

A STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS' ATTITUDE TOWARDS ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND THEIR ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

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ABSTRACT

In general entrepreneurship is the ability of the person covering his/her skill of employing innovation creation, imitation risk-bearing, leadership in the organized way. It provides opportunity to a person means of earning by giving self-employment and in providing employment to others. In the present scenario there is earnest need for attracting the educated youth towards entering the field of entrepreneurship instead of running behind the government jobs. In this reference the attitude towards entrepreneurship should be cared and studied empirically. Thinking on these lines in present investigation a comparison of male and female undergraduate students on their degree of attitude towards entrepreneurship has been studied in relation to the level of academic achievement on the sample of 1048 undergraduate students of Shri Rawatpura Sarkar University Raipur in the state of Chhattisgarh attitude of subject towards entrepreneurship was assessed using self-developed tool. The study found that:

Male high academic achiever performed better than those with low academic achiever. Whereas the finding is reversed in case of female students. However, the female students were found to have better attitude towards entrepreneurship than their male counterparts either high or low academic achievement.

Keywords: Attitude towards Entrepreneurship, Under-Graduate Students, Academic-Achievement

INTRODUCTION

Education has been regarded as the basis for a good life or complete living. As Mr. Kofi Annan, the Secretary of The United Nations Organization says "Education is the foundation upon which the corner stones of freedom, democracy and sustainable human development rest". In the same way education today is recognized as one of the prime indicators of development and essential requirement for capacity-building and improvement in the quality of life.

Education enables individual by imparting knowledge developing training of skills and enriching their attitudes, towards the various aspects of life and society in general. Education provides help to every individual. In the appropriate use of labour power and time while performing a task. The extent of one's feeling willing and entrepreneurship which in turn enhances one's empowerment, sociability, resourcefulness and risk-taking behavior.

It is the education which makes oneself awarded towards entrepreneurship. It helps oneself in identifying opportunities of entrepreneurship and in searching and selecting of the resources. It may also be presumed that education contributes in the attitude formation towards entrepreneurship.

An attitude is an emotional reaction towards of a personal response to any object or event. In other words, attitude rejects feeds about something. Attitudes affect behavior and in term, performance.

RELATED REVIEW LITERATURE

Adjimah and Perry (2014) paper examines the effectiveness of entrepreneurship development programs (EDP) of Ghanaian polytechnics in achieving some objectives. They have used a case study methodology in their research. The study finally concluded that the gap between the high level of interest and the willingness to move directly from school in to business is a strong case to initiate programs and projects which can trigger graduates to undertake entrepreneurial activities.

Sharma (2014) intended to interpret how the form of family capital has no influence on the actual career choice of starting a business or seeking a job, although it does influence the student's intention of going for higher studies. Students who fell in the high-income group showed higher intention of studying further in compression to students from the low- and middle-income growths. The study also revealed that there is no impact of human capital and man power expiate of the family on the career intentions of students of 'HEI' of Uttarakhand. The study so served a significant impact of social capital of the students on their business intention. Like all studies this study too has certain limitations which could be improved in future studies.

The above description, shows that the field of entrepreneurship has attracted the various research scholars. But in none of the study, the Attitude of under graduate students have been explored, whereas there may be varied degree of attitude to entrepreneurship among under graduates. Keeping in view the, present study has been designed for exploring the attitude of under graduate students towards entrepreneurship.

Need of the study

The requisite entrepreneurship skills originate in education. Imparting such skills is a process which starts right from the school stage. However, critical aspects of higher education include professional education, vocational education and training and skill development. One major determinant for growth of entrepreneurship is the availability of adequate number of skilled human resources that is the people who can take advantage of opportunities.

In the present time the education is expected to make the youths employable somewhere, so that they can earn some money, help their parents and family and lead a happy and a joyful life. There are not adequate job opportunities for youths and that is why there are increasing incidences of youth's unrest, with rusted mind, rusted body and rusted soul. This scenario can be changed to some textual by attracting. The youths towards Entrepreneurship. This reference, there may be activities and programs for awaking the youth towards

Entrepreneurship and it will frame their positive attitude towards entrepreneurship. Thinking on these lines, the present empirical research study was carried out on the 1st degree students of SRU, Raipur situated in The Chhattisgarh a developing natural resource state with the mission that the funding of study will certainly influence and motivated the youth (receiving higher education), towards Entrepreneurship.

The investigator hopes that the funding of the present study will motivate our university authorities in organizing the entrepreneurship programs among their students and it will ultimately fulfil our Prime Minister Mission of enhancing Skill- Development among the University Students.

Statement of the Problem

The abilities and capabilities of one's dealing with certain elements of money capital, infrastructure, human beings and risk taking, related to any commercial venture are being termed as one's entrepreneurship. One's experiences of favoring/disfavoring to that entrepreneurship will determine one's degree of attitude towards entrepreneurship.

Hence the problem is entitled as-

“An Empirical Study of the Attitude of 1st degree Students towards Entrepreneurship in relation to their Academics Achievements”

Operational Definitions of the Terms Used

Attitude towards Entrepreneurship: - Entrepreneurship creates a significant opportunity for individuals to achieve financial independence and benefit to economy by contributing to role creation, innovation and economic growth and social adjustment. Moreover, it has been accepted as potential catalyst and inculcation for developing technological progress, product and market innovation. One's Scores on the questionnaire determine the degree of one's attitude towards entrepreneurship.

Under graduated students: - Those students studying in I/II/III-part B.A, B.Sc., and B.Com. Classes for pursuing graduation degree in any of the SRU university campus.

Academic Achievement: - The average of the scores obtained by the students in their previous year (1st year /2nd year) university examination will be considered as their aggregate academic achievement.

Variables

1. **Independent Variables** - Gender, Stream, Academic- Achievement
2. **Dependent Variables** - Attitude towards Entrepreneurship

As in the present research work the key- word is “Entrepreneurship” which has been already explain.

Objectives

1. To study the Academic achievement of under graduate students of Art, Science and commerce stream.
2. To assess the student's attitude towards Entrepreneurship with reference to their academic achievement level.
3. To compare the high and low academic achiever students of Arts, Science and Commerce on their status of Attitude towards Entrepreneurship.

Hypotheses

1. There exists no significant difference between the high academic achiever and Low academic achiever students of science stream on their Attitude towards Entrepreneurship.
2. There exists no significant difference between the high academic achiever and low academic achiever students of arts stream on their Attitude towards Entrepreneurship.
3. There exists no significant difference between the high academic achiever and low academic achiever students of commerce stream on other attitude towards Entrepreneurship.
4. There exists no significant difference between high and low academic achiever students on their degree of attitude towards Entrepreneurship.

Delimitation of the study

The Present study was delimited on the undergraduate students studying in the Second/ Final Year (in session 2014-15) the three of Faculty of SRU Raipur, Chhattisgarh.

Research-Design

Research-design is a mapping strategy. It is essentially a statement of the object of the inquiry and the strategies for collecting the evidences, analyzing the evidence and reporting the finding.

In the present research work, the investigator had to reveal the current status of the attitude of university under-graduate students towards the "Entrepreneurship" and various sub-groups of these students were to be compared on these phenomena therefore, the normative survey research method was considered appropriate to be used in the present research work.

Population: The present study was to be conducted on the students studying in the first-degree courses, viz. B.A., B.Sc. and B. Com classes in the SRU, Raipur (C.G). There are three Faculty in this University –

- Aarts
- Science
- Commerce

The students studying in first degree courses in all the three campuses comprised as the population for the present research study. They were nearly 2500 in number.

Sampling: The incident stratified random technique was applied in drawing the sample from the population. The investigator was strict in selecting of at least 50% of the enrolled students

from B.A., B.Sc., and B.Com. Classes enrolled in each of the campus. The investigator had proposed primarily a sample structure for the present research study. But on actual data-collection days, among the available students who actively responded on the Attitude-scale data collection, were finally included in the sample, so, the actual sample remained as under –

Finally included in the sample

	Name of the Faculty	Arts Stream		Science Stream		Commerce		Total		Grand Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	Arts	57	71	82	76	20	11	159	158	317
2	Science	65	206	93	164	40	22	198	392	590
3	Commerce	32	28	50	31	-	-	82	59	141
	TOTAL	154	305	225	271	60	33	439	609	1048

Data-Collection Tool: The following two data collections tools were

[A] Academic-Achievement of the undergraduate students: It was noted from their marks-sheets.

[A] **Attitude towards Entrepreneurship:** The investigator, in spite of his level best could not find any research tool for measuring the attitude towards Entrepreneurship so, the researcher had decided to develop it at his own level. The construction procedure of the tool was followed as under –

- Item collection** – The investigator in consultation with his guide and after a long reading and consultation he had framed 60 items in question form with response in three-point liker-scale, this rough questionnaire was given to experts such as; teachers of economics and commerce departments and the Asset. Manager D/C, Raipur with request to improve the items in the questionnaire in terms of language and meaning.
- First format of the tool:** In accordance with incorporating the suggestions of the experts' 07 items were deleted and a few items were re-framed. Then 53 items remained in the first format.
- Item-Analysis:** On the basis of item-wise scores of 50 students the item-analysis was performed. The facility-values and Discrimination index values were computed.

The total Score on the item achieved by each student were added. These achieved scores of 50 students were arranged in descending order. It was observed that Facility-value varied from 33% to 80%. Then 10% of the above and 10% of the below students were categorized as HAG and LAG respectively. Then, D.I. of each item was calculated.

It was noticed that

$$\begin{aligned} \text{F.V.} &= 33\% \text{ to } 80\% \\ \text{D.I.} &= -.51 \text{ to } +.67 \end{aligned}$$

In normal practice the items bearing the following D.I. values are deleted: up to ± 25

After incorporating it, there remained 40 items accepted and 13 items rejected.

- a) **Try out of the second format tool:** The researcher made effort to administer the second format of the tool on a sub-sample of 50 students of B.A. part II studying in SRU Campus and again after a gap period of one month, the same tool was administered on same BA II students. The both scores sheets were prepared.
- b) **Reliability** – The researcher computed product moment correlation between the scores of both the sheets in terms of R-value = 0.63 which is significant at .01 level for $df=48$. Thus, reliability of the tool was found significant by using test-retest technique.
- c) **Validity:** The copies of this tool was given to 10 students of different first-degree courses and to five university-teachers with request to read each item of the tool in terms of meaning and understanding. The researcher took back these copies of the tool with their remark. The researcher was surprised that each item was acceptable.
- d) **Final format of the tool:** Thus, finally the tool “University students’ Attitude towards Entrepreneurship” was finally selected having 40 items on three points Likert-system response for the undergraduate students.

[B] **Academic Achievement score sheet:** The investigator asked the sampled students to bring their last year examination pass mark sheets and from this record. The average of marks obtained by each student was noted down. Thus, the academic achievement score sheets of the student’s class wise were prepared by the researcher.

Administration of the data collection tools: The researcher contacted the teachers of the different subjects of the undergraduate students in SRU Campus and explained to him about his research work with their consent, the researcher visited to classrooms and administered his research-tool on them. He remained in the class for the whole time on their responding. As and when, the students completely responded, the researcher collected back the responded tool sheets from them. This process was followed also in the SRU Campus Raipur for tool-administration and collection of data.

Scoring and Tabularization: The researcher scored down all the responded sheets of the University under graduate students and tabularization of the collected-data was performed keeping in view the objectives and hypotheses of the study and thus various data-tables were prepared.

Distribution of students into High, Average and Low Academic-Achievement levels. The investigator after consulting his guide and other teachers in the Education department decided to assign the categories to students as under –

Category	Marks-bassion
High Academic-Achiever	60% and above
Average Academic Achiever	50% to 59%
Low Academic-Achiever	less than 50%

The investigator obtained the following distribution of the students –

Stream		High Academic Achiever	Average Academic Achiever	Low Academic Achiever	Total
Arts	Male	58	73	23	154
	Female	139	115	51	305
Science	Male	103	87	35	225
	Female	121	100	50	271
Commerce	Male	28	26	6	60
	Female	13	15	5	33
Total	Male	189	186	64	439
	Female	273	230	106	609
					1048

Thus, following tables emerged out for statistical treatment and discussion keeping in view the objectives of this research study –

(1.) Comparison High and low academic-achiever undergraduate students on their degree of attitude towards Entrepreneurship in respect to –

- Male and Female students.
- Arts stream students.
- Science stream students.
- Commerce stream students.

(2.) Comparison of Male and Female high academic achiever students in respect to Arts, Science and Commerce streams.

Analysis and Interpretation of Data

The researchers have tried to present the analysis of the tabularized-data on their possible interpretation on the basis of the results whatever were obtained after statistical operations in accordance with the objectives and framed hypotheses in the following manner-

(1) Comparison of High and Low Academic-Achiever Undergraduate Students of Arts Stream on their degree of Attitude towards Entrepreneurships.

In this respect the following hypothesis no. 1 was testified –

“There exists no significant difference between high and low academic-achiever students of Arts stream on their attitude towards entrepreneurship.”

Table No. 1 Mean, S.D. and t-values of high and low achiever Arts stream students' attitude towards entrepreneurship

	High academic achiever			Low academic achiever			t-value	Significant level
	N1	M1	σ 1	N2	M2	σ 2		
Male students	58	102.69	9.38	23	102.91	11.53	0.081	NS
Female students	139	103.35	8.32	51	105.02	10.52	1.02	NS
Total	197	103.02	9.17	74	103.96	10.84	0.46	NS

At df=269

t-value to be significant at 0.05 level = 1.96
0.01 level = 2.63

It is evident from the above table that –

- The low-achiever male as well as female students of Arts stream obtained more mean-values on their attitude towards entrepreneurship in comparison to those high achiever male and female students.
- In general, the low achiever Arts stream students obtained also more mean value on their attitude towards entrepreneurship than those high achiever students.

But in none of the above cases, the t-value could be computed up to even 0.05 level of confidence. It indicated that apparently the low achiever possesses somewhat better attitude towards entrepreneurship but not up to a significant level.

It leads to infer that academic-achievement puts a meek instead of any significant effect on the Arts stream students' attitude towards entrepreneurship.

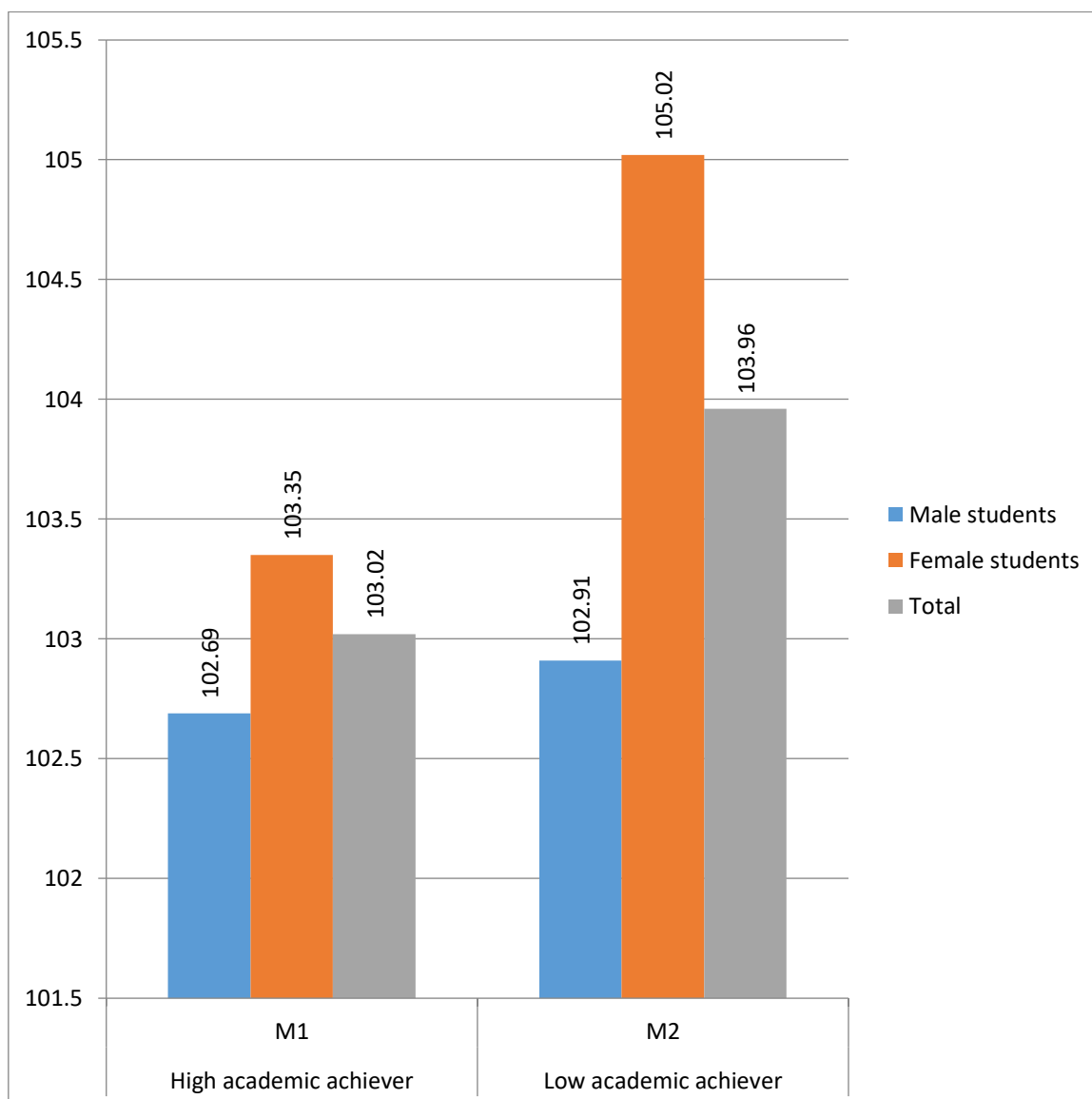
Thus, the hypothesis no. 1 remains accepted in all the cases, that is, for male, female and in general students of Arts stream.

It has been also expressed in the bar-diagram in the graph.

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Graph No. 1.

(2) Comparison of High and Low Academic-Achiever Undergraduate Students of Arts Stream on their degree of Attitude towards Entrepreneurships.



(2) Comparison of High and Low Academic-Achiever Undergraduate Students of Science Stream on their degree of Attitude towards Entrepreneurships.

In this respect the following hypothesis no. 2 was examined –

“There exists no significant difference between high and low academic achieve Science streams on their attitude towards entrepreneurship.”

Table No. 2: Mean, S.D. and t-values of high and low achiever Science stream student's attitude towards entrepreneurship

	High academic achiever			Low academic achiever			t-value	Significant level
	N1	M1	σ 1	N2	M2	σ 2		

Male students	103	102.08	8.94	35	102.77	8.23	0.419	NS
Female students	121	104.71	7.96	50	107.4	11.68	1.32	NS
Total	224	103.39	8.42	85	105.08	10.48	1.33	NS

At df=307

t-value to be significant at 0.05 level = 1.96

0.01 level = 2.63

The above table reveals that –

(a) The low achiever's male or female or the general students of science stream obtained more mean-values on their attitude towards entrepreneurship in comparison to high achiever students. But in none of the cases, the difference between their attitudes could be computed up to a significant level 0.05.

It suggests that though the low achiever Science stream students has shown inclination towards entrepreneurships in more degree to those high achievers but not up to a remarkable level.

Thus, the hypothesis no. 2 stands to be accepted.

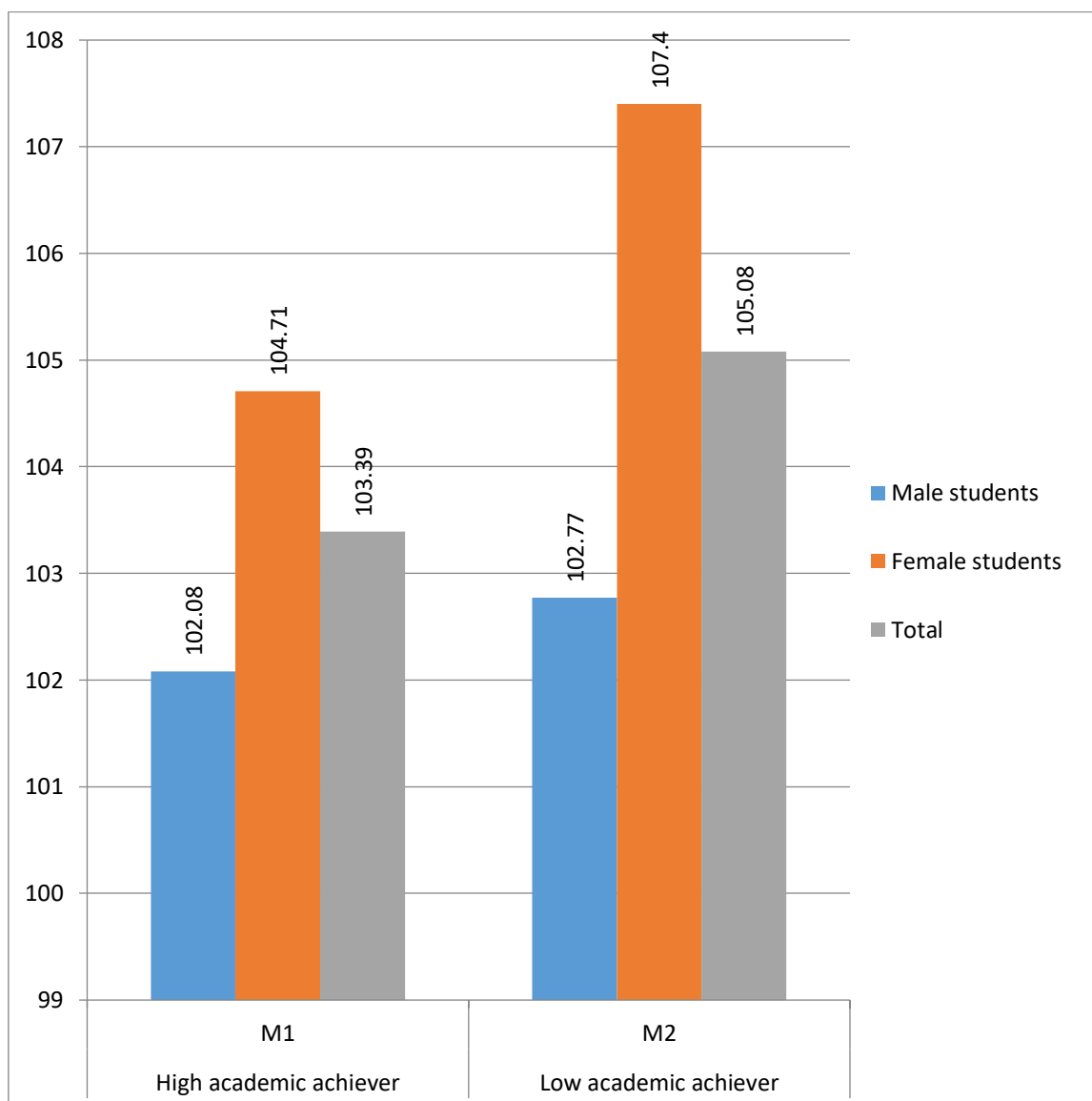
This might be due to the reason that the Science stream students whether high or low academic achievers experience and observe nearly similar educational atmosphere and their career framing choices in the area of entrepreneurship.

It has also been exhibited in the following graphic –

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Graph No. 02.

(3) Comparison of High and Low Academic-Achiever Undergraduate Students of Science Stream on their degree of Attitude towards Entrepreneurships.



(3) Comparison of High and Low Academic-Achiever Undergraduate Students of Commerce Stream on their degree of Attitude towards Entrepreneurships.

In this respect the following hypothesis no. 3 was examined –

“There exists no significant difference between high and low academic achiever Commerce streams on their attitude towards entrepreneurship.”

Table No. 3: Mean, S.D. and t-values of high and low achiever Commerce stream student’s attitude towards entrepreneurship

	High academic achiever			Low academic achiever			t-value	Significant level 0.05
	N1	M1	σ 1	N2	M2	σ 2		

Male students	28	101.14	8.19	6	96.16	5.92	1.74	S
Female students	13	103.46	6.85	5	107.20	10.3.6	0.748	NS
Total	41	102.30	7.79	11	101.68	7.52	0.24	NS

At df=50

t-value significant at level 0.05= 1.96
0.01 level = 2.63

It is clear from the above table that –

a) The high academic achiever Commerce stream students obtained more mean-values on their attitude towards entrepreneurship than to low academic achiever in case of male students and in general. This difference between their attitudes towards entrepreneurship was estimated up to a significant level 0.05 in case of male students only.

b) The female low achiever Commerce stream student obtained more mean-value on their attitude towards entrepreneurship in comparison to those high achievers. But this difference could not be computed up to a significant level.

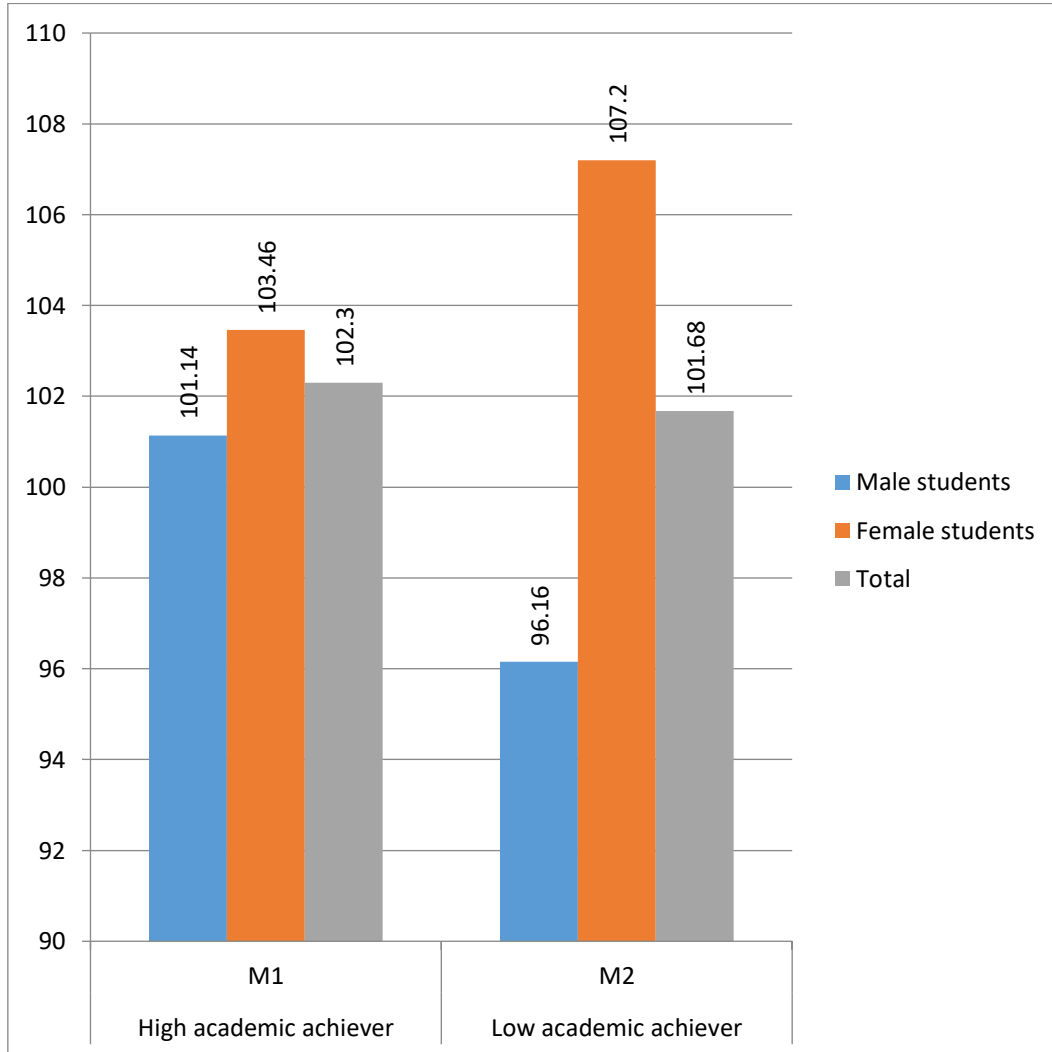
Thus, the hypothesis no. 4 stands rejected in case of male students whereas, it remains accepted in case of female students and in general students of Commerce stream.

The above observation might be owing to the reason that male high academic achiever Commerce students are more awarded towards the business sector and their career choice. But the female students as well as the students in general of Commerce stream happened to possess the similar awareness and understanding on the entrepreneurship-matter.

It has also been exhibited in the bar-diagram as under –

Graph No. 03

(4) Comparison of High and Low Academic-Achiever Undergraduate Students of Commerce Stream on their degree of Attitude towards Entrepreneurships.



(4) Comparison of High and Low Academic-Achiever Undergraduate Students on their degree of Attitude towards Entrepreneurship –

In this respect the following hypothesis no. 4 was examined –

“There exists no significant difference between High and Low academic achiever students on their degree of attitude towards entrepreneurship...”

Table no. 4: Mean, S.D. and t-values of High and Low achieving-students or their attitude towards entrepreneurship.

Gender	High academic achiever			Low academic achiever			t-value	Significant level
	N1	M1	σ 1	N2	M2	σ 2		
Male students	189	101.97	8.97	64	100.61	9.40	1.01	NS

Female students	273	103.84	8.09	106	106.54	11.07	2.29	S
In total	462	102.90	8.39	170	103.82	10.48	1.03	NS

t-value to be significant at 0.05 level = 1.96

At df=460

0.01 level = 2.63

It is apparent from the above table that –

- The high achiever male students obtained more mean-value than to that low achiever on their attitude towards entrepreneurship.
- The low achiever female students obtained more mean-value than to that high achiever on their attitude towards entrepreneurship.
- In general, high achiever students obtained less mean-value than to those low achiever students on their attitude towards entrepreneurship.

But the degree of difference between high and low academic achiever female students was computed to be significant beyond 0.05 level and in case of male students and also in case of students in general, this difference could not be found to be significant even up to 0.05 level.

It leads to infer that academic achievement of the students' effects on their attitude towards entrepreneurship in the following pattern-

- Positively in case of male students and students in general.
- Negatively in case of female students.

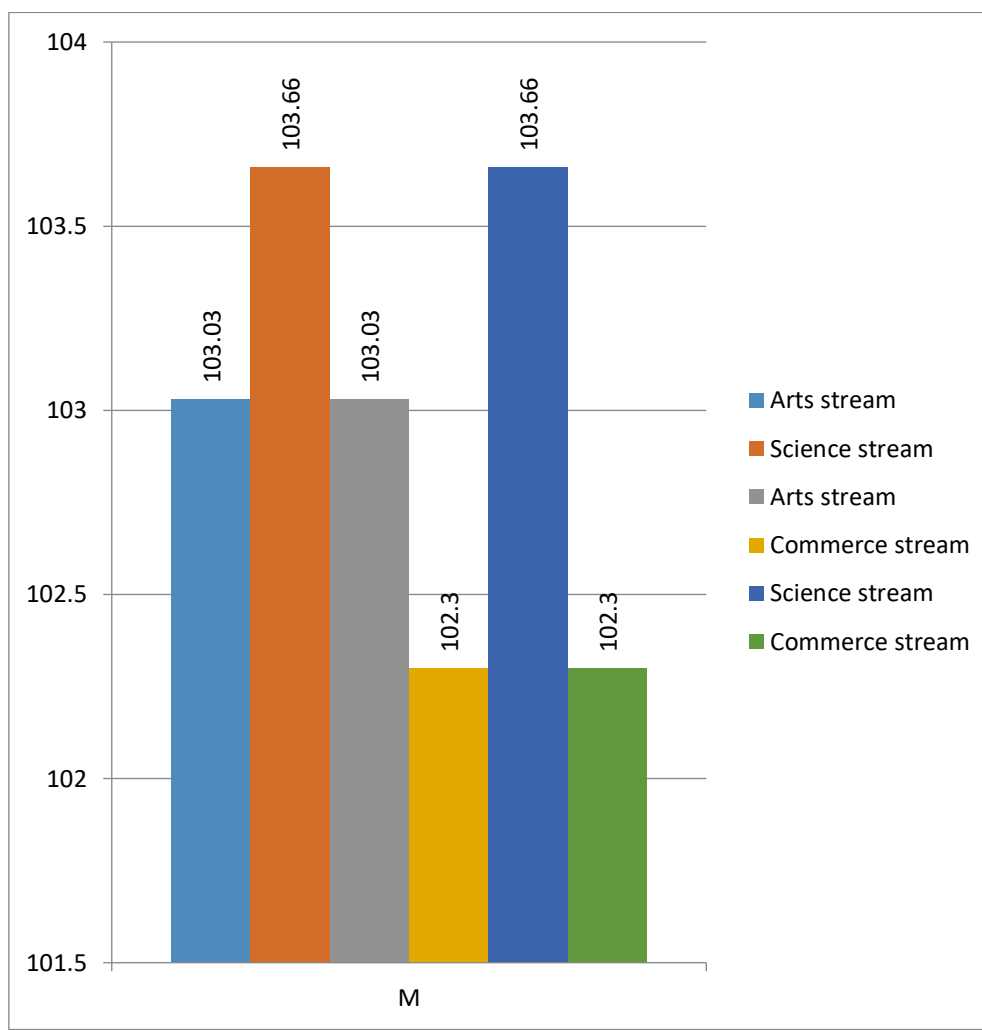
This might be observed because of low achiever girls becoming attracted in more degree to the business sector in comparison to high achiever girls whereas the reverse was observed in case of male student. As such, the hypothesis no. 4 could only be rejected in case of female students but it remains accepted for the male students and also among students in general.

The similar result has been displayed in the graph as under

(1) Comparison of Arts, Science and Commerce Streams Undergraduate Students on their degree of Attitude towards Entrepreneurship.

Graph no.4.

(1) Comparison of Arts, Science and Commerce Streams Undergraduate Students on their degree of Attitude towards Entrepreneurship.



CONCLUSIONS

Meaningful conclusions are based upon the data-analysis and interpretation of the results obtained after statistical treatment on the tabularized data. The conclusions are the statements drawn on the basis of acceptance or rejection of the already framed hypotheses in the conducting of research study. The conclusions of any study lay the gist of the whole efforts done with respect to the research problem selected by the researcher. Following meaningful conclusions have been drawn as per objectives of the study:

1. Assessing the attitude of high and low academic-achiever students towards entrepreneurship (Table no.1)

Among Male students: High academic-achievers > Low academic-achievers

Among Female students: Low academic-achievers > High academic-achievers (significant level)

In general, High Academic Achievers > Low Academic Achievers.

2. Assessing the attitude of high and low achiever students of Arts stream towards entrepreneurship (Table no.2)

Among Male as well as Female students: High-Achievers < Low-Achievers but not up to a significant level.

3. Assessing the attitude of high and low achiever students of science stream towards entrepreneurship (Table no.3)

Among Male students: High Achievers < Low Achievers

Among Female students: High Achievers < Low Achievers

Among general students: High Achievers < Low Achievers not upto a significant level.

4. Assessing the attitude of high and low achiever students of Commerce streams towards entrepreneurship (Table no.4)

Among Male students and in general students: High Achievers > Low Achievers (up to significant level)

Among Female students: High Achievers < Low Achievers but not up to a significant level.

5. Assessing the attitude of high achiever male and female students of Arts, Science and Commerce stream towards entrepreneurship (Table no.5)

Among the Arts, Science and Commerce: Female > Male students but significant only in case of science stream and in general.

6. Assessing the attitude of low achiever male and female students of Arts, Science and Commerce streams towards entrepreneurship (Table no.6)

Among Arts, Science and Commerce stream: Female > Male low achiever

Among in general students: Female > Male (significant up to .01 level)

Educational Implication of the Study

It has been accepted that after passing the secondary level education, as the student enter in tertiary level education, the parents as well as the student himself/herself, begin to decide about the career to be opted in future life. The students while at study in the classes of tertiary education (there is, in first degree course) also come in touch with the various employment avenen's including the govt. /private services and few non-service areas. In the present study, the students have even talked to researcher on this very issue of entrepreneurship. It is also very much true that day by day the opportunities in govt. or private sector are lowering down and it is causing increase in unemployment among the educated youths. It is appearing a very problem some for the guardians. The educational institution and the government authorities on how to divert the youth-students towards the business-sector or say entrepreneurship. In this respect, the colleges, institutes and the university have to do a lot. But before it, the need arises of

creating their awareness on entrepreneurship by organizing various curricular and co-curricular activities which ultimately nurtures their positive attitude towards entrepreneurship.

In the present study more than 84 % undergraduate students have been found possessing their positive attitude towards entrepreneurship. It is a good sign and in favor of our Prime Minister's recommendation of sharpening the skills among youths. The National Mission on Skill Development, under the chairmanship of the Prime-Minister of India, has set a target of preparing 500 million skilled persons by 2022. Conversely, it is expected that nearly 80 million jobs will be created in India between 2012 -13 and 2016 – 17, which will require vocational training for raising the employability prospects. There is a pronounced 'skill gap' both in terms of quality and quantity; and current vocational education and training infrastructure are not geared to meet industry requirement (CII – 2009). The researcher hopes that the findings of the present work will be conducive to our prime minister expectations among the university students though it may vary from place to place depending upon the continuum of awareness and knowledge towards entrepreneurship prevailing the youth similarly, National skill Development Corporation (NSDC – 2009) an organization in public – private partnership (PPP) mode has been set up by the ministry of finance, Government of India, in 2009 to help the up – gradation of skills among the Indian workforce, especially in the unorganized sector,

On the basis of results of the present research work, the university authorities along with the collaboration of District Industry Centre and the Employment Exchange Office may include the phenomena of entrepreneurship while the syllabus- framing.

On the basis of finding of the present research study, a campaign may be launched for motivating the students and their parents towards entrepreneurship and they should be told that entrepreneurship works as a key driver in their economy-improvement. They should be made to understand that by entering in entrepreneurship not only the student would get self-job but also would be able to give jobs to others.

With the findings of the study, the university teachers may be requested for inspiring their students towards entrepreneurship. Even some type of quizzes/essay-writing/seminar/symposium/conferences may be organized in the university campuses to highlight the advantages on entrepreneurship to the students.

Keeping in view the present study some NGO may be asked to make a working-project on the entrepreneurship, particularly in hill-region. Some successful entrepreneurs may be invited to share their experiences with university students as it will also create a will of entrepreneurship among the students and their guardians too.

Such a study should necessarily have a strong experiential component in introducing the students to the world of business by developing in them the core skills and competencies required for an entrepreneur. It may even develop the qualities such as leadership, self-confidence, initiative, facing uncertainties, commitment, creativity, people and team building, integrity and reliability among the youth. This may improve the economy of the state overall and these youths will emerge as star in the society.

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• **Research Tool**

"Scale of Attitude towards Entrepreneurship"

Initial Name of Student's Gender – M / F Class – B.A./B.Sc./B. Com

Guardian Occupation - Shopkeeper/Hotel/Contractor/Service/Agriculture/Wages

Instruction: -

In today's Society the people are not getting govt. jobs easily, so mostly they are diverting towards business or having an any enterprise, if you get the opportunity to join an entrepreneurship, then you have to develop your entrepreneurship ability. What may be your views about entrepreneurship, think over seriously and respond the following questionnaire/opinionated. Your responses will only be used for research work and will be strictly confidential.

S No	Items	Agree	Indifferent	Disagree
1	It Provides Employment to self and others.			
2	It gives advantage of using creative talent.			
3	It increases self-confidence.			
4	It generates healthy competitive spirit.			
5	It enhances tolerance.			
6	It increases risk taking ability.			
7	It provides decision making opportunities.			
8	It provides personal satisfaction.			
9	It makes oneself as a manager or boss.			
10	It creates achievement motivation.			
11	It makes oneself financially improved.			
12	It provides security of job.			
13	It increases one's social prestige & status.			
14	It provides social recognition.			
15	It lacks possibility of money saving.			
16	It provides the opportunities of using one's power and authority.			
17	It provides the opportunities of awarding social respect and honour.			
18	It increases production.			
19	It enhances one's organizational ability.			
20	It makes one more imaginative.			
21	It increases one's conflict resolving ability.			
22	It increases one's business dealing capacity.			
23	It makes oneself innovative.			
24	It provides opportunities of joining with other business market.			
25	It provides opportunities of obliging to others.			
26	It increases one's financial budgeting capacity.			
27	It improves one's overall personality.			
28	It provides forum of social leadership.			
29	It provides the better connections with banks and other financial Organizations.			

30	It improves one's communication skill.			
31	It increases trust of people in oneself.			
32	It provides the opportunities inspiring others.			
33	It makes oneself a hard making person.			
34	It makes oneself competitive in nature.			
35	It increases oneself of using the modern ICT instruments.			
36	It prepares one's work values.			
37	It prepares oneself to improve his living style suitable to other Entrepreneurs.			
38	It inspires oneself for having legal knowledge related to entrepreneurship.			
39	It prepares oneself to know about Consumer Protection Forum Act and RTI etc.			
40	It improves one's family status.			

Signature of Student's