

AN ANALYSIS OF ENTREPRENEURIAL INTENTION AMONG THE STUDENTS OF SELECTED ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGES IN CHENNAI DISTRICT

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Abstract

Lately, with the rise of business exercises and hatcheries, an ever increasing number of individuals have zeroed in on the investigation of business venture. While college understudies are regularly viewed as possible business visionaries, enterprising expectation is the center variable to anticipate the pioneering conducts of college understudies. During the most recent decade, there has been developing interest in endeavor and strengthening activities to advance and support the possibility of business venture as an appealing choice to wage work among understudies in India and all throughout the planet. There are a few explanations behind this propensity. To begin with, accomplished business visionaries are relied upon to make adventures that become quicker than the ventures of their partners. The significance of schooling for the effective exhibition of new pursuits is all around perceived both by the executives professionals and analysts. Second, because of the rebuilding measures in associations following heightened rivalry available around the world, past benefits associated with wage work in set up, for the most part enormous undertakings, for example, professional stability or prize of steadfastness at present offer less allure, hence expanding the attractive quality of independent work. With this foundation, the analyst has taken this theme to dissect the innovative expectation among students of selected arts and science colleges of Chennai District.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurial Intention, Personal factor, Family factor, Environmental factor.*

Introduction

By empowering business in the youthful age, their enthusiasm, innovativeness, development, abilities, difficult work can be used for the financial development of any country. Scientists have shown that business venture is by and large with people who have one of kind qualities of character and capacities (Gartner, 1990). Alongside this, adolescent business venture has been captivating and is likewise turning out to be very significant in light of the native arrangements offered in adapting to monetary drawback (De Clercq and Honig, 2011 as referred to in Green, 2013). Seeing the huge advantages related with the development of business, it tends to be said that there is an expanding need for any nation to have business people, who by age of groundbreaking thoughts and furthermore further by commercialization of something similar, clear path for a general turn of events. European Commission says that business venture is ability thus it very well may be learnt. The need of great importance is the advancement of an enterprising attitude among the adolescent. Address significant powers of social change. With development in worldwide travel, link and satellite TV and, particularly, the web, understudies all throughout the planet are preferred entomb associated over were their folks, further presented to unfamiliar patterns and thoughts, and further competent to share their thoughts. The effect of business instruction has been perceived as one of the essential factors that assist adolescents with understanding and encourage an enterprising mentality. Because of the impact instruction could have on the perspectives and yearnings of youth, there is a need to see how to create and sustain potential business visionaries even while they are still understudies in school. Their mentality and information on business are probably going to shape their tendency to begin their own organizations later on.

Objective of the Study

- To know the level of intention towards entrepreneurship among the selected students.

Research methodology

The researcher has used descriptive research design. The researcher has selected 750 students for the analytical part of the study by simple random sampling method. The researcher has targeted the students for the present study. The researcher has used descriptive statistics, t test and ANOVA for the present study.

Level of intention about financial inclusion initiatives

The researcher has analysed the level of intention with the help of three factors namely, Personal factor, Family factor and Environmental factor.

Personal factors

Variables	Mean	Std. Deviation	Skewness	Kurtosis	Rank Based on Mean value
Motivation	4.1480	.78417	-.716	.422	3
Need for achievement	3.7267	1.02633	-.660	.002	9
Individual characteristics	3.9400	.88926	-.625	.008	6
Work experience	3.5900	1.10025	-.714	-.060	12
Self confidence	3.6667	1.02484	-.753	.293	10
Leadership ability	3.6200	1.19896	-.564	-.803	11
Dynamic thinking	4.1067	.71365	-.711	1.482	5
Need for autonomy	4.2267	.65513	-.844	2.685	2
Hard work	4.1133	.79666	-.921	1.618	4
Optimism	3.9200	1.09934	-1.020	.647	7
Passion to develop own idea	4.3067	.72847	-1.189	2.370	1
Maturity	3.8000	1.11430	-.790	.151	8

The table above suggests that the variable "Passion to develop own idea" ranked top in the list. The variable Need for autonomy ranked second with the mean value of 4.2267. Motivation ranked three with the mean value of 4.1480. Overall it can be concluded that people are having entrepreneurial intention due to Passion to develop own idea system. Work experience got the last rank in the list among the Personal Factors.

Family Factors

Variables	Mean	Std. Deviation	Skewness	Kurtosis	Rank based on Mean
Status	3.7933	1.07959	-.699	.036	6
Family Support	4.9867	.89044	-1.145	1.585	1
Family business	4.1467	.76590	-.706	-.149	2
Family advise	3.7400	1.14636	-.706	-.170	7
Financial need	3.9333	.89998	-.695	.338	3
Family sources	3.833	1.11679	-.491	-.092	5
Compulsion	3.8933	.88109	-.152	-.957	4

The table above suggests that Family support ranked top in the list of Family Factors with the mean value of 4.9867. The variable Family Business ranked second in the list of Family Factors. The variable Family need ranked third with the mean value of 3.933. The variable family advise got the last rank among the listed variables.

Environmental factors

Variables	Mean	Std. Deviation	Skewness	Kurtosis	Rank Based on Mean
Demand	4.2067	.69613	-.423	-.440	3
Availability of resources	4.5000	.68114	-1.652	4.284	1
Monetary facilities	3.9200	.84531	-.313	-.339	4
Grant from the government	3.5067	.90058	-.185	.219	9
Low competition	4.3400	.80743	-1.380	2.511	2
Need for employment	3.9067	1.02926	-.881	.670	5
Social status	3.8933	.81004	-.408	.481	6
Standard of living	3.6467	.87341	-.093	.133	8
Accessibility of suppliers	3.6800	.89741	-.216	-.454	7
Availability of supporting services	3.3800	.94346	-.249	-.058	12
Situational factors	3.4600	1.05667	-.592	.248	10

The table above suggests that "Availability of resources" ranked the top among the selected environmental factors with the mean value of 4.500. The variable "Low competition" ranked second in the list with the mean value of 4.3400. The variable "Demand" ranked third in list of selected variables with the mean value of 4.2067. The variable Availability of supporting services ranked last in the list with the mean value of 3.3800.

GENDER AND LEVEL OF INTENTION TOWARDS ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Ho: There is no significant relationship between Gender of the respondents and the level of intention towards entrepreneurship.

Ha: There is a significant relationship between Gender of the respondents and the level of intention towards entrepreneurship.

Variable	Male		Female		t value	P value
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
Personal Factors	47.1437	7.11124	47.2279	6.63052	.0991	0.755
Family Factors	27.5526	6.06232	27.2514	5.39651	6.852	0.007*
Environmental factors	45.4370	7.32641	46.2312	7.55529	2.382	0.125

The results of the above table showed that the p value is less than the 5% level of significance in the case of Family Factors. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected and there is a significant relationship between Gender of the respondents and the level of intention towards entrepreneurship. Even though, p value is higher than the 5% level of significance in the case of Personal Factors and Environmental factors. Hence the null hypothesis is accepted and there is no significant relationship between Gender of the respondents and the level of intention towards entrepreneurship among the selected respondents.

AGE AND LEVEL OF INTENTION TOWARDS ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Ho: There is no significant relationship between age of the respondents and the level of intention towards entrepreneurship.

Ha: There is a significant relationship between age of the respondents and the level of intention towards entrepreneurship.

ANOVA						
		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Personal Factors	Between Groups	405.677	4	101.419	2.155	.050
	Within Groups	35057.902	745	47.058		
	Total	35463.579	749			
Family Factors	Between Groups	187.546	4	46.886	1.421	.225
	Within Groups	24581.789	745	32.996		
	Total	24769.335	749			
Environmental Factors	Between Groups	1288.087	4	322.022	5.958	.000
	Within Groups	40269.380	745	54.053		
	Total	41557.467	749			

The table above states that p value is less than the 5 % level of significance level in the case of Environmental factors and Personal Factors. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected and there is a significant relationship between age of the respondents and their level of intention towards entrepreneurship in the case of personal factors and environmental factors. Since the p value is much higher than the 5 % level of significance in the case of Family Factors. Hence the null hypothesis is accepted and there is a significant relationship between age of the respondents and their level of intention towards entrepreneurship in the case of family factors.

YEAR OF STUDYING AND THE LEVEL OF INTENTION

Ho: There is no significant relationship between year of studying and the level of intention towards entrepreneurship.

Ha: There is a significant relationship between year of studying and the level of intention towards entrepreneurship.

ANOVA						
		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Personal factor	Between Groups	836.451	5	167.290	3.594	.003
	Within Groups	34627.127	744	46.542		
	Total	35463.579	749			
Family factor	Between Groups	347.196	5	69.439	2.115	.042
	Within Groups	24422.139	744	32.825		
	Total	24769.335	749			
Environmental factor	Between Groups	3488.119	5	697.624	13.634	.000
	Within Groups	38069.347	744	51.168		
	Total	41557.467	749			

The table above states that p value is less than the 5 % level of significance level will all the selected variables of intention factors. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected and there is a significant relationship between year of studying and their level of intention towards entrepreneurship like Environmental factors, Family Factors, Personal Factors.

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION AND LEVEL OF INTENTION

Ho: There is no significant relationship between Educational Qualification of the respondents and the level of intention towards entrepreneurship.

Ha: There is no significant relationship between Educational Qualification of the respondents and the level of intention towards entrepreneurship.

ANOVA						
		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Personal factor	Between Groups	414.653	4	103.663	2.203	.047
	Within Groups	35048.925	745	47.046		
	Total	35463.579	749			
Family factor	Between Groups	442.611	4	110.653	3.389	.009
	Within Groups	24326.724	745	32.653		
	Total	24769.335	749			
Environmental factor	Between Groups	788.994	4	197.249	3.605	.006
	Within Groups	40768.472	745	54.723		
	Total	41557.467	749			

The table above states that p value is less than the 5 % level of significance level will all the selected variables of intention towards entrepreneurship. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected and there is a significant relationship between educational qualification of the respondents and their level of intention towards entrepreneurship like Environmental factors, Family Factors, Personal Factors.

Conclusion

Business venture has been referred to go about as a help column in the development and advancement of any economy. The advantages related with Entrepreneurship are tremendous. Pioneering direction has regularly been called as an initial move towards business. Youth being the fate of any nation need to build up a tendency towards this heading. Advanced education area can fill in as a ground for building up these youthful personalities. There is a need to outline proper arrangements and projects at the advanced education foundations and furthermore formation of organizations with individuals who are as of now in the field of business as are having a more functional methodology such that they go about as a stage where understudies can get changed into business people and become significant benefactors in the development and financial improvement for a country and of the general public all in all. The advanced education foundations need to connect towards or building up a tendency towards business. So it is vital that innovative the hole between the hypothetical ideas of business and the reasonableness of the equivalent. Upgrading the innovative aim will altogether expand the recurrence of youthful personalities moving goals of the understudies be created and prepared, such that an all encompassing advantage for the individual, society, country and world could be accomplished.

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