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The Serendipity of Entrepreneurship among University Students: An Empirical Analysis in the Indian Context

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Our research aims to evaluate post-graduate students' entrepreneurial intent and look at how government initiatives in higher education affect the motivation of entrepreneurs. To determine the factors that influence entrepreneurial intent, we utilized Shapero and Sokol's model of entrepreneurial event and Ajzen Theory of planned behavior. A sample of 291 university students was chosen by systemized random sampling. The model used for the study is further tested by SEM analysis in order to understand the relationship between various constructs of entrepreneurial intent. As part of our recommendations, we believe that educational institutions should provide compulsory courses and accelerator programs to help students develop the skills needed for running a business. We strongly recommend that the government take proactive steps to establish additional research and development initiatives aimed at promoting entrepreneurship. opportunities and foster innovation.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurial intent, innovation

1 Introduction

India has witnessed a significant surge in entrepreneurial activity over the recent years, owing to the economic liberalization and reforms initiated in 1991 and unprecedented growth rates. Even during the Covid-19 pandemic, the entrepreneurial spirit showed resilience as registration of new companies jumped 26% during this period, contrary to the past research which advocates that entrepreneurial activity would recede during such a crisis. This rise has been documented not only in India but also in countries all over the world such as Indonesia[1], China[2], Australia[3] and India[4] as well.

For the progress of entrepreneurs, there must be opportunities, potential, and a conducive eco-system for them to thrive in. The current administration of Prime Minister Narendra Modi has taken steps to create such an environment, and there are amplified expectations of quantum growth in economic engagement as the country liberalizes its investment regime by improving the ease of doing business and attracting huge quantum of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) into India[5].

The ‘Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhyan’[6] which translates to Self-reliant India campaign by the Government, aims at promoting entrepreneurship productively. The government has launched various schemes and initiatives to support and encourage entrepreneurship, such as the Startup India program, which provides a range of benefits to start-ups, including tax exemptions, funding opportunities, and mentorship support.
India being one of the youngest populations in the world, it is fundamental to inspect if the future generation of the country has an intent to pursue entrepreneurship and be self-reliant. There has been a significant increase in interest among the youth in pursuing entrepreneurship, and the government has taken steps to support and encourage this trend. The government has launched various programs and initiatives such as the Atal Innovation Mission, which aims to promote a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship among students, and the National Entrepreneurship Awards, which recognizes and rewards outstanding young entrepreneurs.

In conclusion, India has emerged as a hub for start-ups and entrepreneurship, and the government's efforts to create a conducive environment for entrepreneurs have been fruitful. The government's initiatives and programs have encouraged and supported the entrepreneurial spirit of the country, and it is essential to continue to do so to ensure the growth and success of the country's future entrepreneurs..

2 Literature Review

In recent years, India has established itself as a centre for new businesses and entrepreneurial endeavours. This is largely attributable to the economic liberalisation and reforms that were initiated in 1991, as well as the remarkable growth rates that have followed in their wake. There has been a significant increase in entrepreneurial activity documented in countries all over the world, including Indonesia, China, Australia, and India. This is despite the fact that the Covid-19 pandemic has presented a number of challenges that must be overcome. Nevertheless, the entrepreneurial spirit has remained strong. Contrary to the findings of previous research, which predicted that entrepreneurial activity would decrease during a crisis, the number of new firms that were registered in India increased by 26% while the epidemic was ongoing. Entrepreneurship is a crucial engine for the expansion of a nation's economy, as well as for the creation of new jobs, the reduction of poverty, and general development. Opportunities, potential, and an environment that is favourable to their success are essential for the growth of entrepreneurs. There are high expectations that under the current administration of Prime Minister Narendra Modi, there will be a significant growth in economic engagement as the country liberalises its investment regime by improving the ease of doing business and attracting a significant quantity of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) into India. This is because the country is currently under the leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi. The objective of the government's initiative known as the "Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhyan," which may be translated as the "Self-Reliant India campaign," is to encourage productive forms of entrepreneurship.

Since India has one of the youngest populations in the world, it is crucial to investigate if the next generation in the nation is interested in pursuing entrepreneurial endeavours and becoming self-sufficient. Several academics have concentrated their efforts on the study of entrepreneurial intent, and their findings suggest that features of personality and levels of motivation are not good predictors of entrepreneurial behaviour. Alternatively, external variables, such as access to resources, educational opportunities, and support networks, have a significant influence in the promotion of entrepreneurial purpose and action.The Indian government has introduced a number of different programmes and initiatives, one of which is referred to as the Startup India programme. This programme offers tax breaks, chances for investment, and assistance from mentors to start-up businesses in India. In addition, the government has begun initiatives such as the Atal Innovation Mission and the National Entrepreneurship Awards with the goals of fostering a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship among students and recognising and rewarding young businesspeople who excel in their fields.

India's developing image as a hotspot for start-ups and entrepreneurship is the product of years of economic liberalisation, reforms, and unparalleled growth rates. This reputation is a direct outcome of the combination of these three factors. As a result of the Covid-19 epidemic, there has been a discernible increase in the amount of business activity that has been observed. This demonstrates the resiliency of the entrepreneurial spirit. The efforts of the government to establish an environment that is favourable for entrepreneurs are yielding fruit. It is necessary to continue supporting and fostering entrepreneurship in order to secure the development and success of the country's future entrepreneurs.

Entrepreneurship has become an important driver of economic growth and job creation in India. The country has a large pool of young talent, and encouraging entrepreneurial intention among students is essential for the country's economic development. In this essay, we will explore the importance of entrepreneurial intention among students in India and government efforts to support it.

Entrepreneurial intention among students is important for India's economic development. With the growing demand for new products and services in various sectors, entrepreneurship can play a significant role in job creation and economic growth. By encouraging and supporting students who possess entrepreneurial intention, India can create a generation of individuals who are equipped with the skills, knowledge, and mindset to start and run their own businesses, which can contribute to economic development. Students who possess entrepreneurial intention tend to possess certain skills that are essential for success in various fields. These skills include creativity, risk-taking, perseverance, and a willingness to learn. These qualities are valuable in all aspects of life, and students who possess them are likely to be successful in their chosen careers, whether as entrepreneurs or in other fields.

Entrepreneurial intention can help students develop critical thinking and problem-solving skills. Starting and running a business requires individuals to identify and solve various problems, such as market research, financing, and customer acquisition. Through this process, students can gain valuable experience in decision-making and strategic planning, which

can be useful in various fields[6]. The Indian government has recognized the importance of entrepreneurial intention among students and has taken several initiatives to support it. One such initiative is the Startup India program, which was launched in 2016 to provide support and incentives to startups. The program offers various benefits, such as tax exemptions, funding support, and a dedicated startup hub[7].

In addition to the Startup India program, the government has also launched various other initiatives to support entrepreneurship among students. One such initiative is the Atal Innovation Mission, which aims to promote innovation and entrepreneurship among students. The mission offers various programs, such as Atal Tinkering Labs, Atal Incubation Centers, and Atal Community Innovation Centers, to provide support to students who possess entrepreneurial intention.
Furthermore, the government has also launched various other programs and initiatives to support entrepreneurship education among students. These initiatives aim to provide students with the necessary skills, knowledge, and resources to start and run their own businesses. For instance, the National Entrepreneurship Network offers various resources, such as training programs, mentorship, and networking opportunities, to aspiring entrepreneurs.

Entrepreneurial intention among students is crucial for India's economic development, and the government's efforts to support it are commendable. By encouraging and supporting students who possess entrepreneurial intention, India can create a generation of individuals who are equipped with the skills, knowledge, and mindset to start and run their own businesses, which can contribute to economic development and job creation. The government's initiatives, such as the Startup India program, the Atal Innovation Mission, and the National Entrepreneurship Network, are essential in providing support and incentives to aspiring entrepreneurs. By working together, the government and students can create a culture of entrepreneurship in India, which can contribute to the country's long-term economic growth and development.
The recent developments in India clearly justifies that there is a need to understand the entrepreneurial intent among students.

Several studies in theory talks about the various antecedents of entrepreneurial intent. In this study, we have focused on Shapero model of Entrepreneurial intent and Ajzen theory of planned behavior. According to Ajzen [8], in his Theory of Planned Behavior, the perception-based intentions of the entrepreneurs are learnable, not inborn. Unique personal characteristics, such as experience, knowledge, gender, demographic parameters, and education have a vital role in creating the entrepreneurial spirit. The intention of an individual to establish a new firm is referred to as entrepreneurial intent. Several academics, notably Shapero and Sokol [9], Bird (1988)[10], Krueger et al. (2000)[11], and Kolvereid[12], have acknowledged the significance of entrepreneurial purpose. Researchers investigating the entrepreneurial event have also proposed that the following steps are required in the entrepreneurial process: the existence of an entrepreneurial opportunity; its identification by the entrepreneur; and the conscious decision of the entrepreneur to exploit that opportunity (Shane, 2003)[13]. However, Krueger et al.[11] believe that an entrepreneurial process is often thoughtful on the part of the individual, and that opportunity identification is dependent on individual purpose. Krueger et al.[11] emphasized the significance of the link between cognitive theory and entrepreneurial action. He sees more rigorous and theory-based research into entrepreneurial intentions as a major step forward in research today, and suggests that "the potential for continued progress lies not only in cognitive theory, but cognitive research offers more than its fair share of potential for exciting, and productive research in entrepreneurship.

Shapero [9] created a model for predicting entrepreneurial inclinations. He says that the most important aspects affecting an individual's intention to establish a business are attractiveness, feasibility, and a proclivity to act. Furthermore, particular desire and perceived self-efficacy are emphasized as crucial foundations for desirability and feasibility judgements. According to Shapero's model of new venture initiation, the choice to start a new enterprise involves two elements. First, founders must believe that launching a new enterprise is "credible" (i.e., they have entrepreneurial ambitions). Starting a new business must be a credible opportunity. Second, the commencement of a new business necessitates some form of triggering (or "displacing") event. In turn, credibility necessitates at least a certain amount of perceived feasibility and attractiveness, as well as a willingness to act on the chance. Furthermore, the model explains the moderation effect of propensity to act for entrepreneurial intention to happen.

Business college students and graduates often see the founding of a company as an attractive alternative to wage or salary employment.eneurs fail within the first few years, countless people take up the entrepreneurial route. It is imperative to identify what drives these people to pursue entrepreneurship. This study helps in understanding the drivers that play an important role in raising the entrepreneurial intent among university students.

2.1 Hypothesis Development

The conceptual model used for this study has been adopted from Shapero's and Sokol's model of entrepreneurial event [9]. The four major propositions are formed on the basis of this model for determining the entrepreneurial intention among post graduate students at Indian University.

P1: There is a significant relationship between perceived desirability and entrepreneurial intention.

P2: There is a significant relationship between perceived feasibility and entrepreneurial intention.

P3: There is a significant relationship between propensity to act and entrepreneurial intention.

P4: Perceived desirability, Perceived feasibility and propensity to act has a significant effect on entrepreneurial intention.

Proposition 'P1' discusses the relationship between the constructs of perceived desirability and entrepreneurial intention. The hypotheses H1 and H2 were derived through this proposition explaining the existence of a significant relationship between perceived desirability and entrepreneurial intention. The hypotheses are stated as follows:

H1: There is a significant relationship between motivational factors and entrepreneurial intention.

H2: There is a significant relationship between subjective norms and entrepreneurial intention.

Proposition 'P2' discusses the relationship between the constructs of perceived feasibility and entrepreneurial intention. The hypothesis H3 and H4 were derived through this proposition explaining the existence of a significant relationship between perceived feasibility and entrepreneurial intention. The hypotheses are stated as follows:

H3: There is a significant relationship between entrepreneurial self-efficacy and entrepreneurial intention.

H4: There is a significant relationship between support systems and entrepreneurial intention.

Proposition 'P3' discusses the relationship between propensity to act and entrepreneurial intention. The hypothesis H5 was derived through this proposition explaining the existence of a significant relationship between propensity to act and entrepreneurial intention. The hypotheses are stated as follows:

H5: There is a significant relationship between propensity to act and entrepreneurial intention.

Proposition 'P4' discusses the relationship between perceived desirability, perceived feasibility, propensity to act and entrepreneurial intention. The hypothesis H6 was derived through this proposition explaining the existence of a significant relationship between perceived desirability, feasibility and propensity to act towards entrepreneurial intention. The hypotheses are stated as follows:

H6: There is a significant relationship between perceived desirability, perceived feasibility, and propensity to act towards entrepreneurial intention.

3 Proposed Framework

An attempt has been made to understand the determinants of entrepreneurial intent among university students. The proposed framework has been presented below:

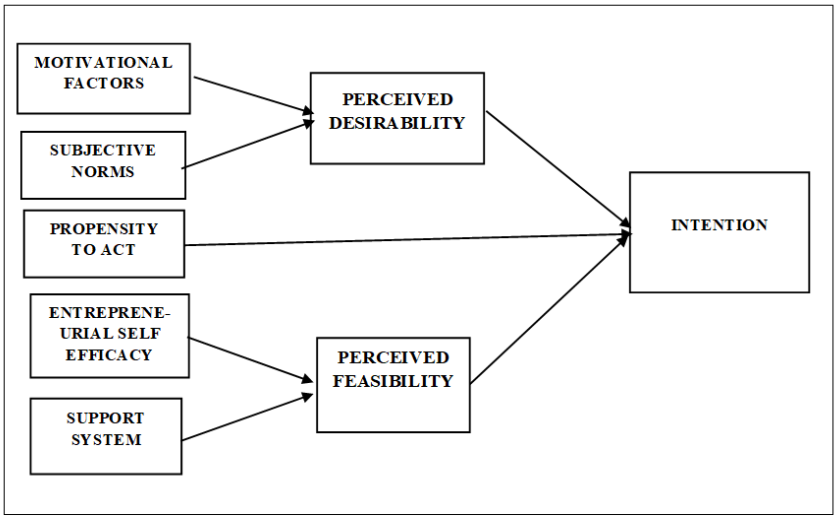

Fig. 1. Conceptual Model for the study [9]

The Shapero and Sokol Entrepreneurial Event Model [9] provides the foundation for the proposed framework. In the proposed framework, motivational Factors and subjective norms lead to perceived desirability which is defined as "the degree to which starting a new venture is perceived as a desirable career option" [9]. Entrepreneurial self-efficacy and a supporting system leads to perceived feasibility, which is defined as the belief that one has the necessary abilities and talents to succeed in a given situation. It is the perceived desirability, perceived feasibility and propensity to act, that leads to entrepreneurial intent.

4 Methodology

Entrepreneurial intention is an essential aspect of entrepreneurship that refers to the extent to which individuals are willing to start and run their own businesses. An in-depth examination of the literature on entrepreneurial intention sheds light on the antecedents of entrepreneurial activity. Identifying and understanding the antecedents of entrepreneurial activity can help promote and support entrepreneurship, which is crucial for economic growth and job creation in India. To ascertain entrepreneurial intent among university students in India, campus-by-campus research utilizing a survey approach was conducted. A simple random sample technique was used to develop and deliver an instrument to undergraduate and postgraduate students. The study employs an exploratory and descriptive research approach and makes extensive use of primary and secondary data. The purpose of this study is to define entrepreneurial intention and then to validate the Entrepreneurial Intention measure. The study aimed to develop a tool that would accurately measure entrepreneurial intention among university students in India. The Entrepreneurial Intention measure includes variables such as perceived desirability, perceived feasibility, and proclivity to act, which are known to influence entrepreneurial intention.

To further understand the relationship between the variables, structural equation modeling (SEM) was used. SEM is a statistical technique used to test the relationships between variables in a conceptual model. The structural relationship between perceived desirability, perceived feasibility, proclivity to act, and entrepreneurial intention is examined using SEM analysis. Furthermore, this analysis has been performed using AMOS in order to understand the relationship between the factors influencing entrepreneurial intentions and hence evaluate the conformity of the conceptual model used for the study.

The results of the study show that perceived desirability, perceived feasibility, and proclivity to act have a significant positive influence on entrepreneurial intention among university students in India. The study also found that entrepreneurial education has a significant positive influence on perceived feasibility, which in turn has a significant positive influence on entrepreneurial intention. These findings suggest that promoting entrepreneurship education among university students in India can have a significant positive impact on entrepreneurial intention and activity.Furthermore, the study found that gender has a significant influence on perceived feasibility, with male students being more likely to perceive entrepreneurship as feasible than female students. This finding highlights the need for policies and programs that promote gender equality in entrepreneurship, such as mentorship and training programs that specifically target female students.

The study provides valuable insights into the antecedents of entrepreneurial activity among university students in India. The findings of the study suggest that promoting entrepreneurship education and gender equality in entrepreneurship can have a significant positive impact on entrepreneurial intention and activity. The use of SEM analysis and the Entrepreneurial Intention measure developed in this study can be used to further research on entrepreneurial intention and activity among university students in India. Overall, the study underscores the importance of measuring entrepreneurial intention among students and understanding the antecedents of entrepreneurial activity to promote and support entrepreneurship, which is crucial for economic growth and job creation in India.

4 Analysis

The procedures outlined below were performed in order to comprehend the structural relationships between the antecedents of entrepreneurial intention as discussed above.

4.1 Measurement model and model fit indices

SEM analysis was used to investigate the interrelationships between the predicted models using a dataset of 291 completed questionnaires. SEM permits analysis via the use of a sequence of regression equations and graphically depicts causal linkages through the use of route diagrams [13]. The fit index is composed of multiple statistics, including the chi-square, the non-centrality parameter (NCP), the goodness-of-fit index (GFI), the standardized root mean square residual (RMSR), and the root mean square approximation error (RMSEA). The overall fit of the measurement model was evaluated in this work using three different types of measures: absolute goodness-of-fit, incremental fit, and parsimonious fit.

The proposed model tests the relationship between perceived desirability, perceived feasibility, propensity to act and entrepreneurial intention presented by "H6". The proposed model showed acceptable fit to the data with values as $\chi 2/df$ =3.112; RMSEA = 0.023; SRMR = 0.034; CFI = 0.817; AGFI = 0.910, PCFI = 0.233 within the standard ranges.

Table 1: Proposed Model Fit Indices

Model Fit		Absolute Measures			Incremental Fit Measure		Parcimony Fit Measures		RMSEA
$\chi 2$	$\chi 2/df$	RMR	GFI	AGFI	CFI	TLI	PCFI	PRation	
50.121	3.112	0.023	0.958	0.910	0.817	0.439	0.233	0.948	0.0513

The results obtained from alternative models are presented in Table 2. Alternative model 1 tests the relationship between the constructs of perceived desirability viz. motivational factors and subjective norms with entrepreneurial intention for hypothesis H1 to H2.The model showed acceptable fit to the data with values as $\chi 2/df$ =2. 411; RMSEA = 0.024; SRMR = 0.061; NNFI = 0.673; CFI = 0.814; AGFI = 0.821.Alternative model 2 tests the hypothesis H3 to H4 which was used to test the relationship between perceived feasibility viz. entrepreneurial self efficacy and entrepreneurial intention. This model has also showed acceptable fit to the data with values as $\chi 2/df$ = 4.914; RMSEA = 0.064; SRMR = 0.083; NNFI = 0.842; CFI = 0.847; AGFI = 0.832.Alternative Model 3 tests the hypothesis H5 which was used to test the relationship between propensity to act and entrepreneurial intention . Model 3 showed acceptable fit to the data with values as $\chi 2/$ df = 3.641; RMSEA = 0.047; SRMR = 0.068; NNFI = 0.743; CFI = 0.786; AGFI = 0.784.

Table 2: Hypothesized Alternative model Indices

HYPOTHESIZED MODEL	$\chi 2/df$	RMSEA	SRMR	NNFI	CFI	AGFI
Alt. Model 1	2.411	0.024	0.061	0.673	0.814	0.821
Alt. Model 2	4.914	0.064	0.083	0.842	0.847	0.832
Alt. Model 3	3.641	0.047	0.068	0.743	0.786	0.781

4.2 SEM Analysis and Hypothesis Testing

Structural equation modeling (SEM) is a statistical method that examines the relationships between a set of observed variables and a set of latent variables. In this study, SEM was used to examine the hypotheses generated regarding the structures of entrepreneurial ambition among university students in Bangalore, India. The study identified five exogenous constructs, or independent variables, that represent the components of entrepreneurial intention: motivational factors, subjective norms, propensity to act, entrepreneurial self-efficacy, and support system. These constructs were tested concurrently in SEM to determine their structural relationships with each other.

Table 3 presents the hypothesis explaining the structural relationship among the various constructs of entrepreneurial intention. The first hypothesis suggests that motivational factors have a direct effect on entrepreneurial self-efficacy. This hypothesis is supported by previous research that has shown that motivation is a critical factor in entrepreneurial success. Individuals who are highly motivated are more likely to have the self-confidence and determination needed to pursue entrepreneurial opportunities.

The second hypothesis proposes that subjective norms have a direct effect on perceived feasibility. This hypothesis suggests that the beliefs and attitudes of an individual's social network can influence their perception of the feasibility of pursuing entrepreneurial opportunities. Social norms and expectations can shape an individual's beliefs about what is possible, and whether they have the necessary resources to pursue entrepreneurial ventures. The third hypothesis proposes that propensity to act has a direct effect on perceived desirability. This hypothesis suggests that an individual's natural inclination towards action and risk-taking can influence their perception of the desirability of pursuing entrepreneurial opportunities. Individuals who are more prone to action and risk-taking are more likely to perceive entrepreneurship as an attractive option.

The fourth hypothesis proposes that entrepreneurial self-efficacy has a direct effect on perceived feasibility. This hypothesis is consistent with Bandura's theory of self-efficacy, which suggests that an individual's belief in their ability to succeed is a crucial factor in their decision to pursue a particular goal. Individuals who have high levels of entrepreneurial self-efficacy are more likely to perceive entrepreneurship as feasible. The fifth hypothesis proposes that the support system has a direct effect on entrepreneurial self-efficacy. This hypothesis suggests that individuals who have access to a supportive network of family, friends, and mentors are more likely to have higher levels of entrepreneurial self-efficacy. Supportive networks can provide encouragement, advice, and resources that can help individuals overcome the challenges of starting and growing a business. The sixth hypothesis proposes that the support system has a direct effect on perceived feasibility. This hypothesis suggests that individuals who have access to a supportive network are more likely to perceive entrepreneurship as feasible. Supportive networks can provide the resources and information needed to start and grow a business, increasing an individual's perception of the feasibility of pursuing entrepreneurial opportunities.

Table 3: Hypothesis testing through SEM analysis

	Hypothesis	Significance	Acceptance/Rejection
H1	There is a significant relationship between motivational factors and entrepreneurial intention.	.297,p<.05	Accepted
H2	There is a significant relationship between subjective norms and entrepreneurial intention.	.327,p<.05	Accepted
H3	There is a significant relationship between entrepreneurial self efficacy and entrepreneurial intention.	.289,p<.01	Accepted
H4	There is a significant relationship between support system and entrepreneurial intention.	.474,p<.05	Accepted
H5	There is a significant relationship between propensity to act and entrepreneurial intention.	.224,p<.05	Accepted
H6	There is a significant relationship between perceived desirability, perceived feasibility, propensity to act towards entrepreneurial intention.	.524,p<.01	Accepted

All of the hypotheses were found to be within acceptable ranges, indicating that personal attractiveness via necessity vs opportunity-driven factors and subjective norms, propensity to act, and perceived feasibility via entrepreneurial self efficacy, as well as support systems at the government and institute level, all contribute significantly to shaping entrepreneurial intention among students.

4.3 Correlations obtained through SEM analysis

The correlations obtained through SEM analysis have been presented below in order to understand the presence of convergent and discriminant validity.

Table 4. Pearson-Correlation Matrix

Constructs	Mov_total	SN_total	PD_total	ESE_total	SS_total	PF_total	PTA_total	Int_total
Mov_total	1	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
SN_total	.348**	1	_	_	_	_		_
PD_total	.318**	.017	1	_	_	_	_	_
ESE_total	.079	.127	.207**	1	_	_	_	_
SS_total	.828**	.143	.144	.155	1	_	_	_
PF_total	.358**	.414**	.568**	.451**	.370**	1	_	_
PTA_total	.214	.014	.223	.211	.141	.021	1	_
Int_total	.021	.368**	.076	.220*	.216*	.290**	.314*	1

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)
* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

As observed in the Table 4, it has found that i.e. Motivational factors shows a convergent relationship with Perceived desirability i.e. 0.318 at significant level 0.01. Similar relationship was found in the case of support system i.e. 0.358 at significant level 0.01 which further explains the variables are correlated and measures the same construct i.e perceived desirability in case of motivational factors and support system in case of perceived feasibility.. The discriminant relationship has been observed too in case of entrepreneurial self efficacy and motivational factors which explains the fact that these variables are discriminant Hence, it explains that the instrument used for the study was valid.

4.4 Overall Model for the Study

The study analyzed the relationship between the different constructs of entrepreneurial intention using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM). The obtained values for the range of relationships were found to be in a range of .207 to .828 at significant levels of 0.01 and 0.05. These findings suggest that there are significant relationships between the different constructs of entrepreneurial intention. The results can be understood as below:

R-squared value:
The R-squared value was computed using SEM analysis for 291 filled questionnaires. The R-squared value for perceived desirability and feasibility were found to be .41 and .23, respectively, explaining 41% and 23% of the constructs. The R-squared value for the overall structural model was found to be 0.56, which means that 56% of the constructs are explained by the model. This indicates that the model provides a good fit for the data and can be used to understand the factors that influence entrepreneurial intention.

Importance of perceived desirability, feasibility, and propensity to act:
The overall structural model states that for entrepreneurial intention to take place, perceived desirability and feasibility along with propensity to act play an important role. Through the analysis of this study, it is stated that college students with more desirability and feasibility along with the propensity to act possess more willingness to choose entrepreneurship as a career.
The results obtained are in line with the literature, explaining the predominant role of perceived desirability, feasibility, and propensity to act. Perceived desirability refers to the extent to which an individual perceives entrepreneurship as desirable. Perceived feasibility refers to the extent to which an individual perceives entrepreneurship as feasible. Propensity to act refers to the individual's intention to take action towards entrepreneurship.

The hypothesized model:
The hypothesized model explains the antecedents of entrepreneurial intention adopted from Shapero and Sokol's model of entrepreneurial event. The model includes perceived desirability, perceived feasibility, and propensity to act as the antecedents of entrepreneurial intention. The model suggests that perceived desirability and feasibility influence propensity to act, which in turn influences entrepreneurial intention.

The overall model:
The overall model is presented below, showing the relationship between the different constructs of entrepreneurial intention.
Perceived desirability ---> Propensity to act ---> Entrepreneurial intention
Perceived feasibility ---> Propensity to act ---> Entrepreneurial intention
The results of this study suggest that the model provides a good fit for the data, and the relationships between the different constructs of entrepreneurial intention are significant. This study provides insights into the factors that influence entrepreneurial intention and can be used to develop interventions to promote entrepreneurship.

Entrepreneurial intention is a process that involves making a conscious decision to become an entrepreneur. This study analyzed the relationship between the different constructs of entrepreneurial intention using SEM analysis. The study found significant relationships between the different constructs of entrepreneurial intention, and the model provided a good fit for the data. The study also found that perceived desirability, feasibility, and propensity to act are important factors in influencing entrepreneurial intention. The findings of this study can be used to develop interventions to promote entrepreneurship and can be used as a basis for future research in this field.

The overall model explains the presence of significant relationships existing between the various constructs of entrepreneurial intention. The obtained value was found to be in a range of .207 to .828 at significant level 0.01 and 0.05. The R square value has been computed using SEM analysis for 291 filled questionnaires. The R square value for perceived desirability and feasibility were found to be .41 and .23 explaining the 41 and 23 percentage of constructs. The value for

the overall structural model is found to be 0.56 i.e. 56% of the constructs are explained by the model.The overall structural model states that for entrepreneurial intention to take place perceived desirability and feasibility along with propensity to act plays an important role.. Through analysis of this study it is stated that college students with more desirability and feasibility along with the propensity to act possess more willingness to choose entrepreneurship as a career. The results obtained are in the lines of literature explaining the predominant role of perceived desirability, feasibility and propensity to act. The hypothesized model explains the antecedents of entrepreneurial intention adopted from Shapero and sokol model of entrepreneurial event. The overall model has been presented below I n Fig 2:

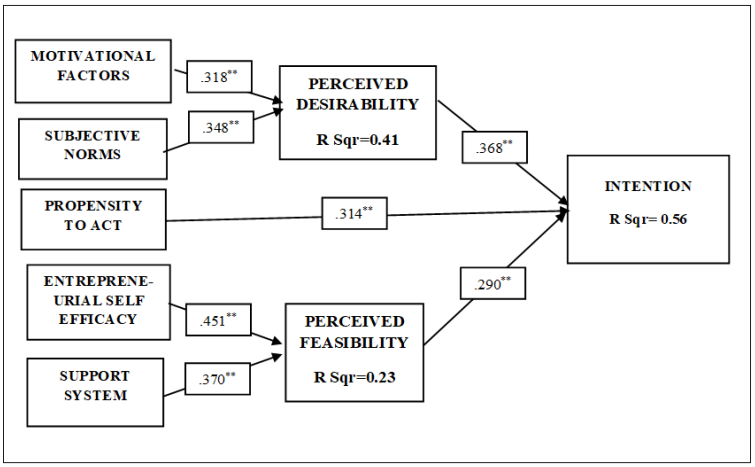

Fig. 2. Overall Model for the study

5 Findings, Conclusion and Recommendation

Entrepreneurship has been recognized as a significant driver of economic growth and development, and universities play a crucial role in encouraging and fostering entrepreneurial activities. The purpose of this study is to understand the structures of entrepreneurial ambition among university students in Bangalore, India, by investigating the role of motivation and subjective standards in shaping the perceived attractiveness of an entrepreneurial goal. The study also aims to validate and develop the connection between constructs using hypothesis testing. The study used Shapero's technique to examine the characteristics that influence entrepreneurial tendencies among university students in Bangalore. Shapero's model suggests that entrepreneurial intent is influenced by three factors: perceived desirability, perceived feasibility, and proclivity to act. Perceived desirability is the extent to which an individual perceives entrepreneurship as attractive or appealing. Perceived feasibility is the extent to which an individual believes they have the resources and skills to pursue entrepreneurship successfully. Proclivity to act is the inclination or readiness to pursue entrepreneurship.

The study found that motivational factors, subjective norms, entrepreneurial self-efficacy, support system, perceived desirability, perceived feasibility, and proclivity to act have a significant influence on the occurrence of any behavior among university students. This finding supports previous studies on how motivational factors impact entrepreneurial tendencies. Furthermore, pull variables increase perceived attractiveness more than push factors, indicating that the desire to pursue entrepreneurship arises from an internal pull towards a goal rather than external pressures. The results of this study have implications for Indian education policy and practice. The high frequency of entrepreneurial purpose among university graduates suggests that universities in India should take a systematic approach to encouraging entrepreneurship. The study recommends the establishment of training and development programs with unique teaching pedagogies, such as project-centric learning and TAP R (Theory, Application, Practice, and Research), to increase entrepreneurial intent among students. If effectively implemented, these pedagogies will serve as essential drivers for increasing entrepreneurial intent among students.

The study also highlights the relationship between private middle-level institutions and entrepreneurship. Private middle-level institutions are emerging as a significant player in the Indian higher education sector, with a growing number of students choosing to enroll in them. The study found that students from private middle-level institutions had a higher proclivity to act towards entrepreneurship than their counterparts from public institutions. Therefore, it is essential to examine the variables of entrepreneurial tendencies among university students in India using various models.

The findings of this study can also benefit incubation centers in India, which play a crucial role in nurturing and supporting entrepreneurship. The study suggests that incubation centers should focus on providing support systems, enhancing

entrepreneurial self-efficacy, and increasing the perceived desirability and feasibility of entrepreneurship. Incubation centers can also leverage motivational factors and subjective norms to create a supportive environment for entrepreneurship.

One of the limitations of this study is that it focuses solely on Shapero's model. While Shapero's model is useful in understanding the structures of entrepreneurial ambition, it is not the only model available. More research should be done to discover the variables of entrepreneurial tendencies among university students in India using various models. Another limitation of this study is that it did not examine which entrepreneurial experiences lead to self-efficacy in a university context. Self-efficacy is an essential component of entrepreneurship, and understanding which experiences lead to it can help universities and incubation centers design effective interventions to increase entrepreneurial intent.

In conclusion, the study provides valuable insights into the structures of entrepreneurial ambition among university students in Bangalore, India. The study emphasizes the role of motivational factors, subjective norms, entrepreneurial self-efficacy, support systems, perceived desirability, perceived feasibility, and proclivity to act in shaping entrepreneurial intent. The findings have implications for Indian education policy and practice, and if effectively implemented, can drive entrepreneurship and economic growth in the country.

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