

ENTREPRENEURIAL INTENTION: COMPARING BETWEEN EDUCATION STUDENT AND NON-EDUCATION IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

This purpose paper compares entrepreneurial intention education student and non-education This paper will explore and discuss entrepreneurial intention theory and comparing to student. Research methodology is cause and effect study which uses multiple regression for data analyzing. The samples of this research are undergraduate students and sampling method used judgement sampling (after taking entrepreneurship course) the sample size are 200 (any major). Research limitation is student in Universitas Negeri Surabaya. This paper suggests contribution to board of director faculty and department of Management to make decision and policy. Contribution for entrepreneurship curriculum course. Types of the paper is research paper.

Keywords: entrepreneurial intention, education student, non-education student and proposition

INTRODUCTION

Entrepreneurship becomes an issue that continues to be developed in academic circles. This is related to preparing graduates to be ready to work with others or independently (Indarti, 2004). Research intention of entrepreneurship in students who studied by Indarti (2004), using four variables: demographics and background, personality factors and contextual elements of entrepreneurial intentions three factors that influence the entrepreneurial intentions.

Entrepreneurial intention is one of the tools to promote entrepreneurship to students conducted by lecturers. Lecturer plays an important role in increasing the desire of students to become entrepreneurs. Therefore, researchers wanted to know the difference between student entrepreneurial intentions educational student and non-education student. An interesting question in this research is there any difference in the entrepreneurial intentions of students before and after taking entrepreneurship courses. It will be a measure in the process of learning in entrepreneurship courses. Students majoring in Education have power in education. Courses that are taught more about education such as how to teach and make syllabus. They will also do microteaching before doing the thesis. Department of Education is more inclined to train students into a teacher or trainer. So the learning experience is more likely to print students to become teachers or trainers.

While non-educational students or called students who study pure science. Students who study pure science, studying the field of science more deeply and comprehensively. They are printed into a professional in the field of science. During this research interest in entrepreneurship student intention as subject of research. Indarti (2004) examines the differences in the intentions of Indonesian, Norwegian and Japanese students. While Naia et, al u (2017) examined the entrepreneurship interest of sports science students. In addition, there are researches on student intent entrepreneurial intentions such as (math, electronics, engineering), research conducted by Natrah Abbas (2013) in Malaysia. While Boyd

et al (2015) examines the differences in student intent between business students and law in Denmark. Hadi and Fazlurrahman (2015) examine the differences in entrepreneurial interest among lecturers and students. Therefore, this research becomes interesting to know the interest of entrepreneurship among non-educational students and Education in Indonesia.

The purpose of this study is to see differences in entrepreneurial intentions of education student and non-education student. It aims to provide inputs to the faculty to promote and spread the entrepreneurial issues. Besides it being input to the development of entrepreneurship courses

LITERATURE REVIEW

Entrepreneurial Intentions

In the literature of social psychology, intention has proved to be a strong predictor of the Planned individuals behavior, especially when that behavior is rare, difficult to observe, or do role in the time frame that can not be determined (Krueger, Reilly and Carsrud, 2000); entrepreneurship is a special example of planned individuals behavior and behavior that based on the intention. (Karimi, 2011).

There is a large literature debate that intentions have an important role in the decision to start a new business (Linan and Chen, 2009). As a consequence, over the last few years, several models of job status that focus on the employment has become a topic of interest and have a large enough space in entrepreneurship research Karimi (2011).

In this model, intension in careers seen as a direct antecedent of behavior (such as starting a business). Intention in turn is determined by attitudes, and attitudes are influenced by "the influence of exogenous" like nature, education, demographics and situational variable (Karimi (2011). According to the TPB, entrepreneurial intention is the effort a person will put forth to carry out an entrepreneurial behavior. These intentions may be influenced directly by motivational (Lunan, 2004)

Need for achievement

The need for achievement refers to the expectation of doing something better or faster than others or that person achieve better performance than ever achieved before (Hansemark, 2003). The research of Gorul and Astan (2006) showed that the need for achievement was found is higher in students who received learning about entrepreneurship than students who did not get.

Entrepreneurial self-efficacy

According to Mc. Gee, et al, (2009), the construction of self-efficacy was first used for general self-efficacy for entrepreneurship research, this also be used for students in general, so it's not accurate enough to be used to measure entrepreneurial intention. According to Krueger, et al, (2000), in the study of entrepreneurship, entrepreneurial self-efficacy similar to behavioral control that be perceived in the theory of planned behavior and the perceived feasibility of the theory of entrepreneurship. In subsequent research, the construction of entrepreneurial self-efficacy is widely used to predict the behavior of entrepreneurial research object; university or MBA students (Kristiansen and Indarti, 2004, Ramayah and Harun, 2005, Zhao, et al, 2005, Gaddam, 2008).

As a basic entrepreneurial self-efficacy that was developed in the study of entrepreneurship, Barbosa, et al, (2007) defines the entrepreneurial self-efficacy into four types of specific task of self-efficacy: (1) opportunity identification self-efficacy: (2) the relationship of self-efficacy: (3) managerial self-efficacy: (4) tolerance of self-efficacy. These categories have characteristics more emphasis on the managerial skills, both internally (leadership, human resource management) and externally (relationship, opportunist).

According to Mc. Gee, et al (2009), a previous study using the entrepreneurial self-efficacy as antecedent of the behavior and entrepreneurial intentions which has three limitations: it fails to distinguish between general self-efficacy and self-efficacy, failed in calculating the entrepreneurial self-efficacy multi dimension, fails to involenew entrepreneur to the sample (most research on entrepreneurial self-efficacy associated with the university or MBA students as subjects of study) (Zhao et al, 2005).

Locus of control

Based on Benson (2005) locus of control refers to one's beliefs about how individual efforts in achieving the desired goals. Robbins and Judge (2007) the degree to which individuals believe that they are the

determinants of their own destiny. Duffy and Atwarer (2005) sources of confidence that individuals have in controlling events that occur from internal themselves or external.

Contextual Elements

According Indarti (2007) examined the entrepreneurs around the Scottish Highlands and found that a person can not understand about entrepreneurship, and assume that entrepreneurship is the real object has its own characteristics environment objection is not true; 'The environment is basically played and, has a consequently to became an object. Furthermore, this paper focuses on three contextual elements: access to capital, availability of information, and social networking.

Access to Capital. Access to capital clearly an obstacle which is typical for the establishment of a new business, especially for new business in developing countries. Sources of capital can be personal savings, a large family network, mutual savings and credit systems, or financial institutions and banks.

Availability of Information. Kristiansen (2002) found that access to the new information is indispensable for the survival and growth of the company. The availability of new information that is found to depend on personal characteristics such as education level and infrastructure quality such as media coverage and telecommunication systems.

Social Networking. Studies on entrepreneurship have reflected a general agreement that entrepreneurs and new companies should form a network together in order to survive (Huggins, 2000). A social network consist of formal and informal relationships between key behaviors and supporter in one circle that know each other and describes the channel where the entrepreneurs can have access to needed resources for the establishment of new businesses, growth, and success (Kristiansen and Ryen, 2002).

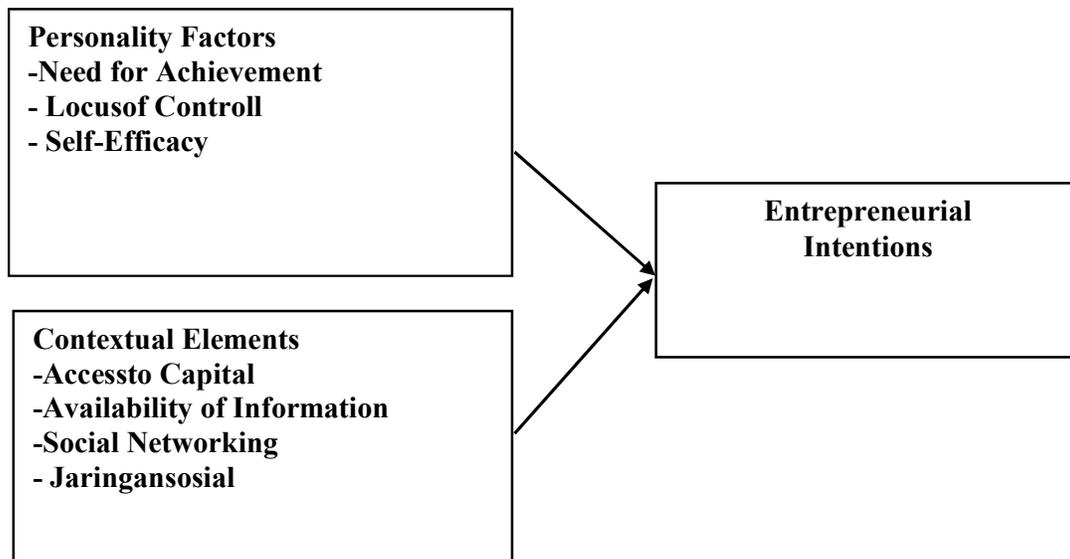


Figure 1. Reasearch Model Entrepreneurship Intention

Source : Indarti (2007)

RESEARCH METHODS

This four research variables is operationalized with some of the questions. One dependent variable used to measure entrepreneurial intentions. The whole point was measured using a Likert 5-point scale. The questionnaire used in Indonesian and design by Indarti (2007) based on some previous research.

This research sample is bachelor students taking entrepreneurship course at one of the Universitas Negeri Surabaya. Samples were selected by purposive sampling method or judgment sampling. In purposive sampling, samples were selected by their various specific criteria used by researchers (Sekaran and Bougie, 2009). The data collection was done by questionnaire online. Respondents gave

responses that can be sent online. The research method describe the type of research, how the data acquisition and data analysis.

This paper is proposition and the researcher explains the hypothesis. “What is differentiation entrepreneurship intention between education student and non-education student in Indonesia?”

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