

The Relationship between Entrepreneurial Competencies and Entrepreneurial Success among Homestay Entrepreneurs in Malaysia

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To Link this Article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.6007/IJARBSS/v11-i6/10087> DOI:10.6007/IJARBSS/v11-i6/10087

Published Date: 06 May 2021

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between entrepreneurial competencies and entrepreneurial success among homestay entrepreneurs in Malaysia. The study was carried out at the state of Sabah or North of Borneo. Ever since the homestay entrepreneurs keep increasing every year in Sabah, Malaysia. However, there is still a lack of study in measuring the entrepreneurial success in the homestay contexts in Malaysia. The study applies a quantitative approach, and the respondents were selected based on purposive sampling. Only 181 useful questionnaires were collected. The finding of the study provides useful insight for academic, managerial implication and policy makers that are related to enhance the homestay industry in Sabah, Malaysia. It shows that the entrepreneurial competencies have a significant relationship towards entrepreneurial success. The Novelty of the study provides useful insight for future study, designing the most effective programme for homestay entrepreneurs, and providing empirical results for future research.

Keywords: Entrepreneurial, Entrepreneurial Success, Entrepreneurial Competencies, Homestay Business, Entrepreneur Homestay

Introduction

This study is to investigate the relationship between entrepreneurial competencies and entrepreneurial success among the homestay entrepreneurs in Malaysia. The study was conducted at Sabah state or North of Borneo. This is because Sabah became the second largest state to generate revenue from the sale of homestay packages across Malaysia which contributed to homestay income RM 3,795,065.36 and followed by domestic visitor 24,182 and international visitor is 23,129 in 2017. Secondly, the homestay entrepreneurs in Sabah have continued to grow dramatically every year (MOTAC, 2020). However, there is still a lack of study about entrepreneurial success in the homestay program in Sabah, Malaysia. This is

because most scholars from tourism fields focus on sustainable homestay operation, community-based tourism, and development, claiming that the homestay programs in Malaysia have created numerous benefits. Furthermore, the Malaysian homestay program can be considered as a community-based tourism (CBT). In Malaysia, one of the tourism products is the homestay program. A homestay program gave tourists the opportunity to stay with a chosen family, link up and experience the daily life of their homestay family and learn the culture and lifestyle of the rural community in Malaysia (Ministry of Tourism & Culture Malaysia, 2016). Most of the clients are from Europe, Japan, China, Hong Kong, Singapore as well as from peninsular Malaysia (New Straits Times, 2014). Over the past decades, the tourism industry has experienced continued growth and diversification to become one of the largest and most economical in most countries. This is because the tourism sector is an important sector and has great potential to grow (Yusnita, Amin, & Muda, 2012). It promotes creativity and innovation in the tourism industry to achieve the target of 36 million tourist arrivals and revenue RM 168 billion by 2020 (Amin & Ibrahim, 2015). The homestay program gave local communities to become homestay entrepreneurs. This represents the opportunity for the local communities to contribute to local economic and poverty reduction (Kasim et al., 2016). Previous study reported that the increased number of new participants registering and joining the program as homestay entrepreneurs has given a good indicator. It means there is some opportunity for sustainable development in the homestay program bringing economic benefit for the local participant (Pusiran & Xiao, 2013). However, this study only focuses on the entrepreneurship perspective measuring the entrepreneurial success among homestay entrepreneurs in homestay programs. This study also provides valuable insights of entrepreneurial competencies into the role of homestay entrepreneurs' knowledge and skills in enhancing the homestay business (Kimaiga, Kihima, & Pepela, 2015). Hence, this leads the homestay program to be a success among the homestay entrepreneurs in Sabah. Previous studies reveal that homestay programs remain as slow growth markets even though a variety of incentives are offered by the government. But there are some homestay establishments that are difficult to sustain (Ismail, 2010). Some of the homestay programs failed because of a lack of knowledge and skills (Kayat, 2009). As argued by Hall, Kirkpatrick, & Mitchell (2005), limited skills and knowledge of tourism can contribute to false expectations about the benefit of tourism. Therefore, a study needs to be explored and analyse what makes homestay program success in Sabah, Malaysia. This is because arguments from past literature were contractive with the latest statistics of homestay business performance at Sabah. The objectives of this paper are to examine the relationship between entrepreneurial competencies and entrepreneurial success in Sabah, Malaysia.

Literature Review

Definition of Homestay Entrepreneur

In the homestay context, the homestay entrepreneurs are the homestay operators and homestay coordinators who manage, handle, and operate the homestay as a source of additional income (Yassin & Arif, 2017). Similar findings states that homestay entrepreneurs refer as homestay coordinators and homestay operators (Yassin & Ramlan, 2015). Supporting this fact, Yamamoto, Unruh, and Bullis, (2012) have mentioned that people who do not have an incorporated business entity, but they earned money by their activity. Therefore, homestay entrepreneurs earned money through its activities and giving the visitors the memorable experience living with local people in rural areas. The terms of homestay entrepreneurs have been used in many homestay studies such as Osman, Ahmad, Ahmad,

Husin, Bakar, & Tanwir, (2010); Yassin & Ramlan, 2015; Zaleha, Yahaya, Shaladdin, & Safiek, (2013).

Entrepreneurial Success

There was a lack of study in measuring entrepreneurial success in the homestay contexts. Many parameters have been used to measure the success rate of entrepreneurs. But there are still limited studies on measures on entrepreneurial success. However, these parameters are still debatable (Genty et al., 2015). Early studies define success as accountancy terms using criteria based upon financial analyses and ratios such as sales growth, profitability, cash flow and productivity (Jennings & Beaver, 1997). Success can be found into two distinct dimensions which is economic success and entrepreneur satisfaction (Solymossy, 1998). However, for Walker & Brown (2004) study, suggested that financial and nonfinancial measures match each other and provided a richer description of actual performance for success. The small business success is very much linked to small business performance. Success in business is a matter of opinion and it is linked to the degree to which objectives are met or exceeded, some of which may be critical for success. Studies found that it is difficult to separate the concept of success from performance mainly because success can be defined in terms of certain element performances (Simpson, Padmore, & Newman, 2012). Previous studies, mention measuring the success of the small business is likely to replicate the fusion of personal characteristics and attributes of the small business owner, which is the entrepreneurs itself together with their reason for starting a business (Walker & Brown, 2004). For this study, entrepreneurial success was measured based on the financial-related performances, where it measured the satisfaction towards profitability, return in investment, overall satisfaction, sales, and profit (Eklof, Podkorytova, & Malova (2018); Solymossy, (1998). Previous research suggests that capturing the multidimensionality of small business performance requires the use of multiple measures (Wiklund & Shepherd, 2005).

Entrepreneurial Competencies

There are limited studies on the literature on measuring entrepreneurial competencies towards homestay success. Entrepreneurial competencies have been as found as one of the significant factors for successful entrepreneurs. Previous literature contends that having adequate knowledge and skills gave impact on growth and performance of enterprise. These factors are needed for the successful in sustaining entrepreneurship and impact on business growth and performance of the enterprise (Zaleha et al., 2013). However, there is lack of empirical data that provides a clear indicator of entrepreneurial competency that could lead the homestay entrepreneurs to be successful in the long run. The business development and growth have related to competencies; however, further explanation needs to be done for competency to be context. Such as set of tasks and performance outcome (Bird, 1995; Robert et al., 2001). Furthermore, there is numerous studies of entrepreneurial competencies are carried by individuals, who begin and transform their businesses, and an extensive recognition that the variety of skills and competencies required to run a small firm are qualitatively as well as quantitatively different from those needed in larger organizations (Jennings & Beaver, 1997). The competencies can be changed, learned and attainable through experiences, training, or coaching. This ability helps the entrepreneur to run a successful business and based on previous conceptualized and empirical study (Man & Lau, 2000; Volery, Mueller, & von Siemens, 2015). Entrepreneurs and the firms that support and recommend entrepreneurs are increasingly paying attention to the issue of knowledge, skills, and

competencies as they appreciate the importance of the development of these for competitiveness in the era (Mitchelmore & Rowley, 2013).

For homestay business, the most suitable entrepreneurial competencies are skills and knowledge. It falls under managerial and technical competencies which include managerial experience, technical skills, and knowledge of the industry. Research stated that entrepreneurial competencies are seen as main factors to business growth and success, and an understanding of the nature and role of such competencies can have important consequences for practice (Zaleha et al., 2013). However, studies are still lacking in empirical data that provide a clear indicator of entrepreneurial competency will lead the homestay business to be successful in the long run. Previous research saw entrepreneurial competencies as entrepreneurs that have dual origin. The first components are more on entrepreneurs' background such traits, personality, attitudes, self-image, and social roles and finally, the entrepreneur that works or through theoretical or practical learning such as skill, knowledge, and experiences (Man & Lau, 2005). The competencies can be changed, learned and attainable through experiences, training, or coaching. This is the ability needed for entrepreneurs to run a successful business and based on previous conceptualized and empirical study (Man & Lau, 2000; Volery, Mueller, & von Siemens, 2015). This paper used skills and knowledge as part of the entrepreneurial competencies' measurement.

Table 1

Entrepreneurial competencies items

No.	Construct	Framework/model studies
1	Skill	(Barletts & Ghoshal,1997; Bird ,1995; Kiggundu,2002; Mitchelmore & Rowley,2013; Ley ,2006; Man & lau 2005; Frey & Ruppert,2013; Kimaiga, Kihima, & Pepela, 2015)
2	knowledge	(Bartlett & Ghoshal, 1997; Bird, 1995; Fiet,2001; Lahti,1999 ; Kiggundu,2002 ; Mitchelmore & Rowley,2013 ; Ley,2006 ; Man & Lau,2005 ; Frey & Ruppert,2013; Kimaiga, Kihima, & Pepela, 2015)

Based on Table 1, the study focusses on skills and knowledge, which fall under technical competency. Technical competency is demonstrated where the entrepreneur applies technical business know how and shows a good understanding of the requirements of the specific business domain (Ahmad, 2007). The researchers adopted skill and knowledge as entrepreneurial competencies to predict entrepreneurial success towards homestay entrepreneurs in Sabah, Malaysia. It helps to measure how entrepreneurial competencies will enhance the homestay business to be successful. Knowledge and skills represent as part of hard competency, namely the competence that tends to be more visible and is easily seen in someone and is relatively easier to be developed (Ismail, 2014). However, Lerner & Almor, (2002) explained that within the field of entrepreneurship research there are differences between managerial competencies and entrepreneurial Competencies. A study by Ahmad, Ramayah, Wilson (2010), confirmed that entrepreneurial competencies are also strong predictors of business success on Malaysian SMEs in the service sector. The questionnaire was adapted and adopted from the study of Kimaiga et al. (2015).

The Relationship of Entrepreneurial Competencies and Entrepreneurial Success

Most cited literature applies the theory of entrepreneurial competency to explain the linkages between the behaviours and attributes of the business owners and business success. It argues that those who hold an important position in the organization have a significant influence on the organization's success or failure (Bird, 1995; Man, Lau, & Chan, 2002). A study by Ahmad, Ramayah, Wilson, (2010), indicated that entrepreneurial competencies had a significant direct impact on business success suggesting that entrepreneurs should engage in skill development as a crucial first step towards business success. Based on the studies of 212 SME business owners, the finding revealed that entrepreneurial competencies were strong predictors of business success in SMEs in Malaysia (Ahmad, Ramayah, Wilson, 2010). According to Sadler-Smith, Hampson, Chaston, & Badger (2003), stated that the small business entrepreneurs are required to have diverse skills across a range of competency domains, which performs a generalist role rather than the more specialist role preferred by managers in larger firms.

Other findings from (Westerberg, Singh, & Häckner, 1997) emphasizes the critical role of the CEO in acquiring and developing knowledge, skills and abilities that influence a business success. A studies interviews had been conducted with a sample of entrepreneurs from 305 small business ventures in the tourism industry in Israel, exposed that the impact of entrepreneurial skills to be the greatest out of all the factors affecting the sustainability of small ventures (Reichel & Haber, 2005). Hence, previous research has gone further identifying types of knowledge and skills to assess the impact on firm performance as well as entrepreneurship success (Watchravesringkan et al., 2013). Therefore, homestay entrepreneurs must have entrepreneurial competencies to make the homestay business succeed. In general, competencies have been defined as combined and integrated components of knowledge, skills, and attitudes (Kyndt & Baert, 2015). Therefore, the discussion leads to the following hypothesis;

H1: There is a significant relationship between entrepreneurial competencies and entrepreneurial success among homestay entrepreneurs

Conceptual Framework

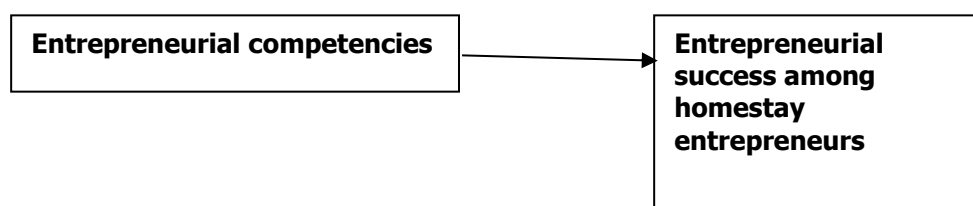


Figure 1: Proposed conceptual framework

Methodologies

The study used a quantitative approach to identify the relationship between entrepreneurial competencies and entrepreneurial success among the homestay entrepreneurs. Purposive sampling method samplings were used in selecting the respondents which consisted of homestay entrepreneurs that participated in the homestay program in Sabah, Malaysia. This type of sampling, subjects are chosen to be part of the sample with a specific purpose and the subjects are fit for the research. This form of sample is often used when working with very

small samples (Neuman, 2005). The data collection was analysed through utilization of the statistical package for the social sciences version 23 (SPSS 23) and SmartPLS 3.0. A total of 369 homestay entrepreneurs were sampled from the homestay directory at the Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture (MOTAC) in 2018. The survey questionnaire was gathered from a homestay workshop seminar and training, personal visit to homestay entrepreneurs, tourism exhibition homestay, and google form online questionnaire. The response rate for this study was 49 percent out of 369 homestay entrepreneurs. In fact, only 181 useful questionnaires were collected. An expert validation was conducted to assess the validity of the survey questionnaire. The contents are requested by feedback consisting of comments, clarity, grammar checking, quality of each item and approval to distribute the survey questionnaire. The final draft of the survey questionnaire evaluated by local University academicians. Secondly, the survey questionnaires were evaluated by one homestay coordinator. Then, a pilot study was used in the study; the importance for using pilot study is to enhance the quality and the efficiency of the main study (Hazzi and Maldaon, 2015). According to (Whitehead et al., 2015), a reasonable sample size of at least 30 or greater is preferable for a pilot study. However, Johanson and Brooks (2009) stated that the sample size that ranges from 10 to 15 is good enough in providing for pilot study.

Data Analysis and Result

To analyse the research model, the study used the Partial Least Square (PLS) analysis techniques using the SmartPLS 3.0 software (Ringle, Wende & Becker, 2015). There are two stages of analytical procedures in these studies as suggested by Anderson and Gerbing (1988). The two stages were measurement model (Validity and reliability of the measures) and structural model (testing the hypothesized relationships) as suggested by Hair et al (2014); Ramayah et al., 2018). To test the significance of the path coefficients and the loadings of bootstrapping (5000 resamples) was used (Hair et al., 2014).

Measurement Model Evaluation

The reliability and validity of the constructs were examined. The construct reliability was assessed using average variance extracted (AVE) and construct reliability (CR). The entrepreneurial competencies factors loadings ranged from 0.601 to 0.789. It exceeds the threshold of 0.50 (Hair et al., 2010). Thus, the results support the reliability of the constructs. To assess the convergent validity, the AVE standardized factor loadings, and CR were examined. The rule of thumb to indicate convergent validity is AVE value for each construct should be greater than 0.5, the standardized factor loadings higher than 0.50 or ideally 0.70 and CR value should exceed 0.70 (Hair et al., 2010). Were, for in this study, the AVE score was 0.51. Cronbach's alpha provides a measure of the internal consistency of the scale used is between 0 and 1 to test the reliability of the analysis (Cronbach, 1951; Tang et al., 2014). The acceptable values of Cronbach's alpha range from 0.70 to 0.90 (Mohamad et al., 2013). Table 2 summarized the loading of Cronbach's Alpha, loadings, composite reliability, and AVE values. As seen from Table 2, all alpha values are above 0.60 as portrayed by Nunnally and Berstein (1994). As interpreted like Cronbach's alpha for internal consistency reliability, a composite reliability of 0.70 or greater is considered acceptable (Fornell and Lacker, 1981). Only item EC14 and EC19 were deleted due to lower outer loadings which are below 0.40. Table 2 refers to access the Fornell Lacker, based on the evaluation, the values was above 0.70. which is considered accepted. Table 3 refer to access HTMT, the ways of using HTMT to assess discriminant validity, the guideline suggested that if the Heterotrait-Monotrait Ratio

of Correlations (HTMT) value is greater than value of 0.85 (Kline, 2011), or HTMT values of 0.90 (Gold, Malhotra, & Segars (2001), then it have a problem of discriminant validity. Based on Table 4, the values are 0.802 indicating that discriminant validity has been ascertained. HTMT refers to the ration of corrections within the constructs to correlations between two constructs (Ramayah, Cheah, Chuah, Ting, & Memon, (2018). Figure 2 shows the measurement model evaluation using Smart PLS analysis.

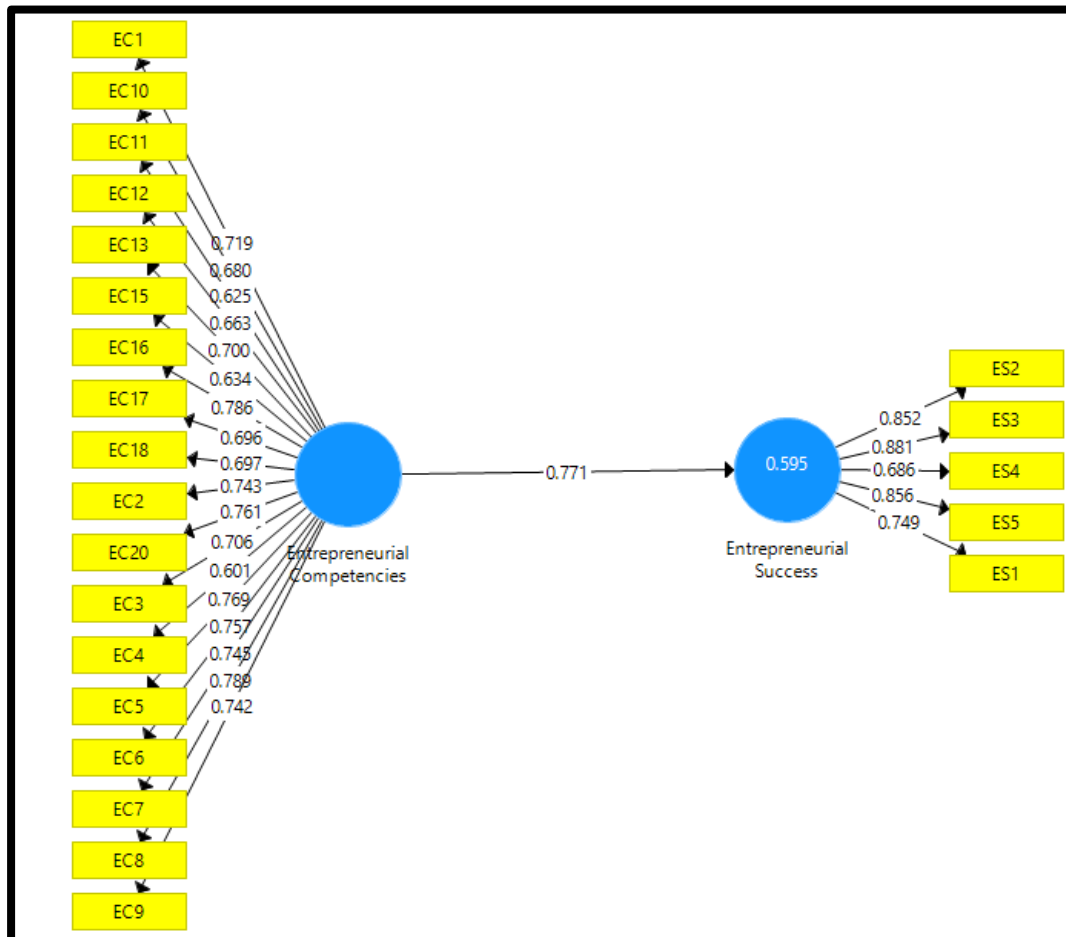


Figure 2: Evaluation of the Measurement model

Table 2

Loading, average variance extracted (AVE) and composite Reliability (CR) Extracted

Construct	Cronbach's Alpha	Loadings	Composite Reliability	Average Variance Extracted (AVE)
Entrepreneurial Competencies	0.943	0.951	0.949	0.51
Entrepreneurial Success	0.866	0.892	0.903	0.653

Table 3
Fornell Lacker

	Entrepreneurial Competencies	Entrepreneurial Success
Entrepreneurial Competencies	0.714	
Entrepreneurial Success	0.771	0.808

Table 4
Heterotrait-Monotrait ratio (HTMT)

	Entrepreneurial Competencies	Entrepreneurial Success
Entrepreneurial Competencies		
Entrepreneurial Success	0.802	

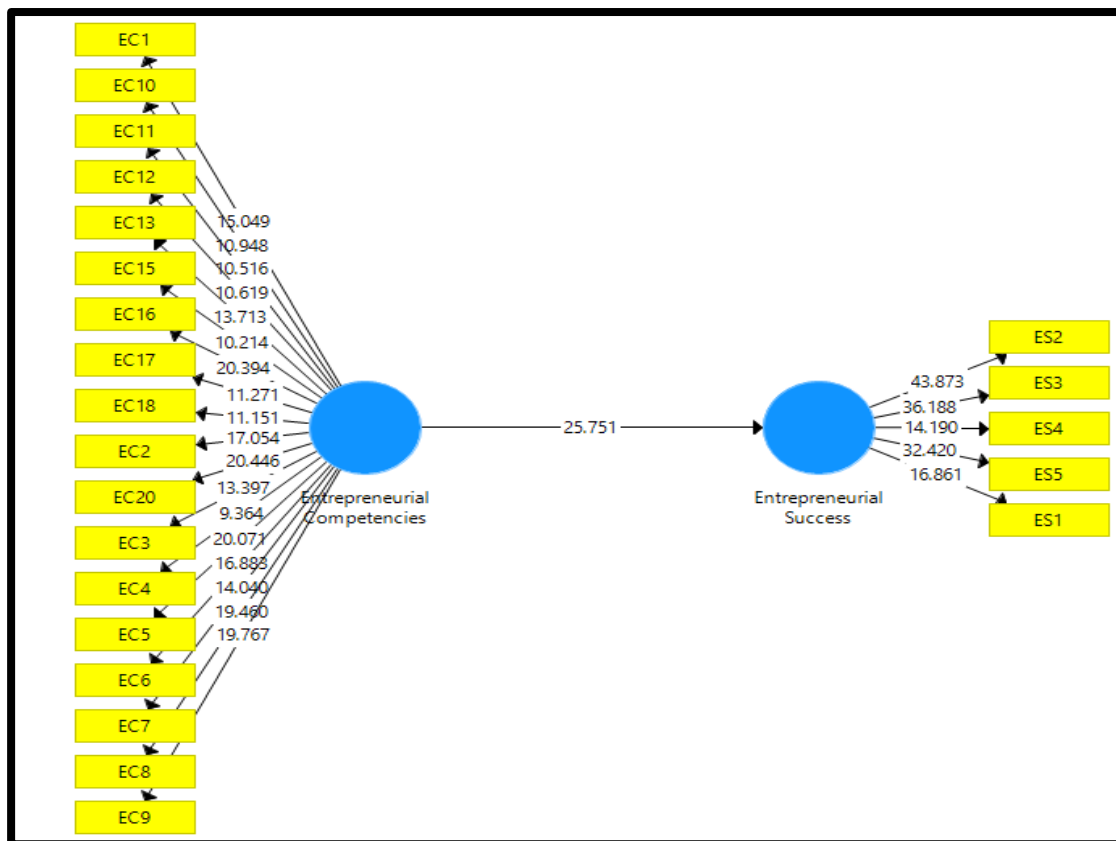


Figure 2: Evaluation of Structural Model

Table 5
Path Coefficients and Hypothesis Testing

Path Coefficients	Standard Beta	Sample Mean (M)	t-values	P values	Supported
Entrepreneurial Competencies -> Entrepreneurial Success	0.771	0.778	25.751	0	Yes

Structural Model Evaluation

In assessing the structural model involved evaluating R^2 beta and t-values (Hair et al.2014). The R^2 values was 0.595 suggesting that 59.5 % of the variance in extent of entrepreneurial success can be explained by entrepreneurial competencies. The path coefficient and the t-value of the results of the structural model explained the relationship between entrepreneurial competencies and entrepreneurial success. The bootstrapping number was 5000 and the number of bootstrap cases should be the same as the number of valid observations (Hair et al.,2011). The study found that there was a positive significant value between entrepreneurial competencies and entrepreneurial success ($\beta = 0.771$, t-value = 25.751, $P=0.000$; $p<0.05$). Therefore, it supports the hypothesis because the t-values score was 25.751.

Discussions

The findings of the study revealed several important highlights that added into the body of knowledge in the entrepreneurial success and entrepreneurial competencies literature review. Previous study stated that entrepreneurial competencies are the significant contributor to entrepreneurial success (Rahman et al., 2015 ; Ahmad, Ramayah, Wilson, 2010b). Supported these facts reveal that skills and competencies are linked (McLarty & Dousios, 2006). Where, previous study identified types of knowledge and skills to assess the impact on firm performance as well as entrepreneurship success (Watchravesringkan et al., 2013). To become successful homestay entrepreneurs in the future, they must have the entrepreneurial skill (Kayat et al., 2016). Thus, it will help to improve the performance and profitability of the homestay entrepreneurs in homestay programs. This concluded that there is a significant relationship between entrepreneurial competencies and entrepreneurial success.

Managerial Implications

Since there is a relationship between entrepreneurial competencies and entrepreneurial success, the government such as the Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture (MOTAC), Sabah Tourism Board, Institute of Rural Advancement (INFRA) and Sabah Homestay Association play an important role on training and motivate homestay entrepreneurs to enhance their skill and knowledge in operating successful homestay business. The Institute of Rural Advancement (INFRA) is the government body that helps homestay entrepreneurs to obtain license and training. The homestay programme can assist homestay entrepreneurs in increasing their income and living standards. Based on these findings, the Institute of Rural Advancement (INFRA) should develop the teaching methods and syllabus for homestay rules, training, and regulation; they need to teach the current homestay entrepreneurs a new set of skills and expertise in managing the homestay market in the modern age. For example, INFRA will provide potential homestay entrepreneurs with information about the rural tourism market, allowing rural areas to become more appealing tourist destinations that draw tourists to come see and stay in homestay accommodations. Since there are many foreigner visitors visiting Sabah and want to experience the homestay atmosphere, the English language is a very important language to communicate with the foreign visitors. It suggests that homestay entrepreneurs should know basic English communication and writing. For example, if the homestay entrepreneurs have a low level of English language proficiency. Therefore, it was proposed that an English communication class be set up to assist homestay entrepreneurs in communicating with international tourists. As a result, the Sabah Homestay Association (SHA)

will set up an English class to teach homestay entrepreneurs the basics of the English language and how to interact with English-speaking foreign tourists.

Conclusion

The findings of this study are important for theoretical and practical implication both scholar and practitioner, especially toward the entrepreneurial success of the homestay business in Sabah. The result of the study helps the Homestay Program function as a community development tool that manages tourism resources. It also helps them to increase their knowledge and skill in operating the homestay business efficiency and effectively. Thus, to help the community in improving local economy and creating job opportunities in rural area. The contribution in theory is based on resource-based theory. Based on resources theory, resources can be defining anything that can be the strength of the organisation. This included skill and knowledge of the homestay entrepreneurs in operating the homestay business. The Malaysian homestay program is marked as the alternative tourism product to domestic and international travellers. Therefore, there are many roles that are involved in its policy and development. The key players included Malaysian Homestay association (MHA), tourist association and Sabah homestay association. The finding of this research is to provide a better understanding of the homestay business, which determines the success of homestay performances among the homestay entrepreneurs in Sabah, which participate in the homestay program.

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