

A Study for Management Characteristics of Entrepreneurship of College Students in China

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Abstract

The study investigated the management characteristics of entrepreneurship of 829 college students in China by questionnaire. The management characteristics include five aspects: entrepreneurial capacity, entrepreneurial belief, entrepreneurial consciousness, entrepreneurial motivation, and entrepreneurial de-termination. In the five factors, the entrepreneurial consciousness of college students is the highest, and the other four are almost at the same level. There is significant difference on entrepreneurial belief, consciousness, and motivation in different gender of students. Also there is significant difference on entrepreneurial consciousness in different major students and on entrepreneurial motivation in different degree students. However, the college students only with high entrepreneurial consciousness are not enough to succeed in business. The other four management characteristics are not only essential to entrepreneurship, but also necessary to their future professional development. College students should have a lot of preparation and accumulation on the other four management characteristics of entrepreneurship, and give much more effort to improve them.

Keywords

Management characteristics; Entrepreneurship; College Students; Entrepreneurs.

1. Introduction

The entrepreneurship is more and more becoming an inseparable part of the global DNA, and it should become reasonable, or more self-evident choice (Schramm, 2009). Peter Drucker, American management master, he pointed out, entrepreneurial employment was one of the main driving force of economic development in the United States and the core of the success of its employment policy. In China, to ensure sustained economic development and enhance the national innovation, and ease the growing social pressure on employment, successful entrepreneurial activity is critical. College students are a vital force to participate in entrepreneurial activities (Gong & Xie, 2009). They will not only become job seekers, but also job creators. How is the current situation of their entrepreneurship?

According to the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor Report of China in 2007, Chinese entrepreneurial activity had remained active, full entrepreneurial index rose gradually from 12.3% in 2002 to 16.4% in 2007, and the main body of entrepreneurship was still those who did not access to higher education (Yin, 2008). Although relevant national policies promote the entrepreneurial enthusiasm of college graduates, the proportion of their entrepreneurship is still very low. The failure of their entrepreneurship is the proportion of 99% (Jiang, 2010). Even some policies supported, why are the college students not active enough in entrepreneurship and easy to fail?

Facing the fierce competition in job market, college students should find a new path and entrepreneurial employment is an effective and challenging way. Maybe the college students do not

really understand the entrepreneurship. Developing entrepreneurial skills and entrepreneurial spirit of college students must become the basic objectives of higher education (Gong & Xie, 2009). If college students want to succeed in business, the external environment will be very important, but the most fundamental is that what kind of management characteristics they should have. We explored the management characteristics of entrepreneurship of college students on the basis of study about successful entrepreneurs.

2. Literature Review

The entrepreneurship referred to that one or more individuals braved the economic risks creating new organizations, and used new technologies or innovative technology to create value for others (Schramm, 2006). Similarly, the entrepreneurship was to find and capture opportunities, create innovative products, services, and achieve their potential value (Hisrich, 2006). Nearly two decades, the entrepreneurship of college students have been attracted many scholars. The people should master the three “education passport”, the first is the academic passport, that is cultural and scientific knowledge; the second is the professional passport, that is, professional knowledge and technology; the third is proving a person’s sense of professionalism and the ability to open up, that is entrepreneurship education passport. If a person does not have the third passport, his academic and professional knowledge and technology will not play well, even nothing (Zhang, Yu, Fan et al., 2011).

2.1 Management characteristics of Entrepreneurs

Certain personality traits will contribute to the choice of entrepreneurship and its ultimate success. By the questionnaire, entrepreneurs were found that their achievement motivation, risk-taking tendency, innovative score were significantly higher belief includes 7 items. The third factor named entrepreneurial consciousness includes 5 items. The fourth factor named entrepreneurial motivation includes 5 items. The fifth factor named entrepreneurial determination includes 4 items.

In the five factors, the mean of entrepreneurial consciousness is the highest, and more than 4. The students have a positive understanding of entrepreneurship, and courage, taking risks, sense of competition and innovation are indispensable to entrepreneurship.

The means of last four factors are almost at the same level, from 3.40 to 3.67, and less than 4. The means of items of entrepreneurial belief are almost close to the mean of the factor. In the factor of entrepreneurial capacity, the means of some items are relatively low, such as participating in community activities, supplementing the knowledge outside of the professional, exercising management ability, and making plans in advance. That capacity is not only essential to entrepreneurship, but also necessary to their future professional development. However, they give less effort to improve this capacity.

In the factor of entrepreneurial motivation, the means of some items are relatively low, such as “The entrepreneurship is my dream”, “I have been concerned about the entrepreneurship-related information”. The mean of the later is even less than 3. These students are not keen on entrepreneurship, and are not ready for it.

From Table 2, we also can see that in the factor of entrepreneurial determination, the mean of the item of “I think that the entrepreneurship should never give oneself an escape route” is only 2.96, less than 3. The mean of the item of “I do a lot of decisions later proved to be correct” is also relatively low. Many students are lack of real courage for entrepreneurship, and maybe they just want to try, are not really determined, and they do not exercise their decision-making ability.

Table 1. The value of the factor loadings and contribution of various factors of management characteristics of entrepreneurship.

Factors	Eigen value	Item numbers	Factor loading values	Contribution rate
Entrepreneurial capacity	8.132	10	0.467 - 0.648	23.917%
Entrepreneurial belief	1.888	7	0.430 - 0.634	5.554%
Entrepreneurial consciousness	1.796	5	0.504 - 0.651	5.283%
Entrepreneurial motivation	1.290	5	0.487 - 0.765	3.793%
Entrepreneurial determination	1.262	4	0.318 - 0.693	3.711%

Table 2. Management characteristics of entrepreneurship of college students (N = 829).

Factors	Items	Mean and std. deviation	
Entrepreneurial capacity	To complete the task, I always make plans in advance.	3.48 ± 0.96	3.57 ± .54
	I do things proactively.	3.54 ± 0.84	
	For completed tasks, I am good at learning lessons.	3.63 ± 0.89	
	I cooperate well with others.	3.79 ± 0.78	
	Things planned, I must put into action.	3.60 ± 0.84	
	I am good at listening to others' opinions or recommendations.	3.87 ± 0.83	
	I have a resilient toughness.	3.70 ± 0.88	
	I like to participate in community activities.	3.18 ± 0.98	
	I pay attention to supplement the knowledge outside of the professional.	3.42 ± 0.94	
	I pay attention to exercise management ability.	3.44 ± 0.98	
Entrepreneurial belief	I have strong mental capacity.	3.67 ± 0.91	3.67 ± .57
	I do not easily yield to the difficulties.	3.72 ± 0.83	
	Facing setbacks, I am not discouraged.	3.62 ± 0.89	
	If the entrepreneurship fails, I will face it bravely.	3.57 ± 1.00	
	I like to meet the challenges.	3.54 ± 0.90	
	I keep an optimistic attitude towards life.	3.91 ± 0.88	
Entrepreneurial consciousness	I do not like to be ordered by others to finish the work.	3.69 ± 0.97	4.11 ± .58
	I think that the entrepreneurship needs great courage.	4.12 ± 0.93	
	I think that the entrepreneurship is necessary to take risks.	4.03 ± 0.91	
	I think that the entrepreneurship should have a strong sense of competition.	4.11 ± 0.87	
	I think that innovation is the important condition for successful entrepreneurship.	3.93 ± 0.90	
	I pay attention to build my own credibility.	4.34 ± 0.78	
Entrepreneurial motivation	I have been concerned about the entrepreneurship-related information.	2.98 ± 0.97	3.40 ± .70
	The entrepreneurship will enable me to fully display my abilities.	3.59 ± 0.90	
	The entrepreneurship is my dream.	3.08 ± 1.18	
	I have no dull attitude towards life.	3.75 ± 1.07	
	The entrepreneurship can realize my own value.	3.61 ± 1.01	
Entrepreneurial determination	I am willing to work longer to achieve success.	3.96 ± 0.89	3.47 ± .60
	I think that the entrepreneurship should never give oneself a escape route.	2.96 ± 1.10	
	I do a lot of decisions later proved to be correct.	3.40 ± 0.84	
	For any chance, I first perceived its advantages rather than disadvantages.	3.57 ± 0.98	

2.2 Difference Analysis on Management characteristics of Entrepreneurship of Different Types of Students in Colleges

There is significant difference on certain factors in different types of students in colleges. Table 3 lists psychological characteristics of entrepreneurship of different gender of students in colleges. There is significant difference on three factors in different gender of students ($p < 0.005$, $p < 0.01$). The entrepreneurial belief of male students is significantly higher than female students'. Their entrepreneurial motivation is also significantly higher than female students'. But in entrepreneurial consciousness, female students are significantly higher than male students.

Table 4 lists management characteristics of entrepreneurship of different major of students in colleges. There is significant difference on entrepreneurial consciousness in different major of students ($p < 0.005$), and students of the arts major are significantly higher than the students of the science major.

Table 5 lists management characteristics of entrepreneurship of different degree of students in colleges. There is significant difference on entrepreneurial consciousness in different degree of students ($p < 0.005$), and junior college students are significantly higher than the undergraduate students.

Table 3. Management characteristics of entrepreneurship of different gender of students in colleges.

Factors	Gender	N	Mean and std. deviation	t
Entrepreneurial capacity	Male	365	3.60 ± 0.56	t = 1.784
	Female	464	3.54 ± 0.53	
Entrepreneurial belief	Male	365	3.74 ± 0.60	t = 2.763**
	Female	464	3.63 ± 0.55	
Entrepreneurial consciousness	Male	365	4.02 ± 0.62	t = -3.842***
	Female	464	4.17 ± 0.53	
Entrepreneurial motivation	Male	365	3.48 ± 0.72	t = 2.680**
	Female	464	3.34 ± 0.69	
Entrepreneurial determination	Male	365	3.48 ± 0.64	t = 0.268
	Female	464	3.47 ± 0.57	

Note: *** $p < 0.005$; ** $p < 0.01$; * $p < 0.05$.

Table 4. Management characteristics of entrepreneurship of different major of students in colleges.

Factors	Major	N	Mean and std. deviation	t
Entrepreneurial capacity	Science	259	3.54 ± 0.58	t = -0.778
	Arts	569	3.58 ± 0.53	
Entrepreneurial belief	Science	259	3.68 ± 0.62	t = 0.224
	Arts	569	3.67 ± 0.55	
Entrepreneurial consciousness	Science	259	3.99 ± 0.62	t = -4.025***
	Arts	569	4.16 ± 0.55	
Entrepreneurial motivation	Science	259	3.41 ± 0.72	t = 0.202
	Arts	569	3.40 ± 0.70	
Entrepreneurial determination	Science	259	3.50 ± 0.67	t = 0.830
	Arts	569	3.46 ± 0.57	

Note: *** $p < 0.005$; ** $p < 0.01$; * $p < 0.05$.

Table 5. Management characteristics of successful entrepreneurship of different degree of students in colleges.

Factors	Degree	N	Mean and std. deviation	t
Entrepreneurial capacity	Junior college	146	3.53 ± 0.55	t = -0.946
	Undergraduate	683	3.57 ± 0.54	
Entrepreneurial belief	Junior college	146	3.73 ± 0.52	t = 1.344
	Undergraduate	683	3.66 ± 0.58	
Entrepreneurial consciousness	Junior college	146	4.15 ± 0.56	t = 1.072
	Undergraduate	683	4.10 ± 0.58	
Entrepreneurial motivation	Junior college	146	3.57 ± 0.66	t = 3.176***
	Undergraduate	683	3.37 ± 0.71	
Entrepreneurial determination	Junior college	146	3.44 ± 0.59	t = -0.811
	Undergraduate	683	3.48 ± 0.60	

Note: ***p < 0.005; **p < 0.01; *p < 0.05.

3. Discussion

3.1 The Entrepreneurial Consciousness of College Students Is Strong, but They Are Lack of Preparation for Entrepreneurship

From the means of management characteristics of entrepreneurship, the entrepreneurial consciousness is the highest. The other four factors are almost at the same level. The entrepreneurial consciousness includes awareness and attitudes on entrepreneurship of college students. It plays an important role on the entrepreneurship, and only college students have it, they will understand entrepreneurship, pay attention to it, and try to realize their business. But only this characteristic is not enough to succeed in business and a lot of preparation and accumulation are necessary.

One survey found 694 college students had the following characteristics by the method of questionnaire in 10 universities in China: they had distinctive characteristics of opportunity on entrepreneurial need and motivation; they had a good entrepreneurial spirit and a strong entrepreneurial desire, but were lack of the entrepreneurial quality, their own entrepreneurial preparation and skills (Fei, 2009). In the above data, we also found the mean of entrepreneurial capacity is very low, such as participating in community activities, and so on. In fact, participating in community activities can improve students' social ability, especially the interpersonal communication skills. The social ability is the main guarantee of succeeding in business and the core ability of the entrepreneurship (Fu, Xie, & Lan, 2009). Interpersonal communication skills should be focused on the cultivation of entrepreneurial ability (Gao & Duan, 2009).

Greenberger & sexton (1988) pointed out the following five reasons of entrepreneurship: firstly, they identified opportunities in the market; secondly, They believed that their management will be more efficient than others; thirdly, They have the expertise to develop into a career; fourthly, they had developed a product or service, and these can find a niche in the market; lastly, They believed that other opportunities were limited and entrepreneurship was the only way (Wang, 2007). In the entrepreneurial determination, the item of "I think that the entrepreneurship should never give oneself a escape route", similar to the last reason, has the lowest score. Visibly, the college students do not have a real determination.

Some college students' entrepreneurship succeeded, and they consciously develop their own entrepreneurial capacity in the campus. Some students paid attention to newspapers and magazines on entrepreneurship and market analysis reports, and accumulated experience in the social survey of the holiday (Le & Du, 2011). In the entrepreneurial motivation, the item of "I have been concerned about the entrepreneurship-related information" has very low score, and students do not value it. So they should get adequate guidance, and successful entrepreneurs teaching their experience, visiting the successful business, and entrepreneurship simulation training should be implemented in colleges.

3.2 Management characteristics of Entrepreneurship of Different Types of Students in Colleges

Except the entrepreneurial consciousness, male students are higher than female students in the other factors. Female students have high entrepreneurial consciousness, the other preparation lower than male students. According to the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor Report of China in 2010, the entrepreneurial activities of male students were higher than female college students. Women are more like to pursue a stable life, and the entrepreneurship has high risk. While men are willing to create their own business through their own efforts, to satisfy their own sense of achievement, even going to risk (Lu & Wu, 2011).

However, when male and female entrepreneurs were goal-oriented and had the experience and enthusiasm, there were no effect of gender on entrepreneurial behavior (Hisrich & Peter, 1989). Women and immigrants were more inclined to the entrepreneurial career path than men, or the United States citizens (O'Reilly & Chatman 1994).

In entrepreneurial consciousness, students of the arts major are significantly higher than the students of the science major. Maybe students of the arts major have more thinking on this factor than the students of the science major, so they score higher on entrepreneurial consciousness. Junior college students are significantly higher than the undergraduate students on entrepreneurial motivation, and the former are more likely to succeed in the business than the latter. Entrepreneurs without college education are prone to failure than the entrepreneurs who have received college education (Lussier, 1995). Higher degree does not mean the more success, however, it has a great impact on entrepreneurial direction, especially in hightech industry entrepreneurs.

4. Conclusion

Management characteristics of entrepreneurship of college students by the exploratory factor analysis include five aspects: entrepreneurial capacity, entrepreneurial belief, entrepreneurial consciousness, entrepreneurial motivation, and entrepreneurial determination. In the five factors, the mean of entrepreneurial consciousness is the highest; the other four factors are almost at the same level. Those management characteristics are not only essential to entrepreneurship, but also necessary to their future professional development. However, they give less effort to improve and train them. There is some difference on psychological characteristics of entrepreneurship in different types of students in colleges, such as gender, major, degree, and so on.

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