

## **A Research on Entrepreneurial Tendencies of University Students**

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### **Extensive Summary**

#### **1. Introduction**

Entrepreneurship activities are much more important when considering today's business and competitive conditions. It will be possible with an innovative, visionary and diverse entrepreneurial structure in order to be able to take place in global markets, to be able to hold on and become a global actor. However, in order to achieve this goal, it is important for the individual to know the characteristics of entrepreneurship, its potential, or its tendencies.

Schumpeter, who is called the founder of the idea of entrepreneurship, defined it as the generation of new compositions, and specified that this was the basis of economic development. Generation of new compositions is an extraordinary success that can only be achieved by entrepreneurs. Schumpeter expresses the possible compositions necessary to create entrepreneurial activities as the generation of new products or services, new production methods, new markets, new supply sources and new organizational forms (Schumpeter, 1934).

#### **2. Method**

The survey considered in this context was conducted for the purposes of evaluating the entrepreneurship potential of the young entrepreneur candidates, and determining the entrepreneurial qualities and tendencies of young university students. The research was conducted with the participation of 2301 university students from 11 faculties.

#### **Data Collection Method**

This scale was developed by Yılmaz and Sünbül (2008) for the purpose of determining the entrepreneurship characteristics of the university students. These sentences in a Likert typeface are prepared in a scale of: "Very often" (5) "Often" (4) "Sometimes" (3), "Seldom" (2), "Never" (1). Cronbach Alpha reliability analyses and

factor analysis (Reliability Analysis) have been applied on the data obtained as a result of the test. It has been seen that the factors gather in seven dimensions, different to the research of Yılmaz and Sünbül (2009), as a result of the factor analysis applied with Principal Components Analysis. As a result of the reliability analyses, the Cronbach Alpha reliability coefficient of the scale has been calculated as 0.96.

### **Data Analysis**

The data obtained from questionnaire used in the survey was transferred to electronic environment and analyzed using SPSS 18.0 package program. Since Cronbach Alpha value considered as 0,91 in the reliability test conducted to determine the reliability and validity of the data, it can be said that the reliability level of the data is sufficient. The initial condition for the validity of a questionnaire is its reliability. Therefore, the top limit to be reached for validity is equal to the square root of the multiplier of reliability. From here, the validity value is  $\sqrt{0,96} = 0,97$ . Although reliability brings a top limit for validity, it can never guarantee validity (Karagöz et. al, 2010:10). First of all, the frequency and ratios of the data was obtained from the questionnaires conducted within the scope of the study. Then, factor analysis was conducted on the scale, including 33 items for the entrepreneurship properties of the students and the seven factors were determined.

### **3. Findings**

The Eigen values are found as 7 factors over 1. The first factor accounts for 12% of the variance, the 2nd factor for 19%, the 3rd factor for 26%, the 4th factor for 33%, the 5th factor for 39%, the 6th factor for 45% and the 7th factor accounts for 4% of the variance. 7 factors account for more than a half of total variance 51'(%). This result is different according to the single-factor research of Yılmaz and Sünbül (2009).

The result of the KMO test carried out for the adequacy of the size of the sample used in the research is 0.96. This result shows that the data can be used in factor analysis. According to all findings, it can be said that "the Entrepreneurship Scale" is valid and reliable.

An average of the responses given by the participants concerning the statements in the scale is shown in Table 6. These sentences turned into a Likert typeface are prepared in a scale as "Very often" (5) "Often" (4) "Sometimes" (3), "Seldom" (2), "Never" (1). The average of the responses to the statements given by the participants is 3,62. This result means that the entrepreneurial tendencies of the students joining the research are high, as the statements related to the entrepreneurship generally respond as (4) "Very often".

The average entrepreneurship tendency score of the students is 130. It is seen that the entrepreneurship tendency score average of the students is in the high entrepreneurship range, as the value is between 124-151.

### **4. Conclusion and Discussion**

As a result of the study, it has been determined that the "Entrepreneurship Scale" developed by Yılmaz and Sünbül (2009) is valid and reliable. However, the result of the factor analysis applied on the scale has shown seven factor aspects which contrast to the study of Yılmaz and Sünbül.

It has been determined as a result of the study that the young entrepreneur candidates considered as a sample have entrepreneurial tendencies. The students who participated in the study are those studying in the Dicle University.

As a result of the descriptive statistics analysis, the mean of the answers given by the participant students was found to be 3.62 and this result is evaluated as having a high entrepreneurial tendency when the result is close to 4 with 5 likert scale. In the survey, the average score of entrepreneurship is 130 in the entrepreneurship score. Since this value is in the range of 124-151 points, it is evaluated that the average of entrepreneurship points of the students is in the high entrepreneurial range. In this respect, it can be said that the entrepreneurship consciousness level of the students constituting the research sample is good.

As a result, it can be said that the entrepreneurship potentials of the young entrepreneur candidates participating in the study are sufficient. However, by using different scales related to the issue, the entrepreneurship properties and tendency of the students can be evaluated in terms of different variables such as demographic variables, family, socio-economic environment, cultural environment, etc. In addition, with a study to be conducted, the reasons for the differentiating thoughts between foundation and government universities can be demonstrated more clearly.