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REVIEW OF DIFFERENCES WITH REGARD TO SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC ASPECTS IN PERCEPTIONS OF STUDENTS IN AVAILING HELP FROM ED CELL FUNCTIONING

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ABSTRACT

Entrepreneurial development cells and their functioning is a novel aspect of academic research. The academic research on role of entrepreneurial development cells is in nascent stage and requires nation specific focus. As the national and state government is focusing on unleashing the power of SMEs to boost national employment, the SME based research could widen further to incorporate the concerns of the sector. The research was operationalized with selective factors in form of prospective student's innovative capability, respective risk-taking potential, proactive decision-making stance, competitive aggressiveness potential, perceptions of contextual supports, student's uncertainty coping mechanism, technological environment perceptions, resource mobilization opinions, and associated shaping of the entrepreneurial self-efficacy. The study noticed significant interaction across variables, observed statistically significant correlation across variables as well as differences in perceptions on account of gender and age on entrepreneurial self-efficacy.

Keywords: ED Cells, entrepreneurial development, school student's perceptions, haryana, india

INTRODUCTION

Entrepreneurial development cells and their functioning is a novel aspect of academic research. The research on role of entrepreneurial development cells is in nascent stage and requires nation specific focus. As the national and state government is focusing on unleashing the power of SMEs to boost national employment, the SME based research could widen further to incorporate the concerns of the sector. The cognitive perspective of management has been observed to influence the student-based self-venture development capabilities in a manner beyond one's comprehension and context. The review of literature highlights the rising significance of student's mindsets in influencing Entrepreneurial Orientation, international orientation as well as internationalization (Sadgopal, 2016). The 'indirect' effects of Entrepreneurial Cells (Birajdar& Wagh, 2016) across colleges and higher

education institutions could be evident in terms of enhanced ability to innovate with regard to products and processes, increase in quantum of risk taking on usual basis, aggressiveness with regard to competitors, proactiveness in decision making and strategy execution, autonomous decision making without any significant delay in pace to market. The other indirect effects (Acs &Audretsch, 2017) on skill development across students could be visible in form of sustainable local employment development, contribution to export thrust, consistent export indulgence and a penchant for global demand and supply mechanisms (Sunila & Kumar, 2021).

OBJECTIVES

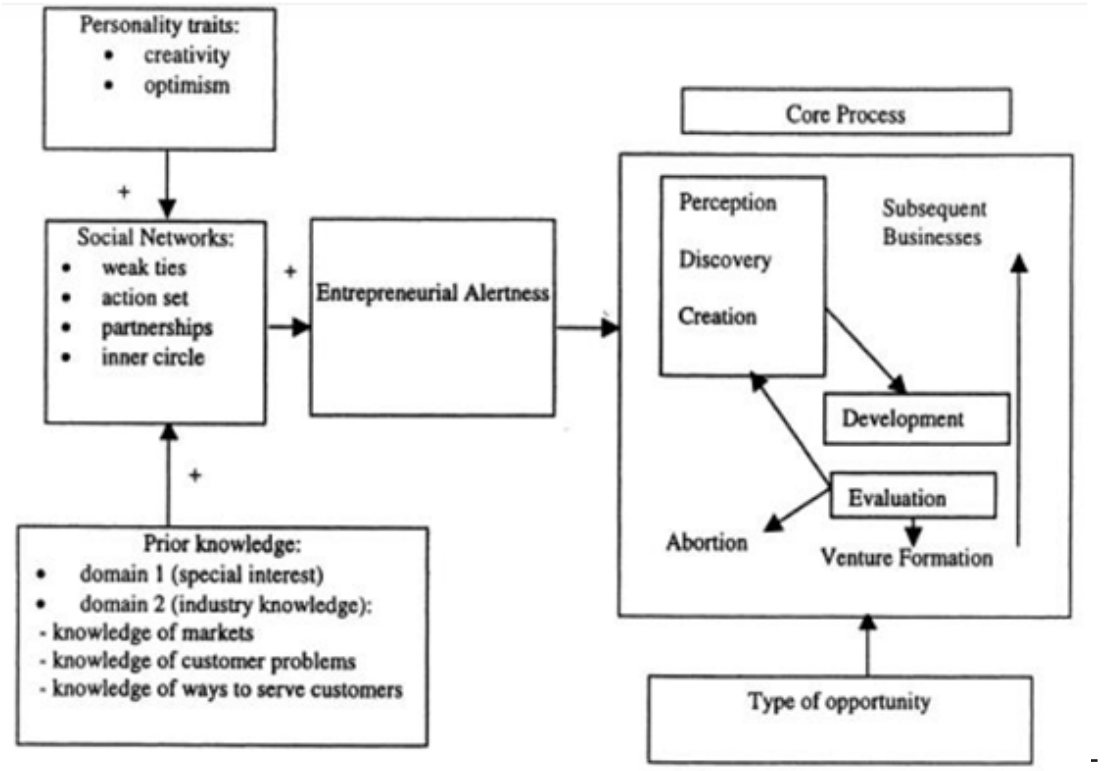
- To ascertain the social and demographic aspects in perceptions of students in availing help from ED Cell functioning

Models of Entrepreneurship Development

The theoretical frameworks (Birajdar & Wagh, 2016) explore the role of opportunistic, enabler, advocate and producer approaches in entrepreneurship development. The terms 'Entrepreneurial Orientation of student' and its respective development are widely being conceived as a cognitive and behavioral construct. The notion of 'internal antecedent' and 'dynamic capabilities' could help us understand the linkages between student's vocation specific Entrepreneurial Orientation (Bolton & Lane, 2012) and the need for a responsible entrepreneurial behavior in near future. At the same time, theoretical constructs cannot negate the social embedment of student's in an altogether unique external education and business environment (Chea & Hujsmans, 2018) that equally influences the person wide Entrepreneurial Orientation and respective student's behavior. In association, the scattered resources, their effective mobilization and opportunities play a mediating role in harnessing and leveraging the potential market- based options and challenges. The strategic and relational access to resources (Acs & Audretsch, 2017) is vital towards the operationalization of the construct in uncertain and turbulent business environments. The respective growth aspirations supported by control over critical and strategic resources enhance the individual student's entrepreneurial inclinations (Sadgopal, 2016) and lead to optimal performance. The notion of student's entrepreneurial behavior as evident in the individual cognitive behavior and influential patterns of decision making say a lot about the intensity of student's harnessing of Entrepreneurial Orientation. A host of studies (Sowmya & Majumdar, 2010) regard the student's entrepreneurial behaviors as evidence of high quality conceptualization of 'entrepreneurial values, attitudes and norms' across formal and informal learning platforms (Li, 2011). The student's 'entrepreneurially oriented behavior' or the individual wide conceptualization of entrepreneurship is defined a sum total of the innovative, risk taking, autonomous activities, pro-activeness and competitive aggressiveness that is manifested across the individual's actions and decisions to seek self-employment and self-venture development (Maziriri et al., 2022).

Models of Entrepreneurship Development in Haryana State

A review of literature (George et al., 2016) points to the incidence of selective and strategic opportunity alertness and pattern recognition across the incumbent youth and students in well-defined manner (Sudama & Bandhu, 2021).



Source: (IITD, 2020)

The state government implemented a cluster of reformative and transformative measures to encourage entrepreneurship through the various schemes being implemented through the ED cells. The conceptual frameworks in entrepreneurship promotion (Fayolle & Gailly, 2008) have widely been inspired by education sciences and experiential learning literature. The studies (George et al., 2016) on subject matter elucidate heavily on the pedagogical methods, institutional contexts and skill development initiatives.

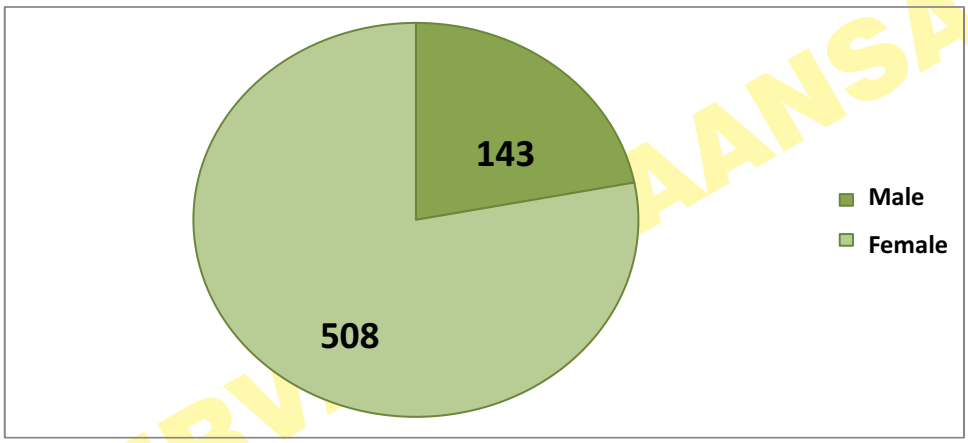
HYPOTHESIS

The academic research hence advocates these researches hypothesize. These were identified from respective review of literature.

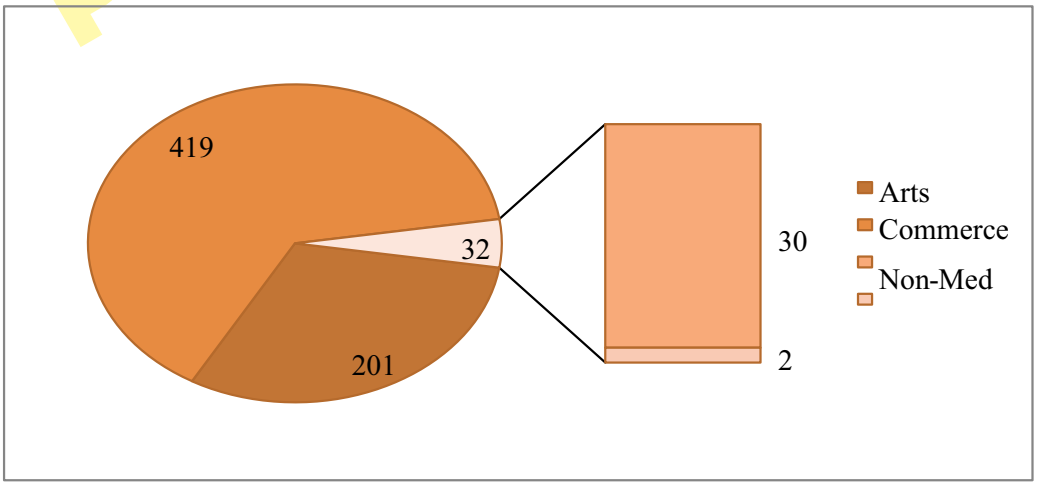
H	Hypothesis Statements
H1	There is significant interaction across 'innovative capability, risk-taking potential, proactive decision-making, competitive aggressiveness, contextual supports, uncertainty coping, technological environment, resource mobilization and entrepreneurial self-efficacy
H2	There is statistically significant correlation across "innovative capabi lity, risk-taking potential, proactive decision-making, competitive aggressiveness, contextual supports, uncertainty coping, technological environment, resource mobilization and entrepreneurial self- efficacy
H3	There are differences in perceptions on account of gender on entrepreneurial self-efficacy
H4	There are differences in perceptions on account of age on entrepreneurial self-efficacy

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research based control variables have been observed as playing a vital role in review of socio- economic problems and organizational studies. A recent review of literature on operationalization of such demography based and non-demography based control variables in social research studies revealed the incidence of comprehensive benefits of statistical controls by control variables. The academic studies on organizational research methods enlists the control variables as the variables that are neither independent nor dependent yet their influence is to be filtered across research. The research catered to a valid sample of 651 respondents from across numerous government sector and public sector schools in Haryana based districts of Kurukshetra, Ambala, Karnal and Panipat having operational entrepreneurship development cell. The respondents comprised the degree college students in Haryana based government and privately funded colleges. The students were sampled in random sampling manner and every accessible student in degree courses was made part of research study.



The research sample seems to have invited extensive participation form females vis a vis the males across the period of study.



HYPOTHESIS EXAMINATION

H1: There is significant interaction across 'innovative capability, risk-taking potential, proactive decision-making, competitive aggressiveness, contextual supports, uncertainty coping, technological environment, resource mobilization and entrepreneurial self-efficacy.

The factor responses were subjected to linear modeling in SPSS and following outcomes were observed. The respective test of model effects revealed that statistically significant measures prevail as mentioned in illustration below. This signifies that there is statistically significant interaction across independent and dependent variables considered with regard to ED cells in this study.

Omnibus Test

Likelihood Ratio Chi-Square	df	Sig.
506.370	146	.000

Dependent Variable: S_SEFFICACY Model: (Intercept), S_INOV, S_RISK, S_COMP, S_PROCT, S_UNCRT, S_RESC

a. Compares the fitted model against the intercept-only model.

Tests of Model Effects

	Type III		
Source	Wald Chi-Square	df	Sig.
(Intercept)	456.189	1	.000
S_INOV	190.992	24	.000
S_RISK	81.335	20	.000
S_COMP	99.573	28	.000
S_PROCT	48.108	23	.002
S_UNCRT	64.113	28	.000
S_RESC	94.464	22	.000

Dependent Variable: S_SEFFICACY

Model: (Intercept), S_INOV, S_RISK, S_COMP, S_PROCT, S_UNCRT, S_RESC

The interaction effects were analyzed under the linear modeling and following outcomes were observed. The outcomes point to the incidence of significant interaction of independent variables on the dependent variable. Hence the hypothesis stands vindicated.

H2: There is statistically significant correlation across "innovative capability, risk-taking potential, proactive decision-making, competitive aggressiveness, contextual supports, uncertainty coping, technological environment, resource mobilization and entrepreneurial self-efficacy.

The respective factors responses were subjected to Pearson Correlation analysis and following outcomes were observed.

CORRELATIONS

		S_INOV	S_RISK	S_COMP	S_PROCT	S_UNCRT	S_RESC	S_SEFFICACY
S_INOV	Pearson Correlation	1	.192**	.398**	.085	.080	.203**	.424**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.075	.093	.000	.000
S_RISK	Pearson Correlation	.192**	1	.204**	.078	.028	.211**	.258**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.102	.561	.000	.000
S_COMP	Pearson Correlation	.398**	.204**	1	.085	.121*	.330**	.385**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.074	.011	.000	.000
S_PROCT	Pearson Correlation	.085	.078	.085	1	.097*	.055	.214**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.075	.102	.074		.041	.251	.000
S_UNCRT	Pearson Correlation	.080	.028	.121*	.097*	1	.068	.181**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.093	.561	.011	.041		.155	.000
S_RESC	Pearson Correlation	.203**	.211**	.330**	.055	.068	1	.277**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.251	.155		.000
S_SEFFICACY	Pearson Correlation	.424**	.258**	.385**	.214**	.181**	.277**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	

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

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

The hypothesis stands vindicated and accepted that statistically significant correlations prevail.

H3: There are differences in perceptions on account of gender on entrepreneurial self-efficacy The perception bound differences by gender were explored with aid of application of Anova testing. The results vindicated prevalence of the statistically significant differences. The significance values being less than 0.05 signals the prevalence of differences. This signifies those perceptions of small-scale entrepreneurs seem to vary considerably with regard to gender. This supports the earlier studies on subject matter.

ANOVA

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
S_INOV	Between Groups	161.927	3	53.976	1.758	.054
	Within Groups	13321.927	434	30.696		
	Total	13483.854	437			
S_RISK	Between Groups	73.099	3	24.366	1.205	.008
	Within Groups	8779.194	434	20.229		
	Total	8852.292	437			
S_COMP	Between Groups	233.855	3	77.952	2.139	.095
	Within Groups	15813.809	434	36.437		
	Total	16047.664	437			
S_PROCT	Between Groups	85.869	3	28.623	.848	.068
	Within Groups	14640.745	434	33.734		
	Total	14726.614	437			
S_UNCRT	Between Groups	531.936	3	177.312	2.730	.044
	Within Groups	28186.085	434	64.945		
	Total	28718.021	437			
S_RESC	Between Groups	28.382	3	9.461	.365	.078
	Within Groups	11247.061	434	25.915		
	Total	11275.443	437			
S_SEFFICACY	Between Groups	217.074	3	72.358	1.265	.086
	Within Groups	24830.999	434	57.214		
	Total	25048.073	437			

The hypothesis stands vindicated and accepted that statistically significant differences prevail.

H4: There are differences in perceptions on account of age on entrepreneurial self-efficacy

The perception bound differences by age were explored with aid of application of Anova testing. The results vindicated prevalence of the statistically significant differences. The significance values being lessthan 0.05 signals the prevalence of differences. This signifies those perceptions of small-scale entrepreneurs seem to vary considerably with regard to age. This supports the earlier studies on subject matter.

ANOVA

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
S_INOV	Between Groups	120.413	2	60.207	1.960	.042
	Within Groups	13363.440	435	30.721		
	Total	13483.854	437			
S_RISK	Between Groups	.470	2	.235	.012	.089
	Within Groups	8851.822	435	20.349		
	Total	8852.292	437			
S_COMP	Between Groups	66.608	2	33.304	.907	.005
	Within Groups	15981.056	435	36.738		
	Total	16047.664	437			
S_PROCT	Between Groups	32.315	2	16.157	.478	.021
	Within Groups	14694.300	435	33.780		
	Total	14726.614	437			
S_UNCRT	Between Groups	70.040	2	35.020	.532	.088
	Within Groups	28647.981	435	65.857		
	Total	28718.021	437			
S_RESC	Between Groups	61.471	2	30.735	1.192	.005
	Within Groups	11213.972	435	25.779		
	Total	11275.443	437			
S_SEFFICACY	Between Groups	90.134	2	45.067	.785	.057
	Within Groups	24957.939	435	57.375		
	Total	25048.073	437			

The perception bound differences by gender were explored with aid of application of Anova testing. The results vindicated prevalence of the statistically significant differences. The hypothesis stands vindicated and accepted that statistically significant differences prevail.

IMPLICATIONS

The research outcomes possess implications for theory development, provide theoretical support to existing studies on subject matter and extend the SCCT (Social cognitive career theory) theory of self- employability and social chronology theories. The study-based outcomes possess critical outcomes for policy making and quality enrichment across the pedagogical methods being adopted across ED cells in state perspective. The rural India based studies seem to focus more on the traditional handicrafts and rural interface based entrepreneurial opportunities. In terms of stakeholder's perspective, the studies seem to focus more on the industry-institution or industry-academia linkages, vocational expertise and market opportunity linkages.

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

The further research can be conducted across aspects of role of entrepreneurship development cells in fostering an environment of angel investment mobilization. The further areas could also involve emphasis on cross gender, cross stream and cross district differences. The further research can be pursued across aspects of North Indian schools with presence of entrepreneurial cells. The research could be conducted across areas of industry differences,across financial literacy levels of students enrolled in ED cells as well.

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