

Review Article

THE INFLUENCE OF ENTREPRENEURIAL EDUCATION ON POST GRAD STUDENTS OF HEALTHCARE MANAGEMENT

Abstract:

The goal of entrepreneurship education is to provide students the information, abilities, and drive they need to support entrepreneurial success in a variety of contexts. All levels of education, from elementary or secondary schools to graduate university programmes, provide various forms of entrepreneurial education. For healthcare professionals to gain resources, enhance their potential for creativity and inventive personalities, and provide multi-level learning channels for entrepreneurs by fusing various knowledge and value systems, entrepreneurship education is essential. The aim of this review article is to evaluate the influence of entrepreneurial education on post-grad students, this study also seeks to clarify how well postgraduate students' expectations and incentives are met by entrepreneurship education.

Introduction:

Entrepreneurship education (EE) is a way of encouraging and stimulating the qualities those people have. For some, entrepreneurs are inventors or enthusiasts of technology, whose fresh ideas affect the world in dynamic ways. In our teaching practice, where entrepreneurship is frequently seen as being associated with starting a business, and we have run into this perspective on entrepreneurship numerous times. Others believe that EE fits into a broader definition of entrepreneurship and is an activity that focuses on creativity and the growth of one's own practice rather than necessarily creating a new firm. (1)Over the past two decades, entrepreneurship has perhaps become the most powerful economic force the world has ever known. A similar rise in the field of entrepreneurial education has coincided with that expansion. The programmes and curriculum devoted to entrepreneurship and new venture formation have grown and developed significantly in recent years. (2)

Comment [H1]: Please, there is need to recast the topic.
"Grad" should written in full as graduate and also, the location of the school should be include in the topic.

Comment [H2]: The abstract should be rewritten to follow this format:
1. Aim of the study
2. Method
3. Findings
4. Recommendations
This is necessary even it is a review study.

Comment [H3]:

Comment [H4]: Please check the sentence ,what people are you referring to? Please, recast the sentence.

In contrast to other fields like computer science and engineering, the health informatics scientific community implements entrepreneurship and innovation somewhat slowly.(3)The discipline of company management dominated the early development of entrepreneurship education in most part of the world, and the majority of entrepreneurship students were from business management backgrounds and lacked a variety of practical experience. Meanwhile, in past few years, institutions have steadily adjusted their strategy to encourage innovation and entrepreneurship, moving from specialization to cross-domain systematic design and planning, including changes in medical education, in response to social and industrial trends.(4) Additionally, research in patient care setups have shown that the use of last-mile courses enhances healthcare practitioners and manager's; professionals' professional competence, professional dedication, and enjoyment of their jobs.(5)The purpose of this review paper is to evaluate the influence of entrepreneurial education on post graduate students of healthcare management, that accentuate the entrepreneurial consciousness as it influences the individual's intents to perceive and research market opportunities.(6)

Discussion:

Medical education is the foundation of the advancement of medical and health, and the advancement of medicine is inextricably linked to the spirit of invention. The importance of developing medical professional students' inventive consciousness and abilities cannot be overstated, not just for the benefit of the healthcare providers but also for the entire society. According to several research, entrepreneurial education is crucial for encouraging medical professionals' innovativeness and skills while also enhancing their employability(7)

The professionalism and pragmatism of medicine, however, means that medical students must complete a lot of coursework in a short amount of time. Many medical students lack even a sense of the entrepreneurial spirit, let alone excitement for innovation and entrepreneurship. Because there is a dearth of traditional education, and there are still a number of issues with entrepreneurial education at medical institutions and universities(8)

Regardless of the strategy, it is widely believed that students need to acquire transversal abilities to boost their employability. Post graduate students that receive entrepreneurial education are given skills that improve their employment prospects. These skills include the ability to solve problems, interact socially, acquire while using information for decision-making, plan, communicate, and give presentations. Through entrepreneurial education and training, people can develop the self-confidence, knowledge, and skills necessary to seize investment opportunities.(9)It teaches students how to recognize opportunities, commercialize ideas, allocate funds, manage resources, and start their own businesses. Additionally taught are the standard business disciplines of marketing, management, finance, and information systems. Therefore, it is clear that EE is essential.(10)

In a global survey, 70% of healthcare professionals agreed that EE is crucial for professionals to acquire resources, improve their capacity for innovation and innovative personalities, and create multi-level learning channels for entrepreneurs by fusing different knowledge and value systems. EE encompasses the development of general abilities, the enhancement of professional abilities, and the creation of innovation in the healthcare industry.(11)

Since the advancement of entrepreneurial activity cannot be left to the cultivation of potential entrepreneurs, entrepreneurship education has been identified as one of the factors that affect entrepreneurial intention. The world's largest open entrepreneurship education is provided in colleges and universities with a professor focusing on the need for knowledge and enhancing college students' pioneering consciousness.(12)However, other studies have indicated that the impact of EE on entrepreneurship varies. According to a study by Obschonka et al, entrepreneurs' proactive personalities and entrepreneurial awareness have a direct and indirect link that might help them spot and seize new business possibilities.(13)

In yet another research that looked experimentally at the relationship between perception, an entrepreneurial mindset, and innovativeness. It was shown that emotional attitude rather than cognitive attitude had a stronger impact on entrepreneurial intent.(14) Foreign studies on the impact of proactive personality and entrepreneurial attitude on entrepreneurial intention are important since the effect of factors like socio-cultural environment and economic environment changes from region to region.(15)

While general education places emphasis on students' overall development, the entrepreneurial program team developed the groundwork for a general increase in students' entrepreneurial potential.(16) For post graduate student entrepreneurs to continually advance their abilities in learning and practice, the social learning network offers multi-level learning channels that range from observation to participation. As a result, EE may help adult learners to feel more confident that they can find solutions to novel and unforeseen issues.(17)The capacity to put information in practice is referred to as a skill, and it is a unique talent that promotes creativity and progress, with the support of institutions, student entrepreneurs with highly developed political skills can effectively identify and obtain resources in a complex and dynamic social context as well as build novel combinations of technology and knowledge in healthcare field.(11, 18)

Conclusion:

According to the results of this review, EE has a positive impact on individuals' entrepreneurial self-efficacy, attitude, and mentality. Moreover, entrepreneurial attitude is crucial in

modulating the effects of self-efficacy and entrepreneurship education on students' entrepreneurial mindsets. People who get entrepreneurial education and training have the self-confidence, knowledge, and abilities to seize business opportunities. It teaches students how to recognize opportunities, commercialize, ideas, manage resources, and start their own businesses. The students frequently adopt new abilities and begin to think strategically after taking the EE course. The leadership skills will encourage women entrepreneurs as well to forge their own identities by reducing the gender gap that currently exists in the corporate sector.

Reference:

1. Jansson H, Lek M, McGrath C. From entrepreneurship to entrepreneuring: Transforming healthcare education. *Revitalizing Entrepreneurship Education*: Routledge; 2018. p. 82-96.
2. Kuratko DFJEt, practice. The emergence of entrepreneurship education: Development, trends, and challenges. 2005;29(5):577-97.
3. Hansemark OCJJoEB, Research. The effects of an entrepreneurship programme on need for achievement and locus of control of reinforcement. 1998.
4. Househ M, Alshammari R, Almutairi M, Jamal A, Alshoab S. Building a culture of health informatics innovation and entrepreneurship: a new frontier. *Enabling Health Informatics Applications*: IOS Press; 2015. p. 237-40.
5. Masurel E. The entrepreneurial dilemma in the life cycle of the small firm: How the firm and the entrepreneur change during the life cycle of the firm, or how they should change: Emerald Group Publishing; 2019.
6. Wu W-H, Wei C-W, Yu M-C, Kao H-YJFip. Exploring Factors Surrounding Students' Entrepreneurial Intentions in Medical Informatics: The Theory of Planning Behavior Perspective. 2020;11:544887.
7. Li GJJoM, Science, Education T. Role of innovation and entrepreneurship education in improving employability of Medical University students. 2017;13(12):8149-54.
8. Lu C, Zhu H, editors. Comparative study of innovation and entrepreneurship education. 2017 12th International Conference on Computer Science and Education (ICCSE); 2017: IEEE.
9. Sun DJOALJ. Entrepreneurship Education Promotes Individual Entrepreneurial Intention: Does Proactive Personality Work? 2020;7(10):1.
10. Grecu V, Denes C, editors. Benefits of entrepreneurship education and training for engineering students. *MATEC web of conferences*; 2017: EDP Sciences.
11. Wei X, Liu X, Sha JJFip. How does the entrepreneurship education influence the students' innovation? Testing on the multiple mediation model. 2019;10:1557.

12. Obschonka M, Silbereisen RKJJoDS. Entrepreneurship from a developmental science perspective. 2012;6(3-4):107-15.
13. Obschonka M, Hakkarainen K, Lonka K, Salmela-Aro KJSBE. Entrepreneurship as a twenty-first century skill: entrepreneurial alertness and intention in the transition to adulthood. 2017;48(3):487-501.
14. Mueller SJJJoE, Business S. Increasing entrepreneurial intention: effective entrepreneurship course characteristics. 2011;13(1):55-74.
15. Botsaris C, Vamvaka VJJotKE. Attitude toward entrepreneurship: structure, prediction from behavioral beliefs, and relation to entrepreneurial intention. 2016;7(2):433-60.
16. Moriano JA, Gorgievski M, Laguna M, Stephan U, Zarafshani KJJocd. A cross-cultural approach to understanding entrepreneurial intention. 2012;39(2):162-85.
17. Kuehn KWJJoEE. Entrepreneurial intentions research: Implications for entrepreneurship education. 2008;11:87.
18. Serneels P, Beegle K, Dillon AJEoER. Do returns to education depend on how and whom you ask? 2017;60:5-19.

UNDER PEER REVIEW