

## Article History

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## Abstract

## Keywords

Attitude

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## Entrepreneurial Intention of Business Students Inside Pokhara Valley

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*Entrepreneurship creates a significant opportunity for individuals to achieve financial independence and benefit the economy by contributing to job creation, innovation, and economic growth. Most universities offer courses and programs in entrepreneurship. However, there is little understanding of the factors that affect students' intentions of becoming entrepreneurs and the role of their family business background on students' entrepreneurial attitudes and intentions. Thus, the objective of this study is to analyze entrepreneurial intention among both undergraduates and graduate students of business in Pokhara Valley. The sample size of the study is 150 has been taken as a purposive sampling technique. Along with that, questionnaires have been distributed to the business students of Pokhara. This study applied descriptive and analytical research design, which uses a quantitative method to meet the objective. The data analysis found that respondents are highly interested in entrepreneurship as a career and they prefer to become entrepreneurs most rather than going abroad or do a job. From the analysis of the study, the dependent variable entrepreneurial Intention has a significant relationship with independent variables personal attitude and interest and relational support whereas; it doesn't have any significant relationship with structural support, entrepreneurship education, and family occupation. Therefore, through the data analysis concerning entrepreneurship, the results have many implications. First, since business students are persuaded towards entrepreneurship as a career, they should be given tremendous opportunities and environment. Second, entrepreneurship education should be improved with additional training to fulfil the intention of entrepreneurship. Thus, this study has tried to present the real scenario of the entrepreneurial intention of business students in Pokhara.*

ENTREPRENEURIAL ACTIVITIES ARE considered the dynamic force for the achievement of a high degree of economic development. It has undertakings a healthy development within the

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country through the decrease of unemployment, fair distribution of income, and various social rewards. Countries initiate their economic development on knowledge-based small business entrepreneurship place deep-rooted ground for the sustainability of their economy (Bannock, 2004). Entrepreneurs are observed to be the "engines of economic growth" in the country. They have brought significant contributions to a country specifically Nepalese economic growth as well as social development. This has been mainly due to the importance of entrepreneurship in energetic economic development and employment. Krueger et al. (2000) defined entrepreneurial intention as an individual's effort to start his/her business without it one would not be able to proceed further. Shapero (1981) appealed that the roles of entrepreneurs with entrepreneurial intentions are important for the nation, region, or organization to have the power of restoration to ride out economic downturns and self-reforming characters. Therefore, our society needs to contribute to continuous economic growth by instructing a positive perception in the minds of students with entrepreneurial intentions to inspire and activate start-ups and let the ones with capacities challenge and succeed.

Entrepreneurial intention is clear as an individual's resolution to be self-employed (Kolverid & Stay, 2008). The entrepreneurial event is an outcome of an individual's perceptions of the desirability of an entrepreneurial venture which is affected by the individual attitudes and influence from family, peer groups, and professional environment. In other words, an individual needs to first trust that starting a new business is wanted before the formation of entrepreneurial intention. Moreover, an individual's insight into the feasibility of a new venture is related to an individual's perception of the available knowledge, financial support, and partners which will affect the formation of an entrepreneurial intention.

In the context of Nepal, thousands of students graduate from universities every year, but only a few of them anticipate starting their businesses. Entrepreneurship needs to be stimulated and promoted in Nepal's educational institutions so that the students also consider entrepreneurship as a career choice. Despite the importance of entrepreneurship especially in a developing country like Nepal, research is still in an early stage. Entrepreneurship is being glamourized among business students over the past few decades. However, the factors that initiate the intention to be an entrepreneur are still vague. Entrepreneurship should be refreshed and promoted for the upgrade of the economy in Nepal. For this reason, knowing what factor influences business students to intend to be an entrepreneur is important. Therefore, this study assisted in determining the factors influencing entrepreneur attitudes and the current demand and interest of students in their careers. So, it is essential to discourse on the factors that influence entrepreneurial intention. This study has further expanded the associations between a dependent variable and independent variables. It aims to find out some questions related to the entrepreneurial intention of both graduates and undergraduates of business inside Pokhara Valley.

## Review of Literature

To craft tomorrow's potential entrepreneurs, universities and colleges play a crucial role. All universities proposition courses and programs in entrepreneurship. However, there is little appreciation of the factors that affect students' intentions of becoming entrepreneurs and the role of their family business background on students' entrepreneurial attitudes and intentions. According to (Ajzen, 1991) and (Krueger & Carsrud, 1993), intentions are held to be a good predictor of future planned behavior of individuals. Therefore, investigating the students' intention to generate

entrepreneurial ventures is worthwhile to foretell their decision to engage in the entrepreneurial venture as their career choice after graduation. Entrepreneurship intention is related to different factors one of the significant factors is family size Cetindamar et al. (2012) found that family size was positively connected with the likelihood of engaging in entrepreneurship only when family size is more than seven people. People who had a family size of seven or more were 1.768 times more likely to involve in entrepreneurship matched with people who had fewer than three people in their family.

Enterpreneurship is attitudinal and behavioural phenomenon. Maes et al. (2014) argued that personal attitudes and perceived behavior are working indirectly with social norms in the location of the person's intention in concerning entrepreneurship. Likewise, Mumtaz et al. (2012) concluded that the undergraduate students' attitude has an optimistic impact on the intention to choose an entrepreneurship as a career. In sum, a favorable attitude of the students may more likely reinforce an individual's intention to participate in entrepreneurship. Bawuah et al. (2006) argued that a significant problem in economic growth is the lack of educated entrepreneurs. It is observed that banks that lend funds to uneducated entrepreneurs lose money because there are no returns, due to the business owners' lack of business skills. Remeikiene et al. (2013) concluded that business education for economics students offers a positive involvement towards developing students' entrepreneurial intentions as education is observed to be the greatest motivator. A university education offered them valuable knowledge about business and their studies developed personality traits as well as exposed them to external opportunities for entrepreneurial futures when associated with engineering students. It can be concluded that entrepreneurial education is more operative for economics students when compared with mechanical engineering students. Both these empirical studies complete that commercial education encourages students and influences the mind.

Awareness and knowledge on enterpreneurship is the main determinants for establishing the enterprise. Abbas (2013) conducted that entrepreneurship awareness is missing in non-business fields of higher learning. This is proved by Hamidi et al. (2008) when they researched students majoring in entrepreneurship and those in medical disciplines. The results found that medical students presented a low desire to start their businesses after graduating. This is supported by Ahmed et al. (2012) who underlined that educated entrepreneurs can delegate responsibilities effectively.

*Conceptual framework and definition of variables.* The study is based on the relationship of independent variables of personal attitude and interest, entrepreneurship education, family occupation, relational support, and structural support. The dependent variable is the entrepreneurial intention of business students of undergraduate and graduate students inside Pokhara Valley.

**Figure 1**

*Conceptual Framework*

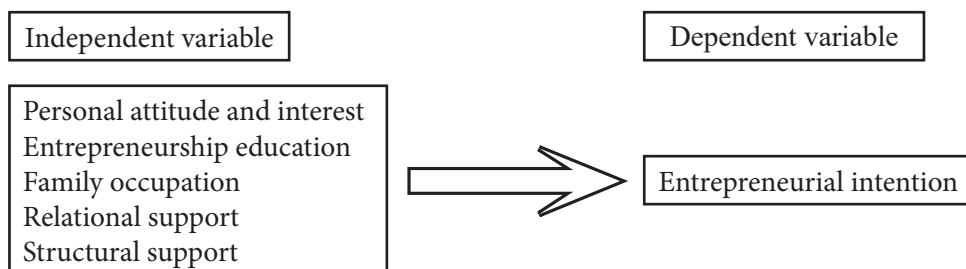


Figure 1 is the schematic diagram of the theoretical framework drawn with the help of existing literature reviews and theories available. It outlines the relationship between entrepreneurial intention and factors affecting the intention of the management students. Here, entrepreneurial intention is taken as the dependent variable whereas personal attitude and interest, entrepreneurship education, family occupation, relational support, and structural support are independent variables. Alternative hypothesis of

$H_1$ : There is a positive significant impact of personal attitude, on entrepreneurial intention.

$H_2$ : There is a positive significant impact of entrepreneurship education on entrepreneurial intention.

$H_3$ : There is a positive significant impact of family occupation on entrepreneurial intention.

$H_4$ : There is a positive significant impact of relational support on entrepreneurial intention.

$H_5$ : There is a positive significant impact of structural support on entrepreneurial intention

### Research Method

The objective of this research was to identify detailed information about the variables and possible relationships between these variables as identified in the theoretical framework. This chapter was confined to discussing the collection procedure of data and the methodology used by the study for analyzing the available data.

*Research design.* The study has been conducted to explore the factors affecting the entrepreneurial intention of students in Pokhara. It applied descriptive and analytical research design which involved observing and describing the behavior of a subject without influencing it in any way. Therefore, cross-sectional and applied research methodologies were used. The responses were collected only once. The data of a large number of respondents were collected within a single time frame.

*Population sample and sampling design.* The number of populations for this research was infinite or those students of Pokhara who have chosen management as a faculty in their academics for which quota was divided according to age group, education level, and gender. The study applied a sample size of 150, which used a nonprobability sampling technique. Under this technique, the purposive sampling method was used.

*Nature, sources of data, and instrument of data collection.* The report is quantitative. The quantitative data were generated from primary sources. For collecting the data through primary sources questionnaire method was used. The questionnaires were distributed to the students preferably, and they were from the management faculty. Questionnaires were divided into two parts that are, Demographic profile, which included the gender response, age group, educational qualification, and parental occupation which helped to know about respondent background information.

Five-point Likert scale which included a different set of questions prepared for each of the factors (personal attitude and interest, entrepreneurship education, family occupation, relational support, and structural support) to have views of different students regarding their entrepreneurial intention. A total of 24 questions were prepared and distributed. The study was conducted by distributing printed and online questionnaires. The study also clarified the questions and responses. The entire questionnaire was kept secure and confidential after the answers had been

obtained.

*Data analysis tools.* The data collected from questionnaires were recorded categorically. The grouping and sub-grouping were done following the topics and sub-topics of the data gathered. The data was coded as per names and numbers as per convince, completeness, and their easy revival. Before the coding of the data their completeness, accuracy, and uniformity were checked and confirmed. So, after the collection of data, all information was gathered, edited, coded, and recorded in google docs, SPSS version 20. Responses were examined using a statistical procedure such as mean, percentage, standard deviation, frequencies, and regression analysis.

*Validity and reliability.* After proper consultation with experts, questionnaires were developed using concrete words so that the respondents would not get confused. Furthermore, past surveys related to entrepreneurial intention were studied rigorously to make this research a reliable one.

The study concentrated on collecting accurate answers from the respondents to achieve reliability. Cross-checking was also done to do this. Cross-checking minimized errors generated from non-response. After the data collection from the respondents, Cronbach's Alpha coefficient was also calculated to identify the reliability of the instruments used.

**Table 1**

*Reliability Analysis*

Constructs	No of items	Cronbach's Alpha	Result
Personal attitude and interest	5	0.709	Reliable
Entrepreneur education	5	0.636	Reliable
Familial occupation	3	0.794	Reliable
Relational support	3	0.691	Reliable
Structural support	4	0.768	Reliable
Entrepreneurial intention	4	0.834	Reliable

*Source: Field visit, 2022*

Table 1 shows that the personal attitude and interest, entrepreneur education, familial occupation, relational support, structural support, and entrepreneurial intention of management students in Pokhara are all reliable as alpha is 0.709, 0.636, 0.794, 0.691, 0.768 and 0.834 respectively which are above than 0.6.

## **Results and Discussion**

For the research, a questionnaire was filed from respondents from Pokhara valley to analyze the factors that affect the entrepreneurial intention of management students. The data has been analyzed with references to the objectives of the study. The data has been collected from a total of 150 male and female respondents.

### **Demographic Profile of Respondents**

There are 150 respondents involved in this sample. Out of the total respondents selected for the survey, 48.7 percent were male and 51.3 percent is female number of male respondents is less than the number of female respondents. The different age groups of respondents are taken in the sample survey. The age group 18-25 holds 64.7 percent maximum of the total respondents and

the age group 26-35 holds 35.3 percent of the total respondents. The level of education among respondents 46 percent of respondents is bachelors and 54 percent of respondents are master's level. parental occupation of the respondent where 4 percent of respondent's parents are involved in farming/agriculture, 31.3 percent of respondent's parents are involved in service, 38 percent of respondent's parents are involved in Business, 8.7 percent of respondent's parents are abroad and 27 percent of respondent's parents are involved in entrepreneurship. The plan the respondent where 26 percent of respondents are planning on getting a job, 19.3 percent of respondents is planning to go abroad and 54.7 percent are planning to start a business or become an entrepreneur in the future.

**Descriptive Analysis**

**Analysis of Personal Attitude and Interest**

For descriptive analysis of the study mean, standard deviation, maximum and minimum values are applied for testing the position of constructs of the entrepreneurship intention in Pokhara Valley. Table 2 describes the personal attitude and interests of respondents.

**Table 2**

*Analysis of Personal Attitude and Interest*

Personal attitude and interest	n	Min	Max	Mean	SD
A career as an entrepreneur is attractive to me	150	1	5	4.04	0.881
I can control the creation process of a new firm	150	1	5	3.72	0.812
Being an entrepreneur implies advantages than disadvantages tome	150	1	5	3.71	1.006
If I tried to start a firm I would have a high probability of succeeding	150	1	5	3.56	1.059
I am ready to bear any risk to be an entrepreneur	150	1	5	3.73	0.858
Personal attitude and interest	150	1	5	3.75	0.630

*Source: Field visit, 2022*

Table 2 the descriptive analysis of personal attitude and interest with the highest mean is 4.04 along with S.D. is 0.881. The lowest mean is 3.56 with S.D. being 1.059. Here all of the means are greater than 3, so its shows that most of them consider personal attitude and interest as one of the important factors for the entrepreneurial intention of management students inside Pokhara.

**Analysis of Entrepreneurship Education**

Regarding the entrepreneurship education of respondents is presented in Table 3.

Table 3 shows the descriptive analysis of entrepreneur education with the highest mean is 4.2817 along with S.D. is 0.857. The lowest mean is 2.43 with S.D. being 1.239. Its shows that the entrepreneurial intention of management students in Pokhara is highly affected to respondents by the entrepreneurial education they get from educational institutions. On other hand, respondents also develop entrepreneurial intention through entrepreneur education.

**Analysis of Familial Occupation**

Respondents' familial occupation is presented in the given Table 4.



**Table 3***Analysis of Entrepreneurship Education*

Entrepreneur education	n	Min	Max	Mean	S.D.
One requires special characteristics or traits to start own business	150	1	5	4.04	0.881
The education system influence me to start my own business	150	1	5	3.59	0.991
I know how to develop an entrepreneurial project	150	1	5	2.43	1.239
Education provided in college is enough for one to become an entrepreneur	150	1	5	4.05	0.947
Work experience is necessary before starting own business	150	1	5	3.21	1.137
Entrepreneur education	150	1	5	4.28	0.857

Source: Field visit, 2022

**Table 4***Analysis of Familial Occupation*

Familial occupation	n	Min	Max	Mean	S.D.
My immediate or extended family encourage me to start my own business	150	1	5	3.26	1.071
My family is involved in entrepreneurship	150	1	5	3.17	1.149
I will join my family business	150	1	5	2.80	1.147
Familial occupation	150	1	5	3.07	0.945

Source: Field visit, 2022

Table 4 shows the descriptive analysis of familial occupation with the highest mean is 3.26 along with S.D. is 1.071. The lowest mean is 2.80 with S.D. being 1.147. It is shown that the entrepreneurial intention of business students in Pokhara is highly affected respondents by their familial occupation. On other hand, respondents also develop entrepreneurial intention through familial occupation.

**Analysis of Relational Support**

The respondent who either got support from the relation is presented in the Table 5.

Table 5 shows the descriptive analysis of relational support with the highest mean is 3.76 along with S.D. is 0.946. The lowest mean is 3.39 along with the S.D. is 0.982. It is shown that the entrepreneurial intention of management students in Pokhara is highly affected by friends' encouragement and lowest influenced by parents' encouragement. On other hand, respondents also develop entrepreneurial intention through their colleagues' and mates' support.

**Analysis of Structural Support**

Structural support for the respondent is presented in the Table 6.

**Table 5***Analysis of Relational Support*

Relational support	n	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	S.D.
My parents encouraged me to start my own business	150	1	5	3.39	.982
My friends encourage me to start my own business	150	1	5	3.76	.946
Colleagues and mates support my decision to create a firm	150	1	5	3.65	.837
Relational support	150	1.00	5.00	3.5978	.7258

Source: Field visit, 2022

**Table 6***Analysis of Structural Support*

Structural support	n	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	SD
The rules imposed by the government are very supportive to start own business	150	1	5	3.39	.982
Government always motivates the new Entrepreneurs	150	1	5	2.61	0.988
The government easily provides funds to start a new business	150	1	5	2.26	0.944
The country's political environment is favorable to create a firm	150	1	5	2.21	1.046
Structural support	150	1	4.50	2.42	0.753

Source: Field visit, 2022

Table 6 shows the descriptive analysis of structural support with the highest mean is 2.61 along with S.D. is 0.940. The lowest mean is 2.21 with S.D. being 1.046. It shows that the entrepreneurial intention of management students in Pokhara is highly affected respondents by the government's supportive rules and government-motivated activities for new entrepreneurship. On other hand, respondents also develop entrepreneurial intention through the structural support they get from the government.

### Analysis of Entrepreneurial Intention

Entrepreneurial intention is analyzed by the calculation of mean and standard deviation in the given Table 7.

Table 7 shows the descriptive analysis of entrepreneur intention with the highest mean is 3.85 along with S.D. is 0.841. The lowest mean is 3.45 along with S.D. is 1.046 so the entrepreneurial intention of business students in Pokhara is high. They are ready to make anything to be an entrepreneur, they are determined to create a firm in the future, they have thought seriously about starting a firm and they have got the intention to start a firm someday.



**Table 7***Analysis of Entrepreneurial Intention*

Entrepreneur intention	n	Min	Max	Mean	SD
I am ready to make anything to be an Entrepreneur	150	1	5	3.39	.982
I am determined to create a firm in the future	150	1	5	3.85	0.841
I have thought very seriously to start a firm	150	1	5	3.63	0.987
I've got the intention to start a firm someday	150	1	5	3.82	0.942
Entrepreneur intention	150	1	5	3.68	0.782

Source: Field visit, 2022

**Correlation Analysis**

Table 8 represents the relationship between dependent and independent rules under study.

**Table 8***Correlation Analysis between Dependent and Independent Variable*

	Personal attitude	Education	Family occupation	Relational support	Structural support	Entrepreneur intention
Personal attitude	1	0.360**	.477**	.381**	-.160	.686**
Education	1	.533**	.385**	-1.54	.367**	
Family occupation		1	.493**	.055	.486**	
Relational support			1	.118	.461**	
Structural support				1	-.124	
Intention					1	

\*\*Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level

Table 8 shows the correlation matrix between a dependent variable and independent variables. The correlation coefficient between entrepreneurial intention and personal attitude and interest is 0.686, which means there is a positive and significant relationship between personal attitude and interest and entrepreneurial intention. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level, signifying that there is a significant relationship between personal attitude and interest and entrepreneurial intention.

The correlation coefficient between entrepreneurial intention and entrepreneurship education is 0.367, which means there is a positive correlation between entrepreneurship education and entrepreneurial intention. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level, signifying that there is a

significant relationship between entrepreneurship education and entrepreneurial intention.

The correlation coefficient between entrepreneurial intention and familial occupation is 0.486, which means there is a positive correlation between familial occupation and entrepreneurial intention. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level, signifying that there is a significant relationship between entrepreneurial intention and familial occupation.

The correlation coefficient between entrepreneurial intention and relational support is 0.461, which means there is a positive correlation between relational support and entrepreneurial intention. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level, signifying that there is a significant relationship between entrepreneurial intention and relational support. the correlation coefficient between entrepreneurial intention and structural support is -0.124, which means there is a negative correlation between structural support and entrepreneurial intention. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level, signifying that there is no relationship between entrepreneurial intention and structural support. it can be concluded, that in the context of Pokhara, the structural support is not playing any role in developing the entrepreneurial intention of business students in Pokhara.

Hence, it can be concluded that four independent variables have a positive correlation and one independent variable have a negative and insignificant correlation to entrepreneurial intention.

**Regression Analysis**

In statistical modeling, regression analysis is a set of statistical processes for estimating the relationships between a dependent variable and one or more independent variables

**Table 9**

*Regression Analysis of Dependent and Independent Variables*

Coefficients	$\beta$	t	p-value	VIF
Constant	.185	0.518	.605	
Personal attitude	.652	7.657	.000	1.457
Entrepreneurial education	.049	0.771	.442	1.497
Familial occupation	.096	1.534	.127	1.765
Relational support	.207	2.835	.005	1.424
Structural support	-.080	-1.289	.199	1.105
R square	0.535			
F value	33.082			

*The coefficient of determination (R<sup>2</sup>) is 0.535.*

Based on the coefficient of determination (R<sup>2</sup>), It can be concluded that 53.5 percent of changes in the dependent variable are influenced by independent variables. Based on Table 9, the value of F is 33.082 and the p-value is 0.00 which is less than 0.05. Hence, there is a significant impact between dependent and at least one independent variable.

Based on the above findings following regression model has been developed.

$$\hat{Y} = 0.185 + 0.652 X_1 + 0.049 X_2 + 0.96 X_3 + 0.207 X_4 - 0.080 X_5 + e$$

Where,

Y=Dependent variable (entrepreneurial intention of business students) and X=Independent variable

a =Constant

e=Error term

X1= Personal attitude and interest

X2= Entrepreneurship education

X3= Familial occupation

X4= Relational support

X5= Structural support

Table 9 shows the relationship between the dependent variable and each independent variable. The regression coefficient of personal attitude and interest in the regression coefficient analysis is 0.652 which indicates that a 1 percent change in personal attitude and interest leads to a 0.652 percent positive and significant change in entrepreneurial intention of business students. The corresponding p-value is 0.000 which is less than the level of significance ( $\alpha$ ) = 0.05, signifying that personal attitude and interest have a significant impact on the entrepreneurial intention of management students.

The regression coefficient of entrepreneurship education in the regression coefficient analysis is 0.049 which indicates that a 1 percent change in entrepreneurship education leads to a 0.049 percent positive change in the entrepreneurial intention of management Students. The corresponding p-value is 0.442 which is higher than the level of significance ( $\alpha$ ) = 0.05, signifying that entrepreneurship education has no significant impact on the entrepreneurial intention of management students.

The regression coefficient of familial occupation in the regression coefficient analysis is 0.096 which indicates that a 1 percent change in a familial occupation leads to a 0.096 percent positive change in the entrepreneurial intention of management students. The corresponding p-value is 0.127 which is higher than the level of significance ( $\alpha$ ) = 0.05, signifying that Familial Occupation has no significant impact on the entrepreneurial intention of management students.

The regression coefficient of relational support in the regression coefficient analysis is 0.207 which indicates that a 1 percent change in relational support leads to a 0.207 percent positive change in the entrepreneurial intention of management students. The corresponding p-value is 0.005 which is less than the level of significance ( $\alpha$ ) = 0.05, signifying that relational support has a significant impact on the entrepreneurial intention of management students.

The regression coefficient of structural support in the regression coefficient analysis is -0.080 which indicates that a 1 percent change in structural support leads to a 0.080 percent negative change in the entrepreneurial intention of management students. The corresponding p-value is 0.119 which is more than the level of significance ( $\alpha$ ) = 0.05, signifying that structural support has no significant impact on the entrepreneurial intention of management students.

## Discussion

From the findings of the study, there is a positive and significant impact on personal attitude and interest and relational support but there is no significant impact on family occupation, entrepreneurial education, and structural support. The past studies explored the mixed results as

Entrepreneurial intention is clear as an individual's resolution to be self-employed (Kolverid & Stay, 2008). The entrepreneurial event is a result of an individual's perceptions of the desirability of an entrepreneurial venture which is affected by the individual attitudes and influence from family, peer groups, and professional environment. In other words, an individual need to first trust that starting a new business is desirable before the formation of entrepreneurial intention. Moreover, an individual's perception of the feasibility of a new venture is related to an individual's perception of the available knowledge, financial support, and partners which will affect the formation of an entrepreneurial intention. The studies also same results on personal interest and attitude and relational support but different results were presented on family occupation, entrepreneurial education, and structural support.

### **Conclusion**

The research study conducted on the entrepreneurial intention of business students in Pokhara provided insight into the various dimensions and their association with entrepreneurial intention. The study has come up with a finding that was quested through research objectives. The conclusion drawn is that respondents are highly interested in entrepreneurship as a career and they prefer to become entrepreneurs most rather than going abroad or doing a job. In addition, another objective of the study was to understand the importance of formal education of entrepreneurship in entrepreneurial intention and the finding concludes that there is no significant impact due to education on the entrepreneurial intention of management students in Pokhara although many educational institutions are carrying on a formal education related to entrepreneurship. Though five independent variables were proposed at first as the influencing factor for entrepreneurial intention, only two of them were found to be significant. Therefore, the dependent variable entrepreneur intention has a significant impact on independent variables. It means that attitude and interest and relational support play a vital role to develop the entrepreneurial intention of undergraduate and graduate students of management inside Pokhara Valley. Unlikely, structural support, entrepreneurship education, and family occupation in Pokhara Valley have no role or impact to develop entrepreneurial intention.

### **Implications**

From the analysis of personal attitude and interest, entrepreneurship education, familial occupation, relational support, structural support, and entrepreneurial intention, it is found that personal attitude and interest and relational support have great supportive factors of entrepreneur intention. While structural support, entrepreneurship education, and family occupation have no contributions to entrepreneurial intention. Based on the study main implications are:

- People are highly attracted to entrepreneurship as a career but they are neutral about their probability of getting success. Thus, the study exposes the opportunities for the establishment of new firms and organizations by youths should be increased.
- Family occupation creates an unfavorable environment to create a new firm and discourage people to become an entrepreneur. Therefore, the study explored the family role in a liberal economic system can lead to the growth of firms and startups.
- Structural support like rules imposed by the government, and the country's political environment creates an unfavorable environment to create a new firm and discourage people

to become an entrepreneur. Therefore, the study provides insight into the government to the liberal economic system on rules and regulations conducted to the growth of firms and startups.

- People need special characteristics or traits to start their businesses and the education system influences them to start their businesses but the education provided in college is not enough for one to become an entrepreneur. Therefore, the study provides the inclusion of practical, technical, and vocational education that will foster entrepreneurship intention by producing young entrepreneurs.
- Though family entrepreneurs encourage people to become entrepreneurs, family occupation does not play a significant role in people's intention to become an entrepreneur. Therefore, it directs that entrepreneurship is all about the interest of the person and family occupation may or may not influence entrepreneurship intention.

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