

Study On Entrepreneurship Attitude of MBA Students with Reference to India

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ABSTRACT - Global economic crisis in 2009 and its impact made the ILO give recommendations to show more importance towards growth of domestic industries. It also recommended the policy for promoting attitude towards entrepreneurial skills including risk taking, searching of new idea, MBA is exclusively opened the source of information in terms of subjects for creating more entrepreneurs. This has been focused in the present study about the MBA students and their interest towards entrepreneurship. It has the following objectives 1) subject knowledge 2) student's preferences towards the qualities 3) factors affecting students venturing attitude. The study completed pilot survey. The self-administered questionnaire is in the process of framework for selected sample of respondents about 750 MBA students from Arts and Science colleges in four metropolitan cities of India. The result depicted that Students are interested towards entrepreneurship but they are lacking of effective training and guidance.

Keywords - Entrepreneurship, MBA Students.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Economy survey 2000 & 2005 depicted the high transformation from the industry to service sector 1984- 85 : 26.1 to 38.7, 2000-03 : 22.1 to 51.4, , 2003-04 : 21.6 to 56.7, 2004-05 : 21.9 to 57.6. Das Gupta et.al (2005)¹ pointed out that Services have grown at an annual rate of 8 percent while manufacturing has grown by 6 percent. The impact of global economic crisis in 2009 made the international Labor Organization (ILO)² to give great hold to domestic industry of both small and medium. The result of globalised competitive condition and import of employment strategies with the advent of Information Technology (IT) base the cause for change from manufacturing industries to service sector. Our Indian economist were against this type of growth at the cost of domestic industries. They indicated that this faster growth depending on service sector in repaid form is not favorable sign. ILO recommended the policy on the need of steps for promoting attitude towards entrepreneurial skills including risk taking, searching of new idea, supporting implementation from the governmental representative organization. MBA is exclusively opened the source of information in terms of subjects for creating more entrepreneurs Coffman C. (2000)³. The focus of MBA course is diluted from venturing attitude towards routine job undertaking for the purpose of monthly salary. Government of India is offering many subsidies to Micro, Small and medium entrepreneurs, still there is a question job attitude approach and easy way of earning approach will result in lack of entrepreneurs in future. Hence the present study is conducted to know about the attitude of MBA students in 2016, towards risk taking attitude for future

entrepreneurship.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The study has been proceeded with the following objectives;

1. To know the knowledge level acquired by the students with regard to the entrepreneurial subject.
2. To understand the preferences of students towards entrepreneurship qualities or job.
3. To Know the factors affecting MBA students in venturing attitude.

III. LITERATURE REVIEW

Extensive literature review was viewed and considerable understanding to find the lag in study for the business management change in various forms and the resistance from the employees. Examining the relationship between resistance to and acceptance of change is important to fully understand that employees can react with both resistance and acceptance Howard and S. Rasheed and Barbara .Y. Rashed (1999)⁴ Training part in entrepreneurial motivation plays greater part to Sergio.R. Postigo concluded his study that students encouraged and they show the work interest and experience is more important requirement for starting their venture. Bruyat et, al (2000)⁵ conducted a study and found that entrepreneurship training and education play a chief role in economic prosperity and facilities economic developments Mark Gerard Hayes July (2003)⁶ econometric analysis can reveal the detailed nature of regular patterns grounded in conventional behavior and institutions. According to Perrin T. (2003).

MBA students are viewing it as lucrative course to settle in Multinational Companies with a profile for more salary. Pitman et, al (2003)⁷ trained group of entrepreneurship showed higher perception of desirability after completing the young achievement Australia entrepreneurship training program. Cox et,al .Moss(2003)⁸ compared two groups of students, one group did not receive any entrepreneurship training and the other did. They conclude that those who received the training showed higher self efficacy than other group . Le Lena, Poh- kam Wong (2004)⁹ examined to demonstrate the characteristics of group work that are required to teach the attributes of real world venture teamwork in tertiary entrepreneurship programmers. Bernice Kotey(2007)¹⁰ One-tailed Spearman correlation analysis is used to assess the associations between students' grades in four group assessment tasks involving different levels of complexity and collaboration and the attributes of teamwork. The results indicate that students learn more of the attributes of venture teamwork, the more complex the group task, and the more collaboration required to complete Laurence Steinberg(2007)¹¹ presented a perspective on adolescent risk taking grounded in developmental neuroscience. According to research view, the temporal gap between puberty, which impels adolescents toward thrill seeking, and the slow maturation of the cognitive-control system, which regulates these impulses, makes adolescence a time of heightened vulnerability for risky behavior. This view of adolescent risk taking helps to explain why educational interventions designed to change adolescents' knowledge, beliefs, or attitudes have been largely ineffective, and suggests that changing the contexts in which risky behavior occurs may be more successful than changing the way adolescents think about risk.

IV. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The population for the study considered only Information Technology (IT) staffs located in the district of Chennai. This study is designed on descriptive type and questioner is administered for collecting quantitative and qualitative data in order to measure staff reaction towards change. The sample of responded requested to participate in study are 150.

The questionnaire prepared with the closed ended type of questions with a view to get answers "Yes or NO". Statements of questionnaire were grouped into three one "psychological stress second factors influenced the male and female during change management in business" and "Strategies in communication that mitigate resistance to change". By testing internal consistency and reliability of the responses the reliability coefficients calculated. Before distributing the questionnaire a pilot test was conducted. Statistical software was employed for the data analysis.

V. DATA ANALYSIS

The data analysis was made on 114 questionnaires as 36

were returned blank out of 150. The questionnaire administered on the basis of following:

EMOTIONAL STATUS
I feel that I cannot start the business without experience
I will feel lonely
I don't have capacity to with stand problems
No one is there to guide me
If I loose my investment, it is impossible to recover
I feel happy to face challenges
I am interested in creativity and challenge
FACTORS INFLUENCING
My parents are not encouraging me
Procedures by banks for loan discouraging me
My family is not business back grounded
I am a women ,so I cannot do business
I am from Business family ,so I will entre into business
Language barriers stopping me to think about entering new venture
I am from village
MBA AND IMPACT OF ENTERING INTO ENTREPRENURESHIP
Do Training is not provided by the Institution
I took MBA for joining job or doing business
My MBA entrepreneurial subject motivated me to enter in venture
I expect training program in MBA must be more encouraging
Training is not effective to build confidence

HYPHOTHESIS I : Null Hypothesis There is No significant association among preferences under MBA and impact of entering into entrepreneurship with reference to attitude of MBA students resulted with the help of chi-square test as follows

Training program provided	Preferred Methodology of training	Training	Chi squire test	P value
355	320	458	68.33	0.00

The questionnaire drafted for the purpose of identifying the response level for MBA and training program impact is identified that 355 are answerd yes to the question that training program is provided by their institution. . 320 responded that they preferred efficient methodology in providing training and by experts. 458 resulted their answer

that they get more confidence if the training is provided them efficiently. The chi square test depicted 68.33 and P value shows 0.00. Thus Null Hypothesis There is association between MBA students attitude towards entering in entrepreneurship and the training program provided by the institution . Hence null hypothesis that there is no Association between expectation in training and MBA and Impact of entering into entrepreneurship with respect to study made.

HYPOTHESIS 2: Null Hypothesis: There is no significant association between emotional status with respect to study made for MBA students attitude towards entrepreneurship with reference to chi square test.

Need Experience	Feel lonely	Business family	Language Barrier	Chqi square	P value
426	366	520	200	9.624	0.00

Hypothesis 2 with difference preferences of questions find the the association among the emotional status and its dimensions are studied with the help of chi square test. The questionnaire answered 426 said positively that they feel experience is needed to start the business. 366 felt starting venture creates their life lonely. 520 felt that their capacity is not enough to start a business. 200 depicted that they cannot recover the investment once they loose it. 430 expressed that they are interested to face the challenges. 9.624 is the result in chi square and P value was 0.00 Thus Null Hypothesis There is no significant association among emotional status and attitude of MBA students entering into entrepreneurship is rejected.

HYPOTHESIS 3: Null Hypothesis: There is no significant association among the factors influencing MBA students attitude towards entrepreneurship.

Parents not encouraging	Tough Bankloan procedures	Lack	Fear	Happy face challenges	Chqi square	P value
426	366	520	200	430	9.624	0.00

The responses were collected on the focus of identifying the association among the factors influencing students of MBA and their attitude towards entrepreneurship. 426 students responded that their parents encouragement is affecting their interest. 366 students felt that tough loan procedures discouraging them to enter. 520 lack the capacity to do venture. 200 students fear about loosing investment by doing business. 430 expressed that they are happy to face the challenges . The statistical measure the chi square test 9.624 and P value 0.00. Thus the Hypothesis There is no significant association among the factors influencing MBA students attitude towards entrepreneurship is partially accepted.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The study focused only MBA students and Graduates. It should also be widened to other course of students such as commerce. The study should also be conducted in rural colleges including more diminutions of preferences.

VI. CONCLUSION

The dimensions of answers in emotional status affecting attitude of students in selecting entrepreneurship is strongly supported. This shows there should be efficient training program must be provided with hands on knowledge and skills. The hypothesis in factors influencing for entraining into entrepreneurship is also accepted as MBA students are not having capacity to find the way to overcome the factors influencing to enter into venture. Training program is emphasized by the MBA persuades in the Hypothesis one and students prefer more amount of interest in effective and efficient training program. To conclude the MBA students though there are interested towards entrepreneurship attitude , they are not encouraged with proper and efficient training methodology and implementation.

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