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# Entrepreneurial Intention of Business Students in Davao Del Sur State College

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***Abstract:*** *The study was conducted to determine the entrepreneurial intention of business students. The study used multiple regression analysis in determining the factors affecting the entrepreneurial intentions of business students. All variables in this study which are attitude towards becoming an entrepreneur perceived behavioral control, subjective norms, and entrepreneurial intention were described as high by business students. The study found that the business students' entrepreneurial intentions have a significant relationship with subjective norms and personal attitudes towards becoming an entrepreneur but it has no significant relationship with perceived behavioral control. However personal attitude toward becoming an entrepreneur of business students has a significant relationship with subjective norms. Lastly, the majority of business students had financial problems.*
***Keywords****: Entrepreneurial intention, business students, agribusiness, entrepreneur*

## I. THE PROBLEM AND ITS BACKGROUND

### Introduction

Entrepreneurship is a way of thinking that emphasizes opportunities over threats. The opportunity identification process is intentional, and therefore, entrepreneurial intentions merit our attention. Equally important, they offer a means to better explain and predict entrepreneurship.

It is well known that a career in entrepreneurship offers significant opportunities for individuals to achieve financial independence and benefit the economy by contributing to job creation, innovation, and economic growth. Today's students are tomorrow's potential entrepreneurs, which may explain why a growing number of universities offer courses and programs in entrepreneurship. However, there is little understanding of the factors that affect students' intentions of becoming entrepreneurs and the relationship between entrepreneurship education and students' entrepreneurial attitudes and intentions (Souitaris, 2010).

This study sought to contribute toward redressing this gap in our knowledge by experimental testing a model that draws on the theory of plan behavior to examine the antecedents of entrepreneurial intentions among students. The purpose of this study was to describe the nature of the individual attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived control associated with their intentions to entrepreneurship, and to determine the extent to which personal attitudes, subjective norms, and perceptions of behavioral control influence students intentions to entrepreneurship. To understand entrepreneurial intentions, it is necessary to understand first the main factors that drive students to start a business.

### Research Objectives

This study aimed to determine the entrepreneurial intention of college students in Davao del Sur State College (DSSC) formerly known as a SPAMAST-Digos Campus.

Specifically, this study aimed to;

1. Demographic profile of business students
    a. course
    b. year level
    c. age
    d. ethnicity
2. Ascertain the level of Personal attitude towards becoming entrepreneurship, subjective norms, behavioral control, and entrepreneurial intention of business students.
3. Determine the significant relationship between subjective norms band the personal attitude towards becoming an entrepreneur and perceived behavioral control of business students.
4. Identify the significant relationship between business students' entrepreneurial intentions and subjective norms, personal attitude towards becoming an entrepreneur, and perceived behavioral control of business students.
5. Determine the problem encountered by business students.

**Significance of the study**

The study aimed to gather information on the entrepreneurial intention of college students in Davao del Sur State College (DSSC) formerly known as the Southern Philippines and Marine and Aquatic School of Technology (SPAMAST-Digos Campus).

Results of the study enable students to focus on the importance of factors that affect entrepreneurial intentions and to address problems/constraints identified in the study. Moreover, it is hopeful that the outputs of the study were valuable to the students, which may benefit from the result of the study since this provided reflections on factors affecting entrepreneurial intentions and the results might outline base information for productive and efficient entrepreneurship. The researcher also benefits from the study in the way that it provides supplementary data; information about the entrepreneurial intentions of a college student while pursuing the degree.

Lastly, the result of this study may be beneficial to future researchers who would like to study further using related studies and programs on the said concern.

**Scope and Limitation of the Study**

The study focused mainly on the entrepreneurial intention of college students in Davao del Sur State College (DSSC) formerly known as the Southern Philippines Agri-Business and Marine and Aquatic School of Technology (SPAMAST Digos Campus). Further, this study was limited to business students, such as BSED-TLE, BSAIS, and BSAB

## II. REVIEWOFRELATEDLITERATURE

**Entrepreneurial Intention**

In this study, behavioral aspirations toward entrepreneurial careers—here defined as starting one's own business—were compared to individual differences. The proactive personality measure, a recent creation in the literature on individual differences, attracted particular notice. Entrepreneurial ambitions were found to be substantially correlated with gender and education using a sample of 100 college students. having a business-minded parent and being a proactive person. The proactive personality measure and entrepreneurial goals showed the strongest correlation. According to a hierarchical regression analysis, proactivity significantly increased the amount of variance in entrepreneurial goals that could be explained by the other variables. Eight themes were found in a review of entrepreneurial literature trends that describe the main problems in entrepreneurship (Gartner, 2011).One of these topics was the entrepreneur as a unique individual and the idea that entrepreneurs need to have distinctive personality traits and skills. Five characteristics have been repeatedly found to co-vary with entrepreneurship, need for accomplishment, locus of control, risk-taking tendency, tolerance for ambiguity, and conduct within this field of study. The efficacy of two intention-based models to forecast entrepreneurial intents is compared in the current study. According to Ajzen, views of one's attractiveness, societal expectations, and practicality all influence intentions in general.

Entrepreneurial intentions, according to Shapero, are influenced by judgments of one's own desirability, viability, and propensity to act. We used a competing model strategy, contrasting the findings of the two models' regression analyses. We evaluated the degree to which each model component was supported by the data as well as the overall statistical fit. The sample was made up of college students who had to make immediate career selections. Results provided both theories with solid statistical backing. (1) Any planned behavior, including entrepreneurship, can be best predicted by intentions. Our comprehension of the intended behavior is improved by knowing the antecedents of intentions.By having an effect on intentions, attitudes have an impact on behavior. The situation and the individual both influence intentions and attitudes. As a result, intentions models will be more accurate at predicting behavior than individual or environmental factors. Better post hoc explanations of entrepreneurial behavior depend on predictive power, and intents models offer the best predictive validity. (2) Personal and environmental factors frequently have an indirect impact on entrepreneurship by influencing important attitudes and general action motivation. For instance, only if role models alter attitudes and beliefs, such as perceived self-efficacy, can they have an impact on entrepreneurial goals. Exogenous stimuli' effects on intents and, ultimately, venture development, are described by intention-based models. (3) The resilience and adaptability of intention models encourage the expanded application of thorough, theoretically-driven, testable process models in entrepreneurship research (MacMillan and Katz, 2010).

Intentional behavior can help to both explain and model why many business owners choose to launch their ventures before looking for market prospects. Researchers and theorists can better understand connected phenomena by comprehending intentions. These include the factors that cause opportunity scanning, the places where business venture ideas come from, and the processes involved in turning those ideas into reality. Intention models can be used to explain how entrepreneurship education shapes intentions for future venture formation. An considerable amount of prior study has examined components of written new venture proposals. Instead, Intentionality proposes that we investigate the factors that influence adventurous behavior during the planning

process itself. We can use intents models to guide other strategic choices, such whether to expand or shut down a company.The intentions of crucial venture stakeholders, such as venture capitalists' intentions to invest in a specific startup, can be modeled by researchers. The overlaps between venture formation objectives and venture opportunity identification can also be studied by management scholars. A greater grasp of one's own motivations might be beneficial for entrepreneurs (Engle, 2010).

Understanding the rationale behind the decisions they made while creating their intentions base models for the new venture offers useful insights into any intended behavior. This enables us to more effectively support the discovery of individually realistic and credible prospects. A more general grasp of how intentions are formed, as well as a specific comprehension of how founders' beliefs, perceptions, and motives condense into the intent to start a firm, should be helpful to educators, consultants, advisors, and entrepreneurs. Entrepreneurship educators can utilize this model to better understand the motivations and intents of students and trainees as well as to assist students and trainees in understanding their own motivations and intentions because this understanding gives significant diagnostic power.Training that is carefully targeted becomes possible. For instance, differences in self-efficacy account for a major portion of ethnic and gender inequalities in career choice. We already know how to correct self-efficacy differences, according to applied psychology and sociology research. By improving entrepreneurial effectiveness, opportunities will appear more appealing and opinions of venture viability will rise. Instead of pursuing smokestacks, economic and societal growth depends on fostering the establishment of new enterprises (Stephan, 2011).

We must first raise views of viability and desirability in order to promote economic development in the form of new businesses. If policy measures have a beneficial impact on attitudes and intentions, then business formations will expand as a result. This is more than just a pointless intellectual exercise, given the rising trends of outsourcing and downsizing. Even if we are successful in increasing the number and caliber of potential entrepreneurs, we must also work to change the opinions of other important parties, such as suppliers, bankers, neighbors, elected officials, and the general public. The results of this study suggest that encouraging entrepreneurial intents by raising public perceptions of their feasibility and desirability is not just desirable but also utterly practical (Souitaris, 2010).

**Attitude towards Becoming Entrepreneur**

The tendency of people to start their own businesses, their capacity to recover from business failures, and the support that entrepreneurs receive (for example, from family and friends) while starting a new firm are all influenced by the views of a nation toward entrepreneurship. Positive attitudes toward entrepreneurship are observed to correspond with high levels of entrepreneurship, despite the fact that it is difficult to quantify the effects of these attitudes. Evidence also suggests that attitudes in various countries vary significantly (Ajzen 2011).

The amount of business and entrepreneurship expertise and experience in a nation, the administrative framework for entry and growth in an economy, and bankruptcy laws all have an impact on attitudes toward entrepreneurship since they create perceptions of risks and hurdles to business start-ups. By ensuring that all high school students are exposed to the idea of entrepreneurship, by planning local and international events on entrepreneurship, and by using a variety of channels to promote entrepreneurship, public policy may foster positive attitudes about entrepreneurs. Several factors, including those not simply directly related to business but also those that relate to the acceptability of certain activities and the values attached to them, have an impact on attitudes toward entrepreneurship. These perceptions and attitudes fall under the following headings: society's perception of entrepreneurs. As an illustration, consider if entrepreneurs are perceived to generate money and growth that will benefit everyone in society. the belief that people have the necessary talents to become entrepreneurs; and the perceived difficulty of being an entrepreneur. What extent is failure viewed as a threat? (Conner, 2010).

**Evidence on how attitudes influence successful entrepreneurship**

There is strong evidence that suggests a favorable association between attitudes toward entrepreneurship and high levels of entrepreneurship and economic growth, despite the fact that attitudes can be challenging to define and compare across nations. Particularly, American attitudes toward failure and entrepreneurship in general differ from those of European nations, and American entrepreneurship rates are greater as well. It can be challenging to tell whether there is a causal relationship, improved attitudes are produced by greater levels of entrepreneurship, or both are symptoms of unrelated factors. We can assume that other cultural and historical factors influence levels of entrepreneurship and attitudes toward entrepreneurship, and that these factors partially mask any direct effects on these variables (Keilbach,2012).

A wide range of perceptions and attitudes towards entrepreneurship can be seen in various OECD nations, according to statistics from the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor that were published in OECD (2012). With the

exception of Japan, attitudes regarding entrepreneurship appear to be mainly independent from people's perceptions that they have entrepreneurial possibilities and the ability to launch a business.

According to a survey by the European Commission, opinions about entrepreneurs and how education has influenced them are also very diverse. There are substantial regional variations in how people view entrepreneurs. In a group of Nordic nations and the US, the majority of people have a favorable opinion of entrepreneurs, however in Eastern European and Asian nations, only one third or less of the population holds this opinion. Opinions on how education shapes attitudes toward entrepreneurs differ greatly from one culture to the next.It's interesting to note that the ranking of nations based on the percentage of adults who have a favorable opinion of entrepreneurs differs significantly from the ranking based on the perceived contribution of schools to teaching students about the role of entrepreneurs (Shleifer, 2013).

The most significant perceptions and attitudes can be gleaned from surveys on the traits of entrepreneurs, such as the one that describes the backgrounds of 549 entrepreneurs in the US. In this poll, business owners tended to be middle-aged and educated, yet 52% of respondents expressed some interest in starting a business while in college, and of the 24.5% who said they were very interested at the time, nearly half went on to launch more than two businesses. This demonstrates how crucial education is in influencing how people view entrepreneurship.Building money was cited by 75% of business owners as a key motive, indicating that opinions on the subject matter do have some influence. Last but not least, more than a third of respondents said that having a friend or family member who is an entrepreneur was important, demonstrating once more how more widespread attitudes will influence people when they start new businesses (Engle, 2010).

**Perceived Behavioural Control**

The concept of perceived behavioral control's conceptual and methodological difficulties are removed. It is demonstrated that although consisting of separate components that reflect ideas about self-efficacy and controllability, perceived control over the performance of behavior may still be viewed as a unitary latent variable in a hierarchical factor model. It is further maintained that neither self-efficacy nor controllability necessarily correlate with internal control variables or external control factors. Self-efficacy and controllability can both represent internal and external elements, and it is unclear empirically how much of each they do. Finally, a case is made for the need for carefully chosen controllability items and self-efficacy items to be included in measures of perceived behavioral control (Armitage&Conner,M2010).

Considerable variation in intentions and behaviors can be explained by perceived control over behavior. However, ambiguities around the idea of perceived behavioral control have frequently led to doubts and prevented advancement. The goal of this article was to overcome conceptual uncertainties and problems with how perceived behavioral control actually works. Recent studies have shown that the two concepts of self-efficacy and controllability make up the overall idea of perceived behavioral control, as it is typically examined.It was stated that, in contrast to a widely held idea, self-efficacy expectations do not always match to views about internal control factors and that controllability expectations are not always based on how external forces are believed to operate. Instead, it was proposed that both self-efficacy and controllability might be indicators of beliefs regarding the existence of both internal and external forces. This topic is best handled as an empirical question rather than making a priori assumptions about the internal or external location of self-efficacy and controllability (Elfving, 2009).

The present article attempted to refute the idea that self-efficacy and controllability are mutually exclusive or unrelated, which is also of theoretical significance. The difference is clearly and consistently demonstrated by factor analyses of perceived behavioral control items, yet there is enough overlap between self-efficacy and controllability to propose a two-level hierarchical model.In this model, self-efficacy and controllability are two lower-level components that together make up the overarching, ordinate construct known as perceived behavioral control. According to this interpretation of the control element in the theory of planned behavior, assessments of perceived behavioral control should include questions that evaluate both controllability and self-efficacy. Depending on the goal of the study, it can be decided whether to combine all items and consider perceived behavioral control as a single component, or whether to distinguish between self-efficacy and controllability by inserting different indices into the prediction equation. 2011 (Shaver).

**Subjective Norms**

Subjective norms are the social pressure people feel to engage in certain behaviors or refrain from them. The expectancy value model of attitude is used as a comparison, and it is assumed that the expectations of significant referents are decided by the entirety of the accessible normative beliefs. The motive of the subject to comply with the referent question is specifically weighted when determining the intensity of each normative, and the results are summed, as shown in the equation below. Different motivating antecedent attitudes toward the behavior, the subjective norm, and perceived behavioral control all have varying degrees of significance in predicting intention.One or two intentional antecedents may predominate over the others when forecasting the

intention, depending on the type of behavior and the circumstances. Although the TPB can be used to study entrepreneurial behavior, the relative contributions of attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control have inconsistent effects. In general, studies on entrepreneurial intention have pointed to three key concerns as the cause of the contradictory results. The first one may be related to problems with measurement in relation to the subjective norm, for which conflicts have been particularly prominent (Lián& Santos, 2010).
In this way, social processes serve as the foundation for entrepreneurship, and individual differences in sociability may strengthen the predictive power of the subjective norm. Therefore, this factor—which represents a person's perception of the pressure from society to engage in a particular behavior or not—needs additional consideration. Subjective norms are defined as the total of an individual's "normative views" regarding the perceived opinions of reference individuals (such as family, close friends, and other significant people), along with their "motivations to conform, the degree to which they care about those perceived opinions. However, there are noticeable differences in how this cognitive characteristic is quantified in entrepreneurship studies (Ajzen, 2011).

Others opted for more condensed approaches to subjective standards, for example, reflecting student environments or gauging respondents' opinions of whether their family and friends would support them starting up on a scale of 0 to 100 (Krueger et al., 2008). (2013). However, studies employing the more complicated measure of "subjective norms motives to comply" found that the subjective norm strongly explains venturing intention. Studies using simplified items typically find the subjective norm to be non-significant. The type of subjective norm measures that were used (multiple items, single item, normative beliefs x compliance motivations, social support, normative beliefs, and other) was taken into account by as a moderating variable of the relationship between the subjective norm and intentions in their meta-analysis.Multiple item normative belief measures performed generally better than normative belief x compliance motivation measures. The possibility of indirect influences between the motivational antecedents of entrepreneurial intention is the second crucial question (Armitage & Conner, 2010).

As a result, the subjective norm may be viewed as a type of cognitive social capital insofar as it reflects values experienced in the individual's surroundings. As a result, one's attitude and perceived behavioral control may be influenced in part by the values they pick up from those around them. A comparison of the two options may be justified because this line of thinking might be in conflict with the more straightforward initial TPB model.As a result, the goal of this work is to comprehend these indirect consequences better. There will be two variants of the intention model considered. a) The original Theory of Planned Behavior is Model A. This model takes into account the connections between each of the three antecedents of intention, as well as the effects of individual attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control. b) Model B is a modified version of Model A in which the three motivational structures explain the entrepreneurial ambition while subjective standards explain personal attitude and perceived behavioral control.In order to assess the impact of subjective norm on the entrepreneurial intention, we therefore present this initial set of hypotheses about the possible models and metrics based on the literature. According to models A and B of subjective norms, entrepreneurial intentions are positively impacted directly (Lián& Santos, 2010).

Positive attitudes toward entrepreneurship and perceived behavioral control are influenced by subjective norms (model B). The measure combining normative ideas with compliance incentives is inferior to the straightforward, multi-item subjective norm measure (models A and B). The environment of their various samples is the third crucial factor that may help to explain the variations in the outcomes of studies on entrepreneurial intention. Subjective Norms and Contextual Aspects Although subjectivity can be thought of as a collective phenomenon, a common collection of general and non-domain specific psychological evaluations of behavior, norms, and particular perceptions of specific attributes of phenomena, it has primarily been discussed from an individualistic viewpoint up until now.According to this individualistic viewpoint, values, norms, and beliefs are crucial in the development of intentions. People have certain views about the results of engaging in a particular behavior and how to evaluate these outcomes. They also have beliefs about their own skills and the opinions of others. Therefore, these perceptions and ideas serve as the foundation for their behavioral decisions. People do take into account their surroundings when assessing possibilities and behaviors; this environment includes both objective (such as legal frameworks or macroeconomic statistics) and subjective (such as cultural background or current political debates) aspects (Shaver & Scott, 2011).

The level of start-up intention in the population of that country should therefore be partially explained by the economic situation at the national level, as measured by variables like GDP per capital, general unemployment rates, or social benefits, which should themselves be correlated to the fear of financial insecurity. Along with macroeconomic factors, it has been discovered that restrictive rules like those requiring business registration restrict venture. Regarding socioeconomic factors, individual opinions of entrepreneurship may be influenced by income level, working circumstances, or business entry requirements. Most frequently, GDP per capital is used to measure the first of these variables.In the body of literature on the factors that motivate entrepreneurial activity, this is one of the most important economic variables. According to certain studies, there

is little overall entrepreneurship in nations with wealthy populations and relatively high GDP per capita. Others, on the other hand, showed a positive association between levels of self-employment and GDP per capital. Recent discoveries indicate a curved link to reconcile these contradictory results (Bruhn, 2011).Thus, there is a tiny positive association between entrepreneurial activity and income level after a certain point. The unemployment rate, which is frequently employed as a measure of working conditions or the potential costs of starting a business, is a second highly important macroeconomic component. This relationship has been examined from several angles in research studies. In this way, the "entrepreneurial" effect—which contends that entrepreneurship lowers unemployment—is advanced at the aggregate level. The "entrepreneurial" effect predominates the unemployment push in this two-way causal relationship. At the individual level, however, unemployed people: I do not benefit from the advantages of a paid employment and the associated relative financial security; and (ii) also adopt a less pessimistic mindset regarding the potential losses of beginning a business (Audretsch, 2004).

For those without jobs, starting a business was more appealing than it might be at first glance because of the prospective rewards. However, the impact of the national unemployment rate on each person's perception is taken into account in the current study. Higher unemployment rates may be a sign of decreased demand brought on by a downturn in the economy, which would entail fewer expected possibilities of success and profits, making people less attracted to start-ups and perceiving fewer economic opportunities.In this regard, rather than the total number of independent contractors, the relative entry and leave rates are more closely related to the unemployment rate. As a result, it is reasonable to assume that overall unemployment will have a detrimental impact on people's desire to start their own business. Regulations governing business entry will be the third objective issue that will be examined in this research. This characteristic strongly separates nations (Ritsilä&Tervo, 2010).

With a few notable exceptions, Civil Law nations, for example, frequently impose stricter regulations on corporate entry than their Common Law counterparts (Djankov, La Porta, Lopez-de-Silanes& Shleifer, 2013). It has been frequently discussed how entrance regulation and entrepreneurship are related. The results point to a significant correlation between entry restrictions and actual entry rates. Reforms intended to simplify start-up restrictions have gained appeal as a result of this line of research. The most current Doing Business report from the World Bank (2010) notes that in 2008/2009, 61 economies understood the value of lowering entry barriers and implemented reforms to make it simpler to launch a business.

Since the Doing Business report's initial release in 2003, such regulatory reforms have been made in three-quarters of the economies. Time required to register a business and procedures to finish for registration are significant associated sub-categories of business entry. With regard to how socioeconomic factors affect entrepreneurial intention and the subjective norm, the following set of hypotheses might be put forth: H2a. The GDP per capita and entrepreneurial intention are correlated, but the unemployment rate and the time to startup are negatively correlated. H2b. The subjective norms are correlated with the GDP per capita, while the subjective norms are negatively impacted by the unemployment rate and the days to start-up (Krueger et al., 2009).

The cohabitation of perceptual aspects and the macroeconomic environment as significant variables for entrepreneurial decisions is also stressed by authors like. Cultured values are a significant subjective environmental component that are unique to a given community or group. The sociocultural environment controls how well an opportunity is taken advantage of through attitudes, subjective norms of risk-taking, and evaluation of these behaviors. So, in addition to the objective environmental backdrop, culture also promotes the country impact.It encourages community members to take part in activities that might not be acceptable or obvious in other nations or communities. While positive views in a society, for example, increase the inclination to pursue an entrepreneurial career path, negative attitudes have the reverse effect (Scott, 2011).

**Conceptual Framework**

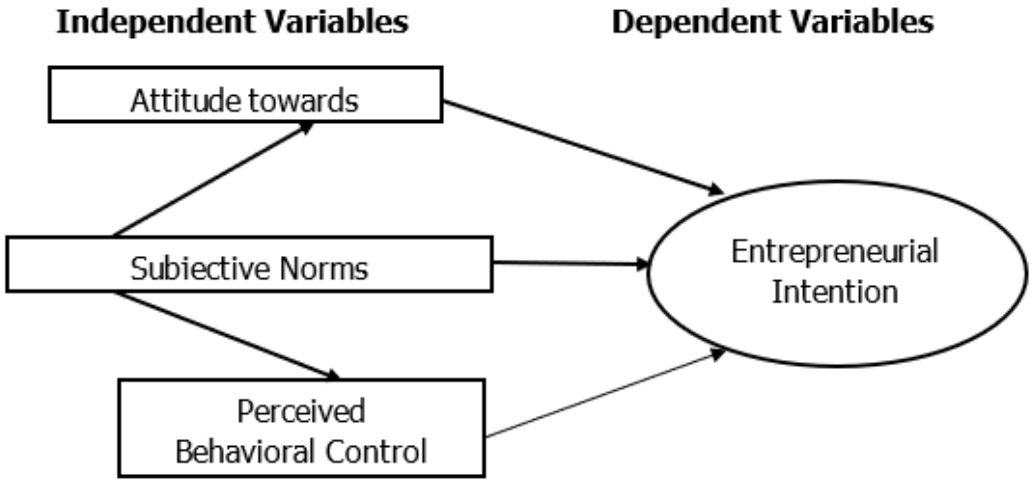


Figure1:Theconceptualframeworkofstudy.

**Hypothesis**

$Ho_1$-there is no significant relationship between subjective norms and personal attitude towards becoming entrepreneur and perceived behavioral control.

$Ho_2$-thereisnosignificantrelationshipbetweenentrepreneurialintentionsandpersonalattitudetowardsbecomingentrepreneur, subjective norms, and perceived behavioural control.

## III. METHODOLOGY

**Research Locale**

This study was conducted in Davaodel Sur State College (DSSC) formerly knownasaSouthernPhilippinesAgri-Business and Marine and Aquatic school of Technology-DigosCampus, Matti, Digos City.

**ResearchDesign**

This study used descripted research design to determine the factors affecting the entrepreneurial lintentions of college student sin Davaodel Sur State College (DSSC) formerly know nasa Southern Philippines Agri-Business and Marine and Aquatic school of Technoloy-Digos Campus, Matti, Digos City.

**Respondentsofthestudy**

TherespondentsofthisstudywasthecollegestudentsinDavaodelSurStateCollege(DSSC)formerlyknownasa Southern Philippines Agri-Business and Marine and Aquatic school of Technology-Digos Campus, Digos City Davao Del Sur. Towhom the researcher will collectre sponses in determining the entre preneuria lintentions of third-fourthyearbusinessstudentswhoareenrolledinBachelorofScienceinagri-business, bachelor of science in education major in technology and live lihood education and bachelor of science in accounting technology.

**Determination of the Sample Size**

Purposivesamplingwasusedintheidentificationoftherespondentsofthestudy.Oncethetotalsampleshavebeenidentifiedpercommunityunderstudy,theresearchercomputedtherequirednumberofsamplesforthestudy.Slovin'sformulawasusedtodeterminethetotalsampleswith5%oferror.

Formula:

$n=N/1+N(e)^2$

Where:

n=samplesize
N=totalpopulation
e=marginoferror

$n=293/1+293(0.05)^2$
$n=293/1+293(0.0025)$
$n=293/1+0.73$
$n=293/1.73$
n=169no.ofsamplesize

**Table1.Distributionofsamplerespondentsofthe3rdand4thyearbusinesswhoenrolledbachelorofscienceinagri-business(BSAB),bachelorofscienceeducationmajortechnologyandlivelihoodeducation(BSED-TLE)andbachelorofscienceaccountingtechnology(BSAT).**

| Programs | No.ofstudents | Samplesize |
|---|---|---|
| BSAB(4TH Year) | 130 | 75 |
| BSAB(3RD Year) | 84 | 48 |
| BSED-TLE(4TH Year) | 37 | 22 |
| BSED-TLE(3TH Year) | 22 | 13 |
| BSAT(3RD Year) | 20 | 11 |
| **Total** | **293** | **169** |

**Sampling Design and Technique**

This study employed non-probability orpur posive sampling design and quota samplingte chniques. Although "convenience" sampling is some times motivated by mere accessibility, anaddedvaluecanbethatitallowsselectionofparticipantswhosharecertaindesiredcharacteristicssuchastherespondent sarethe business students. Quota sampling was done by gettingtherequiredsamplesizeoftherespondentspercourse.

**Research Instrument**

Aresearcher'spreparedquestionnairewasusedtogathernecessaryinformation.Itiscategorizedintotwo(2)parts.PartIfocusonthedemographicprofileoftherespondents.PartIIentrepreneurialintentionofbusinessstudentsinDavaodelSurStateCollege(DSSC)formerlySouthernPhilippinesandMarineandAquaticSchoolofTechnology(SPAMAST)-DigosCampus,DigosCity,DavaoDelSur.

Thebasisofinterpretingtheresponsesoftheparticipantsispresentedbelow:

| RangeofMeans | DescriptiveLevel | Interpretation |
|---|---|---|
| 4.50-5.00 | Veryhigh | Thismeansthattheitemstatementontheentrepreneurialintentionofbusinessstudentsisalwaysmanifested. |
| 3.40-4.19 | High | Thismeansthattheitemstatementontheentrepreneurialintentionofbusinessstudentsisoftentimesmanifested. |
| 2.60-3.39 | Moderate | Thismeansthattheitemstatementontheentrepreneurialintentionofbusinessstudentissometimemanifested. |
| 1.80-2.59 | Low | Thismeansthattheitemstatementontheentrepreneurialintentionofbusinessstudentisrarelymanifested. |
| 1.00-1.79 | VeryLow | Thismeansthattheitemstatementontheentrepreneurialintentionofbusinessstudentisnevermanifested. |

**Data Gathered**

The data gathered in this study in cludes the demographic profile and the entrepreneurialintention of college students in Davaode lSur State College (DSSC)formerly Southern Philippines and Marine and Aquatic School of Technology(SPAMAST)-Digos Campus, Digos City, Davao DelSur.

**DataGatheringProcedure**

Gatheringthenecessarydataforthestudywasdonethroughthefollowingsteps:

1. Securedlettertoconductthestudyfromtheadviser/departmentchairmanwasobserved;
2. Courtesycallwasdoneintheresearchareabeforetheconductofthestudy;
3. Gatheredofempiricaldatawiththeuseofapreparestructuredsurveyquestionnairesupplementwithanactualor personalinterviewbytheresearcher;
4. Resultswastabulatedandinterpretedbytheresearcherwiththecoordinationofresearchadviserandverification ofstatistician.

**StatisticalTool**

Theresearcherutilizedpercentage,frequency,mean,andANOVAininterpretingandanalyzingthedatagathered.
**Percentage**isanumberorratiothatrepresentsafractionof100.Itwasutilizedinratingresponsesperindicator.
**Frequency**isthenumberofrepeatingeventoccurrencesperunitoftime.Ithasbeenusedineachindicatortocountthenumberofresponses.
**Mean**definedasaverageofthenumbers.Itisusedtodeterminethelevelofffinancialmanagementsystem.
**MultipleRegressionAnalysis**isapowerfultechniqueusedforpredictingtheunknownvalueofavariablefromtheknownvalueoftwoormorevariables-alsocalledpredictors.

## IV. RESULT AND DISUSSION

Discussedinthischapteraretheresultandfindingsofthestudy,itisbasedonthesequenceofthestudyobjectivesbeginningwiththerespondent'sprofile,leveloftheattitudetowardsbecominganentrepreneur,perceivedbehavioralcontrol,subjectivenormsandentrepreneurialintentionofbusinessstudents.

**Demographic Profile**

Showninthetable2istheprofileoftherespondents.Itiscategorizedintofivegroups,thecourses,yearlevel,age,ethnicityandcivilstatus.Intermsofcourses,majorityoftherespondentswasBachelorofScienceinagri-business (72.78%), followed by Bachelor of ScienceinEducationmajorofTechnologyandLivelihoodEducation(20.71%), thenBachelorofScienceinAccountingInformationsystem(BSAIS)(6.50%).Foryearlevelmajorityofrespondentswere4$^{th}$year(57.39%),and42.60%was3$^{rd}$year.Baseontheage,majorityoftherespondentswas23-25yearsold (40.23%), followed by 20-22(38.46%), 25 above (11.24%),and18-20(10.05%). Interms of ethnicity, majorityoftherespondentswereCebuano(73.37%),followedbyindigenouspeople(IP)(24.85%),Tagalog(0.59%),Ilocano(0.59%),andmaguindanaon(0.59%).Intermsofcivilstatus,alloftherespondentsweresingle(100%).

**Table2. Demographic Profile of Respondents**

| Indicators | F | % |
|---|---|---|
| **Courses** | | |
| BSAB | 123 | 72.78 |
| BSAT | 11 | 6.50 |
| BSED-TLE | 35 | 20.71 |
| **YearLevel** | | |
| 3$^{rd}$year | 72 | 42.60 |
| 4$^{th}$year | 97 | 57.39 |
| **Age** | | |
| 18-20 | 17 | 10.05 |
| 20-22 | 65 | 38.46 |
| 23-25 | 68 | 40.23 |
| 25above | 19 | 11.24 |
| **Ethnicity** | | |
| Cebuano | 124 | 73.37 |
| Maguindanaon | 1 | 0.59 |
| Ip's | 42 | 24.85 |
| Tagalog | 1 | 0.59 |
| Ilocano | 1 | 0.59 |
| **Civilstatus** | | |
| Single | 169 | 100 |
| Married | 0 | 0 |

**The level of personal attitude toward becoming entrepreneur, perceived behavioural control, subjective normsandentre preneurial intention**

Thelevelofpersonalattitudetowardbecomingentrepreneur,perceivedbehaviouralcontrol,subjectivenormsandentrepreneurialintentionofbusinessstudentswashigh.Beinganentrepreneurimpliesmoreadvantageswerescored3.89tobusinessstudents.Theattractionofacareerasanentrepreneurwasratedhighwith4.05mean.Opportunityandresources,liketostartabusinessratedveryhighwith4.21mean.Entrepreneurshipasoption,wasratedhighwith4.07mean.Satisfactionasentrepreneurwasratedalsohighwith4.01mean.Generally,theattitudetowardsbecominganentrepreneurofbusinessstudentsishighwith(4.05)meanormanifestedmostofthetime.The attitudes toward entrepreneurial conduct are a product of one's views that engaging in the activities will result in a variety of results and the evaluations of the outcomes, which supports this conclusion. Therefore, people would probably have a positive attitude toward

that particular conduct if behavioral beliefs suggested that positive results might be attained by engaging in that behavior (Cavazos-Arroyo et al., 2017).

TheLevelofperceivedbehavioralcontrolofbusinessstudentswashighlevel.Easinesstostartabusinessandkeepitworking wasratedhigh(3.51).Abilitytocontrolthecreationprocessofanewbusinessratedhigh(3.61).Havingacompletecontrol overthesituationtostartandrunabusinesswashigh(3.73).Preparednesstodoanythingtobeanentrepreneurwashigh(3.76).Knowingallaboutthenecessarypracticaldetailsneededtostartabusinessratedhigh3.61mean.Tryingtostartabusiness,haveahighchanceofbeingsuccessfulwashigh(3.79).Generally,thelevelofperceivedbehavioralcontrolofbusinessstudentsishighwith3.66totalmeanormanifestedmostofthetime.A cornerstone of entrepreneurship study with substantial practical significance is the quest to comprehend the lens through which aspiring entrepreneurs approach or interpret opportunities. Understanding how embryonic entrepreneurs feel they have influence over their environment is a crucial first step in learning how they view prospects. While hope, resilience, optimism, and self-efficacy are all admired qualities and strongly connected with entrepreneurs, the results of applying them to circumstances where the person in question genuinely has a false feeling of control may have disastrous effects (Mario Hayek, 2014).

Thelevelofsubjectivenormsofbusinessstudentshadhighlevel.Friends,approvaltostartabusinesswashigh(3.49).Immediatefamilyapprovaltostartabusinesswasalsohigh3.73mean.Generally,thelevelofsubjectivenormsofbusinessstudentsishighwithoveralltotal3.61meanormanifestedmostofthetime.The student's current abilities and skills do not appear to be a strong predictor of their desire to become entrepreneurs, which supports this conclusion. According to the study's findings, students can start successful businesses even if they lack the necessary knowledge and skills, as long as they have the right mindset, are liked by others, and have community support (Yousaf et al. 2015).

Thelevelofentrepreneurialintentionsofbusinessstudentshadtheoverallmeanratingof4.05,describedashigh.Theratingofbeingreadytodoanythingtobeanentrepreneurwashigh(4.04).Professionalgoaltobeanentrepreneurwashigh(3.99).Makingeveryefforttostartandrunownbusinesswashigh(4.11).Determiningtocreateabusinessventureinthefuturewashigh(4.07).The business students' wants to engage in entrepreneurial initiatives are essentially planned behaviors that facilitate this goal. In this line, rival models that aim to explain the entrepreneurial intention phenomena have been documented in the literature, with Shapero's model of the entrepreneurial event taking the lead and being followed by Ajzen's Theory of Planned Behavior. Although conceptually both models' proposed dimensions are somewhat similar or identical, the first model focused on perceived attractiveness, perceived feasibility, and tendency to act while the latter model incorporated personal attitude, subjective norm, and perceived conduct. The literature frequently makes use of these constructs to comprehend the entrepreneurial aim in diverse settings.However, looking at it from the standpoint of an academic institution highlighted the fact that entrepreneurship education is equally crucial in igniting entrepreneurial intention among students who are the future's budding entrepreneurs. In order to link entrepreneurial propensity, which is motivated by the Theory of Planned Behavior, and entrepreneurial intention, this study attempts to provide a conceptual framework. In order to understand the relationship between entrepreneurial nature and entrepreneurial intention, entrepreneurial education is also suggested as a mediator. In order to contextualize this study, this research also provides pertinent supporting literature and recommendations for future empirical research (Baskaran et al. 2019).

Presentedintable3istheoverallmeanofattitudetowardsbecomingentrepreneur,perceivedbehavioralcontrol, subjectivenormsandentrepreneurialintentionofbusinessstudents.Attitudetowardsbecomingentrepreneurandentrepreneurialintentionhasathesamemean4.05,followedbyperceivedbehavioralcontrol3.66,thensubjectivenormsis3.61meananddescribedasahigh.To help achieve this goal, business students' decisions about starting their own businesses and becoming entrepreneurs after graduation are heavily influenced by their entrepreneurial intentions, attitudes, and perceptions of behavioral control. Research has shown that intentions are crucial in deciding whether to launch a new business. The results suggest that although both American and Turkish students have a favorable view toward entrepreneurship, they only have modest levels of entrepreneurial ambition.The results also show that there is a statistically significant association between the personality traits of optimism, inventiveness, risk-taking tendency, and entrepreneurial purpose, supporting earlier research. According to a new line of research, exposure to many cultures, novel encounters, and participation in artistic events are experiential activities that have been shown to foster inventive thinking. Students from the United States and Turkey both stated that they needed additional training and education in entrepreneurship in order to launch a new firm. Turkish students considered the economic and political climate of their native country to be extremely unfavorable to starting their own business, whereas American students reported a significant amount of risk connected with entrepreneurship (Ozaralli&Rivenburgh, 2016).

**Table3.Over-Alltotalmeanofattitudetowardsbecominganentrepreneur, perceivedbehavioralcontrol, subjective normsandentre preneurialintentionofbusinessstudents.**

| Indicators | OverallMean | Description |
|---|---|---|
| Attitudetowardsbecomingentrepreneur | 4.05 | High |
| Perceivedbehavioralcontrol | 3.66 | High |
| Subjectivenorms | 3.61 | High |
| Entrepreneurialintention | 4.05 | High |
| **OVERALLTOTALMEAN** | **3.84** | **High** |

**Significant relationship of the variables**

Presentedintable4.1isthesignificantrelationshipbetweensubjectivenormsandpersonalattitudetowardsbecomingentrepreneurandperceivedbehaviouralcontrol.Baseontheresultofattitudetowardsbecomingentrepreneurandsubjectivenormsobtainedr-value0.11,whichisinterpretedasveryweakpositivelinearrelationship.Itobtainedp-valuehigherthan0.05level,thusfailedtorejectthenullhypothesis(Ho).Thisdenotesthatthereissignificantrelationshipbetweenthetwovariables.Theperceivedbehavioralcontrolandsubjectivenormsobtainedr-value0.54,interpretedasaModeratelinearrelationshipandobtainedp-valuelowerthan0.05level,thus,thenullhypothesis(Ho)isrejected.Thismeansthatthereisnosignificantrelationshipbetweenthetwovariables.

**Table 4.1 Significant relationship between subjective norms and personal attitude towards becoming entrepreneur and perceive behavioural control.**

| Variables | r-value | Interpretation | p-value | DecisiononHo |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ATBE*SN | 0.11 | Veryweakpositivelinearrelationship | 0.129 | Failedtoreject |
| PBC*SN | 0.54 | Moderatepositivelinearrelationship | 2.9E-14 | Reject |

Legend:
ATBE-attitudetowardsbecomingentrepreneur
PBC-perceivedbehavioralcontrol
SN-subjectivenorms

Presentedintable4.2issignificancerelationshipbetweenbusinessstudent,entrepreneurialintentionwhenanalyzedbysubjectivenorms,attitudetowardsbecomingentrepreneur,andperceivedbehavioralcontrol.Thepersonalattitudetowardsbecomingentrepreneurandentrepreneurialintentionobtainedr-valueof0.63, Strong positive linear relationship, obtained ap-value lower than 0.05 level this means that there is significant relationship betweenthetwovariables.Theentrepreneurintentionandperceivedbehavioralcontrolwithr-value0.06,Veryweakpositivelinearrelationshipobtainedp-valuehigherthan0.05level, thusfailed torejectnullhypothesis (Ho) .Thisdenotesthatth ereisnosignificantrelationshipbe tweentwovariables. Baseontheresult, entrepreneurin tentionandsubjectivenormsobtainedr-value0.23whichisinte rpretedasweak positivelinearrelationship. Itobtainedap-valuehigherthan0. 05level,thusfailedtorejectthehypothesis(Ho). Thisdenotesthat there is no significant relationshipbetweenthetwovariables.

**Table4.2 Significance relationship between business student, entrepreneurialintentionwhenanalyzed by subjective norms, attitude towards becoming entrepreneur, and perceived behavioural control.**

| Variables | r-value | Interpretation | p-value | DecisiononHo |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ATBE*EI | 0.63 | Strongpositivelinear Relationship | 8.6E-20 | Reject |
| EI*PBC | 0.06 | Veryweakpositivelinearrelationship | 0.410 | Failedtoreject |
| EI*SN | 0.23 | Weakpositivelinearrelationship | 0.002 | Reject |

Legend:
ATBE–attitudetowardsbecomingentrepreneur
SN–subjectivenorms
PBC–perceivedbehavioralcontrol
EI–entrepreneurialintention

Themainfindingisthatattitudeshavethestrongestandpositiveeffectonentrepreneurialintentions.As it applies the theory of planned behavior to the environment of the UAE amongst active entrepreneurs, this research adds to the study of entrepreneurship. Discussion of implications for philosophy and practice (Fenech, R., et al. 2019). examined the relationship between the entrepreneurial intentions of the Mexican population and subjective norms, attitudes, and self-efficacy. They discovered evidence to support their hypothesis that the purpose of social entrepreneurs is positively impacted by subjective norms, attitudes, and entrepreneurial self-efficacy (Cavazos-Arroyo et al. 2017). Similar findings were made about the Indonesian competition, which revealed that attitudes, subjective norms, and self-efficacy significantly and favorably influence the intention to pursue entrepreneurship (Utami, 2017).

Presentedintable5istheproblemencounteredofbusinessstudents,basedontheresultmajorityofthebusinessstudentsencounteredafinancialproblemrated(63.31%)followedbythesubjectdifficulty(12.42%),lackofmotivation(9.46%),friends(7.10%),schoolenvironment(3.55%)andthebusinessstudentshavenoproblemrated(4.14%).

**Table5.Theproblemencounteredofbusinessstudents**

| ProblemEncountered | F | % |
|---|---|---|
| Financialproblem | 107 | 63.31 |
| Lackofmotivation | 16 | 9.46 |
| Subjectdifficulty | 21 | 12.42 |
| Friends | 12 | 7.10 |
| Schoolenvironment | 6 | 3.55 |
| None | 7 | 4.14 |

## V. CONCLUSIONANDRECOMMENDATION

**Conclusion**

Based on the result and findings of the study, there searcher concluded the following:

1. RespondentswereBachelorofScienceinAgri-Business,4th yearcollegebusinessstudents,23-25year'sold,Cebuanoandsingle.
2. Businessstudentsmanifestedentrepreneurialintentionsoftentimes.Thesamemanifestationwithsubjectivenorms, attitude towards becoming entre preneurandperceivedbehavioralcontrol.
3. Entrepreneurial intentions ofthebusinessstudentswereweakandstrong positively affected by subjective normsandattitudetowardsbecomingentrepreneur,respectively.Perceivedbehavioralcontrolwasaffectedbysubjectivenorms.
4. Businessstudentsencounteredfinancialproblem.

**Recommendation**

Based on the finding of this study, the following re commendation are given:

1. Establishbusinesscenterforexperientialactivitiesforthebusinessstudents.
2. Business students need to attend the management training about business and invite successful business man to beaguest speaker.
3. Schoolneedmorereviewtothesyllabusbaseonthevariablesoftheparticularsubject.

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