

STUDY REGARDING STUDENTS ATTITUDE TOWARD ENTREPRENEURSHIP

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Abstract: Today, when the entire society is in a constantly changing, in economic field there is a growing need for innovation, but also for an entrepreneurship system, an entrepreneurial society in which individuals have to face challenges, to acquire knowledge, to be concerned with preparing their continuous personal and professional development. In these circumstances entrepreneurship tends to become a common practice in the lives of many people, and in this context should be encouraged flexibility, continuous training, and especially the acceptance of change as something natural, as an opportunity for both organizations and for people. Using as a research method the survey and questionnaire as a research instrument in this article authors presents some aspects regarding student's attitude toward entrepreneurship. The questionnaire was applied to students from 2 universities (University of Sciences and Technology from Bydgoszcz, Poland and Banat's University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine "King Michael I of Romania" from Timisoara, Romania). More precise, authors want to emphasize how known is the concept of entrepreneurship, how useful is considered entrepreneurship education, how many students have entrepreneurial experience or intend to start a business in near future and in which field. This study highlights that students are familiar with the concept of entrepreneurship, they consider useful entrepreneurial education, some of them even having entrepreneurial experience and planning to start business in the near future in fields such as agriculture, food industry, tourism, production, even creative areas, health, education. In general, fields in which they intend to start business are those where they specialize during faculty. Also, this study reveals that students from higher years, those who are closer to the moment of graduation, know the concept of entrepreneurship and are more open to entrepreneurship, more interested to start a business, and the main resources they need to start a business are financial resources, business plans, knowledge and specialized persons.

Key words: entrepreneurship, education, students, business, attitude

INTRODUCTION

In the specialized literature a lot of attention is devoted to issues associated with the entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship can be defined as feature of action to ensure rational and effective coordination of economic resources of the company (<https://mfiles.pl/pl/index.php/Przedsi%C4%99biorczo%C5%9B%C4%87>). With reference to individuals it can be treated as the practical attitude. She is being described with the help of possessed features, the ability and mode of action. It is often understood as the ability of dealing with in every situation. This involves the concepts of creativity, determination, risk, ability to overcome fears, need for dominance, trust in others, negotiation skills, and many others. About enterprise can speak in two dimensions:

- process
- team of features

The process is an activity that involves creating and building something new. Entrepreneurship can be called as a planned course of action, which is directed in given conditions at applying the new idea in order to gain the benefit on the market. In this process a

greater attention is being returned to the ability of using its ideas, as well as to the taken risk. The second dimension describes the set of features that should have an entrepreneur.

In today's world we are faced with incessant, dynamic changes caused by social, political, economic and cultural processes (NESTEROWICZ R., 2010). The dominant role in this plays society brought up in the spirit of competitive behavior and entrepreneurial skills. Entrepreneurship is a complex and multi-faceted phenomenon. It has a dimension primarily in the person of an entrepreneur who uses his abilities in the manufacturing process manifested in the area of rationalization and in the creative use of innovative solutions which bring better results use the other factors. So it expresses the will of transform the environment according to a specific plan adopted by person who takes the project using the skills of perception opening up the possibility of unorthodox action, the multiplicity of options, which you can follow to the objectives (KASPEREK A., 2002). In addition, the distinguishing feature of entrepreneurial behavior is innovation, which is the ability to implement innovations which J. Schumpeter pointed out as a distinguishing feature of entrepreneurship. Figure 1 shows the positions in the ranking of the Summary Innovation Index (SII) of selected countries in other EU countries.

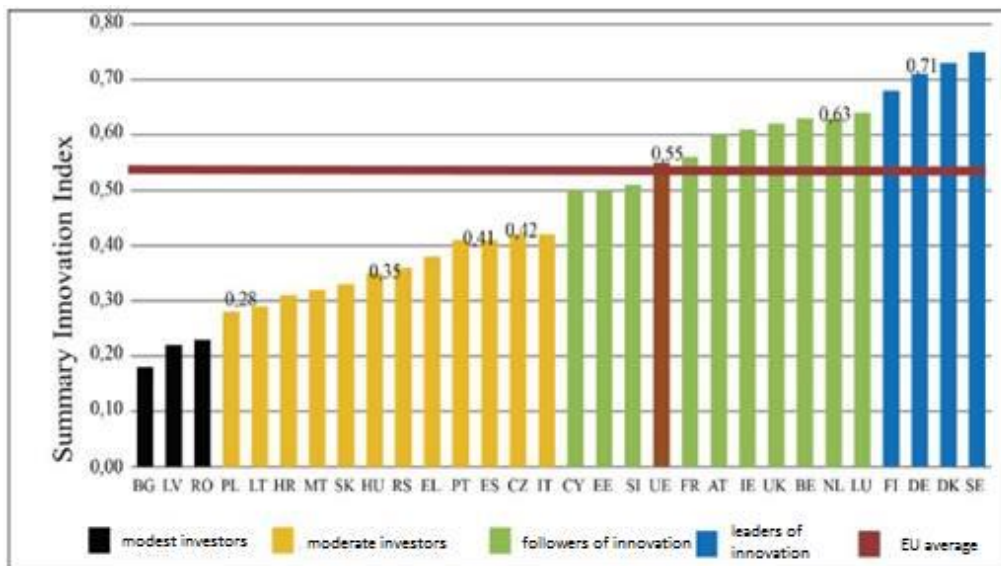


Figure 1. Position in the Summary Innovation Index (SII) in the European Union countries, 2013
 Source: Kaliszczak L., Nesterowicz R., 2014

According to share by the European Commission report relating to innovation for 2013 years [Innovation Union Scoreboard (IUS) 2014], a leader in innovation is Switzerland. The value of the index SII is for Poland 0.28 point where the average value for the EU is 0.55. This results in the fact that Poland is fourth from the end. In the ranking ahead of only Bulgaria, Latvia and Romania, and thus the countries of the weakest category, so-called. modest innovators. SII indicator for our country allows to include us (in last place) to a higher category, so called moderate innovators.

In the context of globalization emphasizes the role of entrepreneurship in the exercise of the function of internationalization, understood as the degree of involvement of companies in international business by exporting products, services and capital, cooperation, joint ventures. Upgrading the company's strategy, the introduction of new innovative products or

services or change the profile of current activities is a necessary condition to maintain the entrepreneur to the economic slowdown. Therefore, it is important to know, a kind of bravery and ability to take risks and calculation. These are the skills and qualities appropriate for entrepreneurial attitudes.

Rural areas in Poland occupy over 93% of the country, while in Romania they occupy 87.1% of the territory of the country (http://www.adam-europe.eu/prj/8576/prd/1/2/Agrisafety%20Need%20analysis%20report_PL.pdf). There is a general opinion that agriculture is an integral part of the whole economy. It performs many important functions, which largely affect the quality of life of the society. The most important among them are the following features: production, biological and landscape. The knowledge to their subject is facilitating taking all action promoting the development. The underdevelopment of country areas is creating the need of the search and implementing new solutions which is important among others for correct functioning of the agricultural activity. Innovations entered into country areas are determine their sustainable development.

Prospects for the development of entrepreneurship in rural areas are largely conditioned by the economic policy of the country in which the importance played by Polish and Romanian accession to the European Union. It has enriched the economy in the new support tools, that is financed from the Community budget. With the date of accession to the European Union obtained the right to use the Structural Funds and the Cohesion Fund. One of aims within the framework of creation of friendly surroundings of action of enterprises was providing of access to the capital, especially to the small and middle enterprises also events of public economy. In addition to this funding under the Regional Operational Programs can be used to develop and improve local and regional infrastructure and the flourishing of entrepreneurship and increase the investment attractiveness of rural areas. This indicates the great importance in the development of entrepreneurship.

The key to development of enterprises on territory of rural spaces is corresponding connection of economic politics of the state also private initiative of entrepreneurs. Local authorities can promote to development of the community through creation of actions that will induce an origin and development of enterprises. To those actions can belong is (<http://keekid.wne.sggw.pl/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/Przedsi%C4%99biorczo%C5%9B%C4%87-na-obszarach-wiejskich.pdf>):

- organization of training courses on entrepreneurship,
- initiation the establishment of the club business,
- formation in the residence of community of informative point for beginning economic activity,
- the creation of incubator of enterprise,
- development of technical infrastructure are advertisement actions.

In almost every item mentioned above is an element of training - advisory, so it is important to involve local authorities. To achieve these objectives important is the cooperation of people and institutions. The task of government is to create a favorable environment for business development, but other actions belong to the people.

Currently, in various sectors of the economy increases the importance of the private sector, and consequently, public interest in making their own business. The village as a special environment, in order to develop should aim to saturate their space for small entrepreneurs. This would increase the competitiveness and resilience to market fluctuations (<http://keekid.wne.sggw.pl/wp->

content/uploads/2013/01/Przedsi% C4% 99biorczo% C5% 9B% C4% 87-na-obszarach-wiejskich.pdf).

The problem of entrepreneurship in rural areas is an important issue from the point of view of future prospects for development. Its range embraces the specificities of the village, its population and response to changes in its environment.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Studying different publications from the specialized literature and using as research method the survey and as research instrument the questionnaire, followed by data processing and analysis, authors try to identify what is student's attitude toward entrepreneurship.

The survey realized using the application provided by Google Docs and in order to complete it the students had to access the following link: <https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSdkXYlxPsra8pjYEgJSscjKJMSCAObSkIAVvj1GANGbpyDdQ/viewform>.

The survey has 12 questions divided in two sections (general information and entrepreneurship). The first section, the general information, has 5 questions about the participants (gender, age, university, faculty, year of study). The second section tries to obtain information about the students' opinion related to entrepreneurship. The 7 questions from this section are closed questions with a single correct answer (1, 2, 3, 4, 6) and closed questions with multiple answers (5, 7). So, students answered to the following questions:

1. Do you know the concept of entrepreneurship?
2. How useful you consider entrepreneurial education?
3. What is your experience in the field of entrepreneurship?
4. Do you intend to start a business in the near future?
5. If yes. In what field you want to start a business?
6. You have a degree/experience in the field where you want to start the business?
7. What are the resources needed to start the business?

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The survey was sent to the students from University of Sciences and Technology from Bydgoszcz, Poland and Banat's University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine "King Michael I of Romania" from Timisoara, Romania in period 11 October 2016 – 5 November 2016. The participant students are from all years of study (10.1% first year, 11.6% second year, 18.8% third, 32.4% 4th year, 5.8% 5th, 4.3% 6th year, 14% master (I) and 2.9% master (II)). Two hundred and seven students answered to the survey (51.2% were from UTP Bydgoszcz and 48.8% were from BUASVM Timisoara). Concerning the students' age, 17.4% were between 18 – 21 years old, 59.4% between 21-23 years old, 20.8% between 24 – 26 years, 0.5% between 2-29 years old and 1.9% over 30 years old.

According to the answers provided by the 207 subjects concerning the attitude toward entrepreneurship, 91.3% of respondents know the concept of entrepreneurship (figure 2), 61.8% consider entrepreneurial education useful, 25% of respondents considered very useful, 8.8% think that it is less useful, while 4.4% indicated that it is useless (figure 3).

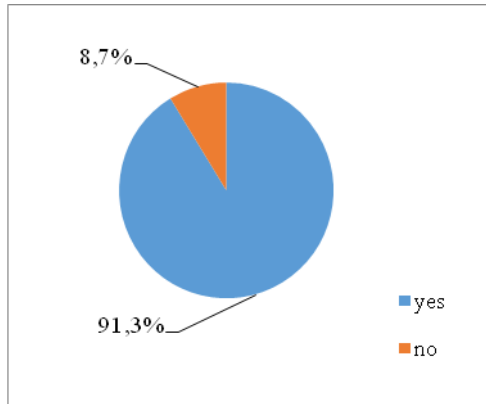


Figure 2. Do you know the concept of entrepreneurship?

Source: Own researches

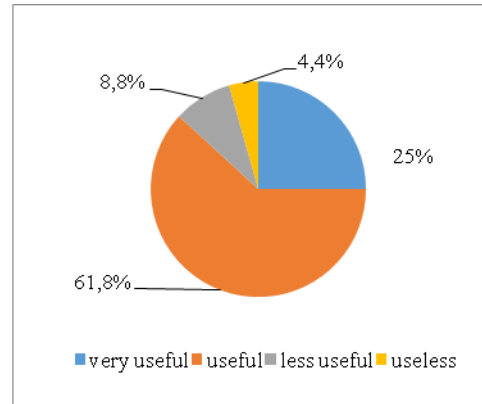


Figure 3. How useful you consider entrepreneurial education?

Source: Own researches

Concerning the experience in the field of entrepreneurship of students, almost 80% of students do not have the experience, while about 20% of respondents have it. Related to students intend to start a business in the near future, 59.9% of them would like to start their own businesses, while 40.1% of respondents are not interested in opening a business.

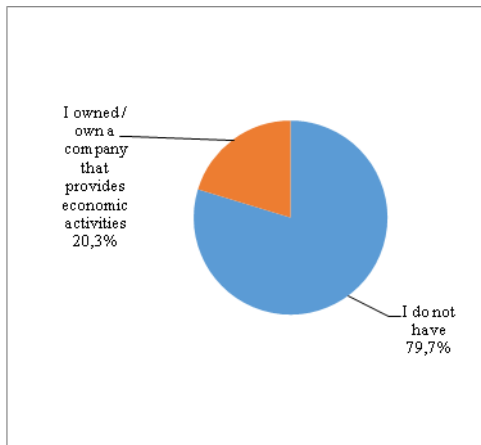


Figure 4. What is your experience in the field of entrepreneurship?

Source: Own researches

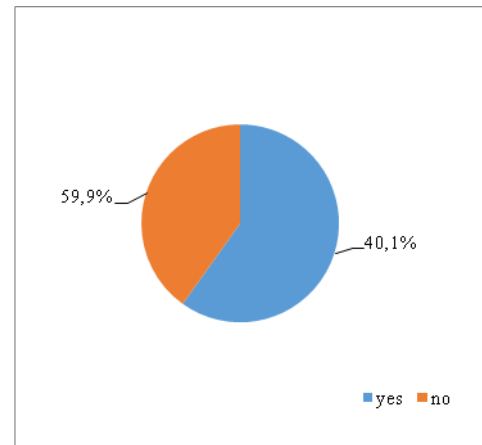


Figure 5. Do you intend to start a business in the near future?

Source: Own researches

Research shows that students most frequently want to open their own business in the field of agriculture (28.3%), 17.9% of students marked the food industry, 14.5% production, 13.1% creative areas, 11% in the tourism. While the students least likely to want to start their own business in the following areas: 9% in the IT area, 8.3% in education, 7% in another area, 6.9% in health, 2.1% in energetic efficiency (figure 6).

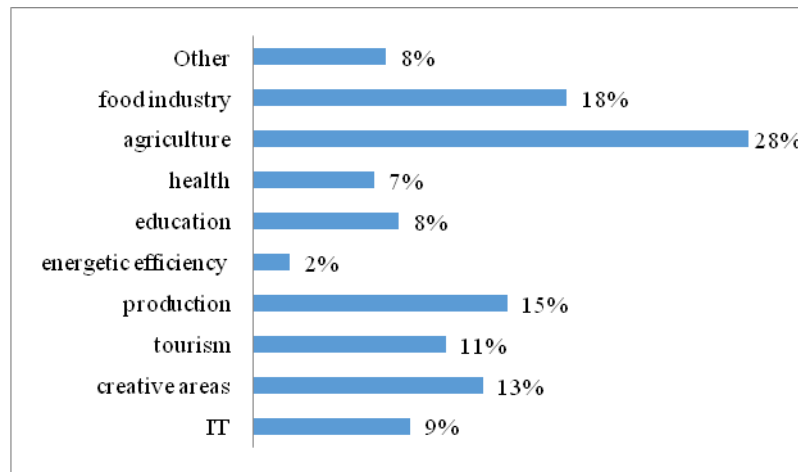


Figure 6. In what field you want to start a business?

Source: Own researches

Related to the degree/experience in the field in which students would like to start their own business. 63.4% of students have experience in the field, while in 33.6% of respondents do not have it (figure 7).

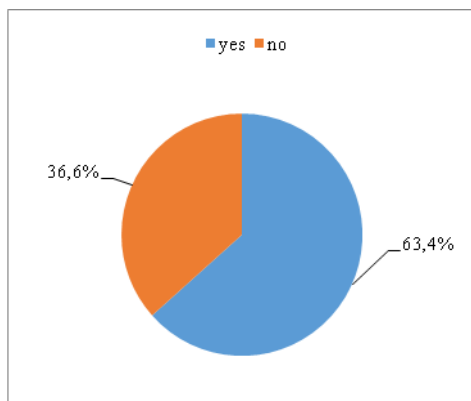


Figure 7. You have a degree / experience in the field where you want to start the business?

Source: Own researches

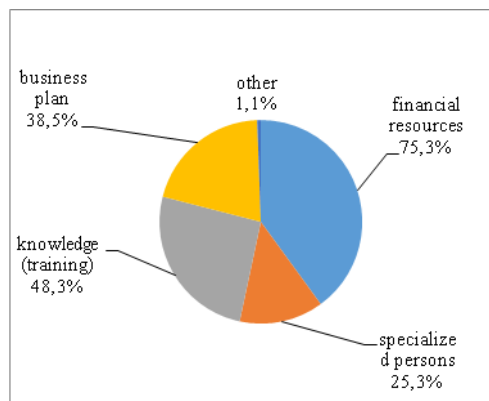


Figure 8. What are the resources needed to start the business?

Source: Own researches

The resources considered important to start the business are financial resources (75.3%), knowledge (48.3%), business plan (38.5%), while the least important are specialized person (figure 8).

CONCLUSIONS

This article was intended to present the results of research on the relation students of entrepreneurship. Additionally, focused on issues related to entrepreneurship, global trends and their importance in rural areas. Research results have proved to be very interesting. They published academic young people with a high index of knowledge of issues relating to the concept of entrepreneurship. Due to the nature of our science universities may be noted that

most students want to start their own business in the agricultural industry. The vast majority is of the opinion that the experience is important during setting up a business. Students are characterized by a low level of experience in the field of entrepreneurship. This is undoubtedly a restriction that may cause barriers associated with establishing their own business. It should also refer to issues related to the sources, which are needed to start their own business. The vast majority of students is of the opinion that the most important are the financial source. Undoubtedly, at the start of adult life issues associated with entrepreneurship can contribute to success.

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