

HIGHER EDUCATION REDUCES ENTREPRENEURIAL STRESS?

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Abstract

Higher education serves to develop skills and character development, as well as the civilization of the nation's dignity in the context of the intellectual life of the nation (Act No. 12 in 2012). This study is aimed to compare the level of stress among Graduates and non-graduate entrepreneurs. A sample of 100 entrepreneurs has chosen for study. Data was collected from 50 engineering graduates and 50 non-graduates comprising of both male and female entrepreneurs. A self-made tool was administered to find their level of stress and t test was applied to test the significance. result if the study reveals that graduates are less stressed than non-graduates.

Keywords: -Stress, Graduate, Non Graduate.

RESEARCH CASE STUDY

Research Methodology

Objectives

- (1) To study the reasons for their stress.
- (2) To compare the level of stress among Graduate and Non- Graduate entrepreneurs.

Data collection: For this study primary data was collected from 100 entrepreneurs.

Sample size: - 100.

Sampling technique: - The convenient sampling was used for the research.

Hypothesis

Ho. There is no significant difference between the stresses among graduate and non- graduate entrepreneurs.

Tools used: - A self made standardized tool was administered on 100 entrepreneurs (50 were graduated from engineering colleges and 50 were non graduates).t test of significance was applied.

Discussions and analysis

Ho1. There is no significant difference between the stresses among graduate and non- graduate entrepreneurs

Table No. 1. Is depicting Mean Scores, Standard Deviations, SEM, Mean Difference and obtained t- values of graduate and non-graduate entrepreneurs.



Table no.1:- Showing comparative statistics of stress.

Groups	N	MEAN	STD. DEVIATION	STD. ERROR MEAN	MEAN DIFFERENCE	T-VALUE
Non-Graduate entrepreneurs	50	25.97	2.785	.227	14.87	36.607
Graduate entrepreneurs	50	11.10	4.124	.337		

The above table confirms that the Mean, S.D. & SEM obtained for non-graduate entrepreneur is $M = 25.97$, $S.D = 2.785$ & $SEM = .227$ while the Mean, S.D. & SEM obtained for graduate entrepreneur is $M = 11.10$, $S.D = 4.124$ & $SEM = .337$ and the difference of their mean scores is 14.87.

- The mean scores clearly depicts that mean scores of Non-graduate entrepreneurs is greater than the mean scores of Graduate entrepreneurs (**25.97 > 11.10**).
- It is also confirmed in above table in which the significance of t-test, to test the equality of their mean scores, is applied and it is found that the obtained **t-value is (36.607) is higher** than the tabulated t-value (2.00) required for t- test to be significant at 0.05 level of significance. Hence, the t-Value is considered to be statistically significant. The t-Value with respect to stress due to workload illustrates that the mean scores **CANNOT BE CONSIDERED EQUAL** on the basis of responses. Consequently, the null hypothesis is **REJECTED**.

Conclusions

A graduate entrepreneur seems to showcase their potential and ability to access knowledge from varied sources with particularly strong competencies for approaching government resources. In addition, they are more likely to access advices and to get opportunities from platforms like entrepreneurship cell running in various colleges wherein they learn to prepare business plans and also meets with various renowned experienced entrepreneurs on interactive forums and discussions while a non-graduate studies only limited topics in their one paper and which is only optional. So many students do not have even idea that what entrepreneurship deals with? How government is ready to support entrepreneurs? what is the role of district industrial centers for promoting entrepreneurship? What traits they should possess or how to develop those traits which nourishes them to become successful entrepreneurs? How they can access resources at subsidized rates? So, all this unawareness, inaccessibility to resources and subsidies and fewer competencies may lead to more stress among non-graduates than graduates.

Future avenues for my study:

1. It is suggested to the next researchers to perform in-depth assessment and study of entrepreneurship potential associated with the various variables associated with students' emotional and educational psychology in higher education.
2. It is suggested for faculties that can use the results of this research as a basis for learning activities and entrepreneurship training in higher education.



3. It is suggested for students to can look at what obstacles, difficulties and constrains that they face after receiving information about the relationship between the entrepreneurship potential of personality of students, students, so it can be optimized.
4. It is suggested to university leaders to do in-depth study of the results of this research in order to design an interesting training and entrepreneurship learning and provide a real experience for students at the college.

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