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## Impact of Self-Efficacy on Entrepreneurial Intention of Business Students

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**Abstract**

Entrepreneurs play a vital role in the economic development and sustainability of any country. Entrepreneurship also helps in creating employment in the country and alleviating poverty. Developing an entrepreneurial ecosystem can ease the entrepreneurial culture in a country. This objective of the study highlighted the relationship of self-efficacy and entrepreneurial intentions of the entrepreneurs before launching any new business. These factors explained the hurdles faced by the entrepreneurs before starting any new business. For this purpose, a semi-structured questionnaire was utilized by the researcher as the research instrument. Primary data was collected from the students at different universities from different geographical locations and different academic backgrounds of Faisalabad. The purposive sampling technique used with sample size of 200 and different statistical tools would be applied to make an analysis. This study would be helpful to the practitioners, academia and entrepreneurs who are willing to enter the field of entrepreneurship. This study would highlight the entrepreneurial intentions of the students from entering the field of entrepreneurship.



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## Introduction

Nowadays, entrepreneurship has emerged as the most significant requirement for the development of any economy since it produces open positions and numerous other monetary and social advantages for the nations or individuals (Hyder et al., 2011). Because of this, Entrepreneurship has drawn in the aim of public policymakers. The business venture is a basic working of a nation's improvement and advancement business venture is one of the significant measures to quick track financial and local area advancement. It is the way toward changing low creation assets into higher useful benefits with facing some down-to-earth challenges (S. Ashraf, Li, Butt, Naz, & Zafar, 2019).

Entrepreneurship is getting supplementary awareness in the area of productive study. Because it is solitary of the dynamic force for the getting of financial growth and occupation creations (Gorman et al., 1997). Moreover, it promotes entrepreneurs who cooperate a key role in the socio-economic expansion of the country. Entrepreneurs are their bosses who make their own choices. Moreover, they select to do business with whom and what to do business and what work they will do. Due to this importance, Entrepreneurship is one of the main progressive force for the attainment of financial growth and job formation of both extend and developing states. Entrepreneurial self-efficacy is used to measure differentiation among entrepreneurs from persons who do not aspire to generate their personal enterprise. Entrepreneurship study is efficient in increasing entrepreneurial self-efficacy and as result intentions of the student to set up their own dealing (Chen et al., 1998). Education improves students' efficacy to becoming entrepreneur through granting them thoughts, information along with skills to tackle the problems and make the business successful (Wilson et al., 2007). Self-efficacy is alike to further individual behavior such as locus of manage, even though they are dissimilar in a few aspects. 'Locus of control' is the generally trust in ones' power over the outcome of events; while self-efficacy is thoughtful self-confidence in accomplish exact tasks (Boyd and Vozikis, 1994).

Self-employment behaviors are considered to be supplementary dangerous then creature an worker for a big shot because mortal a self-employee you take arrange to yourself, You follow yourself, and take initiative, consequently for understanding of entrepreneurial intentions risk-taking approach is a main source. As a result normal earnings of self-

employees are considerably higher than that personnel of some criterion, knowledge and skill in employment (S. F. Ashraf, Li, & Mehmood, 2017). Self-employments and entrepreneurship have a lot of concentration in public policy choice as well as in work economics. Moreover, self-employment is seen by many as a form of employment that may help determine aging-related fiscal trouble since such workers tends to retire later. In view of this importance, it's also seen as entrepreneurial activities which has the possible to bring more jobs in the future. In fact, fewer individuals must become an entrepreneur when start-up prices are advance. In fact, Individual has different opinion, different interest, and different minds in choose their occupation, a few decide entrepreneurship as and occupation and several go for employ. Few persons and students execute not discover any opportunity of doing some business with their interest and skill that's why they do not do any anything to be self-employee. Other students refuse to go along with some working for others. In view of this importance, selection for the future business will be depending on self-efficacy and individual individuality. Because inspection of students regarding doorway into entrepreneurship. (Neck and Greene, 2011). Moreover, entrepreneurship schooling is efficient in increasing self-efficacy and as a result intent of students to set up their personal business (Chen et al., 1998).

In Today's spirited job environment, total job opportunities are definitely partial and everybody must fight to make safe a career because as boring of jobs is limited. As a result, many alumnae students are not capable to get a job upon graduation complete. In view of this importance, Students are now actually incisive for a dealing instruction that can give them with the necessary entrepreneurial awareness and skills to do well in running businesses or to create a job from seize existing in entrepreneurial prospect (Henry, 2003).

## Literature

Fernandez et al., (2000) argued that social networking was an action of increasing social and personal links. There was a theory that showed business could flourish where persons had accessed to big business portfolios. Throughout social network, entrepreneurs could get capital, Information, business links which were compulsory for their achievement and sustainability. In some countries, the social networks did not exist among promising entrepreneurs like universities students. Autio et al., (2001) examined the attitudes of universities understudies towards

business enterprise and enterprise arrangement in Catalonia and Puerto Rico, they utilized example of 837 and 435 understudies, and Results uncover a positive business visionary's picture. The two examples had a good view of attractive quality of new venture creation, even though the impression of feasibility was by a wide margin not all that positive and just a little rate had the firm aim to make another organization. Zhang et al., (2014) examined the connection between business training, earlier entrepreneurial presentation, perceived desirability and feasibility, and entrepreneurial aims (EI) for college understudies. They were gathered information from an overview of ten colleges and got 494 successful reactions. They utilized probated estimation to demonstrate that apparent attractive quality essentially impacts EI while there was no critical effect from apparent achievability. There was a critical negative effect from introduction (which is amazing) and a noteworthy positive effect from business training. Guys and individuals from innovative colleges as well as foundations have higher EI than females and individuals from different colleges and foundations. There were additionally critical positive intuitive impacts by sex, college write, and think about major on the connection between enterprise training and EI.

Piperopoulos and Dimov (2015) examine the association between understudy's self-efficacy feelings and pioneering assumptions in the substance and showing strategy for the endeavor track. Using the explanation of rigid focus point speculation, they battled that the possibility of the endeavor course—whether speculatively or basically slanting—makes an obvious inspirational packaging for business venture in advancing or assumption terms. Exactly when joined with understudies' self-efficacy feelings, this packaging can create or incapacitate their assumptions for future innovative industrious work. We assessment this notion through an outline of 114 understudies enrolled in different business endeavor courses at a critical British school. Also, the results exhibit that higher self-efficacy was identified with cutting down enterprising assumptions in the speculatively arranged courses and higher innovative objectives in all things considered, organized courses. They draw different consequences for the speculation and routine concerning business undertaking guidance. Fayolle and Gailly (2015) researcher analyzed the proposed to operationalize the idea of entrepreneurial aim and its precursors trying to address those issues. Specifically, they proposed a unique research plan where (1) we measure the

underlying state and industriousness of the effect and not just short-term impacts; (2) we manage a necessary program, permitting to stay away from self-selection predispositions; and (3) we manage a homogeneous "smaller" program instead of projects joining different showing segments whose impacts can't be unraveled. Their principle examine comes about demonstrated that the constructive outcomes of an EEP were more stamped when past entrepreneurial presentation had been feeble or inexistent. On the other hand, for those understudies who had beforehand essentially been presented to business enterprise, the outcomes feature noteworthy counter impacts of the EEP on those members. Aslam and Hasnu (2016) stated that entrepreneurship played an impressive role in growth of Pakistan economy. They investigated that the intentions of the graduated students launched their own business and perceptions about issued as well as restraint entrepreneur would meet after entered entrepreneurial actions. They argued distant policies as well as situation for entrepreneurship that slowed down deficiency reduction plus financial development. The last semester MBA students were focus for data collection.

The scholars explored that that business people confronted a wide assortment of obstructions and difficulties for the duration of the life and development of their entrepreneurial hindrances (Li, Murad, Shahzad, Khan, & Ashraf, 2020; Li, Murad, Shahzad, Khan, Ashraf, et al., 2020). That examination grows the learning base on country business visionaries' needs, particularly their necessities as far as administration zones and administration conveyance strategy inclinations. New clients, development advantages and devices, showcase extension, general advertising, and systems administration aptitudes. The impacts of entrepreneurial stage and years in business on entrepreneurial help needs are additionally inspected. The paper contends that social courses of action winning in provincial halfway clarify these outcomes. Along these lines, they were to investigate hindrances and deterrents in picking business venture. Using the purposely gadgets; t-test, %age analysis, ANOVA test, Analysis of Variance having taken 95 number of respondents from agents in sivagangai. The disclosures prescribe that nonappearance of aptitudes, nonattendance of assistance, nonappearance of investment, nonappearance of care, and fear of opportunity are genuine impediments to starting a business. This examination suggests that Government, Nonprofit affiliations, university and

other intense establishments and parts should strive for giving better getting ready, aptitudes and data and moreover extraordinary conditions to feel same comfort in pushing another business. UNITAR understudies were slanted towards business enterprise. 234 understudies from three resources were review to look at their entrepreneurial tendency and furthermore to inspected the connection between their statistics and social qualities with entrepreneurial tendency (Cai, Ashraf, Shahzad, Bashir, & Murad, 2020). That concentrated found a solid entrepreneurial tendency among the understudies expounded that Malaysia entered the twenty-first century, keen on and worries about the subject of business were elevated by, in addition to other things, the administration's huge financing distribution for the advancement of enterprise particularly for little and medium endeavors; the issue of graduate joblessness; and the state of mind of current graduates who supposedly was excessively spoiled and reliant on the legislature and private associations for work.

**Analysis of entrepreneurial intention and self-efficacy of business students**

Entrepreneurship is emerging as the most significant requirement for the development of any economy because it generates job opportunities and multiple other economic and social benefits. Entrepreneurial intention and self-efficacy play a key role to encourage students to become entrepreneurial activity.

**Methodology**

The selection of research methodology is important to achieve research objectives (Jonker and Pennink, 2010).

**Study area**

The present research was conducted in the two major cities of Pakistan. The total population of Pakistan is 210 million people. Lahore and Faisalabad are the major cities of Pakistan. Lahore consists of 9.2892 million and Faisalabad has 8 million respectively (Government of Pakistan, 2017). Lahore is the heart of Pakistan and Faisalabad is Manchester. These

two cities have a lot of business institutes and universities.

**Study sample**

In present study, the sample comprised of 200 business students belonging to both private and public universities of Lahore and Faisalabad, 100 each from Lahore and Faisalabad.

**Sampling procedure**

The convenience sampling technique was used to collect data, which gathered large number of required data span of time. The study respondents were approached in two public or two private universities of Lahore and Faisalabad. In Lahore universities, selected universities included University of Lahore, University of Central Punjab, Government College University Lahore, and Punjab University Lahore. In Faisalabad universities, selected universities included the University of Agriculture Faisalabad, National Textile University, Riphah International University, and Faisalabad University.

**Data collection**

The researcher used a questionnaire as an instrument for data collection because this method assists to raise response rate. The use of questionnaire was expected become more efficient in sense of collecting data that saves time. The questionnaire contained by both closed ended and open-ended question. An apparent benefit of closed ended questions was that the response rate is increased. The respondents frequently feel reluctant to take part in the interview if they were necessary to answer numerous open questions due to time limited and trouble. The scale is from 1 to 5 (5 is equal to strongly agree and 1 is equal to strongly disagree) likert scale provides information for each number in the scale so business students know what they are selecting (Gaspard et al., 2008). Efforts were made that respondents obviously recognize the questionnaire. In sort to eliminate the response error the instruments were first pretested. Pretesting method aim to recognize non-sampling error and to suggest ways to improve or reduce the incidence of these errors. Therefore, pretesting was done with 20



Fig. 1 Conceptual framework



Fig. 2 Study area

Table 1 The study sample.

Cities	Public universities	No. of respondents	Private universities	No. of respondents	Overall total
Lahore	Punjab University	25	University of Central Punjab	25	50
	Government College University Lahore	25	University of Lahore	25	50
Faisalabad	University of Agriculture Faisalabad	25	Riphah international university	25	50
	National Textile University	25	Faisalabad University	25	50
<b>Total</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>

respondents. After pretesting, the final version of the questionnaire was developed, and data were first collected in Lahore and then in Faisalabad city from January 2021 to July 2021.

**Data analysis**

Data analysis was used to assist in answering the research objectives and accomplishing the aims of the study. Preliminary investigation of data was tested using descriptive statistics frequencies, and correlation analysis. Descriptive statistical analysis is used to classify statistical facts and model in data this was useful collected data from the business student’s review. The gathered data were evaluated by statistical tools, like percentages, frequency distribution, and descriptive statistical technique that comprise mean. The descriptive analysis was completed with the likert statements to analyze. Reliability refers to the clearness and regularity of the

research procedure and its outputs. In this study, attention was paid to the reliability concern. Reliability of questionnaires can be demonstrated from Cronbach alpha, existing for various declaration in the questionnaires, which suggests superior degree of inter correlation among the test items.

**Results and Discussion**

The data analysis plays vital role in advance research and without analysis we cannot proof the proposed hypotheses. The research aim was to analyze the entrepreneurial intention and self-efficacy of business students. The result sections investigate the socio-economic characteristics of the respondents, entrepreneurial intention, and self-efficacy respectively, describes the relationship between entrepreneurial intention and self-efficacy, and major problems faced by respondents and their suggestions.

**Table 2** Socio economic characteristics of the respondents.

Characteristic	Category	Frequency	(Percent)
Gender	Male	116	58.0
	Female	84	42.0
Age (years)	Below 20	79	39.5
	21-25	118	58.5
	26-30	3	1.5
Marital status	Single	192	96.0
	Married	8	4.0
Family size	1-5	144	72.0
	6-10	56	28.0
Education	BBA	80	40.0
	MBA	91	45.5
	MS (marketing)	29	14.5

**Table 3** Distribution of respondents according to their family background and expectation.

Characteristic	Category	Frequency	Percent
Family background	Urban	167	83.5
	Rural	33	16.5
Family business	Yes	147	73.5
	No	53	26.5
Family income (per month)	1-100000	143	71.5
	11000-300000	49	24.5
	31000-50000	8	4.0
Family expectation	To start your own business	30	15.0
	To get salaried job	100	50.0
	To get married	30	35.0
Family supports	Yes	158	72.0
	No	42	28.0
Family believes	Yes	14	72.5
	No	51	27.5

**Table 4** Distribution of respondents according to readiness to become entrepreneur.

Scale		Private		Public		Overall percentage
		Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	
Readiness to become an entrepreneur	Strongly disagree	11	5.5	6	3.0	8.5
	Disagree	19	9.5	11	5.5	15.0
	Neutral	14	7.0	12	6.0	13.0
	Agree	43	21.5	41	20.5	42.0
Personal goals to become an entrepreneur	Strongly agree	13	6.5	30	15.0	21.5
	Strongly disagree	2	1.0	4	3.0	3.0
	Disagree	15	7.5%	9	4.5%	12.0
	Neutral	29	14.5%	18	9.0%	23.5
	Agree	35	17.5%	41	20.5%	38.0
	Strongly agree	19	9.5%	28	14.0%	23.5

**Table 5** Distribution of respondents according to create firm in future.

Statements	Scale	Private		Public		Overall percentage
		Frequency	Percent	Frequency	percent	
Determined to create firm in future	Strongly disagree	4	2.0	3	1.5	3.5
	Disagree	8	4.0	10	5.0	9.0
	Neutral	26	13.0	15	7.5	20.5
	Agree	44	22.0	35	17.5	39.5
	Strongly agree	18	9.0	37	18.5	27.5
Serious thought of starting a firm	Strongly disagree	5	2.5	7	3.5	6.0
	Disagree	8	4.0	7	3.5	7.5
	Neutral	21	10.0	16	8.0	18.5
	Agree	51	25.5	38	19.0	44.5
	Strongly agree	15	7.5	32	16.0	23.5

Every effort to start a firm	Strongly disagree	5	2.5	9	4.5	7.0
	Disagree	11	5.5	8	4.0	9.5
	Neutral	24	12.0	10	5.0	17.0
	Agree	41	20.5	39	19.5	40.0
	Strongly agree	19	9.5	34	17.0	26.5
Ready to start viable firm	Strongly disagree	2	1.0	6	3.0	4.0
	Disagree	13	6.5	6	3.0	9.5
	Neutral	29	14.5	17	8.5	23.0
	Agree	44	22.0	32	16.0	38.0
Manage creation process of firm	Strongly agree	12	6.0	39	19.5	25.5
	Strongly disagree	1	0.5	4	2.0	2.5
	Disagree	11	5.5	9	4.5	10.0
	Neutral	21	10.5	17	8.5	19.0
	Agree	46	23.0	31	15.5	38.5
	Strongly agree	21	10.5	39	19.5	30.0

**Table 6** Distribution of respondents towards prefer to be self-employed.

Statements	Scale	Private		Public		Overall percent
		Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	
Prefer to be self employed	Strongly disagree	3	1.5	6	3.0	4.5
	Disagree	8	4.0	8	4.0	8.0
	Neutral	25	12.5	10	5.0	17.5
	Agree	45	22.5	34	17.0	39.5
	Strongly agree	19	9.5	42	21.0	30.5
To be my own boss	Strongly disagree	3	1.5	4	2.0	3.5
	Disagree	6	3.0	7	3.5	6.5
	Neutral	11	5.5	15	7.5	13.0
	Agree	54	27.0	34	17.0	44.0
	Strongly agree	26	13.0	40	20.0	33.0

**Table 7** Distribution of respondents according to develop entrepreneurial project.

Develop entrepreneurial projects	Private		Public		Overall percent
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	
Strongly disagree	2	1.0	4	2.0	4.0
Disagree	10	5.0	7	3.5	8.5
Neutral	19	9.5	16	8.0	17.5
Agree	48	24.0	32	16.0	40.0
Strongly agree	21	10	41	20	30.0

**Table 8** Distribution of respondents according to self-efficacy in general managements.

Response	Private		Public		Overall percent
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	
Strongly disagree	7	3.5	3	1.5	5.0
Disagree	8	4.0	8	4.0	8.0
Neutral	25	12.5	14	7.0	19.5
Agree	44	22.0	40	20.0	42.0
Strongly agree	16	8.0%	35	17.5	25.5

**Table 9** MAS of Entrepreneurial Intention.

Entrepreneurial intention	Mean	Standard deviation
I am ready to do anything to be an entrepreneur	3.53	1.22335
my professional goal is to become an entrepreneur	3.67	1.05673
I am determined to create a firm in the future	3.78	1.05563
I have very seriously thought of starting a firm	3.72	1.08974
I will make every effort to start and run my own firm	3.69	1.16566
I prefer to be self employed	3.83	1.08798
I am prepared to start a viable firm	3.71	1.07216
I can control the creation process of new firm	3.96	1.04558
i know how to develop entrepreneurial project	3.83	1.13836
I want to be my own boss	3.96	1.01930

**Table 10** Respondents categories according to Entrepreneurial Intention.

Entrepreneurial intention	Description	Public Percent	Private Percent	Overall
Low	< 3.39	10	15	25
Moderate	3.40- 3.79	3	13.0	16
High	> 3.80	37.5	23	59

**Table 11** MAS of entrepreneurial self-efficacy.

Entrepreneurial self-efficacy	Mean	Standard deviation
Do you think general management will help you to develop self-efficacy	3.27	1.08115
Do you think knowledge of finance build your self-efficacy	3.73	.98818
Do you think understanding of marketing prospective will develop your entrepreneurial self-efficacy	3.79	3.06907
Being able to solve problems.	3.97	2.93778
Do you think human resource management will helpful to increase you self-efficacy	3.93	1.07814

**Table 12** Respondent categories according to Entrepreneurial Self-Efficacy.

Self-efficacy	Description	Public Percent	Private Percent	Overall
Low	< 3.39	6.0	11.5	17.5
Moderate	3.40- 3.79	3.5	7.0	10.5
High	> 3.80	40.5	31.5	72

**Reliability analysis**

The reliability examination figures various methods and utilized procedures of level unwavering quality and in addition gives associations into the data of scales, which utilized and tells the inward consistency; considering the average inter item correlation.

George and Mallery (2003) described following directions:

> 0.9 - Excellent, >0.8 - Good, >0.7 - Acceptable, >0.6 - Questionable, >0.5 - Poor, and <0.5- Unacceptable”

**Entrepreneurial intention, Self-efficacy, and Relation of Entrepreneurial intention and Self-efficacy by Inspection with Cronbach Alpha Techniques**

Cronbach alpha Reliability analysis clarifies the results as significantly positive. The result draw in figure of 0.89 with no. of items 21, which found as good’ according to George and Mallery (2003) rules of thumb.

Correlation between entrepreneurial intention and self-efficacy of public universities

Variables	Correlation Matrix
Entrepreneurial intention	1
Entrepreneurial efficacy	0.513**

Source: author’s own calculations  
\*\*= Significant at 5% Significance level

\*= Significant at 10% Significance level

**Correlation of private universities**

The results shows that correlation of private universities among entrepreneurial intention and entrepreneurial self-efficacy was 0.743, it was significance at, P value is less then < 0.01.as the value approaches towards +1, it showed that the correlation was strong between entrepreneurial intention and self-efficacy.

Correlation among variables of private universities

Variables	Correlation Matrix
Entrepreneurial intention	1
Entrepreneurial efficacy	0.743**

Source: author’s own calculations  
\*\*= Significant at 5% Significance level  
\*= Significant at 10% Significance level

**Correlation between entrepreneurial intention and self-efficacy of both public and private universities:**

According to the findings of the results of both universities, the correlation among entrepreneurial intention and entrepreneurial self-efficacy was .660, it was significance at, and P value is less then < 0.01, as the value approaches towards 1, it showed that the correlation was strong between entrepreneurial intention and self-efficacy.



Correlation among variables of public and private universities

Variables	Correlation Matrix
	1
Entrepreneurial intention	1
Entrepreneurial efficacy	0.660**

Source: Author's own calculations

\*\*= Significant at 5% Significance level

\*= Significant at 10% Significance level

### Conclusion and Implications

This work considerably boosts the understanding of what drive the entrepreneurial intention and self-efficacy of university students to turn into an entrepreneur. It assists to understand the significance of entrepreneurial efficacy in term of management, knowledge of finance, marketing managements and human resource management as a basis to choose entrepreneurship intention and self-efficacy. Public and private university students were targeted and evaluate the role of entrepreneurial intention and self-efficacy. The policy makers support the entrepreneurial self-efficacy, attitudes, and entrepreneurial intention of business students. University should arrange training programs for business students to develop intention and interest into the business students as well as if this can be incorporate to the syllabus to improve entrepreneurial intention, skills and self-efficacy. The mean score of public universities business students were high then private universities students.

### Limitations

In spite of advantages and implications, our research has limitations as well. This study findings only conclude the business students. The research also focused on business students of Punjab province, due to time and cost constraints. Moreover, this study just

took into the students of Lahore and Faisalabad have been considered. There is the possibility that business students of other cities of the country have different views and opinion.

### Recommendations

To bring enterprising examples among business graduates, it is prescribed to help benefits of business venture, and mindfulness of imaginative business openings. Organizations ought to mastermind no under two studios for each semester where neighborhood businesspeople ought to be welcomed and requested to impart their comprehension to understudies. More course work on entrepreneurship is also included in business degrees programs which help students to build their entrepreneurial intention and self-efficacy. The study should be done on rising requests of the market in colleges and appropriate direction ought to be given by colleges to new participants. Colleges ought to likewise chip away at expanding hazard taking capacity among their business students. Along these lines, a person who will invest some additional work is bound to dispatch his own business. Colleges ought to communicate government contributions in regard to business to their students. If universities are unsuccessful to create entrepreneurial abilities and capacities among their understudies, the employment rate of their students would diminish as there are not adequate jobs accessible in the market. This would turn out to be an awful representation for universities. A nation like Pakistan where the joblessness rate is too high. Encouragement of entrepreneurial culture is obligatory for sustainable growth. It is the government's responsibility to give shelter to youthful entrepreneurs otherwise unemployment and scarcity would become uncontrollable. Government should

**Table 13** Problems finding Entrepreneurial Intention of students.

Problems	Public		Private		Overall percent
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	
Lack of resources	51	22.5	35	17.5	43.0
No proper guideline	25	12.5	33	16.5	29.0
No training programs	12	6.0	19	9.5	15.5
Less course work	12	6.0	13	6.5	12.5

**Table 14** Distribution of respondents according to their suggestions.

Suggestion	Public		Private		Overall percent
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	
Improve education system	33	16.5	52	26.0	42.0
More course work	16	8.0	34	17.0	25.0
Training program	20	10.0	5	2.5	12.5
Government support	27	13.5	6	3.0	16.5
Specialization in entrepreneur	4	2.0	3	1.5	3.5

implement interest-free programs which fiscally help newcomers in their future. The government understands that entrepreneurship is the most ideal answer for joblessness, and monetary development, they should make new approaches that pull in business visionaries. For any business movement, appropriate usage of rules is compulsory. New private companies cannot bear the cost of generators, the government should resolve electricity emergency from the nation.

### Future research directions

Future specialists should highlight their consideration on business understudies that have wandered into business and assess those effective with the ineffectual ones. Since enterprising goal and self-viability was observed to be a critical element in this examination, future investigations ought to likewise analyze the connection between friendly conduct and innovative achievement. What's more, get out how extra boundaries recognized in this examination are handled by likely alumni and postgraduate understudies. It would likewise be intriguing to do broad top to bottom examination utilizing a subjective methodology on the contrasts between different identities and their tendency towards business venture and their apparent boundaries. The significance of long-range interpersonal communication in the networks ought to be additionally examined exhaustively. Future examination ought to likewise analyze the effect of another institutional viewpoint like the situation of the public authority, training characterization, and instructor's capacity on pioneering tendency, and self-viability.

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