

Factors Affecting Entrepreneurial Intention of Under Graduate Students: A Case Study of Arba Minch University-Ethiopia

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Abstract: *This research aims to examine the Factors affecting entrepreneurial intention of graduate students in case of Arba Minch University Entrepreneurial Intention is be a preceding and determining factor for engaging in business behaviors, the intention to undertake a specific behavior will depend on the attitudes of persons to such behaviors and more favorable attitudes will foster more viable intentions to implement a specific behavior and vice-versa. Based on entrepreneurship research models Theory of planned behavior (TPB) became one of the main theoretical models and adopted widely for research projects approaching Entrepreneurial Intention. For the sake of achieving objectives of the study, information gathered through questionnaire from 360 students and analysed using statistical analysis. The respondents were selected using stratified sampling followed by simple random sampling technique and a quantitative research approach was employed. The major findings of this study are a positive relationship between attitude towards behavior, subjective norm, perceived behavioral control, instrumental readiness and psychological well beings with entrepreneurial intention. Results revealed that there is significance difference between male and female, student who have taken entrepreneurship course and the student who have not taken the course and the students who have friends with business background and the student who haven't friends with business background towards entrepreneurial intention and significant differences were found among family business background. Moreover, the students differed significantly in Entrepreneurial intention based on field of study. The results of multiple linear regression showed attitude towards behavior has the highest effect on entrepreneurial intention and psychological wellbeing was the lowest predictor. Based on findings, recommendations to policy makers and suggestions for other researchers are forwarded.*

Keywords: Attitude, Behavior, Subjective norm, Perceived Behavioral Control, Psychological Well-being, Instrumental readiness, Entrepreneurial Intention

1. Introduction

Entrepreneurship has been considered as an engine growth for economic development in the developed, emerging, and developing economies (Bowen & Clercq, 2008). The relationship of entrepreneurial activity with long-term economic development and growth has long been established (Engle *et al.*, 2008). Entrepreneurship is acknowledged as having a positive impact on wealth generation and poverty reduction (Ross & Lashley, 2009). Ahmed *et al* (2010) assume that entrepreneurship is accepted as the critical component of sustainable economic growth and employment creation.

The European Commission (2003) define entrepreneurship is an attitude that reflects an individual's motivation and capacity to identify an opportunity and to pursue it, in order to produce new value or economic success. Entrepreneurship is the capacity and willingness to undertake conception, organization, and management of a productive venture with all attendant risks, while seeking profit as a reward (Gelderens, Brand, Praag, Bodewes & Gils, 2008). Henley (2007) points out that entrepreneurship is an intentional activity, in that for many those intentions are formed at least a year in advance of new venture creation suggesting a link between entrepreneurship and intention. Entrepreneurship is not a simple plan-and-do act, and is a behavior that is resulted from the attitude that reflects an individual's motivation and capacity to identify an opportunity and to pursue it in order to produce new value or economic success (Krueger, 2007).

According to Souitaris, Zerbinati and Al-Laham (2007) Entrepreneurship is considered to be an intentionally planned behavior. Consequently, observing intentions towards the entrepreneurial behavior can help in predicting this behavior. They indicated that specific behaviors such as entrepreneurship can be predicted with considerable accuracy from intentions to engage in the behaviors under consideration.

According to Muhammad, Aliyu and Ahmed (2015) Entrepreneurial intention (EI) is one of the major contributing factors to the formation, growth and development of entrepreneurship. It promotes self-reliance and brings about initiatives.

1.1 Statement of the Problem

According to the World Bank (2019) Ethiopia has a population approximately 110.14 million, up from 2015's estimate of 98.9 million, As per the report of World Bank (2019) Unemployment Rate in Ethiopia increased to 19.10 percent in 2018 from 16.90 percent in 2016. The lack of employment opportunities for Ethiopian young people is among the critical development challenges facing by the country and a key barrier to national efforts towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (TaYa, 2013).

The researcher under this study tried to see the effect of behavioral, psychological and contextual factors on

Entrepreneurial Intention that aren't well studied by the previous authors. The Theory of Planned Behaviour offers a coherent and generally applicable theoretical framework, which enables us to understand and predict entrepreneurial intention by taking into account not only personal but also social factors (Krueger, Reilly & Carsrud, 2000). However contextual factors like access to capital, information and social network of student have an effect on intention (Kristiansen, 2001) and psychological well beings factors are not explained in the theory of planned behaviour so the researcher see the combination effect of this factors on entrepreneurial intention.

The researcher also analyzed the effect Gender, Family business background, Close friends business background and field of study on the intention towards entrepreneurship. Generally the researcher analyzed the effect of Theory of Planned Behaviour variables (Attitude towards behaviour, Subjective norm and Perceived behavioural control), Instrumental readiness and psychological well-being on entrepreneurial intention in addition to the control variables.

1.2 Objective of the Study

The general objective of this study was to examine the factors affecting entrepreneurial intention of graduate students of Arba Minch University Ethiopia

2. Literature Review

2.1 Conceptual issues

2.1.1 Entrepreneurship

According to Kuratko and Hodgetts (2004) The word Entrepreneur was derived from the French word 'entreprendre' has at its root a concept of 'between-taker or go-between' and describe as an entrepreneur as a creator of new venture who faces uncertainty in many ways.

Entrepreneurship has a passive and active component with tendency to encourage changes oneself, but also the ability to welcome and support innovation brought by external factors by welcoming change, taking responsibility for one's actions, positive or negative, to finish what we start, to know where we are going to set objective and meet them, and have the motivation to succeed (Shapiro & Sokol, 1982).

2.1.2 Entrepreneurial intention

Entrepreneurial intention is the entrepreneur's states of mind that direct attention, experience, and actions towards a business concept (Bird, 1988). According to Bandura (2001), an intention is a representation of a future course of action to be performed; it is not simply an expectation of future action but a proactive commitment to bringing the about. An entrepreneurial intention is a commitment to starting a new business, it is the degree of commitment directed towards the performance of the entrepreneurial endeavor of putting up a business for self-employment (Krueger, 1993).

Choo and Wong (2009) define entrepreneurial intention as the search for information that can be used to help fulfill the goal of venture creation. Entrepreneurial intention is one's

willingness in undertaking entrepreneurial activity or become self-employed as opposed to becoming waged or salaried individual (Tkachev & Kolvereid, 1999). According to Thompson (2009) Entrepreneurial intention is a self-knowledge conviction by a person who intends to set up a new business venture and consciously plans to do so at some point in the future thus entrepreneurial intention is not merely a yes or no question but can range from very low, zero, to a very high level of intention to set up a business. Many authors argue that the decision to become an entrepreneur and set up a business involves careful planning and a thinking process which is highly intentional (Autio, Keeley, Klofsten, Parker & Hay, 2001; Bird, 1992; Krueger, 1993; Tkachev & Kolvereid, 1999).

For the purpose of this study the researcher used the definition provided by Drost (2010) who defined Entrepreneurship Intention as one's intent to engage in entrepreneurship and one's intention to start one's own business or become self-employed, driven by desire for autonomy and expectation of economic gain. Or simply entrepreneurial intention is defined as the willingness to become self-employed as opposed to organizational employment.

2.3 Theoretical Review

2.3.1 Entrepreneurship Intention Theories

Theory is a statement of concepts and shows their interrelationships among the variables in phenomenon occurs (Gioia & Pitre, 1990). Theories on entrepreneurship intention are emanating from so many fields and approaches. There are widely well known theories of entrepreneurial intention among these the two are known these are the entrepreneurial event model and the theory of planned behaviour all these will discussed under briefly.

2.3.2 Theory of Entrepreneurial Event Model (EEM)

The aim of the model is to provide an explanation for the processes that lead to an entrepreneurial event, that is, the moment of launching a new business (Kollmann & Kuckertz, 2006). According to this theory there are three variables that affect the entrepreneurial intention

- 1) Perceived desirability as the personal attractiveness of starting a business, including both intra personal and extra personal impacts. Perceived feasibility is the degree to which one feels personally capable of starting a business. Perceived desirability refers strongly to values and how they will ultimately impact the individual's perception of what is attractive or desirable and what is not. In this context (Shapiro & Sokol, 1982) identify culture, family, peers, colleagues, mentors and previous work experience as factors that strongly influence personal values and the perception of desirability.
- 2) Perceived feasibility indicates to which degree someone feels personally capable of, e.g., starting a business. Empirical measures of self-efficacy (antecedents of perceived feasibility) assess beliefs that one can personally execute a given behavior. Bandura (1986) argues for global measures summing self-efficacy at critical competencies as identified by experts, focus group, or a holdout sample. The concept of perceived feasibility is similar to Bandura's self-efficacy, which is

often used as a measure of perceived feasibility (Krueger et al., 2000).

- 3) Propensity to act is the personal disposition to act on one's decision. Conceptually, (Shapero & Sokol, 1982) conceptualized "propensity to act" as the personal disposition to act on one's decisions, thus reflecting volitional aspects of intentions ("I will do it"). It is hard to envision well-formed intentions without some propensity to act. Conceptually, propensity to act on an opportunity depends on control perceptions: that is, the desire to gain control by taking action.

2.3.3 Theory of Planned Behaviour

The theory of planned behaviour has its roots in the theory of reasoned action (TRA), which was proposed by (Ajzen & Fishbein, 1980). The theory consists of constructs, subjective norms and Attitudes. The stronger the positive attitudes toward behaviour are and the stronger the social norms toward behaviour are, the stronger the behavioral intention is. If the intention is high, the individual is likely to perform the specified behaviour. Behavioral intention measures the strength of the intention to execute a specified behaviour. Subjective norms describe the pressure from peers or friends to comply with specific norms. If, for example, entrepreneurship is seen as too risky by parents and friends, then the individual is less likely to perform entrepreneurial behaviour.

According to this theory, an intention is a single best predictor of the behavior. Entrepreneurship is best explained from entrepreneurial intention. The theory maintains that there are three explanatory variables of intention. These variables are; Attitude towards the behavior, Perceived behavior control and social norms.

- 1) Attitude toward behaviour is equivalent to the attitude concept in the TRA and refers to the degree to which a person thinks positively about performing certain behaviour. It represents the degree of desirability and includes expectation of outcomes resulting from this behaviour (Krueger et al., 2000).
- 2) Subjective norms refer to the social and cultural pressure to perform a specific behaviour. Important in this respect are friends', the family's peers', networks' or mentors' expectations about the desirability of, for example, becoming an entrepreneur.
- 3) Perceived behavioral control overlaps with Bandura's concept of self-efficacy (Bandura, 1986) and is a measure of the individual's perceived ability to perform a specified behaviour (Krueger et al., 2000).

2.3.4 Determinants of Entrepreneurial Intention

The researcher used Theory of Planned Behaviour that means the researcher doesn't applied Entrepreneurial Event Model (EEM) the reasons for not using the EEM are related to its specification.. However, according to the TPB, only the three TPB components attitude toward behavior, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control predict behavioral intentions directly.

A. Attitudes as Determinant of Entrepreneurial Intention

Attitudes toward behavior refer to people overall evaluation (positive or negative) or appraisal of the behavior in

question (Ajzen, 1991). Solesvik (2013) defined attitude towards the behaviour as "the degree to which a person has a favorable or unfavorable evaluation or appraisal of the behavior in question".

B. Subjective Norms as Determinant of Entrepreneurial Intention

SNs refer to the sum of individuals' perceptions about how influential people in their lives think about their engaging or not in a particular behavior, such as starting a business (Ajzen 1991). Subjective norm relates to the perceived social pressure to perform the action being monitored. Opinions of important others (i.e. family members, close friends and other influential people such as teachers, successful entrepreneurs, enterprise advisors, etc.) are believed to shape the formation of entrepreneurial intentions (Engle et al., 2010).

C. Perceived Behavioral Control as Determinant of Entrepreneurial Intention

PBC refers to people's perception of how easy or difficult a behavior (for instance, starting a business) is, and how much volitional control they have over it (Ajzen, 1991). Perceived behavioral control relates to the individuals control beliefs relating to the action being monitored. This factor relates to the perceived relative ease (or difficulty) of performing the monitored action.

2.3.5 Psychological Well-Being as Determinant of Entrepreneurial Intention (EI)

Psychological well-being is a multidimensional self-evaluation construct. It encompasses an in-depth understanding of self-wellness from six dimensions: a sense of self-determination, confidence in personal growth and development, acceptance of self in spite of weaknesses, belief in the purpose and meaning of one's life, positive relationship with others, and capacity to manage the surrounding environment (Ryff, 1989, 1995; Ryff & Keyes, 1995). Among the six unique dimensions, the dimension of self-determination seems to be an important aspect that differentiates entrepreneurs from non-entrepreneurs. The degree of self-determination concerns the need for control and indicates individual's autonomy seeking behavior. In earlier studies, the need for control significantly strengthens entrepreneurial intention to start a business (Bird 1988; Brockhaus, 1982). It is likely that psychological well-being associated with a strong self-determination can influence entrepreneurial intention in addition to the impact of the three determinants from the theory of planned behavior.

In conclusion of this brief sub-section on contextual elements of importance to entrepreneurial intentions, the individuals' perception of their access to capital and information and the quality of their social networks are considered as one factor with a combined measurable effect on entrepreneurial intentions. Furthermore, these factors are named as instrumental readiness.

2.4 Empirical studies on entrepreneurial intention

Dahiru et al (2015) conduct a study in Nigeria. The objective of their paper was to examine the entrepreneurial intention among University students in Nigeria. They used a modified

version of Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB) as the main framework of examining entrepreneurial intention. A sample size of 205 was drawn from Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University. Data was analysed using structural equation modeling. The findings show that, entrepreneurial attitude, subjective norm and power of behavioural control are all significant predictors of EI.

In research Lin, Carsrud, Jagoda and Shen (2013) the results of structural equation modeling show entrepreneurial intentions are positively influenced by perceived behavioral control and macro-environment support. However, the effects of attitudes towards entrepreneurship and subjective norms were not significantly related to intentions.

Mohd, Maat and Mat (2015) conduct a study in factors that influence entrepreneurial intention among engineering technology students at the Malaysian Institute of Information Technology and University Kuala Lumpur. The research findings reveal that there is no significant relationship between family background and entrepreneurial intention. The findings also show that entrepreneurial intention among students is influenced by the perceived behavioural control.

Zhang et al (2015) they used the structural equation modeling technique to examine 275 survey responses from students of a large southern university in the U.S. Consistent with earlier research, they found that social norm and controlled behavior are positively associated with entrepreneurial intention. However to surprise attitude fails to generate a significant impact on entrepreneurial intention, which is also negatively associated with psychological well-being.

Zhang, Duysters and Cloudt (2014) collect a survey of the data from ten universities Males and student from technological field of study have higher EI than females and people from other field of studies universities. Nguyen (2018) conduct study Vietnamese business students on Demographic factor on entrepreneurial intention. Demographic factors include gender and family background. Results evidence somewhat higher entrepreneurial intention in male students.

Yıldırım et al (2015) conduct a Study on the Entrepreneurial Intentions of Business and Engineering Students in Turkey. They conducted a survey among total 446 students and the Survey Questionnaires are designed in the light of the Theory of Planned Behavior. The Findings reveal that the entrepreneurial intentions of students are considerable for most of the constructs of the TPB, and gender also cause significant differences in the intent.

Different studies showed that entrepreneurship education could increase students' interest and intention in entrepreneurship, by providing them with knowledge, skills, and attitudes needed for successful entrepreneurial tasks (Mumtaz, Begam, Munirah & Halimahton, 2012; Rasli, Rehman, Malekifar & Jabeen, 2013).

2.5 Conceptual Framework

According to the above reviewed literature the researcher develop the following conceptual frame work. Under this frame work the researcher tried to show the independent variables like planned behaviour (Attitude, Subjective norm and Perceived behavioural control), instrumental readiness (accesses to capital, availability of information and social network) and psychological well-beings.

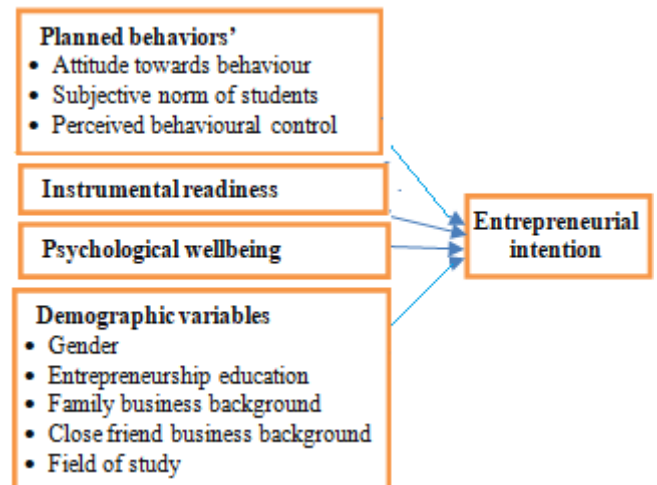


Figure 2.1: Conceptual frame work

Source: developed and modified by the researcher and Compiled from Ajzen (1991); Ryff (1995); Kristiansen (2001) and Kristiansen and Indarti (2004)

3. Research Methodology

the study's research approach and discusses description of study area, procedures and activities under taken in the study, focusing on the study's research design, sampling strategy, questionnaire design and data collection tools, data processing and analysis and instrument development.

The study has used explanatory research design in order to examine the factors affect entrepreneurial intention of university final year under graduate student in case of AMU. The strategy that the researcher used in the study is survey research design because it provides a quantitative or numeric description of trends, attitudes, or opinions of a population by studying a sample of that population. Moreover, the study utilized cross sectional research design in the sense that all relevant data was collected at a single point of time.

According to Dawson (2002), the correct sample size in a study is dependent on the nature of the population and the purpose of the study. The following formula is used for the calculation of the sample size since it was relevant to studies where a probability sampling method employed (Watson, 2001).

N = number of population = 4507
 p = estimated variance in the population

A = margin of error = 5%

Z = confidence level = 1.96 for 95% confidence

R = estimated response rate = 95%

Where, n = sample size required = 375

In this study entrepreneurial intention is the dependent variable while planned behaviour (attitude, subjective norm and perceived behavioural control), psychological well-being and instrumental readiness are independent variables. Because of the possibility relationships caused by demographic variables, the researcher have a control variables like gender, field of study, family business background, close friend business background and Entrepreneurship education have been found to be associated with entrepreneurial intention (e.g. Jeger et al., 2014; Crant, 1996; Bae et al., 2014).

The questions used in the questionnaire are five-point Likert scale type questions. The type of scales use to measure the items on the instrument are continuous scales (strongly disagree to strongly agree).

The collected data was processed with the help of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) Version 20. The necessary steps such as questionnaire checking, editing, coding and transcribing of data were done before analyzing the data. Specifically, descriptive statistics (Mean, Standard deviation and charts) and inferential statistics (correlation, regression and other like ANOVA and independent sample T-test) were used as a tool

Inferential Statistics

Multiple linear regression analysis takes into account the inter correlations among all variables involved. This method also takes into account the correlations among the predictor scores (Cohen, Manion & Morrison, 2007). This method was used to identify the dominant factor among the independent factors that have stronger relationship with entrepreneurial intention. The variable of the highest beta value is considered as the dominant factor.

It may be specified as follows:

EI

$$= \beta_0 + \beta_1 * A + \beta_2 * SN + \beta_3 * PBC + \beta_4 * IR + \beta_5$$

$$* PW + \beta_6 * male + \beta_7$$

$$* parents\ have\ bussiness\ background + \beta_8$$

$$* close\ friends\ have\ business\ background + \beta_9$$

$$* take\ entrprenuership\ course + \beta_{10} * AMIT + \beta_{11}$$

$$* AWIT + \beta_{12} * social\ science\ and\ humanities + \beta_{13}$$

$$* agricultural\ studies + \beta_{14} * health\ studies + \beta_{15}$$

$$* natural\ sciences + \epsilon$$

Where 'EI' is Entrepreneurial intention, 'A' represents Attitude, 'SN' denotes Subjective norm, 'PBC' is Perceived behavioural control, 'IR' shows Instrumental readiness and 'PW' denotes Psychological well-being. Starting from β_6 till β_{15} are the demographic variables coefficients that are expressed in a dummy variable mean that there will be two group 1 and 0 assigned nominally to the research question for example 1 for male and 0 to female and the like. Similarly, β_1 , β_2 , β_3 , β_4 β_{15} are the coefficients of those independent variables to measure the effect on Entrepreneurial intention, β_0 indicate constant, and ϵ denotes the error term that account for other variables not include in this model.

In this study, independent T-test for gender, family business background, close friends business background and entrepreneurship education and one way ANOVA for field of study was employed to compare the dependent variables based on demographic variables.

4. Results and Discussion

This study focuses on the analysis and interpretation of the data collected through questionnaire. In descriptive statistics data was analysed using frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation. Moreover, the results of correlation and regressions were analysed next to the descriptive analysis.

4.1 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

The purpose of this study was to examine the factors affecting entrepreneurial intention of graduate students in case of Arba Minch University. The required sample size was computed to be 375; but to compensate for non-response rate 400 questionnaires were distributed for final year undergraduate students of Arba Minch University. Out of which 360 were completed and collected with full information successfully, representing 96% response rate. The response rate was excellent. Below is the profile of the 360 student of the university who participated in study.

Gender distribution of respondents indicates that, 57.5% of the respondents are male while the rest of 42.5% are females. This gives information on the composition of the respondents in terms of sex. The distribution of entrepreneurship education to the respondents. Accordingly, 71% of the respondents have taken the course in the university life but the rest of 21% didn't take the course in the campus. This data is collected to show is there any significant differences among the student they take and the student which didn't take the course. Further analysis will be described in next part. Generally 71% take the course this shows that most of the respondents had taken entrepreneurship education.

4.2 Descriptive Statistics of Entrepreneurial intention and independent variables

Descriptive statistics is used to summarize quantitative data, enabling patterns and relationships to be discerned which are not apparent in the raw data.

A specific scale was used in the process of analyzing questionnaire statements, which was divided into three levels that relate to the weights of the questionnaire (Sekaran, 2003): the researcher also adapted this rating format

- Weak agreement is shown to be 1 to 2.33 coded as 1
- Moderate agreement is shown to be 2.34 to 3.66 coded as 2
- Strong agreement is shown to be 3.67 to 5.00 coded as 3

Table 4.1: Mean and Frequency distribution of Entrepreneurial Intention and Independent Variables

Variables	1. Weak Agreement		2. Moderate Agreement		3. Strong Agreement		Mean	SD	N
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent			
Attitude	58	16%	276	77%	26	7%	2.87	.608	360
Subjective Norm	53	15%	243	68%	62	17%	2.85	.717	360
Perceived Behavioural Control	32	9%	226	63%	102	28%	3.18	.685	360
Instrumental Readiness	72	20%	173	48%	115	32%	3.01	.889	360
Psychological Wellbeing's	34	9%	189	53%	137	38%	3.24	.777	360
Entrepreneurial Intention	19	5%	243	66%	98	27%	3.22	.612	360

Sources: researcher survey (2019)

4.2.1 Attitude towards Behavior

Attitude toward behaviour shows the respondent's degree to which he/she thinks positively about performing certain behaviour. It is apparent, as shown in the table above, the general mean of all statements of attitude towards behaviour is (2.87) with SD= .608 In general, it can be concluded that the sample's attitude toward the behaviour is good which is not strong. It indicates that final year undergraduate students of Arba Minch University have not as such so strong attitude towards being an entrepreneur.

4.2.2 Subjective Norms of the Respondent

Subjective norms refer to the social and cultural pressure to perform a specific behaviour. Important in this respect are friends', the family's peers', networks' or mentors' expectations about the desirability of, for example, becoming an entrepreneur.

Accordingly the result show the mean score of the subjective norm is 2.85 with SD= .717 Which reflects moderate agreement but it is not such a strong. It indicates that the students are not really hold (capable) the pressure arise from their society i.e. family and close friends. In other word respondents close family, close friends and friends of the university also doesn't think they shouldn't track a career as an entrepreneur.

4.2.3 Perceived Behavioral Control

The result show that the mean score of PBC was 3.18 with SD= .685 which reflects moderate agreement but it is not such a strong. Which does mean the students are relatively capable of performing the behaviour and they will have moderate level of controlling the behavior. This means the students have not as such strong self-efficacy and controlling the behaviour he/she exhibit.

4.2.4 Instrumental Readiness

Generally all the above three elements called as instrumental readiness (contextual elements) and their mean score was 3.01with SD= .889 which reflects good agreement but it is not such a strong. So it indicates that the students have no a strong access to capital, social network and access to information to start to be an entrepreneur.

4.2.5 Psychological Well-being's

The mean score of Psychological Wellbeing was 3.24 with SD= .777 and It indicates that the students haven't as such a strong Psychological Wellbeing. In other word the students are affected by what others are doing and they haven't such a strong confidences in their opinion or they are afraid of hearing voice of them.

4.3 Entrepreneurial Intention

The mean score of the Entrepreneurial intention was 3.22 with SD= .612 and which reflects strong agreement but it is not such a strong. It implies that most of students haven't an intention to pursue entrepreneurship in the future. In other word, they haven't as such a willingness to pursue entrepreneurship as their career choice in the future.

4.3.1 T-test results of Entrepreneurial Intention based gender

Male and female students had significance difference in entrepreneurial intention with the mean and standard deviation (M=3.28, SD = .591) and (M=3.13, SD = .632). This difference is statistically significant with t (358) = -2.345, p < .05, indicating that there is significance difference between male and female students towards entrepreneurial intention.

Table 4.2: A t-test showing gender difference in EI

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Df	T	P(0.05)
EI	Female	153	3.13	.632	358	-2.345	.019
	Male	207	3.28	.591			

Sources: researcher survey (2019)

4.3.2. t-test results of Entrepreneurial Intention based on entrepreneurship education

The student who take course had higher in entrepreneurial intention with t (358) = -5.010, p < .05 (M=3.32, SD = .591) than the students who didn't take the course with (M=2.97, SD=.585) respectively. This difference is statistically significant with t (358) = -2.345, p < .05, indicating that there is significance difference between the student who take the course of entrepreneurship and the student who didn't take the course on entrepreneurial intention.

Table 4.3: A t-test showing entrepreneurship education difference in EI

	Have you taken entrepreneurship course (education) in University?	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Df	T	P (0.05)
EI	Non Taker	105	2.97	.585	358	-5.010	.000
	Taker	255	3.32	.596			

Sources: researcher survey (2019)

4.3.3 t-test results of Entrepreneurial Intention based on family business background

The students from the family they had a business had higher entrepreneurial intention with t (358) = -1.979, p > .05 (M=3.28, SD=.596) than the student from family they don't

have a business with (M=3.15, SD=.625). This difference is statistically significant with $t(358) = -2.345, p < .05$, indicating that significance difference between the students from the family they had a business and the student from family they don't have a business on entrepreneurial intention.

Table 4.4: A t-test showing family business background difference in EI

	Does your parents ever having business background?	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Df	T	P (0.05)
EI	Non Business Family	169	3.15	.625	358	-1.979	.049
	Business Family	191	3.28	.596			

Sources: researcher survey (2019)

4.3.4 t-test results of Entrepreneurial Intention based on close friend business experiences

The students they have business background friends had higher perception on entrepreneurial intention with $t(358) = -2.629, p < .05$ (M=3.30, SD = .583) than the students they don't have close friends that have business with (M=3.13, SD=.632). This indicates that there is significance difference between the students they have business background friends and the students they don't have close friends that have business on entrepreneurial intention.

Table 4.7: A one-way ANOVA results of EI among various field of study

	Business	AMIT	AWIT	Agriculture	Natural	Medicine	Social	Df	F	P
EI	3.50	3.33	3.27	3.01	2.94	2.98	3.09	353	7.222	.000

Sources: researcher survey (2019)

According to ANOVA output, the students differed significantly on Entrepreneurial intention, with $F(6,153) = 7.222, p < 0.05$ based on field of study.

The results from the one-way ANOVA do not indicate which of the groups differ from one another, so, in many cases; it is of interest to follow the analysis with a post hoc test or a planned comparison among particular means. Accordingly, Bonferroni test were run and the following result were found (Appendix 2).

- ❖ Statistically significant differences in entrepreneurial intention between Business and Economics With

Table 4.8: Pearson correlation between entrepreneurial intention and independent variables

No	Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Attitude Towards Behaviour	1.000					
2	Subjective Norm	.220**	1.000				
3	Perceived Behavioural Control	.132*	.220**	1.000			
4	Instrumental Readiness	.059	.152**	.370**	1.000		
5	Psychological Wellbeing	.045	.118*	.355**	.389**	1.000	
6	Entrepreneurial Intention	.340**	.323**	.383**	.305**	.284**	1.000

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).
 * . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

The correlation analysis in the above table 4.8 shows that there was small but definite positive relationship between attitude towards behaviour ($r=.340^{**}, p < 0.01$), subjective norm ($r=.323^{**}, p < 0.01$), perceived behavioural control ($r=.383^{**}, p < 0.01$), instrumental readiness ($r=.305^{**}, p < 0.01$) and psychological wellbeing's ($r=.284^{**}, p < 0.01$)

Table 4.5: A t-test showing close friend business experiences difference in EI

	Does your closer friends have a business backgrounds?	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Df	T	P (0.05)
EI	Friend who hasn't Business	173	3.13	.632	358	-2.629	.009
	Friend who has Business	187	3.30	.583			

Sources: researcher survey (2019)

4.3.6 One-way ANOVA result of Entrepreneurial Intention based on field of study

This assumption can be tested in SPSS using Levene's test for homogeneity of variances. Therefore, in this study the researcher test Levene Tests and found that the homogeneity of variance assumption was acceptable in case with p values for variable greater than 0.05.

Table 4.6: Test of homogeneity variances

Variable	Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
Entrepreneurial intention	1.006	6	353	.421

Agriculture and Life Sciences, Natural and Computational Sciences, Medicine and Health Sciences and Social Sciences and Humanities. Other statistical significant differences also happen between AMIT and Natural and Computational Sciences. On contrary insignificant difference were found among all other field of studies.

4.4 Measure of Association between Independent Variables and Dependent Variables

with entrepreneurial intention. Their relation was also statistically significant $p < .01$

The above result implies that there is a positive relationship between attitude towards behaviour, subjective norm, perceived behavioural control, instrumental readiness and psychological well beings with entrepreneurial intention.

Accordingly the researcher suggests that, the more positive attitude, the more entrepreneurial intention will be. The more positive subjective norm, the more entrepreneurial intention will be. The more positive perceived behavioural control, the more entrepreneurial intention will be. The more positive instrumental readiness, the more entrepreneurial intention will be. The more positive psychological well-being, the more entrepreneurial intention will be.

4.5 Predicting Entrepreneurial Intention by independent variables

Multiple regressions are used to identify the dominant factor among the five independent variables that have stronger relationship entrepreneurial intention, how the dependent variables are explained by the independent variable and the model fit.

Table 4.9: Model summary of regression analysis

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.576 ^a	.332	.320	.504

a. Predictors: (Constant), IR, Att, SN, PW, PBC, Entrepreneurship Education

The value of R Square was found to be .32, which indicates that 32% of variance in entrepreneurial intention is explained by attitude, subjective norm, perceived behavioural control, instrumental readiness, psychological wellbeing's and entrepreneurship education and the remaining is explained by other variables, which are not explored in this study.

Table 4.10: ANOVA^a of regression analysis

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1					
Regression	41.656	6	7.443	29.214	.000 ^b
Residual	83.932	353	.255		
Total	134.588	359			

b. Predictors: (Constant), IR, Att, SN, PW, PBC, Entrepreneurship Education

Pallant (2007) states that to assess the fitness of the results and of the model, one has to look at the ANOVA table. This table tests the null hypothesis that Multiple R in the population equals to zero (0). The model reaches statistical significance Sig=0.000, this means $P \leq 0.05$ ($p \leq 0.05$). Zikmund et al (2010) state that Model F and significance value is what tells whether the model is significant or not. When the model is significant it will have low p value which explains that there is significant portion of the variation in the dependent variable.

F test is found in the Anova table. With the P – Value of 0.000 compared to the alpha level of 0.05 it can be concluded that, the independent variables predict the dependent variable and also those independent variables had significantly positive effect on entrepreneurial intention. Greater the value of F, greater will be the association among variables value and it must be greater than 10 to say a model is fit. Thus, in this model F value is found 29.214.

Table 4.11: Regression analysis on EI and independent variables

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.794	.193		4.120	.000
	Att	.261	.045	.259	5.782	.000
	SN	.138	.039	.162	3.507	.001
	PBC	.184	.044	.206	4.171	.000
	PW	.080	.039	.102	2.075	.039
	IR	.093	.034	.135	2.742	.006
	Enter Edu	.225	.060	.167	3.754	.000

A standard coefficient beta used to determine the strong predictor of entrepreneurial intention from independent variables. The Standardized Beta Coefficients give a measure of the contribution of each variable to the model. A large value indicates that a unit change in this predictor variable has a large effect on the criterion variable. Hence, attitude towards behaviour shows the highest Beta value and the most significant as compared to other with (Beta=.259, $p < .01$). Thus, attitude towards behaviour has the highest effect on entrepreneurial intention. This indicates that when there is a change of one deviation in the attitude towards behaviour, it will result in a .259 variation in the entrepreneurial intention.

Likewise the regression results indicates that subjective norm with (Beta= .162, $p < .01$), perceived behavioral control with (Beta= .206, $p < .01$), psychological wellbeing with (Beta= .102, $p < .05$) and instrumental readiness with (Beta= .134, $p < .05$) significantly influence entrepreneurial intention. When we see the results of the present research, attitude, subjective norm, perceived behavioural control, instrumental readiness, psychological wellbeing's and entrepreneurship education have a positive effect on entrepreneurial intention. It was found that high attitude toward the behaviour, subjective norm, and perceived behavioral control significantly increased the likelihood of students reporting the formation of entrepreneurial intentions. All other variables excluded here didn't affect entrepreneurial intention significantly.

5. Conclusion

Student's subjective norm shows the students are not really hold (capable) the pressure arise from their society i.e. family and close friends. Perceived Behavioral Control shows the students have not as such strong self-efficacy and ability to control the behaviour he/she exhibit. Instrumental readiness (contextual elements). The students have no a strong access to capital, social network and access to information to start to be an entrepreneur. Psychological Wellbeing reflects the students are affected by what other are doing and they haven't such a strong confidences in their opinion or they are afraid of hearing voice of them.

The students differed significantly on Entrepreneurial intention based on field of study. To indicate which of the groups differ from one another a post hoc test or a planned comparison among particular means were conducted using Bonferroni and Statistically significant differences in entrepreneurial intention between Business and Economics

With Agriculture and Life Sciences, Natural and Computational Sciences, Medicine and Health Sciences and Social Sciences and Humanities. Other statistical significant differences also happen between AMIT and Natural and Computational Sciences. On contrary insignificant difference were found among all other field of studies.

The correlation analysis shows significant positive relationship between attitude towards behaviour, subjective norm, perceived behavioural control, instrumental readiness and psychological well beings with entrepreneurial intention. Observing the regression, attitude towards behaviour shows the highest Beta value and the most significant as compared to other. Thus, attitude towards behaviour has the highest effect on entrepreneurial intention and psychological well being was the lowest predictor. Entrepreneurial intention reflects the students haven't an intention to pursue entrepreneurship in the future. In other word, they haven't as such a willingness to pursue entrepreneurship as their career choice in the future. There is significance difference between male and female students towards entrepreneurial intention. Overall male seem to be high intent to be entrepreneur as compared to female.

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