



**THE STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF INTREPRENEURIAL INTENTIONS: CASE OF EUROPEAN
UNIVERSITY OF LEFKE (EUL) IN NORTHERN CYPRUS**

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ABSTRACT

In this research, responses about entrepreneurial intentions of European University of Lefke's students have been analyzed. They study widely represents the European University of Lefke's students and presents and the finalization of entrepreneurial intention. Also the limitation of the research was the sample size and location since our study only focused only one university. In order to collect data, a survey has been distributed in total number of students 373 according to sample size test in European University of Lefke. Data collected was analyzed using by Frequency test, One-Way ANOVA and One Sample t-test.

Firstly, it was discovered that men have higher levels of entrepreneurial self-efficacy than women. Secondly, it was discovered that region will be surely associated with entrepreneurial intentions. Thirdly, founded that age has an impact to entrepreneurial intention. Fourthly, founded that faculty will be conclusively associated with entrepreneurial intentions. And lastly, education level has a positive impact to entrepreneurial intention. Results hoped that, these findings will help the university to provide entrepreneurial intention. Limitation of the study was sample size and location since the study was focused due research time. So, It means that, future studies can expand the number of universities to compare the universities and to reach general results.

KEY WORDS: entrepreneurship intention, students' intention to entrepreneurship, students of European University of Lefke.

1. INTRODUCTION

Location is European University of Lefke in Northern Cyprus. At the university, a study was conducted on the topic «Research towards the students' perceptions of entrepreneurial intentions». Entrepreneurs - people who are willing to take risks to create and operate business. Nowadays, governments of the countries focus to support small businesses. Business – it is challenging, fast paced, intriguing and stimulating. New business ideas give and play a significant role in job establishing and economic progress of any country. Business is everywhere. Whether people are flying on a plane, waiting in the line at the movies, buying clothes in the internet and etc. Business is one of the main occupations in a market economy, a source of economic and social development of society. Covers of manufacturing, commercial, consulting, banking and other areas of activity.

Entrepreneurship synonym with self-employed and encouraged as an interesting career differentiation between international students (Schwarz, 2009). Doing business in the twenty first century means working in a world of developing uncertainty as the very nature of work, organizations and economics challenges. Starting new business needs creativity and a willingness to exploit new opportunities. Business had lots of stages of growing. There are beginning of ninetieth century, postwar eras, early 1980s and 1990s.

The content of the concepts “business” and “entrepreneurship” began to be explored at the turn of the 19th — 20th centuries. Since that time, the concept of entrepreneurship has expanded, as well as the functions attached to it.

The essence of entrepreneurship is a search and study of new economic opportunities, a characteristic of behavior and not a type of activity. An entrepreneur, in order to realize a certain commercial benefit and get profit, takes the risk because capital investments in one or another business always contain an element of risk. Therefore, business is a controversial phenomenon that can give rise to and generates a variety of conflicts in society, and thus it acts as an undesirable component of the life of people in general.

Nowadays, business are growing up very quickly. Business has new challenges every day. These challenges especially relate with technology. To be an entrepreneur, on the other hand, allow for individuals opportunities to develop all their abilities to entrepreneurship, skills and also knowledge. It needs differentiation in attitudes and skills that develop from this starting point.

1.1. STUDY OBJECTIVES

Aim of the research is to find out the aspects that affect the "entrepreneurial intent" surrounded by students in the European University of Lefke. Students who participated in this study are relating with knowledge and skills to entrepreneurship. Students' entrepreneurship intentions will be

identified by their gender, region, age, faculty and level. So, through them the study will find out the students' perceptions according to entrepreneurship intentions. As a conclusion, results of the research will be helpful information for the university.

1.2. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

In the recent years, EUL has attracted an increasing number of students every year from various countries. In 2018, EUL has been the second highest enrolled university in Northern Cyprus from Turkey. By this increase, the number of students enrolled to EUL has reached more than 11,000. (source:<http://www.eul.edu.tr/en/eul-ranked-as-the-second-according-to-the-undergraduate-placement-exam-lys-results/>).

Therefore, the main question to be answered by this research becomes:

- 1) Do students able to start a firm and keep it working? Would it be easy for them?
- 2) Have students prepared to start a viable firm?
- 3) Do they control the creation process of a new firm?
- 4) Do students have necessary practical details to start a firm?
- 5) Do students know how to develop an entrepreneurial project?
- 6) Do students believe their businesses would be successful?

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The word «Entrepreneurship» started from the French word "*Entrepreneur*"- a individual who arranges and control a business. Nowadays, common definition for entrepreneur is businessman or businesswoman. Business individuals are defined as a self-employed. And also, characterization for entrepreneurs. Researchers from differ backgrounds of study, identify and perceive it variously. An economists identify entrepreneurs as a individual who has combination of different abilities. For the psychologists, entrepreneurs is inspired by positive forces, as a need to test, create, achieve positive aims, accomplish and win something. For business individuals, entrepreneurs might be take risks, be aggressive in competition, but may also be associated as a supply source, as a client or someone who conceives financial stability for others, identify the helpful sources to promote resources, to diminish the losses and to be job creator (Hisrich, Peters & Shepherd, 2005).

Individuals who decided to be entrepreneurs are the only ones that implement it as a stable job position in their life (Davidsson, 1995), beyond of this as a source to win their own special goals, to define plans and get profits according to their ideas (Barringer & Ireland, 2010).

Individuals normally do not start a business suddenly, they do it ready and not suddenly as mentioned. (Krueger, 2007). According to Krueger (2007) the implement will provided as negotiators between the entrepreneurial activities and external factors like the demographics, skills, socio-

cultural, characteristics and financial abutment. The negotiators wish that intentions of entrepreneurship provides the logics why convinced individuals allured to begin their own businesses before doing the evaluation of missions, values and objectives or to conclude the category of business which should be added. An entrepreneur is a person who is focused on the continuous development and improvement of his or her business. They do not stop at what has been accomplished, but continue to conquer new peaks.

According to Birds (1988) entrepreneurial intention indicate to the mentality of individuals that ideas to make new projects, to involve business types or to create new amount in certain companies. Factors of importance is combined with the making of new projects and have symbolic brunt on achievement, existing and developing of entrepreneurship. Birds (1988) advised that the cases will often begin established on the values, habits, desires, needs and particular assumptions of individuals.

According to assumptions of the psychological theory of planned behaviour (Ajzen, 1991), he proposed that planned behaviours as a setting a business are fixed, organized and suggested by perception towards mentioned assumptions. Intention is outstanding suggested by attitudes that according to assumptions of behaviour, perceived behavioural control as well as subjective norms. In order, external factors like the demographics , skills, socio-cultural, characteristics and financial abutment impress beliefs and implied behaviour including intentions. Most of the has the ability to be entrepreneurs, even for those who have no educational cases in educational places (Shapero and Sokol, 1982).

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1. RESEARCH SAMPLE

The European University of Lefke is located in Northern Cyprus. At the university, a study was conducted on the topic «Research towards the students' perceptions of entrepreneurial intentions». The aim of the research is to test the entrepreneurial intent of students in European University of Lefke. European University of Lefke is a multinational university and students answered questions about their life's visions. A study was conducted in fall semester, 2018/2019. During this time, while filling out the forms, the students were interested and fully answered these questions and even after this topic was the reason for the discussion.

The research approach of this study to collect data is by survey. Questionnaires according to entrepreneurial intention (Linan, 2006) are the tool of data collection for the research. The survey is created by a lists of consideration proposed by Linan and Chen (2009) and were accomplished in differ regions and its cultures. Entrepreneurial Intention survey was made to figure out the

enthusiasm of entrepreneurship of young generation collecting data based on, education, experience, social norms, skills, objectives, knowledge and entrepreneurial interest of entrepreneurship and the establishing of an project. 373 questionnaires were shared among the students. The total number of all students in European University of Lefke is 11.000 for the academic year 2018/2019. As the target population was known, the following formula was used to determine the sample size (Kalıpsız, 1981; Akten, 2003, p. 119):

$$n = \frac{Z^2NPQ}{NQ^2 + Z^2PQ} = \frac{1.96^2 \times 11000 \times 0.95 \times 0.05}{11000 \times 0.05^2 + 1.96^2 \times 0.95 \times 0.05} \approx 373$$

n= sample size; Z= trust coefficient; Q= 1-P; N= size of population (11 000); P= Probability of measured feature to be in population (determined as 95% in the study). This number is sufficient to achieve the minimum count for sampling. The number of male students in survey was 216 (57,9%) and the number of female students was 157 (42,1%).

3.2. MEASUREMENTS

Survey was appropriated by primary data collection. The questionnaire contained 6 questions shown in the appendix. First part, questionnaire consists of a demographic framework consisting information of gender, region, age, faculty, educational level while the second part then consists of information about entrepreneurship intent. Second Part containing questions related to students' perception to entrepreneurship intent. According to the Ajzen of planned behavior's psychological model research will test entrepreneurship skills and knowledge. Testing according to The Cronbach's Alpha is used to measure the reliability of multi-variable scales and it has been used for reliability testing. The alpha value of scale is 0.84, which gives high consistency. Likert Scale helped to scale responses in survey research. The questions which shown in appendix were intently based and also structured commonly on the ensuing ratings; strongly agree, disagree, undecided, agree and strongly agree. Grades as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and measured using a Likert scale assessment with 5 point. IBM SPSS Statistics Subscription software for Mac OS was used in the analysis of the data in the research. In study was used "t-Test" and "One-Way ANOVA" techniques.

3.3. RESEARCH METHOD AND HYPOTHESIS

In this study was used quantitative method and descriptive research approach. The hypotheses to be tested in the study are given as:

Hypothesis 1. Men will have higher levels of entrepreneurial self-efficacy than women.

Hypothesis 2. Region will be certainly associated with intention of entrepreneurship.

Hypothesis 3. Age has a impact to entrepreneurial intention.

Hypothesis 4. Faculty will be certainly associated with intention of entrepreneurship.

Hypothesis 5. Education level has a positive impact to entrepreneurial intention.

H1: Men will have higher levels of entrepreneurial self-efficacy than women.

Testing according to “One-Way ANOVA analysis” shows that males reported higher entrepreneurial intentions (M=3.56) than did females (M=3.28). The result fully supports this hypothesis. Bird (1993) proposed some investigations which described an developed results for women. Women intentions to entrepreneurship less 20 than men’s results in the US, Ireland, Africa, Asia and Latin America (Bosma and Harding, 2007). As well as, researchers finds out women have lower entrepreneurial self-efficacy than men (Chowdhury and Endres, 2005; Wilson, Kickul, and Marlino, 2007; Zhao, Seibert, and Hills, 2005).

Table 1. Scheffe Multiple Comparison Test

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error
MALE	216	3,5602	,72851	,04957
FEMALE	157	3,2887	,94891	,07573
Total	373	3,4459	,83806	,04339

H2: Region will be certainly associated with intention of entrepreneurship.

Results of the “One-Way ANOVA analysis” shows that World and Middle East reported higher entrepreneurial intentions (M=3.74) than others regions. The territorial dimensions of entrepreneurship has been widely reported in similar studies that found and important factor of differ territorial dimensions business activities and economic development (Armington and Acs 2002; Brixy and Grotz 2007; Fritsch and Schmude 2006; Tamásy 2006). Well-developed main customers are mostly have connections with developing countries. There are India, Southeast Asia, Africa. According to the information which provided *Step Conference*, Dubai city provides 42 percent of all businesses in United Arab Emirates. The research group *Magnitt* estimates headquarter center of the 60 technology international companies and big holdings are located in Dubai. For the following years, \$1 billion is planned to be invested from investors for local businesses (Schroeder, 2013).

Table 2. Scheffe Multiple Comparison Test

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error
AFRICA	147	3,5760	,72076	,05945
EUROPE	7	3,6190	,15853	,05992
EURASIA	32	3,6615	,84824	,14995
TURKEY	120	3,1292	,94663	,08642
T.R.N.C	18	3,2685	,87286	,20574
WORLD AND MIDDLE EAST	30	3,7444	,63838	,11655
OTHERS	19	3,7105	,77348	,17745
Total	373	3,4459	,83806	,04339

H3: Age has a impact to entrepreneurial intention.

Results of the “One-Way ANOVA analysis” shows that 26-35 reported higher entrepreneurial intentions (M=3.61) than other ages. Essential interest is in the demographic variable is age. Age might be of important in the entrepreneurship as a key personal values such as health, financial stability, experience (Levesque & Minniti, 2006). 2012 *Global Entrepreneurship Monitor* reported data about that the mostly of entrepreneurs are between 25 and 34 years of age.

Table 3. Scheffe Multiple Comparison Test

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error
18-25	314	3,4183	,85662	,04834
26-35	54	3,6111	,75026	,10210
36 AND ABOVE	2	3,5000	,00000	,00000
18,00	3	3,3333	,00000	,00000
Total	373	3,4459	,83806	,04339

H4: Faculty will be certainly associated with intention of entrepreneurship.

Results of the “One-Way ANOVA analysis” shows that Agricultural and Technological Sciences faculty reported higher entrepreneurial intentions (M=3.81) than other faculties. Entrepreneurs with agriculture and technological backgrounds, perspectives and approaches are improving innovative steps to revolutionize the food industry. The entrepreneurs diminish food waste, increasing crop yields, developing accesses of market, revolutionizing existing technologies, and also pay attention to increase urban and sustainable farming activities in all over the world (Perroni, 2018).

Table 4. Scheffe Multiple Comparison Test

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error
ECONOMICS AND ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCES	103	3,6990	,65265	,06431
HEALTH SCIENCES	56	3,3244	,86364	,11541
ENGINEERING	73	3,6096	,74857	,08761
LAW	24	2,8958	,77524	,15825
ARTS AND SCIENCES	19	2,3772	,92437	,21206
ARCHITECTURE	17	3,2549	,73390	,17800
EDUCATION	35	3,3476	1,07586	,18185
COMMUNICATION SCIENCES	11	3,5455	,47779	,14406
AGRICULTURALAND TECHNOLOGICAL SCIENCES	9	3,8148	,17568	,05856
OTHERS	26	3,6218	,78253	,15347
Total	373	3,4459	,83806	,04339

H5: Education level has a positive impact to entrepreneurial intention.

Results of the “One-Way ANOVA analysis” shows that Post-graduate students reported higher entrepreneurial intentions (M=3.78) than others educational levels. Turker & Selcuk (2009) have investigated that people with lower than average of education have a lesser intentions to entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurs with differ backgrounds of formal education. Therefore, according

to research's influence of education level on the entrepreneurial intentions of European University of Lefke's post-graduate students have more higher results.

Therefore there is a need to study the influence of education on the EI of university students in Oman. Therefore there is a need to study the influence of education on the EI of university students in Oman. Therefore there is a need to study the influence of education on the EI of university students in Oman. Therefore there is a need to study the influence of education on the EI of university students in Oman.

Table 5. Scheffe Multiple Comparison Test

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error
UNDER-GRADUATE	316	3,3861	,86263	,04853
POST-GRADUATE	53	3,7862	,60392	,08295
PHD	3	3,5556	,38490	,22222
4,00	1	4,0000	.	.
Total	373	3,4459	,83806	,04339

4. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

The results of study are shown as frequency and percentage tables for the influential factors entrepreneurship intentions are presented. In order, one sample t-test and reliability test.

Percentages Analysis of Students' perceptions of entrepreneurial intentions.

Table 6 shows the outcome results among females and males that answered the questionnaire. According to the percentage, the results of male that answered the questionnaire is 57,9% and female is 42,1%.

Table 6. The question of Gender

		GENDER			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	MALE	216	57,9	57,9	57,9
	FEMALE	157	42,1	42,1	100,0
	Total	373	100,0	100,0	

Table 7 explains statistics of region. In this time regions are Africa, Europe, Eurasia, Turkey, T.R.N.C., World and Middle East and Others. Considering by the percentage, the findings of Africa is 39,4%, Europe is 1,9%, Eurasia is 8,6%, Turkey is 32,2%, T.R.N.C. is 4,8%, World and Middle East is 8,0% and Others are 5,1%.

Table 7. The question of Region.

		REGION			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	AFRICA	147	39,4	39,4	39,4
	EUROPE	7	1,9	1,9	41,3
	EURASIA	32	8,6	8,6	49,9
	TURKEY	120	32,2	32,2	82,0
	T.R.N.C	18	4,8	4,8	86,9
	WORLD AND MIDDLE EAST	30	8,0	8,0	94,9
	OTHERS	19	5,1	5,1	100,0
	Total	373	100,0	100,0	

Table 8 explains statistics of faculty. In this time faculties are Economics and Administrative Sciences, Health Sciences, Engineering, Law, Arts and Sciences, Architecture, Education, Communication Sciences, Agricultural and Technological Sciences and Others. Percentages show, the results of Administrative Sciences is 27,6%, Health Sciences is 15,0%, Engineering is 19,6%, Law is 6,4%, Arts and Sciences is 5,1%, Architecture 4,6%, Education 9,4%, Communication Sciences 2,9%, Agricultural and Technological Sciences is 2,4% and Others are 7,0%.

Table 8. The question of Faculty.

		FACULTY			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	ECONOMICS AND ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCES	103	27,6	27,6	27,6
	HEALTH SCIENCES	56	15,0	15,0	42,6
	ENGINEERING	73	19,6	19,6	62,2
	LAW	24	6,4	6,4	68,6
	ARTS AND SCIENCES	19	5,1	5,1	73,7
	ARCHITECTURE	17	4,6	4,6	78,3
	EDUCATION	35	9,4	9,4	87,7
	COMMUNICATION SCIENCES	11	2,9	2,9	90,6
	AGRICULTURALAND TECHNOLOGICAL SCIENCES	9	2,4	2,4	93,0
	OTHERS	26	7,0	7,0	100,0
	Total	373	100,0	100,0	

Table 9 explains statistics of age. In this time age is 18-25, 26-35 and 36 and above. According to questionnaire's results, the percentage of 18-25 is 84,2%, 26-35 is 14,5% and 36 and above is 0,5%.

Table 9. The question of Age.

		AGE			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	18-25	314	84,2	84,2	84,2
	26-35	54	14,5	14,5	98,7
	36 AND ABOVE	2	,5	,5	99,2
	18,00	3	,8	,8	100,0
	Total	373	100,0	100,0	

Table 10 explains statistics of level. In this time level is Under-graduate, Post-graduate and Phd. Results' percentage shows, the percentage of Under-graduate is 84,7%, Post-graduate is 14,2% and Phd is 0,8%.

Table 10. Question is “Level”.

		LEVEL			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	UNDER-GRADUATE	316	84,7	84,7	84,7
	POST-GRADUATE	53	14,2	14,2	98,9
	PHD	3	,8	,8	99,7
	4,00	1	,3	,3	100,0
	Total	373	100,0	100,0	

Table 11 shows the responds of students both male and female towards the sixth question of the questionnaire with Agree having a 47,2 and Strongly Agree a 13,1 cumulative percent which indicate that the respondents went for Important base on the question asked.

Table 11. Question is “I can start a firm and keep it working. It would be easy for me”.

I can start a firm and keep it working. It would be easy for me

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	STRONGLY DISAGREE	34	9,1	9,1	9,1
	DISAGREE	56	15,0	15,0	24,1
	UNDECIDED	58	15,5	15,5	39,7
	AGREE	176	47,2	47,2	86,9
	STRONGLY AGREE	49	13,1	13,1	100,0
	Total	373	100,0	100,0	

Table 12 shows the responds of students both male and female towards the seventh question of the questionnaire with Agree having a 36,7 and Strongly Agree 9,1 cumulative percent which indicate that the respondents went for Important base on the question asked.

Table 12. Question is “I am prepared to start a viable firm”.

I am prepared to start a viable firm

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	STRONGLY DISAGREE	26	7,0	7,0	7,0
	DISAGREE	59	15,8	15,8	22,8
	UNDECIDED	117	31,4	31,4	54,2
	AGREE	137	36,7	36,7	90,9
	STRONGLY AGREE	34	9,1	9,1	100,0
	Total	373	100,0	100,0	

Table 13 shows the responds of students both male and female towards the eighth question of the questionnaire with Agree having a 48,5 and Strongly Agree 13,7 cumulative percent which indicate that the respondents went for Important base on the question asked.

Table 13. Question is “I can control the creation process of a new firm”.

I can control the creation process of a new firm

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	STRONGLY DISAGREE	22	5,9	5,9	5,9
	DISAGREE	28	7,5	7,5	13,4
	UNDECIDED	91	24,4	24,4	37,8
	AGREE	181	48,5	48,5	86,3
	STRONGLY AGREE	51	13,7	13,7	100,0
	Total	373	100,0	100,0	

Table 14 shows the responds of students both male and female towards the ninth question of the questionnaire with Agree having a 43,4 and Strongly Agree 11,3 cumulative percent which indicate that the respondents went for Important base on the question asked.

Table 14. Question is “I know the necessary practical details to start a firm”.

I know the necessary practical details to start a firm

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	STRONGLY DISAGREE	39	10,5	10,5	10,5
	DISAGREE	59	15,8	15,8	26,3
	UNDECIDED	71	19,0	19,0	45,3
	AGREE	162	43,4	43,4	88,7
	STRONGLY AGREE	42	11,3	11,3	100,0
	Total	373	100,0	100,0	

Table 15 shows the responds of students both male and female towards the tenth question of the questionnaire with Agree having a 40,5 and Strongly Agree 17,4 cumulative percent which indicate that the respondents went for Important base on the question asked.

Table 15. Question is “I know how to develop an entrepreneurial project”.

I know how to develop an entrepreneurial project

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	STRONGLY DISAGREE	26	7,0	7,0	7,0
	DISAGREE	48	12,9	12,9	19,8
	UNDECIDED	83	22,3	22,3	42,1
	AGREE	151	40,5	40,5	82,6
	STRONGLY AGREE	65	17,4	17,4	100,0
	Total	373	100,0	100,0	

Table 16 shows the responds of students both male and female towards the eleventh question of the questionnaire with Agree having a 42,9 and Strongly Agree 24,1 cumulative percent which indicate that the respondents went for Important base on the question asked.

Table 16. Question is “If I tried to start a firm, I would have a high probability of succeeding”.

If I tried to start a firm, I would have a high probability of succeeding

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid STRONGLY DISAGREE	24	6,4	6,4	6,4
DISAGREE	39	10,5	10,5	16,9
UNDECIDED	60	16,1	16,1	33,0
AGREE	160	42,9	42,9	75,9
STRONGLY AGREE	90	24,1	24,1	100,0
Total	373	100,0	100,0	

4.1 RELIABILITY TEST

The Cronbach's alpha value where calculated using by SPSS. Data consists 6 test questions. If a reliability coefficient is 0.75 or more then study is acceptable in most social science research dimensions (George and Mallery, 2001).

Table 17 shows results of all variables, reliability statistics. The alpha coefficient of the research is 0.847 out of 6 questions. This suggestion of the survey has relatively high internal consistency and reliability.

Table 17. Results of all variables and reliability statistics.

Reliability

Scale: ALL VARIABLES

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	373	100,0
	Excluded ^a	0	,0
	Total	373	100,0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
,847	6

4.2 ONE-SAMPLE T TEST

Table 18 explains the aims of the factors that influences one’s decision to entrepreneurial intentions of which from the plot the most affecting factor is “If I tried to start a firm, I would have a high probability of succeeding” having a 3.67 value and the lesser important value is “I am prepared to start a viable firm” having 3.25.

Table 18. One-Sample Statistics for the Factors of students' perceptions of entrepreneurial intentions.

One-Sample Statistics				
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
I can start a firm and keep it working. It would be easy for me	373	3,4021	1,16360	,06025
I am prepared to start a viable firm	373	3,2520	1,05279	,05451
I can control the creation process of a new firm	373	3,5657	1,01288	,05244
I know the necessary practical details to start a firm	373	3,2922	1,17449	,06081
I know how to develop an entrepreneurial project	373	3,4853	1,13019	,05852
If I tried to start a firm, I would have a high probability of succeeding	373	3,6783	1,13993	,05902

One-Sample Test						
Test Value = 3						
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
I can start a firm and keep it working. It would be easy for me	6,675	372	,000	,40214	,2837	,5206
I am prepared to start a viable firm	4,623	372	,000	,25201	,1448	,3592
I can control the creation process of a new firm	10,786	372	,000	,56568	,4626	,6688
I know the necessary practical details to start a firm	4,805	372	,000	,29223	,1726	,4118
I know how to develop an entrepreneurial project	8,292	372	,000	,48525	,3702	,6003
If I tried to start a firm, I would have a high probability of succeeding	11,492	372	,000	,67828	,5622	,7943

The figure 1 shows the higher results of “If I tried to start a firm, I would have a high probability of succeeding” This question having the highest result is 3.67 and “I am prepared to start a viable firm” with 3.25. Each number from 1 till 6 defines the questions.

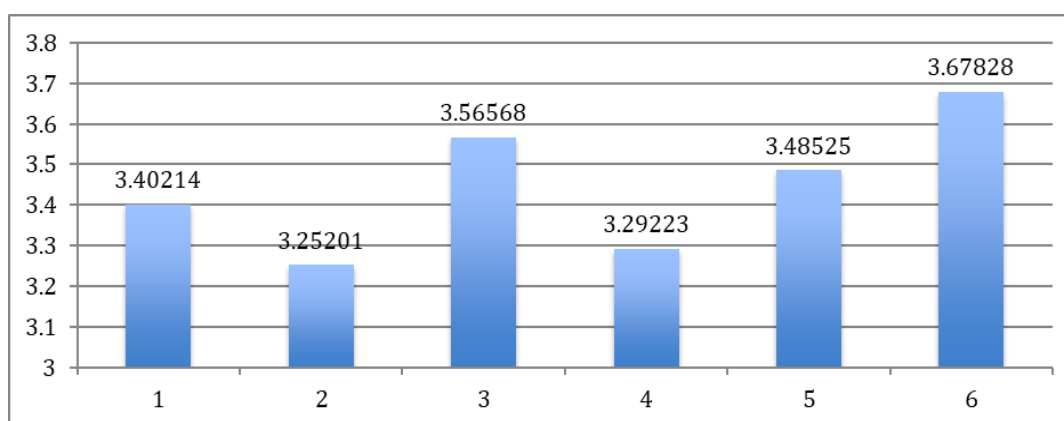


Figure 1. Higher and lower results of a study.

CONCLUSION

The research was conducted on the territory of the European University of Lefke and several useful factors were identified. Students filled out the forms and most of them thought about questions such as, the impact of the entrepreneurship, the influence of society and most of the students

agreed that the generation should save to leave something for the next generation. Factors of entrepreneurs intention conforms to be many such as gender, age, educational level, faculty, working experiences. Due the study hypotheses as men had higher levels of entrepreneurial self-efficacy than women, World and Middle East region have been certainly associated with intention of entrepreneurship, age between 26-35 have a impact to entrepreneurial intention, Agricultural and Technological sciences faculty have been positively associated with entrepreneurial intentions, Post-graduate students education level has a positive impact to entrepreneurial intention. As a result, findings of this research will be a helpful information to European University of Lefke and policymakers in Northern Cyprus.

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APPENDIX: RESEARCH TOWARDS THE STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF ENTREPRENEURIAL INTENTIONS

This research is purely academic that will not be used for any other purpose. It aims at determining your perceptions towards entrepreneurial intentions. Your answers to the following questions will remain strictly confidential.

PART 1: QUESTIONS ABOUT THE DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

Gender

- Male
 Female

Region

- Africa
 Europe
 Eurasia
 Turkey
 T.R.N.C
 World and Middle East
 Others

Age

- 18-25
 26-35
 36 and above

Faculty

- Economics and Administrative Sciences
 Health Sciences
 Engineering
 Law
 Arts and Sciences
 Architecture
 Education
 Communication Sciences
 Agricultural and Technological Sciences
 Others_____

Level

- Under-graduated
 Post-graduated
 PHD

PART 2: PERCEPTIONS TOWARDS ENTREPRENEURIAL INTENTIONS

(Please specify your perception to the following statements by using ratings available in the figure)

Row No		STRONGLY DISAGREE	DISAGREE	UNDECIDED	AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE
1	I can start a firm and keep it working. It would be easy for me					
2	I am prepared to start a viable firm					
3	I can control the creation process of a new firm					
4	I know the necessary practical details to start a firm					
5	I know how to develop an entrepreneurial project					
6	If I tried to start a firm, I would have a high probability of succeeding					