THE RELATIONSHIP OF PROFILE OF ENTREPRENEURIAL SPIRIT AND INTEREST IN ENTREPRENEURSHIP OF ECONOMIC FACULTY STUDENT OF EKASAKTI UNIVERSITY

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Abstract

This research aim to reveal and analyze profile of entrepreneurial spirit, interest in entrepreneurship and the relationship of profile of entrepreneurial spirit with interest in entrepreneurship of economic faculty student of Ekasakti University. The data used are the primary data obtained by spreading the questionnaire. The population in this study are students who have studied entrepreneurship courses. They are fourth semester students (class 2016) of Economics Faculty of Ekasakti University. The total population is 336 people. The sample size is 84 people. The analysis method used is descriptive analysis and product moment correlation. The results of the study found that: The profile of entrepreneurial spirit and interest in entrepreneurship of Economic Faculty student of Ekasakti University is quite good. This research is also found that the relationship of The profile of entrepreneurial spirit and interest in entrepreneurship of Economic Faculty student of Ekasakti University is weak.

Keywords: Interest in Entrepreneurship, Profile of Entrepreneurial Spirit, Relationship of the Profile of Entrepreneurial Spirit and Interest in entrepreneurship, Descriptive analysis, product moment correlation

INTRODUCTION

Education is the most appropriate way to create intelligent, qualified, resilient, competent, creative, innovative, responsible, and capable of mastering science and technology. In reality today in Indonesia highly educated people are not necessarily getting decent jobs or even unemployed. The high unemployment rate is due to the high interest of university graduates as job seekers rather than as job creators. This fact makes the government must immediately take policy. The phenomenon that occurs today is a lot of students when graduating college they just want to become an employee.

Indonesia has a large population and is the fourth country in the world with the largest population. The large population is a potential if it is seen as a potential market share for the industrial world. In addition, if the management and skills are developed, Indonesian human resources will be a great force for the development of the country. The number of graduates from year to year continues to increase, but the increase is not matched by the increase in the number of employment. As a result the number of unemployment continues to increase. This encourages the emergence of the need for entrepreneurship. In addition, the emergence of entrepreneurship caused by the emergence of a wide range of business opportunities in the era of high-tech development.

Students are difficult to want and start entrepreneurship on the grounds that they are not equipped and stimulated to try their own as well as factors that are not less important is not there or difficult to have the capital to start entrepreneurship (Rismandi and Yoto, 2015: 2). Factors that make them less capable and moved to create their own jobs, in this case entrepreneurship education is very important and is expected to create entrepreneurial spirit. Azwar in Lanang (2016, 1160-1168) said that entrepreneurial spirit of college students is believed to be an alternative to reduce unemployment, because scholars are expected to become young educated entrepreneurs who can pioneer their own business because the business world of today and the
future rely more knowledge and intellectual capital, so in order to be the competitiveness of the nation, the development of young entrepreneurs should be directed to the young educated (intellectual).

Suryana (2006: 2) defines entrepreneurship as a creative and innovative ability that is used as the basis, tips and resources to seek opportunities for success. While Zimmerer and Wilson (2008: 59) define entrepreneurship is the result of a disciplined and systematic process in applying creativity and innovation to the needs and opportunities in the market. Creativity is the ability to develop new ideas and discover new ways of looking at problems and opportunities. While innovation is the ability to apply creative solutions to problems and opportunities to improve or to enrich people's lives. While Saiman (2009: 42) explains that entrepreneurship is the things or efforts related to the creation of activities or business or business activities on the basis of their own volition.

Another word for entrepreneurship is entrepreneur. Suryana in Rismadi and Yoto (2015; 3) states that epistemology entrepreneur is essentially an ability to think creatively and innovative behavior that is used as the basis, resources, driving force, goals, strategies, and tips in facing life challenges. Seeing the development of human life is very fast and without limits, the challenge of the future with the development and competition is very tight, it must be prepared human resource development in various areas of life from an early age.

Suryana (2006: 32) explains that an entrepreneur is required to have the ability to innovate in order to keep up with the times. Meanwhile Alma (2007: 17) states that the entrepreneur comes from the word wira, self and sta. Wira means superior man, exemplary, virtuous, brave, hero, warrior of progress and has the advantage of character. Swa means self and sta stands. So entrepreneurs are courage, virtue and courage in meeting the needs and solving problems of life and strength that exist in yourself. Furthermore Alma (2007: 67-77) states that the courage to take risks closely related to the characteristics of an entrepreneur's personality. Risk taking is related to creativity and innovation to make progress in business. Risk taking with regard to creativity and innovation to make progress in An entrepreneur with a high self-efficacy will dare to face any risk to decision making.

According Dewanti (2008: 1) entrepreneurs are people who are able to answer the challenges and take advantage of opportunities that exist to create goals so as to improve the welfare of life itself and the wider environment. Entrepreneurship does not always deliver results that match the expectations and desires of entrepreneurs (Kasmir, 2011; 32), there are times when the businessman loses and even goes bankrupt. The following are the characteristics of successful entrepreneurs: having a clear vision and purpose, initiative and always proactive, achievement-oriented, dare to take risks, hard work, responsible for all activities undertaken, commitment to various parties and develop and maintain good relationships with various parties.

Interest in entrepreneurship is a tendency to focus attention and interest in entrepreneurship, feelings of pleasure towards entrepreneurship, and the desire and drive for entrepreneurship. Sukardi in Susanto (2013: 57) expresses his opinion on interest. Interest is a joy, passion, or pleasure of something. Sadiman in Susanto (2013: 57) states that interest is a condition that occurs when a person sees the characteristics or meaning of the situation which is then linked with the desires or needs themselves. From some explanations of this interest, it can be deduced that interest is a condition in which a person relates his life to the passion, joy or pleasure of a thing related to his own needs.

Rismadi and Yoto (2015; 3) stated that the interest of one's entrepreneurship is largely driven by two factors, namely the Internal Factor and the External Factor. Internal factors include: physical factors and psychological factors. Physical condition is instrumental in determining interest. Physical factors are the main proponent of each individual activity. With
the support of strong physical conditions, then the various activities can be done well. Psychic factors affect interest are: motives, attention and feelings. External factors include: family environmental factors, university environment, social environment and community environment.

Based on the description above, this study aims to: 1. Describe the profile of entrepreneurship spirit and entrepreneurship interest of students of Faculty of Economics, Andalas University. 2. Knowing whether there is a relationship between entrepreneurship spirit profile and entrepreneurship interest of Faculty of Economics students of Ekasakti University. This study consists of four parts: namely: Introduction, Research Methods, Research Results & Discussion and Conclusions.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research is included in quantitative descriptive research. Descriptive research aimed to describe in detail certain social phenomena (Arikunto, 2006: 78). The population of this study is the students of the fourth semester, i.e., students who have just studied entrepreneurship subjects. Fourth semester students in the Faculty of Economics Ekasakti University amounted to 336 people consisting of 179 people from Accounting Studies Program and 157 people from Management Studies Program. According to Arikunto (1998: 120), if the number of subjects large can be sampled between 10-15% or 20-25% or more, depending on the time, effort and cost. Based on that opinion the number of samples is 25% of 336 people, namely: 84 people. Sampling technique using Stratified Random Sampling, namely: consists of 45 students of Accounting Study Program and 39 students of Management Studies Program.

According to Arikunto (2002: 136), research instruments are tools or facilities used by researchers in collecting data to make the work easier and the results better, in a more accurate, complete and systematic so that the data obtained more easily processed. Prior to use the research instrument needs to be tested its validity and reliability. The research instrument is said to be valid if the Pearson correlation value is greater than the r table value (r count > r table) To test whether an instrument can be trusted to be used as a data gatherer then a reliability test will not be tendentious to direct respondents to choose certain answers. Reasonable instruments will produce reliable data as well. Reliability refers to the reliability level of something Reliable means trustworthy (Arikunto, 2006: 154.) Reliable instruments are instruments that, when used multiple times to measure the same object, will produce the same data (Sugiyono, 2013: 122). Testability test in this study using Cronbach Alpha method, that is testing the instrument that is only done to the item declared valid, if the coefficient Cronbach Alpha obtained greater than 0.6 then the instrument is declared reliable.

Method of data analysis in this research are: quantitative descriptive method and correlation method. Quantitative descriptive method is used to describe the characteristics of each research variable, by presenting the data into the frequency distribution table, calculating the average value, total score, and level of respondent achievement (TCR) and interpreting it. The calculation method used is as follows: (Winarsunu, 2002: 58)

\[ P = \frac{R}{\text{The number of Interval clases}} \] \hspace{1cm} \text{.......................... (1)}

Where:

- \( P \) = interval class length
- \( R \) = range (difference between highest score and lowest score)

If the interval class length has been determined, then the total of each item value is entered into each interval class; so that the frequency of each category is obtained. The frequency, then presented. The formula used is as follows: (Winarsunu, 2002: 22)

\[ P = \left( \frac{\sum F}{n} \right) \times 100\% \] \hspace{1cm} \text{.................................................. (2)}

Where: \( P \) = percentage
ΣF = number of answer frequencies to an option  
n = number of respondent  
To get the average score of each indicator in the statements contained in the questionnaire used the following formula:

Average score = (∑ fi x Wo)/( ∑ f) ................................................................. (3)  
Where:  
fi = Total frequency of i  
Wo = Weight  
f = Total frequency  

To find the level of achievement of respondent's answer used the following formula:  
TCR = ((Average of score) /5) X 100 .................................................................(4)  
Where:  
TCR = level of achievement of respondents' answers  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of Achievements (TCR)</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>90% - 100,00 %</td>
<td>Very Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80% - 89,99%</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65% - 79,99%</td>
<td>Pretty Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55% - 64,99%</td>
<td>Not Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0% - 54,99%</td>
<td>Not Good At All</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To see the relationship between profile of entrepreneurship spirit with interest in entrepreneurship. Hypothesis testing is done in the order of the product when using the reference as follows:

r = (∑ xy)/xy .................................................................(5)  
Where : r = product moment correlation.  
  x = the profile of entrepreneurial spirit  
  y = entrepreneurship interest  

The testing steps are as follows:

1. Determining the Hypothesis  
Ho: There is no significant relationship between entrepreneurship spirit profile with entrepreneurship interest  
Ha: There is a significant relationship between entrepreneurship spirit profile with entrepreneurship interest  

2. Determining the level of significance  
The test uses two-sided test with significance level α = 5%. (the test is done by two sides because to know whether or not there is a significant relationship, if 1 side is used to know the relation is smaller or bigger).The level of significance in this case means we take the wrong risk in making a decision to reject the correct hypothesis as much as 5% (5% significance or 0.05 is a standard measure often used in research)  

3. Testing Criteria  
Ho accepted if Significance> 0.05  
Ho is rejected if Significance <0.05
4. Compare the significance
If the value of significance is small from 0.05, then Ho is rejected.

Interpretation of data:
if the correlation value is 0.00 to 0.20 it means that the correlation is very weak
if the correlation value is 0.21 - 0.40 it means that the correlation is weak.
If the correlation value is 0.41 - 0.70 it means that the correlation is strong.
If the correlation value is 0.71 - 0.90 it means that the correlation is very strong.
And if the correlation value is 1 it means the correlation is perfect.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Before the questionnaire was used, the instrument of this study was tested for validity and reliability. After validity and reliability test, all statements in the research instrument are valid, that is r value > r table (appendices 1 and 2). For the test of reliability, the value of cronbach's alpha is greater than 0.6 (appendices 3 and 4). After the data is taken, then tested the data normality. From the results of data processing obtained Kolmogrov-Smirnov test value of 1.192 and 0.644 (appendix 5) respectively for entrepreneurial entrepreneurial variables and entrepreneur interest variables. This means the two variables are normally distributed and can be used for analysis. The result of the description of the entrepreneurial spirit profile of the students of the Faculty of Economics of Ekasakti University can be seen in the following table:

Table 1. Indicators, Sub Indicators, Statement Number, Average Indicator Score, TCR Indicator, Average Sub Indicator, TCR Sub Indicator and Average TCR Variable Mental Profile Entrepreneurship Faculty of Economics Universitas Ekasakti.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Sub Indicators</th>
<th>Statement Number</th>
<th>Amount of score</th>
<th>Average Indicator Score</th>
<th>Sub-indicator CRr</th>
<th>Average of sub indicator</th>
<th>TCR Sub indicator</th>
<th>Average of TCR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Have ambition to advance in their field</td>
<td>a. Set goals continuously</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>41.9</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>70.7</td>
<td>74.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>88.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>51.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>364</td>
<td>4.3</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>85.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Constantly solving problems</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>91.2</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>66.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>2.3</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>56.4</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>64.8</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>72.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Will and ability to cooperate with others</td>
<td>a. Be critical</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>69.3</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>79.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>79.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>82.9</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
<td>339</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>80.7</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>351</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>83.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Responsible</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>75.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>91.0</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>81.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>72.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>81.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>88.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Results of Data Processing

Dari tabel 1 diatas dapat kita lihat bahwa secara keseluruhan rata-rata nilai TCR adalah sebesar 74,3 persen. Ini berarti bahwa Profil Jiwa Kewirausahaan Mahasiswa Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Ekasakti termasuk kriteria cukup baik. Jika kita perinci berdasarkan Indikator, maka indikator 1 (yaitu Mempunyai ambisi untuk maju di bidangnya) memiliki nilai TCR sebesar
70,7, ini tergolong cukup baik. Indikator 2 (Kemauan dan kemampuan bekerjasama dengan orang lain) memiliki nilai TCR sebesar 79,1, ini juga tergolong cukup baik. Jika kita lihat masing-masing item pernyataan, maka nilai TCR yang paling tinggi adalah pada item pernyataan nomor 6 dan 17 yang mencapai kriteria sangat baik. Item pernyataan 2, 4, 5, 13, 15, 19 dan 20 mencapai kriteria baik. Sedangkan item pernyataan nomor 10, 11, 12, 16 dan 18 mencapai kriteria cukup baik. Sementara itu item pernyataan nomor 8, 9, 1 dan 7 hanya mencapai kriteria kurang baik dan tidak baik.

From table 1 above we can see that overall average value of TCR is equal to 74.3 percent. This means that the Student Entrepreneurial Soul Profile of Faculty of Economics of Ekasakti University is good enough criteria. If we specify on the basis of Indicators, then indicator 1 (ie Having ambition to advance in the field) has a TCR value of 70.7, this is quite good. Indicator 2 (Willingness and ability to cooperate with others) has a TCR value of 79.1, this is also quite good. If we look at each item statement, then the highest TCR value is on item statements number 6 and 17 which reaches very good criteria. Item statements 2, 4, 5, 13, 15, 19 and 20 reached both criteria. While item statements number 10, 11, 12, 16 and 18 reach the criteria quite well. Meanwhile statement item number 8, 9, 1 and 7 only reach the criterion less good and not good. From table 1 above we can see that the overall average value of TCR is equal to 74.3 percent.

This means that the Student Entrepreneurial spirit Profile of Faculty of Economics of Ekasakti University is good enough criteria. If we specify on the basis of Indicators, then indicator 1 (ie Having ambition to advance in the field) has a TCR value of 70.7, this is quite good. Indicator 2 (Willingness and ability to cooperate with others) has a TCR value of 79.1, this is also quite good. If we look at each item statement, then the highest TCR value is on item statements number 6 and 17 which reaches very good criteria. Item statements 2, 4, 5, 13, 15, 19 and 20 reached both criteria. While item statements number 10, 11, 12, 16 and 18 reach the criteria quite well. Meanwhile statement item number 8, 9, 1 and 7 only reach the criterion less good and not good. The results of this study is different from the results of research conducted by Yeri Andrianto (2016, 45-46) who found in his research that the Student Entrepreneurial Vision II of SMK Negeri 2 Depok Sleman Competence of Machinery Engineering Competence in very good category. This is because the vocational school students are prepared to be ready to work, while S1 students are not prepared to be ready to work. Undergraduate students are prepared to master theoretical knowledge and are only taught a few special skills that are ready to use after studying.
Results of data processing for the entrepreneurship interest variable of students of Faculty of Economics UNES can be seen in table 2 below:

Table 2. Indicators, Sub Indicators, Statement Number, Average Indicator Score, TCR Indicator, Average Sub Indicator, TCR Sub Indicator and Average TCR of the entrepreneurship interest of Economic Faculty, Ekasakt University.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Sub Indicators</th>
<th>Statement Number</th>
<th>Amount of score</th>
<th>Average Indicator Score</th>
<th>Sub-indicator CRr</th>
<th>Average of sub indicator</th>
<th>TCR Sub Indicator</th>
<th>Average of TCR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Feelings attracted to entrepreneurship</td>
<td>a. Following lessons related to entrepreneurship</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>391</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>78.2</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>75.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Nice to talk about entrepreneurship activities</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>72.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. Following activities related to entrepreneurship</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>74.8</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d. Have pride and power to entrepreneurship</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>377</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>75.4</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Attention to entrepreneurship</td>
<td>a. Pay attention to people's input on entrepreneurship</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>32.6</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Pay attention to important things related to entrepreneurship</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>67.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>351</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>70.2</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>41.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. Establish relationships with people who have entrepreneurial science</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>74.6</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Effort to learn</td>
<td>a. Willing to contact institutions related to entrepreneurship</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>352</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>70.4</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Learn about past successes</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>374</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>74.8</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. Willingness to perform better</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>71.2</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1335
In Table 2 above we can see that the overall entrepreneurial interest of the students of the Faculty of Economics of Ekasakti University is quite good, namely the TCR value of 68.6. If we look at the TCR score based on the indicator, then the highest TCR value is in the indicator then for the indicator 5 (hope in the future with the score score of 75.7) Then followed by the indicator 1 (Feelings attracted to entrepreneurship) with a score of 75.4 Followed by indicator 3 (applying for learning) with a score of 69. Next followed by indicator 4 (applying entrepreneurial characteristics) with score score 67.0 Indicators with the lowest TCR score are indicator 2 (attention to entrepreneurship) with value 57, 3. Most of the indicators of entrepreneurship interest are good enough category (indicator 1,3, 4 and 5. While the second indicator is incomplete criteria compared with the result of other research, entrepreneurship interest of Faculty of Economics Universitas Ekasakti low income contribution in life

Entrepreneurship knowledge will be obtained by students through entrepreneurship courses obtained and learned on campus. The result of entrepreneurship learning is the result of learning that students obtain in entrepreneurship courses. These findings support previous research conducted by Gurbuz & Aykol (2008: 47-56) and Tjahjono & Ardi (2008: 46-63). Perceived confidence and authority and autonomy are two elements that have a strong enough influence on entrepreneurial intent. This means that students' entrepreneurial upgrading can be done by improving their self-confidence through the mastery of entrepreneurship skills and also giving students complete freedom to make their own career choices in the future as they wish, so that student entrepreneurship interest will grow after they learn and be supported by getting entrepreneurship courses.
Students with entrepreneurship experience have higher entrepreneurial intentions than students who have no previous entrepreneurial experience. Reinforced by the statement made by Soemanto (1999: 35) that the interests of one's entrepreneurship can be influenced by how a person learns from childhood in the family environment and also the educational environment. When a child in its development is given the values of entrepreneurship will indirectly affect and shape himself and his consciousness to like and interested in the values and aspects contained in entrepreneurship which is reflected in his tuft. Supported by the statement Suryana (2003: 39-41) that factors triggering entrepreneurship include internal and external factors. Internal factors here are personal values, education, experience, age, commitment and dissatisfaction, while external factors come from the social, geographical and family environment. Both factors are very closely related so that it affects the interest factor of one's entrepreneurship. The results of this study are in line with what was stated by Riyanti (2003: 37-40) that the interest of one's entrepreneurship can be influenced by the increase of maturity, education, experience and personality of the individual. The higher the four elements are owned by someone, the greater the desire and success.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion, the profile of entrepreneurial spirit of Unes Faculty of Economics students is quite good. Indicator of advanced desire in their field higher TCR value than indicator of desire and ability to cooperate with others. The interest of students of the Faculty of Economics for entrepreneurship is also quite good. Prominent indicators of interest in entrepreneurship are indicators of future expectations and indicators of concern for entrepreneurship. In this research also found that the relationship between entrepreneurship spirit profile with entrepreneurship interest of Faculty of Economics Universitas Ekasakti is very weak.

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