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THE LEVEL OF COMPETENCY AMONG ENTREPRENEURSHIP STUDENTS IN QUEZON CITY UNIVERSITY

Melissa Y. Caballes

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THE LEVEL OF COMPETENCY AMONG ENTREPRENEURSHIP STUDENTS IN QUEZON CITY UNIVERSITY

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The Level of Competency of the Entrepreneurship Students at the Quezon City University

Abstract

The study was conducted to determine and assess the level of competencyof the Entrepreneurship students of Quezon City University. The significant factors were communication, knowledge, workplace awareness and discipline skills. The respondents of the study were the graduating students in the entrepreneurship program. The randomly selected 280 respondents from the fourth year level of the entrepreneurship program participated in the study. The statistical tool used in this study were frequency and percentage, weighted mean, Pearson Correlation and one-way ANOVA.

Keywords: communication, entrepreneurship students, knowledge, level of competency. workplace awareness,knowledge skills

Introduction

In the present scenario, it is essential to note that unemployment among graduates is common (Audretsch & Mahmood, 1994; Gürol & Atsan, 2006; Othman, Ghazali, & Sung, 2006; and Koe, 2016). The students, as soon as they complete their studies, look for corporate jobs; however, it is difficult to get the desired position due to low academic performance, lack of confidence, poor communication skills, lack of knowledge and many more (Robinson, 2008; Ullal et al., 2019). These problems can be dazedthrough proper guidance and attention from educational activities or courses.

Entrepreneurial competencies have been identified as capabilities necessary for the exercise of successful entrepreneurship, and, as such,entrepreneurial competencies are often related to the development of small and new businesses (Colombo & Grilli, 2005).Entrepreneurial competencies are associated with the entrepreneurs' ability to be innovative, creative, being able to identify opportunities, and can identify strengths and weaknesses. Ahmad et al. (2010)defined entrepreneurial competencies as the total ability of an entrepreneur to perform their role successfully.

Institutions play a vital role in developing the entrepreneurial qualities of students to take up entrepreneurship as their career (Galloway & Brown, 2002). The use of interactive sessions on business ideas will help students to understand about self-employment, and it also motivates them to think it over and take up entrepreneurship in future (Kirby, 2004; Hawaldar et al. 2016).

The development of the students' entrepreneurial skills and competencies is important for the formation of a competent and competitive specialist in the labor market. Entrepreneurial behavior is theresult of the development of two factors: achievement motivation and competencies that are needed for this achievement. Wise entrepreneurial behavior guarantees entrepreneurial success (Gibb et al., 2012; Gribben, 2006; Robles & Zárraga-Rodríguez, 2014). Competencies can be developed through pedagogic researches, through students' education and through the creation of education programs. Thus, entrepreneur's competencies are both necessary characteristics of a potential entrepreneur and a set of qualities that are associated with a successful development of entrepreneurial activity(Carter & Tamayo, 2017; Gürol & Atsan, 2006; Henry, 2007).

Entrepreneurial skills are the foundation for continued economic growth in the future (Robinson, 2008; Pinto et al., 2019). Entrepreneurship

equips the youth with essential foundational knowledge and skills such as emotional intelligence and risk-taking. It also helps with their appreciation for self-employment opportunities. When the young genera- tion finds themselves in a situation where they are unemployed, they do not give up instead they can use their skills to create new opportunities as entrepreneurs (Chen et al., 2015). Of course, teaching a culture of entrepreneurship cannot entirely eradicate the problem of youth unemployment. However, it can reduce unemployment by giving young people the skills they need to create their own business and generate work for themselves and others outside the formal job market.

According to (Butler, 2019) getting a degree in entrepreneurship is a significant expense. In addition to absorbing the cost of your studies, a student have to calculate the wages that will be lost while in a program and unable to work full time. Moreover better entrepreneurship programs tend to cost more and require more of a time investment, meaning the costs are even higher. A student absorbs at taking on these costs; all for a degree in something that people succeed in every day without any formal training at all. It is also spending time in class that one could be spending on your business concept. Depending on one's idea, this could mean that one will miss out on the window of opportunity. Also, if the business idea is unsuccessful, a degree in entrepreneurship may not be as desirable as a more general business degree when looking for outside work.

According to (Flynn P, 2021), successful entrepreneurs are those who always learn from their failures, Failure is a big part of being an entrepreneur the key to success is learning from own because it always strengthen the weakness. and they are the risk taker and the prime motived that develop in them while they face the world after they finished the program. Taking up the course of Bachelor of Science and entrepreneurship requires quality education for the development of country. The quality of graduates is very much a function of quality instruction and facilities because these will help ensure that graduates are equipped with the knowledge, skills and values that will enable them to work in their respective field. The opportunity to receive quality education will produce the human resource that is able to translate the government's agenda to an economic success of a nation. However when there is high output of graduates, that will give rise to the problem of placing them in jobs that are suitable with their qualification.

Background of the Study

Colleges and Universities prides itself in providing employment to its graduates and serves as a tool for national development, particularly in Quezon City. A degree in Bachelor of Science in Entrepreneurship provides an indi-

vidual with the necessary skills needed to identify and analyze the opportunities in the market and economy, and allows one to take advantage. The main thrust of this course is the development of efficient and socially responsible Filipino entrepreneurs whose entrepreneurial mind set contribute a significant role in the management and leadership of our economy. The graduating students are considered as the best evidence of a program's effectiveness in terms of level of competency in Entrepreneurship . Moreover, they are a good source of feedback regarding the program's relevance in the current labour market. The graduating students of the specific courses are the best example on how the programs give them a good lesson, learning's that can use in real world. College is the ideal place to instil entrepreneurial attitudes and abilities in students. These young people are building their knowledge and hope for promising careers, but they will set out on a path that evolves with their experiences and preferences (Raposo & Paco, 2011).

The economic crises in the 80's and 90's has deeply affected the preparation of graduates for their work lives. They not only seek employment but also created jobs through entrepreneurial activities www.encyclopedia.com/finance. Successful entrepreneurs tend to be highly skilled at organizing and motivating their employees. There is a lot of reason why the student now a days taking the degree of entrepreneurship suffer a mishap studying the entrepreneurship.

The purpose of the study was to determine the level of competency among entrepreneurship graduating students in Quezon City University in terms of communication, knowledge, workplace awareness and disciplinary skills.which will help , understand the issue faced by the students and provide an effective solution.

Methodology

This chapter presents the methodology used in this study. It outlines the research design, population, sample size, sampling techniques, description of respondents, Instrumentation, validation, data gathering procedure, statistical treatment of data and ethical consideration.

Research Design

The researcher used a Descriptive Method for the research. Descriptive method is used to gather information about the present existing condition. Relatively, the method is appropriate for this study since the techniques use descriptive method is the normative survey approach and evaluation, which is commonly used to explore opinions according to re-

spondents that can represent a whole population.

Population, Sample Size and Sampling Techniques

The researcher decided to use the sampling technique by selecting at least 280 students as respondent. The respondents' demographic profile comprises the following: age, gender, and college year level. Sampling technique is a non-probability sampling technique used when respondents are chosen because of their appropriateness in the conduct of a study. This is designed to have the general description on the level of competencies among Entrepreneurship Graduating students of Quezon City University . The researcher used the systematic random sampling to Quezon City University Entrepreneurship Graduating students who have been into online classes . The gathered data from respondents were tabulated and interpreted.

Description of Respondents

The respondents of the study are the entrepreneurship graduating students batch 2022 who have taken up online class. There were two hundred (280) participants of this study .Respondents were communicated through data information given by department of entrepreneurship which were contacted for the survey via on line owing to the present pandemic in COVID 19.

Instrumentation

The main instrument used in the collection of data was a structured survey questionnaire. The questionnaire was a pattern up to the questions use in a relevant study. Questionnaire was formulated based on the related literature gathered.

The instrument was divided into four (4) parts. The first part depicts the demographic profile of the respondents which include the age ,sex and year level. The second part of the questionnaire is about the level of com- petency among entrepreneurship graduating students in Quezon City University . The third part delves the significant differences on the respondents profile. The last part the significant correlation on the respondent profile.

To assess the level of competency among entrepreneurship gradu- ating students of Quezon City University adopted the Likert Scale where each category is assigned a numerical values such as:

Scale	Mode of Interpretation	Symbol	Range
5	Very Effective	VE	4.51 - 5.00
4	Effective	E	3.51 – 4.50
3	Somewhat Effective	SE	2.51 - 3.50
2	Less Effective	LE	1.51 – 2.50
1	Ineffective	IE	1.00 – 1.50

Validation / Reliability of the Instruments

Before the distribution of the instruments, the questionnaire was checkedby the experts for revision. Consultation with the Faculty and Panelist was sought. Their comments and suggestions further helped the re- searcher in polishing the questionnaire.

Data Gathering Procedure

It is the systematic approach to gather and measure some information from a variety sources to get a complete and accurate data. It enables a person to answer relevant questions to evaluate. In collecting the data about The Level of Competency Among Entrepreneurship Graduating Students of Quezon City University. The researcher sought the assistance of the Entrepreneurship graduating students and explained the objectives of the research. They were asked to answer as complete and as honest as possible all the questions in the questionnaire. Duration of three (3)days the questionnaire were already sent via messenger another three (3) days were allotted for the retrieval of the questionnaires.The respondents answered on the online survey questions willfully After the respondents answered all the questions, the researcher collected the accomplished questionnaires. The results of the survey questionnaires were tabulated accordingly to the frequency of items checked by the respondents. The researcher ensures that no item left unanswered to facilitate the tabulation of data.

Statistical Treatment of Data

The following are the statistical treatment applied in the study:

Frequency is the rate at which an event would occur. It is part of formula percentage, the treatment used to determine the proportional part to a whole.

$$P = \frac{F}{N} X100$$

Where: P= Percentage

F= Frequency

N= Total number of respondents

2. For the table on which of the indicators are placed, weighted mean is used. Weighted mean refers to the overall average of response and perceptions of the respondents.

$$WM = \frac{\Sigma\!\downarrow xm}{N}$$

Where:

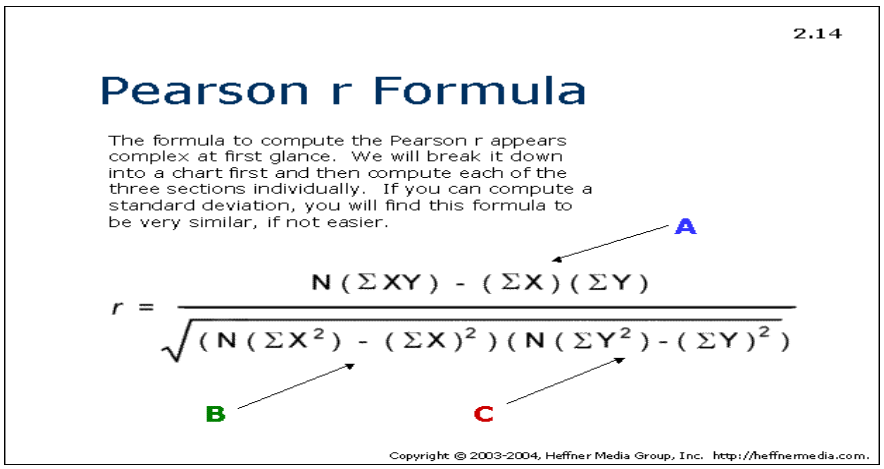
$\Sigma\!\downarrow xm$ = sum of the product of frequency and the unit weight

N = total number of subjects

3. Likert's Scale is use in this study to find out how often do the respondents act in response to various situations stated on the questionnaires. The scale included the following verbal interpretation for the scale.

Scale	Mode of Interpretation	Symbol	Range
5	Very Effective	VE	4.51 - 5.00
4	Effective	E	3.51 – 4.50
3	Somewhat Effective	SE	2.51 - 3.50
2	Less Effective	LE	1.51 – 2.50
1	Ineffective	IE	1.00 – 1.50

4. **Pearson's correlation coefficient** is the test statistics that measures the statistical relationship, or association, between two continuous variables. It is known as the best method of measuring the association between variables of interest because it is based on the method of covariance. It gives information about the magnitude of the association, or correlation, as well as the direction of the relationship



Where,

- r = Pearson Correlation Coefficient
- n= number of the pairs of the stock
- ∑xy = sum of products of the paired stocks
- ∑x = sum of the x scores
- ∑y= sum of the y scores
- $\sum x^2$ = sum of the squared x scores

$\sum y^2$ = sum of the squared y scores

5. ANOVA

One-way ANOVA. It was used to describe the respondents' assessment on the level of competency among Entrepreneurship graduating students of Quezon City University.

The Analysis of variance (ANOVA) used to test hypothesis about the differences between two or more means.

$$F = MST / MSE$$

Where : F = Anova coefficient
MST = Mean sum of squares due to treatment
MSE = Mean sum of squares due to error

$$MST = SST / (p - 1)$$

$$SST = \sum n (x - X)^2$$

Where: SST = Sum of squares due to treatment
p = Total number of populations
n = Total number of samples in a population

$$MSE = SSE / (N - p)$$

$$SSE = \sum (n -1) S^2$$

Where: SSE = Sum of squares due to error
S = Standard deviation of the samples
N = Total number of observations

Results

DATA, PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

This chapter discusses the presentation, analysis and interpretation of data in particular it answers the specific questions raised in Chapter 1 and presents the test results for the hypotheses. It likewise discusses the inputs provided by the researcher out of the results study.

Problem Number 1. What is the Demographic Profile of the Respondents?

1.1Sex;

1.2 Age; and

1.3 Year Level;

Table 1

Frequency and Percentage Distribution of the Demographic Profile of the Respondents

Demographic Profile of the Respondents

In terms of Sex					
		Frequency	*Percent*	*Valid Percent*	*Cumulative Percent*
Sex	*Male*	*59*	*21.1*	*21.1*	*21.1*
	Female	*221*	*78.9*	*78.9*	*100.0*
	Total	*280*	*100.0*	*100.0*	

Shown in the above Table 1 presents the frequency and percentage distribution of the respondents' sex , Of the 280 respondents, 22.1 % belonged to male respondents while 78.9 % belonged to female respondents. This means that respondents in Quezon City University are dominated by female.

Table 2

Frequency and Percentage Distribution of the Demographic Profile of the Respondents in terms of Age

		Frequency	*Percent*	*Valid Percent*	*Cumulative Percent*
Sex	*20 - 25 years old*	*278*	*99.3*	*99.3*	*99.3*
	26 - 30 years old	*2*	*.7*	*.7*	*100.0*
	Total	*280*	*100.0*	*100.0*	

Shown in the above table 2 is the demographic profile of the respondents in terms of age. Of the 280 respondents in Quezon City University 99.3% belonged to 20-25 years old On the other hand 7% in 26-30 years old. Worth noting that majority of Quezon City University respondents belong to 20-25 years old.

Table 3

Frequency and Percentage Distribution of the Demographic Profile of the Respondents in terms of Year Level

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Year Level	4th year level	280	100.0	100.0	100.0

Shown in the above Table 3 is the demographic profile of the respondents in terms of year level, respondents were all graduating students in Quezon City University. The researcher having been in the academic institution for seven (7) years observed that majority of graduating students were female, ranging from 20-25 years old. Through entrepreneurship activities, learners gain key entrepreneurial skills such as critical thinking, problem-solving, communication, risk-taking and teamwork.

2. How do the respondents assess the Level of Competency Among Entrepreneurship Graduating Students in Quezon City University based on the following?

2.1 Communication
2.2 Knowledge
2.3 Workplace awareness and

2.4. Disciplinary Skills

Table 4

Summary of Mean Values of the assessment of the Respondents on the level of competencies of entrepreneurship in terms of Communication

Communication	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	Verbal Interpretation
Able to express facts of selling from conditions.	280	1	5	4.21	.680	Effective
Have effective listening skills from customer thoughts.	280	2	5	4.14	.700	Effective
Display openness to clients and customers.	280	1	5	4.41	.698	Effective
Ideas of other people are studied and considered.	280	2	5	4.41	.660	Effective
Self-thoughts are conveyed for better understanding of transactions.	280	2	5	4.32	.685	Effective
Valid N (listwise)	280					

Legend: *"4.51-5.00 (Very Effective (VE))", "3.51-4.50 (Effective (E))", "2.51-3.50 (Somewhat Effective (SE))", "1.51-2.50 (Less Effective (LE))", "1.00-1.50 (Ineffective (IE))"*

In terms of communication on the level of competency of the entrepreneurship students , the highest weighted mean of 4.41 is given to the item, “display openness to clients and customers” and “Ideas of other people are studied and considered”, “able to express facts ofselling from condition” which garnered the lowest weighted mean of 4.21 but is likewise verbally interpreted as “ Effective”.

This may be because good teaching skills of the professors, speakers, journalist and parents play an important part in equipping and preparing the student in real-work environment. Effective communication is a primary means whereby entrepreneurs achieve the desired levels of excellence in the development of their organizations. The uses of communication skills increase their focus, the presence of mind, improves their vocabulary and enhances memory like a genius.

According to Peter Drucker “the entrepreneur always searches for change, responds to it, and exploits it as an opportunity (Drucker 28). Entrepreneurs’ thirst for change, finding out something new, lead them to socio-economic innovations. To make an innovative idea a reality, they take risks. They believe in their idea and overwhelmingly persuade others to believe in their story. Of the many attributes of entrepreneurs, an inevitable attribute is their ability to communicate. It is very crucial to mention that an entrepreneur cannot succeed without communicating with human elements surrounding him/her. Entrepreneurs need communication strings that link people together in day-to-day business activities. Entrepreneurs may have a brilliant idea, finest financial plans and a market ready to adopt their offer but if they fail to tell their story, to communicate their vision, there is hardly any chance of success.

According to (Gupta, 2019) Effective communication is pre-requisite trait for every enterprise to taste success at an accelerated pace. Entrepreneurs and businesses often struggle to apprehend their true potential without good communication attributes. Most people negate acquiring good communication skills over the importance of accomplishing technological skills which may impede the business profitability. On the contrary, effective communication overwhelming payback a business in lucrative ways impacting both internal and external associations.

Effective communication among people and establishing contacts are the survival needs of human being. People cannot live without communicating. Therefore communication makes connections for creating effective understanding, knowing information and expressing feeling

Table 5

Summary of Mean Values of the assessment of the Respondents on the level of competencies of entrepreneurship in terms of Knowledge

Knowledge	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	Verbal Interpretation
There is control of rich knowledge in entrepreneurship.	280	1	5	4.29	.667	Effective
Entrepreneur is familiar and aware of a lot of things.	280	1	5	4.38	661	Effective
Have sufficient skills to transact.	280	2	5	4.30	.657	Effective
He can familiarize theoretically and practically.	280	2	5	4.15	.699	Effective
There is great acquaintance in numerous disciplines.	280	1	5	4.31	.702	Effective
Valid N (listwise)						

Legend: *"4.51-5.00 (Very Effective (VE))", "3.51-4.50 (Effective (E))", "2.51-3.50 (Somewhat Effective (SE))", "1.51-2.50 (Less Effective (LE))", "1.00-1.50 (Ineffective (IE))"*

The highest weighted mean of 4.38 was given to the item "Entrepreneur is familiar and aware of a lot of things" in the area of Knowledge, as assessed by the respondents and verbally interpreted as "Effective", while the lowest weighted mean of 4.15 was garnered by the item "He can familiarize theoretically and practically as evaluated respondents and likewise verbally interpreted as "Effective". On overall view, respondents assessed the level of competency of entrepreneurship graduating students as "Effective".

This is maybe due to lecture series method to a modern approach, which lay emphasis on nurturing the students. According to Jackling & Natoli, (2015) one method of developing these skills among students is to expose them to real work environments. Through strategic partnerships with industry, universities have instituted programmes to expose students to the workplace, thereby reducing the initial shock of a reality quite different from that of academia. According to Polanyi, (2018) , the attribute of knowledge in an individual is a condition of being aware of something. It is a complex process of remembering, relating or judging, which is related to an idea or abstract phenomenon related to the cognitive abilities of the person knowledge as an explicit or it can be tacit", where "explicit knowledge" are processed by way of extracting information from data which are explained

in the scientific terms as “patents and database” Whereas, rebutted “tacit knowledge is embedded within individuals and/or collective experiences, skills and know-how” The knowledge sharing usually happens inside and classroom sessions with faculties, mentors and students themselves. The attributes of skills, on the other hand, are through verbal or mental manipulation of data, schemas or things that helps the brain in the execution of tasks; these are counted under the psycho-motor abilities of the person. Skills are usually learned through transfer of knowledge. Student’s perception on the skills, knowledge, entrepreneurial ideas, and perceived opportunity cost influences their intention to join various entrepreneurial activities on campus.

According to findings of (Liñán & Fayolle, 2014) in their extensive systematic literature review on entrepreneurial intentions, among the background factors that influence the entrepreneurial intentions of individuals, it is the influence of role models that attracts the greatest attention. In this respect, family role models seem to be more prominent, but other models also exert a positive effect.

Today, training institutions and universities are investing and investigating various entrepreneurial competencies that have produced noticeable effects on human capital, social capital, social skills and creativity.

Table 6

Summary of Mean Values of the assessment of the Respondents on the level of competencies of entrepreneurship in terms of Workplace Awareness

Workplace awareness	*N*	*Minimum*	*Maximum*	*Mean*	*Std. Deviation*	*Verbal Interpretation*
The entrepreneur knows himself and how to decide on situations.	*280*	*2*	*5*	*4.57*	*.583*	*Very Effective*
He is familiar with his capacity to deal.	*280*	*2*	*5*	*4.44*	*.630*	*Effective*
There is good knowledge on how to use his strength.	*280*	*2*	*5*	*4.48*	*.656*	*Effective*
Control of emotions is place.	*280*	*2*	*5*	*4.45*	*.654*	*Effective*
Does not require very serious orientation	*280*	*1*	*5*	*4.04*	*.867*	*Effective*
Valid N (listwise)						

Legend: *“4.51-5.00 (Very Effective (VE))”, “3.51-4.50 (Effective (E))”, “2.51-3.50 (Somewhat Effective (SE))”, “1.51-2.50 (Less Effective (LE))”, “1.00-1.50 (Ineffective (IE))”*

In terms of Workplace awareness on the level of competency among entrepreneurship graduating students, the highest mean of 4.57 is given to the item " the entrepreneur knows himself and how to decide on situations. "verbally interpreted as "Very Effective", while the lowest weighted mean of 4.04 is given to the item "does not require very serious orientation as evaluated by the respondents and verbally interpreted as "Effective". This is maybe due to entrepreneurship students are likely to contribute more effectively to activities.

According to (Swail, Watson S. & Kampits, Eva, 2014), Research has indicated that workplace experiences invigorate learning and that students participating in work-based learning were more likely to stay in school, take more difficult courses, and found that academic staff in the United Kingdom tended to be stressed by co-workers for not contributing sufficiently, a lack of control over decisions affecting their jobs, a lack of resources, not being informed about relevant job information, not achieving a work-home life balance, and the level of their pay. This leads to widespread occupational stress in university staff and lends further support to the growing evidence that universities no longer provide the low-stress working environments they once did. Employee assistance and quality personnel policies also promote institutional wellness. The institution should provide corrective action plans or improvement plans for employees who need to improve wellness, reach established goals, or develop professional skills. Good evaluation systems that focus on performance and not personality are an essential part of managing a healthy institution. Performance goals for every employee should be tied to meeting the core institutional mission and purposes . From the perspective of the workplace, (Deaconu et., 2014) reported that employers were most satisfied with graduates' abilities in 'assuming responsibility', 'efficient activity planning and organization' and 'promptness and efficient time management'. The results of content analyses data collected through criti- cal incident interviews on competencies by (Ryan et al.,2012), indicate that the presence of skills in 'team leadership', 'achievement orientation', 'developing others' and 'impact and influence on others' predicts business profitability. Additionally, in the context of the supply chain industry, the skills that were ranked most important for high performance by respondents in (Rahman & Nie, 2014), survey were 'team orientation', 'supply chain oriented knowledge', 'ability to see the big picture', ' cross-functional coordination skill' and 'negotiation skill'. These different studies reveal a clear gap between the competencies that students possess and the competencies that actually drive success in business.

Table 7

Summary of Mean Values of the assessment of the Respondents on the level of competencies of entrepreneurship in terms of Disciplinary Skills

Disciplinary Skills	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	Verbal Interpretation
The Entrepreneur is able to produce original work.	280	1	5	4.50	.645	Effective
Entrepreneur is able to stand on his decision.	280	2	5	4.56	.590	Very Effective
Able to draw connections among ideas	280	2	5	4.47	.616	Effective
Uses information in new situations.	280	1	5	4.51	.633	Very Effective
There is ability to explain ideas or concepts	280	2	5	4.50	.650	Effective
Valid N (listwise)						

Legend: *"4.51-5.00 (Very Effective (VE))", "3.51-4.50 (Effective (E))", "2.51-3.50 (Somewhat Effective (SE))", "1.51-2.50 (Less Effective (LE))", "1.00-1.50 (Ineffective (IE))"*

In the area of disciplinary skills on the level of competency among entre- preneurship graduating students , the respondents assessed the the lev-el of competency of entrepreneurship among graduating students as very effective as indicated by the average weighted mean of 4.56 by the item" entrepreneur is able to stand on his decision, and "uses infor- mation in new situations"., while the lowest weighted mean of 4.47 is giv-en to the item " Able to draw connections among ideas" as evaluated by the respondents and verbally interpreted as "Effective".

This is maybe due to discipline- centered approaches are also wide-ly held to be more engaging for students and ultimately viewed as leading to better graduate employability outcomes.

According to (Kennedy D, 2017). In the entrepreneurial environ- ment, there's a lot to be said just for showing up on time, ready to work. The meeting of deadlines and commitments alone causes a person to stand out from the crowd like an alien space ship parked in an Iowa cornfield. The ability to get things done and done right the first time will magnetically attract incredible contacts, opportunities and resources to you. All of this is a matter of self-discipline. Successful entrepreneurs

aredisciplined enough to take steps every day toward the achievement of their objectives that if something needs to be done, they should start it themselves.. As an entrepreneur, self- discipline must be at the heart of your character. It must lead and define how you spend your time, and the quality of your life. In addition to learning content and concepts, entrepreneurs develop and apply skills in the analysis and problem-solving methods of discipline. Classroom teaching strategies can help a lot develop expertise and apply higher order and independent thinking in considering and solving authentic problems in your discipline. The more expertise a person has, the more that accessing and applying their knowledge may be second nature.

Problem Number 3. Significant difference on the respondents' assessment on the level of competency among Entrepreneurship graduating students of Quezon City University in terms of the above mentioned aspect when they are grouped according to the respondents' profile?

Table 8

Significant difference in the respondents assessment on the level of competency among Entrepreneurship graduating students of Quezon City University when they are group according to Sex

Variables		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig	
communication	*Between groups*	*2.661*	*1*	*2.661*	*.352*	*.553*	
	Within groups	*2101.307*	*278*	*7.559*			
	Total	*2103.307*	*279*				
Knowledge	*Between groups*	*112*	*1*	*112*	*.014*	*.905*	
	Within groups	*2192.459*	*278*	*7.887*			
	Total						
Workplace awareness	*Between groups*	*1.467*	*1*	*1.467*	*.198*	*.657*	
	Within groups	*2062.505*	*278*	*7.419*			
	Total	*2063.871*	*279*				
Disciplinary Skills	*Between groups*	*2.487*	*1*	*2.487*	*.358*	*.550*	
	Within groups	*1932.910*	*278*	*6.953*			
	Total	*1935.396*	*279*				

It is evident that there is a significant difference on the level of competency among Entrepreneurship graduating students at Quezon City University when they are grouped according to gender. In terms of communication as indicated by the f value of .352 at 0.05 level of signifi- cance, the result implies that effective communication plays a vital role in entrepreneurship and entrepreneurial success heavily relies on one's ability to effectively communicate. Therefore, there is a significant differ- ence to the level of competency among entrepreneurship graduating stu- dents . In terms of Knowledge, the F-value garnered .014 at 0.05 level of significance when grouped according to gender, It shows a significant difference to the level of competency among entrepreneurship graduat- ing students , the hypothesis is rejected.

The result implies that Knowledge According to Carol Dweck 2016, professor of psychology at Stanford University, has done extensive re- search and writing on "fixed" versus "growth" mindset. She differentiates them this way: "To briefly sum up the findings: Individuals who believe their talents can be developed (through hard work, good strategies, and input from others) have a growth mindset. They tend to achieve more than those with a more fixed mindset (those who believe their talents are innate gifts). This is because they worry less about looking smart and they put more energy into learning.

In terms of workplace awareness, the F-value garnered .198 at0.05 level of significance when grouped according to gender, It shows a significant difference to the level of competency among entrepreneurship graduating students , the hypothesis is rejected. The actual workplace is very different from the classroom, where they will experience challenging situations that will put their limits on the test. Hence it is important that their industry partners will help them to adjust to different work situations and help them overcome problems and unpredictable events that may arise in the workplace.

Lastly in terms disciplinary skills the F-value garnered .358 at 0.05 level of significance when grouped according to gender, It shows a significant difference to the level of competency among entrepreneurship graduating students , the hypothesis is rejected. This is maybe due to discipline centered approaches are also widely held to be more engaging for students and ultimately viewed as leading to better graduate employability outcomes.

Table 9

Significant difference in the respondents assessment on the level of competency among Entrepreneurship graduating students of Quezon City University when they are group according to Age

Sources		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig
communication	*Between groups*	*12.482*	*1*	*12.482*	*1.659*	*.199*
	Within groups	*2091.486*	*278*	*7.523*		
	Total	*2103.968*	*279*			
Knowledge	*Between groups*	*23.679*	*1*	*23.679*	*3.035*	*.083*
	Within groups	*2168.892*	*278*	*7.802*		
	Total	*2192.571*	*279*			
Workplace awareness	*Between groups*	*12.375*	*1*	*12.375*	*1.677*	*.196*
	Within groups	*2051.496*	*278*	*7.379*		
	Total	*2063.871*	*279*			
Disciplinary Skills	*Between groups*	*4.817*	*1*	*4.817*	*.694*	*.406*
	Within groups	*1930.579*	*278*	*6.945*		
	Total	*1935.396*	*279*			

Table 9 above shows the significance difference in the assessment on the level of competency among entrepreneurship graduating students, It showed that there exists significant difference on the assessment of the respondents on the level of competency. The data revealed a F- value of 1.659 which is less than the level of significance is 0.05 the null hypothesis is rejected. Therefore there is no significant difference in the assessment on the level of competency of respondents in terms of communication.

In terms of Knowledge. It can be gleaned from the table that f-value of 3.305 which is less that the level of significance is 0.05 so when the respondents are grouped according to their age, their percentile is significant to all level of competency among entrepreneurship graduating students. Therefore, this reject the hypothesis. In terms of workplace awareness. It can be seen from the table that f-value of 1.667 which is less that the level of significance is 0.05 so when the respondents are grouped according to their age, their percentile is significant to all level of competency among entrepreneurship graduating students. Therefore, this

reject the hypothesis. In terms of disciplinary skills. It shows from the table that f-value of .694 which is less that the level of significance is 0.05 so when the respondents are grouped according to their age, their percentile is significant to all level of competency among entrepreneurship graduating students. Therefore, this reject the hypothesis.

The effect of age has been found not the same for different entrepreneur's life stages (Kautonen et al., 2013). When it comes to Age it is not the only marker of the of human development and entrepreneurship. It was empirically found that entrepreneurial activity varies by age, yet this relationship is mediated by perceived opportunities and perceived skills.

Problem Number 4. Is there as significant relationship in the respondent assessment Level of competency in terms of above mention variable when they are group according to their profile?

Table 10

Pearson Product Moment Correlation According to Sex

Source		Sex	Communication	Knowledge	Workplace awareness	Disciplinary Skills
Sex	*Pearson Correlation*	*1*	*-.036*	*.007*	*-.027*	*-.036*
	Sig.(2-tailed)		*.553*	*.905*	*.657*	*.550*
	N	*280*	*280*	*280*	*280*	*280*
Communication	*Pearson Correlatiom*	*-.036*	*1*	*.741*	*.698*	*.662*
	Sig.(2-tailed)	*.553*		*.000*	*.000*	*.000*
	N	*280*	*280*	*280*	*280*	*280*
Knowledge	*Pearson Correlation*	*.007*	*.741*	*1*	*.737*	*.655*
	Sig.(2-tailed)	*.905*	*.000*		*.000*	*.000*
	N	*280*	*280*	*280*	*280*	*280*
Workplace Awareness	*Pearson Correlation*	*-.027*	*.698*	*.737*	*1*	*.743*
	Sig.(2-tailed)	*.657*	*.000*	*.000*		*.000*
	N	*280*	*280*	*280*	*280*	*280*
Disciplinary Skills	*Pearson Correlation*	*-.036*	*.662*	*.655*	*.743*	*1*
	Sig.(2-tailed)	*.550*	*.000*	*.000*		
	N	*280*	*280*	*280*	*280*	*280*

It is evident that there is a significant correlation between the variables. The correlation is at the 0.01 level. This means that entrepreneurship graduating students are perceived by the respondents as effective in communication and are considered competent. On Communication skills both verbal and non-verbal are very important skill that all entrepreneurship students should possesses. On Knowledge, there is a great acquaintance in numerous disciplines, On Workplace awareness ,theories and concepts learned by the students in the school could somehow be changed once they are faced in the actual working environment. In an over -all view, it can be observed that in the assessment of the student on all the variable “Disciplinary skills”, the highest outstanding level is obtained by the item Entrepreneur is able to stand on his decision and Uses information in the new situation. The analysis showed that the discipline consisted of more than its knowledge. Teachers described how the discipline had a great responsibility to contribute to a well functioning society.

Table 11

Pearson Product Moment Correlation According to Age

Sources		***Age***	***Communication***	***Knowledge***	***Workplace awareness***	***Disciplinary Skills***
Age	*Pearson Correlation*	*1*	*-.077*	*-.104*	*-.077*	*-.050*
	Sig.(2-tailed)		*.199*	*.083*	*.196*	*.406*
	N	*280*	*280*	*280*	*280*	*280*
Communication	*Pearson Correlatiom*	*-.077*	*1*	*.741*	*.698*	*.662*
	Sig.(2-tailed)	*.199*		*.000*	*.000*	*.000*
	N	*280*	*280*	*280*	*280*	*280*
Knowledge	*Pearson Correlation*	*-.104*	*.741*	*1*	*.737*	*.655*
	Sig.(2-tailed)	*.083*	*.000*		*.000*	*.000*
	N	*280*	*280*	*280*	*280*	*280*
Workplace Awareness	*Pearson Correlation*	*-.077*	*.698*	*.737*	*1*	*.743*
	Sig.(2-tailed)	*.196*	*.000*	*.000*		*.000*
	N	*280*	*280*	*280*	*280*	*280*
Disciplinary Skills	*Pearson Correlation*	*-.050*	*.662*	*.665*	*.743*	*1*
	Sig.(2-tailed)	*.406*	*.000*	*.000*	*.000*	*.000*
	N	*280*	*280*	*280*	*280*	*280*

The result further implies a significant correlation between the variables. The correlation is significant at the 0.01 level. It is evident there exists a significant correlation between the variables as assessed by the entrepreneurship graduating students. There are negative correlations among the variables .The highest negative correlation is on communication and workplace awareness.

This maybe because the demands and challenges in the school and work environment were very difficult due to the pandemic era and emergence of technology , therefore the entrepreneurship graduating student were not able to deploy to a workplace where they have to implement their business plan and improved their knowledge and skills needed in the industry, hence the need for support on online training and development of the entrepreneurship graduating student may be decreased.

Results and Discussion

The study was conducted to determine the level of competency among Entrepreneurship graduating students in Quezon City University, In the aspects of Communication, Knowledge, Workplace awareness and Disciplinary Skills. This study used the descriptive research design which described the data and characteristics of the sample studied. The respondents were the three hundred (280) entrepreneurship graduating students of Quezon City University. The statistical tools utilized in the study were frequency and percentage, weighted mean, ANOVA and Pearson Correlation.

Based on the presentation of gathered data, the findings of the study are as follows:

- In terms of Sex, Of the 280 respondents, 22.1 % belonged to male respondents while 78.9 % belonged to female respondents. This means that respondents in Quezon City University are dominated by female.

- In terms of Age, the 280 respondents in Quezon City University 99.3% belonged to 20-25 years old On the other hand 7% in 26-30 years old. Worth noting that majority of Quezon City University respondents belong to 20-25 years old.

- In terms of Year Level, respondents were all graduating students in Quezon City University

2. How do the respondents assess the Level of Competency Among Entrepreneurship Graduating Students in Quezon City University based on the following?

In terms of communication on the level of competency of the entrepreneurship students , the highest weighted mean of 4.41 is given to the item, “display openness to clients and customers” and “Ideas of other people are studied and considered”, “able to express facts of selling from condition” which garnered the lowest weighted mean of 4.21 but is likewise verbally interpreted as “ Effective”. This is maybe due to need for human interaction, insufficient technology skills and lack of experience with distance education.

In terms of Knowledge, The highest weighted mean of 4.38 was given to the item “Entrepreneur is familiar and aware of a lot of things” in the area of Knowledge, as assessed by the respondents and verbally interpreted as “Effective”, while the lowest weighted mean of 4.15 was garnered by the item “He can familiarize theoretically and practically as evaluated respondents and likewise verbally interpreted as “Effective”.

On overall view, respondents assessed the level of competency of entrepreneurship graduating students as “Effective”. Therefore it is important for a fresher to understand and appreciate sound academic knowledge in the new normal Learning styles, concentration, time management and comprehension ability get assessed during the written tests and then during face to face interview, online interview, internship and project work undertaken during the course usually reflect a lot about the students capability.

In terms of Workplace awareness on the level of competency among entrepreneurship graduating students, the highest mean of 4.57 is given to the item “ the entrepreneur knows himself and how to decide on situations. "verbally interpreted as “Very Effective”, while the lowest weighted mean of 4.04 is given to the item “does not require very serious orientation as evaluated by the respondents and verbally interpreted as “Effective. Providing quality workplace experiences is a proactive approach to bridging the gap between education and high skills, high wage, high demand careers. At its core, it is about meeting students where they are in their development and helping them grow their future.

In terms of Disciplinary Skills on the level of competency among entrepreneurship graduating students , the respondents assessed the level of competency of entrepreneurship among graduating students as very effective as indicated by the average weighted mean of 4.56 by the item” entrepreneur is able to stand on his decision, and “Uses information in new situations”., while the lowest weighted mean of 4.47 is given to the item “ Able to draw connections among ideas”, as evaluated by the respondents and verbally interpreted as “Effective”. Further, the analysis showed that

the discipline consisted of more than its knowledge teachers described how the discipline had great responsibility to contribute to a well functioning society.

Problem Number 3. Is there a significant difference on the respondents' assessment on the level of competency among Entrepreneurship graduating students of Quezon City University in terms of the above mentioned aspect when they are grouped according to the respondents' profile?

In terms of communication as indicated by the f value of .352 at 0.05 level of significance, the result implies that effective communication plays a vital role in entrepreneurship and entrepreneurial success heavily relies on one's ability to effectively communicate. Therefore, there is a significant difference to the level of competency among entrepreneurship graduating students. In terms of Knowledge, the F-value garnered .014 at 0.05 level of significance when grouped according to gender, It shows a significant difference to the level of competency among entrepreneurship graduating students, the hypothesis is rejected. In terms of workplace awareness, the F-value garnered .198 at 0.05 level of significance when grouped according to gender, It shows a significant difference to the level of competency among entrepreneurship graduating students , the hypothesis is rejected. The actual workplace is very different from the classroom, where they will experience challenging situations that will put their limits on the test. Lastly in terms disciplinary skills the F-value garnered .358 at 0.05 level of significance when grouped according to gender, It shows a significant difference to the level of competency among entrepreneurship graduating students, the hypothesis is rejected.

It showed that there exists significant difference on the assessment of the respondents on the level of competency. The data revealed a F- value of 1.659 which is less than the level of significance is 0.05 the null hypothesis is rejected. Therefore there is no significant difference in the assessment on the level of competency of respondents in terms of communication. In terms of Knowledge. It can be gleaned from the table that f-value of 3.305 which is less that the level of significance is 0.05 so when the respondents are grouped according to their age, their percentile is significant to all level of competency among entrepreneurship graduating students. Therefore, this reject the hypothesis. In terms of workplace awareness. It can be seen from the table that f-value of 1.667 which is less that the level of significance is so when the respondents are grouped according to their age, their percentile is significant to all level of competency among entrepreneurship graduating students. Therefore, this reject the hypothesis. In terms of disciplinary skills. It shows from the table that f-value of .694 which is less that the level of significance is 0.05 so when the respondents are grouped according to their age, their percentile is significant to all level of

competency among entrepreneurship graduating students. Therefore, this reject the hypothesis.

Problem Number 4. Is there as significant relationship in the respondent assessment Level of competency in terms of above mention variable when they are group according to their profile?

It is evident that there is a significant correlation between the profile of the respondents when group according to sex and the variables. The correlation is at the 0.01 level. This means that entrepreneurship graduating students are perceived by the respondents as effective in communication and are considered competent. On Communication skills both verbal and non-verbal are very important skill that all entrepreneurship students should possesses. On Knowledge, there is a great acquaintance in numerous disciplines, On Workplace awareness ,theories and concepts learned by the students in the school could somehow be changed once they are faced in the actual working environment.
In an over-all view, it can be observed that in the assessment of the student on all the variable “Disciplinary skills”, the highest outstanding level is obtained by the item Entrepreneur is able to stand on his decision and Uses information in the new situation. The analysis showed that the discipline consisted of more than its knowledge.
The result further implies a significant correlation between the profile of the respondents when group according to age and the variables. The correlation is significant at the 0.01 level. It is evident there exists a significant correlation between the profile of the respondents in terms of age the variables as assessed by the entrepreneurship graduating students. There are negative correlations among the variables .The highest negative correlation is on communication and workplace awareness.

Conclusion

Based on the results presented on this study, the researcher conclude the following:

Respondents are all entrepreneurship graduating students. In terms of Sex, of the 280 respondents, 22.1 % belonged to male respondents while 78.9 % belonged to female respondents. This means that respondents in Quezon City University are dominated by female.

In terms of Age, the 280 respondents in Quezon City University 99.3% belonged to 20-25 years old On the other hand 7% in 26-30 years old. Worth noting that majority of Quezon City University respondents belong to 20-25 years old.

Issues faced by the students are internal and external problem, technical issues, complexity, that cause misunderstanding, hindrances such as inability or difficulty in peer interaction particularly in presentation , nuisance when engaging in a conversation ,sequencing of activities and learning a new medium have been identified as obstacles to the learning environment.
Further concerns relate due to pandemic, students have not been able to stay connected with the outer world , learning competencies of the students might have been hindered, by the lack of motivation, lack of exposure, decrease in communication between the students and instructors and making them unprepared to adapt to the new normal.

Recommendation

- Organize socialization webinars that will give the students the opportunity to learn and to strengthen their motivation.

- Develop student higher-order thinking skills is equally important in both online and face-to-face delivery modes particularly when seeking to engage students in group activities such as making virtual or live demos or in any tasks

- University should provide online opportunities for the student to be exposed in the industry, to have practical experience and hands on application of their skills

- Integrating variety of delivery system for interaction and feedback and enhancing distance education system by eliminating communication barriers.

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Supplementary Materials

Survey was used to measure the Level of competency among entrepreneurship students using Likert scale where each category is a assigned a numerical value. Responses were given on a five option frequency scale, assigned values from 1 “Ineffective” to 5 “Very Effective”, mode of interpretation.

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Conflict of Interest:

“The author declare no conflict of interest”.

Ethical Statement

Ethical Considerations are necessary for research projects as all participants have the moral and legal rights. The researcher ensured that the participants did not invade their privacy without consent from them , all information was acknowledge and accurately presented. The researcher will take responsibility ensuring that participants are not subjected to harm, respect for the dignity will be prioritized , private matters will be kept confidential and full consent will be attained prior to the gathering of data.

Appendix

Survey Questionnaire

Dear Respondents

I am currently conducting a study for my research entitled " The Level of Competency Among Entrepreneurship students in Quezon City University ". In line with this I am soliciting for your assistance and support in answering the questionnaire. Rest assured that your answer will be used for academic purposes only and will be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Please be guided by the directions as you accomplish each part of this questionnaire. Your participation in this study will certainly contribute to its success. Rest assured that your identity as a respondent will be held in strict confidentiality.

Specifically, this study sought answer to the following questions;

Name: _____ (optional)

Directions: Please put a check (/) mark on the column provided beside the item/s that corresponds to your answer.

Part 1. What is the profile of the respondents

1.1 Sex

☐ Male ☐ Female

1.2 Age

☐ 20-25 ☐ 26-30

1.3 Year Level

☐ 4th year

Part II. How do the respondents assess the Level of competencies Among entrepreneurship Graduates in Quezon City University based on the following?

2.1 Communication

2.2 Knowledge

2.3 Workplace awareness

2.4 Disciplinary Skills

Instruction: Please check the box that corresponds to your mode of interpretation with the following level of competencies.

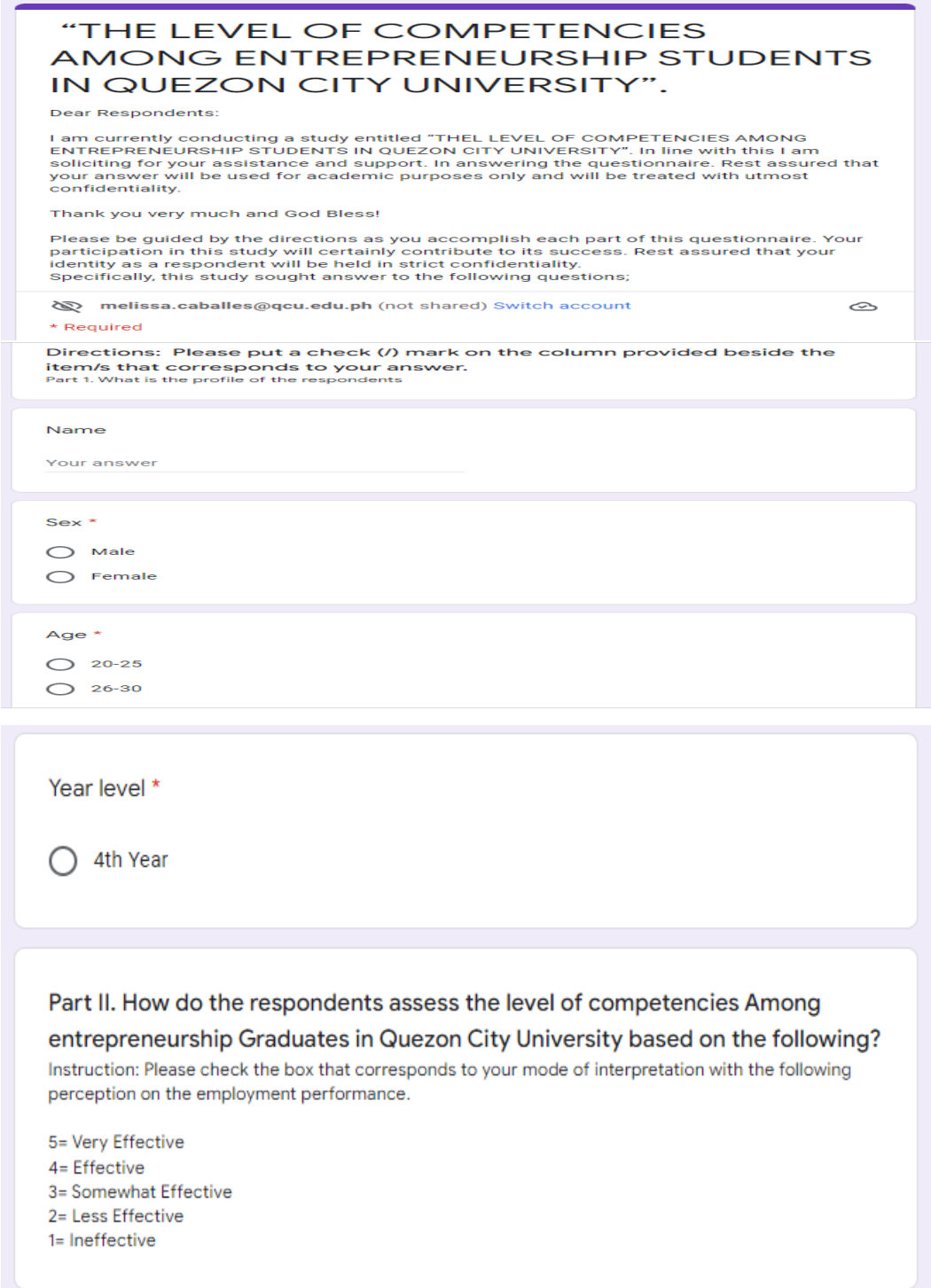
5=Very Effective, 4=Effective, 3=Somewhat Effective, 2=Less Effective,

			LEVEL OF EFFECTIVENESS				
2.1	Communication		5	4	3	2	1
	2.1.1	Able to express facts of selling from conditions.					
	2.1.2	Have effective listening skills from customer thoughts.					
	2.1.3	Display openness to clients and customers.					
	2.1.4	Ideas of other people are studied and considered.					
	2.1.5	Self-thoughts are conveyed for better understanding of transactions.					
2.2	Knowledge						
	2.2.1	There is control of rich knowledge in entrepreneurship.					
	2.2.2	Entrepreneur is familiar and aware of a lot of things.					
	2.2.3	Have sufficient skills to transact.					
	2.2.4	He can familiarize theoretically and practically.					
	2.2.5	There is great acquaintance in numerous disciplines.					

1=Uneffective

2.3	Workplace awareness		5	4	3	2	1
	2.3.1	The entrepreneur knows himself and how to decide on situations.					
	2.3.2	He is familiar with his capacity to deal.					
	2.3.3	There is good knowledge on how to use his strength.					
	2.3.4	Control of emotions is place.					
	2.4.5	Does not require very serious orientation.					
2.4.	Disciplinary Skills						
	2.4.1	The Entrepreneur is able to produce original work.					
	2.4.2	Entrepreneur is able to stand on his decision.					
	2.4.3	Able to draw connections among ideas.					
	2.4.4	Uses information in new situations.					
	2.4.5	There is ability to explain ideas or concepts					

Google Form Survey



"THE LEVEL OF COMPETENCIES AMONG ENTREPRENEURSHIP STUDENTS IN QUEZON CITY UNIVERSITY".

Dear Respondents:

I am currently conducting a study entitled "THEL LEVEL OF COMPETENCIES AMONG ENTREPRENEURSHIP STUDENTS IN QUEZON CITY UNIVERSITY". In line with this I am soliciting for your assistance and support. In answering the questionnaire. Rest assured that your answer will be used for academic purposes only and will be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Thank you very much and God Bless!

Please be guided by the directions as you accomplish each part of this questionnaire. Your participation in this study will certainly contribute to its success. Rest assured that your identity as a respondent will be held in strict confidentiality.
Specifically, this study sought answer to the following questions;

melissa.caballes@qcu.edu.ph (not shared) Switch account

* Required

Directions: Please put a check (/) mark on the column provided beside the item/s that corresponds to your answer.
Part 1. What is the profile of the respondents

Name

Your answer

Sex *

- Male
- Female

Age *

- 20-25
- 26-30

Year level *

- 4th Year

Part II. How do the respondents assess the level of competencies Among entrepreneurship Graduates in Quezon City University based on the following?

Instruction: Please check the box that corresponds to your mode of interpretation with the following perception on the employment performance.

5= Very Effective
4= Effective
3= Somewhat Effective
2= Less Effective
1= Ineffective

2.1 Communication *

	5	4	3	2	1
Able to express facts of selling from conditions.	○	○	○	○	○
Has excellent oral and verbal communication skills	○	○	○	○	○
Collaborate and work well together with others	○	○	○	○	○
With active Listening	○	○	○	○	○
Self-thoughts are conveyed for better understanding of transactions.	○	○	○	○	○

2.2 Knowledge *

	5	4	3	2	1
There is control of rich knowledge in entrepreneurship.	○	○	○	○	○
Entrepreneur is familiar and aware of a lot of things.	○	○	○	○	○
Have sufficient skills to transact.	○	○	○	○	○
Can familiarize theoretically and practically.	○	○	○	○	○
There is great acquaintance in numerous disciplines.	○	○	○	○	○

2.3 Workplace awareness *

	5	4	3	2	1
The entrepreneur knows himself and how to decide on situations.	○	○	○	○	○
He is familiar with his capacity to deal.	○	○	○	○	○
There is good knowledge on how to use his strength.	○	○	○	○	○

Control of emotions is place.	○	○	○	○	○
Does not require very serious orientation.	○	○	○	○	○

2.4. Disciplinary Skills *

	5	4	3	2	1
The Entrepreneur is able to produce original work.	○	○	○	○	○
Entrepreneur is able to stand on his decision.	○	○	○	○	○
Able to draw connections among ideas.	○	○	○	○	○
Uses information in new situations.	○	○	○	○	○
There is ability to explain ideas or concepts	○	○	○	○	○

ABOUT THE AUTHORS

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Quezon City University

Office of the Vice President for
Research, Extension, Planning, and Linkages

QCU MONOGRAPHS

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