



Entrepreneurial Education: Enhancing Skills and Mindset among Students

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ABSTRACT Education plays a pivotal part in preparing youthful individualities to come competitive and innovative in an increasingly complex and fast-changing global frugality. A crucial element of this medication is the development of entrepreneurial spirit, which is the capability to fete openings, take advised pitfalls, and turn ideas into precious benefactions to society. This study investigates how scholars develop entrepreneurial chops, fastening on the impact of formal education, particular characteristics, and adulterous conditioning. The exploration aims to identify the factors that shape scholars' entrepreneurial station and give recommendations for enhancing education systems to more equip scholars for entrepreneurial success. The results emphasize the significance of combining entrepreneurship education, hands-on experience, and mentorship to produce a probative terrain that nurtures entrepreneurial eventuality.

Keywords

Entrepreneurship Education, Chops Development,, Entrepreneurial station, Mentorship, Hands-on Experience, Student Success, Educational Systems, Entrepreneurial Implicit.

Preface

In moment's fleetly changing global frugality, the demand for innovative, adaptable, and entrepreneurial individualities is advanced than ever ahead. Education plays a vital part in shaping scholars into competitive and innovative leaders who can respond effectively to arising challenges and openings. The capability to fete openings, take advised pitfalls, and transfigure ideas into poignant gambles is pivotal in this environment, and it's frequently appertained to as the entrepreneurial station.

Entrepreneurship education has gained significant significance as a critical tool for developing these chops. By equipping scholars with the knowledge, chops, and confidence demanded to pursue entrepreneurial trials,

educational institutions can help foster a generation of entrepreneurs able of driving profitable growth, creating jobs, and working global challenges.

As per Joseph Schumpeter(1934), “ Entrepreneurship is the process of creative destruction, where inventions disrupt being requests and diligence, leading to new products, services, and business models that replace outdated bones” .The exploration aims to explore how these factors contribute to entrepreneurial station, identify walls to entrepreneurial development, and offer recommendations for perfecting educational approaches to foster entrepreneurship. By understanding the interplay between these rudiments, the study seeks to contribute to enhancing educational systems that better prepare scholars to come successful entrepreneurs, eventually leading to a more innovative and economically vibrant future.

Research Objectives

1. To Explore scholars' Interest in getting Entrepreneurs.
2. To assess the part of Education in Promoting Entrepreneurial Growth.
3. To Identify the Essential rudiments for Entrepreneurial Success.

Literature Review

WaleedHmedat, Dr. Mubarak Ali, and Dr. BalamuruganMuthuraman(2017) Future of any nation depends on invention and enterprise. Entrepreneurship education will motivate and equip scholars to borrow available environmental openings for starting their own business. This education is intended to spark the capabilities, chops and mindset of the scholars to make them succeed as entrepreneurs. This would, in turn, stimulate public profitable and artificial development and employment generation. The study concludes that utmost of the scholars want to start their own businesses and succeed and, thus, recommends that the educational programmes may include the following a. openings for tone – evaluation direct contact with live entrepreneurs to have a first- hand assessment of the problems to be faced and preface of creativity tests to identify situations of eventuality and innovative chops.

According to (Shubhnwita) “Entrepreneur plays a vital part in profitable development. Entrepreneurs serve as the catalysts in the process of industrialization and profitable growth”.

According to (DR. R. JAYANTHI, 2019) “Entrepreneurship in India is still dominated by small enterprises.

According to (Patidar, MAY 2017), A verity of openings are available in India. The entrepreneur has chosen the correct field of his own enthusiasm. In his exploration, “ the doors of openings are open in tourism, energy, machine, cloth, waste operation, health sector, organic husbandry, media, toys, quilting, transportation, food processing, education and training, force and marketing etc. The Indian government is also contributing to produce openings through “make in India ”.

According to(Dr. Padma Bhaskar1, 2022), “ entrepreneurs use their capacity to overlook, discover, and analyses openings in the terrain to restate them into business propositions through the establishment of big profitable associations. They're catalysts for profitable growth and change agents in society because of their effective and effective use of natural and public offers. ”

Research Methodology

An exploration design is a detailed frame of how an investigator will go about his disquisition. It generally includes data collection styles, means and analysis, instruments to be employed, how the instruments will be used.

Research Design

A descriptive exploration will be majorly used in the study. A good description puts forward the response of questions in mind of the experimenter. A structured questionnaire would be used to conduct across-sectional check.

Sources of Data Both primary and secondary data will be collected to validate and corroborate the objects of the study. A questionnaire would be designed and used to collect information on the asked exploration and for verification of objects and thesis testing. Whereas secondary data from colorful published accoutrements like Journals, journals, internet, company's exploration reports, books, magazines, publications collected.

Research Method

Survey will be conducted as a primary data collection fashion to fulfil the primary intention of the experimenter to collect data and assay it.

Sample size 152

Sample Design Non-probability technique will be adopted. Convenience and judgment sampling methods will be used for selecting the sample.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

1. Age:

| Response Option | Number of Respondents | Percentage (%) |
|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| < 20 | 15 | 9.86 |
| 20-25 | 67 | 44.07 |
| 25-30 | 70 | 46.05 |

2. Gender:

| Response Option | Number of Respondents | Percentage (%) |
|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| Male | 84 | 55.26 |
| Female | 68 | 44.73 |

3. Education Qualification:

| Response Option | Number of Respondents | Percentage (%) |
|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| Under graduate | 54 | 35.52 |
| Post graduate | 98 | 64.47 |

Chi-squared test Analysis:**1. Relationship between Genders and Entrepreneurial Education for the Development of Entrepreneurial Attitude.**

H₀: There is no relation between gender and entrepreneurial attitude.

H_a: There is relation between gender and entrepreneurial attitude.

Since, the p value 0.86 is greater than significance value (0.05) null hypothesis is **accepted**.

Hence, there is no relation between gender and entrepreneurial attitude.

2. Relation between Age With the Entrepreneurial Education for The Development Of Entrepreneurial attitude.

H₀: There is no relation between age and entrepreneurial attitude.

H_a: There is relation between age and entrepreneurial attitude.

Since, the p value (0.71) is greater than significance value (0.05) null hypothesis is accepted.

Hence, there is relation no between age and entrepreneurial attitude.

Correlation Ananysis:

To find the correlation between Educational qualifications and entrepreneur skill – Develops business skills among students

INTERPRETATION: Since the Pearson's co-efficient correlation is **positive** (0.248). Hence, there is relationship between educational qualification and entrepreneur skill that develop business skills among students.

Friedman Test

The test is often used to identify the most preferred or effective teaching method when comparing different groups or conditions.

The test is applied to examine the Teaching Methods in Entrepreneurial Skills Development.

Friedman Ranking of Teaching Methods:

1. Structured syllabus (3.06) received the highest mean rank, indicating that it was regarded as the most effective method for developing entrepreneurial skills.
2. Case study of successful entrepreneurs (2.36) was ranked second, suggesting it is also seen as effective, though not as much as the structured syllabus.
3. Psychological counselling (2.53) was ranked third, meaning it is still important but less effective in comparison to the top methods.
4. Assignment project with reference to entrepreneurial development (2.05) received the lowest mean rank, suggesting it is seen as the least effective method for fostering entrepreneurial skills.

Conclusion and Suggestions

1. The following conclusions have been derived through the application of Chi-square analysis:
 - a. There is no relationship between age and entrepreneurial attitude.
 - b. There is no relationship between gender and entrepreneurial attitude.
2. The following conclusions have been derived through the application of Correlation analysis:
 - a. There is the relationship between educational qualifications and entrepreneur skill that develop business skills among students.
3. The following conclusions have been derived through the application of Friedman test (ranking), it is concluded,
 - a. Structured syllabus acts as a significant teaching method for the development of entrepreneurial skills.

Suggestions:

The following recommendations are provided based on the data collected:

1. In current scenario students focus on being self-employed as it motivates them to become a successful entrepreneur for that they need the proper guidance and support.
2. As everything is being digitalized, the education system should be in such a way to face the situation.
3. Innovation, creativity, motivation, finance, etc are few requirements that are needed to become a successful entrepreneur.

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