

Identifying Entrepreneurial Skills amongst Science Students of Rajkot City

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Abstract

Entrepreneurship is one of the most important aspects in any economy of the country. Taking into considerations of some of the important areas like startups, entrepreneurship development, make in India and many more such initiatives, Entrepreneurship is one of the important and key element or we can call it as a skill which not only increases the economy of the country but also increases and encourages other people to stand aside from the crowd and make a better working. These people possess some attributes which help them to become a business person or promoter apart from being a student or an employee. Many students coming from different or similar background of business culture, etc. possess some or the other characteristics which an Entrepreneur should possess. With reference to this matter, a research was conducted which supports the idea of indentifying entrepreneurial skills among the science students of Rajkot City. A sample of more than 300 students of undergraduate and post graduate students from various courses of Science discipline is selected. A common questionnaire was given to measure some of the basis attributes of entrepreneurs.

Key Words: Entrepreneurship, Potential Entrepreneurial, Promoter, business culture.

Introduction:

Entrepreneurship is one of the important aspects which measures the strength of the country in terms of how much independent development can be done. Entrepreneurship is the activity which encourages the inventions innovations in any stream or background which helps the government to make use of internal resources of the country. To develop economy equal opportunities should be provided for the development of entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurs possess certain attributes which makes them different from the employee and certain students are possessing those qualities which make them potential entrepreneurs from the day they are able to take decisions of their life. If the undergraduates are provided the opportunity for the same, the picture of economy can be different in the next decade. Since 2010 government also supports Start-ups. Start-up India is a flagship initiative of the Government of India, intended to build a strong eco-system for nurturing innovation and Start-ups in the country. The education system is also making transformative learning ideas in the education to encourage entrepreneurship development amongst students. Innovation is the key towards standard of living and development of the economy of any country. The growth of many such countries is seen due to inventions and innovations. Sometimes students may possess the quality of Innovativeness, but they may not know it. So to create self-awareness regarding entrepreneurship in context to Innovation an initiative was required. This has motivated the researcher to undertake this research.

Literature Review

A literature review surveys books, scholarly articles, and any other sources relevant to a particular issue, area of research, or theory, and by so doing, provides a description, summary, and critical evaluation of these works in relation to the research problem being investigated. Literature reviews are designed to provide an overview of sources you have explored while researching a particular topic and to demonstrate to your readers how your research fits within a larger field of study.

The following are the literature review which supports my research:

Regarding the Entrepreneurship Education (EE), many researchers give entrepreneurship a significant focus on their studies, McIntyre and Roche (1999) defines entrepreneurship education as the process of passing the necessary skills and concepts to individuals to identify new business opportunities and to reach high level of self-confidence to benefit from such opportunities. In addition, McMullan and long (1987) and McMullan et al. (2002) entrepreneurship education should include skill-building and leadership programs, new product development, creative thinking, and technology innovation. Furthermore, Maritz et al. (2015) defines entrepreneurship education programs as any educational program or process of education for entrepreneurial manners and skills, which help in developing personal qualities. Entrepreneurship education has been classified by Van Gelderen et al. (2015), as one of the most important components of entrepreneurship ecosystem to enhance intentionally and business creation stability.

In related study conducted by Fayolle et al. (2006), entrepreneurship education has three different angles, which are culture/state of mind, behavior and creating specific situations. Education focuses on entrepreneurship as a matter of culture/state cover features that focus on beliefs, values and attitudes associated with entrepreneurship. While, entrepreneurship education focuses on behavior mostly covers skills like opportunities, making decisions and developing social skills. Entrepreneurship education focused on creating specific situations, concerns the creation of new firms and entrepreneurial situations whereas the focus of entrepreneurship education in the past was on the last dimension (venture creation, e.g. writing business plans), many current scholars argue that the real challenge for entrepreneurship education lies within the development of the dimensions (e.g. Gibb, 2002:2009).

Regarding the relationship between entrepreneurship education and entrepreneur performance, the majority of studies on entrepreneurship education indicated a positive or mixed result (Lorz et al., 2011), like Van der Sluis and Van Praag (2007:2008) and Van der Sluis et al. (2005) found it positive, also Karlan and Valdivia (2006) supports that the business training for the people who applied for micro finance to start their own business has a positive effect on their performance. As Peterman and Kennedy (2003) found that the entrepreneurship education programs can significantly change the entrepreneurial intentions of participants. However, recently only two studies found a negative relation between entrepreneurship education on entrepreneurs (Oosterbeek et al., 2010; von Graevenitz et al., 2010).

Overall, the positive impact of the findings made some researchers to call for more researches with robust research methods, Peterman and Kennedy (2003) stated that although researchers have recognized the positive impact from entrepreneurship education, "there has been little rigorous research on its effects." In their analysis of entrepreneurship education, Pittaway and Cope (2007) found that the link between entrepreneurship education and outcomes is still not clear and needs more research. Fayolle (2006) observed "there is a lack of research regarding the outcomes of entrepreneurship education." Oosterbeek et al. (2010) advice that extra research is needed to recognize the different options of entrepreneurship education programs, and von Graevenitz et al. (2010) says, "Little is known at this point about the effect of these (entrepreneurship) courses."

Objective

The objective of this research is to study the entrepreneurship attributes and similar potential skills of abilities of entrepreneurship among university students with special reference to Innovation.

Type of study:

The study focuses on attributes of entrepreneurs. The major purpose of the research is description of the state of affairs as it exists at present. Therefore, this study will be of a Descriptive – Analytical type.

Research Methodology

For the research purpose, a sample of students from Pure science- 250 and computer science-182 was contacted which is total of 432 students.

Simple random sampling was applied to select the sample. They have been studied with special reference to Innovation attribute in context to Entrepreneurship. Questionnaire was prepared to collect the data. For the purpose of analysis ANOVA technique was applied at 5% level of significance.

Scope – Limitations

The research is undertaken in Rajkot city of Saurashtra- Gujarat. So the results are applicable to this region only.

Hypothesis

Ho: There is no significant difference in the Innovative attribute of potential entrepreneurs of various educational backgrounds.

Data Analysis

Descriptives

Total Attributes

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
BCA	41	78.17	5.894	.921	76.31	80.03	65	93
BSc IT	65	77.28	6.069	.753	75.77	78.78	67	95
BSc Chemistry	48	77.90	5.494	.793	76.30	79.49	67	94
BSc Maths	53	78.47	5.656	.777	76.91	80.03	70	94
BSc IC	43	79.44	6.239	.951	77.52	81.36	68	94
BSc Microbiology	36	78.36	4.912	.819	76.70	80.02	67	89
BSc Biochemistry	30	80.40	6.284	1.147	78.05	82.75	67	93
MSc Biotechnology	40	77.70	6.869	1.086	75.50	79.90	52	93
Total	356	78.32	5.951	.315	77.70	78.94	52	95

From the above diagram, Entrepreneurial attributes of students of various branches of science are presented in simple average, standard deviation, minimum and upper form at 5% significance level. The highest average is indicated by M.Sc Biotechnology students and the lowest is found among B.Sc Microbiology students. The average of the mean is 78.32. The highest standard deviation was found in M.Sc Biotechnology students indicating a higher level of dispersion and lowest with B.Sc Biotechnology students showing actual values close to the mean compared to any other branch. The maximum value for the attribute is displayed by the B. Sc Biochemistry student and the lowest value is displayed by the M. Sc Biotechnology and B.Sc I.T students.

ANOVA
Total Attributes

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	280.834	7	40.119	1.136	.340
Within Groups	12293.017	348	35.325		
Total	12573.851	355			

On studying ANOVA it can be observed that F value is 1.136 which is the highly significant at the 5 percent level of significance and it says that there is significant difference in the attribute Innovation of potential entrepreneurs from various educational backgrounds. From the above analysis it is clear that Null Hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted.

Conclusions and findings

This research focuses on examining the entrepreneurial potential among some of the Science UG and PG students from the city of Rajkot with reference of the innovation trait. Each branch student attributes average more than 50% of the innovation attribute's total value. Therefore, the average Entrepreneurial potential is noted, but by comparison, it is found that B. Sc Biochemistry students reflect the highest and lowest average of 6 with compared to other students. In other words, it can be concluded that there are different students belonging from difference educational backgrounds in Rajkot students are competent to become innovative entrepreneurs.

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