risk Taking and Entrepreneurial	
	Knowledge	
	4.4.1.4 Hypotheses H4:Entrepreneurial Characteristic	220
	Dimension: Fear of Failure and Entrepreneurial	
	Knowledge	
	4.4.1.5 Hypotheses H5: Entrepreneurial Knowledge and	221
	Student's Entrepreneurial Intention	
	4.4.2 Indirect Effect (Mediation Analysis)	222
	4.4.2.1 Hypotheses H6: Entrepreneurial Knowledge	223
	Mediates the Relationship between	
	Entrepreneurial	
	Characteristic Dimension: Risk Taking and	
	Student's Entrepreneurial Intention	
	4.4.2.2 Hypotheses H7: Entrepreneurial Knowledge	226
	Mediates the Relationship between	
	Entrepreneurial Characteristic Dimension: Fear	
	of Failure and Student's Entrepreneurial Intention	

4.5	Summ	nary of Hypotheses Results	229
4.6		pported Hypotheses Explanations	230
	4.6.1	Hypothesese H2: Entrepreneurial Characteristic	230
		Dimension: Fear of Failure and Entrepreneurial Intention	
	4.6.2	Hypotheses H7: Entrepreneurial Knowledge Mediates the	232
		Relationship between Entrepreneurial Characteristic	
		Dimension: Fear of Failure and Entrepreneurial Intention	
4.7	Chapte	er Summary	233
CHAPTER 5	· co	ONCLUSION, IMPLICATION AND	
CHAFTERS		ECOMMENDATIONS	234
5.0	Introd	uction	234
5.1	Key F	Findings Derived from Research Objectives and Research	234
	Questi	ions	
	5.1.1	RO1.2.1 Research Objective and RQ1.3.1 Research	236
		Question	
	5.1.2	RO1.2.2 Research Objective and RQ1.3.2 Research	241
		Question	
	5.1.3	3	244
		Question	
	5.1.4	3	246
~ ~	ъ.	Question	2.50
5.2		ssion on Structural Model	250
5.3		cations of the Study	255
		Theoretical Military Market Ma	255
		Ministry of Higher Education, Malaysia	257
	5.3.3	, , ,	258
	5.3.4 5.3.5	•	258
5.4		ations of the Study	259 259
5. <del>4</del> 5.5		nmendation	261
3.3	5.5.1	Ministry of Higher Education, Malaysia	261
	3.3.1	5.5.1.1 Insurance	261
		5.5.1.2 Mentorship	262
		5.5.1.3 Create Awareness	262
	5.5.2	Community College Management	263
	3.3.2	5.5.2.1 Career Guidance	263
		5.5.2.2 Risk Management	263
	5.5.3	_	263
	0.0.0	5.5.3.1 Support	263
	5.5.4	Student	264
		5.5.4.1 Engage	264
		5.5.4.2 Embrace	264
		5.5.4.3 Partnership	264
		5.5.4.4 Events	264
5.6	Sugge	estions for Future Study	265
	5.6.1	Increase Sample Size and Diversity	265
	5.6.2	Employing a Longitudinal Study Design	265
	5.6.3		265
		Exploring Socio-Economic Factors	266

	5.6.5	Assessing the Role of Educational Programmes	266
	5.6.6	Investigate the Impact of Technology on Entrepreneurship	266
5.7	Nation	nal Entrepreneurship Policy 2030	267
5.8	The M	IOHE Guide to Entrepreneurship Integrated Education 2020	269
5.9	Conclu	usions	271
REFE	RENC	ES	274
APPE	NDIC	ES	<b>307</b>
Appen	dix A:	Email Correspondence from Department of Polytechnic	308
	ä	and Community College, MOHE, Malaysia	
Appen	dix B:	Review of studies using Theory of Planned Behaviour	309
	]	Entrepreneurial Event Model	
Appen	dix C: 1	Determining Sample Size of Krejcie and Morgan	317
Appen	dix D: l	Research Flowchart	318
Appen	dix E: l	Permissions from Instruments Author	319
Appen	dix F: 1	Department of Polytechnic and Community College	322
	]	Education, Ministry of Higher Education in Malaysia	
Appen	dix G: l	Letter to Selangor Community College Directors	324
Appen	dix H:	Anti-Image Correlation Results for all Variables	325

# LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
1.1	Number of community college student in Selangor	
	exposure and cultivation of entrepreneurship while study	
	between year 2019 to april-2021	22
1.2	Number of community college student in Selangor doing	
	business while study between year 2017 to april-2021	24
1.3	Number of community college students in Selangor venture	
	into entrepreneurship after graduation	26
1.4	Fund utilised for entrepreneurial exposure and cultivation of	
	community colleges in Selangor for year 2019 to 2020	27
2.1	Differences between theory of planned behaviour and	
	entrepreneurial event model	51
2.2	RQ1.3.1, RO1.2.1 and hypotheses ( $H_0$ , $H1_a$ , $H2_0$ , $H2_a$ )	88
2.3	RQ1.3.2, RO1.2.2 and hypotheses (H3, H4)	90
2.4	RQ1.3.3, RO1.2.3 and hypotheses (H5)	92
2.5	RQ1.3.4, RO1.2.4 and hypotheses (H6, H7)	93
3.1	A comparison of five research philosophies	104
3.2	Comparison between qualitative and quantitative research	

	approaches	109
3.3	Comparison of different sampling features	115
3.4	Probability and non-probability sampling designs	116
3.5	Instruments of variables and measurement items	120
3.6	Measurement items for entrepreneurial intention	121
3.7	Measurement items for entrepreneurial characteristic dimension: risk taking	122
3.8	Measurement items for entrepreneurial characteristic dimension: fear of failure	123
3.9	Measurement items for entrepreneurial knowledge	124
3.10	Questionnaires distribution and collection schedule	131
3.11	Variables coding	133
3.12	Summary of missing values items	137
3.13	Final samples summary	139
3.14	Sampling response rate	140
3.15	Returned responses	141
3.16	Independent sample t-test group statistics	142

3.17	Levene's test of independent samples t-test	143
3.18	Normality assumption results	148
3.19	Skewness and kurtosis values	148
3.20	Tolerance and VIF values of independent variables	154
3.21	Durbin-Watson test for all independent variables	156
3.22	Durbin-Watson test for each independent variables	157
3.23	CB-Sem versus VB-Sem	159
3.24	Measurement quality of scales, labels, and item number	165
3.25	Comparison of KMO, Barlett's test scores, communality for complete sets of variables and variable reduction sets	167
3.26	Total variance explained	169
3.27	Comparison between actual eigenvalue from principal component analysis and random criterion value from monte carlo parallel analysis	171
3.28	Normality distribution assessment for items in the entrepreneurial intention, entrepreneurial characteristic dimensions and entrepreneurial knowledge variables	177
3.29	Correlations: (group number 1- default model)	179

3.30	Category of fitness indices, index category, level of	
	acceptance for indices fitness and supporting literature for the	
	corresponding index	181
2.21		
3.31	Construct items with below the threshold value of factor	
	loading and squared multiple correlations (R <sup>2</sup> )	185
3.32	Standardized regression weight (factor loading) and squared	
	multiple correlations (R <sup>2</sup> ) before and after items reduction	188
3.33	Confirmatory factor analysis estimates of the final	
	measurement model	189
2.24		101
3.34	Convergent validity results	191
3.35	Composite reliability (CR), the square root of average (AVE)	
	and correlations between constructs (off-diagonal)	194
3.36	Heterotrait-Monotrait (HTMT) results	195
3.37	The path coefficient of the measurement model	196
3.38	The correlation between constructs in the measurement model	197
2.20		200
3.39	Pilot study results: Cronbach's alpha reliability test	200
4.1	Respondent background details summary	203
4.2	Means, standard deviations and inter-correlations among the	
	variables	206

4.3	Reliability statistics	208
4.4	Fitness indices for the initial measurement model, final	
	measurement model and structural model summary	212
4.5	Structural path analysis results (unstandardized)	216
4.6	Determining four possible types of mediation	223
4.7	Direct and indirect effect of entrepreneurial characteristic	
	dimension: risk taking and entrepreneurial knowledge as	
	mediator	224
4.8	Direct and indirect effect of entrepreneurial characteristic	
	dimension: fear of failure with entrepreneurial knowledge as	
	mediator	227
4.9	Hypotheses testing results summary	229
5.1	RO1.2.1, RQ1.3.1 and hypotheses testing results	236
5.2	RO1.2.2, RQ1.3.2 and hypotheses testing results	241
5.3	RO1.2.3, RQ1.3.3 and hypotheses testing results	244
5.4	RO1.2.4, RQ1.3.4 and hypotheses testing results	246

# LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
1.1	Number of student exposure and cultivation of	
	entrepreneurship, doing business while study and entrepreneur	
	graduate of Malaysia community colleges from 2016 to april-	
	2021	17
1.2	A comparative analysis of Malaysia community college	
	graduate preferences between self-employment or local	
	private employment sectors from 2010-2021	20
2.1	Ajzen's (1991) theory of planned behaviour	52
2.2	Shapero and Sokol (1982) entrepreneurial event model	58
2.3	Conceptual framework	97
3.1	Seven-point likert scale	126
3.2	Sources of primary and secondary data	129
3.3	Outliers' boxplots for all constructs	145
3.4	Histogram of normal distribution	150
3.5	Normality assessment for all constructs in Q-Q plot	151
3.6	The residual scatter plot of residuals against predicted values	152
	THEOD	<b>-</b>

3.7	P-P plot of regression standardized residual	153
3.8	Scatter plot of homoscedastic assumptions	155
3.9	The hypothesized structural equation model for	
	entrepreneurial characteristic dimensions (risk taking, fear of	
	failure), entrepreneurial knowledge and entrepreneurial	
	intention	162
3.10	Scree test graph generated from IBM-SPSS version 21	172
3.11	Scree test comparison between the random criterion value	
	from Monte Carlo parallel analysis and the actual	
	eigenvalues from principal component analysis	173
3.12	The confirmatory factor analysis of the measurement	
	model for entrepreneurial characteristic dimensions: risk	
	taking and fear of failure, entrepreneurial intention and	
	entrepreneurial knowledge	176
3.13	Factor loading and squared multiple correlation (R <sup>2</sup> )	184
3.14	Confirmatory factor analysis final model	186
4.1	Structural model	211
4.2	Mediation effects of entrepreneurial knowledge on	
	entrepreneurial characteristic dimension: risk taking and	
	entrepreneurial intention	224

4.3	Mediation effects of entrepreneurial knowledge on	
	entrepreneurial characteristic dimension: fear of failure	
	and entrepreneurial intention	227
5.1	Conceptual framework	235
5.2	Structural model	251

### LIST OF ABBREVIATION

ANOVA Univariate Analysis of Variance

ASDD Admissions and Student Development Division

ASEAN Association of Southeast Asian Nations

CEDev Centre of Entrepreneurship Development for Polytechnic and

**Community Colleges** 

CFA Confirmatory Factor Analysis

DEB Dasar Ekonomi Baru

DPCC Department of Polytechnic and Community College Education

DOSM Department of Statistics Malaysia

DKN Dasar Keusahawanan Negara 2030

DPK Dasar Pembangunan Keusahawanan

EAP Entrepreneurship Action Plan

EAU Entrepreneurship and Alumni Unit

EEM Entrepreneurial Event Model

EFA Exploratory Factor Analysis

EIE Entrepreneurship Integrated Education

GEM Global Entrepreneurship Monitor

GEM-APS Global Entrepreneurship Monitor- Adults Population Survey

IBM-AMOS IBM Analysis of Moment Structured

IBM-SPSS IBM Statistical Package of the Social Science

ICT Information and Communication Technology

IDRISS Integrated Development Region in South Selangor

ILO International Labour Organization

IPM The Industrial Park Manager

KLIA Kuala Lumpur International Airport

LUS Selangor Entrepreneurship League

LUWS Liga Usahawan Wanita Selangor

MIP Managed Industrial Park

MOHE Ministry of Higher Education

MSMEs Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises

PKNS Perbadanan Kemajuan Negeri Selangor

PLS-SEM Partial Least Square Structural Modeling

PUSKOM Pusat Pembangunan Keusahawanan Kolej Komuniti

SABDA Sabak Bernam Development Area

SAS Selangor Aviation Show

SAY Selangor Youth Community

SAY LEAD Leadership Entrepreneurship Acceleration and Development League

SEM Structural Equation Modeling

SIBS Selangor International Business Summit

TPB Theory of Planned Behaviour

TVET Technical and Vocational Education Training

UNESCO The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

ZPE SMG Selangor Maritime Gateway Economic Development Zone

### **CHAPTER 1**

### INTRODUCTION

## 1.0 Background of the Study

The section encompasses the background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the research, research questions, and hypotheses to be tested. Additionally, the study's justification and significance, as well as its methodological, practical, and theoretical contributions, are outlined. Then, study's scope, as well as key terms are identified and explained. Lastly, the structure of the thesis is presented.

Over the past few years, entrepreneurial intention has gained significant attention in the realm of entrepreneurship. Many scholars and researchers have dedicated their attention to studying the entrepreneurial mindset and uncovering the complex factors that drive individuals to venture into starting their own businesses. Specifically, entrepreneurial intention, which indicates a person's desire and motivation to establish and operate their own business, is a crucial variable when it comes to predicting the success and growth of private enterprises (Ahmed et al., 2020). A significant amount of attention in the entrepreneurship literature has been dedicated to conducting extensive studies on the various factors and predictors that affect the entrepreneurial intentions of graduates (Abd Rahman et al., 2020; Mengesha, 2020; Usman, 2019). Therefore, without this intention, the prospects for future ventures would be limited (Nowiski, Haddoud et al., 2019).

Entrepreneurial intention among students has been a prominent research topic, especially in the context of crises and ambiguity, for example, the COVID-19 pandemic (Krichen and Chaabouni, 2022; Hernández-Sánchez et al., 2020). These students are key drivers of entrepreneurship, as they bring innovative ideas to the