الاستهلال

قال تعالى:

(فَتَبَسَّمَ ضَاحِكًا مِنْ قَوْلِهَا وَقَالَ رَبِّ أَوْزِعْنِي أَنْ أَشْكُرَ نِعْمَتَكَ الَّتِي أَنْ أَشْكُر نِعْمَتَكَ الَّتِي أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَي وَعَلَى وَالِدَيَّ وَأَنْ أَعْمَلَ صَالِحًا تَرْضَاهُ وَأَدْخِلْنِي بِرَحْمَتِكَ فِي عِبَادِكَ الصَّالِحِينَ)

صدق الله العظيم النمل الاية (19)

DEDICATION

I dedicate this dissertation to the spirit of my father, to my mother, to my brothers & sisters who always supported me, to my colleagues sharing learning and education & exchange of views. I dedicate also to all my teachers everywhere.

Thank you

Emad aldeen Essa

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am extremely grateful and wish to:

Thanks and Praise be to (God) and our Prophet Muhammad and his companions.

I would like to extend my great thanks to *Dr. Siddig Balal* for his valued guidance, time and inputs into this thesis and for doing everything possible to raise & bring the research up to the very highest level.

I also appreciate *Dr. Esra Erenler Tekmen*, for the effort and the valuable guidance.

I also appreciate *Dr: Abd El hazief Ali*, for invaluable in the arbitration of the questionnaire online.

also especially thanks to my dear brother *kamal aldeen Essa*, for Support and Assistance during carrying out this thesis . and his wife Hana Karam aldeen.

My thanks extend to the staff and student of the post graduate college in Sudan University of Science & Technology.

Finally, I am really interested to thanks my friends, (Dr. Osman afifi ,Dr. Abu baker ,Dr. Abualhak ,Dr. Hatim ,Dr. Afraa , Salah ,Mohand , Munira and Zaynab for their help, continued encouragement and Orendering me their best possible time.

Emad Aldeen Essa

SUST March 2018

LIST of CONTENT

	Dedication	I
	Acknowledgement	ii
	List of Contents.	. iii
	List of Tables	X
	List of Figures	. xii
	List of Abbreviations	XV
	Abstract	XV
	Arabic Abstract	xvi
CHAI	PTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	
1.0	Chapter overview	1
1.1	Introduction	2
1.2	Statement of Problem	3
1.3	Research Questions	7
1.4	Research Objectives	8
1.5	The Significance of the Study	9
1.6	Definitions and Descriptions of Terminologies	10
1.7	Organization of the Study Chapters	12
CHAI	PTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW	
2.0	Chapter overview	14
1.1	The Entrepreneurship concept	14
1.1.1	Economic Perspective of entrepreneurship	15
1.1.2	Psychological Perspective of entrepreneurship	17
1.1.3	Trait Theory and the Behavioral Perspective	17
1.1.4	Process Perspective of entrepreneurship	20
1.1.5	Cognitive Perspective of entrepreneurship	21

1.1.6	Diversity of Definitions	22
2.2	Entrepreneur	24
2.3.2	Characteristics of entrepreneurs	28
2.4	The Benefits of Entrepreneurship	30
2.5	The Potential Drawbacks of Entrepreneurship	33
2.6	The Cultural Diversity of Entrepreneurship	36
2.7	Typologies of entrepreneurial motivation	38
2.11	entrepreneurial intentions	57
2.12	Summary of the chapter	60
CHA	PTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	
3.0	Chapter Overview	61
3.1	The Philosophical Grounding of Design Science Research (DSR)	61
3.1.1	Types of Research	63
3.2	An Introduction to Design Science Research	65
3.2.2	Design Science Evaluation.	71
3.2.3	Theory Building	72
3.3.1	Exploratory Interview and In-depth Interview	74
3.3.2	Data Collection.	75
3.4	Data Analysis	77
3.5	extension Theory and interview process	81
3.6	Interview process	82
3.7	Summary of the chapter	86
	PTER FOUR: RESEARCH FRAMEWORK AND HYPOTHESES ELOPMENT	
4.0	Chapter Overview.	88
4.1	Theory of reasoned Action and theory of planned behavior	88
4.2	Hypotheses Development	93

4.2.1	Hypothesis H1: There is a positive relationship between Subjective norms	
(SN) a	nd entrepreneurial intention (EI)	.93
4.2.2	Hypothesis H2: There is a positive relationship between	
Entrep	reneurial attitude (EA) and entrepreneurial intention (EI)	94
4.2.3	Hypothesis H3: There is a positive relationship between	
Perceiv	ved control (PC) and entrepreneurial intention (EI)	.95
4.2.4	Hypothesis H4: There is a positive relationship between	
Creati	vity (CREA) and entrepreneurial attitude (EA)	.95
4.2.5	Hypothesis H5: There is a positive relationship between	
Percei	ved utility (PU) and entrepreneurial attitude (EA)	96
4.2.6	Hypothesis H6: There is a positive relationship between	
Self-c	onfidence (SELF) and entrepreneurial attitude (EA)	.97
4.2.7	Hypothesis H7: There is a positive relationship between	
Emoti	onal competencies and entrepreneurial intentions	.98
4.2.8	Hypothesis H8: There is a positive relationship between Emotional	
compe	tencies component EC has a positive impact on entrepreneurial intention1	00
4.2.9	Hypothesis H9: Perceived self-efficacy mediating the positively	
impac	t between personality traits and entrepreneurial intentions	01
4.2.10	Hypothesis H10: There is a positive relationship between	
Percei	ved career option and attitude1	01
4.3	A research design1	02
4.3.1	Sampling Procedure1	02
4.3.2	Development of Questionnaire	.03
4.4	Administration of the field works	05
4.5	Measurement of the Variables	.05
46	Data Analysis Techniques 1	13

4.7	Summary of the chapter
СНАР	TER FIVE : DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS
5.0	Chapter Overview116
5.1	Descriptive Statistics
5.2	Response rate
5.2.1	Respondents Demographic Characteristics
5.3	Goodness of Measures
5.3.1	Exploratory factor analysis for entrepreneurship intention (EI)
5.3.2	Convergent validity
5.3.3	Discriminant validity
5.3.4	Exploratory factor analysis for Emotional Competencies (EFA)125
5.3.5	Discriminant validity
5.3.6	Exploratory factor analysis for Personality Traits (EFA)
5.3.7	Discriminant validity
5.3.8	Exploratory factor analysis for Perceived career option (EFA)
5.3.9	Exploratory factor analysis for Personality Dimensions (EFA)
5.3.10	Discriminant validity
5.4	Measurement and Validation
5.4.1	Reliability Analysis
5.4.2	Validity
5.5.1	Measurement and Validation of (TPB)
5.5.2	Measurement and Validation of Emotional Competencies
5.5.3	Measurement and Validation of Personality Traits
5.5.4	Measurement and Validation of Personality dimensional
5.5.5	Measurement and Validation of Perceived career option151
5.6	Modified of Research Framework and hypotheses

5.7	Descriptive Statistics of Variables	156
5.8	Correlation Analysis	156
5.9	Testing Model Fit and hypotheses testing.	158
5.9.1	Hypotheses testing	159
CHAI	PTER SIX: DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION	
6.0	Chapter Overview.	198
6.1	Recapitulation of the Research Findings	198
6.2	Discussion	206
6.3	Major Outcomes of the Research	222
6.4	Implications of the Research.	223
6.5.1	Limitations of the Research.	224
6.5.2	Suggestions for Future Research.	226
6.7	Conclusions	227
	REFERENCES and APPENDIXS	
	List of References	228

LIST OF TABLES

Numl	ber Table Title	Page NO
3.1	Philosophical Assumptions of Three Research Perspectives	63
3.2	Comparison of DSR Steps According to Literature	68
3.3	Distinctions between quantitative and qualitative data	78
3.4	Types of Processes for analyzing Qualitative Data	79
3.5	Interview outcome	82
3.6	Motivation of entrepreneurs in Sudan	85
3.7	factor success of entrepreneurship in Sudan	86
4.1	Entrepreneurial attitude (EA) Measurement	106
4.2	Subjective norms (SN) Measurement	106
4.3	Perceived Self-efficacy (SE) Measurement	107
4.4	Students' entrepreneurial intention (EI) Measurement	108
4.5	Creativity (CREA) Measurement	108
4.6	Perceived utility (PU) Measurement	109
4.7	Self-confidence (SELF) Measurement	109
4.8	Emotional competencies(EC) Measurement	110
4.9	Perceived Career option Measurement	111
4.10	Optimism Measurement	111
4.11	Innovativeness Measurement	112
4.12	Risk taking propensity Measurement	112
4.13	Locus of Control Measurement	112
5.1	Descriptive Statistics	118

5.2	Response rate of questionnaire	121
5.3	Respondents Demographic Characteristics	122
5.4	Exploratory factor analysis for TPB	124
5.5	Component Correlation Matrix	125
5.6	Exploratory factor analysis for Emotional Competencies	126
5.7	Component Correlation Matrix	127
5.8	Exploratory factor analysis for Personality Traits (EFA)	128
5.9	Component Correlation Matrix	129
5.10	Exploratory factor analysis for Perceived career option (EFA)	129
5.11	Exploratory factor analysis for Personality Dimensions	130
5.12	Component Correlation Matrix	131
5.13	Reliability Statistics	135
5.14	Construct-wise Reliability of Scales	137
5.15	Criteria of model fit	141
5.16	Model Fit Indices of entrepreneurial intention	142
5.17	Model Fit Indices of Emotional Competencies	144
5.18	Psychometric Properties of Emotional Competencies Scale	144
5.19	Model Fit Indices of Personality Traits	147
5.20	Psychometric Properties of Personality Traits Scale	147
5.21	Model Fit Indices of Personality	150
5.22	Psychometric Properties of Emotional Competencies Scale	150
5.23	Model Fit Indices of Perceived career option	152
5.24	Psychometric Properties of Perceived career option Scale	152
5.25	Restated Research Hypotheses	154

5.25	Descriptive Statistics to all variables	6
5.26	Person's Correlation Coefficient for All Variables15	7
	Model Fit Indices and Path Coefficients of TPB (Multi-dimensional) and preneurial intention	
	Model Fit Indices and Path Coefficients of Self-Competencies (Multinsional) and entrepreneurial intention	5
	Model Fit Indices and Path Coefficients of TPB (Multi-dimensional) and preneurial intention	
	Model Fit Indices and Path Coefficients of Career option and preneurial intention	0
	Model Fit Indices and Path Coefficients of Personality Traits (Multinsional) and entrepreneurial intention	2
Coeff	The Regression Path Coefficient and also the Standardized Path icient between constructs in the model for mediation perceived career 17:	5
	The Regression Path Coefficient for Indirect Effects for perceived career	
	The Regression Path Coefficient and also the Standardized Path icient between constructs in the model for mediation for personality18	4
5.33	Path Coefficient for Indirect Effects for personality	5
	The Regression Path Coefficient and also the Standardized Path icient between constructs in the model for mediation for subjective norms	
5.35	Path Coefficient for Indirect Effects for subjective norms	9
	The Regression Path Coefficient and also the Standardized Path icient between constructs in the model for mediation for perceived192	2
5.37	Path Coefficient for Indirect Effects for perceived	2

5.38	The Regression Path Coefficient and also the Standardized Path	
Coeff	ficient between constructs in the model for perceived	193
5.39	Path Coefficient for Indirect Effects for perceived	194

LIST OF FIGURES

Numbe	r Figures Title Page No
3.1	An inductive approach to research64
3.2	A deductive approach to research65
4.1	Theory of planned behavior. [Adopted from Mathieson (1991) and Ajzen (1991)89
4.2	The Research Conceptual Framework93
5.1	CFA Model for (TPB)141
5.2	CFA Model for after Modified (TPB)142
5.3	CFA Model for Emotional Competencies
5.4	CFA Model for Personality Traits146
5.5	CFA Model for Personality
5.6	CFA Model for Personality after Modified149
5.7	CFA Model for perceived career option
5.8	The Modified Conceptual Framework
5.9	Structural model estimation for self on Entrepreneurial Intention162
5.10	Structural model estimation for self-personality on Entrepreneurial Intention165
5.11	Structural model estimation for TPB on Entrepreneurial Intention
5.12	Structural model estimation for perceived career option on Entrepreneurial
Intentio	on
	Structural model estimation for personality on Entrepreneurial Intention173
5.14	mediation model
5.15	The Standardized Path Coefficient for mediations effect
	The Standardized Path Coefficient for mediations effect to attitude and
persona	ılity186
5.17	The Standardized Path Coefficient for mediations effect for subjective norm190
5.18	The Standardized Path Coefficient for mediations effect for perceived194

List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Explanation
Entrepreneurial Attitude	EA
Subjective Norms	SN
Perceived Self-efficacy	SE
Entrepreneurial Intention	EI
Perceived Utility	PU
Self-confidence	SC
Emotional competencies	EC
Perceived Career option	PC
Optimism	
Innovativeness	IN
Risk taking propensity	RT
Locus of Control	LC
Creativity	CY
Need for Achievement	NAch

ABSTRACT

Entrepreneurship regarded as one of the major factors that positively influence the development of nations' economies and the well-being of societies. By creating more jobs, bringing innovation to the market, encouraging competitiveness and enhancing economic efficiencies. therefore the dissertation tries to answer the question What are the main motives lead Sudanese establishing own business in Sudan and successful management using a modified version of Ajzen's theory of planned behavior (TPB) as a conceptual model, using the mixed method in methodological choice and deductive as approach. The data collected through self-administered through interviews and questionnaire in seven universities in Sudan, using a convenience (nonprobability) sampling. Used Structural equation modeling (SEM) using (AMOS V.25) overall response rate is 77%. The result of the study showed provide jobs to family members and job security considered the most important motivation. Then there is a positive relationship between Subjective Norm, self-efficacy, perceived career option, Perceived utility, Self-confidence, Optimism, Locus of control and entrepreneurial intention. It is hoped this study will inform practitioners and policymakers, entrepreneurs, and managers and Potential entrepreneur about entrepreneurship.

Key word: The Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneur, entrepreneurial intention (TPB)

المستخلص

تعتبر ريادة الأعمال أحد العوامل الرئيسية التي تؤثر بشكل إيجابي على تنمية اقتصادات الأمم ورفاه المجتمعات. من خلال خلق المزيد من فرص العمل ، وجلب الابتكار إلى السوق ، وتشجيع التنافسية وتعزيز الكفاءة الاقتصادية. لذلك تحاول هذه الاطروحة الاجابة على السؤال التالي ماهي الدوافع الرئيسية التي تقود السودانيين إلى تأسيس أعمالهم التجارية في السودان والنجاح في تلك الاعمال باستخدام النسخة المعدلة ل(Ajzen) نظرية السلوك المخطط (TPB) كنموذج مفاهيمي ، وذلك باستخدام المنهج المختلط في (الكمي والنوعي). تم جمع البيانات عن طريق اشراف الباحث من خلال المقابلات الشخصية والاستبيانات في سبع جامعات في السودان ، عن طريق العينات غير الاحتمالية (العينة الميسرة). من خلال استخدام أسلوب نمذجة المعادلة الهيكلية (SEM) ومعدل الاستجابة كلى يقدر بـ (77%) وعبر استخدام برنامج (AMOS) أظهرت نتائج الدراسة ان توفير وظائف الأفراد الأسرة وكذلك الأمن الوظيفي يعتبران اهم الدوافع . وكذلك وجدت الدراسة ان هناك علاقة إيجابية بين المعايير الذاتية ، والفعالية الذاتية ، والخيار الوظيفي المدرك ، والفائدة المدركة ، والثقة بالنفس ، والتفاؤل ، وموضع الضبط على نية تنظيم المشاريع. ومن المأمول أن تساعد هذه الدراسة الممارسين وصانعي السياسات ورواد الاعمال الفعلين والمديرين ورواد الاعمال المتوقعون على فهم فلسفة ريادة الأعمال في السودان.

الكلمات المفتاحية: ريادة الأعمال، رائد الاعمال، النية ريادة الأعمال (TPB)