[679-691]



# **RESEARCH PAPER**

# Fostering Entrepreneurial Mindset through Entrepreneurial Education: A Qualitative Study

# <sup>1</sup>Saira Maqbool \* <sup>2</sup>Dr. Qaisara Parveen <sup>3</sup>Dr. Muhammad Hanif

- 1 Ph.D. Scholar, Department of Education, Faculty of social sciences, PMAS Arid Agriculture University Rawalpindi, Punjab, Pakistan
- 2 Assistant Professor, Department of Education, Faculty of social sciences, PMAS Arid Agriculture University Rawalpindi, Punjab, Pakistan
- 3 Associate Professor, Department of Mathematics & Statistics, Faculty of sciences, PMAS Arid Agriculture University Rawalpindi, Punjab, Pakistan

PAPER INFO	ABSTRACT
<b>Received:</b>	Research on entrepreneurial mindset has flourished in these recent
August 21, 2021	years. Its significance lies in a critical suspicion and its matters for
Accepted:	inventive behavior. Entrepreneurship joined with innovative
December 22, 2021 <b>Online:</b>	abilities, seen as one of the most wanted in this day and age. This
December 25, 2021	study aims to determine the perceptions about entrepreneurial
Keywords:	mindset, its importance, and the role of entrepreneurship education
Entrepreneurship	and Training in developing the entrepreneurial mindset. This is a
Education, Entrepreneurial	qualitative study based on interviews conducted by professors of
Mindset	Pakistan and Germany. The analysis was determined through content
*Corresponding	analysis. The results determine that 'Making Entrepreneurial
Author:	Mindset' assists with seeing better all parts of business venture,
saira.maqbool81	which will undoubtedly influence their view of business venture,
@gmail.com	pioneering abilities, and mentalities.

### Introduction

Unemployment is one of the critical patterns that hamper the nation's financial improvement and the prosperity of individuals. The embracement of entrepreneurship is principally molded through the great pace related to joblessness and the non-satisfaction related to existing characteristics. Enterprise aptitude involves the improvement of a pioneering attitude through an intuitive cycle. A pioneering outlook is a lot of dimensions that engage people to distinguish and profit by perfect situations, make due and gain from incidents, and win in different settings.

The idea of an innovative attitude or entrepreneurial mindset is broadly utilized by specialists, expounded on by researchers, and instructed by teachers in the study rooms. Specialists use an entrepreneurial mindset to portray a fundamental skill, regularly recorded by way of knowledge result in sequence depictions then debated through members at insightful meetings wherever the tenure is utilized broadly besides uninhibitedly. Inside the writing, various courses referencing its reality mutually relate to

titles and their subject of conversation as Krueger (2007) contends that considerate entrepreneurs' attitudes then profound intellectual constructions address a way ahead for the business research local area. As of late, Neck and Corbett (2018) let us know that an enterprising mentality or, then again, an ambitious outlook is at the center of Business then assist beginning business visionaries with fostering their ventures. Development has remained made in promoting the idea through viewing the abundance of exploration arranged meta-cognition and attitudes plus relating that to business ventures (Haynie et al., 2010). As Mathisen & Arnulf (2013) developed, Haynie et al. s' preparatory slog enumerate the significance related to explanation and execution towards the idea of innovative mentality. Neck and Corbett (2018), however, right up 'til the present time, master entrepreneurship researchers surrender that we don't know precisely what an Entrepreneurial attitude is. An initial study in Business clarifies that marketplace openings are deciphered associated with the observance of a Businessperson (Gaglio and Katz, 2001). That adventure possibly works out as expected when prospects meet up in the psyche of an entrepreneur who continues developing a plan of action and endures until an endeavor is made (Shaver and Scott, 1991). That adventure possibly happens as expected. (Romer 1994) argues that with their essential job in economic development, neediness mitigation, income age, abundance creation, and occupation creation, the business visionaries address the backbone of financial construction. Adoptive the possibility to change over advancement hooked on a new, productive, furthermore assets labor and products through the abuse of their particular credits and added to the nation's financial improvement (Schumpeter, 1934). A unique economy requires many youngsters who remain enthusiastic plus ready to develop businesspersons. Researchers place that effective upcoming tacticians would take advantage of the pioneering attitude. In McGrath and MacMillan (2000), the full embracement of the pioneering mentality is driven by acting and thinking like a Businessperson.

An empire-building attitude by way of an idea remains steadily arising in the arena of Business. It assumes a critical part during the time spent supporting students' enterprising abilities and capacities. Thus, innovative mentality done free enterprise training remains the mean required original to acquire the consideration of the understudies. Hence it is apparent that the business Training can move and convey to the understudies the abilities, capacity, and information essential to distinguish potential business openings (Chinonye & Akinlabi, 2014). Scholars led a lot of examination work on an entrepreneurial attitude to help understudies, people, and associations conquer their innovative difficulties to become more enterprising and increment innovative results and exercises. Ambitious mentality and association culture studies work with the distinguishing proof of people and association, which are vulnerable to be more inventive and bound to participate in the pioneering activity. Haynie, Shepherd, Mosakowski, and Earley (2010) point out the tendency to find, assess, and take advantage of chances alludes to the enterprising attitude. Besides, the view of an ambitious mentality lies in the capacity to detect, perform, besides activating under unsure conditions quickly. Reed and Stoltz

(2011) argued that a business visionary authorizes him to investigate the domain and the probabilities plus potential outcomes offered.

#### **Literature Review**

The word Entrepreneur stood propelled through the French action word "entreprendre" which signifies "funeral director" by the feeling of somebody responsible for a critical project. The antiquity relates to a businessperson who has begun logically considering the creators. Through their different compositions, Richard Cantillon, Jean Baptiste says, and Joseph Alois Schumpeter was the chief pioneers that initially thought about widely the job of a business person. Subsequently dive into the compositions of these three pioneers is the simplest method for understanding the idea of a businessperson at various places of view.

Wadhwani et al. (2020) argued that the subject of entrepreneurship had gotten broad consideration among specialists over the many previous years. Värlander et al., 2020; Yi (2020) mentioned that free enterprise has turned into a principal matter created besides immature countries because it endeavors to work on its financial government assistance. Li et al., 2020a; Neneh (2020) argues that free enterprise works on countries' fiscal and communal development. Westhead and Solesvik, 2016; Hu et al., 2018; Pan et al., 2018; Jena (2020) points out that past investigations have commented that innovative knowledge, enterprising mentality, besides inventiveness develop youthful gifts and foster innovative goals among people towards becoming businesspeople and contended that through an expanding quantity of college progresses, suitable occupation looking had turned into a genuine worry in the advanced teaching framework. Kalyoncuoğlu et al. (2017) characterized business schooling as related to sustaining innovative abilities that can be applied. Moore et al. (2021) claim that the entrepreneurial mindset has been perceived as giving achievement and disappointment among businesspeople in business exploration. Jena (2020) contended that an innovative attitude is related to the significant intellectual peculiarities that mirror the incomparable responsibility related to creative exercises (Saptono et al., 2020). Inventiveness is characterized as forming new and helpful thoughts (Entrialgo and Iglesias, 2020). Past researchers showed that there are a few steady aspects like innovative instruction. As defined by Barba-Sánchez and Atienza-Sahuquillo, (2018), enterprising enthusiasm, pioneering direction (Cho and Lee, 2018), innovative self-viability (Schmutzler et al., 2019), Cui et al. (2019) describes that ambitious mentality besides inventiveness stays related to the advancement of an enterprising expectation aimed at innovative business new companies. In this manner, the direct relationship of pioneering instruction, ambitious mentality, and imagination is less examined regarding students' creative aim.

#### **Entrepreneurial Mindset**

Reed and Stoltz (2011) interpret the idea of an innovative attitude stays referred to the perspective that changes the situation with a person into a business visionary. Along these lines, an individual turns into a businessperson or an entrepreneur because of their viewpoint, which permits a person to dissect the sphere and potential outcomes that it offers. As per Ferrero what's more Fioro (2014), the business outlook relates to the examination, its chances, and conceivable outcomes, to the arrangement in what way an individual could add to the development and advancement of the financial besides communal framework lastly the transformation of thoughts right into it to achieve goals. Mcgrath and MacMillan (2000) formed an innovative attitude description dependent on three factors; the capacity to detect, act quickly, and prepare assets significantly under disrupted conditions. Besides, the view of an entrepreneurial mindset as a development situated viewpoint is one more method for characterizing it. Haynie et al. (2010) foster an arranging meta-cognitive practice related to Innovative mentality dependent on the description about that idea alludes towards the capacity to detect, take action and prepare underneath dubious conditions quickly. Then, at that point, Valerio et al. (2014) originated with their innovative approach, referred to as the socio-enthusiastic abilities and generally speaking attention to business venture related with enterprising inspiration and future accomplishment as a businessperson.

An entrepreneurial soul can be utilized to outline Business to the extent that those terms depict the entire thought behind the company. Doing business venture business concludes that an individual needs towards resolve plus use openings planned through the climate. Innovative life, similarly indicated by a revolutionary attitude, is a creative practice that prompts freedom and advancement and sets up the proper conduct to take advantage of those chances viably. Subsequently, the foundation of an entrepreneurial mindset becomes an early stage to reestablish the serious soul of monetary elements just as individuals' financial way of life. It will upgrade esteem creation and occupation development (Thompson, 2004). The Entrepreneurial mindset in instruction reason assists understudies with getting to a business venture training course and working with the advancement of educating strategy to spread the pioneering mindfulness and gain innovative abilities. Even though Ireland, Hitt, and Sirmon (2003) indirectly confirm that a creative attitude can advance adaptability, inventiveness, continuous development, and restoration. The present circumstance dependent on learning cycles to improve the intellectual swaying of the humanoid attention creates the action since a novel separable nature. Construction of a meta-cognitive exemplary of innovative mentality on the intellectual abilities moved the consideration from examining the intellectual capacities that people use to characterize pioneering freedoms to the cycle through which businesspersons advance and familiarize higher-request intelligent procedures (Haynie et al., 2010). Accordingly, they theorize the intellectual abilities of enterprising mentality based on arranging metacognitive capacities approach.

#### Self-efficacy and Entrepreneurial Mindset

Mauer, Neergaard, and Kirketerp (2009) describe that self-efficacy has been the required component inside the intellectual besides meta-cognitive capacities approaches that might be essential to fortify and effectively proclaim the innovative mentality. It is a perplexing psycho-social that can upgrade business venture training. It isn't seen as a characteristic quality and has clear advantages of yielding danger and vulnerability. Through its elaboration brought by the character, attributes, intellectual capacities, and the metacognitive interaction, the entrepreneurial mentality has been conceded valuable in business venture training, particularly in the Business arranged and expressions region (Pollard and Wilson, 2014).

McGrath and MacMillan (2000) viewed a person whose viability changes a revolutionary interaction through the innovative outlook exhibited in how effective means address an enterprising perspective's guardianship. Dhliwayo and Van Vuuren (2007) argued that besides, the natural highlights reflected in the achievement or disappointment of SMEs "s. It suggests that's, a business without enterprising attitude reception remains more powerless to fall flat than flourish. A practical professional setting wants the existence of an innovative attitude to support the supervisor related to the interaction of growing out of old administration standards to chop down the great stride of industry "s disappointment (Kuratko, 2002). Hence, improving an imaginative outlook inside the association is appropriate for setting up advancement reasons, exploiting the market, and enhancing the Business (Faltin, 2007). Numerous specialists have altogether added to the development of the innovative mentality idea. As indicated by the survey of different examinations, the impression of enterprising outlook incorporates two aspects. Innovative mentality advancement is associated with character and intellectual brain science.

R. K. Mitchell, Smith, Seawright, and Morse (2000) point out that the intellectual practices that numerous analysts have on a fundamental level spotlight on to comprehend the enterprising attitude remain the ones that hinder versatile insights in a vibrant plus questionable setting. Mitchell et al. (2000) foster a notice in intellectual knowledge to better comprehend the pioneering mentality idea. Their meaning of pioneering discernment refocuses the information structure, the decisions or choices, adventure manifestations, and development. Enterprising comprehension is the utilization of information construction to make an appraisal, an individual judgment, or a choice to assess the chance and make an undertaking to accomplish development. Fayolle (2012) originated with the association among a singular perspective and enterprising exercises and results. Hence innovative attitude, by definition, alludes to the specific philosophy which coordinates human conduct towards creative practices and issues. Baron (2004) provided a few ideas to clarify how intellectual brain science might attach experiences into essential parts of the enterprising process.

In their prior research, the proposed speculations of Dweck and Legget "s indicated element and gradual structure had realized their names individually modified into stable and development mentality speculations starting around 2006. Hence, the proper perspective addresses an attitude that makes an individual put stock in his characteristics that are viewed as cut in stone and far-fetched to change. In any case, development mentality manages the conviction that an individual might embrace a mentality that can concede changes and development through his work. In short, the development outlook suggests the individual undertaking that everybody might have for accomplishing change and development (Dweck, 2006). The impact directs personal reaction to the encompassing scene those outlooks have on him. Accordingly, this impact portrays whether an individual reacts to difficulties, exertion, snags, and the achievement of others in an intentionally or an unknowingly way. Johnson (2009) indicated that an individual with low certainty and a fixed outlook would come out with low-execution objectives as a result. Along these lines, the individual will confront difficulties in a vulnerable quality example of average practices, sentiments, and considerations. In the meantime, an individual with a development outlook accepts that he can succeed and confront difficulties through the reception of learning objectives.

#### Material and Methods

The goal of this review was planned to decide the perceptions about innovative mindset, its significance, and the job of Entrepreneurial Education and preparing in fostering the entrepreneurial mindset.

The occupants were a professor from Pir Mehr Ali Shah Arid Agriculture University Rawalpindi and Tubingen, Germany. The initial step was the recognizable proof of teachers chipping away at Entrepreneurship education. For this reason, two professors were distinguished through the snowball sampling technique.

After breaking down, the writing survey identified with the issued instrument was created. The interview guide was chosen as an instrument. Information was gathered from PMAS-Arid Agriculture University and Tubingen university teachers and regulated actually. Consolidating the data to arrange so it can undoubtedly respond to the examination question, a proper exploration method should have been made the analyst decision is for organized meetings and how they have been led as portrayed. Multiple ways can be applied to personal exploration, like meetings, ethnographic studies, or center gatherings conversations.

For this reason, interviews look like a true innovation since they are permitted or inquire about open-finished inquiries and find explicit practices or perspectives concerning the necessary scene. Data were separated by coding the reactions of professors. The specialists decoded each response and examined it in discoveries and end segments. Later, the screening reactions were recorded to way them for the later investigation. A legitimate

technique, for this reason, is by all accounts the subjective substance investigation. This part explains the meeting conversations. Scientist shows the reactions in personal substance examination.

#### **Results and Discussions**

Two Professors acceded to take an interest in the analysis and offer their lived encounters with Researcher. Every member gave general foundation data like Role of Entrepreneurship education at their university, social, entrepreneurial background, and Suggestion for improvement of Entrepreneurship education and how to develop an entrepreneurial mindset. The one-on-one meetings gave members the liberty to honestly share their experiences, instructive encounters, Training, and how they start their enterprising excursion. The name of respondents was replaced with respondents 1 and 2.

Respondent no 1 was from the PMAS Arid Agriculture University; she worked as Assistant Professor for Marketing management. Regarding the role of entrepreneurship education at her university, she said,

"Entrepreneurship training right now is important for our Curriculum just as for graduate degrees. We likewise have business incubation centers which are very useful. Then, at that point, we have the Office of Innovation Research and commercialization, which then, at that point, cares for all sorts of research. So that is why we are giving the business instruction and enterprising Education in this office. In any case, in different divisions, additionally, we are offering a sort of a flavor to the students."

She also discussed the Challenges Regarding Entrepreneurship education and said, "Students need stable occupations rather than beginning a business. The entrepreneurial environment is, right now, not so amicable. It needs a great deal of progress to happen around there, and underlying change needs to happen."

She also discussed the initiatives to overcome these problems. She said we're attempting to connect more with the Chambers of Commerce and Industry. At whatever point we have these exhibit programs, we welcome them and the Entrepreneurs to show their work. And afterward, we attempt to associate them with the individuals who are now settled in the Business."

Regarding entrepreneurial suggestions, she said,

"There should be a review of the Curriculum. This Is real entrepreneurship; interestingly, you need to get utilized on yourself."

Opinion about the requirement for boosting Entrepreneurial leadership skills and developing Entrepreneurial mindset she said, Practical Training or exercises are basic,

fundamental. The top administration needs to have an apparent clear thought about presenting their attitudes towards entrepreneurship. Partners and how they will make the conditions where these students are will be ready to perform to their abilities, so you want a climate liberated from dangers and bother. You want to make the conditions where they have a solid sense of reassurance, security, and dealt with. On the off chance you connect with an entrepreneurial mindset, you want to have things like an entrepreneur".

When the researcher asked if Entrepreneurial Training is a part of the Curriculum at the undergraduate level? she replied.

'I especially feel that not simply business visionaries, entrepreneurial Training, can be obliging. Yet, more supportive than that presumably would be involved Experience in a startup, practical Training should be involved."

Respondent no 2 was a professor from the Entrepreneurship center University of Tubingen, Germany. Regarding the role of entrepreneurship education at her university, she said,

'There are two divisions in our university, one for the secondary teachers and one for students. We have a startup Center at the college. Furthermore, a few courses are proposed to understudies, analysts, and a workforce of the college, which is the other piece of the college's Education at the college, which is likewise much more centered around the genuine business venture. At that point, the administration understudies attempt to stroll with the originators to foster a field-tested strategy.

Challenges Regarding Entrepreneurship education she shared her views,

"One of the critical Hurdles that I see is that my administration and financial aspects have seen business venture training and Entrepreneurial research.It's not theoretical enough. It is a lot in the distance towards sway".

Regarding Initiative to overcome these problems, Respondent no 2 replied that

"That is a proper investigation. At present, I don't see myself in a situation to resolve that issue. So that is the power. That is the power and question here. I'm not in a key, influential place to change that".

She suggests for improvement of entrepreneurship education,

"I imagine that in my educating, I need to rethink the job of gender orientation. Basically, on the understudy side of my course, I should attempt to make it more appealing for students. We want to empower the manageability objectives; we want to see how to help students with regards to observing the underlying drivers of poverty".

She gave her opinion about the requirement for boosting Entrepreneurial leadership skills and the development of an entrepreneurial mindset. She said 'The innovator's responsibility is to make, rouse, consider mindful, and procure results from people in their gathering. Because of their support, students will generally be more able to make learning affiliations".

When the researcher asked about Entrepreneurial Training is a part of the Curriculum at the undergraduate level?

"She replied that Entrepreneurial instruction ought to be accessible to students at the college level, independent of what they have done previously. I think like as electives perhaps could be a decent choice".

#### Conclusions

In the wake of talking about the Interviews of Pakistani and German educators, it is inferred that the colleges are utilitarian with Entrepreneurship educational training, however a few offices. In Germany, the University of Tubingen zeroed in on Entrepreneurship education. Each student needs to do an entrepreneurial project in this college. Regardless he has a place with which division. This study focuses on developing the entrepreneurship education system from the college level. It is not necessary to produce only entrepreneurs. Our focus is on developing an entrepreneurial mindset when students think outside the box and take wise action in any situation. They have fostered the procedures to separate and take advantage of good conditions, get by and gain from difficulties, and win in different settings.

### Recommendations

It suggests that content be fostered that spotlights creating business venture outlooks and the connected mental develops like self-adequacy, inward locus of control, and accomplishment arranged inspiration, advancing innovative expectation.

Idea generation presentation sessions should be graded components of an entrepreneurship program. Instead of adopting pedagogical approaches, it should shift from theoretical to experiential and practical.

Activities designed to generate business ideas should be tailored to students' study interests and courses of study to encourage participation.

The pedagogical approaches adopted in Pakistani universities should shift from being theoretical primarily to experiential and practical.

#### References

- Barba-Sánchez, V. & Atienza-Sahuquillo, C. (2018). Entrepreneurial intention among engineering students: The role of entrepreneurship education. *European research on management and business economics*, 24(1), 53-61.
- Baron, R. A. (2000). Counterfactual thinking and venture formation: The potential effects of thinking about "what might have been". *Journal of business venturing*, 15(1), 79-91.
- Chemborisova, N. S. Litinski, A. L. Almetkina, L. A. & Bulankina, E. V. (2019). Project-based learning as a tool for the formation and development of the entrepreneurial skills of students. Journal of Entrepreneurship Education, 22(2), 1-13.
- Cho, Y. H. & Lee, J. H. (2018). Entrepreneurial orientation, entrepreneurial Education and performance. Asia Pacific Journal of Innovation and Entrepreneurship.
- Cui, J. Sun, J. & Bell, R. (2021). The impact of entrepreneurship education on the entrepreneurial mindset of college students in China: The mediating role of inspiration and the role of educational attributes. The International Journal of Management Education, 19(1), 100296.
- Daspit, J. J. Fox, C. J. & Findley, S. K. (2021). Entrepreneurial mindset: An integrated definition, a review of current insights, and directions for future research. Journal of Small Business Management, 1-33.
- Dhliwayo, S. & Van Vuuren, J. J. (2007). The strategic entrepreneurial thinking imperative. Acta Commercii, 7(1), 123-134.
- Dweck, C. S. (2008). Mindset: The new psychology of success. Random House Digital, Inc..
- Entrialgo, M. & Iglesias, V. (2020). Entrepreneurial intentions among university students: the moderating role of creativity. European Management Review, 17(2), 529-542.
- Evans, D. S. & Leighton, L. S. (1990). Some empirical aspects of entrepreneurship. In The economics of small firms (pp. 79-99). Springer, Dordrecht.
- Faltin, G. (2007). The successful entrepreneurs start as an artist and composer. Berlin: German Industry and Commerce.
- Gaglio, C. M. & Katz, J. A. (2001). The psychological basis of opportunity identification: Entrepreneurial alertness. Small business economics, 16(2), 95-111.
- Haynie, J. M. Shepherd, D. Mosakowski, E. & Earley, P. C. (2010). A situated metacognitive model of the entrepreneurial mindset. Journal of business venturing, 25(2), 217-229.

- Hu, R. Wang, L. Zhang, W. & Bin, P. (2018). Creativity, proactive personality, and entrepreneurial intention: the role of entrepreneurial alertness. Frontiers in psychology, 9, 951.
- Ireland, R. D. Hitt, M. A. & Sirmon, D. G. (2003). A model of strategic entrepreneurship: The construct and its dimensions. Journal of management, 29(6), 963-989.
- Jena, R. K. (2020). Measuring the impact of business management Student's attitude towards entrepreneurship education on entrepreneurial intention: A case study. Computers in Human Behavior, 107, 106275.
- Jiatong, W. Murad, M. Bajun, F. Tufail, M. S. Mirza, F. & Rafiq, M. (2021). Impact of entrepreneurial Education, mindset, and creativity on entrepreneurial intention: mediating role of entrepreneurial self-efficacy. Frontiers in Psychology, 3366.
- Johnson, V. D. (2009). Growth mindset as a predictor of smoking cessation (Doctoral dissertation, Cleveland State University).
- Kalyoncuoğlu, S. Aydıntan, B. & Göksel, A. (2017). The effect of entrepreneurship education on entrepreneurial intention: An experimental study on undergraduate business students. Journal of Management Research, 9(3), 72-91.
- Karimi, S. (2020). The role of entrepreneurial passion in the formation of students' entrepreneurial intentions. Applied Economics, 52(3), 331-344.
- Kouakou, K. K. E. Li, C. Akolgo, I. G. & Tchamekwen, A. M. (2019). Evolution view of entrepreneurial mindset theory. International Journal of Business and Social Science, 10(6), 116-129.
- Krueger Jr, N. F. (2007). What lies beneath? The experiential essence of entrepreneurial thinking. Entrepreneurship theory and practice, 31(1), 123-138.
- Li, C. Murad, M. Ashraf, S. F. Syed, N. & Riaz, M. (2020). Entrepreneurial nascent behaviour: The role of causation process in opportunity discovery and creation. Entrepreneurial Business and Economics Review, 8(4), 183-200.
- Lynch, M. P. & Corbett, A. C. (2021). Entrepreneurial mindset shift and the role of cycles of learning. Journal of Small Business Management, 1-22.
- Mathisen, J. E. & Arnulf, J. K. (2013). Competing mindsets in entrepreneurship: The cost of doubt. The International Journal of Management Education, 11(3), 132-141.

- McGrath, R. G. & MacMillan, I. C. (2000). The entrepreneurial mindset: Strategies for continuously creating opportunity in an age of uncertainty (Vol. 284). Harvard Business Press.
- Moore, C. B. McIntyre, N. H. & Lanivich, S. E. (2021). ADHD-related neurodiversity and the entrepreneurial mindset. Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice, 45(1), 64-91.
- Morris, M. H. & Kuratko, D. F. (2002). Corporate entrepreneurship: Entrepreneurial development within organizations. South-Western Pub.
- Moses, C. & Akinbode, M. (2014). Entrepreneurship curriculum and pedagogical challenges in captivating students' interest towards entrepreneurship education. Research Journal of Economics and Business Studies, 4(1).
- Muer, R. Neergaard, H. & Kirketerp, A. (2009). Self-efficacy: conditioning the entrepreneurial mindset, â€<sup>™</sup> In: Carsrud, A. and BrÃ<sup>¤</sup> nnback, M. (Eds), The Entrepreneurial Mind.
- Neck, H. M. & Corbett, A. C. (2018). The scholarship of teaching and learning entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship Education and Pedagogy, 1(1), 8-41.
- Neneh, B. N. (2020). Entrepreneurial passion and entrepreneurial intention: the role of social support and entrepreneurial self-efficacy. Studies in Higher Education, 1-17.
- Pollard, V. & Wilson, E. (2014). The "entrepreneurial mindset" in creative and performing arts higher Education in Australia. Artivate, 3(1), 3-22.
- Reed, J. & Stoltz, P. G. (2011). Put your mindset to work. Tantor Media. Penguin.
- Romer, P. M. (1994). The origins of endogenous growth. Journal of Economic Perspectives, 8(1), 3-22.
- Saptono, A. Wibowo, A. Narmaditya, B. S. Karyaningsih, R. P. D. & Yanto, H. (2020). Does entrepreneurial education matter for Indonesian students' entrepreneurial preparation: The mediating role of entrepreneurial mindset and knowledge. Cogent Education, 7(1), 1836728.
- Schmutzler, J. Andonova, V. & Diaz-Serrano, L. (2019). How context shapes entrepreneurial self-efficacy as a driver of entrepreneurial intentions: A multilevel approach. Entrepreneurship theory and practice, 43(5), 880-920.
- Schumpeter, J. (1934). The theory of economic development Harvard University Press. Cambridge, MA.

- Shaver, K. G. & Scott, L. R. (1992). Person, process, choice: The psychology of new venture creation. Entrepreneurship theory and practice, 16(2), 23-46.
- Thompson, J. L. (2004). The facets of the Entrepreneur: identifying entrepreneurial potential. Management decision.
- Värlander, S. W. Sölvell, I. & Klyver, K. (2020). Entrepreneurship as a vocational choice in contested entrepreneurship communities: The role of entrepreneurs' justification strategies. Journal of Business Venturing, 35(3), 106006.
- Vickers, N. J. (2017). Animal communication: when i'm calling you, will you answer too?. Current biology, 27(14), R713-R715.
- Wadhwani, R. D. Kirsch, D. Welter, F. Gartner, W. B. & Jones, G. G. (2020). Context, time, and change: Historical approaches to entrepreneurship research. Strategic Entrepreneurship Journal, 14(1), 3-19.
- Yi, G. (2021). From green entrepreneurial intentions to green entrepreneurial behaviors: The role of university entrepreneurial support and external institutional support. International Entrepreneurship and Management Journal, 17(2), 963-979.