

**Project Dissertation Report on**

**ATTITUDE OF STUDENTS TOWARDS**

**ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

**Submitted by**

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**2K20/DMBA/68**

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## **CERTIFICATE OF ORIGINALITY**

This is to certify that the Project titled “**Attitude of students towards entrepreneurship**” submitted to Delhi School of Management, Delhi technological university in the partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of Masters of Business Administration in an original work carried out by Mohit Goel under the guidance of **Dr. Shikha Khera**. The matter embodied in this project is a genuine work done by both to the best of my knowledge and belief and has neither been submitted to this university nor to any other universities for the fulfillment of the requirement of the course of study.

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**Signature of the Student**

**Signature of the Guide**

## **DECLARATION**

This is to certify that I, Mohit goel, have completed the project titled “Attitude of students towards entrepreneurship” under the guidance of Dr. Shikha Khera as a part of Master of Business Administration (MBA) curriculum oft Delhi School of Management, New Delhi. This is an original piece of work and has not been submitted elsewhere.

**STUDENT NAME**

**DATE & PLACE**

**Mohit Goel**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Entrepreneurship is an ability and keenness to develop, organize and set up a business or businesses, taking on financial risks in the hope of profit. An entrepreneur is an individual who creates new business opportunities, bearing most of the rewards and risks. The entrepreneur can be seen as an innovator, a source of new ideas, goods and services, and business. India is now a sweet spot for start-ups in almost all sectors like information software, finance, software, consumer goods, etc. This number is expected to rise due to favorable government support and sense of wave among the young generation.

There is a trend escalation among the youths to become entrepreneurs due to lack of job opportunities available in the corporate world and willingness to work under some other person or company. By proper guidance and education, the existing number can double fold in very short span of time. Since the entrepreneurship bubble is increasing, it is very important to understand the attitude of youth towards the entrepreneurship, as in to understand the level of penetration that the concept of entrepreneurship is present among the youth.

Attitude towards entrepreneurship can be positive, negative or neutral depending on the individual belief/perception and their current environment as there can be different kinds of social and financial risks and rewards involved.

Earlier entrepreneurship is merely seen as an activity, but now it has emerged as an education career path in which students can inculcate all the necessary skillsets of an entrepreneurship from early stage of their college academics.

The entrepreneurship practical skillset and awareness can shape the attitude of the youth and inspire them to launch start-ups of different ideas. Most of the people tend to be employed rather than starting their own business, which asks for the requirement of identifying the factors responsible for the same.

The research design carried out in this study is descriptive research design wherein convenience sampling will be taken into account of students who are in under-graduation and post-graduation level and their responses will be analyzed and conclusions will be drawn.

A questionnaire consisting various questions related to barriers to entrepreneurship, their attitude towards it and beliefs of entrepreneurial capacity factors will be circulated among the students to gather the data. The responses will be taken in the format of Likert scale where the range goes from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree) for detailed analysis and interpretation of the data.

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# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

The entrepreneurial mentality of individuals is impacted by their past information about entrepreneurship. A few examinations have been investigating the significance of innovative abilities while beginning a venture. This study inspects the demeanor of understudies towards business or business proprietorship, the particular limitations that hinder youngsters to begin business and variables that can impact business aim of various young people.

Business has turned into an ordinary popular expression. Different policymakers, market analysts, academicians and even college understudies are discussing it. Today, startup is viewed as one of the most amazing monetary improvement techniques to foster country's monetary development and support the country's seriousness in confronting the expanding patterns of globalization.

Entrepreneurs shape monetary fate of countries by making abundance and work, offering items and administrations, and producing charges for states. They convert thoughts into monetary open doors through developments which are considered to be a significant wellspring of seriousness in an undeniably globalizing world economy. In this manner, most state-run administrations on the planet endeavor to increase supply of capable and around the world serious entrepreneurs in their separate nations. Regardless of whether the nations have rich asset blessings, they face joblessness and neediness because of the shortage of business people.

Innovative improvement is an efficient advancement of an individual to a entrepreneur. The advancement of a business person alludes to instill the enterprising abilities into a normal individual, giving the required information, monetary, fostering the specialized, showcasing and administrative abilities, and building the enterprising mentality. Enterprising advancement projects might be characterized as a program intended to help a person in fortifying. As the financial advancement of a nation is subject to the entrepreneurship, states and global associations send off a number of projects to help business to satisfy its financial and cultural jobs.

Business improvement has expected extraordinary importance as it is a key to monetary improvement. Entrepreneurs are the seed of urban turn of events and its organic products are more prominent work open doors, expansion in per capita pay, better quality of living and adjusted territorial turn of events.

As of late, we see an adjustment of this pattern. Because of the great degrees of joblessness among the youngsters, interest in youth entrepreneurship has been fueled and it attempts to cultivate work valuable open doors or to address social rejection. Besides, entrepreneurship is viewed as a channel for the abilities of many profoundly taught youthful individuals in regions like data innovation, biotechnology and other present-day ventures.

Effective entrepreneurs are the people who generally gain from their disappointments; who attempted all the time to tackle issues; attempted to strength their shortcoming and ensure that this is what weas a matter of fact need. They are the daring individual and the great rationale ought to be created in the understudies. Understudies are the forward comer who can turn into a business visionary.

## **1.2 Theoretical Framework**

Business is the capacity to create, sort out and maintain a business association in request to create gain. It is a course of activities of a business visionary who is an individual continuously looking for something new and takes advantage of such thoughts into potential open doors which are profitable by tolerating the gamble and vulnerability with the venture. Business is the complete of business visionary in addition to big business. Land, work, regular assets and capital acquire are associated with business. They can create gain. Business person has the capacity and want to lay out, administrate and prevail in a beginning up adventure along with the gamble qualified for create gain. The greater part of the colleges are advancing business venture. Colleges have the obligation of giving the significance of business venture to the understudies. It assists with working on their abilities and mentality. Business expands the monetary proficiency through work creation which expands the way of life. Business act as a specialist of civil rights.

### 1.3.1 Characteristics of Entrepreneurship

#### 1.3.1.1 Innovation

It ought to be exceptionally imaginative to create groundbreaking plan to begin an organization and procure benefit out of it. Development should be a more productive and more efficient that serve bigger purpose to the society at large.

#### 1.3.1.2 Ability to take risk

Entrepreneur must be bold and courageous to take risks, which is an essential part of being an entrepreneur. The risk is connected with the time and money that is invested in the business. New ideas are always risky and may not always bring profits. Entrepreneurs may have to incur losses as well. Hence risk is a basic feature of entrepreneurship.

#### 1.3.1.3 Vision

One of the important factor for entrepreneurial achievement is his/her advantage and vision. This interest should likewise convert into organization's development in any case, the individual isn't have the option to keep an elevated degree of hard working attitude, and they will most logical come up short. This vision should be sufficient than he/she can convey it to financial backers and workers.

#### 1.3.1.4 Improve standard of living

It helps in increasing standard of living of a person or society at large by increasing the income and boost up the GDP of the country by providing employment and helps in continuous consumption of goods and services.

### 1.3.2 Qualities of Entrepreneurs

#### 1.3.2.1 Leaders

Business visionary should have the authority quality. They are great at dealing with all the parts of their expert and individual abilities. They can take the choice in right manner. They have great relational abilities and give direction to other people.

#### 1.3.2.2 Ambitious

People have ambition in order to become a successful entrepreneur. They actively find out problems and have the ambition to fix them.

#### 1.3.2.3 Problem solver

A business person doesn't get frustrated when he deals with issues. He should show solid assurance to beat issues of any aspect. He should be a decent issue solver.

#### 1.3.2.4 Disciplined

They are predominantly centered around their business work. They dispense with all the interruptions in their objectives before they accomplish their objectives. Without dismissing their drawn-out objectives, they center around the everyday tasks of their business. They make trained strides consistently towards the accomplishment of their objective

#### 1.3.2.5 Hard workers

The fruitful business visionaries are not the lethargic individuals they are extremely hard laborers. Their essential intention is to accomplish their objectives and development of their business. They consistently make arranging.

## **1.3 Industry Overview**

Previously, entrepreneurs were the couple of individuals who faced challenges to begin their own business. Once in a while they were fruitful; some of the time they weren't. In the 21st hundred years, the meaning of a business visionary has extended to incorporate individuals who make their own Web based organizations, locally established organizations, and, surprisingly, independent laborers, who are anticipated to make in excess of 40% of the labor force by 2020, as indicated by a report by Intuit and Emergent Research. In any case, the essential thought of business venture hasn't changed emphatically since the Industrial Age unfolded during the 1800s.

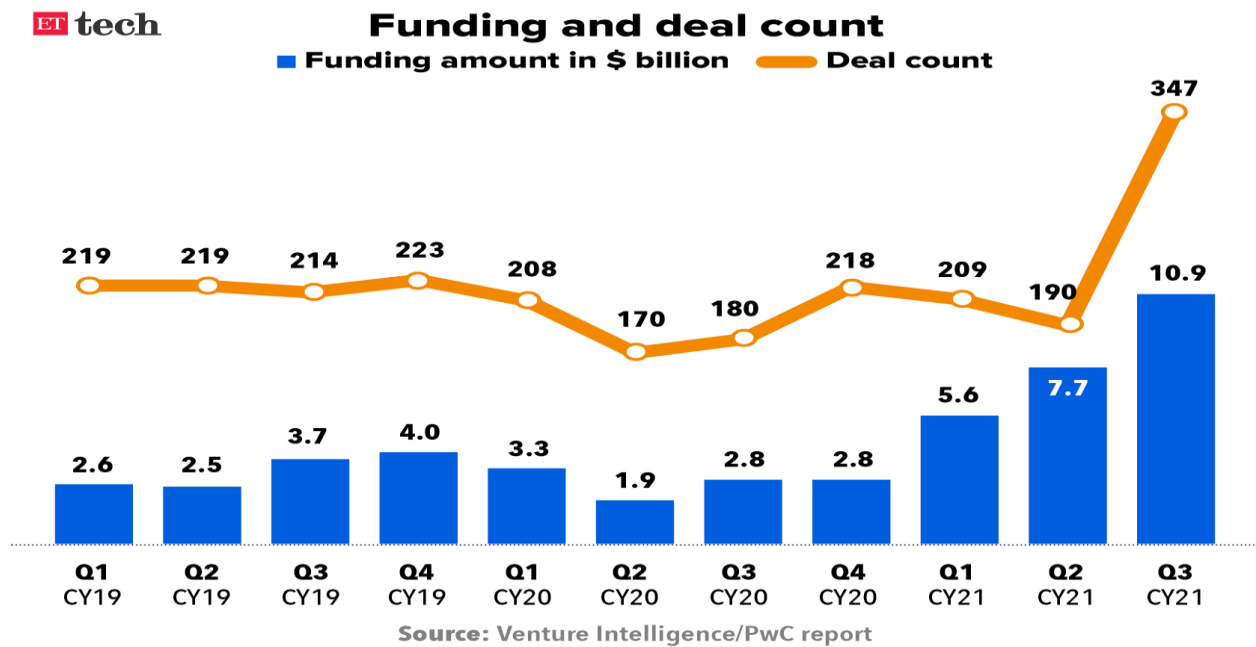
An individual has a thought for an item or administration that will fill a particular specialty in a market. They accumulate the supporting important to create the item or deal the help, and Contingent upon whether it's an internet business organization or one that requires a physical area,

the organization dispatches when it has all assets and frameworks set up. While the pace of disappointment of new organizations is generally high (in excess of 50% fall flat following five years, as indicated by the U.S. Registration Bureau), with the approach of internet business organizations, which frequently require substantially less forthright capital, a developing number of individuals will face the challenge.

A few job binding persons become entrepreneurs since they're hoping to escape corporate life, and their objective is just to bring in sufficient cash to live serenely and resign. Other business people look to develop their organizations throughout the long term and become well off. The most significant fixing to the entrepreneurs is autonomy that they have the opportunity what's more, capacity to settle on their own choices, set their own functioning hours, and doesn't have to pay all due respects to any other person. Businesses initially began in the United States as provinces became urban areas and pilgrims expected to buy products to keep them dressed and took care of. Retail stores proprietors were the main business people and they were the most pervasive for some years. In the Industrial Age of the 1800s, business visionaries sent off assembling offices that utilized neighborhood laborers. It was during the 1900s that another kind of business person, the specialist, first arose, employed by producers to overview their strategies and make proposals for further developing productivity and adequacy.

As the economy in the late twentieth hundred years and mid-21st century has progressed from one in light of assembling to one of administration-based organizations, fabricating organizations cut back, laying off a large number of representatives, who then needed to either start new vocations or on the other hand start their own organizations, as many did. The beginning of the Internet age has likewise come about in the surge of e-entrepreneurs, who can begin locally situated organizations, making products and selling them online for negligible beginning up costs.

Figure 1.1 # Funding and deal count of startups



Likewise, many organizations in the 21st century are perceiving the monetary advantages of recruiting more self-employed entities or independent representatives. These specialists don't get exorbitant medical coverage benefits, and frequently start work with the abilities vital thus need negligible preparation. They likewise utilize their own work spaces, and organizations don't have to put resources into gear or lose significant office space.

The acknowledgment of new ventures as an impetus to the development of the economy has energized unfamiliar as well as homegrown financial backers to distribute cash-flow to trendy organizations. Also subsidized organizations from the earlier ten years are entering another period of development, they're creating companions of prepared business visionaries and experts firing up again with expanding development and flexibility. Having assembled exceptionally adaptable organizations previously, these business visionaries have new and inventive ways to deal with building startups.

#### **1.4 Problem Statement**

Undergraduates and postgraduates are often confused about their future career path. Most of them wants to be a part of corporate world, doing a decent office job of 9 to 5, while some opt for starting their own startup but not able to execute it due to various constraints around them. This problem is being faced by a lot of students like peer – pressure, lack of family support, fear of failure, etc that restricts them from becoming entrepreneurs. Thus, it is very important to understand the attitude of students towards entrepreneurship and whether they foresee it as a career option or not, given the current entrepreneurship scenario in India as the bubble is increasing day by day with a greater number of startups being launched every day.

#### **1.5 Objectives of the Study**

This research is being carried out to understand the attitudes of students towards entrepreneurship, analyze different barriers in joining entrepreneurship as a career and identifying the belief towards entrepreneurship capacity factors.

#### **1.6 Scope of the Study**

The scope of the study is limited to –

1. Government for formulating new entrepreneurship programs and policies for personal and professional development of students.
2. Government for initiating various schemes to promote start-ups and creating special economic zone for them.
3. Students to identify key barriers which influences negatively for becoming an entrepreneur.
4. Creating awareness among students regarding taking entrepreneurship as an education course career.

## CHAPTER 2

### LITERATURE REVIEW

Various studies have been carried out in the past regarding the importance of entrepreneurship and its development in India, entrepreneurship attitude and intention, entrepreneurship education and competence, etc.

**“Narayan, N. M. (2020)”** – In the study titled “An overview of entrepreneurship development in India “represents different development entrepreneurship programs in India and can become viable option to reduce unemployment and poverty. To support this, government has started taking initiatives in their 5-year plans policy and startup scheme focusing majorly on SMEs, MSMEs etc. Various entrepreneurial programs were run by the government for the promotion and create awareness of building ventures and how it can help the country in economic and financial development. With a high rated problem of unemployment, it is very important to motivate youth to become job providers and use their potential to innovate, create and provide sustainable solution to the society.

**“Vijayan, V., & Anil Kumar, S. (2020)”** – stated that an entrepreneur is like a solvent which helps in overall economical business process and combines factor of production. He does all these activities in order to earn profit and helps in social development of the country.

**“Coulibaly, Erbao, & Mekongcho, 2018”** – put up the point that entrepreneurship plays an essential role in overall development of a nation. It also states that entrepreneurship is now emerging as an education course which helps in entrepreneurship upskilling and helps in preparing future leaders of the country.

**“Mahfud, T., Triyono, M. B., Sudira, P., & Mulyani, Y. (2020)”** – stated that intention of being an entrepreneur is very important for setting up new businesses. The study aimed to develop a model to build entrepreneurship attitude of students who filled questionnaire and data was analyzed through structural equation modeling analysis. The results reveal that entrepreneurial orientation and social and psychological factors influence the entrepreneurial intention that also shows positive relation between the factors and the output.

**“Kim, Y. T. (2017)”** – focuses on entrepreneurship education and their penetration in university courses to create awareness and inculcate necessary practical skillsets in the students, who can be nurtured properly and can become future leaders of giant companies. The review inspected the impacts of innovative ability and enterprising movement on pioneering exercises, for example, business addresses, business addresses, camps, pioneering club exercises, Attitudes and ability to begin college. The outcome shows that different sorts of business instruction in colleges have positive consequences for innovative capability and pioneering demeanor. It was broke down in the concentrate on that business instruction emphatically affects the ability of college understudies to begin. What's more, it was investigated that the pioneering limit furthermore, enterprising disposition of individual understudies through business schooling decidedly affected the



enterprising will among them. The concentrate moreover underlines on expanding number of business venture schooling in the college has a constructive outcome on the improvement of expected business visionaries and the desire of business venture.

**“Liu, X., Yang, X., & He, Z. (2018)”** - did a study on the effect of entrepreneurial schooling on intention of undergraduates which expresses that school understudies have turned into the foundation of innovative exercises. Notwithstanding, positive and clear entrepreneurial disposition isn't equivalent to the full enterprising goal. The paper broke down the conceivable impacting elements of entrepreneurial expectation and deciphered that business venture schooling can straightforwardly impact entrepreneurial goal of school understudies emphatically. It was additionally derived that colleges shouldn't just energize understudies to become business person yet connect incredible significance to schooling joins for example, business and marketable strategy rivalry, construct creative entrepreneurial environment and develop their mindfulness and capacity.

**“Duong, C., Nguyen, H., Ngo, T., Nguyen, V., & Nguyen, T. (2020)”** - directed research named "The effect of individual and ecological qualities on understudy's enterprising goal". The essential target of the review is to examine the impacts of individual demeanor toward business, self-adequacy (individual qualities) and social capital, country standards (ecological attributes) on enterprising aim among understudies at colleges and schools in Vietnam. The review explores the connection between enterprising mentality, self-viability, social capital, country standards what's more, innovative aim. The aftereffect of the exploration shows that a huge extent of understudies just reviews and just a little level of them study and run their own business. As far as eagerness to face the challenges, the most noteworthy figure has a place with the unbiased level. Likewise, the connection coefficient and various relapses examination show that every one of the four variables were emphatically connected with enterprising expectation. Uncommonly, country standards are viewed as the most persuasive elements on enterprising aim, trailed by friendly capital, individual disposition, and self-viability, separately.

**“Smith, S., Hamilton, M., & Fabian, K. (2019)”** - research paper presented entrepreneurial intentions, drivers, barriers and enablers to better understand computing students' attitudes towards entrepreneurship. The choice to seek after a profession as a business visionary is molded by a scope of individual real factors, for example, instructive, socio-social, gendered factors and work economic situations. The discoveries uncovered elevated degrees of interest among both genders registering understudies which is empowering for colleges that energize business venture and those legislatures and strategy producers advancing financial development through innovation. Members were persuaded by an enthusiasm for their subject and for the chance of occupation fulfillment. Hindrances (restricted admittance to back, contacts, experience and information) were scored higher by female than males, and females appraised the significance of empowering influences like business hatcheries and schooling and preparing more exceptionally than men in the examination.

**“Sitaridis, I., & Kitsios, F. (2019)”** - in the paper entitled “Entrepreneurship as a Career Option for Information Technology Students. Motivation is viewed as the significant driver of EIs. Notwithstanding, enterprising hindrances might prevent the development of EIs and even drop the

acknowledgment of EIs into innovative movement. The requirements saw by the planned business visionaries (e.g., understudies) and the intentions framing their goals, investigated in the writing, up to now, convey some dissimilar discoveries about the importance and the general force of the impacts. The outcomes demonstrated that the absence of innovative information and abilities significantly affect EIs of understudies. In actuality, self-inspiration towards business goes about as a remedy. At last, the distinctions in the impression of boundaries and inspiration, between the two sexes and good example gatherings, were additionally analyzed in the exploration paper.

**“Akinbola, O. A., Ogunnaike, O. O., & Amaihian, A. B. (2020)”** – This research paper quoted the relationship of startups and high level of unemployment by the government. Accordingly, the study attempted to discover whether there is huge connection between saw instructive backings and pioneering expectation of college understudies and furthermore to decide the impact of casual organizations on pioneering goal of college understudies. The investigation discovered that enterprising instructive help has huge relationship with the innovative goal of college understudies. Additionally, the review found that casual organization affect innovative aim of college understudies to begin their ideal organizations. The review suggests that colleges ought to lay out innovative improvement places that will act as a stage where understudies with pioneering goals can begin communicating their expectations and that guardians, companions and relations of these understudies ought to give fundamental backings in this way assisting the country with decreasing its joblessness and crime percentage.

**“Karimi, S. (2020)”** - in this research paper entitled “The role of entrepreneurial passion in the formation of students entrepreneurial intentions” considered planned behavior (TPB theory), a reasonable model was created, which took both mental and enthusiastic elements to decide their commitments to pioneering goals. This was a quantitative report utilizing a self-report study for information assortment.

**“S. Arunkumar, J Jose prabhu, S Divya, V sangari, S nandhini, R prasanna, S,Prakash (2018)”** - attempted to investigate how a singular's business venture disposition contrasts from others. The review uncovered the general understudy's disposition towards business venture and its impact uplifting perspective. The analysts proposed the scholastic foundation ought to urge understudies to consider business and they will maintain their own business to have greater adaptability in their own and everyday life.

**“Fasla N P (2017)”** - the review uncovered that the greater part of the understudies are of the assessment that are business is great. The current administration training framework doesn't zero in on business improvement

**“Magdalena Raczynska, Adam krystian Wisniewski (2016)”** - the review shows that pioneering mentalities among undergraduate's research results. The exploration shows that a large portion of the respondents considered themselves a pioneering also, purpose for such countless respondents pondering opening their own firm was on the grounds that they accepted their own business could give them greater income than working customary everyday work.

**“Saeed s (2015)”** - had guessed that the help of seen training, idea improvement, formed understudies enterprising self-adequacy. The outcomes showed that evident educational assistance

used the most outrageous effect on spearheading self-feasibility, trailed by thought headway, business improvement and institutional sponsorships. That is the thing the disclosures proposed sweeping perspective gives more huge understandings of the gig of announced school support in the improvement of student's ambitious point.

**“Potter (2008)”** - the job of business venture instruction has been called for as one of the critical instruments to expand the innovative perspectives of individuals. Along these lines, instructive drives have been thought of as profoundly encouraging to making more individuals mindful and intrigued on this profession choice and making more individuals attempt to begin another endeavor.

## CHAPTER 3

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology refers to the practical “how” of any piece of research and paves the way how the research will be carried out. It involves techniques and framework adopted in the research process to collect and investigate data.

#### 3.1 Purpose of the statement

Entrepreneurship has a urgent part to play in the country's monetary turn of events. In particular, business venture has been seen to have an extraordinary effect in dealing with the scourge of youth joblessness in various economies. The peculiarity of joblessness has turned into a worldwide concern and numerous nations on the planet both created and emerging countries are looking for ways of controlling joblessness particularly youth joblessness.

Entrepreneurship can be an option when it is difficult to get a job. The entrepreneurs are the ones helps to improve the economy. Interest in entrepreneurship should instill the millennial students. However, despite of many programs launched by the government and universities to increase interest in entrepreneurship, but the fact is they had not been able to create interest among students towards entrepreneurship.

For developing countries like India, entrepreneurial development has an enormous importance and it can help in overcoming unemployment of qualified persons. But it is only possible through active participation of youth. They should come forward to start new ventures. The study is meant to check the attitude of students towards entrepreneurship in Delhi/NCR. Research questions that the study attempted to answer are:

1. What is the attitude of students towards entrepreneurship?
2. Does the demographic factor such as gender affect the attitude of students towards entrepreneurship?
3. Does business culture (family business) have a role on the attitude of students towards entrepreneurship?
4. What are the main factors that influence student's intentions toward Entrepreneurship as a career?
5. What are the different types of barriers faced by students while selecting entrepreneurship as the career?

### **3.2 Research Design**

It includes the systematic approach to be followed in order to achieve the objectives, including the population to be studied, sample size and selection technique, sources of data & instrument design. Below are the characteristics of a good research design -

- Neutrality
- Reliability
- Validity
- Generalization

Descriptive research design will be carried out in this particular study as it focuses more on “what” of the research project rather than “why” of the research project. It is typically concerned with describing the problem and its solution.

### **3.3 Hypotheses of the study**

In respect with the objective of the study, the following null hypotheses have been taken to test their association/relationship with the following variables. The null hypotheses are:

- There is no significant association between gender of the students and attitude of students towards entrepreneurship.
- There is no significant association between family business of students and the attitude of students towards entrepreneurship

### **3.4 Data Collection**

Primary data the data will be collected through digital questionnaire circulated among undergraduate and postgraduate students consisting all kind of questions related to entrepreneurship intention factors, barriers, importance of it as a career option and education subject.

#### **3.4.1 Sources of Primary data**

It is a type of data which has never published before by anyone on any platform. In other words, it is original and collected first hand through various sources.

#### **3.4.2 Method of Primary data**

Quantitative research method (questionnaire) is used in this study to establish facts about the topic. It includes different sections, each with a unique purpose questions from which relevant responses have been recorded by the students.

### 3.4.3 Sampling Method

Convenience sampling is being chosen in this particular research, in which the sample size are undergraduates and postgraduates of Delhi/NCR. In this, student samples are selected from the population only because they are conveniently available to the researcher.

### **3.5 Incorporation and construction of questionnaire**

1. The data of this research was collected through distributing a survey among students of various institutions of Delhi/NCR using Google Forms. The survey was completed by 125 students.

2. Questionnaire was prepared keeping objectives in mind. The structured questionnaire comprises questions using a five-point Likert scale from 1 to 5 [ Strongly Agree (5),Strongly Disagree (1)] The survey was divided into four sections:

- Section A includes the personal information of the students.
- Section B focused on the various perceived barriers faced by students while selecting entrepreneurship.
- Section C includes questions about the students' awareness and attitude towards Entrepreneurship
- Section D deals with the beliefs/perception of students on entrepreneurial capacity factors.

### **3.6 Data analysis tool**

The information gathered from the survey was exposed to factual examination. It is coded, examined, arranged, utilizing illustrative measurements which includes summing up factors utilizing different recurrence, rates, focal inclination (mean), standard deviations and afterward introduced in tables and graphs. Information investigation is achieved using a Microsoft succeed.

Hypothesis formulated as a part of this research is based on the primary data collected and regression analysis was done on the data. The regression analysis is done to reflect the relationship between variables which helped in proving the hypothesis.

### **3.7 Limitations of the study**

Following are the limitations to this research paper –

- This research paper is limited to undergraduates and postgraduates.
- The data of the respondents through questionnaire may or may not be biased.
- The data is collected through online questionnaire, no interview or physical interaction held to ensure quality of the data.

## CHAPTER 4

### DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

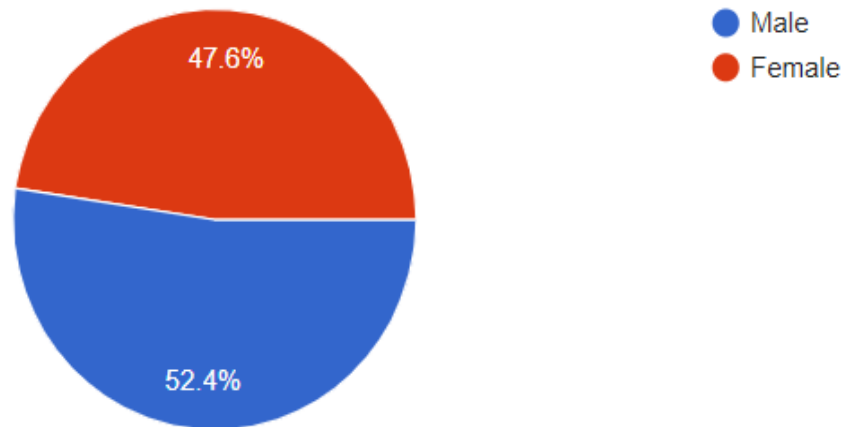
The questionnaire circulated among the students includes 4 different sections with unique agenda to fulfill. Following are the analysis of the responses –

#### 4.1 Section A (Personal information)

##### 4.1.1 Gender of the respondent

**Purpose** - The purpose of the question was to determine the gender category of respondents.

Chart 4.1 # Distribution of gender of respondents



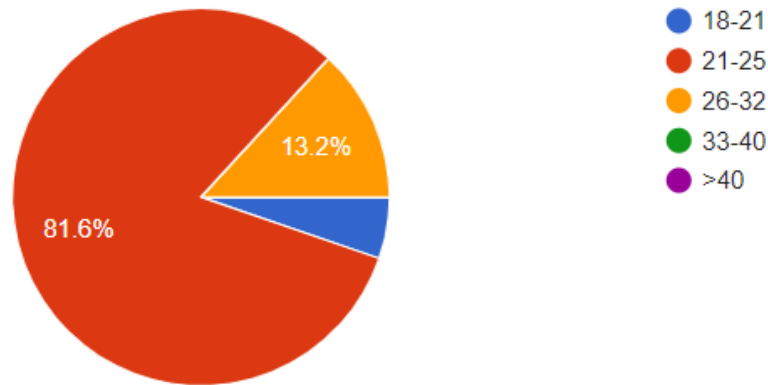
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**Analysis** - The female respondents in this study represented the highest figure as compared to the male respondents (refer to table 4.1) where 52.40% of the respondents were female and 47.60% of the respondents were males. This also shows that the study is more or less fairly distributed among males and females.

##### 4.1.2 Age of the respondent

**Purpose** - The purpose of the question was to determine the age category of respondents.

Chart 4.2 # Age distribution of the respondents

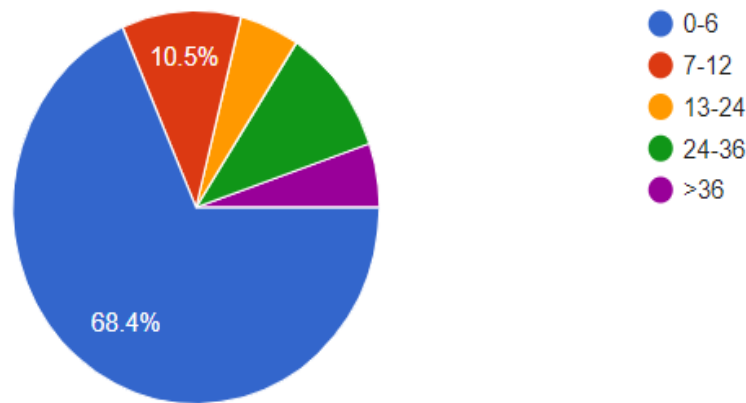


**Analysis**– Most of the responses are between 18 to 32 years of age as this research is limited to undergraduates and postgraduates. This area is dominated by 21-25 years of age, covering 81.6% followed by 26-32% (26-32 years of age). The least percentage covered is by the age group 18-21.

#### 4.1.3 Work experience of the respondent

**Purpose** - The purpose of the question was to determine the work experience (in months) of respondents.

Chart 4.3 # Work experience distribution of the respondents



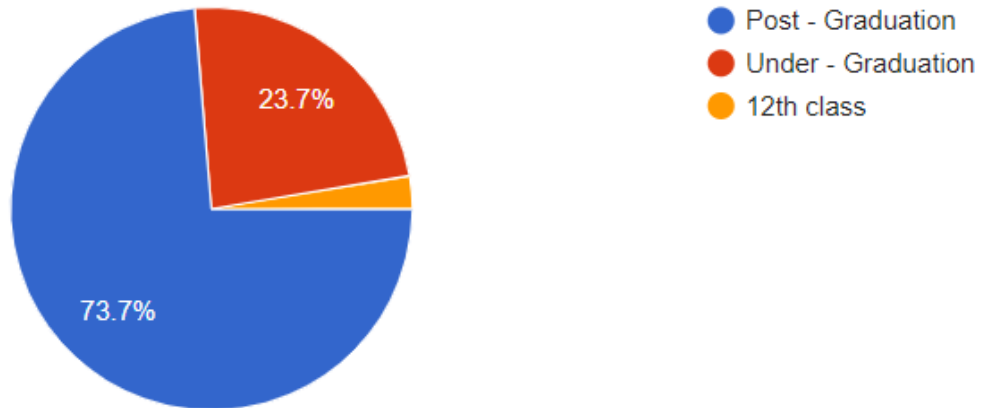
**Analysis**– Most of the respondents have 0-6 months of experience, might be freshers covering 68.4% of the area. The 2<sup>nd</sup> position is dominated by 7-12 months of experience followed by more than 12 months of experience. This shows good mix of respondents in terms of freshers and experienced respondents.



#### 4.1.4 Highest level of education of the respondent

**Purpose** - The purpose of the question was to determine the highest level of education qualified of respondents.

Chart 4.4 # Highest education level qualified distribution of the respondents

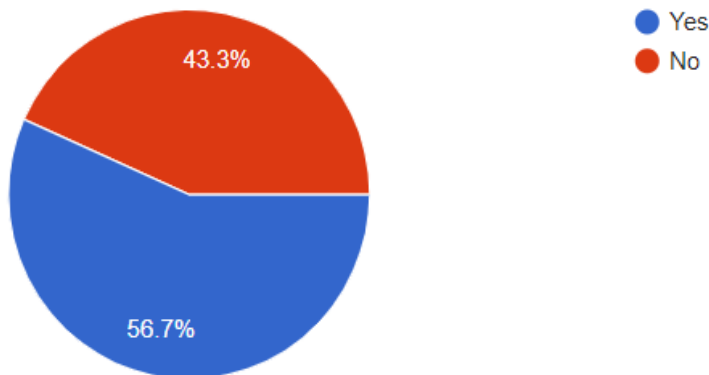


**Analysis**– This area is dominated by postgraduates’ candidates covering 73.7% of the area, while undergraduates cover 23.7% and others is occupied by 12<sup>th</sup> pass-outs. This shows good mix of respondents having different level of education.

#### 4.1.5 Family business of the respondent

**Purpose** - The purpose of the question was to determine the family business status of respondents.

Chart 4.5 # Family business status distribution of the respondents



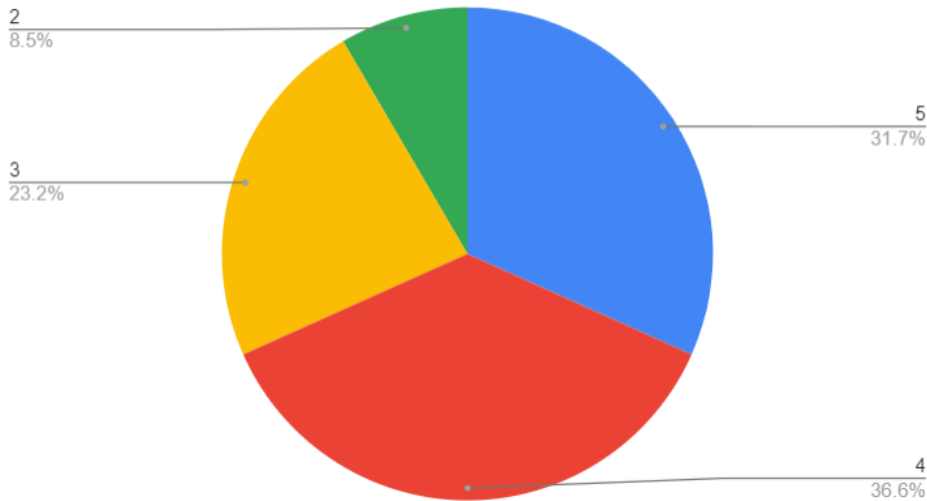
**Analysis**– The above chart indicates that majority of the respondents have family business, covering around 56.7% of the area while 43.3% does not have a family business.

## 4.2 Section B (Barriers towards selection of entrepreneurship)

### 4.2.1 Failure fear

**Purpose** - The purpose of the question was to determine whether failure fear is a barrier to select entrepreneurship or not.

Chart 4.6 # Failure fear

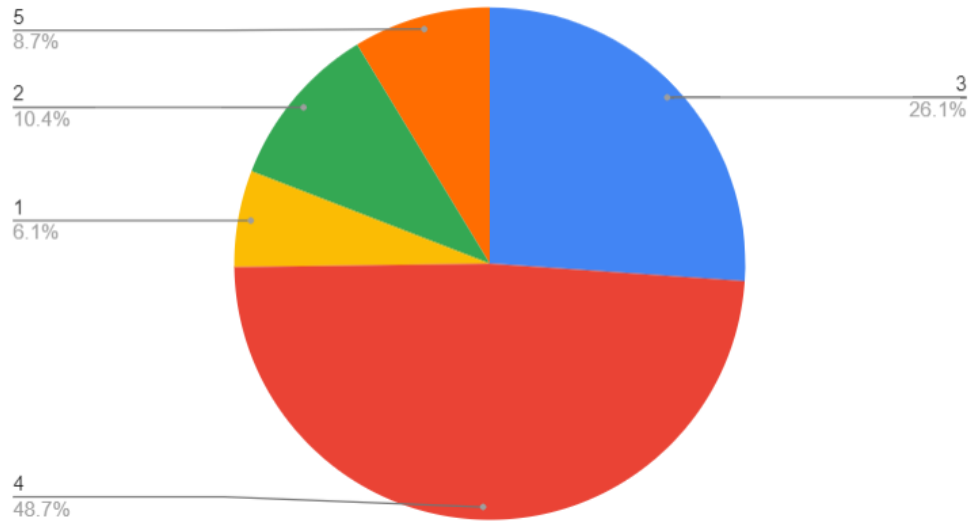


**Analysis**– The above chart indicates that 31.7% of the respondents strongly agree and 36.6% of the respondents agree that failure fear is one of the barriers that restrains them from choosing entrepreneurship. While only 23.2% think of it as neutral and 8.5% of the respondents feel that failure fear is not a barrier. Since the majority is occupied by 4 and 5, it can be said that failure fear is a perceived barrier that affect the decision of selecting entrepreneurship.

### 4.2.2 Lack of Family support

**Purpose** - was to determine whether lack of family support is a barrier to select entrepreneurship or not.

Chart 4.7 # Lack of family support

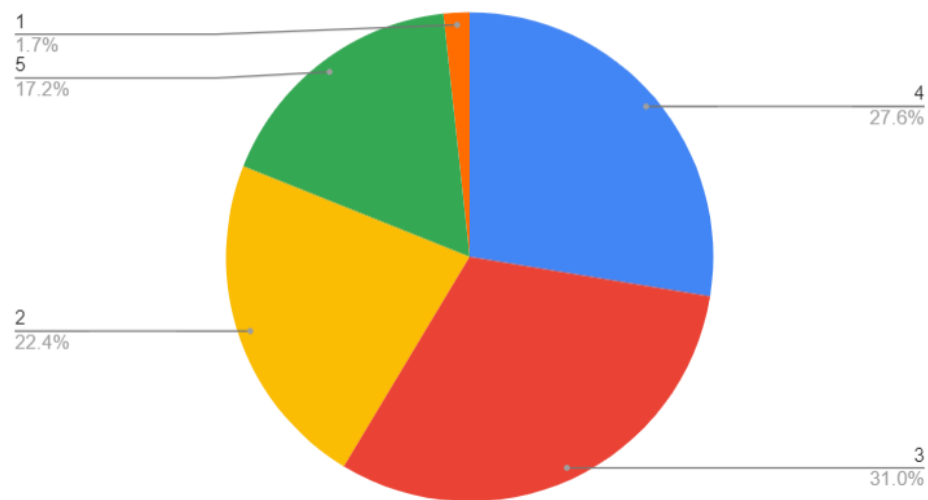


**Analysis** - The above chart indicates that 8.7% of the respondents strongly agree and 48.7% of the respondents agree that lack of family support is one of the barriers that restrains them from choosing entrepreneurship. While only 26.1% think of it as neutral and 16.5% of the respondents feel that lack of family support is not a barrier. Since the majority is occupied by 4 and 5, it can be said that lack of family support is a perceived barrier that affect the decision of selecting entrepreneurship

#### 4.2.3 Lack of Confidence

**Purpose** - was to determine whether lack of confidence is a barrier to select entrepreneurship or not.

Chart 4.8 # Lack of Confidence

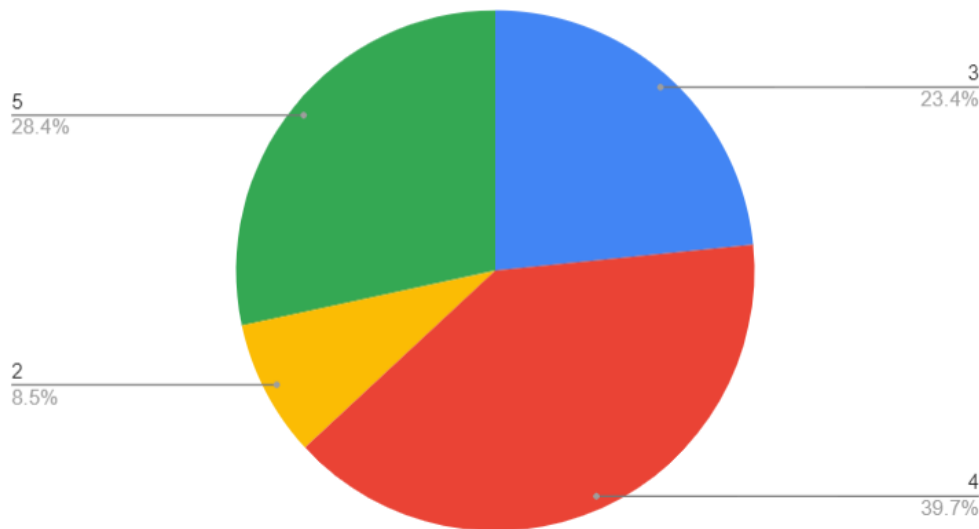


**Analysis** - The above chart indicates that 17.2% of the respondents strongly agree and 27.6% of the respondents agree, which amounts to 44.8%, that lack of confidence is one of the barriers that restrains them from choosing entrepreneurship. While only 31% think of it as neutral and 24.1% of the respondents feel that lack of confidence is not a barrier. Since the majority is occupied by 4 and 5, it can be said that lack of confidence or encouragement is a perceived barrier that affect the decision of selecting entrepreneurship

#### 4.2.4 Lack of financial resources

**Purpose** - The purpose was to determine whether lack of financial resources is a barrier to select entrepreneurship or not.

Chart 4.9 # Lack of financial resources

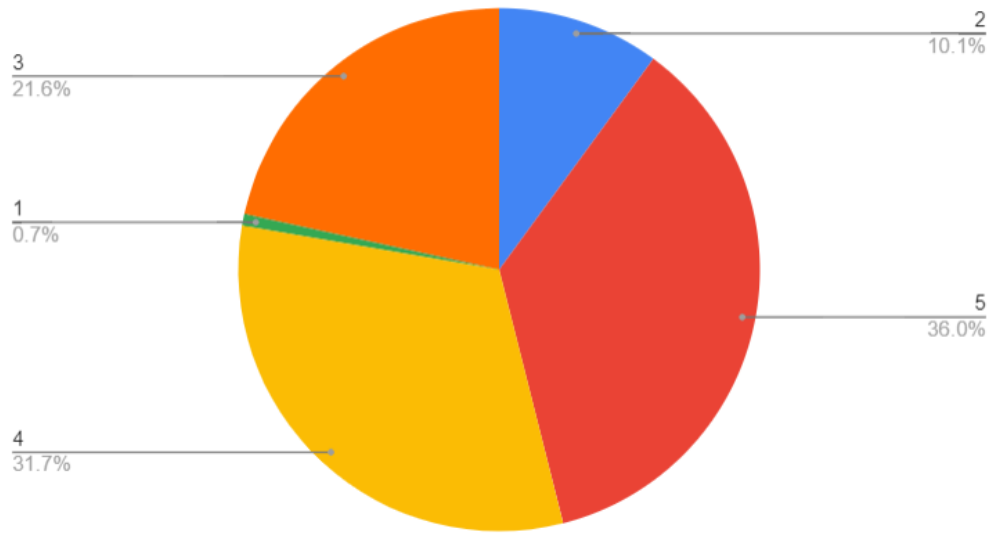


**Analysis** - The above chart indicates that 28.4% of the respondents strongly agree and 39.7% of the respondents agree that lack of financial resources is one of the barriers that restrains them from choosing entrepreneurship. While only 23.4% think of it as neutral and 8.5% of the respondents feel that lack of financial resources is not a barrier. Since the majority is occupied by 4 and 5, it can be said that lack of financial resources is a perceived barrier that affect the decision of selecting entrepreneurship

#### 4.2.5 Family responsibilities

**Purpose** - to determine whether family responsibilities is a barrier to select entrepreneurship or not.

Chart 4.10 # Family responsibilities

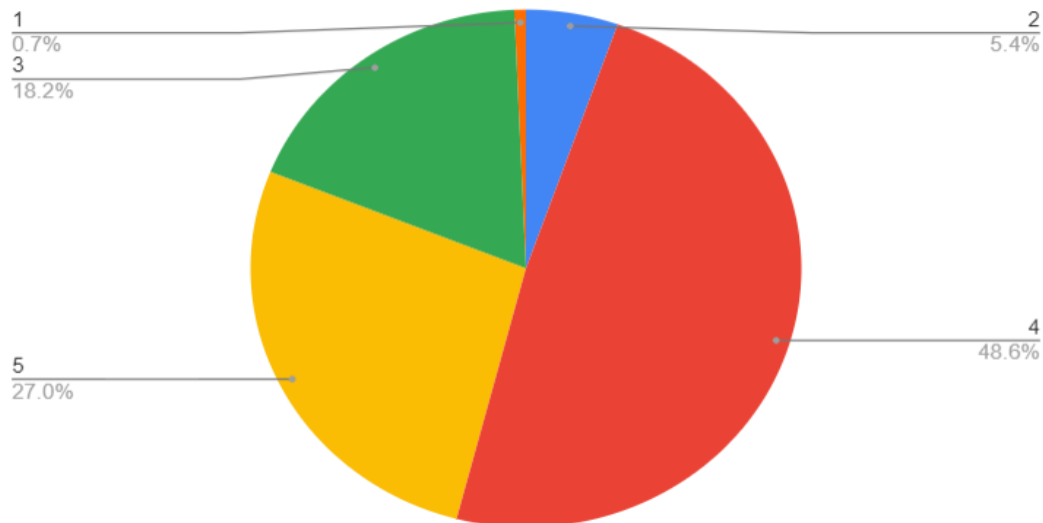


**Analysis** - The above chart indicates that 36.0% of the respondents strongly agree and 31.7% of the respondents agree, which amounts to 67.7%, that family responsibilities is one of the barriers that restrains them from choosing entrepreneurship. While only 21.6% think of it as neutral and 10.8% of the respondents feel that family responsibilities is not a barrier. Since the majority is occupied by 4 and 5, it can be said that family responsibilities are a perceived barrier that affect the decision of selecting entrepreneurship

#### 4.2.6 Lack of experience

**Purpose** - The purpose was to determine whether lack of experience is a barrier to select entrepreneurship or not.

Chart 4.11 # Lack of experience



**Analysis** - The above chart indicates that 27.0% of the respondents strongly agree and 48.6% of the respondents agree, which amounts to 75.6%, that lack of experience is one of the barriers that restrains them from choosing entrepreneurship. While only 18.2% think of it as neutral and 6.1% of the respondents feel that lack of experience is not a barrier. Since the majority is occupied by 4 and 5, it can be said that lack of experience is a perceived barrier that affect the decision of selecting entrepreneurship.

#### 4.2.7 Overall summary of Section B

**Purpose** - The purpose of the section is to identify the barriers involved in selecting entrepreneurship.

Table 4.1 # Mean and standard deviation of perceived barriers involved in selecting entrepreneurship.

<b>Variables</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Standard Deviation</b>
Failure fear	167	3.641	0.513
Lack of Family support	167	2.949	0.735
Lack of confidence	167	2.974	0.592
Lack of financial resources	167	3.615	0.490
Family responsibilities	167	3.564	0.652
Lack of experience	167	3.667	0.482

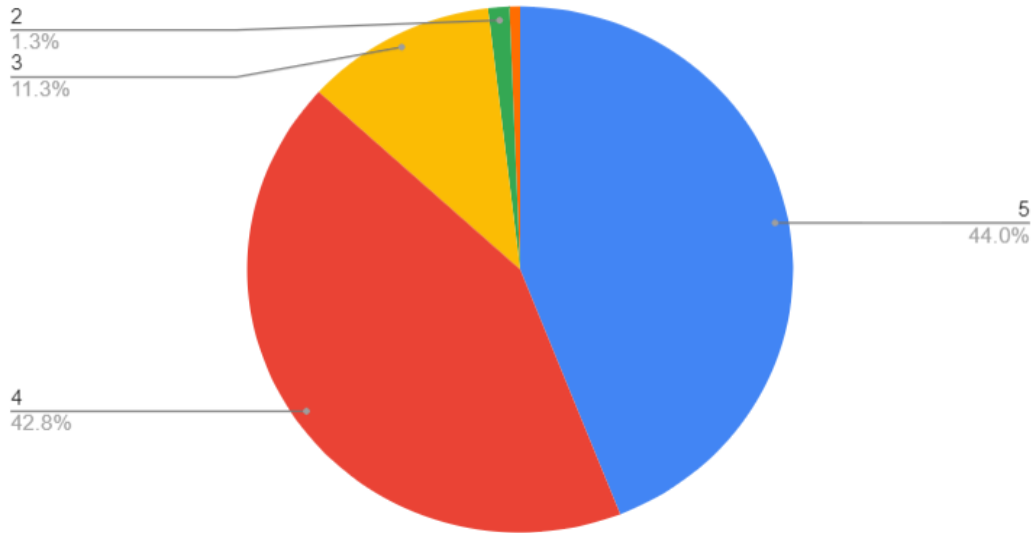
**Findings** - The high mean scores are recorded in failure fear and lack of experience which are 3.641 and 3.667. This implies that these are the major perceived barriers in selecting entrepreneurship. Lack of financial resources (3.615) is also an effective barrier. The highest deviation value (0.735) of lack of family support shows that the responses have been inconsistent compared to others. However, the all deviation values are less than 1, which ensures less dispersion in data.

### 4.3 Section C (Attitude towards entrepreneurship)

#### 4.3.1 Consider Entrepreneurship as a career option

**Purpose** - The purpose) was to determine attitude of the respondent whether he agrees or disagrees with considering entrepreneurship as a career option.

Chart 4.12 # Consider Entrepreneurship as a career option

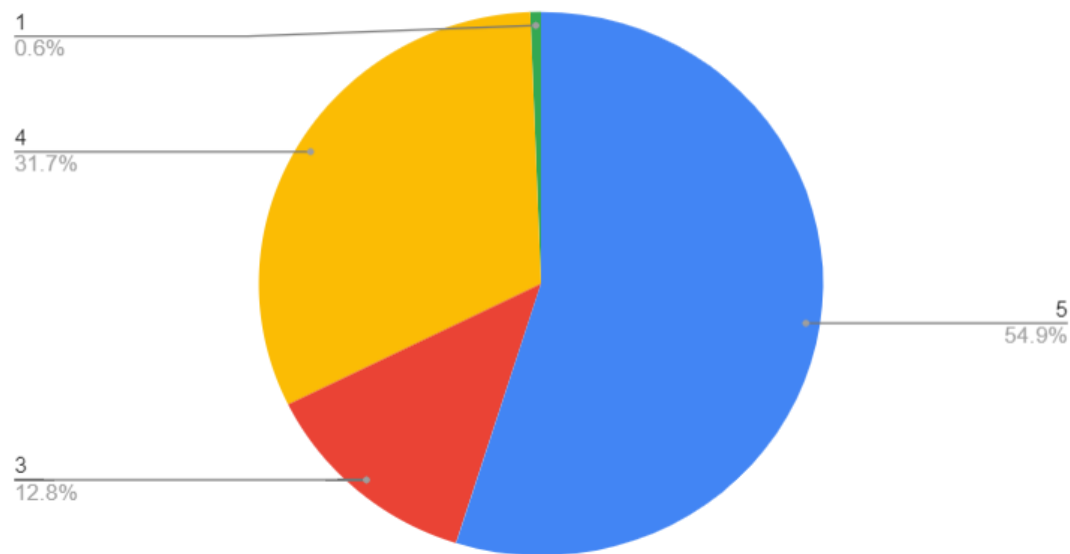


**Analysis** - The above chart indicates that 44.0% of the respondents strongly agree and 42.8% of the respondents agree, which amounts to 86.8%, consider entrepreneurship as a career option. While only 11.3.% think of it as neutral and 1.3% of the respondents does not feel entrepreneurship as a career option. Since the majority is occupied by 4 and 5, it can be said that entrepreneurship can be taken as a career option.

#### 4.3.2 Attractiveness to start a business

**Purpose** - to determine attitude of the respondent whether he agrees or disagrees with attractiveness to start a business.

Chart 4.13 # Attractiveness to start a business

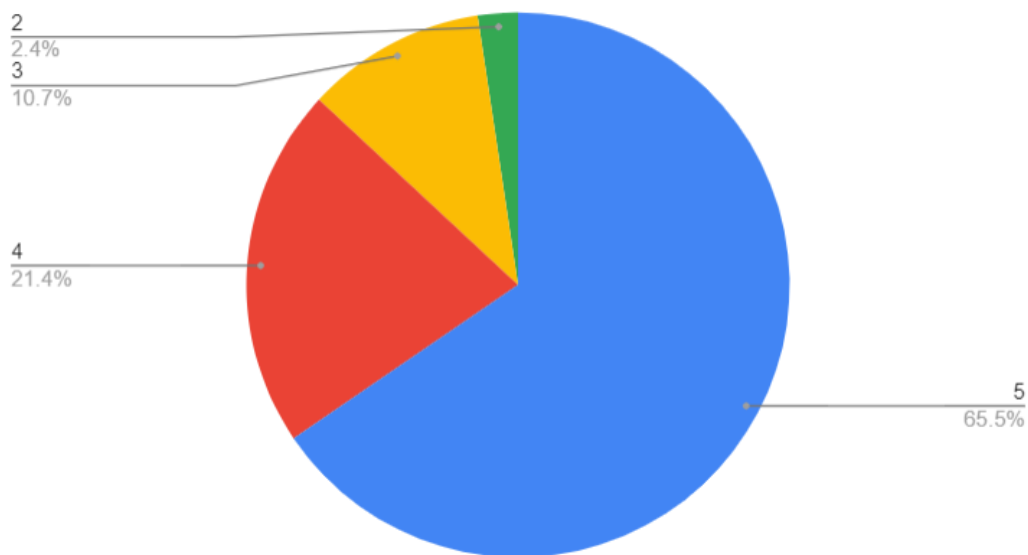


**Analysis** - The above chart indicates that 54.9% of the respondents strongly agree and 31.7% of the respondents agree, which amounts to 86.6%, consider attractiveness to start a business. While 8% of the respondents does not feel attractiveness to start a business.

#### 4.3.3 Entrepreneurship is an honorable profession

**Purpose** - to determine attitude of the respondent whether he agrees or disagrees with entrepreneurship as a honorable profession.

Chart 4.14 # Entrepreneurship is an honorable profession



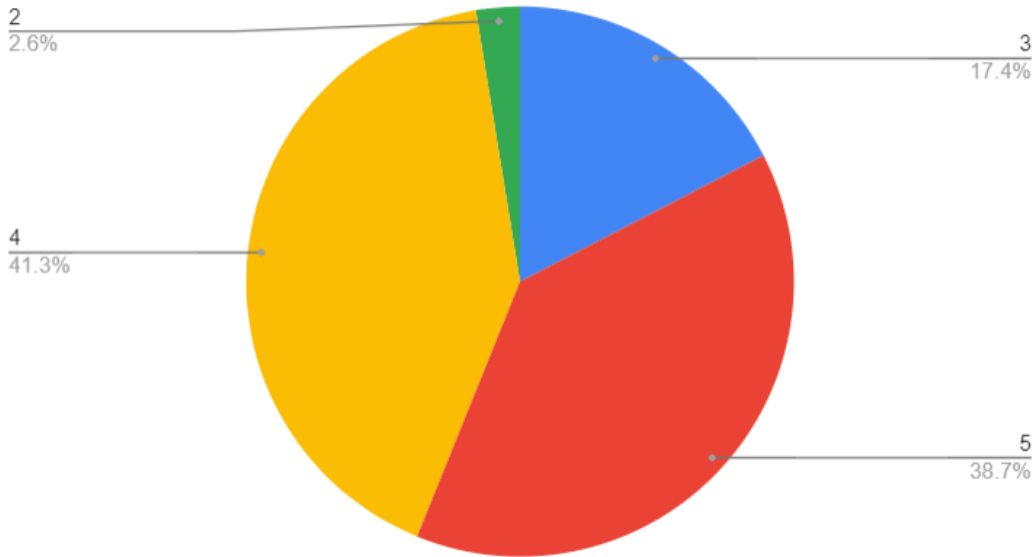
**Analysis** - The above chart indicates that 65.5% of the respondents strongly agree and 21.4% of the respondents agree, which amounts to 86.9%, feel entrepreneurship as an honorable profession. While only 10.7% think of it as neutral and 2.4% of the respondents does not feel entrepreneurship as an honorable profession. Since the majority is occupied by 4 and 5, it can be said that entrepreneurship can be taken as an honorable profession

#### 4.3.4 Entrepreneurship can help me in earning good money

**Purpose** - The purpose of the question of the questionnaire (refer to annexure) was to determine attitude of the respondent whether he agrees or disagrees with entrepreneurship helps in earning good money.

Chart 4.15 # Entrepreneurship can help me in earning good money



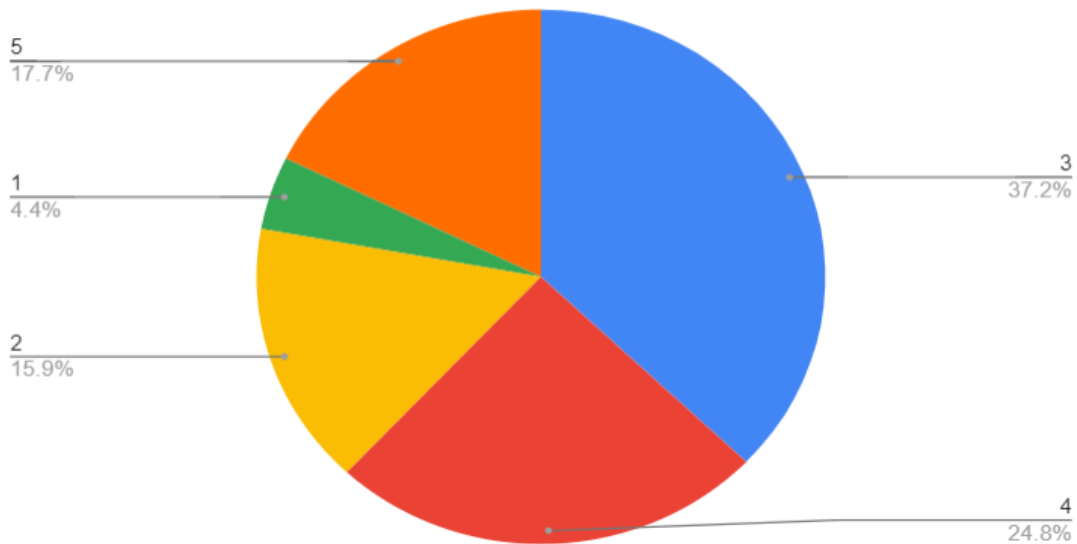


**Analysis** - The above chart indicates that 38.7% of the respondents strongly agree and 41.3% of the respondents agree, which amounts to 80%, feel that entrepreneurship helps in earning good money. While only 17.4% think of it as neutral and 2.6% of the respondents does not feel that entrepreneurship helps in earning good money.

#### 4.3.5 Entrepreneurship is majorly done by tech background persons

**Purpose** - to determine attitude of the respondent whether he agrees or disagrees with entrepreneurship is majorly pursued by tech background persons.

Chart 4.16 # Entrepreneurship is majorly done by tech background persons

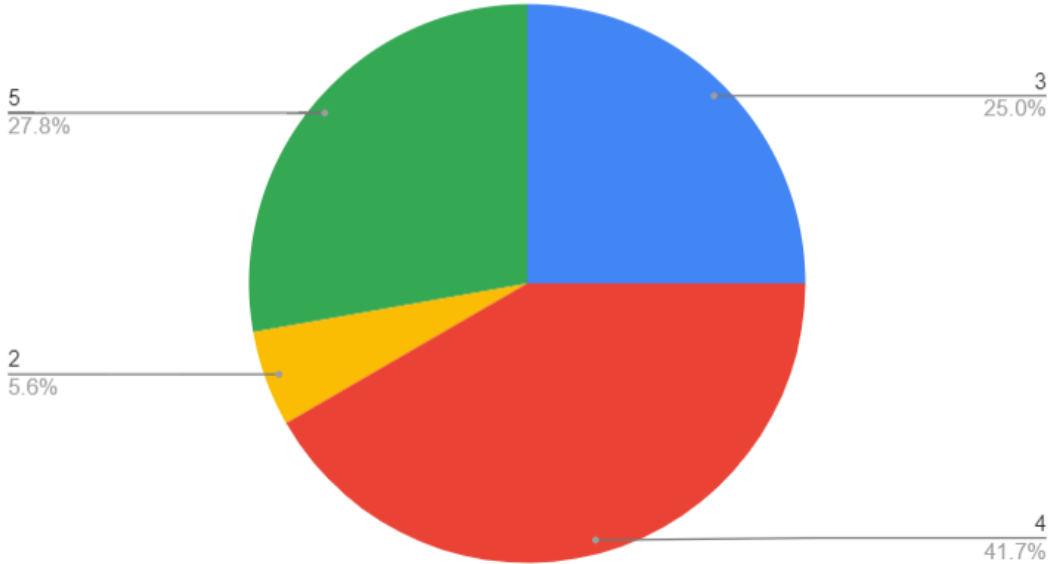


**Analysis** - The above chart indicates that 15.9% of the respondents strongly agree and 24.8% of the respondents agree, which amounts to 40.7%, feel that entrepreneurship is majorly pursued by tech background persons. While 37.2% think of it as neutral and 22.1% of the respondents does not feel that entrepreneurship is majorly pursued by tech background persons.

4.3.6 Entrepreneurship requires some level of experience

**Purpose** - to determine attitude of the respondent whether he agrees or disagrees with entrepreneurship requires some level of experience.

Chart 4.17 # Entrepreneurship requires some level of experience

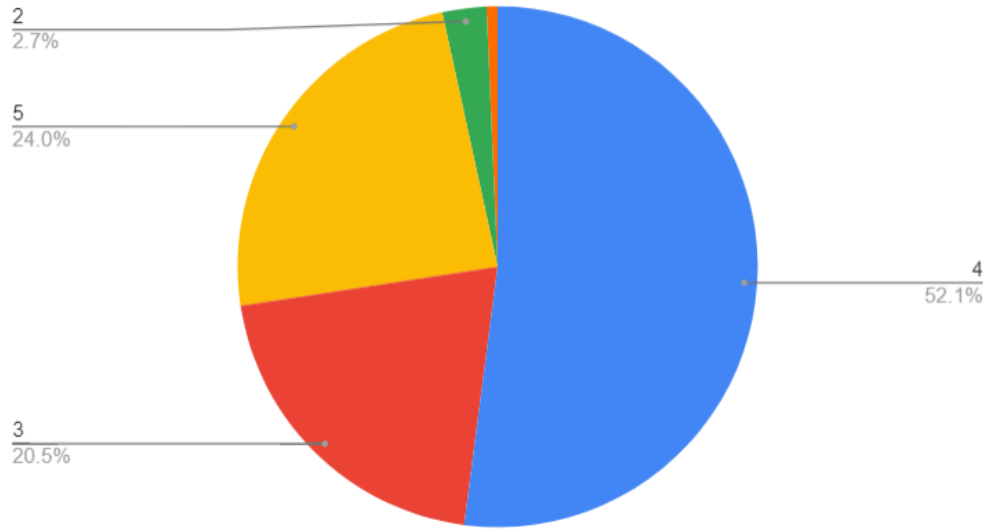


**Analysis** - The above chart indicates that 27.8% of the respondents strongly agree and 41.7% of the respondents agree, which amounts to 69.5%, feels that entrepreneurship requires some level of experience. While only 25.0% think of it as neutral and 5.6% of the respondents does not feel that entrepreneurship requires some level of experience. Since the majority is occupied by 4 and 5, it can be said that entrepreneurship requires some level of experience.

4.3.7 Entrepreneurship can be very risky

**Purpose** - to determine attitude of the respondent whether he agrees or disagrees with entrepreneurship being risky.

Chart 4.18 # Entrepreneurship can be very risky

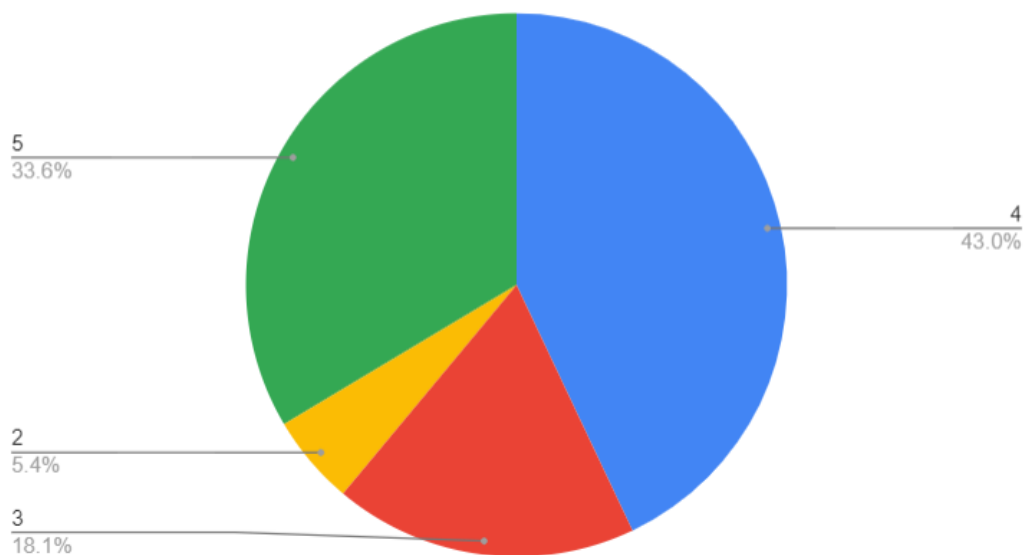


**Analysis** - The above chart indicates that 24.0% of the respondents strongly agree and 52.1% of the respondents agree, which amounts to 76.1%, feels that entrepreneurship can be risky. While only 20.5% think of it as neutral and 2.7% of the respondents does not feels that entrepreneurship can be risky.

#### 4.3.8 Entrepreneurs are the real innovators

**Purpose** - to determine attitude of the respondent whether he agrees or disagrees with entrepreneurs being the real innovators.

Chart 4.19 # Entrepreneurs are the real innovators

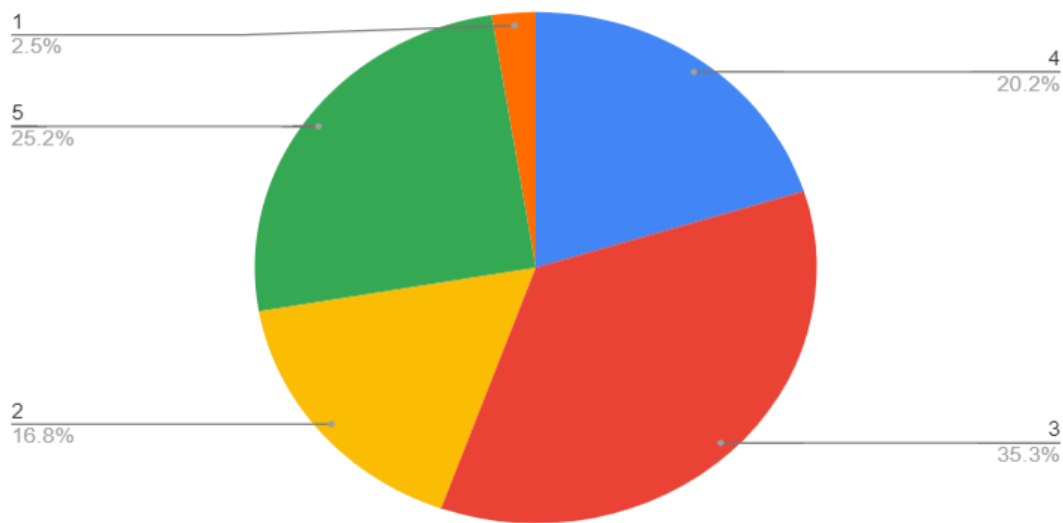


**Analysis** - The above chart indicates that 33.6% of the respondents strongly agree and 43.0% of the respondents agree, which amounts to 76.6%, feels that entrepreneurs are the real innovators. While only 18.1% think of it as neutral and 5.4% of the respondents does not feels that entrepreneurs are the real innovators

4.3.9 Prefer to work for other company than starting own business

**Purpose** - to determine attitude of the respondent whether he agrees or disagrees with working for other company than starting own business.

Chart 4.20 # Prefer to work for other company than starting own business

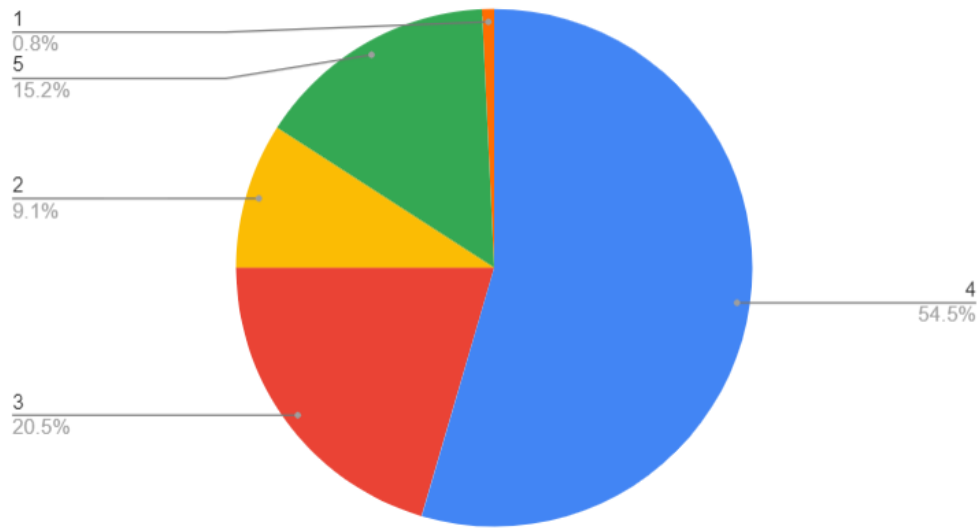


**Analysis** - The above chart indicates that 25.2% of the respondents strongly agree and 20.2% of the respondents agree, which amounts to 45.2%, feel working for other company than starting own business. While 35.3% think of it as neutral and 19.3% of the respondents does not feel working for other company than starting own business.

4.3.10 Entrepreneurship requires lot of self - funding

**Purpose** - to determine attitude of the respondent whether he agrees or disagrees with entrepreneurship requiring lot of self – funding.

Chart 4.21 # Entrepreneurship requires lot of self - funding



**Analysis** - The above chart indicates that 15.2% of the respondents strongly agree and 54.5% of the respondents agree, which amounts to 69.7%, feel that entrepreneurship requires lot of self – funding. While only 20.5% think of it as neutral and 9.9% of the respondents does not feel that entrepreneurship requires lot of self – funding.

#### 4.3.11 Overall summary of Section C

**Purpose** - The purpose of the section is to identify the attitude of students towards entrepreneurship.

Table 4.2 # Mean and standard deviation of attitude towards entrepreneurship.

Variables	Number	Mean	Standard Deviation
Consider Entrepreneurship as a career option	167	4.077	0.431
Attractiveness to start a business	167	4.205	0.426
Entrepreneurship is an honorable profession	167	4.308	0.425
Entrepreneurship can help me in earning good money	167	3.974	0.381
Entrepreneurship is majorly done by tech background persons	167	2.897	0.679
Entrepreneurship requires some level of experience	167	3.692	0.425
Entrepreneurship can be very risky	167	3.744	0.414
Entrepreneurs are the real innovators	167	3.821	0.444
Prefer to work for other company than starting own business	167	3.051	0.683
Entrepreneurship requires lot of self - funding	167	3.487	0.470

**Findings** - The high mean scores are recorded in entrepreneurship as an honorable profession and Attractiveness to start a business which are 4.308 and 4.205. This implies that these are the

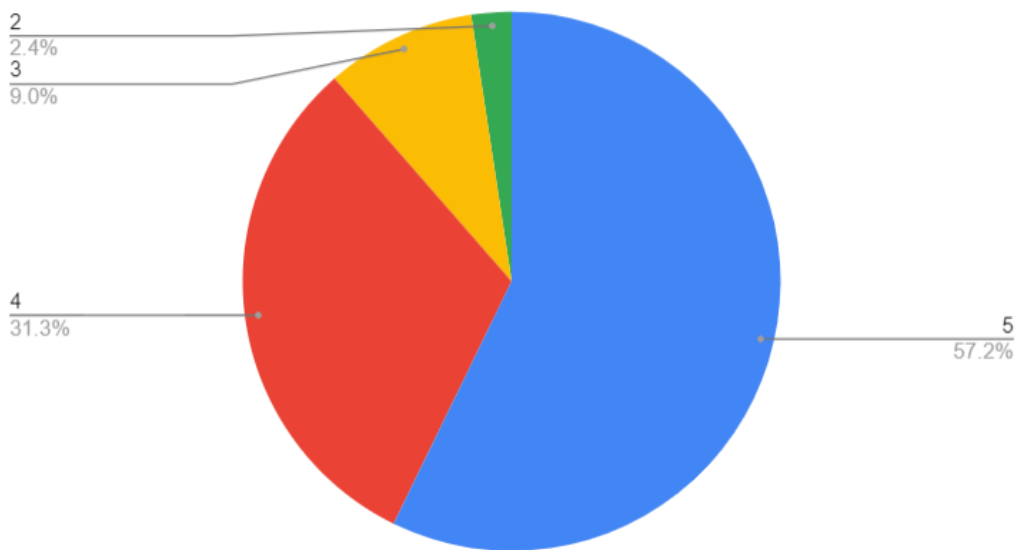
attitudes towards entrepreneurship and students have started thinking as a career option as well. The highest deviation value (0.679) of entrepreneurship done by tech background people shows that the responses have been inconsistent compared to others. However, the all-deviation values are less than 1, which ensures less dispersion in data.

#### 4.4 Section D (Perception on entrepreneurial capacity factors)

##### 4.4.1 Entrepreneurship creates employment

**Purpose** - to determine the perception/belief on entrepreneurial capacity factor - entrepreneurship creates employment.

Chart 4.22 # Entrepreneurship creates employment

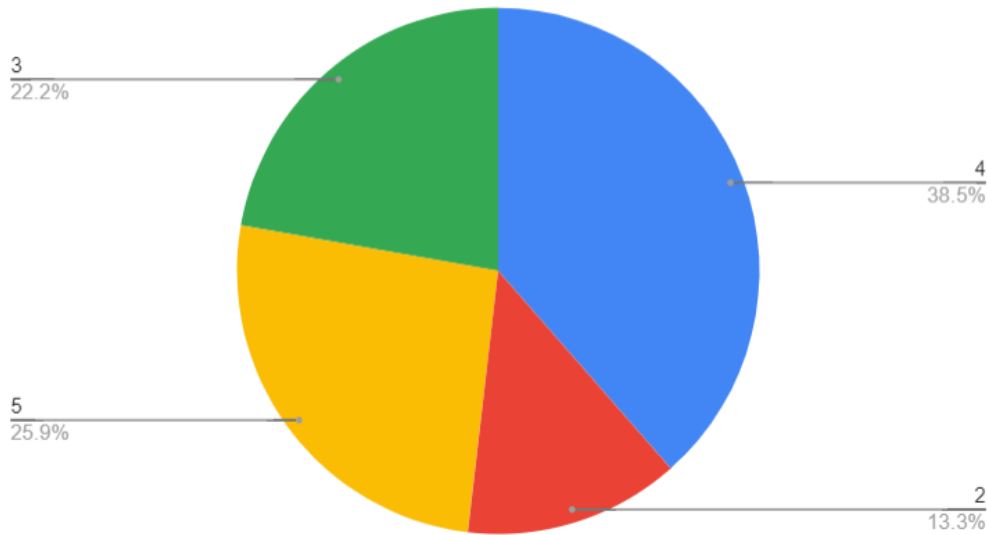


**Analysis** - The above chart indicates that 57.2% of the respondents strongly agree and 31.3% of the respondents agree, which amounts to 88.3%, feel that entrepreneurship creates employment. While only 9.0% think of it as neutral and 2.4% of the respondents does not feel that entrepreneurship creates employment.

##### 4.4.1 Entrepreneurship can be taught

**Purpose** - to determine the perception/belief on entrepreneurial capacity factor - entrepreneurship can be taught.

Chart 4.23 # Entrepreneurship can be taught

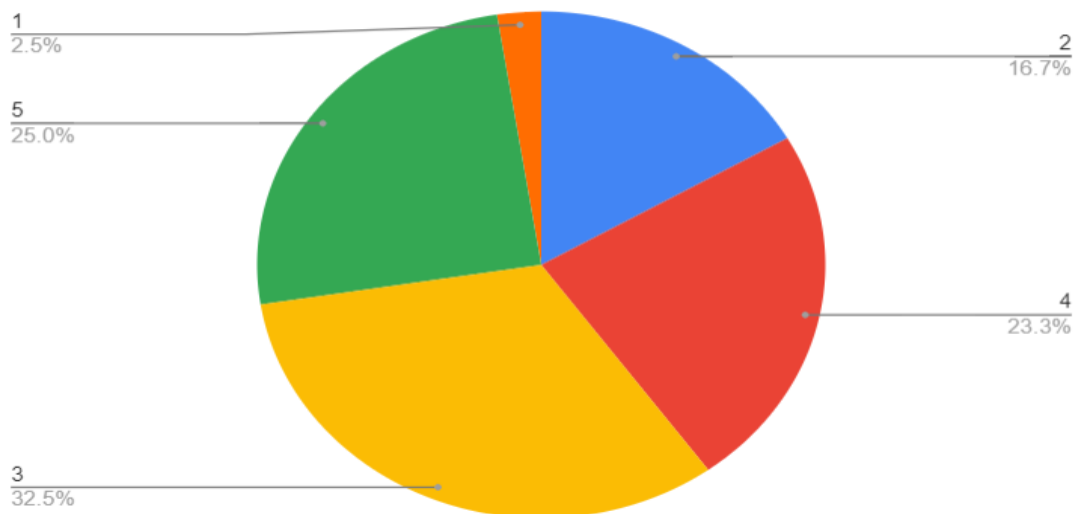


**Analysis** - The above chart indicates that 25.9% of the respondents strongly agree and 31.7% of the respondents agree, which amounts to 57.6%, feel that entrepreneurship can be taught. While only 22.3% think of it as neutral and 13.3% of the respondents does not feel that entrepreneurship can be taught.

#### 4.4.2 Entrepreneurship success journey is highly dependent on luck

**Purpose** - to determine the perception/belief on entrepreneurial capacity factor – entrepreneurship success journey is highly dependent on luck.

Chart 4.24 # Entrepreneurship success journey is highly dependent on luck

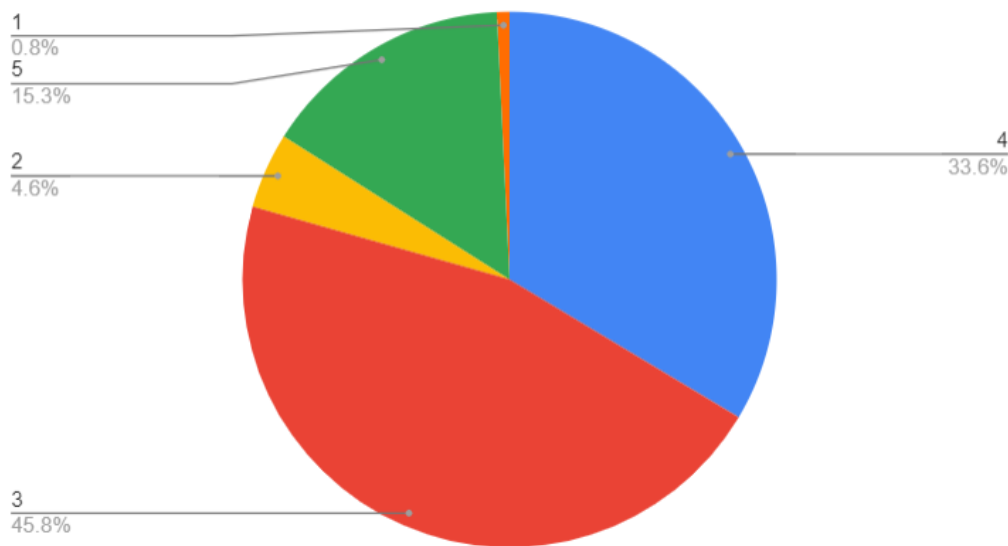


**Analysis** - The above chart indicates that 25.0% of the respondents strongly agree and 23.3% of the respondents agree, which amounts to 48.3%, feel that entrepreneurship success journey is highly dependent on luck. While only 32.5% think of it as neutral and 19.2% of the respondents does not feel that entrepreneurship success journey is highly dependent on luck.

#### 4.4.3 Entrepreneurship is a part of our culture

**Purpose** - was to determine the perception/belief on entrepreneurial capacity factor - entrepreneurship is a part of our culture.

Chart 4.25 # Entrepreneurship is a part of culture



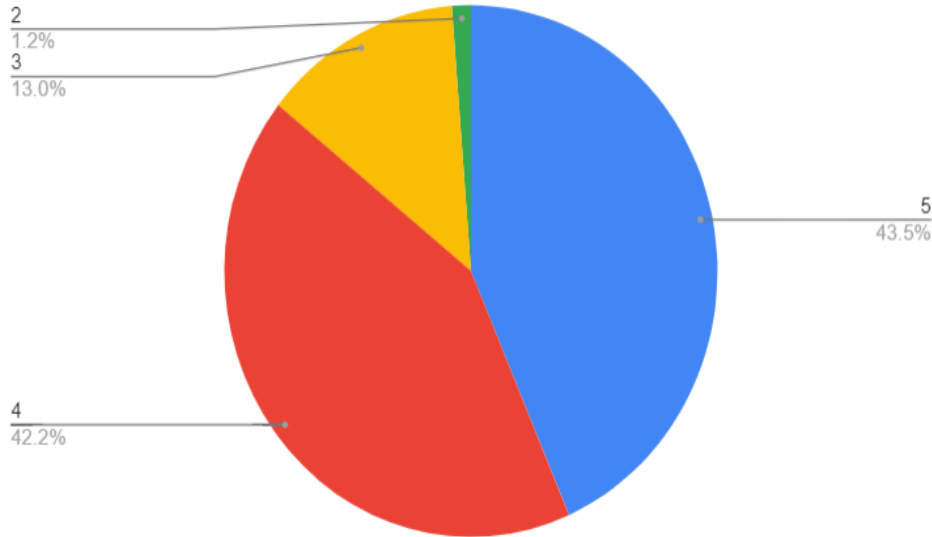
**Analysis** - The above chart indicates that 15.3% of the respondents strongly agree and 33.6% of the respondents agree, which amounts to 48.9%, feel that entrepreneurship is a part of our culture. While 45.8% think of it as neutral and 5.4% of the respondents does not feel that entrepreneurship is a part of our culture

#### 4.4.4 Business exposure and knowledge is important at early stage

**Purpose** - The purpose of the question of the questionnaire (refer to annexure) was to determine the perception/belief on entrepreneurial capacity factor - Business exposure and knowledge is important at early stage.



Chart 4.26 # Business exposure and knowledge is important at early stage

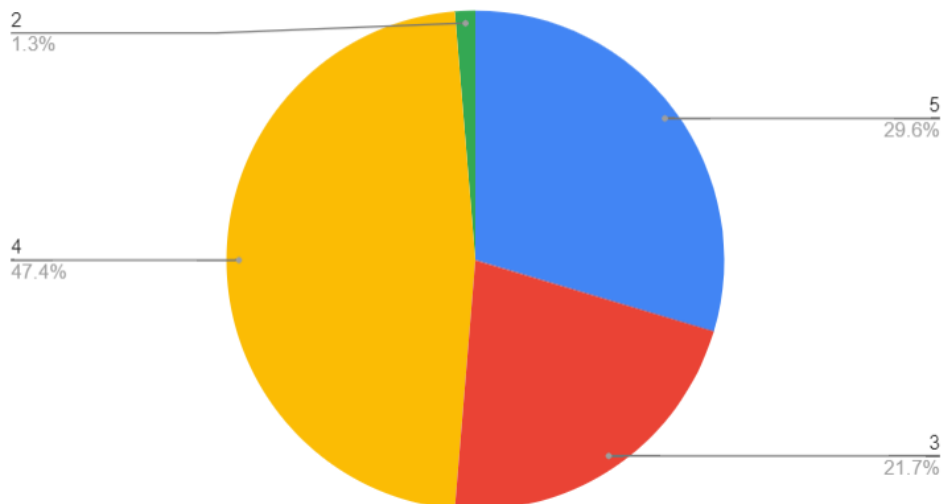


**Analysis** - The above chart indicates that 43.5% of the respondents strongly agree and 42.2% of the respondents agree, which amounts to 85.7%, feel that business exposure and knowledge is important at early stage. While only 13% think of it as neutral and 1.2% of the respondents does not feel that business exposure and knowledge is important at early stage.

#### 4.4.5 Special programs can be run related to entrepreneurship

**Purpose** – to determine the perception/belief on entrepreneurial capacity factor - special programs can be run related to entrepreneurship.

Chart 4.27 # Special programs can be run related to entrepreneurship

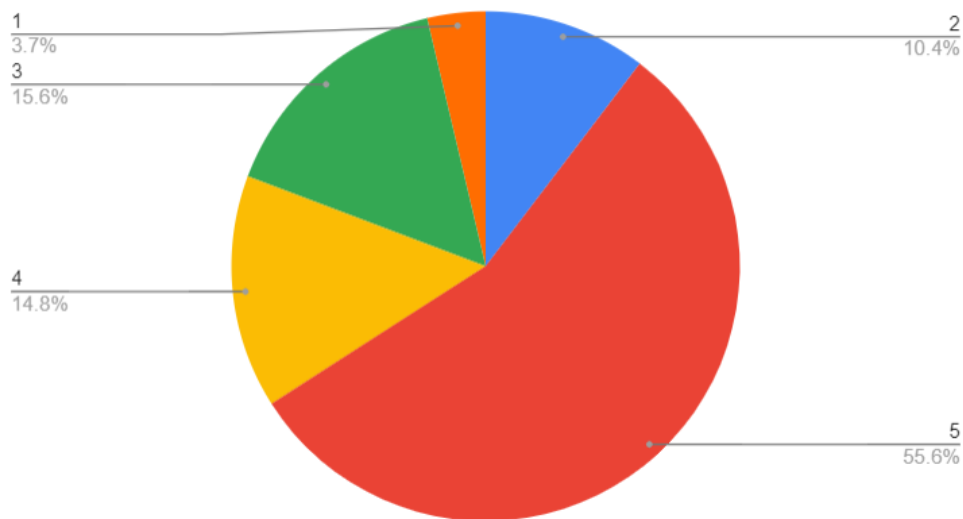


**Analysis** - The above chart indicates that 29.6% of the respondents strongly agree and 47.4% of the respondents agree, which amounts to 77.0%, feel that special programs can be run related to entrepreneurship. While only 21.7% think of it as neutral and 1.3% of the respondents does not feel that special programs can be run related to entrepreneurship.

#### 4.5.6 Entrepreneurship is not meant only for elderly

**Purpose** - to determine the perception/belief on entrepreneurial capacity factor - entrepreneurship is not meant only for elderly.

Chart 4.28 # Entrepreneurship is not meant only for elderly

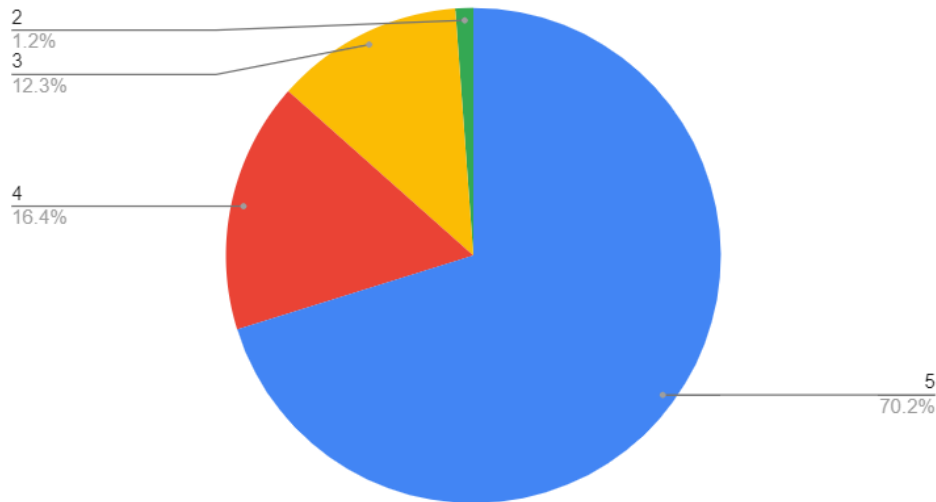


**Analysis** -The above chart indicates that 55.6% of the respondents strongly agree and 14.8% of the respondents agree, which amounts to 85.7%, feel that entrepreneurship is not meant only for elderly. While only 15.6% think of it as neutral and 14.1% of the respondents does not feel that entrepreneurship is not meant only for elderly.

#### 4.5.7 Entrepreneurship is not gender biased

**Purpose** - to determine the perception/belief on entrepreneurial capacity factor - entrepreneurship is not gender biased.

Chart 4.29 # Entrepreneurship is not gender biased

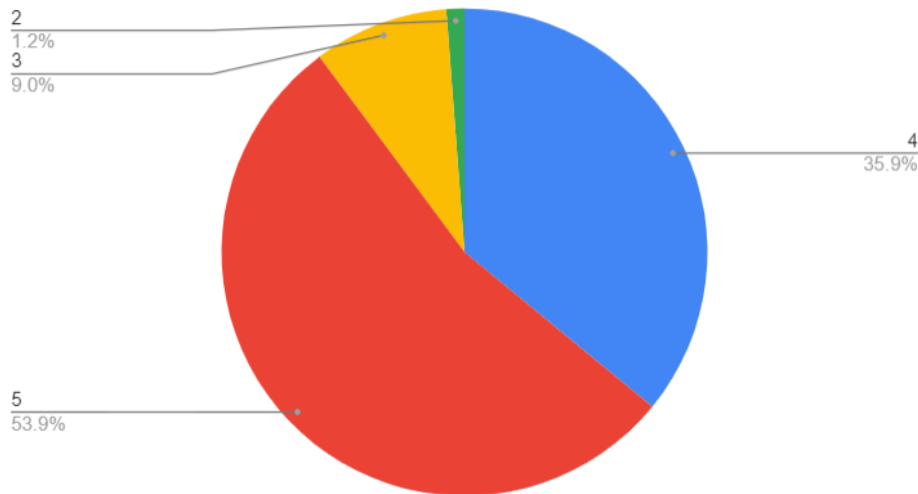


**Analysis** - The above chart indicates that 70.2% of the respondents strongly agree and 16.4% of the respondents agree, which amounts to 86.4%, feel that entrepreneurship is not gender biased. While only 12.3% think of it as neutral and 1.2% of the respondents does not feel that entrepreneurship is not gender biased.

#### 4.5.8 Entrepreneurship increases national productivity

**Purpose** - to determine the perception/belief on entrepreneurial capacity factor - entrepreneurship increases national productivity.

Chart 4.30 # Entrepreneurship increases national productivity



**Analysis** - The above chart indicates that 53.9% of the respondents strongly agree and 35.9% of the respondents agree, which amounts to 89.8%, feel that entrepreneurship increases national productivity. While only 9.0% think of it as neutral and 1.2% of the respondents does not feel that entrepreneurship increases national productivity.

#### 4.5.9 Overall summary

**Purpose** - The purpose of the section is to identify the perception/belief of entrepreneurial capacity factors.

Table 4.3 # Mean and standard deviation of perception/belief of entrepreneurial capacity factors

Variables	Number	Mean	Standard Deviation
Entrepreneurship creates employment	167	4.256	0.387
Entrepreneurship can be taught	167	3.462	0.549
Entrepreneurship success journey is highly dependent on luck	167	3.077	0.694
Entrepreneurship is a part of our culture	167	3.359	0.381
Business exposure and knowledge is important at early stage	167	4.128	0.321
special programs can be run related to entrepreneurship	167	3.897	0.310
Entrepreneurship is not meant only for elderly	167	3.462	1.101
Entrepreneurship is not gender biased	167	4.385	0.385
Entrepreneurship increases national productivity	167	4.282	0.314

**Findings** - The high mean scores are recorded in entrepreneurship is not gender based and increases national productivity which are 4.385 and 4.282. This implies that there is gender equality in entrepreneurship domain and startups boost up country GDP. The highest deviation value (1.101) of entrepreneurship is not meant for elderly shows that the responses have been inconsistent compared to others.

#### 4.5 Hypotheses Testing

Table 4.4 below shows the results of regression analysis between the demographics factors and attitude of students towards entrepreneurship.

Table 4.4 # Result of regression analysis for hypotheses testing

Variables	Coefficient of correlation (Multiple R)	Coefficient of determination (R square)	Significance F (p- value)	Results

Gender	0.1077433	0.0116086	0.5572	Not Significant
Family Business	0.1903738	0.0362421	0.2966	Not Significant

Confidence Interval is 0.05

Confidence Level is 0.95

(Dependent variable is the attitude of students towards entrepreneurship whereas independent variables are gender and family business)

Null hypotheses (H0) = There is no significant association between gender of the students and the attitude of students towards entrepreneurship.

The significance f (p-value) i.e., 0.5572 is higher than 0.05 which states that it is not statistically significant and indicates that there is no strong evidence against the null hypothesis. This states that “There is no significant association between gender of the students and the attitude of students towards entrepreneurship”. The gender of the respondents does not affect their attitude towards entrepreneurship which means entrepreneurship is not gender biased.

Null hypotheses (H0) = There is no significant association between family business of students and the attitude of students towards entrepreneurship.

The significance f (p-value) i.e., 0.2966 is higher than 0.05 which states that it is not statistically significant and indicates that there is no strong evidence against the null hypothesis. It states that “There is no significant association between family business of students the attitude of students towards entrepreneurship”. The ownership of the business by the parents of family of the respondents does not affect their attitude towards entrepreneurship

## CHAPTER 5

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

#### 5.1 CONCLUSION

Entrepreneur is an individual who is concocted new item, market or strategies. Business visionary is a financial specialist who assumes a fundamental part in the monetary advancement of a country. Business venture contributes the monetary development and, in this way, assumes an essential part in the advancement interaction. The review was an endeavor to assess the innovative demeanor among the understudies. Perspectives assume a significant part in laying out innovative movement inside a populace. The mentalities pertinent to business venture incorporates readiness to bear the degree of hazard that people may bear and people view of their own abilities, information, and involvement with business creation. The pioneering mentality of individuals is impacted by their past information about business venture. Information on business venture is probably going to shape the mentality of the youngsters and inspire them to go into business or think of new developments in the future without simply hoping to wind up in the middle-class positions or being utilized. Enterprising mentalities are significant on the grounds that they express the overall sensations of the populace toward business visionaries and business.

A nearby glance at the size of individual demeanor of understudies towards business shows that the general normal is positive, and that implies that understudies have a positive individual mentality towards business venture while not exceptionally amazing one. In this way it very well may be presumed that an uplifting outlook of understudies towards business means that a vocation in business is attractive. Most of the respondents firmly concurred that scholastic organizations ought to urge understudies to think about business venture and think about business as a good calling. It was additionally derived that colleges shouldn't just urge understudies to become business person yet append incredible significance to training connections, for example, business venture and marketable strategy rivalry, assemble imaginative pioneering climate and develop their mindfulness and capacity.

Along these lines, the review prescribes business venture training ought to be given to understudies to gain business, specialized, administrative and showcasing abilities to little degree. Most of the understudies additionally concur that business is an effective method for raking in boatloads of cash and consider business as a decent acquiring choice. The respondents can't help contradicting the explanation that they can bring in more cash working for another person. The reactions show that the respondents are impartial about going into business 39 and about leaning toward working for enormous organizations for better possibilities. The respondents are impartial about thinking about business as genuine vocation choice. In the review, enterprising limit factors like Social and financial elements are uncovered to have seen profoundly ideal in affecting business. Comprehensive of learning, experience and culture these enterprising limit factors have moderately seen to be great. The majority of the respondents accept that business openness is significant at early age and they need to acquire insight in the field of business. The outcomes

show that the apprehension about disappointment and absence of business experience are the major seen boundaries that influence the choice of choosing business as a vocation and these factors are interrelated. Absence of business experience can prompt the disappointment of the any business.

The feeling of dread toward disappointment is solid among the understudies who long for becoming business people burn through their time planning, perusing business books, taking classes, and watching others succeed. Absence of certainty is additionally a compelling boundary that impacts the choice of understudies with respect to business. For the understudies with low degree of certainty, it tends to be difficult to fabricate or begin another business. Absence of family upholds; Poor monetary foundation and Lack of Awareness affect the choices of understudies for thinking about business venture as a lifelong choice. The speculation testing uncovered that there is no huge relationship between age of the understudies and their degree of mentality towards business venture. There is no massive distinction in the innovative demeanor among guys and females. It likewise uncovered that the responsibility for business by the guardians or group of the respondents doesn't influence their demeanor towards business. Business culture doesn't influence the innovative disposition of understudies. The review suggests that colleges ought to lay out pioneering improvement focuses that will act as a stage where understudies with enterprising aims can begin communicating their goals and that guardians, companions and relations of these understudies ought to give important backings in this way assisting the country with lessening its joblessness and crime percentage. The concentrate further suggests

For supporting the innovative soul, classes, studios, meetings ought to be organized oftentimes so understudies would be presented to different pioneering open doors by association with industrialists, pioneers, financiers, overseers and ambitious characters from society. Experienced faculty ought to be welcomed as often as possible for augmentation addresses.

## **5.2 SUGGESTIONS**

- Business venture schooling is vital in helping youngsters to foster innovative abilities, traits and ways of behaving as well as to foster undertaking mindfulness, to comprehend and acknowledge business as a lifelong choice. Business venture instruction ought to be given to understudies to procure business, specialized, administrative and advertising abilities to little degree.
- Legitimate mindfulness lobbies for the understudies and their folks ought to be sent off at a normal time frame to make them mindful about 'the charms of being a business person'.
- For supporting the pioneering soul, classes, studios, meetings ought to be organized oftentimes so understudies would be presented to different innovative open doors by association with industrialists, pioneers, investors, chairmen and venturesome characters from society. Experienced staff ought to be welcomed often for expansion addresses.
- Different colleges ought to lay out pioneering advancement focuses that will act as a stage where understudies with innovative goals can begin communicating their expectations and those guardians, companions and relations of these understudies ought to give important backings subsequently assisting the country with lessening its joblessness and crime percentage.

- Business openness is significant particularly at the initial age since working with coordination in business is an approach to instructing and acquainting them into the intricate details of business. So colleges ought to ensure that the understudies with enterprising capacity get business openness at beginning phase.
- Each effective business visionary, CEO's and finance managers read no less than 1 book each month. They are dependent on learning new things consistently. Learning and developing is significant for outcome in business.

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## 5.4 ANNEXURES

To understand and identify the attitude of students towards entrepreneurship, below questionnaire was circulated to gather data containing different set of questions related to barriers involved, beliefs and perception towards entrepreneurship. Most of the answers are in Likert scale format which ranges from 1 to 5, 5 being strongly agree and 1 being strongly disagree.

Section A (Personal information – demographics)

Ques 1 – Full name

Ques 2 – Email ID

Ques 3 – Gender

- Male
- Female

Ques 4 – Age

- 18-21
- 21-25
- 26-32
- 33-40
- >40

Ques 5 – Work experience (in months)

- 0-6
- 7-12
- 13-24
- 24-36
- >36

Ques 6 – Highest level of study

- Post-graduation
- Under graduation
- 12<sup>th</sup> class

Ques 7 – Family business?

- Yes
- No

Ques 8 – Does your institute support Entrepreneurship?

- Yes
- No

**Section B (Barriers involved in selecting entrepreneurship)**

Ques 5 – Failure fear

	1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly Disagree	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Strongly Agree

Ques 6 – Lack of Family support

	1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly Disagree	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Strongly Agree

Ques 7 – Lack of confidence

	1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly Disagree	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Strongly Agree

Ques 8 – Lack of financial resources

	1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly Disagree	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Strongly Agree

Ques 9 – Family responsibilities

	1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly Disagree	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Strongly Agree

Ques 10 – Lack of experience

	1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly Disagree	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Strongly Agree

**Section C (Attitude towards entrepreneurship)**

Ques 11 – Consider Entrepreneurship as a career option

	1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly Disagree	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Strongly Agree

Ques 12 – Attractiveness to start a business

	1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly Disagree	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Strongly Agree

Ques 13 – Entrepreneurship is an honorable profession

	1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly Disagree	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Strongly Agree

Ques 14 – Entrepreneurship can help me in earning good money

	1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly Disagree	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Strongly Agree

Ques 15 – Entrepreneurship is majorly done by tech background persons

	1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly Disagree	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Strongly Agree

Ques 16 – Entrepreneurship requires some level of experience

	1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly Disagree	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Strongly Agree

Ques 17 – Entrepreneurship can be very risky

	1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly Disagree	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Strongly Agree

Ques 18 – Entrepreneurs are the real innovators

	1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly Disagree	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Strongly Agree

Ques 19 – Prefer to work for other company than starting own business

	1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly Disagree	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Strongly Agree

Ques 20 – Entrepreneurship requires lot of self - funding

	1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly Disagree	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Strongly Agree

**Section D (Perception/beliefs on entrepreneurial capacity factors)**

Ques 21 – Entrepreneurship creates employment

	1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly Disagree	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Strongly Agree

Ques 22 – Entrepreneurship can be taught

	1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly Disagree	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Strongly Agree

Ques 23 – Entrepreneurship is a part of our culture

	1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly Disagree	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Strongly Agree

Ques 24 – Business exposure and knowledge is important at early stage

	1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly Disagree	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Strongly Agree

Ques 25 – special programs can be run related to entrepreneurship

	1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly Disagree	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Strongly Agree

Ques 26 – Entrepreneurship is not meant only for elderly

	1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly Disagree	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Strongly Agree

Ques 27 – Entrepreneurship is not gender biased

	1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly Disagree	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Strongly Agree

Ques 28 – Entrepreneurship increases national productivity

	1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly Disagree	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Strongly Agree