

COGNITIVE SCIENCES AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Exploring the Possible Influence of Women's Entrepreneurial Orientation (EO) on Their Decision to Opt Out from Organizational Career to Self-Employment

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to explore the possible influence of women's entrepreneurial orientations (EO) on their decision to opt out from organizational careers to self-employment. It examines how women account for these transitions, reasons for opting for self-employment and experiences of self-employment. This research employs the qualitative methodology using semi-structured interviews as the main data collection tool. The study revealed that the entrepreneurial orientations of the women under study are commonly associated with the generally successful entrepreneurial behaviour of risk-taking, creative, proactive, competitive, aggressive and confidence. This suggests that enterprises and their women owners may benefit from efforts to increase their levels of entrepreneurial orientation in order to survive the dynamic, fast-paced and complex business environment characterized by shorter life cycles, globalization, and continuous improvements in technology. Hence for the women under study with higher entrepreneurial orientation levels, their transitions from their organizational career to self-employment or small business ownership are seen as attractive career moves.

Keywords: Women's careers, entrepreneurial orientation, opting out

INTRODUCTION

The aim of this study is to explore the possible influence of women's EO on their decision to opt out from organiza-

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© Faculty of Cognitive Sciences and Human Development, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (UNIMAS) tional careers to self-employment. Malaysia has made significant progress over the past six years to increase the number of women in the workforce due to government initiatives that sought to enhance the contribution of women to the economy and to promote greater inclusiveness in the workforce. Estimates based on the World Bank Malaysia Economic Monitor (Nov 2012), the female labour participation rate (FLPR) increased to 54.1% in 2015 from 46.8% in 2010. In Malaysia, it is proven that the