



**FACTORS INFLUENCING MOTIVATION OF WOMEN SOCIAL
ENTREPRENEURS IN THE LUNDU DISTRICT, SARAWAK, MALAYSIA**

By

YEE LAI LING

**Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies, Universiti Putra
Malaysia, in Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of
Science**

December 2019

FPAS 2021 21

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Abstract of thesis presented to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia in
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Chair : Shazali bin Johari, PhD
Faculty : Forestry and Environment

Social entrepreneurship has been gaining the attention from both scholars and practitioners due to its effectiveness as a tool in solving social issues and uplifting the quality of life of community, especially from the aspects of social, economic, and environmental. The concept of social entrepreneurship is composed of the use of conventional business model to achieve social mission addressed by the social entrepreneurs. The study site of this study, Lundu District of Kuching has been approved by the Sarawak Government to be transformed into an ecotourism hub. Thus, it has the great potential for the local communities to venture as social entrepreneurs while embracing certain social mission that they wish to improve on. However, to date, there are still limited people joined. Since women proved to have higher participation in social entrepreneurship, the objectives of this study are to identify the profile of existing women social entrepreneurs in Lundu District, their business information, their motivation to join, and the factors that influence their motivation. A quantitative study with validated questionnaire has been conducted. Prior the real data collection, a pilot study has been carried out to ensure the reliability of the instrument. Data collected from 150 women social entrepreneurs in Lundu District was analysed through IBM SPSS Statistics Version 23. Descriptive and multiple linear regression analysis were used to answer the objectives of this study. Results showed that women social entrepreneurs in Lundu District are of various background. Generally, the women social entrepreneurs are positively motivated by all of the eight motivational dimensions tested in the study, in the order of Financial Motivation, Desire to Contribute to Community, Need for Affiliation, Need for Achievement, Empathy, Need for Power, Past Volunteerism Experience, and lastly, the Role Models Influence. From the socio-demographic characteristics and business information tested, attended courses and training, social missions (participation of women and youth in the workforce, older persons, education, nature and living environment, children, disability, productive income, and culture), education level (no formal education), SDSI clusters (food/beverage products cluster and craft products cluster), Malay

ethnic, and Lundu village are the factors that found to be affected the motivation of women social entrepreneurs in Lundu District. The findings of this study can be referred by policy-makers to design strategies to encourage more people to join the beneficial venture of social entrepreneurship. This study has closed the gaps in the literature regarding the social entrepreneurship motivation specifically in the setting of ecotourism site. While the framework used in this study is proved to be accepted by the analysis conducted, it can be adopted in future studies to test its generality on other background settings.



Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia
sebagai memenuhi keperluan untuk ijazah Master Sains

FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI MOTIVASI WANITA USAHAWAN SOSIAL DI DAERAH LUNDU, SARAWAK, MALAYSIA

Oleh

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Keusahawanan sosial telah mendapat perhatian dari kedua-dua pihak penyelidik dan pengamal kerana keberkesanannya sebagai alat dalam menyelesaikan masalah sosial dan meningkatkan kualiti kehidupan masyarakat, terutama dari aspek sosial, ekonomi, dan alam sekitar. Konsep keusahawanan sosial terdiri daripada penggunaan model perniagaan konvensional untuk mencapai misi sosial yang dikemukakan oleh usahawan sosial. Tapak kajian ini, iaitu Daerah Lundu di Kuching telah diluluskan oleh Kerajaan Sarawak untuk dijadikan sebagai hab ekopelancongan. Oleh itu, ia sangat berpotensi untuk komuniti tempatan supaya mereka berusaha dalam bidang usahawan sosial dengan misi sosial tertentu yang ingin ditangani. Walau bagaimanapun, setakat ini, tidak ramai penduduk yang telah terlibat dalam bidang ini. Populasi wanita telah terbukti mempunyai penyertaan yang lebih tinggi dalam keusahawanan sosial. Oleh itu, objektif kajian ini adalah untuk mengenalpasti profil usahawan sosial wanita yang ada di Daerah Lundu, maklumat perniagaan mereka, motivasi mereka untuk menjadi usahawan sosial, dan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi motivasi mereka. Reka bentuk kajian kuantitatif telah dijalankan dengan menggunakan soal selidik yang disahkan. Sebelum tinjauan sebenar, kajian perintis telah dijalankan untuk memastikan kebolehpercayaan instrumen kajian ini. Data yang dikumpul daripada 150 wanita usahawan sosial di Daerah Lundu telah dianalisis melalui Statistik SPSS IBM Versi 23.0. Analisis deskriptif dan analisis regresi berganda linear telah digunakan untuk menjawab objektif-objektif kajian ini. Hasil kajian menunjukkan bahawa wanita usahawan sosial di Daerah Lundu terdiri daripada pelbagai latar belakang. Secara umumnya, mereka dimotivasikan secara positif terhadap kesemua lapan dimensi motivasi yang diuji dalam kajian ini, iaitu dalam urutan Motivasi Kewangan, Keinginan untuk Menyumbang kepada Komuniti, Keperluan terhadap Penggabungan, Keperluan untuk Pencapaian, Empati, Keperluan terhadap Kuasa, Pengalaman Sukarela Lepas dan akhirnya, Pengaruh Model Peranan. Daripada ciri-ciri sosio-demografi dan maklumat perniagaan yang telah diuji, kursus dan latihan dihadiri, misi-misi sosial (penyertaan wanita dan belia dalam tenaga kerja, orang tua,

pendidikan, alam semula jadi dan persekitaran, kanak-kanak, kurang upaya, pendapatan produktif, dan budaya), tahap pendidikan (tiada pendidikan rasmi), Kluster SDSI (kluster produk makanan/minuman dan kluster produk kraf), etnik Melayu, dan kampung Lundu merupakan faktor-faktor yang didapati mempengaruhi motivasi wanita usahawan sosial di Daerah Lundu. Hasil kajian ini boleh dirujuk oleh pembuat dasar supaya merangka strategi yang dapat menggalakkan lebih ramai untuk menyertai keusahawanan sosial yang berfaedah ini. Kajian ini telah menutup jurang kesusasteraan mengenai motivasi keusahawanan sosial khususnya dalam tapak ekopelancongan. Oleh sebab rangka kerja yang digunakan dalam kajian ini terbukti diterima melalui analisis-analisis yang dijalankan, ia boleh diterima pakai dalam kajian-kajian masa depan untuk menguji generalisasinya dalam latar belakang lain.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First of all, I would like to express my deepest appreciation to the chairman of my supervisory committee, Dr. Shazali bin Johari for his guidance, advice, and encouragement in completing this research. Besides, I would like to express my special thanks to my supervisory committee member, Dr. Diana Emang for her sincere and endless patience, suggestions, and invaluable assistance.

Furthermore, I am especially grateful and thank my thesis examination committee members, Associate Prof. Dr. Manohar Mariapan, Dr. Nazrul Hisyam bin Ab Razak, Associate Prof. Dr. Sopian bin Bujang, and Dr. Azita Ahmad Zawawi, for their valuable time, constructive feedbacks, and suggestions in improving my thesis.

I am also highly delighted to thank Thoo Poh Yee for her patience and guidance in answering all my doubts and lending me a hand to overcome all the setbacks in completing this study. Moreover, I would like to express my appreciation to my fellow friends, especially Muhammad Luqman bin Hasan, Siew Kar Man, Tee Sze Ling, Lee Sok Fen, Irma Raihana Zahib, Nafizah Hassan, Zamru Ajuhari, and Noor Munirah binti Abdul Halim for their assistance and support in passing through the research process.

Next, I would like to grab this opportunity to thank all the staffs from Lundu District Office, Lundu District Council, and Resident Office Kuching, especially Mr. Awang Putrayusrie Awang Redzuan and Mdm. LaceyLona Thomas for providing me the information needed in completing this research. In addition, I am grateful for the assistance of Mohammad Ikhsannuddin Mohammad Tinggal, Suhaida, and Amy throughout the data collection process.

Last but not least, I am truly grateful and thank my beloved parents and siblings for their understanding, moral support, love, and caring throughout my study.

This thesis was submitted to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia and has been accepted as fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Science. The members of the Supervisory Committee were as follows:

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Declaration by Graduate Student

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

MaGIC	Malaysian Global Innovation and Creativity Centre
MaGIC SE	Malaysian Global Innovation and Creativity Centre Social Entrepreneurship Unit
RM	Ringgit Malaysia
SDSI	One District One Industry



CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter introduces the basic idea about social entrepreneurship prior revealing the justification to conduct this study along with objectives and significance of the study. Besides, the key terms used frequently in this study are defined and the general outline of this thesis is presented in this chapter.

1.1 Background of Study

One of the issues that concerns the leaders of every country is the issue regarding the national economic and social conditions. In developing or undeveloped countries, social entrepreneurship is considered as one of the ways to overcome these issues (Sengupta & Sahay, 2017). The standard definition for social entrepreneurship is still yet to reach a consensus among the scholars. Generally, social entrepreneurship is defined as applying market-based approaches to address social issues that have not been solved by both public and private sectors (Dees, 2001; Dorado, 2006; Sloan, Legrand, & Simons-Kaufmann, 2014; Wulleman & Hudon, 2015).

Social entrepreneurship has a main goal of social wealth creation and if there is an economic goal, it is the financial source to ensure the sustainability of the venture and to achieve the respective social mission (Mair & Martí, 2006). Apart from that, social entrepreneurship is often being confused as similar to charity organizations. It is not true as social entrepreneurship is adopting conventional business model to generate their own financial source without relying donations and funding from outside agencies (Boschee & McClurg, 2003; Zahra, Gedajlovic, Neubaum, & Shulman, 2009).

Social entrepreneurship is playing crucial roles in developing and improving individuals, societies, and nations comprehensively, especially from the dimensions of social and economic in which there are various studies have been done on this (Chamlee-Wright & Storr, 2010). Hence, this could be the reasons why social entrepreneurship has been gaining the global attention from both scholars and practitioners. There are myriads of good examples regarding the performance and achievement of social entrepreneurship. One of the newsworthy examples is the establishment of Grameen Bank founded by Professor Muhammad Yunus in Bangladesh. This agency has the initiative in providing microloans to the impoverished individuals which enables them to start their own small business that eventually improve their quality of life sustainably.

On the aspect of poverty, the conditions in Hong Kong and Taiwan are as well undergoing certain improvements through the social entrepreneurship ventures of people (Chan, Kuan, & Wang, 2011). In addition, unemployment issues of both countries are being addressed by the social entrepreneurs which have then really seen improved (Chan et al., 2011). Similar observation has been seen in China. Social entrepreneurship in China is significantly performing at the rural areas because it has been proven to have transformed and improved the economics of the areas successfully (Poon, Zhou, & Chan, 2009). Sengupta and Sahay (2017) claimed that social entrepreneurship is being utilized as the transformation stimulator in China.

In August 2005, Hurricane Katrina has caused serious devastation in the United States of America, including people displacement and houses demolition. Unbelievably, the damages were still on its way to recovery even after a few years. Fortunately, social entrepreneurship has played a great role during and after the disaster by being actively involved in the assisting of the recovery process, especially voluntary contribution of time and money in providing the resources, reconstructing the communities, and rebuilding the homes (Chamlee-Wright & Storr, 2010).

While in the sector of tourism and hospitality, social entrepreneurship has as well demonstrated great achievements and contributions across the globe. According to Boluk (2011a), social entrepreneurship has brought significant improvements and transformation on the quality of life and empowerment of the communities in rural areas of South Africa after the apartheid incident. This was due to the altruistic vision of people who wished to contribute their efforts for the communities by utilising business as a means to achieve their social missions, in which those people are the social entrepreneurs without themselves realising it (Boluk, 2011b). Boluk (2011a) stated that this transformation was made possible through the development of social entrepreneurship in the tourism sector by creating job opportunities, providing self-development, basic educational, and skills development training to achieve the mission of empowering the local people.

Based on a study done by Mottiar (2009), uneven development or declination of economic and population were observed in Ireland. Therefore, efforts for the regeneration of the phenomenon has been considered, and the decision was made to develop the area into an ecotourism destination. Social entrepreneurs played their roles with the missions of stimulating the local economy and raising public awareness on the environment through ecotourism ventures. Numerous activities and programmes were incorporated in this venture including eco-friendly tourism activities, training and events, accommodation, food and beverage ventures, organic farms, and souvenir products. Through this effort by the social entrepreneurs, ecotourism was able to sustain the amelioration of the local economy and social change.

In one of the poorest countries worldwide, Mozambique was in the bad conditions on the aspects of social, economic, environmental, and cultural. Fortunately, social entrepreneurship has saved the country through the business initiatives of the local community in the ecotourism sector, according to a case study done by Carter-James and Dowling (2017). In that study, revenues generated from an initiative of a community-based lodge establishment in one of the national parks has become the source of funding to support various types of social projects of a charity foundation which is owned and operated by local communities. Together, their great contribution has indeed successfully improved the welfare of the community wholly, especially on the aspects of healthcare, education, environment, access to hygiene water, and food security despite the challenges encountered including lack of experience and complex procedures to obtain the licenses and government's approvals for the ventures.

Furthermore, other case studies that have been done by researchers on social entrepreneurship in tourism are including Els and Kane (2017) in Romania, Mody and Day (2017) in India, and Sloan et al. (2014) in emerging economies. As shown by the substantial examples worldwide, community-based tourism and hospitality sector is one of the great expressions of social entrepreneurship, especially on the dimensions of poverty reduction, environment conservation, job opportunities creation, traditional cultures preservation, and local community development (Sloan et al., 2014).

In Malaysia, social entrepreneurship is still in an infancy stage as compared to other countries as social entrepreneurship sector has been initiated by the government since 2013 through Malaysian Global Innovation and Creativity Centre (MaGIC) with a special allocation under Social Entrepreneurship Unit to initiate the development of social entrepreneurship sector in the country for its sustainable benefits towards the nation (MaGIC Social Entrepreneurship Unit [MaGIC SE], n.d.-c). Since then, social entrepreneurship ventures have grown exponentially in Malaysia, especially on 2014. According to a survey report done by MaGIC SE (n.d.-c) in 2015, majority of the social entrepreneurs are adopting retail products, training and consulting services, and food and beverages as business model for revenue generation to achieve their social goals. While community empowerment, environment conservation, poverty reduction, and economic opportunities are the most rated social issues addressed.

One of the great examples of social entrepreneurship ventures is occurring at Kuala Lumpur, the main capital of Malaysia. Although in general, we can see that the locals are living a good, sustainable life, there is a group of people that in need of financial assistance and job opportunity to thrive in the big city. These group mainly consists of people who used to be the drug addicts. KL Downtown Night Market has the mission to help them by employing them to work at the night market and assisting them to get rid of drugs (Ayob, Yap, Sapuan, & Rashid, 2013). A study done by Halim, Muda, Amin, and Salleh (2015) at the coastal regions of Terengganu proves that social entrepreneurship has indeed successfully enhanced the well-being and quality of life of the local communities, both socially and economically. Next, a case study has been done by Murphy,

Teo, Murphy, and Liu (2017) in Sabah on investigating how Borneo Ecotourism Solutions and Technologies (BEST) Society has transformed from a charity organisation into a social entrepreneurship organisation. Their tireless efforts in solving the social issues among the local communities in Sabah bear fruitful results as they managed to improve the locals' quality of life.

As reported, in Malaysia, there are merely 5% of social entrepreneurship are established in Sarawak (MaGIC SE, n.d.-c) despite Sarawak is the largest state in Malaysia. However, to date, there is still lack of documentation about the development of social entrepreneurship in Sarawak. Another aspect, in the capital of Sarawak, Kuching, other than the established tourist attractions which are including but not limited to Sarawak Cultural Village and Kubah National Park, Lundu District which is away from Kuching by less than two hours of driving distance is a potential hotspot for tourism development as it is rich in natural resources such as beaches, islands, waterfalls, mountains, and national parks.

Datuk Amar Jamilah Anu, the assemblywoman of Tanjung Datu, said that Sarawak government had approved the ecotourism master plan of developing Lundu District into an ecotourism hub since 2015 (Mail, 2018). Tourism is among the strategic thrusts that is expected to boost the economy, while the objectives of the master plan are to stimulate economic activities, improve the quality of life among the locals, and to create the sustainable development of Lundu District (Mail, 2018). Through systematic planning and execution, it is anticipated that Lundu District will be established as an ecotourism destination in the near future. Hence, while expecting a boosted number of tourists in Lundu District, there are plenty of opportunities for the local people to venture as social entrepreneurs by exploring ecotourism activities and other related business opportunities while embracing certain social missions that they wish to improve in Lundu District or their own community. This is because as mentioned earlier, the sector of tourism and hospitality is a great manifestation of social entrepreneurship (Sloan et al., 2014).

1.2 Statement of Problem

Since the ecotourism plan for Lundu District has been established since 2015, it is probable that Sarawak government and related local authorities are currently working on it. Therefore, it is indeed a good time for the local communities to venture themselves in the business opportunities. This is because tourism is always being promoted as an economic development tool as the tourists will bring a substantial of revenue during their visit from their expenses on accommodation or homestay, food and beverages, tourism activities, souvenirs and handicrafts, local agricultural produces, and other retail products or services. If everything goes on this perfect as planned, local communities can eventually have a better quality of life. Apart from sustaining their families and themselves, they can as well utilise the revenue generated to improve those unaddressed issues or problems that the local communities have been encountering to date. In fact, this is how the term "social entrepreneurship" is manifested.

However, according to the former Lundu District Officer, Mr. Awang Putrayusrie Awang Redzuan, despite of the great potential to develop social entrepreneurship sector in Lundu District, to date, there are still limited people who have already involved in this venture (A. P. A. Redzuan, personal communication, November 26, 2017). Hence, low participation among the locals in social entrepreneurship is seen as a hindrance to improve the existing conditions of Lundu District. This is because, based on the interview with a few local communities during the preliminary visit, the conditions of social and economic in Lundu District are said to be not satisfying and in need of improvement, some of the issues mentioned are including poverty and job opportunity issues, poor road conditions and lightings, insufficiency of educational institutions and healthcare facilities, and issues of productive and sustainable income due to the old technologies or machines for agricultural yields.

Since social entrepreneurship has been proven as a successful approach in solving the unaddressed issues of the society and uplifting the quality of life in a community (Alvord, Brown, & Letts, 2004; Dees, 2001; Miller, Grimes, McMullen, & Vogus, 2012; Zahra et al., 2009), it is expected that the social and economic conditions in Lundu District will be improved with the presence of active social entrepreneurial ventures by addressing those unsolved issues that the local communities are currently facing.

On the aspect of body of knowledge, most of the studies related to social entrepreneurship are on the dimensions of definitional or theoretical and case studies, while limited empirical studies have been conducted, especially on tourism setting (Boluk & Mottiar, 2014; Stenvall, Laven, & Gelbman, 2017). Furthermore, one of the topics in social entrepreneurship that has yet to be theorised which indeed need to be concerned is on the motivation aspect (Alcantara & Kshetri, 2013; Austin, Stevenson, & Wei-Skillern, 2006; Boluk & Mottiar, 2014; Germak & Robinson, 2014; Miller et al., 2012; Mottiar, 2016; Sadeh, Aderet, & Fridkin, 2016) as motivation explains what drives people to perform an action (Cherry, 2019), which in this case, to explain what drives people to become social entrepreneurs. However, to the best of researcher's knowledge, there is no study that has been documented on social entrepreneurship motivation, especially on the setting of tourism area in Malaysia. Hence, in order to understand what motivates people to engage in social entrepreneurship and to enrich its literature base, a study should be conducted.

Besides, according to Rhouse, Ahmad, Ab Wahid, and Yunus (2015), the participation of women population in the economic activities in Malaysia is now carrying more weight on the nation's development. This notion is supported by previous studies that women are active in this relatively new sector of social entrepreneurship (Estrin, Mickiewicz, & Stephan, 2013; Jayawarna, Rouse, & Kitching, 2013; Levie & Hart, 2011; MaGIC SE, n.d.-c). Specifically, in Malaysia, MaGIC SE (n.d.-c) found that women show four times of higher participation in social entrepreneurship than conventional entrepreneurship. Thus, more

attention in research efforts is needed to appreciate their contribution to the country and to understand their motivation. Therefore, this study will close up the gaps in the body of knowledge regarding the motivation of women to engage in social entrepreneurship specifically in the setting of tourism area as the study site of this study, Lundu District. This study will help the local authorities to understand why the existing women social entrepreneurs have participated in social entrepreneurship and what factors influence their motivation so that the local authorities can plan some strategies accordingly.

1.3 Research Questions

This study aims to answer four research questions as listed below:

- a) What are the socio-demographic characteristics of the women social entrepreneurs in Lundu District?
- b) What are the business information of the women social entrepreneurs in Lundu District?
- c) What are the motivation levels of each motivational dimension for the women to become social entrepreneurs in Lundu District?
- d) What are the factors that influence the motivation of women to become social entrepreneurs in Lundu District?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The main objective of this study is to determine the factors that influence the motivation of women to become social entrepreneurs in Lundu District, Kuching, Sarawak. The specific objectives of this study are:

- a) To identify the socio-demographic characteristics of the women social entrepreneurs in Lundu District.
- b) To identify the business information of the women social entrepreneurs in Lundu District.
- c) To determine the motivation levels of each motivational dimension for the women to become social entrepreneurs in Lundu District.
- d) To determine the factors that influence the motivation of women to become social entrepreneurs in Lundu District.

1.5 Significance of the Study

First and foremost, the reason to conduct this study is to contribute to the entire body of knowledge of social entrepreneurship, specifically on the motivation aspect, which now has yet to be theorised. Therefore, the findings of this study will also be useful to the development of the theory on social entrepreneurship motivation so that it can catch up with the pace of its practical applications. Apart from that, this study will enrich the applications of the adopted theory in this study, which is McClelland's Theory of Needs. Furthermore, the adding of a few motivational dimensions in theory through the review of past studies done is to make the McClelland's Theory of Needs to be more applicable specifically for social entrepreneurship.

Through the findings of this study, practically, the motivations for the women to participate in social entrepreneurship will be revealed. The research on social entrepreneurship motivation is vital for every party, especially the government and local authorities, to have a clear understanding of the reasons why the women decided to engage as social entrepreneurs. In addition, government or related management can design strategies accordingly to attract more people to join as social entrepreneurs and together, the local communities will be able to contribute their effort in improving their community or even the nation if in a larger extent. This is as well aligned to the government's aim to develop the social entrepreneurship sector due to its long-lasting benefits for the citizen and the nation.

Apart from that, the government or related authorities can also revise or establish specific policies dedicated to social entrepreneurship to enhance the welfare and ease the endeavours of the social entrepreneurs for them to perform better in the respective undertakings. In addition, the conceptual framework and research procedures used in this study can be adopted for future studies in investigating the motivation in social entrepreneurship at other background settings to compare the differences in the findings.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

To provide clear understanding on the topic at hands, the main key terms frequently used throughout this study are defined and explained briefly in the context of this study.

1. Social Entrepreneurship

Social entrepreneurship is composed of the use of traditional entrepreneurship model to achieve social mission addressed (MaGIC SE, n.d.-b). In this study, social entrepreneurship refers to the adoption

of business activities by the women in Lundu District to improve on certain social aspects that they have addressed.

2. Social Entrepreneur

Social entrepreneurs are the individuals who ventured in business activities with respective social missions (Seelos & Mair, 2005). In this study, social entrepreneurs refer to the individuals who are doing their business in Lundu District with certain social missions to achieve for their community.

3. Social Mission

Social mission refers to the value that social entrepreneurs want to create through the social entrepreneurship for the public good (Austin et al., 2006). In this study, the dimensions of social missions are adapted from MaGIC SE (n.d.-a) which are including culture, healthcare and nutrition, poverty, children, disability, education, older persons, general welfare, productive income, unity and discrimination, economic and physical safety, nature and living environment, participation of women and youth in the workforce, and leisure and social interactions.

4. Business Model

Business model refers to the commercial revenue generation activities through services or products trading (MaGIC SE, n.d.-c). In this study, the types of business model are adopted from the four clusters in One District One Industry Programme (SDSI), which are Food/Beverage Products Cluster, Homestay Cluster, Craft Products Cluster, and Health Products/Services Cluster.

5. Motivation

Motivation is the description of what makes one moves and what drives one to act (Cherry, 2019). In this study, motivation is seen as the motive that causes the women in Lundu District decided to become social entrepreneurs. In this study, motivation is measured by eight dimensions that reviewed from related studies that have been done in the past years, which can be defined as Need for Achievement, Need for Affiliation, Need for Power, Empathy, Role Models Influence, Desire to Contribute to Community, Financial Motivation, and Past Volunteerism Experience.

1.7 Thesis Outline

This thesis consists of five chapters, which are Introduction in Chapter 1; Literature Review in Chapter 2; Methodology in Chapter 3; Results and Discussion in Chapter 4; Summary, Conclusion, and Recommendations for Future Research in Chapter 5; and a list of references and appendices as the attachments.

Chapter One is the introductory chapter which mainly describes the background of the topic, the reason why to conduct this study, the research questions, and the objectives. Besides, it as well reveals the significance for this study to be carried out, defines the key terms, and lastly, illustrates the outline of this thesis.

Chapter Two is composed of comprehensive literature reviews that form the base of this study on related topics including social entrepreneurship, its characteristics, and motivation. Besides, it discusses the motivational dimensions which have been used in the past studies, presents the applied motivation theory, and also reveals the conceptual framework of this study.

Chapter Three explains the methodology used in this study, which including the information about the study area, research approach, instrumentation, data collection procedures, and finally, data analysis.

Chapter Four presents the results obtained with relevant discussions, rational justifications, and also some comparison with past studies whether it conforms with the previous findings or not.

Chapter Five summarises the results, concludes the research findings, and discusses on the theoretical and practical implications of the current study. Lastly, some clarification of limitations and recommendations for future studies are also included in this final chapter.

1.8 Summary

Social entrepreneurship is a new concept which has been gaining the attention of both scholars and practitioners due to its significance as a tool to solve unaddressed issues among society. In this chapter, the issues faced by the local community in Lundu District has been presented and in view of these problems, the current study has been conducted as justified. The deeper discussion on the concept of social entrepreneurship are discussed in the following chapter.

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