

Downstream Activities at the Felda Land Development Scheme: Analysis on Motivational Factors of Women's Participation in Business Activities

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Abstract

Federal Land Development Authority (FELDA) in Malaysia has been a successful land development agency for the past fifty-two years. Established on 1 July 1956, it is the main government instrument in reducing rural poverty in the Federation of Malaya. FELDA itself has grown into a conglomerate with numerous subsidiaries and joint-venture companies engaged in a variety of related upstream and downstream business. This paper deals with women's participation in downstream activities. It provides an analysis on the motivational factors that influence the participation of the said activities among women in land development scheme. The objective of the study is to analyse motivational factors that encourage women to get involve in business activities. The study is quite important because FELDA wanted the settlers, men or women, to do more than just managing their oil palm or rubber holding but they must also become entrepreneurs in order to diversify their source of income. A set of questionnaire had been used as a method for data collection and it was distributed to 292 respondents involved in the downstream activities. There were ten areas surveyed which include FELDA Raja Alias, FELDA Jengka, FELDA, FELDA Jelai, FELDA Chini, FELDA Palong, FELDA Pasak, FELDA Air Tawar, FELDA and FELDA Palong Timur, which are located in Malaysia. The data obtained were then analyzed by the Statistical Packages for the Social Science (SPSS) 21.0. This was conducted in order to obtain the frequency, percentage as well as factor analysis and the reliability tests of each item as well as the constructs. In addition, the study also employed SPSS AMOS version 5 for the evaluation of the relationship among the motivation items by using structural equation model. Besides that, the study using the Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) in looking personality traits that posses by women entrepreneurs. In general the findings showed that 'the desire for success' as the most important factor that encourages women entrepreneurs to run the downstream activities. This factor's items include 'the need of entrepreneurs to fulfill the dream of having their own business and through the downstream activities that are carried out, women entrepreneurs are able to gain the experience and learn how to be responsible in running a business'. In addition, the study also found that self-control and psychological support factor might also encourage the women to participate in the activities. The items related to this factor include 'not to give up, have support from friends and family and proud to be an entrepreneur'.

Keywords: the motivational factors, women entrepreneurs, downstream activities, structural equation modeling (SEM), FELDA

1. Introduction

Downstream activity is defined as an extended industrial activity or manufacturing that utilizes raw materials or in-process goods that go through several steps of processing before ended up as consumer goods. Downstream activities exist when there is an opportunity for improvement in an output's value added, i.e. if the said output will become an input to the production of output of higher value. For example, outputs of agricultural, fishery and livestock that are processed to become other products. Downstream activities involve processing activities and innovation; and are utilized in the manufacturing or service sector.

Downstream activities are among the activities undertake to improve the standard of living especially among the women, may they live in the city or rural areas. The participation of women in downstream activities starts in

small scale and for own usage. Under the 'barter' system, if there is excess in production, then the said excess will be traded with other goods. When currency was introduced, they started to market the excess products to generate income. In other words, downstream activities provide the opportunity for women to increase their income, may it be as main or supplemental income.

Past societies perceived women as better suited for homes and looked down upon women's capabilities. However, this has since changed. The Malay community is more open-minded now. This can be seen with the presence of *bumiputera* women in social activities and their participation in challenging occupations. Nowadays, women are also seriously involved in the entrepreneurial field. Although women entrepreneurs play a major role in economic growth and development worldwide, their role has been neglected in discussions around the concept of entrepreneurial progress, which has traditionally been associated with men (Evelyn et al, 2014).

Studies focusing on women's participation in downstream activities are usually on factors that motivate them to be involved in the said field. According to Zaidatol (2004), there are three factors which influence their participation, namely external, self and motivational factors. External factor encompasses the aspects of support from family and government, unemployment, business exposure and friend's influence. Motivational factors encompasses the desire to increase income, to gain freedom, for the respect, business opportunity and believe that business able to bring growth in their lives. Meanwhile, the self factor is related to the aspects of sufficient training, skills and knowledge in participating in this field. Entrepreneurs believe that they are capable in handling all the challenges in the business world as they possessed all the said three factors.

Nonetheless, the main factor that motivates women entrepreneurs to be involved in downstream activities are related to family, that is to increase family income or as main source of income for women entrepreneurs who are also single mothers. According to Shane (2003), family size affects the participation in downstream activities; and this opinion is supported by Salman (2009) who stated that in Pakistan, women with one or two children are more interested to participate in businesses to generate family income. On the other hand, Allen *et al.* (2008) and Lawal et al. (2009) opined that women with large family, those with more than five family members are found to be more interested in becoming entrepreneurs.

Besides that, the factors of self or attitude, training as well as the education of an entrepreneur are the main determinants in improving entrepreneurial skills and reduce the risk of business failure. According to the entrepreneurial development model developed by Rohayu et al. (2012), the success of an entrepreneur is also influenced by background and cultural factors. The Malaysian government has also played its role through the various assistance and supports provided to entrepreneurs especially the women entrepreneurs to develop and improve their potential. Thus, the government has come out with various strategies such as developing the small and medium enterprises (SME) and village/cottage industry to encourage the participation of *bumiputera* entrepreneurs especially in industries that are based on local raw materials. The focus of this paper is to observe the motivational factors that influence the participation of women entrepreneurs in downstream activities through a study done on women entrepreneurs at FELDA. The main downstream activities undertaken by the respondents at study locations include small scale business (37.0%), tailoring (11.3%), processed food or traditional cakes (20.5%), other businesses (19.9%), handicrafts (5.5%), livestock (2.4%), agriculture (1.7%), beauty centres (1.0%) and hair saloons (0.7%).

2. Review of Past Studies

Various studies related to entrepreneurial development had been conducted. The most discussed theories are of economics, psychological and sociological theories. Many researchers had studied these motivational theories and presented various critics on those theories.

Kwabena (2011) had studied motivational theories such as of economic, sociological and anthropological theories, as well as opportunity-based theory and resource-based theory based on empirical evidences. Even though each of the theories has its own critics, these theories are still relevant in the study of entrepreneurship.

Moreover, a study was also conducted by Hafiz et al. (2012) on entrepreneurs' psychological and non-psychological factors that affect the orientation of entrepreneurship in Pakistan. The psychological factors evaluated were the need for success, locus of control, tolerance towards uncertainty and entrepreneurial instinct. Meanwhile, non-psychological factors are roles of education, multiplicity of skills, formal/social relations and informal/personal relations. The study found that psychological and non-psychological factors are significant and positive in affecting entrepreneurial orientation. Entrepreneurs need to possess the desire for high achievement, high locus of control, high tolerance towards uncertainty and powerful instinct. Their study also found that the most successful entrepreneurs are those with families of business background, and source of capital are from

family and friends. Meanwhile, education and difference in level of skills are among the important factors in the development of entrepreneurial culture.

A study conducted by Kavita R.N and Santhi (2013) attempted to observe the extent of environmental, personality and motivational factors in influencing women entrepreneurs and non-entrepreneurs in participating in downstream activities in Malaysia. Those three factors are found to be significant in influencing the entrepreneurs in participating in downstream activities. The environmental factors are consisted of psychological support, benefits from environment and situation of previous work place. Past studies by Silver (1983) and Wilken (1987) found that the entrepreneurs' psychological support is lower than non-entrepreneur due to the pressure of being from poor family. There are nine personality factors which influence entrepreneurs namely skill, emotional stability, alertness, abstractness, more private, open to change, perfectionist, more stress and lack of confidence. This study results correspond with study results of De Vries (1996) which disclosed that entrepreneurs need control, doubt, desire to be appreciated and need to undergo the primitive defence mechanism. Meanwhile, Kamisan and Nek Kamal (2009) opined that personality and socioeconomic factors affect women entrepreneurs in Malaysia. The study found that technology and information are the main factors influencing the participation of women entrepreneurs, followed by personal traits such as work ethics and managerial value.

3. Data and Methodology

This study is based on survey method; and was conducted by distributing survey questionnaires at the FELDA land schemes. The population of study is limited to the women entrepreneurs of FELDA. All the questionnaires distributed to respondents were completely answered. This means that the confidence level is 100 percent. There was a total of 292 respondents from 10 FELDA land schemes, namely of FELDA Raja Alias, FELDA Jengka, FELDA Terengganu, FELDA Jelai, FELDA Chini, FELDA Palong, FELDA Pasak, FELDA Air Tawar, FELDA Tenang and FELDA Palong Timur.

This study utilized questionnaires as study instrument in identifying the motivational factors that encourage the participation of women in downstream activities at the FELDA land scheme. This study was developed using the 5-point Likert scale to measure each item of factors that motivates women entrepreneurs in participating in the downstream activities. Further, the data will be analysed by utilizing the *Statistical Packages For Social Science (SPSS) 10.0* program to obtain frequencies and percentages. The SPSS was also utilised as to conduct factor analysis on each of the items as well as reliability tests on each of the constructs developed. Besides that, this study also utilized SPSS AMOS version 5.

The analysis of study was conducted by utilizing the statistical analysis technique, namely the Structural Equation Modelling (SEM). The SEM model is used to observe the relationship of the items which motivates the women entrepreneurs to participate in downstream activities. For the model to be the best, several indicators were utilised as permissible limit to check for the fitness of the said measurement model. The analysis depended on fitness indices such as CMIN/df, CFI, TLI, IFI, RFI, NFI, and RMSEA.

4. The Results

Table 1 depicts the demographic information of women entrepreneurs; encompassing information related to age, marital status, number of household members, education level and generation. Study results showed that most respondents were in the age category of 22 to 60 years old. This is because at these ages productivity is high in order to undertake the downstream activities. Study also discovered that 88.7 percent of the respondents were married and 45.9 percent of the respondents were with household of more than 6 persons. In terms of education level, 46.9 percent of the respondents were with SPM or its equivalent, 26.4 percent of respondents received their education up to primary school, while respondents with certificates/Diplomas/Degrees and more, made up only 9.9 percent of respondents. This shows that majority of the women entrepreneurs do not have high level of education. According to a study conducted by Dolinsky and Caputo (1993), the level of education determines the involvement of women in entrepreneurship and in sustaining in the said profession. Women with lesser education are most likely to face financial or capital problems that will limit the growth of their business.

Model that tests the factors' relationship in motivating entrepreneurs to participate in downstream activities was analysed by the *Factor Analysis (EFA)* and *Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA)*. In order to conduct the analyses, SPSS V21 was utilized to measure the reliability of each item, as well as the Cronbach alpha for each construct that was developed. The closer the value of the Cronbach alpha to 1, the more reliable it is. If the value of Cronbach alpha is less than 0.60, then it can be assumed that the instrument used in the study has low reliability. According to Uma Sekaran (1992), good and acceptable level of reliability is when Cronbach alpha value is more than 0.70. Thus as recommended by Nunally (1978), constructs with Cronbach alpha value of lesser than 0.70 will be dropped in the next analysis.

Table 2 depicts the results of factor analysis conducted on 20 items of motivational factors where 6 constructs were established. Based on the evaluation of factor loading and Cronbach alpha, 6 motivational factor constructs were selected. The constructs consisted of the desire for success, locus of control and psychological support, achievement and recognition oriented, as well as motivated towards business. Table 3 depicts the results of factor loading and reliability. Based on the said table, generally the factor loading for all the 15 items are high. The lowest factor loading is 0.508 as shown by item F10, i.e. receive high demand for product produced. Meanwhile, the highest factor loading is at 0.866 for item F03, i.e. gaining experience from business. According to Comrey and Lee (1992) and Distefano and Hess (2005), factor loading with a value of 0.6 is very good, while 0.70 and above as excellent as latent construct is higher than error variance.

Table 1. Respondents' demographic

Respondent Demographic	Frequency	Percentage
<i>Marital Status</i>		
Single/ unmarried	9	3.1
Widow/Divorce	24	8.2
Married	259	88.7
<i>Age</i>		
18-21 year old	2	0.7
22-30 year old	46	15.8
31-40 year old	73	25.0
41-50 year old	62	21.2
51-60 year old	83	28.4
More than 60 year old	26	8.9
<i>No of household members</i>		
1-2 persons	18	6.2
2-4 persons	78	26.7
4-5 persons	62	21.2
More than 6 persons	134	45.9
<i>Education Level</i>		
None	9	3.1
Primary school	77	26.4
SRP/PMR or equivalent	25	8.6
SPM or equivalent	137	46.9
STPM or equivalent	15	5.1
Certificate/Diploma/ Degree or equivalent	29	9.9

Table 2. Factor analysis

Construct	Factor Loading					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Taking advantage of good economy (F1)	.270	.169	.171	.391	.287	.164
Fulfilling a dream (F2)	.220	.043	.211	.826	.148	.068
Gain experience (F3)	.136	.088	.079	.866	.180	.086
Learn to be responsible (F4)	.172	.172	-.013	.620	-.040	.529
Support from friends and family (F5)	.160	.105	.037	.209	.171	.763
Provide comfortable life to family (F6)	.110	-.077	.366	.069	.047	.766
Not discouraged/give up easily (F7)	.215	.058	.762	-.035	.077	.380
High self-confidence (F8)	.186	.192	.798	.130	.199	.101
Proud to be an entrepreneur(F9)	.100	.042	.813	.218	.005	-.008
Receive high demand (F10)	.182	.508	.305	.010	-.044	-.295
Community acceptance (F11)	.158	.804	.109	-.030	.019	.063

Measuring own capability (F12)	-.005	.819	-.012	.155	.165	-.004
Practice of business knowledge (F13)	.057	.722	.040	.187	.304	.204
Customer relationship (F14)	-.056	.156	.097	.122	.764	.173
Happiness and quality living (F15)	.171	.095	.029	.178	.803	.025
Business opportunity (F16)	.561	.184	.209	.024	.534	-.078
Lucrative income (F17)	.745	-.039	.087	.149	.177	-.044
Like to be involved in business(F18)	.729	.130	.244	.084	.129	.112
Freedom in decision-making (F19)	.735	.242	.162	.149	.026	.153
Life changing (F20)	.728	.009	.002	.206	-.146	.228

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis. Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

a. Rotation converged in 6 iterations.

Table 3. Results of factor analysis and reliability test

Motivational Item	Factor loading	Reliability
Desire for success		
F02 Fulfilling dream to own business	0.826	0.813
F03 Gain experience from business	0.866	
F04 Learn to be responsible	0.620	
Self-control & Psychological support		
F07 Someone who is not discouraged/give up easily	0.762	0.814
F08 Gain support from friends and family	0.798	
F09 Proud to be an entrepreneur	0.813	
Achievement and Recognition Oriented		
F10 Receive high demand for product	0.508	0.736
F11 Good community acceptance to entrepreneur	0.804	
F12 Able to measure one's capability in managing the business	0.819	
F13 Practice the business related knowledge to improve in business	0.722	
Motivated towards Business		
F16 Opportunity to be involved in business and the said business suits one's self	0.561	0.810
F17 Better income if involve in business	0.745	
F18 Like to be involved in business	0.729	
F19 Free to make business related decision	0.735	
F20 Involve in business due to desire to make changes in life	0.728	

Note: Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis. Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

a. Rotation converged in 6 iterations.

Results from the *Exploratory factor analysis* show that the value of KMO(*Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin*) is 0.804 with Chi-Square (*Bartlett's Test of Sphericity*) value of 2491.116. The KMO value obtained from this analysis exceeds 0.50 as recommended by Hair et al. (1998).

Further, the *confirmatory factor analysis* was conducted by utilizing the statistical analysis technique of structural equation modelling (SEM). The SEM model was utilized to determine the strength of the entrepreneurs' motivational factor in participating in the downstream activities, refer Figure 1. In order for SEM to be the best model utilized, several indicators were employed as permissible limit. According to Shairil & Hasnah (2013), in order to check for the fitness of the measurement model, the analyses depend on the fit indices such as CMIN/df, CFI, TLI, IFI, RFI, NFI, and RMSEA.

Table 4 indicates the values of *Squared Multiple Correlation* (SMC) which is a detailed evaluation on determining the reliability of 15 items in measuring 4 constructs of motivational factors; namely 'desire for success', 'locus of control and psychological support', 'achievement and recognition oriented', and 'motivated towards business'. Results from the said Table 4 show that the SMC values are between 0.125 to 0.799. There are 5 items which indicate high SMC value, namely F08 at 0.799, F03 at 0.701, F02 at 0.697, F13 at 0.637 and F12 at 0.620. These show that the variance extracted by item F08 is 79.9 percent at self-control and psychological constructs. Item F03 indicates the extracted variance is 70.1 percent at the desire for success construct. According to Arbuckle (1997), SMC of above 0.30 is the acceptable indication to an item or indicator to measure related construct. In this model, item F10 is not accepted to measure the construct due to its SMC value is lesser than 0.30.

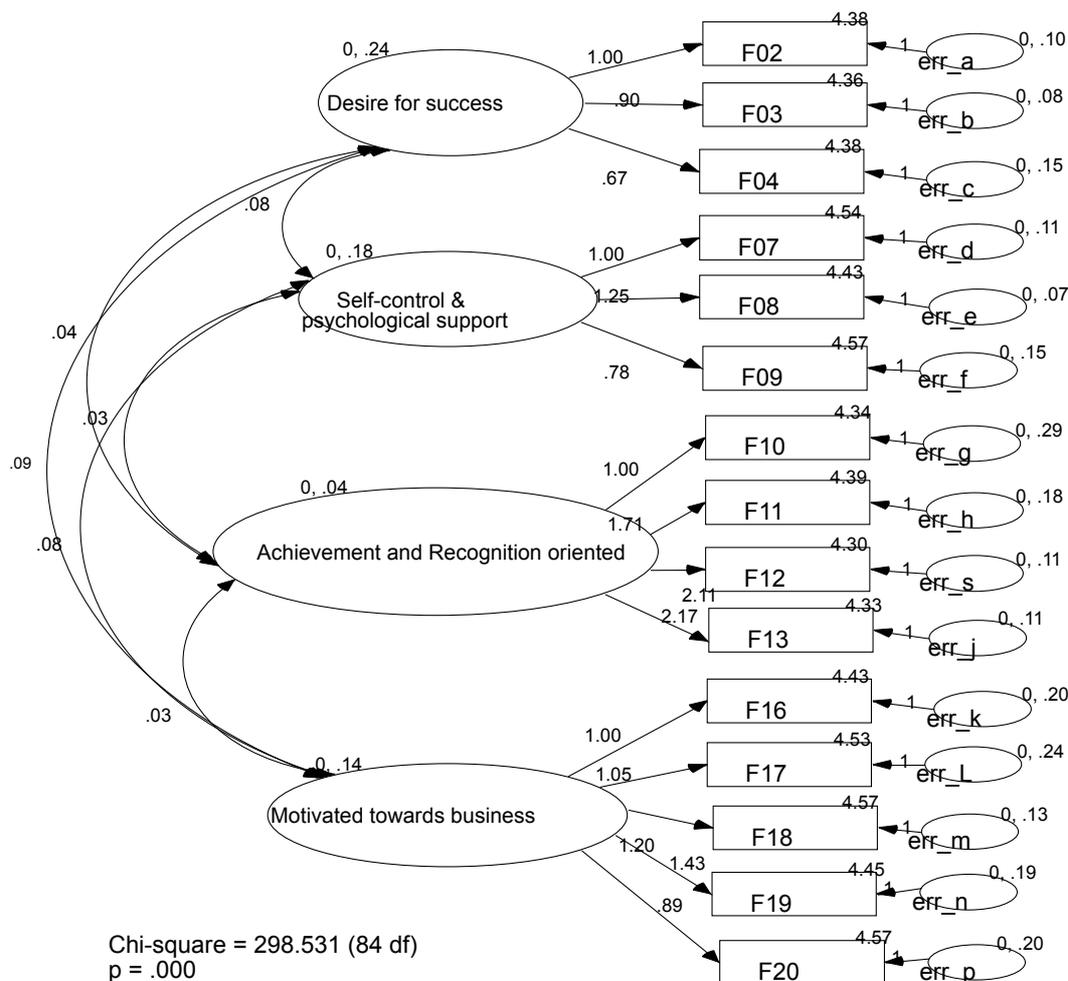


Figure 1. Results of structural equation model on motivational factors in participating in downstream activities

Table 4. Squared Multiple Correlations (SMC)

Factor	Motivational Item	SMC
Desire for success	F02	0.697
	F03	0.701
	F04	0.419
Self-control & psychological support	F07	0.606
	F08	0.799
	F09	0.411
Achievement and recognition oriented	F10	0.125
	F11	0.400
	F12	0.620
	F13	0.637
Motivated towards business	F16	0.406
	F17	0.386
	F18	0.595
	F19	0.598
	F20	0.349

Results indicate that encouragement or motivational item in the desire for success construct shows higher SMC value. This construct is consisted of 3 motivational items that encourage an entrepreneur in participating in downstream activities: i) to fulfil the dream to run own business, ii) women entrepreneurs able to gain experience, and iii) learn to be responsible. In order to fulfil such dreams, they have motivated the women in pursuing the downstream activities. According to McClelland (1961), one with the need to greater success will be encouraged to set a goal and toil towards that goal through skills and self capability. Besides that, the spirit of the entrepreneur in gaining experience from the business will encourage the entrepreneur to undertake downstream activities especially from the aspects of management, re-organization, production, marketing, sales and others. Based on the psychological theory by McClelland, those with the need for greater achievement will desire for instant feedback in order to evaluate their performance, as to whether to change their actions or not. Nonetheless, Chell et al. (1991) stated that there is a culture where failure is deemed as a positive experience in educating the entrepreneurs. The women entrepreneurs are encouraged to participate in the downstream activities due to their desire to learn to be responsible. According to McClelland, individuals with the desire for success are those who prefer to take the responsibility towards achieving certain goal on their own accord. Women entrepreneurs are responsible towards the direction of their business and decision-making in managing as well as in handling of problems.

Besides that, the self-control and psychological construct is the second construct that has high SMC value where it also encourages the women entrepreneurs to participate in downstream activities. This construct encompasses of 3 motivational factors: i) not giving up easily, ii) encouragement from friends, and iii) proud to be an entrepreneur. Entrepreneur is someone who does not give up easily and works hard to achieve the desired goal. Study found that the encouragement from friends and family is psychological support that pushes the entrepreneur to participate in downstream activities and this finding is in accordance to the finding of Shapero & Sokol (1982). However, this finding contradicted the finding of Kavita and Santhi (2013) who found psychological support to entrepreneurs is low. Entrepreneurs are also motivated to participate in the downstream activities due to proud to be an entrepreneur. According to Rotter (1966), entrepreneurs are individuals with high self-confidence, independent, and able to control themselves.

The correlations among the proposed indicators depicted in Table 5 are to observe the interaction between the entrepreneurs and the factors that motivate the women in participating in the downstream activities at FELDA. Each of the developed factors has been analysed to show correlation between the factors through AMOS. Results in Table 5 show values of between 0.352 and 0.543. The correlation between self-control and psychological support, and motivated towards business is at 54.3 percent. Meanwhile, the correlation between the desire for success, and motivated towards business is at 51.1 percent. The correlation between these two indicators indicate

that self-control and psychological support as well as the desire for success will respond to the motivation towards business among the respondents. The results of this study also depict the presence of weak relationship between factors, namely between self-control and psychological support, and achievement and recognition oriented at 35.2 percent.

Table 5. Correlation among motivational factors

			Estimate
Self-control & psychological support	↔	Achievement & recognition oriented	.352
Desire for success	↔	Achievement & recognition oriented	.359
Desire for success	↔	Self-control & psychological support	.392
Motivated towards business	↔	Desire for success	.511
Motivated towards business	↔	Self-control & psychological support	.543
Motivated towards business	↔	Achievement & recognition oriented	.383

Besides that, the AMOS analysis is also able to identify presence of goodness of fit explained in the Model of Fit. According to Arbuckle (2007), the method of analysis for the model of fit is the CMIN/DF, known as relative *chi-square*. Even though there is specific value, Kline (1998) stated that the ratio should be less than 3. However, there is also determination made where the ratio should be less than 5. Chi-square is used to measure the difference between the developed model and utilised data. This study obtained a CMIN/DF value of 3.553, lesser than 5 (refer to Table 6).

Table 6. Model of fit for structural equation model

Model	CMIN/DF	NFI	RFI	IFI	TLI	CFI	RMSEA
Error Model	3.554	0.837	0.797	0.878	0.845	0.876	0.094
Saturated model		1.000		1.000		1.000	
Unrestricted model	17.488	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	0.238

NFI or Normed Fit Index depicts quality of the model as compared to the estimated model. The value obtained for the NFI is 0.837. Garson (2008) recommended that the NFI value should be between 0.90 and 0.95. Meanwhile, RFI refers to the Relative Fit Index, is not guaranteed to vary from 0 to 1; but RFI approaching 1 indicates that the model is good where the result obtained is 0.797. IFI is the Incremental Fit Index which also, is not guaranteed to vary from 0 to 1; but IFI which approaches 1 indicates a good model where result obtained is 0.878. TLI or Tucker Lewis Index which approaches 1 indicates good fit, where result obtained is 0.845. Meanwhile CFI approaches 1 indicates good fit where the result obtained is 0.876. The RMSEA value obtained for this study is 0.094. Thus, it can be concluded that the developed model is compatible with the variables.

5. Conclusions

The objective of the study is find out the motivational factors that encourage most the participation of women in business activities. This study concludes that the 'basic motivational factor' is the most important factor that encourages entrepreneurs to participate in the downstream activities. This can be observed from the motivation items in the 'desire for success' construct, namely to fulfil dream, gain experience from business as well as the desire to learn accepting responsibility. The desire for success construct shows higher SMC value. According to McClelland, through the Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) conducted, it is found that an individual with the need for great success does possess all the three personality traits. Analysis by AMOS is also supports the SMC result which shows high percentage of correlation. We thus can conclude that this finding is helping us to achieve the objective of the study.

Besides that, this study also discovered that the construct of self-control and psychological support also encourages women entrepreneurs to participate in downstream activities. This construct is consisted of 3 motivational factors, namely does not give up easily, encouragement from friends and family as well as proud to be an entrepreneur. It can be observed that the motivational items that influence the entrepreneurs in participating in downstream activities are of entrepreneurs' psychological or personality traits.

In view that the psychological factor is found to have more influence on the entrepreneurs, this study recommends that more courses and development programs that influence and motivate individuals towards achieving their goals through changes, especially through the way of thinking, mentality and individual traits, be conducted. This is because according to McClelland, entrepreneurs are not born but are made or molded as psychological attributes can be learned or changed.

Moreover, the entrepreneurial traits can be cultivated since school, where it is the best place to encourage the students, and for them to learn about business and entrepreneurialship. The establishment of co-operative at schools is hoped to initiate the entrepreneurialship culture where it may be able to instill the traits of an entrepreneur and provide the basic knowledge of entrepreneurialship.

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