



Developing entrepreneurship training curriculum based on Tawhidic paradigm and legal principles: A case study of Malaysia

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Abstract: The importance of legal literacy in conducting business dealings has long been argued by the academics. Besides aiming for profit, entrepreneurial activities are important in meeting the social obligations of the government to ensure the development of a resilient economy. Business schools are required to promote integrated curriculum to ensure entrepreneurs will not only be able to identify business opportunities supported by required management skills. The integrated curriculum besides providing students with the ability to comprehend the key business disciplines will also need to nurture the humanistic skills, ethics and values. The incorporation of these elements will help create entrepreneurs with civic-mindedness, excellent interpersonal communication and leadership skills as well as be resilient. This paper singles out the ideology in promoting integrated curriculum for entrepreneurs training in the Malaysian context particularly the importance of inculcating legal knowledge to ensure the entrepreneurs will manage their activities within the permitted limits of the Malaysian law and global requirements. A comprehensive set of questionnaire containing 68 questions were administered to 543 entrepreneurs using convenience sampling. The rationale of the practice of selecting local entrepreneurs as a sample for the study is to obtain their opinions on the relevant skills needed in managing their business. This can help identify aspects that can be incorporated to improve the current entrepreneur's training curriculum. The survey revealed that inculcating Islamic principles and ethics in entrepreneur's activities can increase their credibility in conducting business with others besides

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being resilient in developing the business (concept of taqwa). The study provides significant information to the academic and business community including private corporations and governments on the essential elements that need to be incorporated in conducting business. Finally, the study concludes with proposing the important aspects to be incorporated in the entrepreneurs training curriculum in Malaysia specifically the Muslim world in general.

Keywords: entrepreneur, *Tawhidic* paradigm, curriculum, legal knowledge, entrepreneurship.

1. Introduction

Research on entrepreneur is increasing in line with the economic development across the globe. Engendering into the entrepreneurial activities is becoming a prominent goal for many countries as it provides beneficiary rewards to the national income.

Realizing the important of the entrepreneurial field, several agendas are develop to achieve greater level of success. Among the activities involved is to promote their educational and training opportunities to sharpen their skills and abilities, specifically in business dealing (Cooney, 2012).

An integrated curriculum for entrepreneurship in today's curriculum strives to nurture entrepreneurs in identifying business opportunities and sharpen their personal skills. The corporation of these components not only creates entrepreneurs with excellent interpersonal skills and sharpen their communication and leadership talent but rather to hone them with high civic mindedness (Weber & Englehart, 2011). This paper singles out an evocation to nurture students with greater practices of Islamic principles and legal knowledge.

2. Literature review

Entrepreneur's education received plethora of research over the last few decades by many researchers, academicians and practitioners (Kozlinska, 2011). Most of the fields emphasize increasing the quality standards of entrepreneur's education system. In responding to this agenda, higher institutions including universities and professional training providers have been greatly refocusing on the existing curriculum to encounter the challenges to upgrade entrepreneurship module. This includes the notion of involving the students onto the field to experience the situation.

The most component that is greatly highlighted in the existing curriculum is the need to acquire entrepreneur's knowledge on legislative matters (Pache & Chowdhury, 2012). Reason being, the demonstration of law and legislative in the development of entrepreneurship is imperative. This has been proven by the preliminary researcher that the successful conduct of business requires knowledge and adherence to prescribed legislation (Serafimovska, 2014). Among the knowledge includes the rules and regulations of taxation, insurance, civil and criminal liability. However, legal regulations to the entrepreneurial world are not restricted to the static concept, but rather it depends on the business's feature of dynamism, such as threats or opportunities.

Another reinforcement of legislation to entrepreneur activities is to reinforce criminal laws as regards to bribery and corruption in every substance. This includes, criminal offences, which prosecute not only individuals but also companies. It is therefore crucial to include courses on legislative issues in entrepreneurship curriculum to make students better understand compliance with the existing legal framework and ethical standards.

Integrated entrepreneur's curriculum

Entrepreneur's curriculum at present plays an important role in the process of building entrepreneurial capacity. Besides nurturing students to sharpen their entrepreneurial skills, the underline of government policies and procedures in managing business is another essential element that should be included in the curriculum. Henceforth, entrepreneur's curriculum comprises of a complete set of content that emphasizes the interrelationships between business functional areas and the overall understanding of business operation.

The juxtaposition of current entrepreneurial studies integrates key business disciplines and holistic view. The intention does not only aims to improvise entrepreneur's education programs continuously, but rather to ensure that the student gains values, knowledge and abilities to make a difference (Weber, 2014). Studies in entrepreneurial and Islamic practices have regained the attention from many academicians and practitioners at present (Tlaiss 2014; Al Idrus 2013; Hunter 2014; Gümüşay 2014). In this regards, the study area highlighted the rules to guide and sustain businesses productivity and growth.

Tawhidic paradigm

'Tawhidic' reflects the whole aspects of human intellectual process in everything they involve and deals with (Choudhury, 2014). The philosophy explains the conception of human wellbeing that involve both intra-systems and inter-systems across human behaviour. In short, the ideology of *Tawhid* comprehends the whole set of belief and attribute in God including its primordial existence and absoluteness.

The term 'paradigm', on the other hand, refers to a pattern of scientific thinking on the truth through various observations and experiments (Choudhury, 2014; Rengiah, 2013; Suhaimi & Sarif, 2011; Mhd Sarif & Sarwar, 2014). This is significant in the academic context as it is the first methodological issue that needs to be addressed especially in the research world (McMurray, 2009).

In the Islamic civilization, all constituents in human life and its nature are bound together and become integrated. This includes the set of their belief systems, values and morality, the spirit and matter of all creatures, culture, society, politics and economy (Yousuf, 2006). These practices incorporated the principle in attaining benefits not only in the world (*Al-Duniya*) but also in the hereafter (*al-Akhirah*). As such, these conceptions explained the fundamental aspects of *Tawhidic* paradigm.

Malaysian philosophy in Islamic education

The curriculum system in Malaysia contains issues on philosophical, historical, psychological and social foundations (Hashim, 2014). The fundamental courses contain syllabus that reflect values, perception and knowledge to nurture the students in achieving the target and goal.

In relation with entrepreneurial education system in Malaysia, the manifestation of Islamic values is particularly significant. The government has promoted Islamic principles to regulate its education system through the practice of contemporary conventional knowledge (Hashim, 2014a). In this regards, student's actions, skills and activities are linked to the Islamic tradition and practices. Therefore, the fundamental issues relates with the spiritual aspects harmonize with the concept of practicing goodwill in life.

Another important feature that triggers entrepreneurs' business endeavors besides skills and ethics is legal constituent. These are proven when Cooney (2012) demonstrated that that entrepreneurs with greater skills but ignore legal aspects and violate legal enforcement perform imbalanced business activities. Entrepreneurs are required to fulfil social obligation, which are affirmed through the national's legal constituent.

3. Research problem

While entrepreneur's integrated curriculum contains topic that emphasize on entrepreneurial knowledge, such as business procedures, managerial skills and legislation aspects, the syllabus also comprises of entrepreneurial judgment embracing the moral codes and principles. Hence, these elements cover both secular and spiritual aspects that help to nurture entrepreneur in managing and organizing business.

However, although integrated curriculum for entrepreneur covers every notion of entrepreneurial principles, the unprincipled trade and disobedient issues against morals and creed are still rampant in business settings (Becker, Hauser & Kronthaler, 2013). According to Bash (2015), the rationale is due to the fact that the syllabus centers on ethical attitudes rather than ethical behavior. That is, the focus is more on entrepreneur's judgment, but not on their actions when facing difficult situations.

Considering the lack of holistic approach in complementing entrepreneurs' endeavors, the guiding index in measuring ethical compliance is necessary. This is to gauge entrepreneur's principles in secular activities and incorporate it with the spiritual aspects. Gümüşay (2014) claimed that the integration of the existing theories and practices with religious aspects is vital in

creating competent entrepreneurs. Therefore, attentiveness in measuring entrepreneurs' proficiency in triggering their inner strength and willpower is essential.

Due to the paucity of empirical research on entrepreneurial undertakings through integrated curriculum especially in legislative approach towards Malaysian entrepreneurs, this study scrutinizes the content and compares it with the holistic factor through the Islamic concept from the *Tawhidic* paradigm.

4. Research methodology

This study is interested in establishing entrepreneur's curriculum imbues with legal knowledge and an Islamic work related ethical values and practices. Given the need to explore the reality of Malaysian entrepreneur on the values and skills perceived, the study has adopted quantitative approach for data collection and analysis.

Self-administered data were collected from the sample of 543 Malaysian entrepreneurs from numerous business backgrounds and experiences. The survey instrument comprised demographic information with rating scale items (5-point Likert scale) and open-ended questions.

To test the principle component methods, the study extracted three factors from factor analysis and labeled as legal knowledge, *Tawhidic* paradigm and resilient entrepreneur. Table 1 Reliability Statistics shows the Cronbach alpha values of all three factors, namely; legal knowledge, *Tawhidic* paradigm and resilient entrepreneur; of which each results shows 0.731, .892 and .708 simultaneously. According to Hair (1995), the acceptable alpha is preferably higher than 0.7. Therefore, it is concluded that the reliability of construct for all three factors is acceptable threshold.

Table 1: Reliability statistics

Factor	Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
Legal Knowledge	.731	.730	4
Tawhidic Paradigm	.892	.894	8
Resilient Entrepreneur	.708	.711	4

5. Findings

The findings from the study are divided into three:

- i. Descriptive statistics of demographic information;
- ii. Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA);
- iii. Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA);
- iv. Predictors of Tawhidic Paradigm; and
- v. Mediation factors in resilient entrepreneurs.

i. Descriptive statistics of demographic information

A total of 720 questionnaires were distributed to entrepreneurs in the Malaysian region, with different backgrounds and ethnicities, of which 543 were returned completed, yielding 75.42% response rate. The sample of the study were from both gender with high percentage on man compared with women (57.1%; 310/543), with the highest range of age between 41-45 years (24.7%; 134/543), followed by 46-50 years (20.8%; 113) and 36-40 years (18.8%; 102). Majority of the respondents are from Malay ethnic group followed by Chinese and Baba & Nyonya respectively (45.5%; 20.1%; 11.6%).

Most of the respondents in this study are from urban which 337 (62.1%) with married status 341 (62.8%) and deals in a trading business sector (17.7%). With respect to the educational level, majority of the respondents possessed bachelor's degree with 30.4% (164/543), compared with 21.2% (115/543) to those with secondary school's qualification and professional levels with a total of 19.7% respondent (103/543). Table 2 below demonstrated the differences in demographic factors ranges from gender, age and ethnic group respectively.

Table 2: Profile of respondents

Demographic Respondent		Frequency [%]
Gender	Male	310 [57.1]
	Female	233 [42.9]
Age	<25	4[0.7]
	26-30	28[5.2]
	31-35	31[5.7]
	36-40	102[18.8]
	41-45	134[24.7]
	46-50	113[20.8]
	51-55	88[16.2]
>55	43[7.9]	
Ethnic Group	Malay	247[45.5]
	Indian	43[7.9]
	Chinese	109[20.1]
	Baba & Nyonya	63[11.6]
	Singh	33[6.1]
	Iban	20[3.7]
	Kadazandusun	23[4.2]
Bajau	5[0.9]	
Origin	Rural	206[37.9]
	Urban	337[62.1]
Marital Status	Married	341[62.8]
	Not Married	202[37.2]
Education Level	Primary school	42[7.7]
	Secondary school	115[21.2]
	Undergraduate	165[30.4]
	Postgraduate	103[19.0]
	Professional	107[19.7]
	None	11[2.0]
Business Sector	Trading	96[17.7]
	Education	23[4.2]
	Services	85[15.7]
	Finance/Insurance	37[6.8]
	Hospitality	21[3.9]
	Transportation	16[2.9]
	Food and Beverages	59[10.9]
	Fabrication	17[3.1]
	Marine	2[0.4]
	Health-care	29[5.3]
	Manufacturing	13[2.4]
	Construction	18[3.3]
	Agriculture	25[4.6]
	Retailing	12[2.2]
	Mining	43[7.9]
Wholesaler	8[1.5]	
Sport	3.9[7.2]	

Note. N=543

ii. Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA)

The study carries out a factor analysis with varimax rotation to validate whether the respondents perceived the four constructs, namely, legal knowledge, core values, roles & duties and resilient entrepreneur. The results showed four-factor solution and the total variance explained was 69.767 percent of the total variance. The result suggests that KMO measure of sampling adequacy (MSA) value is very high, 0.897 indicating that the factor analysis is appropriate. In other dimension, the p-value for Barlett's test for this study indicated 0.000 for all variables which was perfectly significant as ($p < .05$) (refer to Table 3)

Table 3: KMO and Bartlett's test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy			.897
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square		5657.881
	df		120
	Sig.		.000

Table 4 shows factor analysis results. Communalities indicate the degree to which the factors explain the variance of the variables. All items had communality values exceeding 0.50 and thus had a sufficient level of explanation.

Table 4: Factor analysis

	LK	RD	CV	RE
LK1	.791			
LK2	.765			
LK3	.634			
LK4	.615			
RDC1		.800		
RDC2		.790		
RDC3		.767		
RDC4		.614		
CV1			.811	
CV2			.737	
CV3			.598	
CV4			.505	
REC1				.786
REC2				.649
REC3				.617
REC4				.520
% of Variance (69.767)	48.280	7.863	6.996	6.628
Keiser Meyer Olkin Measure				0.897
Bartlett's Test				0.000

iii. **Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA)**

A CFA is performed on data from 543 respondents collected through an analysis of moment structures (AMOS) version 20. In modeling the structural model, the study assessed the measurement model for unidimensionality, validity and reliability requirements (Anderson & Gerbing, 1982; Hair, 2010; Kline, 2015). The model and summary assessment for fitness indexes of the study for the latent variable is presented in Figure 1 and Table 5 respectively.

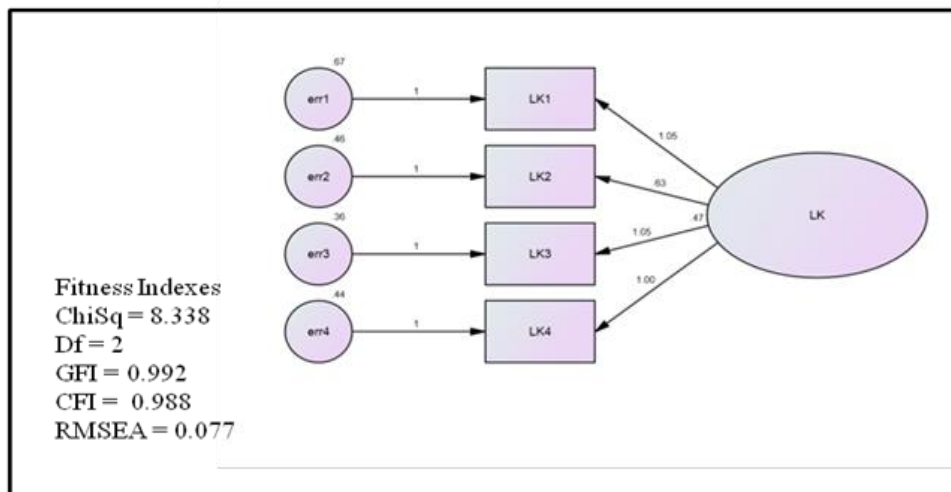
Figure 1: Measurement model to examine discriminant validity for latent constructs

Table 5: The summary of fitness for the measurement model of exogenous constructs

Name of Category	Name of index	Level of Acceptance	Index Value	Comments
1. Absolute fit	RMSEA	0.05 < RMSEA < 0.1	.077	The requirement level is achieved
	GFI	GFI > 0.90	.992	The requirement level is achieved
2. Incremental fit	CFI	CFI > 0.90	.988	The requirement level is achieved
3. Parsimonious fit	Chisq/df	Chi Square/df < 5.0	4.169	The requirement level is achieved

iv. Predictor of Tawhidic paradigm

For determining the predictors, *Tawhidic* paradigm is used as dependent variable while legal knowledge is used as the independent variable. In the regression output via Enter Method as shown in Table 3, R is the correlation coefficient (.879) and the adjusted R square in the Model Summary shows that the model with the inclusion of the variable (legal knowledge) collectively explains for 77% of the variance in the *Tawhidic* paradigm. R square ranges from the value of 0 to 1 which implies that there is a linear relationship between the *Tawhidic* paradigm and legal knowledge.

Table 6: Predictor of Tawhidic paradigm

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.879 ^a	.772	.771	.28884	.772	1829.704	1	541	.000

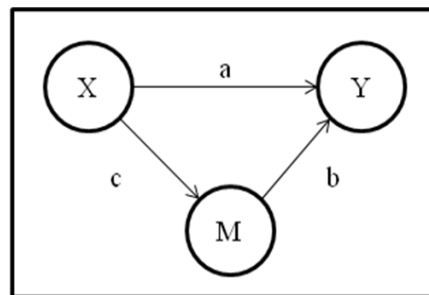
a. Predictors: (Constant), LK_Mean

v. Mediation factors in resilient entrepreneurs

This study used SEM to determine the role of mediating variables on resilient entrepreneurs within an independent-dependent relationship. *Tawhidic* paradigm is used a mediating factors in a causal between legal knowledge and entrepreneur with resilient characteristics.

The conception of *Tawhidic* paradigm mediates against resilient entrepreneurs is depict in Figure 1. According to Baron & Kenny (1986), partial mediation occur when there is a direct effect of the mediator construct M accounts for a significant amount of variance in Y but c remains significant. If c remains significant but differs in sign from the 0 Y, then mediation with suppression is evident (see Fig. 2).

Figure 2: Conceptual Basis of Mediation



The standard coefficient or beta regression weights in Figure 2 demonstrate that when the practice of *Tawhidic* paradigm is present, the weight between legal knowledge to *Tawhidic* paradigm is .73. In contrast, the weight between *Tawhidic* paradigm and resilient entrepreneur is .63 while the weight between legal knowledge to resilient entrepreneur .03. To confirm whether the *Tawhidic* paradigm mediates between legal knowledge and resilient entrepreneurs, the study examined the standard coefficient, or beta regression weights, between the factors.

Figure 2 shows the standardized regression weight and its significance for each path. The results show that each path is significant. In testing the standardized coefficient, or beta regression between the indirect and indirect values, the analysis shows that the indirect effect is 0.46 (0.73 x 0.63). On the other hand, the direct effect between entrepreneur’s curriculum and resilient entrepreneur is 0.03. Therefore, this indicates that there is a mediation effect between the *Tawhidic* paradigm and resilient entrepreneur. The indirect paths between LK to TP and TP to RE are significant; indicating that the *Tawhidic* paradigm mediates between legal knowledge and resilient

entrepreneur. However, to confirm whether *Tawhidic* paradigm is partially or completely mediates between legal knowledge and resilient entrepreneur, standard regression weight is measured in this study.

It was reported from standard regression weight that LK to RE is not significant with a p-value of .625 (see Tab. 7). Thus, this indicates that the result did not supported the hypothesis, which entails that *Tawhidic* paradigm is completely mediates between legal knowledge and resilient entrepreneur (Baron & Kenny, 1986).

Figure 3: Mediating variables in study – Tawhidic paradigm

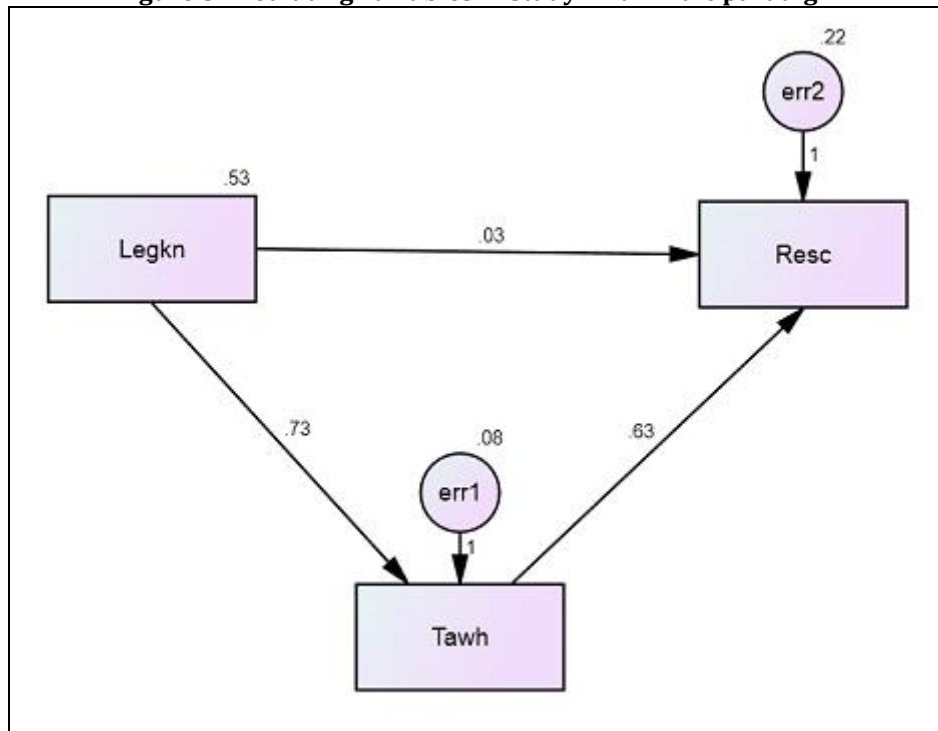


Table 7: Mediating variables in study – Tawhidic paradigm

			Estimate	S.E.	C.R.	P	Label
TP_Mean	<---	LK_Mean	.728	.017	42.815	***	par_1
RE_Mean	<---	TP_Mean	.633	.070	9.083	***	par_2
RE_Mean	<---	LK_Mean	.028	.058	.488	.625	par_3

6. Conclusions

This study developed and empirically tested a model that shows better understanding of the relationship between legal knowledge and the character of resilient entrepreneur. In answering the research questions, the component of legal knowledge is investigated over entrepreneur’s with resilient character. To link between these variables, this study proposed the principles of *Tawhidic* paradigm as a mediation factors. Generally, the result entails an analysis that explains the significances of each hypothesis.

All in all, Table 4 summarizes the hypothesis results of mediation test for the study.

Table 4: The results of mediation test

Hypothesis Statement of Path Analysis	Estimate	P-Value	Results on Hypothesis
H1: Legal knowledge has significant effect on <i>Tawhidic</i> paradigm	0.728	***	Significant
H2: <i>Tawhidic</i> paradigm has significant effect on resilient entrepreneur	0.633	***	Significant
H3: Legal knowledge has significant effect on resilient entrepreneur	0.028	.625	Not Significant

Notes. *** p-value < 0.01; ** p-value < 0.05; * p-value < 0.10

It is therefore concluded that the practices of legal knowledge is important in shaping entrepreneur with resilient character with the existence of *Tawhidic* paradigm as mediator between these variables.

Implication

The findings left important implication to academics, entrepreneurs and globalization. Notwithstanding, positive influence in Islamic concept and ideology from *Tawhidic* paradigm emphasizing constructive way towards achieving social responsibilities to the nation and country.

Limitation

The study acknowledges a number of limitations. The study only screened Malaysian entrepreneurs with regards to its curriculum syllabus. Another limitation is the study did not mention on the years involved in business where the level of experiences may have affected in their entrepreneurship skills and decision making. Also the study did not indicate the extent to which the law and regulation affected in the operation and practices. The outcome can thus consider as a standard for further research.

Future studies

Future study should focus to curriculum at other country with larger samples. Moreover, future study can seek to explore on years of entrepreneur's dealing with business to screen their abilities in managing and organizing business. Finally, future studies can conduct comparative analysis by exploring the fundamental principle of the successful business owners on their legislative issues and constraints.

Conclusion

The hypothesis model of this study fits well with the data structure. It proves that the implication of *Tawhidic* paradigm towards legal knowledge is generally successful in developing entrepreneur with resilient characteristics. It is therefore concluded that legal knowledge, *Tawhidic* paradigm and resilient entrepreneur had resulted in effective and significant outcomes of the desired system from learners perspective.

Appendix A. Supplementary material

Supplementary data associated with this article can be found, in the online version, at <https://doi.org/10.14254/jems.2019.4-2.3>

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