

Entrepreneurial Attitudes among Potential Entrepreneurs

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Abstract

This article explores entrepreneurial attitudes among potential entrepreneurs in Pakistan. Multi-stage sampling maximized representation. Four hundred and eighty masters of business administration (MBA) students (potential entrepreneurs) from six public sector Pakistani universities returned completed questionnaires. Three factors emerged: entrepreneurial acceptability, entrepreneurial intentions and personal factors. Moreover, the perceptions of the potential entrepreneurs on locus of control, self efficacy, subjective norms and instrumental readiness were also analyzed. The majority of students showed generally positive attitudes towards entrepreneurship at all six universities. Overall there was a significant difference between negative and positive attitudes (negative mean 184, positive mean 284). There was also some impact of demographic variables, such as university, parental income and profession. Both genders exhibited similar attitudes at most of the sample institutions. The implications for practice and policy are discussed.

Keywords: Entrepreneurial attitude, Masters of Business Administration, Entrepreneurial acceptability, Entrepreneurial intentions, Pakistan.

1. Introduction

Entrepreneurship has emerged as the most potent economic force the world has ever experienced (Kuratko, 2005). The entrepreneurial interest has acquired its intensive level almost everywhere in the world. The developed economies consider it as a revitalizing socioeconomic agent, a way of coping with unemployment problems, a potential catalyst and incubator for technological progress, product and market innovation. At most of the developing countries, it is seen as an engine of economic progress, job creation and social adjustment (Mohar, Singh and Kamal, 2007). Most recent socioeconomic crises like rapid increase in fuel and food prices, serious threats to social peace and security etc. added to the need of entrepreneurial expansion everywhere in the world particularly at developing countries (Levenburg, 2008).

This is due to the fact that entrepreneurs are the persons who usually organize and develop their own businesses and benefit from a range of fields, including various knowledge areas, hands on experience, creative visions and insights, network support, and risk taking (Lope Pihie 2008). They have a heightened ability and awareness for recognising and audaciously exploiting business opportunities. They persistently and continually seek opportunity-laden information in order to satisfy internal motivators such as need for achievement and the fulfilment of competitive urges (Pech and Cameron, 2006). They act as catalysts of economic activity for the entire economy (Bygrave and Minniti, 2000).

The past experiences signify that activities of entrepreneurs bring in overall economic prosperity to the nations. Entrepreneurial ability, innovative potential, and entrepreneurial human capital boosted up many developing economies. Beugelsdijk and Noorderhaven (2004) found a strong positive correlation between the entrepreneurial characteristics of the persons and a rate of regional economic growth. This characterised entrepreneur as the visible hand of the market process who, by engaging in the pursuit of entrepreneurial profits, inadvertently improves the economic welfare of others. S/he is engaged in riskier behaviour than non-entrepreneurial persons (Norton and Moore, 2006). Recognition of the importance of entrepreneurship to modern economies, coupled with a post-modern culture of individualism, has upheld the promotion of enterprise and entrepreneurship at both intellectual and policy levels (Frith and McElwee, 2008).

Entrepreneurs mainly depend on potential for entrepreneurship that requires potential entrepreneurs (Kruegel and Brazeal 1994). The entrepreneurial potential of potential entrepreneurs has emerged as a frontline national agenda item and succeeded to attract the interest of policy makers, educationists and development agencies all over the world (Mclarty, 2005, Sobel and King, 2008). Empirical results based on 365 Italian potential business founders indicate that entrepreneurial projects based on a rich information set, a first-best choice and on self commitment are more likely to develop into actual start-ups and better post-entry performances (Vivarelli, 2004). It was confirmed through research that the entrepreneurial intentions and attitudes lead potential entrepreneurs towards entrepreneurial activity. Guerrero, Rialp and Urbano (2008) found that attitudes towards entrepreneurship are determinant factors to decide to be an entrepreneur.

This indicates that entrepreneurship is an intentional process that emphasizes opportunities over threats. In the psychological literature, intentions have proven the best predictor of planned behaviour, particularly when that behaviour is rare, hard to observe, or involves unpredictable time lags. Ajzen and Shapero intention models prove useful in understanding business venture formation intentions as they offer a coherent, cost-conscious, highly-generalizable and robust theoretical framework for understanding and prediction.

Ajzen model argues that intentions in general depend on perceptions of personal attractiveness, social norms, and feasibility whereas according to Shapero model entrepreneurial intentions depend on perceptions of personal desirability, feasibility, and propensity to act. Both the models prove that intentions are the single best predictor of any planned behaviour, including entrepreneurship.

The above evidence supports the idea that attitudes influence behaviour by their impact on intentions. Intentions and attitudes further depend on the market situation and personal

variables. Accordingly, intentions models predict behaviour better than either individual (for example, personality) or situational (for example, employment status) variables. The predictive power is critical to better post hoc explanations of entrepreneurial behaviour; intentions models provide superior predictive validity (Krueger, Reilly and Carsrud, 2000). Moreover, a strong link was identified between the psychological characteristics of both the potential and the successful entrepreneurs and the business success (Taormina and Lao, 2007). It was found that tolerance for risk, perceived feasibility and net desirability significantly predicted entrepreneurial intentions, with an adjusted R^2 of 0.528 (Segal, Borgia and Schoenfeld, 2005).

Cachon and Cotton, (2008) explored some strong relationship between entrepreneurial orientation and the personal attitudes of potential entrepreneurs. A strong entrepreneurial Orientation will ultimately lead to increase entrepreneurship and global competitiveness (Lee and Peterson, 2000). Personality traits and parenting styles may also affect entrepreneurial competence (EC) and entrepreneurial interests (Rodermund, 2004). A study on Romanian students confirms that self-efficacy and the desirability associated with creating a venture were positively related to entrepreneurial intent (Shook and Bratianu, 2008).

Entrepreneurial self efficacy refers to the strength of a person's belief that he or she is capable of successfully performing the various roles and tasks of entrepreneurship. It consists of five factors: marketing, innovation, management, risk-taking, and financial control. According to Chen, Greene and Crick (1998) entrepreneurial self efficacy was positively related to the intention to set up one's own business. It was found through research that the total entrepreneurial self efficacy score differentiated entrepreneurship students from other groups. Entrepreneurship students have higher self-efficacy in marketing, management, and financial control than the management and psychology students. It was found that business founders had higher self-efficacy in innovation and risk-taking than did non-founders. The results of this study demonstrate the potential of entrepreneurial self-efficacy as a distinct characteristic of the entrepreneur (Chen, Greene and Crick, 1998).

The identification of the entrepreneurs' characteristics and the knowledge of the entrepreneurial profile of potential entrepreneurs have been gaining a growing importance in the development of entrepreneurially oriented educational programs and start-up processes. Research findings indicate that entrepreneurship education is the most relevant factor in what concerns the propensity to business creation. On the other side, personal characteristics have an important role in shaping motivation to start-up a business (Raposo, Matos Ferreira, Finisterra do Poo and Gouveja Roderigues, 2008). A study on Malaysian potential entrepreneurs indicates that demographic characteristics do not have a significant impact, but the personality dimensions positively correlate with entrepreneurial inclination (Othman, Mutalib and Ismail, 2008).

The entrepreneurial potential of the potential entrepreneurs can be enhanced through educational programmes. Parker and Van Praag (2006) found that education enhances entrepreneurs' performance both directly - with a rate of return of 13.7% - and indirectly, because each extra year of schooling decreases capital constraints by 1.18 percentage points. The indirect effect of education on entrepreneurs' performance is estimated to be 3.0-4.6 %. The study concluded those entrepreneurial capacity factors, such as personality traits, learning, experiences, social factors and culture; enhancing factors,

such as information technology development and education system have influenced the favourable attitude of the potential entrepreneurs towards entrepreneurship (Dionco-Adetayo, 2006).

Educational programmes also have significant impact on the entrepreneurial attitudes of potential entrepreneurs. After participation in such programmes, German potential entrepreneurs shifted their interest towards a higher entrepreneurial level (Schroder and Rodermund, 2006). Similar results have been reported from the US, UK and France (Soutaris, Zerbinati & Al-Laham 2007; Zhao, Seibert, & Hills, 2005). According to their findings educational programmes enhanced the entrepreneurial intentions and attitudes of science & engineering potential entrepreneurs in terms of learning, inspiration & resource utilization. This indicates that educational programmes can play an important role in stimulating the entrepreneurial potential of potential entrepreneurs.

The development of entrepreneurial talent is important in sustaining a competitive advantage in a global economy that is brought about by innovation. Empirical evidence confirms that entrepreneurial programs have successfully imparted relatively higher confidence among the potential entrepreneurs to pursue their own line of entrepreneurial activities. Moreover, academic experience of entrepreneurs significantly predicts their entrepreneurial attributes and motivation (Lope Pihie 2008). University equips the potential entrepreneurs with those attitudes that help them to take responsibility of their own actions, be creative and innovative, and also to develop their creativity in their lives.

Universities enhance entrepreneurial potential of the potential entrepreneurs (Van Burg, Romme, Gilsing and Reymen, 2008). Now entrepreneurship has become a prime university function (Fitzkowitz, 2004). The common perception of universities as merely institutions of higher learning is giving way to one where universities are viewed as engines of economic growth and development (Chrisman, Hynes and Fraser, 1995).

Almost everywhere in the world universities are trying to focus on entrepreneurship – not least because future pool of the entrepreneurs mainly consists of university students (potential entrepreneurs). Academic researchers have begun to explore the entrepreneurial interests of potential entrepreneurs. As a result of an exploratory study, Rodermund (2004) felt able to generalize that in Germany an entrepreneurial personality (low agreeableness and neuroticism, high extraversion, openness, and conscientiousness) and authoritative parenting styles were linked to the entrepreneurial competence of future entrepreneurs. According to him entrepreneurial competence could predict entrepreneurial interest which in turn related to entrepreneurial career development in the potential entrepreneurs.

By contrast, other researchers found an entrepreneurial personality profile mainly consisted of the following: a high need for achievement, high entrepreneurial intention, instrumental readiness, high entrepreneurial acceptability, creative behaviour, initiative taking, taking responsibilities, involvement in various types of risks, self efficacy, an internal locus of control, need for independence and autonomy, accomplishment of tasks with energy and commitment, team building, working in teams and independently, working under pressure, leading others, analytical competencies and persistency in following the aims (Martinez, Mora & Vila, 2007; Ramayah & Harun, 2005).

More substantial research work saw other investigators exploring in other directions. Linan, Rodriguez-Cohard & Rueda-Cantuche (2005) found that the intention to become

an entrepreneur mainly depended on personal attraction towards entrepreneurship, perceived social norms and perceived feasibility (self-efficacy). Achievement motivation and self image have likewise emerged as major contributory factors (Pillis & Reardon, 2007).

Moreover, demographic variables like parental profession, academic qualifications of parents, their attitude towards entrepreneurship and the university environment have received considerable attention (from Gurol & Atson, 2006, and Zampetakis & Moustakis, 2006). Schroeder and Rodermund (2006) reported that family background, parenting style and educational background can predict different patterns of entrepreneurial interest development. These demographic factors also appeared to have a significant impact in building an entrepreneurial type of personality. By contrast, other researchers report three factors (gender, family experience with business and educational level) affect entrepreneurial interests (but not family income status, ethnicity or citizenship) (Wang & Wong, 2004).

Less research has focused on the factors which deter students from engaging in entrepreneurial interests. High level entrepreneurial interest exists among university students in Singapore, but the deterrents here seem to be inadequate business knowledge and perceived risk (Wang and Wong, 2004). Additionally, lack of finance has appeared as a major entrepreneurship barrier in many cases (Wilson, Brown, Anderson & Galloway, 2003).

2. Research in Pakistan

No considerable work of substance on entrepreneurial attitudes of potential entrepreneurs has so far been reported from Pakistan. A major frustration for most policy researchers in the small to medium-sized enterprise area in Pakistan is the virtual non-existence of scientific data on this sector in the country. A survey of 651 small to medium sized enterprises from the manufacturing sector of Pakistan was conducted in 2003 by Bhutta, Rana and Asad, 2008.

Some relationships between the health indicators namely, sales/employee, increase/decrease in sales, and investment plans and the different personal characteristics of the owner/entrepreneur were found. This analysis suggests that education, generation setting up the business, and number of partners have a significant relationship with the health of small and medium-sized enterprises. Health of the firm is also dependent on owner habits like watching television, reading newspapers and using computers for office work. Other factors like caste of the owner and occupation of the owner's relatives were also analyzed, but no significant relationship with the health of small and medium-sized enterprises was observed. To date no other such study has been carried out in Pakistan. Similar studies on owner profiles have previously been carried out in other countries such as the UK and USA (Bhutta, Rana and Asad, 2008).

The present socioeconomic scenario there indicates high demand for promoting entrepreneurial activities in the country. The gap between the rich and the poor has widened in recent years. The latest estimate of the inflation-adjusted poverty line is Rupees (Rs) 944.47 per adult equivalent per month. The headcount percentage of the population below the poverty line stands at 22.32 percent (Khan, 2008).

Pakistan is passing through a socioeconomic crisis. According to the economic survey for 2007-08, there were failures in major areas, particularly GDP growth rate, agriculture,

overall manufacturing, large scale manufacturing, inflation, fiscal policy, exports, imports, current account deficit and trade balance. Pakistan missed major economic targets set for the outgoing financial year, for example, the Pakistan economy grew by 5.8% against the original target of 7.2%. The recently reported average per capita income of US \$1085 was still 27 times lower than the UK. Food inflation was estimated at 15% (Haq, 2008). A 4.7% deficit of the GDP (459 billion Rs) has been shown in the recently released budget 2008-09 estimates (Qamar, 2008).

Only half of one percent of the GDP is being spent on universities. Public spending per student (at present about US\$670) remains well below the average found in fast-growing developing countries such as OECD member states (Government of Pakistan, 2006; Higher Education Commission, Pakistan, 2008a).

At present none of the public sector universities in the country offers an independent course on entrepreneurship. However, the University of the Punjab Lahore, the University of Sindh Hyderabad and Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan offer either a compulsory or an elective entrepreneurship course unit to their master level business students (Higher Education Commission, 2008b). Only two PhD studies on entrepreneurship have so far been reported by the Higher Education Commission, to the credit of Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan (Higher Education Commission, 2008c). However, there is high demand for Pakistani universities to promote a culture of entrepreneurship among students, faculty and staff (Mian, 2006).

Policy-making agencies have shown increased concern about entrepreneurial promotion. The Higher Education Commission emphasized that universities should not only develop mastery of subject matter, but also the abilities to think critically, innovate, communicate, work effectively in teams, and develop entrepreneurship opportunities and flexibility among their graduates. Universities are expected to play a key role in the national development process by creating, using, and diffusing new knowledge through the establishment of technology parks and business incubators, making possible access to venture capital, and other such schemes (Rehman, 2008). As active members of the future entrepreneurial pool, the contribution of potential entrepreneurs is obviously important. This article will focus the entrepreneurial attitudes of potential entrepreneurs in the country.

3. Methodology

3.1 Sampling

Multi-stage sampling was employed to maximize representation. In 2007, there were 111 universities and degree-awarding institutions functioning in Pakistan in both the public and private sectors (Higher Education Commission, 2008d). The Task Force report (2002) noted that 85% of university students are enrolled in public sector institutions. Thus the public sector universities are mainly responsible for controlling the quality of higher education. Therefore, it was decided to use this important group. Among the various types of public sector universities, the general universities (rather than those specialising in particular subjects) represented the largest group of population, and these were focused upon. Cluster sampling was then used, according to the size of the university. Within these clusters, a random selection of six universities was made. Then the business departments were selected from the sample universities. Then there was

random sampling within the strata of male and female students, ensuring proportional representation of these groups. The consequent sample consisted of 600 students.

3.2 Questionnaire

After a wide literature review a number of sample questionnaires regarding entrepreneurial attitudes of university students were downloaded or received from colleagues (mainly from US, Germany, Spain, China and Malaysia). From consideration of these possibilities, a 45 item questionnaire was developed, featuring an 8-point Likert scale for responses (see Appendix). The questionnaire was mainly adapted from the Ramayah and Harren (2005) 7-point agree-disagree Likert type scale for assessing entrepreneurial intention among the students of University Sains Malaysia. This scale was largely concerned with need for achievement, locus of control, self efficacy, instrumental readiness, subjective norms and entrepreneurial intentions. The reported reliability value for the scale was 0.85.

Keeping in mind the local requirements, the language and content of the items were adapted. Cross validation of items was made by (1) adding conditional items (item numbers 12, 20 and 30), (2) adding negative items (e.g. item number 6, 8 and 11), and (3) putting the items in random order.

Responding to the suggestion of Boone (1997), another modification was the change to an eight point Likert scale. The scale points one and eight were labelled respectively with strongly disagree and strongly agree options while the intermediate points were left uncharacterized. According to Boone (1997), the tendency to pick the neutral response in such inventories is more common in Asian cultures. The neutral option therefore needed to be eliminated. The questionnaire was then translated into Urdu.

A panel of two experts was requested to consider the content validity and face validity of the instruments in both the languages. Items obtaining approval from 80% or more of the experts were retained. Inappropriate items were revised in the light of the critical comments of the experts. The final questionnaire consequently consisted of 45 items. A Cronbach alpha of .80 indicated high reliability.

The questionnaire was then piloted on a sample of 20 students. This led to some further adaptations. The Urdu and the English versions of the questionnaire were subsequently used together for data collection.

3.3 Response rate and analysis

The questionnaire was distributed among one hundred students from each of the six departments contacted, with proportionate numbers of male and female. Participation was voluntary. The return rate for the questionnaire varied from university to university. A total of 480 students responded within the scheduled period of two months. The response rate was thus 80%. Sixty eight percent of the respondents were males, reflecting the larger number of males in university in Pakistan.

The data were analyzed in two steps. In the first step, a factor analysis was conducted on questionnaire responses. In the second step, descriptive statistical techniques were applied to the data, and on occasion where discrepancies seemed large, inferential statistical analysis was applied.

4. Results

4.1 Factor analysis

A Principal Components Analysis followed by Varimax rotation was conducted for the data set. Kaiser Mayer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy, Bartlett Test of Sphericity, and Anti-image Correlation were calculated. A high value of Kaiser Mayer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy (.80), highly significant Bartlett Test of Sphericity (Chi Square 1187.54; Significance $p < 0.000$) and less than .1 value of the Anti-image correlation indicate that the data exhibited normal behaviour and were interpretable. Hence it was safe to apply Factor Analysis to the data. A three-factor solution was accepted for the data set. This accounted for 46.03% of the common variance. The six (21,23,24,25,26,27), four (19,20,34,35) and four (37,38,39,40) items, loaded respectively on entrepreneurial acceptability, entrepreneurial intention and personal factors (see Table 1).

[INSERT TABLE 1 HERE]

Convergent validity and discriminant validity of the three dimensions were also calculated. The measuring instrument had more than 80% content validity. The convergent validity of the research tool was 89.65%, whereas all the subscales (entrepreneurial acceptability, entrepreneurial intentions and personal factors) had 100% convergent validity. Discriminant validity of the questionnaire was calculated as 10.35%, a satisfactorily low figure. Reliability of the measuring instrument was .80. The reliability of all the subscales of the research tool was no less than .78.

4.2 Main analysis

The opinion of students on entrepreneurial acceptability, entrepreneurial intentions and personal factors were summed by adding up the frequency of items under each subscale and calculating the positive and the negative frequencies, with the percentage and mean of the responses within each category. Responses from 1-4 points were taken to indicate negative attitude, whereas responses from 5-8 points were treated as positive attitude. Apart from valency, each response was treated equally. The students' entrepreneurial attitude on each factor was determined. Then the overall entrepreneurial attitude at each university and the overall entrepreneurial attitude for all universities were calculated. The effects of the demographic variables were also analysed, first at each university and then for all the institutions together.

4.3 Individual university response

The following reports students' perceptions regarding entrepreneurial acceptability, entrepreneurial intentions and personal factors at each of the six universities. This is then summarised for all six universities together.

4.3.1 University of Sindh Hyderabad

Sixty four percent of students have a positive attitude to accept entrepreneurship as a career. However, 58% of respondents revealed negative attitudes regarding entrepreneurial intentions. Fifty five percent of informants indicated positive attitudes towards personal factors vital for entrepreneurial activity. As a whole, 53% of students indicated positive entrepreneurial attitudes. There was no significant effect of gender, parents' education, income of fathers' occupation on entrepreneurial acceptability at this

university. It appeared that rural area students were more willing to take risks than their urban classmates (urban mean 4.66, rural mean 6.30, df 82, $t=3.35$, sig .000).

Students from the parental qualification at secondary or higher secondary level group, when compared with respondents from illiterate families, indicated a stronger intention for an entrepreneurial career (mean difference .44, F 3.19, df 83, sig .01). However, no significant effect of parents' income, fathers' occupation or mothers' education was found on entrepreneurial intentions. It was evident that male students had higher entrepreneurial intentions compared to female respondents (male mean 4.85, female mean 3.59, df 82; $t=3.08$, sig .003). There was also a significant difference in entrepreneurial intentions of rural and urban students, rural being stronger (rural mean 5.30, urban mean 3.21, df 82, $t=3.45$, sig .001). If properly trained, rural students had stronger intentions than their urban counterparts (rural mean 5.84, urban mean 4.19, df 82, $t=3.83$, sig .000).

Income and gender had significant impact on entrepreneurship. It was clear that the students of the Rs 20000-30000 income group had better social networks compared to the Rs 10000-20000 income band (Rs 20000-30000 - Rs 10000-2000, mean difference 2.18, df 83, F 2.90, sig .019). Likewise male respondents had better social network connections compared to female participants (male mean 5.35, female mean 4.18, df 82, $t=4.42$, sig .017). There was no significant effect of parents' education, occupation or residence on personal entrepreneurial factors.

4.3.2 University of Karachi

Sixty five percent of students had positive attitudes towards entrepreneurial acceptability. However, 51% of respondents indicated negative attitudes towards entrepreneurial intentions. Fifty seven percent of students revealed positive attitudes towards personal entrepreneurial factors. As a whole, 57% of respondents showed positive entrepreneurial attitudes at this university.

There was significant impact of parents' income on entrepreneurial acceptability. The respondents in income bracket Rs 40000-50000 exhibited a higher desire for teaching entrepreneurship at the university compared to students of the Rs 20000-30000 income group (Rs 40000-50000 - Rs 20000-30000, mean difference 2.19, f 2.89, df 81, sig .014). Respondents from the Rs 40000-50000 income band were found more conscious in terms of personal improvements as compared to the higher income groups (Rs 40000-50000 - Rs 50000-100000, mean difference 1.40, F 3.91, df 81, sig .046; Rs 40000-50000 - Rs 50000-over 100000, mean difference 1.68, F 3.91, df 81, sig .022). There was no significant effect of gender, residence, parents' education or occupation on entrepreneurial acceptability at this university.

However, respondents of the Rs 30000-40000 income group showed a stronger desire for an entrepreneurial career as compared to the participants of the Rs 40000-50000 income bracket (Rs 30000-40000 - Rs 40000-50000, mean difference 3.77, F 3.76, df 81, sig .007). Respondents of the Rs 50000-100000 income bracket were more enthusiastic to see themselves in the entrepreneurial profession as compared to those in Rs 40000-50000 (Rs 50000-100000 - Rs 40000-30000, mean difference 2.49, F 3.76, df 81, sig .004). Another significant difference in entrepreneurial career choice was between the income bands of Rs 10000-20000 and Rs 40000-50000 in favour of the former (Rs 10000-20000 - Rs 40000-50000, mean difference 2.33, F 2.52, df 81, sig .036). Public sector

employees had a stronger entrepreneurial wish for their children compared to retired people (Public employed - retired, mean difference, 1.83, F 3.13, df 81, sig. .039). There was no significant impact of gender, residence or parents' education on entrepreneurial intentions of the students of this university.

The data analysis showed that there was a significantly stronger tendency to engage with group leadership roles among the students of the entrepreneurial families as compared to others (entrepreneurial - private employee, mean difference 1.42, F 8.35, df 81, sig. .008). Respondents in the entrepreneurial group were significantly better on leadership preference roles compared to others (entrepreneurial - public sector employees, mean difference 1.71, F 8.35, df 81, sig. .001). A similar difference was evident among the students whose parents were retired versus private employees and retired versus public sector employees families (retired - private employee, mean difference 1.29, F 8.35, df 82, sig. .037; retired - public employee, mean difference 1.58, F 8.35, df 81, sig. .004). Respondents from the over Rs 100000 income bracket showed a stronger tendency to perform group leadership roles as compared to participants of the Rs 50000-100000 income group (over 100000 Rs - Rs 50000-100000, mean difference 1.52, df 81, F 2.61, sig. .045). There was no significant effect of gender, residence or parents' education on entrepreneurially related personal factors.

4.3.3 University of Balochistan Quetta

Seventy percent of students exhibited positive attitudes towards entrepreneurial acceptability. Sixty five percent of students indicated positive attitudes towards entrepreneurial intention. Fifty seven per cent of participants had positive attitudes towards entrepreneurially related personal factors. As a whole fifty seven percent of respondents revealed positive attitudes towards entrepreneurship.

There was significant impact of parents' income on the entrepreneurial acceptability of the students in this university. Students of the income bands Rs 20000-30000, Rs 30000-40000 and Rs 50000-100000 exposed a stronger wish for the teaching of entrepreneurship than those of the income range Rs 6000-10000 (Rs 20000-30000 - Rs 6000-10000, mean difference 2.61, df 85, F 6.75, sig. .033; Rs 30000-40000 - Rs 6000-10000, mean difference 2.61, df 85, F 6.75, sig. .022; Rs 50000-100000 - Rs 6000-10000, mean difference 2.49, df 85, F 6.75, sig. .007). It was clear that the students of higher income groups had higher demand for teaching entrepreneurship and ways of starting business at this university than their counterparts in the income band of Rs 10000-20000 (Rs 20000-30000 - Rs 10000-20000, mean difference 1.82, df 85, F 6.75, sig. .003; Rs 30000-40000 - Rs 10000-20000, mean difference 2.43, df 85, F 6.75, sig. .007, Rs 50000-100000 - Rs 10000-20000, mean difference 2.49, df 85, F 6.75, sig. .001). Respondents of the income bracket Rs 30000-40000 were generally happier with the status quo than the participants of the Rs 6000-10000 income group (Rs 30000-40000 - Rs 6000-10000, mean difference 3.20, df 85, F 2.37, sig. .025). There was no significant effect of parents' education, occupation, gender or residence on entrepreneurial acceptability at this university.

Male students if properly taught about entrepreneurship would more seriously consider starting their own business as compared to females (male mean 6.16, female mean 5.30, df 84, t=2.13, sig. .036). The higher income group Rs 20000-30000 said they were more likely to start their own business in case of failure in getting an appropriate job than the

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lower income band Rs 6000-10000 (Rs 20000-30000 - Rs 6000-10000, mean difference 2.77, df 85, F 3.09, sig. .024). Participants of the income bracket Rs 30000-40000 would more seriously consider starting a business as compared to the students of the lowest income range (Rs 30000-40000 - Rs 6000-10000, mean difference 3.97, df 85, F 2.77, sig. .004). There was no significant impact of gender, residence, parents' occupation or education on entrepreneurial intentions.

The higher income groups (ranging from Rs 30000-40000 to Rs 40000-50000) preferred personal businesses over working for others compared to the lower income bands (cf. Rs 30000-40000, mean difference 3.06, df 85, F 3.91, sig. .013; cf. Rs 40000-50000; mean difference 4.50, df 85, F 3.33, sig. .043). Participants with over Rs100000 monthly income had good social networks that could be utilized if they decided to start in business, compared to respondents of the Rs 30000-40000 income band (Rs over 100000-Rs 30000-40000, mean difference 3.71, df 85, F 3.33, sig. .043). There was no significant impact of parents' education, profession, gender or residence on the entrepreneurial attitudes of the students at this university.

4.3.4 Gomal University D.I.Khan

Fifty three percent of students had positive attitude towards entrepreneurial acceptability. However, 54% of respondents had negative attitudes towards entrepreneurial intentions. Fifty five percent of participants had positive attitudes towards personal entrepreneurial factors. As a whole, 51% students had positive attitudes towards entrepreneurship.

There was a significant impact of mothers' education on entrepreneurial acceptability. Students of higher qualified (graduate or postgraduate) mothers were more willing to accept the risks and insecurities associated with being in business than the respondents from the cluster of secondary education mothers (Other-Secondary Education, mean difference 2.70, df 73, F 3.04, sig. .038). Similarly, fathers' occupation had significant impact on accepting entrepreneurship as a profession. Students whose fathers were employed, unemployed or retired were less willing to accept entrepreneurship as a career than those who had entrepreneurial fathers (Other-Entrepreneur, mean difference 3.08, df 73, F 3.35, sig. .044). The students falling in the Rs 50000-100000 income group had higher demand for teaching entrepreneurship than those of Rs 30000-40000 (Rs 50000-100000 - Rs 30000-40000, mean difference 4.26, df 73, F 3.44, sig. .021). It appeared that the demand for teaching entrepreneurship at university level is higher in the Rs 50000-100000 income group than the Rs over 100000 bracket (Rs 50000-100000 - over 100000, mean difference 4.00, df 73, F 3.44, sig. .026). The income group Rs 50000-100000 was more willing to see entrepreneurship as a future profession than those of the Rs 20000-30000 and over 100000 income bands (Rs 50000-100000 - Rs 20000-30000, mean difference 2.95, df 73, F 3.83, sig. .040; Rs 50000-100000 - Rs over 100000, mean difference 4.00, df 73, F 3.83, sig. .002). There was no significant impact of gender, fathers' education or residence on entrepreneurial acceptability of students at this university.

The respondents of the income group Rs 50000-100000 had higher entrepreneurial intention than those of the Rs 30000-40000 range (Rs 50000-100000 - Rs30000-40000, mean difference 4.73, df 73, F 2.81, sig. .006). The rest of the demographic variables (gender, residence, parents' education and occupation) had no significant effect on entrepreneurial intentions of the students at this university. The Rs 50000-100000 income

group had better social networks that could be utilized if they decided to become entrepreneurs than those of participants of the Rs 30000-40000 range (Rs 50000-100000 - Rs 30000-40000, mean difference 3.90, df 73, F 2.90, sig .01). Participants of the graduate/higher qualified mothers' group also had well developed social networks that could be utilized compared to the higher secondary qualified group (Mother education: graduate/higher qualified - higher secondary, mean difference 3.76, df 73, F 3.75, sig. .004). All the other demographic variables such as gender, residence, fathers' education or fathers' occupation did not show any significant impact on personal factors that might influence entrepreneurial attitude.

4.3.5 University of the Punjab Lahore

Sixty seven percent students were willing to accept the entrepreneurial profession. The data showed that 73% of respondents revealed positive intentions to start as entrepreneurs. Seventy-six percent of participants indicated positive inclinations towards personal entrepreneurial factors. As a whole 72% of respondents had positive attitudes towards entrepreneurship.

The students of highly qualified mothers' group would prefer successful business over secured/well paid jobs compared to the respondents having mothers with higher secondary qualifications (Mother education other - higher secondary, mean difference 4.06, df 70, F 2.69, sig. .036). The rest of the demographic variables (residence, gender, fathers' education and occupation and fathers' income) had no impact on accepting entrepreneurship at this university.

None of the demographic variables (gender, residence, parents' qualification, income and professions) had any significant effect on entrepreneurial intentions. However, male students had good social networks that could be utilized in future business careers (male mean 6.17, female mean 5.25, df 69, $t=2.19$, sig. .032). There was no significant effect of residence, parents' qualification, income and occupation on the development of entrepreneurial personal factors among university students.

4.3.6 Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan

Seventy three percent of students showed positive attitudes towards entrepreneurial acceptability. Seventy eight percent of respondents indicated positive intentions towards entrepreneurship. However, 63% of participants revealed negative attitudes towards personal factors. As a whole 62% respondents had positive attitude towards entrepreneurship.

Rural students showed more desire to be taught about entrepreneurship and starting a business than urban participants (rural mean 6.35, urban mean 5.30, df 79, $t=2.13$, sig. .036). The rural respondents wanted to take the business option for earning more money compared to urban participants (rural mean 6.16, urban mean 4.74, df 79, $t=2.79$, sig. .007). The rural participants more closely monitored the areas where they needed more practice, compared to their urban counterparts (rural mean 6.67, urban mean 4.38, df 78, $t=5.61$, sig. .000). There was no significant impact of gender, parents' qualification, occupation or income on the entrepreneurial acceptability of the students at this university.

The people who rural students value in their life were perceived to have a stronger need for them to pursue entrepreneurship as a career as compared to the people of urban

students (rural mean 7.22, urban mean 6.02, df 79, $t=3.04$, sig. .003). The rural students seemed more serious in taking entrepreneurial option (rural mean 6.67, urban mean 3.38, df 78, $t=5.61$, sig. .000). There was no significant impact of gender, parents' education, occupation or income on the entrepreneurial intentions of the students at this university.

Rural students preferred personal businesses over jobs compared to their counterparts in urban areas (rural mean 4.83, urban mean 4.01, df 81, $t=4.27$, sig. .000). There was no significant effect of gender, parents' education, profession or income on personal factors.

6. Overall Findings

[INSERT TABLE 2 ABOUT HERE]

Sixty five percent of university students overall were positive in their attitudes regarding accepting entrepreneurship as a profession (Table 2). Fifty eight percent of participants intended to pursue entrepreneurship as a career. Fifty seven percent of respondents had positive personal entrepreneurial factors. As a whole, 60% of students showed positive attitudes towards entrepreneurship.

[INSERT TABLE 3 ABOUT HERE]

There were significant effects of university on entrepreneurial acceptability (Table 3). The students at University of Karachi, University of Balochistan Quetta and Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan University had higher demand for the teaching of entrepreneurship than their counterparts at the University of Sindh Hyderabad. There was a higher demand for teaching entrepreneurship at University of Karachi than Gomal University D I Khan and University of the Punjab Lahore. The University of Balochistan Quetta had higher demand for entrepreneurial courses than Gomal University D I Khan and University of the Punjab Lahore. The students at Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan had higher demand for entrepreneurial courses than their counterparts at University of the Punjab Lahore. The respondents at University of the Punjab Lahore and Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan were happier with the existing situation than the University of Karachi. The respondents at University of Sindh Hyderabad, University of Karachi, University of Balochistan Quetta, University of the Punjab Lahore and Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan were more willing to accept business associated risks than their counterparts at Gomal University D I Khan. The students at University of Balochistan Quetta more closely monitor areas where they need more practice than their counterparts at Gomal University D I Khan.

[INSERT TABLE 4 ABOUT HERE]

Students at University of the Punjab Lahore and Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan believed that the people whom they considered important in their life had a stronger business wish for them than was the case at University of Sindh Hyderabad, University of Karachi, University of Balochistan Quetta and Gomal University D I Khan (Table 4). The students at University of Balochistan Quetta, Gomal University D I Khan, University of Karachi, University of the Punjab Lahore and Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan were more serious in starting as entrepreneurs if they could not find a job than the respondents at University of Sindh Hyderabad. The participants at University of Balochistan Quetta and University of the Punjab Lahore were more serious in business initiation if could not get a job than their colleagues at University of Karachi. The students at University of the Punjab Lahore and Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan

were more serious about doing business than their classmates at University of Sindh Hyderabad, Gomal University D I Khan and University of Balochistan Quetta. Similarly, the University of Karachi was better than Gomal University D I Khan. The students at University of Balochistan Quetta, University of the Punjab Lahore and Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan were more confident to start their businesses if taught properly than were their counterparts at University of Sindh Hyderabad, University of Karachi and Gomal University D I Khan. University of Balochistan Quetta seemed better in terms of business initiation with proper training than Gomal University D I Khan.

INSERT TABLE 5 ABOUT HERE

The students at University of Karachi, University of Balochistan Quetta and University of the Punjab Lahore preferred to play group leadership roles than their classmates at Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan and Gomal University D I Khan (Table 5). To the students of University of Balochistan Quetta running a business was more prestigious than for their counterparts at University of Karachi. The students at University of Sindh Hyderabad, University of Punjab, University of Karachi and Gomal University D I Khan had better social networks for any future entrepreneurial activity than their classmates at University of Balochistan Quetta and Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan. The respondents at University of Karachi, University of Balochistan Quetta and University of the Punjab Lahore showed more commitment to work than their counterparts at University of Sindh Hyderabad, Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan and Gomal University D I Khan.

INSERT TABLES 6 & 7 ABOUT HERE

The income group Rs 6000-10000 had higher entrepreneurial intentions than the Rs 10000-20000 up to Rs 50000-100000 income brackets (Table 6). Another significant entrepreneurial intention difference emerged between Rs 10000-20000 and Rs 30000-40000 income bands. The respondents of Rs 10000-20000 income range exhibited higher entrepreneurial intentions than their classmates of Rs 30000-40000 income bracket. The students whose fathers' were employed in either the private or public sector had higher entrepreneurial intentions than those having retired or entrepreneurial fathers (Table 7). The public sector employee group was at the highest level of entrepreneurial intention, whereas retired employees expressed the lowest interest in the field.

7. Discussions and Conclusion

Students at all the universities seemed positive in accepting entrepreneurship as a profession. There was significant impact of residence on entrepreneurial acceptability at the University of Sindh Hyderabad and Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan. The rural students of both these universities wanted to accept entrepreneurship for earning more money, as compared to the respondents at urban areas. They had a high desire for attending courses on entrepreneurship and seemed ready to take risks in this regard. This situation prevailed more at Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan. In general the students at University of Karachi, University of Balochistan Quetta and Bahuddin Zakariya University Multan had higher demands for teaching entrepreneurial courses at their respective institutions than the rest of the universities.

There was a significant effect of parents' income on entrepreneurial acceptability for students at University of Karachi, University of Balochistan Quetta and Gomal University D I Khan. Generally the higher income group up to Rs 50000-100000 in

comparison with their respective low income band respondents had a higher demand for teaching entrepreneurship. However, the students from the over 100000 income band had significantly lower acceptability for entrepreneurship as a future profession, compared to Rs 50000-100000 income bracket respondents. For achieving this objective they continuously reviewed the areas where they needed improvement. At University of Balochistan Quetta the respondents from middle income bracket (Rs 30000-40000) seem happier with the status quo than the lowest income group participants (Rs 6000-10000).

At Gomal University D I Khan and University of the Punjab Lahore mothers' education had a significant impact on accepting entrepreneurship as a future career choice. This was true for fathers' profession only at Gomal University D I Khan. Generally the respondents who had graduate or postgraduate mothers compared to those having mothers with secondary level education seemed more willing to accept entrepreneurship as a future profession. Moreover, the students with all the parental professions except entrepreneurship would like to take entrepreneurship as a future career. Rural respondents at Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan are more willing to accept an entrepreneurial option as compared to their urban counterparts. Gender and fathers' education did not have any effect on entrepreneurial acceptability at any of the universities under investigation.

The respondents at University of Balochistan Quetta, University of the Punjab Lahore and Bahauddin Zakariya University exhibited higher level entrepreneurial intentions. On the other hand, respondents at University of Sindh Hyderabad, University of Karachi and Gomal University D I Khan indicated a negative attitude towards entrepreneurial intentions. However, the overall situation regarding entrepreneurial intentions was positive. There was partial impact of demographic variables (parents' education, income, gender and residence) on the entrepreneurial intentions of university students. The parents' income at University of Karachi, University of Balochistan Quetta and Gomal University D I Khan had a significant effect on the entrepreneurial intentions of the students. Generally the respondents of the lower income group compared to the higher income band have relatively higher entrepreneurial intentions. As a whole the two lowest income bands Rs 6000-10000 and Rs 10000-20000 exhibited higher entrepreneurial intentions than rest of the groups. The opposite trend can be observed in case of parents' education. The participants with highly qualified parents have relatively strong entrepreneurial intentions compared to the students of low qualified parents. They prefer entrepreneurship even over well paid and secured government jobs. This trend was observed at University of Sindh Hyderabad and University of the Punjab Lahore.

Male students when compared with female respondents indicated stronger entrepreneurial intentions at University of Sindh Hyderabad and University of Balochistan Quetta. At Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan and University of Sindh Hyderabad rural students revealed higher entrepreneurial intentions as compared to their urban counterparts. In the case of the University of Karachi the students having fathers doing public sector jobs had higher entrepreneurial intentions as compared to those with fathers with entrepreneurship as a career. Generally the private and public sector employee groups had higher entrepreneurial intentions than the participants belonging to either retired or entrepreneurial families.

On the whole a sizable number of the university students in Pakistan have positive attitude towards entrepreneurship. However, at Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan

most of the respondents recorded negative personal factors important in regarding entrepreneurship as a future career option. Among demographic variables income produced significant effects on entrepreneurial personal factors at University of Sindh Hyderabad, University of Karachi, University of Balochistan Quetta and Gomal University D I Khan. Generally high income group exhibited better leadership abilities, had better social networks and preferred personal businesses over working for others. Gender and residence also had some partial impact on entrepreneurial personal factors. Generally students living in rural areas and male respondents had better social networks for any entrepreneurial career choice.

On the whole, the majority of the university students in Pakistan indicated future acceptance for entrepreneurship as a profession. Their strong entrepreneurial intentions provide convincing evidence in this regard. Results show personal factors that can support any future entrepreneurial activity. Among demographic factors, parents' income emerged as the most influential variable. Generally, the majority of the respondents preferred the entrepreneurial option for earning more money. There was partial impact by the rest of the demographic variables (gender, residence, parents' qualification and occupation). The other public sector universities in the country have a similar type of academic culture. Therefore, we might generalize these results to all general public universities in Pakistan: university students have a positive attitude towards entrepreneurship. To what extent this is translated into later behaviour is of course another question. This is the first study of its nature in the country, so further investigation should bring more clarification in the field.

8. Action Implications

Entrepreneurship has a very significant position in the rapidly changing socio-economic scenario of the world. At the moment it is seen as a driving force for many of the world's leading economies. Pakistan still seems at an initial stage of entrepreneurial thinking. Entrepreneurial thinking among both academia and political leadership is developing in the country. Some practical measures have also been taken in this regard. For example, the Chairman of the Higher Education Commission has recently inaugurated a science and technology park at the National University of Science and Technology Islamabad (Higher Education Commission, Pakistan, 2008e).

This piece of research might stimulate further research work in the field. The measuring instrument used here could help for the future investigators. The findings of the study also provide some guidelines for making future decisions. One of the significant findings indicated that respondents in all universities showed high demand for an independent course on entrepreneurship. This situation demands serious consideration, particularly on the part of university authorities and more generally in the case of government. Possibly Pakistan can boost its economy through entrepreneurial promotion. University students if properly trained can play a leading role in this regard. This study identifies suitable students for entrepreneurial activity in future. With the support of government they can promote an entrepreneurial culture in the country.

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Entrepreneurial Attitudes among Potential Entrepreneurs

Appendix A

Table 1: Factor Matrix of Entrepreneurial Attitudes among University Students

Factor No.	Attitudes	Q.No	Items	Factor Loadings	R ²
1	Entrepreneurial acceptability	21	It is important to teach students about entrepreneurship and starting a business	.717	17.41%
		23	I am likely to make more money running my own business than working for others	.689	
		24	I am generally happy with the status quo	.481	
		25	I would prefer to have my own successful business than to be in a secure and well paid job	.484	
		26	I feel that the risks and insecurities associated with being in business are acceptable	.587	
		27	I closely monitor areas where I know I need more practice	.592	
2	Entrepreneurial intentions	19	I believe that people who are important to me think that I should pursue a career as an entrepreneur	.774	15.54
		20	I would seriously consider starting my own business if I can't find a job	.566	
		34	I have seriously considered starting my own business sometimes after graduate	.660	
		35	I would seriously consider starting my own business if I could be taught how to do it	.651	
3	Personal Factors	37	When working in group I prefer being a leader rather than a follower	.636	13.07
		38	Running my own business would be more prestigious than working for others	.398	
		39	I have good social networks that can be utilized when I decide to be an entrepreneur	.752	
		40	I look forward to return to work when I am away from my work	.740	
Total Variance Explained					46.02%

Rotation Varimax

Cronbach Alpha for total scale	.805
Cronbach Alpha Reliability for individual scales	.782
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy	.808
Bartlett Test of Sphericity	1187.545
df	91
Sig.	.000
Convergent Validity in the entire individual subscales	100%
Overall Convergent validity	89.65%
Overall Discriminant Validity	10.35%
Anti Image Correlation	Less than -.1

Table 2: Entrepreneurial Attitudes among University Students

Factors	Students' Perception						Total Freq
	Negative			Positive			
	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	
Entrepreneurial Acceptability	979	34.16	163	1877	65.84	313	2866
Entrepreneurial Intentions	796	41.54	199	1120	58.45	280	1916
Personal Factors	819	42.67	205	1020	57.32	255	1919
Overall Entrepreneurial Attitudes	2375	39.45	170	4056	6053	290	6701
Paired Sample 't' test	Negative Mean 184	Negative Standard Deviation 20.838		Positive Mean 284	Positive Standard Deviation 24.03		t = -4.575 Sig .020 df 3

Table 3: Effect of University on Entrepreneurial Acceptability

ANOVA		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
S21	Between Groups	184.688	5	36.938	9.809	.000
	Within Groups	1777.356	472	3.766		
	Total	1962.044	477			
S23	Between Groups	15.024	5	3.005	.802	.548
	Within Groups	1767.355	472	3.744		
	Total	1782.379	477			
S24	Between Groups	96.292	5	19.258	5.366	.000
	Within Groups	1690.367	471	3.589		
	Total	1786.658	476			
S25	Between Groups	44.298	5	8.860	2.431	.034
	Within Groups	1719.937	472	3.644		
	Total	1764.234	477			
S26	Between Groups	124.206	5	24.841	6.868	.000
	Within Groups	1707.219	472	3.617		
	Total	1831.425	477			
S27	Between Groups	59.632	5	11.926	3.174	.008
	Within Groups	1769.680	471	3.757		
	Total	1829.312	476			

Entrepreneurial Attitudes among Potential Entrepreneurs

Table 3a: Multiple Comparisons: Bonferroni

Dependent Variable	(I) University	(J) University	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.
			Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Lower Bound
S21	University of Sindh, Hyderabad	University of Karachi	-1.21076(*)	.30219	.001
		University of Balochistan, Quetta	-1.47231(*)	.29768	.000
		Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan	-1.01323(*)	.30219	.013
	University of Karachi	Gomal University DI Khan	1.08790(*)	.31096	.008
		University of the Punjab, Lahore	1.25335(*)	.31548	.001
	University of Balochistan, Quetta	Gomal University DI Khan	1.34946(*)	.30658	.000
		University of the Punjab, Lahore	1.51490(*)	.31116	.000
		Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan	-1.05582(*)	.31548	.013
S24	University of Karachi	University of the Punjab, Lahore	-1.25300(*)	.30799	.001
		Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan	-1.40370(*)	.29861	.000
S26	University of Sindh, Hyderabad	Gomal University DI Khan	.92000(*)	.30214	.037
	University of Karachi	Gomal University DI Khan	1.10519(*)	.30476	.005
	University of Balochistan, Quetta	Gomal University DI Khan	1.42388(*)	.30047	.000
	Gomal University DI Khan	University of the Punjab, Lahore	-1.40357(*)	.31491	.000
		Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan	-1.53728(*)	.30476	.000
S27	University of Balochistan, Quetta	Gomal University DI Khan	1.15101(*)	.30625	.003

* The mean difference is significant at the .05 level.

Table 4: Effects of University on Entrepreneurial Intentions

ANOVA		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
S19	Between Groups	512.868	5	102.574	21.406	.000
	Within Groups	2261.768	472	4.792		
	Total	2774.636	477			
S20	Between Groups	247.490	5	49.498	12.102	.000
	Within Groups	1930.588	472	4.090		
	Total	2178.077	477			
S34	Between Groups	182.523	5	36.505	9.943	.000
	Within Groups	1740.277	474	3.671		
	Total	1922.800	479			
S35	Between Groups	222.556	5	44.511	14.490	.000
	Within Groups	1456.036	474	3.072		
	Total	1678.592	479			

The mean difference is significant at the .05 level.

Entrepreneurial Attitudes among Potential Entrepreneurs

Table 4a: Multiple Comparisons: Bonferroni

Dependent Variable	(I) University	(J) University	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.
			Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Lower Bound
S19	University of Sindh, Hyderabad	University of the Punjab, Lahore	-1.91499(*)	.35290	.000
		Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan	-2.94577(*)	.34089	.000
	University of Karachi	University of the Punjab, Lahore	-1.40132(*)	.35588	.001
		Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan	-2.43210(*)	.34397	.000
	University of Balochistan, Quetta	University of the Punjab, Lahore	-1.57861(*)	.35101	.000
		Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan	-2.60939(*)	.33894	.000
Gomal University DI Khan	University of the Punjab, Lahore	-1.21070(*)	.36247	.014	
	Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan	-2.24148(*)	.35079	.000	
S20	University of Sindh, Hyderabad	University of Balochistan, Quetta	-1.55731(*)	.31025	.000
		Gomal University DI Khan	-.99095(*)	.32129	.032
	University of Karachi	University of the Punjab, Lahore	-2.16147(*)	.32604	.000
		Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan	-1.17416(*)	.31494	.003
		University of Balochistan, Quetta	-1.24734(*)	.31314	.001
	Gomal University DI Khan	University of the Punjab, Lahore	-1.85150(*)	.32879	.000
		University of Sindh, Hyderabad	.99095(*)	.32129	.032
		University of the Punjab, Lahore	-1.17052(*)	.33488	.008
	University of the Punjab, Lahore	University of Sindh, Hyderabad	2.16147(*)	.32604	.000
		University of Karachi	1.85150(*)	.32879	.000
Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan		.98731(*)	.32879	.042	
University of Balochistan, Quetta		-.98323(*)	.30890	.023	
S34	University of Sindh, Hyderabad	University of the Punjab, Lahore	-.98323(*)	.30890	.023
		Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan	-1.46414(*)	.29655	.000
	University of Karachi	Gomal University DI Khan	1.16296(*)	.30705	.003
		Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan	-1.13911(*)	.29483	.002
	Gomal University DI Khan	University of the Punjab, Lahore	-1.37371(*)	.31728	.000
S35	University of Sindh, Hyderabad	Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan	-1.85462(*)	.30527	.000
		University of Balochistan, Quetta	-1.45460(*)	.26886	.000
	University of Karachi	University of the Punjab, Lahore	-1.35044(*)	.28255	.000
		Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan	-1.45123(*)	.27125	.000
		University of Balochistan, Quetta	-.98105(*)	.27137	.005
	University of Balochistan, Quetta	University of the Punjab, Lahore	-.87689(*)	.28494	.033
		Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan	-.97769(*)	.27374	.006
		Gomal University DI Khan	1.60031(*)	.27690	.000
Gomal University DI Khan	University of the Punjab, Lahore	-1.49615(*)	.29021	.000	
	Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan	-1.59695(*)	.27923	.000	

* The mean difference is significant at the .05 level.

Table 5: Effects of University on Personal Factors

ANOVA		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
S37	Between Groups	147.510	5	29.502	7.583	.000
	Within Groups	1844.238	474	3.891		
	Total	1991.748	479			
S38	Between Groups	61.188	5	12.238	2.888	.014
	Within Groups	2008.737	474	4.238		
	Total	2069.925	479			
S39	Between Groups	594.914	5	118.983	32.886	.000
	Within Groups	1714.953	474	3.618		
	Total	2309.867	479			
S40	Between Groups	268.247	5	53.649	17.069	.000
	Within Groups	1486.651	473	3.143		
	Total	1754.898	478			

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Table 5a: Multiple Comparisons: Bonferroni

Dependent Variable	(I) University	(J) University	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.
			Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Lower Bound
S37	University of Karachi	Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan	1.15618(*)	.30808	.003
		Gomal University DI Khan	1.05876(*)	.31164	.011
	University of Balochistan, Quetta	Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan	1.54679(*)	.30351	.000
		Gomal University DI Khan	-.97540(*)	.32661	.045
		University of the Punjab, Lahore	1.46343(*)	.31887	.000
S38	University of Karachi	University of Balochistan, Quetta	-1.09776(*)	.31874	.009
S39	University of Sindh, Hyderabad	University of Balochistan, Quetta	.98948(*)	.29179	.011
		Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan	2.84280(*)	.29439	.000
	University of Karachi	University of the Punjab, Lahore	-1.56303(*)	.30923	.000
		Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan	1.99271(*)	.29708	.000
	University of Balochistan, Quetta	University of the Punjab, Lahore	-1.70242(*)	.30501	.000
		Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan	1.85332(*)	.29268	.000
		Gomal University DI Khan	Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan	2.68851(*)	.30304
S40	University of Sindh, Hyderabad	Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan	3.55574(*)	.30749	.000
		University of Karachi	-98942(*)	.27608	.006
		University of Balochistan, Quetta	-1.59579(*)	.27196	.000
	University of Karachi	University of the Punjab, Lahore	-1.37961(*)	.28581	.000
		Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan	1.45574(*)	.27773	.000
	University of Balochistan, Quetta	Gomal University DI Khan	1.24341(*)	.28010	.000
		Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan	2.06211(*)	.27364	.000
Gomal University DI Khan	University of the Punjab, Lahore	-1.02723(*)	.29356	.008	
University of the Punjab, Lahore	Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan	1.84593(*)	.28740	.000	

* The mean difference is significant at the .05 level.

Table 6: Effect of Income on Entrepreneurial Intentions

ANOVA		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
S19	Between Groups	290.844	6	48.474	9.192	.000
	Within Groups	2483.792	471	5.273		
	Total	2774.636	477			
S20	Between Groups	102.815	6	17.136	3.889	.001
	Within Groups	2075.262	471	4.406		
	Total	2178.077	477			
S34	Between Groups	69.223	6	11.537	2.944	.008
	Within Groups	1853.577	473	3.919		
	Total	1922.800	479			
S35	Between Groups	36.294	6	6.049	1.742	.109
	Within Groups	1642.297	473	3.472		
	Total	1678.592	479			

Table 6a: Multiple Comparisons: Bonferroni

Dependent Variable	(I) Income	(J) Income	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.
			Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Lower Bound
S19	RS6000-10000	RS10000-20000	.86384(*)	.28083	.047
		RS20000-30000	1.98989(*)	.38026	.000
		RS30000-40000	1.93296(*)	.45968	.001
		RS40000-50000	2.38765(*)	.40836	.000
		RS50000-100000	1.21813(*)	.38297	.033
	RS10000-20000	RS40000-50000	1.52381(*)	.40401	.004
	RS30000-40000	RS6000-10000	-2.38765(*)	.40836	.000
S20	RS6000-10000	RS10000-20000	-1.52381(*)	.40401	.004
		RS40000-50000	1.54762(*)	.37327	.001
S34	RS6000-10000	RS30000-40000	1.28486(*)	.39567	.026

* The mean difference is significant at the .05 level.

Table 7: Effects of Father’s Occupation on Entrepreneurial Intentions

ANOVA		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
S19	Between Groups	276.846	5	55.369	10.463	.000
	Within Groups	2497.790	472	5.292		
	Total	2774.636	477			
S20	Between Groups	70.785	5	14.157	3.171	.008
	Within Groups	2107.293	472	4.465		
	Total	2178.077	477			
S34	Between Groups	88.925	5	17.785	4.597	.000
	Within Groups	1833.875	474	3.869		
	Total	1922.800	479			
S35	Between Groups	63.518	5	12.704	3.728	.003
	Within Groups	1615.074	474	3.407		
	Total	1678.592	479			

Table 7a : Multiple Comparisons: Bonferroni

Dependent Variable	(I) Fathoccu	(J) Fathoccu	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.
			Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Lower Bound
S19	Private Sector Employee	Retired	1.48205(*)	.38110	.002
		Public Sector Employee	1.37604(*)	.29410	.000
S20	Public Sector Employee	Self Employed or Retired	2.21405(*)	.34088	.000
		Entrepreneur	.85191(*)	.27014	.026
S34	Private Sector Employee	Public Sector Employee	-.71343(*)	.23991	.046
		Self Employed or Entrepreneur	.86981(*)	.25113	.009
S35	Public Sector Employee	Self Employed or Entrepreneur	.72843(*)	.23567	.032

* The mean difference is significant at the .05 level.

Table 8: Locus of Control in Potential Entrepreneurs

Items	Disagree Weighted Percentage	Disagree Unweighted Percentage	Agree Weighted Percentage	Agree Unweighted Percentage	Total Weighted Frequency	Total Unweighted Frequency
Sometimes I feel that I don't have enough control over the direction my life is taking	24.74	44.11	75.25	55.88	2263	476
My misfortune results from the mistakes I make	28.25	47.90	71.74	52.09	2148	478
In my case getting what I want has nothing to do with luck	33.41	52.51	66.58	47.48	2107	478
When I make plans, I am almost certain that I can make them work	22.15	38.07	77.84	61.92	2406	478
There is a direct connection between how hard I study and the grades I get	16.22	32.29	83.77	67.70	2545	480
Overall Locus of Control	24.56	42.97	75.43	57.02	11469	2390
Paired Sample 't' test	Mean 563.4 Standard Deviation 106.33		Mean 1730.4 Standard Deviation 285.23		't' -6.690 df 4 Sig. .003	

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Table 9: Self efficacy Level of Potential Entrepreneurs

Items	Disagree Weighted Percentage	Disagree Unweighted Percentage	Agree Weighted Percentage	Agree Unweighted Percentage	Total Weighted Frequency	Total Unweighted Frequency
I am good at handling unforeseen situations	25.57	43.27	74.42	56.72	2268	476
I prefer a logical approach in decision-making	20.24	38.70	79.75	61.29	2647	478
I am more efficient because I do more work in less time	26.60	44.95	73.39	55.04	2233	476
I remain calm when facing difficulties	29.32	47.69	70.67	52.30	2210	478
I am generally happy with the status quo	21.84	37.52	78.15	62.47	2440	477
I feel that the risks and insecurities associated with being in business are acceptable	16.31	29.91	83.68	70.08	2623	478
I closely monitor areas where I know I need more practice	17.85	27.96	82.14	72.03	2504	447
I like to take calculated risks with new ideas	10.02	31.79	81.97	68.20	2447	478
I set goals for myself in order to direct my activities	17.86	32.91	82.13	67.08	2553	480
Working hard is something I like doing	18.50	37.91	81.49	62.08	2426	480
When confronted with a problem I can usually find several solutions	26.19	43.54	73.80	56.45	2325	480
I like the opportunity to come up with innovative solutions to problems	14.66	27.29	85.33	72.70	2612	480
When working in group I prefer being a leader rather than a follower	21.43	37.29	78.56	62.70	2501	480
I look forward to return to work when I am away from my work	25.79	40.70	74.20	59.29	2345	479
Overall Self efficacy	21.22	39.66	78.77	66.71	34134	6267
Paired Sample 't' test	Mean 517.5 Standard Deviation 82.80		Mean 1920.64 Standard Deviation 215.81		't' -17.927 df 13 Sig. .000	

Table 10: Instrumental Readiness of Potential Entrepreneurs

Items	Disagree Weighted Percentage	Disagree Unweighted Percentage	Agree Weighted Percentage	Agree Unweighted Percentage	Total Weighted Frequency	Total Unweighted Frequency
Instrumental Readiness of Potential Entrepreneurs	24.11%	41.35%	75.88%	58.64%	2380	474
I have access to capital to start being an entrepreneur	31.35%	52.95%	68.64%	47.04%	2102	474
I believe that people who are important to me think that I should pursue a career as an entrepreneur	26.05%	49.58%	73.94%	50.41%	2188	478
I have good social networks that can be utilized when I decide to be an entrepreneur	31.28%	53.12%	68.71%	46.87%	2062	480
Overall Instrumental Readiness	28.03%	49.26%	75.42%	50.73%	8732	1906
Paired Sample 't' test	Mean 612 Standard Deviation 46.56		Mean 1571 Standard Deviation 180.30		't' -8.634 df 3 Sig. .003	

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Table 11: Subjective Norms of Potential Entrepreneurs

Items	Disagree Weighted Percentage	Disagree Unweighted Percentage	Agree Weighted Percentage	Agree Unweighted Percentage	Total Weighted Frequency	Total Unweighted Frequency
I believe that my closest friends think that I should pursue a career as an entrepreneur	35.18%	56.48%	64.81%	43.51%	2001	478
I do not care what people who are important to me think if I decide to be an entrepreneur	31.76%	53.57%	68.23%	46.42%	2081	476
I believe that my closest family thinks that I should pursue a career as an entrepreneur	34.57%	56.48%	65.42%	43.51%	1987	478
I do not care what my closest friends think if I decide to be an entrepreneur	28.83%	49.05%	71.16%	50.94%	2223	477
Overall Subjective Norms	32.47%	53.90%	67.52%	46.09%	8292	1909
Paired Sample 't' test	Mean 673.25 Standard Deviation 27.83		Mean 1399.75 Standard Deviation 180.30		't' -9.024 df 3 Sig. .003	

Table 12: Entrepreneurial Intention of Potential Entrepreneurs

Items	Disagree Weighted Percentage	Disagree Unweighted Percentage	Agree Weighted Percentage	Agree Unweighted Percentage	Total Weighted Frequency	Total Unweighted Frequency
I would prefer to be self-employed and independent, rather than work for others	25.14%	40.84%	74.85%	59.15%	2390	475
I would seriously consider starting my own business if I can't find a job	27.35%	42.25%	72.64%	57.74%	2511	478
It is important to teach students about entrepreneurship and starting a business	18.19%	33.47%	81.80%	66.52%	2555	478
I am likely to make more money running my own business than working for others	22.11%	37.44%	77.88%	62.55%	2437	478
I would prefer to have my own successful business than to be in a secure and well paid job	19.54%	34.10%	80.45%	65.89%	2492	478
I feel that the risks and insecurities associated with being in business are acceptable	16.19%	29.91%	83.80%	70.08%	2643	478
A comprehensive unit on how to run a business would be a useful course for me	17.17%	32.84%	82.82%	67.15%	2510	478
I have seriously considered starting my own	21.61%	38.12%	78.38%	61.87%	2424	480

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business sometimes after graduate						
I would seriously consider starting my own business if I could be taught how to do it	22.18%	36.25%	77.81%	63.75%	2506	480
Running my own business would be more prestigious than working for others	22.40%	39.58%	77.59%	60.41%	2406	480
Overall Entrepreneurial Intention	21.13%	36.48%	78.86%	63.51%	24874	4783
Paired Sample 't' test	Mean 525.70 Standard Deviation 79.34		Mean 1961.70 Standard Deviation 134.16		't' -21.971 df 9 Sig. .000	

Table 13: Entrepreneurial Attributes of Potential Entrepreneurs

Attribute	Disagree Weighted Percentage	Disagree Unweighted Percentage	Agree Weighted Percentage	Agree Unweighted Percentage	Total Weighted Frequency	Total Unweighted Frequency
Locus of control	24.56%	42.97%	75.43%	57.02%	11469	2390
Self efficacy	21.22%	39.66%	78.77%	66.71%	34134	6267
Instrumental Readiness	28.03%	49.26%	71.96%	50.73%	8732	1906
Subjective Norms	32.47%	53.90%	67.52%	46.09%	8292	1909
Entrepreneurial Intentions	21.13%	36.48%	78.86%	63.51%	24874	4783
Overall Entrepreneurial Attributes	23.38%	41.95%	76.61%	60.44%	87501	17255
Paired Sample 't' test	Mean 4092 Standard Deviation 209.67		Mean 13408.20 Standard Deviation 9415.94		't' -2.839 df 4 Sig. .047	