

the role of problem solving ability in entrepreneur's: innovative behaviour, challenges & planning among physical education graduates

Turkish Online Journal of Qualitative Inquiry (TOJQI)  
Volume 12, Issue 10, October 2021: 1833-1838

## **The Role of Problem Solving Ability in Entrepreneur's: Innovative Behaviour, Challenges & Planning among Physical Education Graduates**

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### **Abstract**

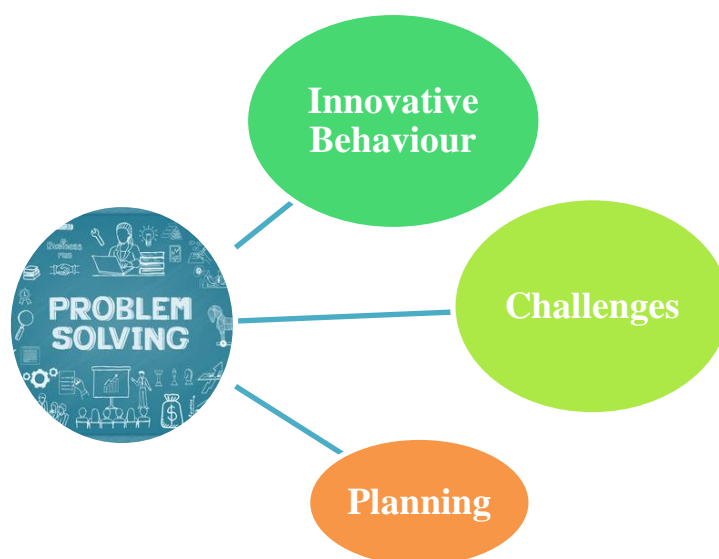
The focus of the finding is to analyze the problem-solving skills of the physical education graduates from three different universities of physical education and sports by the three different abilities Innovative Behaviour, Challenges and Planning. The survey study was conducted using Vaidya's Problem-Solving Adequacy Questionnaire to determine and to differentiate three different abilities of physical education graduates into Entrepreneurship. The accumulated data was inspected by SPSS 16.0 statistical software and One-way Anova Kruskal Wallis test and then was applied for examining the difference in three abilities. i.e., Innovative Behaviour, Challenges and Planning of physical education graduates. The hypothesis was made to find the difference into the university participants on three different problem-solving abilities in entrepreneurship. The result of the study shows the significant difference in two different abilities i.e. Innovative Behaviour and Planning of problem solving in entrepreneurship and no significant in one ability i.e. Challenges out of three different abilities. These data were addressed at the significance level of  $P < 0.05$ .

**Keywords:** *Sports, Management, Education, One way Anova, Entrepreneurship*

### **Introduction**

Problem solving is an integral part of entrepreneurship. In Entrepreneurship a problem is a situation in which a person has the difficulty in responding to external and internal task while we can also say that a problem is an obstacle for a person's existing strengths to achieve the desired goals and Problem is a state of conflict where individual meets with an obstacle in reaching to the target. Problem solving is a cognitive and behavioural process that provides selecting the most effective option among many alternatives like Innovative Behaviour, Challenges & Planning in order to overcome an unpleasant situation confronted by the individual. Problem solving skill is a learnable concept that can be developed through experience. When we encounter a problem, it is very important to analyze and decide first. On the other hand, individuals use their own personal methods to solve their problems with the knowledge they have acquired at graduate level together with their personality and the way they were raised. However, it should be noted that problem solving skill is a learned skill. For this reason, the first thing to know is that problem solving process can be learnt.

Innovative Behaviour, Challenges & Planning are necessary in the problem solving process that vary by the type of problem and from person to person. However, there are certain ways to find a solution of the problem. Problem solving is defined as the way to choose and use tools and behaviour that are effective and useful to achieve the desired goal. From the perspective of human history, we follow the struggle of human beings with the problems they face in every period in the field of entrepreneurship. As we get closer to become an entrepreneur in today's world, the qualities and difficulty levels of problems have become even more integrated and difficult to overcome, which brings the problem solving skill i.e. Innovative Behaviour, Challenges & Planning to a highly important position in human life.



**Innovative Behaviour** for entrepreneurship is not only the key to cope with dynamic changes in external environment for survival but also the driving force to further obtain competitive advantages. Entrepreneur should always carry a positive approach to solve a problem by adopting playful activities and have to be more creative and innovative in the company or venture for the betterment and for the future growth of the business. To become a successful entrepreneur an individual should always try and apply new ways of doing in the business for the company's development and to earn profit for the business. Therefore innovative ideas should be employed in solving problems. For Entrepreneurs there are several **Challenges** that you need to consider to become successful in the trade. The super competitive business world brings many challenges for entrepreneurs this is the reason for identifying these problem solving abilities. Brain storming is preferred for solving the critical problems for the successful business. New and challenging ideas should always be experimented by the Entrepreneur irrespective of the result they yield. Various alternatives are preferable to solve a particular problem and when individual faced by a difficult situation he should persist and the set the problems aside temporally without giving it up. **Planning** is the process that helps an entrepreneur to identify exactly what needs to be accomplished to build the venture. Planning is deciding in advance what to do, how to do it, when do it and who to do it. Planning bridges gap from where we are to, to where we want to be. Planning is a forward-looking process which helps an entrepreneur to be more confident regarding the accuracy of future event. Hence planning is directly concerned with the fore casting of the future events. Venture that are

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thoughtfully planned are more likely to succeed than those based primarily on guesswork and hope. Planning can be a goal-oriented approach for the entrepreneur because it is directly related with goals of the Entrepreneurships.

**Entrepreneurship** is a word which is derived from the word entrepreneur- Who manages business venture assumes the risk for it as well. Entrepreneurship is defined as a process in which an individual or a person undertake and operate their business as an industrial enterprise. In an entrepreneurship an entrepreneur is a one who invests their own capital to satisfy high need for achievement in innovative activities. That person is self-motivated person as he plays a role of an innovator prepared the strategies, scheme, ideas, design etc for execution. It is also a huge and open domain for all the sports and physical education graduates to facilitate innovation for their better future. Sports and physical education based entrepreneurship is determining when an individual in sports and physical education acts inclusively to respond to an opportunity to create value for his venture.

The main purpose of the study is to identify the Problem solving abilities in entrepreneurship among physical education graduates. Survey study has been used here. Through Problem Solving Adequacy Scale (Vaidya 2014). In this study we have compare Problem solving abilities in entrepreneurship among three different university students of physical education.

### **Methodology**

The survey study was conducted on the undergraduate physical education students (N=72) who volunteered for the study. The Samples were from three different universities which are located at Kalina (24), Wadala (24), and Noida (24) department of physical education and sports.

A questionnaire validated by Vaidya, S (2014) Problem Solving Adequacy Scale was employed to the samples. To collect data questionnaire has been given to the students, wherein the students must read the statements given in the questionnaire and on the basis of their own knowledge and experience they have mark on the basis of five Likert scale. In Likert scale we have given maximum 5 points to strongly agree and minimum 1 point to strongly disagree.

*Kruskal Wallis* test was used to compare the scores of the abilities between the universities for observing the difference in three abilities which were Innovative Behaviour, Challenges & Planning.

Later the collected data was analyzed by the SPSS 16.0 statistical analysis software.

### **Result & Discussion**

The collected data was analyzed by the SPSS 16.0 statistical analysis software. The *Kruskal Wall is One-way Anova Non – Parametric* test was used to determine that there are statistically significant differences between the universities among physical education graduates.

**Table 1 Display the descriptive statistics of the graduates.**

<i>Descriptive Statistics</i>								
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum	Percentiles		
						25 <sup>th</sup>	50 <sup>th</sup> Median	75 <sup>th</sup>
Innovative Behaviour	72	17.1667	2.06922	12.00	20.00	16.0000	17.5000	19.0000
Challenges	72	22.8194	3.25155	14.00	30.00	22.2500	22.0000	25.0000
Planning	72	24.5417	3.31848	12.00	30.00	23.0000	24.5000	27.0000
Groups	72	2.0000	.82223	1.00	3.00	1.0000	2.0000	3.0000

For analyzing the data, descriptive statistical techniques like Mean, Std. Deviation and Percentiles are used aloft table. The mean for the Innovative Behaviour was 17.1667, Challenges was 22.8194, Planning was 24.5417 and groups mean was 2.0000.

On the other hand, the std. deviation for the Innovative Behaviour was 2.06922, Challenges was 3.25155, Planning was 3.31848 and groups mean was .82223. In Innovative Behaviour the maximum value is 20.00 and the minimum value is 12.00. Whereas in Challenges the maximum value is 30.00 and the minimum value is 14.00. Later in Planning the maximum value is 30.00 and the minimum is 12.00. Thereafter the maximum value of Groups is 3.00 and the minimum value is 1.00

**Table 2 Kruskal Wallis Test to contrast the ability as monitored.**

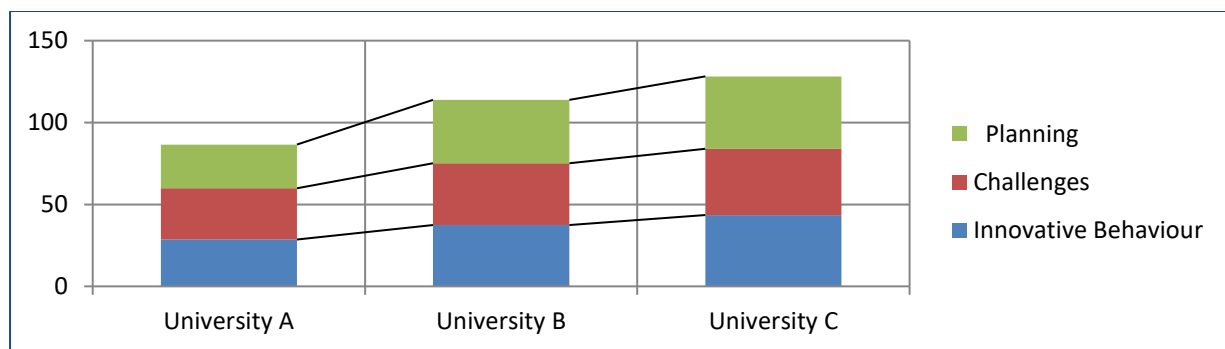
<i>Kruskal Wallis Test</i>						
	University(A) Mean Rank n-24	University(B) Mean Rank n-24	University(C) Mean Rank n-24	df	p	Chi-Square

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Innovativeness Behaviour	28.58	37.38	43.54	2	.041	6.412
Challenges	31.29	37.75	40.46	2	.292	2.462
Planning	26.69	38.63	44.19	2	.012	8.857

Displayed table 2 showed the mean rank (i.e. the “Mean Rank” Column) in the rank table of Innovative Behaviour, Challenges and Planning. Each university group was employed to differentiate the impact of the different universities.

**Graph 1 Graphical presentation of descriptive statistics of the abilities with III different Universities.**



### Discussion

The abilities of the participants were evaluated by keeping in view the test statistics table that exhibits the outcome of One-way Anova Kruskal Wallis test. Therefore the above table the accumulated the data was implemented as:-

To find the considerable difference between the observed and assumed result, Chi-Square result was used. As per level of significance and degree of freedom(df), the tabulated value of Chi-Square is 5.99, where df is 2 and level of significance is 0.05 ( $P < 0.05$ ). One-way Anova Test Kruskal Wallis demonstrates the valuable difference in two abilities Innovative Behaviour ( $X^2-6.412$ ) and Planning ( $X^2-8.857$ ) and No statistical significant difference in one ability i.e. Challenges ( $X^2-2.462$ ).

**3.1 Earlier to the test we have predicted that we haven't found any difference in Problem Solving abilities of physical education graduates among the three difference universities.**

\* Prediction \*\* Results

- $H_{01}$  \*In Innovative Behaviour there is no statistical notable difference among graduates.  
\*\* After analysis there was a statistical notable difference in Innovative Behaviour.
- $H_{02}$  \*In Challenges there is no statistical notable difference among graduates.  
\*\* After analysis no statistical notable difference in Challenges.

- $H_0$  \*In Planning there is no statistical notable difference among graduates.  
\*\* After analysis there was a statistical notable difference in Planning.

### Conclusion

The study indicated a comparison of problem solving skills among physical education graduates from the three different locations. All these abilities will surely play a prominent role in the span of an entrepreneur, as these abilities will be helpful in constructing and forming a developed business venture. These abilities not only built the performance and growth, but it also enhances and gives the opportunity to the entrepreneur for the betterment of future.

Therefore, the above study concluded that there was no statistically significant difference in one ability i.e. Challenges and there was a statistical significant difference in remaining two abilities of problem solving in Entrepreneurship i.e. Innovative Behaviour and Planning.

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