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ENTREPRENEURSHIPS TENDENCY OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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EXTENSIVE SUMMARY

Entrepreneurship is one of the issues that attracts researchers because of their economic and social dimensions. Research has emphasized that entrepreneurship is a deliberate and planned behavior that can increase economic efficiency, bring innovation to the marketplace, create new jobs and increase employment (Shane and Venkataraman, 2000). Many studies suggest that entrepreneurship can be taught and entrepreneurship education is one of the most important tools to promote entrepreneurial attitudes, intentions and competencies (Falkang ve Alberti, 2000; Harris ve Gibson, 2008).

Entrepreneurship education is concerned with the development of attitudes, behaviors and capacities at the individual level. The European Commission (2008) describes entrepreneurship as 'the ability to transform personal ideas into action'. As highlighted in the World Economic Forum report (Volkman, 2009), there is now a need for innovation, new solutions, creative approaches and new ways of operation. For this reason, there is a need to develop entrepreneurship trainings and entrepreneurial skills, attitudes and behaviors that will be implemented in schools to begin in the first stage. The goal in entrepreneurship training is to make the entrepreneurship potential of the individuals clear and aware of it, to prevent those who have these qualities from making mistakes and to make it possible to use other production factors more efficiently (Balaban and Özdemir; 2008; 146).

It is expected that the findings obtained in parallel with the research purpose will contribute to the field of entrepreneurship in the development process and to the researches to be carried out / related to this field. In the study, the literature on entrepreneurship is firstly summarized and then the data on the entrepreneurship tendency of university students are analyzed and interpreted in the methodology of the study. In the conclusion section, the study was completed by deduction for the field of entrepreneurship.

The results and suggestions have been reached in the direction of the obtained data:

1-Differences were found between the students who participated in the research before, their employment status, gender and the section they read and their desire to establish their own business. In particular, it was determined that 65.0% of students in the accounting department and 65.2% of the male students in the department were working previously, whereas 76.8% of them were after graduating and wanting to set up their own business. This result shows significant similarities with previous studies in the field.

2-Within the scope of the research, there are some differences between the dimensions of demographic characteristics and entrepreneurship tendencies. Male entrepreneur candidates were found to have a higher

tendency to take risks than women and to have a higher tendency towards women than men in terms of need for independence, need for achievement, relationship with people, and internal control.

3-Getting young people to train for entrepreneurship will increase the chances of maturation of the initiatives they are trying to achieve. Qualified entrepreneurship trainings to be conducted at universities are needed to encourage young people and university students who are among the most important dynamics of the economy to be encouraged, to be led to work and to be entrepreneurial.

4-Entrepreneurship education is also important for the development of the human capital that society needs. For this reason, the skills, attitudes and behaviors necessary to create an entrepreneurial culture and to offer entrepreneurial opportunities to young people need to be improved. Undoubtedly, educational institutions at all levels (primary, secondary and higher education) need to invest in efforts to use appropriate methods for the development of entrepreneurial skills.