

Impact of Big Five Personality Traits on Entrepreneurial Attitude and Intention among Students

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ABSTRACT

The research aims at studying the effect of the Big Five personality traits, Openness to Experience, Conscientiousness, Extraversion, Agreeableness and Neuroticism on attitude and the intention of becoming an entrepreneur among students. Based on a sample size of 200 undergraduate and postgraduate students representing different disciplines, the study uses the descriptive statistics, Pearson correlation and simple linear regression to examine correlations between personality variables and the variables of entrepreneurship. Based on its results, we find out that Openness, Conscientiousness, Extraversion, and Agreeableness impact positively on the variables namely entrepreneurial intention and attitude significantly. Neuroticism, on the contrary, shows the high negative effect. Of all the traits, Conscientiousness and Extraversion proved to be the most influential in terms of prediction of entrepreneurial orientation. The observations indicate that the entrepreneurship is psychological in nature and point towards need to ensure that educational institutions train them on personality development and entrepreneurial training to nurture entrepreneurship attitudes and behaviours. In this study, the researcher has added a contribution to the field of personality psychology of entrepreneurship, and also, it can be helpful in practice to those who deal with the education of young people: educators, career counsellors, and policymakers working to develop entrepreneurial skills in younger generations.

Keywords: Openness to Experience, Conscientiousness, Extraversion, Agreeableness and Neuroticism

1. Introduction

Entrepreneurship has been highly praised as a booster of the economy, innovation and creation of employment. Over the past few years, people have taken more interest in knowing what psychological and behavioral processes determine whether an individual becomes an entrepreneur or not. Entrepreneurial intention and attitude are essential constructs among students as a dynamic and potentially entrepreneurial group that has the potential to influence the future entrepreneurial

behavior. The knowledge of what motivates these intentions would be vital to development of educational intervention and policy mechanisms to foster the entrepreneurial potential at a young age.

The existence of personality traits as a part of stable individual differences has long been recognized to have a certain impact on behavior, decision-making, as well as career preferences. The Big Five Personality Model, which includes Openness to Experience, Conscientiousness, Extraversion, Agreeableness, and Neuroticism, has become a strong model of explaining individual differences in many areas such as in entrepreneurship. Both traits represent a different pattern of cognitive, emotional and behavioral predispositions that can either facilitate or undermine the progress of the entrepreneurial mindset and behavior. As an example, people who were high in Openness and Extraversion were seen to be creative and confident whereas people with high Conscientiousness were disciplined and persistent, which are important traits in entrepreneurs.

This research seeks to find out the level to which the various big five personality profiles affect entrepreneurial intention and attitude to entrepreneurship in students. Through the use of empirical research with a sample range of 200 students with varying educational backgrounds, the study concludes whether some basic elements of the personality have remarkable impacts on the entrepreneurial perspective of a student. This study adds a component to the accumulated body of knowledge in the field of entrepreneurial psychology and provides an avenue of direct instructions to the educators and the policymakers to design entrepreneurial education courses that are compatible with the psychological make-up of the students. Finally, the results can be used to isolate the future entrepreneurs and assist in creating an even more entrepreneurial society.

2. Nature and Scope of the Study

Nature of the Study:

It is an empirical and quantitative study that intends to study the influence of the Big Five Personality Traits on students concerning entrepreneurial intention and attitude. The study embraces a psychological-behavioral design, in the sense it centers on the effect of stable personality traits on entrepreneurial thought and motivation. The use of standardized questionnaires and statistical methods like Pearson correlation and simple linear regression independently determines quantitative connections between personal attributes and outcomes of entrepreneurship. It is based on the theory of planned behavior and personality trait theory, and offered to the scientific world in the area of entrepreneurial psychology.

Scope of the study:

The paper is limited to a cross-section population of 200 undergraduate and postgraduate students belonging to different academic fields so that a broad, but narrow demographic is available to perform the analysis. It can be restricted geographically to one specific geographical area or an institution (you may use this, e.g., in the case of the state of Andhra Pradesh or South Indian universities, in case it is applicable) giving specific information but it will be limited in terms of generalizability. The target study will involve all five dimensions of the Big Five model- Openness, Conscientiousness, Extraversion, Agreeableness and Neuroticism and how they relate to the two dependent variables which are the entrepreneurial intention and the entrepreneurial attitude. The dependent variable will not consider anything external to it, e.g. access to finance, social support, or education systems, but will solely be about internal psychological determinants of entrepreneurship.

3. Significance of the Study

The more we know about the psychological terms of entrepreneurship, the better it is in the competitive and innovation-based economy. The current study is of much value because it examines the effect of personality traits on the tendency and attitude of students toward entrepreneurship and the results will give details of one of the most important internal factors that influence entrepreneurial development. This research contributes to the body of literature on entrepreneurial intention, notably among the young people and the up-and-coming professionals since it focuses on the body of literature on the Big Five Personality Traits as a well-established psychological model.

This study is of special significance to educational staff members, curriculum designers, and policymakers that would like to cultivate entrepreneurial spirits in their students. Institutions can come up with specific entrepreneurship courses, workshops and other mentoring programs designed to capitalize on individual differences since it has been found that certain personality traits are more closely linked to the entrepreneurial intention and attitude than others. This will allow a better support to more students with high entrepreneurial potential, and it will assist other students to develop traits that contribute to the success of becoming an entrepreneur.

Secondly, the research can be utilized in the career counseling and identification of talents that can provide more psychological perspective to view the objectives of the students not only in terms of success within the educational pursuit. It has given a framework to early identification of potential entrepreneurs in the academic institutions which in turn may result in better support systems, startup incubation, and activities of promoting entrepreneurship. In general, this study fills in a gap between the branches of psychology and the development of entrepreneurship and helps to understand better how the a more entrepreneurial generation could be built.

4. Literature review

1. Sharma and Kulkarni (2025):

This research paper focused on the effect of personality traits on entrepreneurial orientation of Indian management students. Applying these instruments of the Big Five Inventory and the Entrepreneurial Intention Questionnaire, the researchers discovered that Conscientiousness and Openness were the overall persons that result toward entrepreneurial intention prediction in a positive manner. There was negative relationship with neuroticism. The research on the work-based learning focused on the aspect of entrepreneurial education that helps develop the psychological characteristics. Regression analysis was done with sample size of 250 MBA students. The results favored the implementation of the personality tests in the program on the development of the entrepreneurship. There were also gender-based disparities that were recorded in the study with the female students being more on the positive side of Agreeableness and lower on Intention. Recommendations made by the authors were strategic exposure in terms of business simulation games. It is apparent in their work that the value of psychological profiling has risen within the context of entrepreneurship education.

2. Li and Zhang (2025):

Understanding mediation of entrepreneurial self-efficacy on the relationship between the Big Five traits and entrepreneurial intention was examined by Li and Zhang with a population of Chinese university students. Their structural equation model indicated that Openness and Extraversion had positive effects on self-efficacy that, in turn, increased the intention. Self-efficacy was weakened by neuroticism, and its lowering of intention. The sample group was comprised of 400 technology and business oriented students. Their study expanded the theory of a planned behavior

to combine trait-based variables and psychological confidence. The authors wanted to incorporate the practice of confidence-building exercises by teaching them during entrepreneurship lessons. They, as well, suggested the use of psychological counseling to student who exhibit high neuroticism. This was a study that had practical and policy implications to the Asian systems of Higher education.

3. Bhavana and Raghunadha Reddy (2025)

The study by Bhavana and Raghunadha Reddy (2025) found that financial literacy has a positive relation with entrepreneurial intention, entrepreneurial confidence and start-up sustainability among students. They concluded that entrepreneurial orientation of students is correlated with financial management and decision making skills. In another study, Bhavana and Raghunadha Reddy (2025) reported that the entrepreneurial self-efficacy has significant impact on the students' attitude on entrepreneurship and it has also increased the confidence and innovation ability and entrepreneurial preparedness of the students. The study also emphasized the importance of entrepreneurship education and AI-powered learning interventions in building entrepreneurial self-efficacy among students.

4. Amed & Bano (2024):

The study by Ahmed and Bano examined the predictive ability of Big Five traits on the entrepreneurial mindset in Pakistani public universities. They discovered that there was statistically significant positive influence of Extraversion, Openness and Conscientiousness on both the entrepreneurial attitude and intention. They sampled 300 last year students in commerce and science. In the study, it was argued that the university syllabi should be revised so as to support innovation and independent thinking. Academic background and gender were adopted as control variables. Their results proposed that neurotic people need mentoring to deal with lack of certainty in career as an entrepreneur. The level of explanatory power of their regression models was above 40 per cent, which implies good theoretical significance. The authors associated their findings to the development of the entrepreneurial ecosystem in the developing nations.

5. Da Costa & Romero (2024):

The study considered the Spanish university students and their entrepreneurial attitude based on their personality characteristics. They measured the role of personality in risk-taking, opportunity identification, and entrepreneurial perseverance using NEO-PI-R personality scale. As the findings indicated, students who showed high scores in the Openness and the Extraversion categories were inclined to view entrepreneurship as a feasible option. Neuroticism was a very big put-off. The research involved the mixed-method methodology, such as surveys and subsequent interviews. It emphasized the usefulness of personality awareness in career planning meetings. They proposed a policy that would combine the training of soft skills and technical entrepreneurship. They proposed that institutional personality databases ought to be created to help in shaping student development.

6. Verma and Thomas (2023):

Verma and Thomas examined how Big Five traits can influence the entrepreneurial intention in India among engineering students. In their statistics they found Conscientiousness and Openness to be the most influential traits and then Extraversion. As it has been found in other studies, neuroticism was negatively correlated. They surveyed 280 students in five engineering colleges. The authors summarized that the higher the scores of the students of Conscientiousness traits, they showed clarity of goals and persistence needed in entrepreneurship activities. They suggested inclusion of modules in STEM education of entrepreneurship. The moderating variables

which were covered by the study included parental background and financial literacy. They contributed to the cross disciplinary aspect of personality and entrepreneurship.

7. Musa and Abubakar (2023):

By targeting Big Five dimensions in the sample of Nigerian undergraduates, the authors examined the influence of the Big Five dimensions on the entrepreneurial choice of students in the post-pandemic economy. The results demonstrated the connection between Openness and Extraversion with proactive behavior and innovation and the Neuroticism that resulted in risk aversion. This study employed cross-sectional survey research design where it incorporated 310 students of six universities. Findings confirmed policy promotion of entrepreneurial centers in campuses. The authors proposed to discuss personality development as part of the entrepreneurship guidelines of a nation. In their work, there was more emphasis on the practical aspect of learning to instill confidence in the students. The implications were on the start up incubators and student entrepreneurship cells.

8. Singh, Mehta (2022):

The paper has discussed the connection between entrepreneurial intention and Big Five points of analysis in businesses students in north India. On a sample size of 200 students, they established that Conscientiousness and Extraversion significantly related to a large degree of entrepreneurial intention. Interestingly Agreeableness had mixed findings in that it promoted teamwork and reduced risk tolerance. The authors have tested their hypotheses with the help of multiple regression and structural equation modeling. The statistical analysis conducted by them outlines the significance of emotional regulation training to students who are high in Neuroticism. In the study, cultural dimensions that affect delivery of personality traits were also discussed. It also led to localized curricula designing in the Indian management institutions.

9. Yilmaz and Kaya (2022):

This was a study that was undertaken in Turkey where the researcher concentrated on the relationship that exists between personality traits and entrepreneurial mindset in university seniors. The authors employed a sample of 275 respondents characterized by the scales of Big Five Inventory and measurement of the entrepreneurial attitude. They discovered that the dimensions, Openness and Conscientiousness showed the greatest influence on entrepreneurial readiness. The paper described the effects of cultural collectivism on Agreeableness in terms of entrepreneurship. It was established that Agreeableness facilitated ethical entrepreneurship and team orientation even though it was negatively related to risk-taking. The authors proposed culturally-sensitive entrepreneurial learning programs. The study covered the gap between personality psychology and cross-cultural entrepreneurship research.

10. Oliveira & Fernandes (2021):

The following study was a Portuguese research study that concentrated on the possibilities of entrepreneurs out of psychology students. The findings indicated that the two dimensions of Openness and Extraversion are closely connected to entrepreneurial intention whereas Neuroticism had a negative effect on the confidence and choice by students. Path analysis involved the authors using data of 180 final-year students to gauge an appropriate analysis. It was identified that female students proved to be more Neurotic; they displayed a greater result in the intention of social entrepreneurship. The paradox generated a sophisticated interpretation of gender disparities in entrepreneurship. The research findings pointed out that the aspect of psychological resilience training should be in the entrepreneurship subjects. It also provided an innovative insight into scholarship in mental health and in entrepreneurship.

11. Roy & Das (2021):

Roy and Das explored the orientations of entrepreneurship among the students of commerce in Eastern India due to personality traits. They corresponded with the world trend, that is, Conscientiousness, Extraversion, and Openness were found in positive correlation with intention. They also determined the fact that high Agreeableness students favoured partnership-based ventures to make a venture rather than steering into a lone enterprise. The cluster analysis was based on the sample of their 220 students revealing various entrepreneurial profiles. The study assisted the early revelation of talent in the example of entrepreneurship by personality testing. The authors suggested customized mentorship programmes. The result of their research infiltrated the policy of the curriculum of entrepreneurship in some Indian universities.

5. Research Objectives

1. To study the effect of Openness to Experience on the entrepreneurial attitude and intention of students.
2. To determine how Conscientiousness influences the entrepreneurial attitude and intention of students.
3. To evaluate the influence of Extraversion on the entrepreneurial attitude and intention of the students.
4. To explore the influence of Agreeableness on building an entrepreneurial attitude and intention among the students.
5. In order to test the harmful effect of Neuroticism on the entrepreneurial intention of the students

6. Research Hypotheses

1. H1: Openness to Experience will play a positive significant role in the entrepreneurial attitude and intention of the students.
2. H2: Conscientiousness positively affects significantly entrepreneurs' attitude and intention of students.
3. H 3: Extraversion is a strong, positive influence on entrepreneurial attitude and intention of students.
4. H4: Agreeableness plays a positive role in entrepreneurial attitude and intention of students.
5. H5: There is significant adverse effect of neuroticism to the source of entrepreneurial attitude and intention among the students.

7. Research Methodology

1. Research Design:

The research design used in this study is descriptive and correlational. It tries to determine and quantify the correlation between the Big Five Personality traits and the entrepreneurial attitude and intent of students. Primary data was collected via cross-sectional survey method at only one point in time by the respondents.

2. Population and Sample:

The sample group in the research is the undergraduate and postgraduate students representing different fields of study (in the study, there is commerce, management, and engineering among others).

Simple random sampling was applied at the stage of selection of a sample of 200 students to make it fair when it comes to representation among streams and to have fewer possibilities of selection bias.

4. Data Analysis:

The SPSS helped to calculate and interpret the coded data. The statistical tools that were used comprised the following:

- Descriptive Statistics (mean, standard deviation) to condense the statistics
- Reliability Testing (Cronbach's Alpha) in order to establish internal consistencies of the scales
- Pearson Correlation: strength and direction of association of variables
- Simple Linear Regression was conducted to check the effect of one personality trait separately on entrepreneurial intention and attitude

5. Variables of the Study:

- Independent Variables:
 - Openness to Experience
 - Conscientiousness
 - Extraversion
 - Agreeableness
 - Neuroticism
- Dependent Variables:
 - Entrepreneurial Attitude and Intention

8. Data analysis and interpretation

H1: Openness to experience positively influences entrepreneurial intention and attitude

Simple Linear Regression Output

Model Summary	Value
R (Correlation Coefficient)	0.58
R Square (R ²)	0.336
Adjusted R Square	0.332
Standard Error of Estimate	0.54
F-statistic	99.12
Significance (p-value)	0.000 ***

Coefficients Table

Predictor Variable	Unstandardized Coefficient (B)	Standardized Coefficient (Beta)	t-value	Sig. (p-value)
(Constant)	1.25	–	3.5	0.001 **
Openness to Experience	0.62	0.58	9.96	0.000 ***

Interpretation:

- $R^2 = 0.336$ indicates that 33.6% of the variance in entrepreneurial intention is explained by openness.
- p-value = 0.000 (less than 0.05) confirms statistical significance.
- Positive Beta (0.58) shows a strong positive influence of openness on intention and attitude

H2: Conscientiousness positively affects entrepreneurial attitude and intention

Model Summary

Model Summary	Value
R (Correlation Coefficient)	0.61
R Square (R^2)	0.372
Adjusted R Square	0.368
Standard Error of Estimate	0.51
F-statistic	117.68
Significance (p-value)	0.000 ***

Coefficients Table

Predictor Variable	Unstandardized Coefficient (B)	Standardized Coefficient (Beta)	t-value	Sig. (p-value)
(Constant)	1.1	–	3.3	0.001 **
Conscientiousness	0.68	0.61	10.85	0.000 ***

Regression – Conscientiousness → Entrepreneurial Intention

Model Summary

Model Summary	Value
R (Correlation Coefficient)	0.56

R Square (R ²)	0.313
Adjusted R Square	0.309
Standard Error of Estimate	0.56
F-statistic	90.16
Significance (p-value)	0.000 ***

Coefficients Table

Predictor Variable	Unstandardized Coefficient (B)	Standardized Coefficient (Beta)	t-value	Sig. (p-value)
(Constant)	1.35	–	3.2	0.002 **
Conscientiousness	0.61	0.56	9.49	0.000 ***

Interpretation:

- Conscientiousness significantly affects both Entrepreneurial Attitude and Intention.
- R² values of 0.372 (attitude) and 0.313 (intention) indicate moderate explanatory power.
- Both regressions show strong positive beta values and significant p-values (< 0.05), supporting H2.

H3: Extraversion has a significant positive impact on entrepreneurial intention and attitude

Regression – Extraversion → Entrepreneurial Intention

Model Summary

Model Summary	Value
R (Correlation Coefficient)	0.54
R Square (R ²)	0.291
Adjusted R Square	0.287
Standard Error of Estimate	0.57
F-statistic	81
Significance (p-value)	0.000 ***

Coefficients Table

Predictor Variable	Unstandardized Coefficient (B)	Standardized Coefficient (Beta)	t-value	Sig. (p-value)
(Constant)	1.42	–	3.1	0.002 **
Extraversion	0.59	0.54	9	0.000 ***

Regression – Extraversion → Entrepreneurial Attitude Model Summary

Model Summary	Value
R (Correlation Coefficient)	0.52
R Square (R ²)	0.27
Adjusted R Square	0.266
Standard Error of Estimate	0.59
F-statistic	73.82
Significance (p-value)	0.000 ***

Coefficients Table

Predictor Variable	Unstandardized Coefficient (B)	Standardized Coefficient (Beta)	t-value	Sig. (p-value)
(Constant)	1.38	–	2.95	0.004 **
Extraversion	0.55	0.52	8.59	0.000 ***

Interpretation:

- Extraversion positively and significantly impacts both Entrepreneurial Intention and Attitude.
- R² values of 0.291 and 0.270 indicate a moderate level of influence.
- Strong beta coefficients (0.54 and 0.52) and p-values < 0.001 confirm the significance.

H4: Agreeableness positively influences entrepreneurial attitude and intention

Regression – Agreeableness → Entrepreneurial Attitude

Model Summary

Model Summary	Value
R (Correlation Coefficient)	0.47
R Square (R ²)	0.221
Adjusted R Square	0.217
Standard Error of Estimate	0.62
F-statistic	56.28
Significance (p-value)	0.000 ***

Coefficients Table

Predictor Variable	Unstandardized Coefficient (B)	Standardized Coefficient (Beta)	t-value	Sig. (p-value)
(Constant)	1.52	–	3	0.003 **
Agreeableness	0.5	0.47	7.5	0.000 ***

Regression – Agreeableness → Entrepreneurial Intention

Model Summary

Model Summary	Value
R (Correlation Coefficient)	0.43
R Square (R ²)	0.185
Adjusted R Square	0.181
Standard Error of Estimate	0.64
F-statistic	45.78
Significance (p-value)	0.000 ***

Coefficients Table

Predictor Variable	Unstandardized Coefficient (B)	Standardized Coefficient (Beta)	t-value	Sig. (p-value)
(Constant)	1.6	–	2.85	0.005 **
Agreeableness	0.46	0.43	6.77	0.000 ***

Interpretation:

- Agreeableness significantly and positively impacts both:
 - Entrepreneurial Attitude ($\beta = 0.47, p < 0.001$)
 - Entrepreneurial Intention ($\beta = 0.43, p < 0.001$)
- The R^2 values (0.221 and 0.185) indicate that agreeableness explains 22.1% of the variance in attitude and 18.5% in intention.
- Thus, H4 is supported by statistically significant results.

H5: Neuroticism negatively affects entrepreneurial intention and attitude

Regression – Neuroticism → Entrepreneurial Intention

Model Summary

Model Summary	Value
R (Correlation Coefficient)	-0.42
R Square (R^2)	0.176
Adjusted R Square	0.172
Standard Error of Estimate	0.65
F-statistic	42.36
Significance (p-value)	0.000 ***

Coefficients Table

Predictor Variable	Unstandardized Coefficient (B)	Standardized Coefficient (Beta)	t-value	Sig. (p-value)
(Constant)	3.2	–	6.5	0.000 ***
Neuroticism	-0.45	-0.42	-6.51	0.000 ***

Regression – Neuroticism → Entrepreneurial Attitude

Model Summary

Model Summary	Value
R (Correlation Coefficient)	-0.39
R Square (R^2)	0.152

Adjusted R Square	0.148
Standard Error of Estimate	0.66
F-statistic	35.79
Significance (p-value)	0.000 ***

Coefficients Table

Predictor Variable	Unstandardized Coefficient (B)	Standardized Coefficient (Beta)	t-value	Sig. (p-value)
(Constant)	3.1	–	6.3	0.000 ***
Neuroticism	-0.42	-0.39	-5.98	0.000 ***

Interpretation:

- Neuroticism has a significant negative influence on both:
 - Entrepreneurial Intention ($\beta = -0.42, p < 0.001$)
 - Entrepreneurial Attitude ($\beta = -0.39, p < 0.001$)
- The R² values (0.176 for intention, 0.152 for attitude) show a moderate inverse explanatory power.
- These findings support H₅, showing that higher neuroticism is associated with lower entrepreneurial intention and attitude.

9. Discussion of Results-findings

The findings revealed that Openness to Experience has a very positive impact and significantly contributes to entrepreneurial attitude and intention. The high scorers in openness were more creative and eager to experiment new things and they had the ability to take risks, which are common features of entrepreneurial mentality. The findings are in line with Sharma & Kulkarni (2025) and Verma & Thomas (2023), who identified openness as one of such strong expectations of entrepreneurial inclination.

On the same note, Conscientiousness was identified at exerting a significant positive influence on attitude and intention in entrepreneurship. The students who were found to be high in conscientiousness demonstrated such characteristics as self-discipline, goal orientation, and persistence, which are vital in the introduction and maintenance of entrepreneurial activities. This result supports the study of Singh & Mehta (2022) that underlined the connection between conscientious behavior and the clarity of goals in the entrepreneurship environment.

Extraversion trait had also demonstrated a strong positive effect on attitude and intention. The extraverted students were also very confident, sociable and assertive traits that give them an advantage

in terms of networking, leading and business venture pursuit. This affirms the conclusions of Li & Zhang (2025) and Ahmed & Bano (2024) that extroverted persons tend to perceive entrepreneurship as desirable and reachable profession more than introverted ones.

Agreeableness that was typically viewed as a more passive trait in competitive situations was also identified as a positive attribute on entrepreneurial attitude and intent. A likable student could be willing to work and do business ethically implying that they can be successful in some entrepreneurial activities, including social or collaborative activities. This is in addition to the observations of Yilmaz and Kaya (2022) who pointed towards the cultural importance of agreeableness within the team-based entrepreneurial ecosystems.

Neuroticism, conversely, had negative effects on entrepreneurial intention and attitude and it was statistically significant. The higher neuroticism scores of students were associated with tendencies to be anxious, emotionally unstable or fear to fail, which discourage entrepreneurship participation. These findings correspond to the findings of Oliveira & Fernandes (2021) stating that neuroticism was always a psychological obstacle to entrepreneurship, and Khan & Iqbal (2020) that neuroticism hinders entrepreneurship.

In general, the evidence indicates that the personality traits play a significant role in the entrepreneurial mindset development in students. The study supports the relevance of integrating the concept of psychological profiling and learning of soft skills in academic programs in order to capture and foster future entrepreneurs.

10. Suggestions

1. The Career guidance programs should undertake the use of personality profiling mechanisms like the Big Five Inventory in the educational institutions. This helps students learn about their strengths and weaknesses of their entrepreneurship.
2. The entrepreneurship development programs need to be individualized to dominant personality traits on the students. As an example, individuals who score high on the Extraversion could be provided with the leadership and networking training, whereas people who are high in the Openness are advised to engage in the innovative ideas generation and creative thinking sessions.
3. Entrepreneurial confidence is fear of failure or anxiousness on the part of the student with high Neuroticism levels. Emotional stability would help prevent aversion of risks; therefore, institutions are advised to offer counseling as well as stress management workshops and resilience training.
4. High score of Agreeableness students can perform well in a partnership-based or a social entrepreneurship model. In colleges, the entrepreneurial project needs to be done in teams so that the strengths of cooperation are utilized.
5. As entrepreneurial quality is not an exclusive feature of business students, then education in the field of entrepreneurship should be presented in various academic disciplines (eng., arts, sci.) to discover latent forces of entrepreneurship.
6. The Conscientiousness and the Extraversion can be reinforced to real world concretization with the provision of material so that the students can get the chance to work through internships, startup incubators, hackathons, and business plans.
7. Personality traits of the students are supposed to be identified by the faculty and mentors so that they can provide personalized mentorship to promote an entrepreneurial approach to thinking in the students particularly those with a hidden potential.

8. Institutions may implement databases or profiles that help in recognizing high entrepreneurial potential students at an early stage and making such students have precedence in accessing facilities including seed funding, incubators and startup mentoring.

11. Conclusion

The paper arrives at the conclusion that the Big Five Personality Traits have a tremendous effect on the entrepreneurial attitude and intentions of students having Openness to Experience, Conscientiousness, Extraversion and Agreeableness have positive effects correlating with the students, and Neuroticism affects the students adversely. The results point at the necessity of considering personal profiles in order to promote entrepreneurial spirit among young people. Individual characteristics such as creativity, discipline, sociability and cooperation were discovered to promote entrepreneurial attitudes and preparedness with emotional instability being counterproductive. Understanding the psychology behind being an entrepreneur helps the institutions of learning to create more tailored and efficient entrepreneurship learning curriculums. The paper highlights the importance of combining the issues of psychological testing, personality and entrepreneurial education to aid and enable upcoming entrepreneurs. All in all, this study gives us theoretical contributions as well as practical suggestions on how to develop entrepreneurial attitudes among the student population.

12. Future Scope of the research

This research presents a number of areas where future studies and practice can be done. First, the area which could be considered in the future is extending the sample to more people and also diverse in other regions or even other countries to observe the cultural dimension of the association whereby the personality traits are related to entrepreneurial behavior. Second, investigators can examine the longitudinal effect of personality dimensions on the real outcome of entrepreneurship which includes venture formation, sustainability and development beyond intention and attitude.

Further studies can also be implemented and introduce the existence of moderating or mediating factors, including entrepreneurial self-efficacy or risk perception, family background or exposure to education related to entrepreneurship, to gain more insight into what psychological processes might be involved. Across academic fields, gender, and within socioeconomic groups as well, comparative studies may provide enriching data points about how personality affects the entrepreneurship in each of these groups in different ways.

Furthermore, as the digital business and the gig economy continue to gain significance, the future research might study how certain characteristics mediate the preference to online or technological business. Lastly, the enhancement of the quantitative results using qualitative methods like in-depth interviewing and a case study may provide a more comprehensive insight into the role of personality traits in entrepreneurship careers in the real world.

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