

**INCLINATION AMONG SECONDARY
SCHOOL TEACHERS OF KUALA MUDA YAN**

**A thesis submitted to the Graduate School in partial
fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of
Master of Science (Management)
Universiti Utara Malaysia**

by

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December 19%

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ABSTRAK

Tujuan kajian ini ialah untuk menyelidik faktor-faktor yang berkaitan dengan kecenderongan keusahawanan di kalangan guru-guru sekolah menengah. Secara khususnya, ia cuba memastikan perhubungan di antara kecenderongan keusahawanan dengan faktor-faktor demografik, ia itu, ciri-ciri peribadi, faktor keluarga, faktor alam sekitar, dan pengalaman kerja guru-guru sekolah menengah di Kuala Muda Yan.

Untuk menjalankan kajian ini, satu penyelidikan kuantitatif telah digunakan. Unit analisis untuk kajian ini adalah guru sekolah menengah dari daerah Kuala Muda Yan. Tiga ratus dua puluh dua orang guru telah dipilih secara kombinasi "stratified random sampling" dan "convenience random sampling" untuk kajian ini. Soalselidik diedarkan kepada responden berkenaan samada oleh penyelidik sendiri atau pihak pentadbir sekolah. Kadar pulangan soalselidik adalah sebanyak 90.6 %.

Alat ukur yang digunakan terdiri daripada dua bahagian; Bahagian A dan Bahagian B. Bahagian A bertujuan mengumpul maklumat demografik manakala Bahagian B digunakan untuk mengukur kecenderongan keusahawanan reponden. Bahagian B alat ukur ini diubahsuai daripada Skala Orientasi Sikap Keusahawanan yang dihasilkan oleh Robinson et al (1991), Skala Kecenderongan Am Keusahawanan yang dihasilkan oleh Durham University Business School (1988) dan alat ukur Barcelona (1992).

Data yang dikumpul telah dianalisis dengan menggunakan kaedah t-test dan ANOVA satu arah untuk menentukan kesan ciri-ciri demografik ke atas kecenderongan keusahawanan. Paras 0.05 telah ditetapkan sebagai tahap signifikan untuk membuat keputusan mengenai hipotesis.

Dapatan kajian ini menunjukkan perbezaan yang signifikan dalam kecenderongan keusahawanan di kalangan guru berasaskan pada tiga faktor, ia itu, gaji bulanan, kedudukan jawatan yang dipegang di sekolah, dan pengalaman perniagaan di luar sekolah. Faktor-faktor lain yang dikaji tidak menunjukkan kesan kesiknifikanan ke atas kecenderongan keusahawanan di kalangan guru.

Berdasarkan dapatan kajian, cadangan-cadangan untuk kajian lanjutan telah disyorkan, dan cadangan-cadangan kepada pembuat dasar dan pegawai-pegawai yang merancang program keusahawanan juga dikemukakan.

ABSTRACT

The present **study** investigated the **entrepreneurial inclination of secondary school teachers in Kuala Muda Yan**. Specifically it aimed to investigate the **relationships between entrepreneurial inclination and the personal characteristics, family-related factors, environment factors, and work experience of secondary school teachers of Kuala Muda Yan**.

In order to carry out this research, a **descriptive quantitative study** was carried out. The units of analysis are the **secondary school teachers of Kuala Muda Yan**. Three hundred and **thirty-two** teachers were included in the study through a combination of **stratified random sampling and convenience sampling**. Questionnaires were distributed to target respondents personally or through the school administrators. The response rate was **90.6 %**.

The instrument used consisted of two parts; part A and part B. Part A was used for a **demographic survey** and Part B was used to measure the **entrepreneurial inclination of the respondents**. The latter part of the instrument was adopted from the **Entrepreneurial Attitude Orientation Scale** developed by Robinson (1991), the **General Entrepreneurial Tendency** developed by the **Durham University Business School (1988)**, and **Barcelona's (1992) survey**.

Data were analysed using the **t-test and one way ANOVA** to determine the **differences in demographic characteristics and their effects on the entrepreneurial inclination of teachers**. The **0.05 level of significance** was used as the critical level for decisions regarding the hypotheses.

This study found that **significant differences in entrepreneurial inclination among teachers could be seen under three factors tested**. They are **monthly income of the teacher, key posts held by the teacher and business experience outside school**. The other factors tested do not appear to have **significant effects on the entrepreneurial inclination of the teachers**.

Based on the findings, suggestions for further research and recommendations for **decision makers in policy formation or entrepreneurship development programmes** have been forwarded.

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*To my mother,
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 **Background of the study**

This study **attempted to identify** the **factors** that are associated with entrepreneurial inclination. It would attempt to investigate the **entrepreneurial** inclination among teachers in the **Kuala Muda** Yan district. An **entrepreneur is defined as “someone who perceives an opportunity and creates an organization to pursue it” (Bygrave,1991)**. **Entrepreneurial** potential is a latent ability of individuals, regardless of their **current** job, to become an **entrepreneur**.

In February 1991, Dr Mahathir Mohamad outlined the vision of Malaysia to be a fully developed and industrialized nation by the year 2020. One of the challenges Malaysia has to face in her efforts to achieve this vision is to develop an economy that is competitive, dynamic, robust and resilient. One of the strategies to meet this challenge by the government is to provide entrepreneurial development and skills training (Abdul41993). Entrepreneurial development will result in the setting up of more small and medium enterprises. These economic entities will not only complement

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