



Research Paper

Instrument Development *Eent*repreneurship Muhammadiyah University Students Palangkaraya

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Abstract

The Indonesian government is trying to increase the number of entrepreneurs by changing the way college and university graduates think from job seekers to job creators. The purpose of this study is to develop an instrument entrepreneurship to find out understanding students about entrepreneurship. and find out the feasibility of instruments entrepreneurship for measure the level of student understanding of entrepreneurship. The development of the Instrument was Entrepreneurship adapted to the research and development design model made by Borg & Gall, Sukmadinata and Setyosari, then the development design stage was modified into three steps, namely the preparation stage including needs analysis, literature study, determination of development goals and preparation of the required materials. The working phase, which includes the design of the Instrument Entrepreneurship. The product testing or validation phase, including testing, expert testing, practitioner testing and limited field testing. The results showed that from 36 items, there were 25 valid items. The results of the reliability statistics analysis were 0.939 and were declared valid and reliable because they obtained an r score of 0.7, it can be concluded that the Instrument Entrepreneurship can be used as a personality inventory.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, instrument, student

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I. INTRODUCTION

In the new millennium era, ideas, talents, skills, and knowledge that promote entrepreneurship are evident in people all over the world, especially today's generation. This new direction is a very big change from the previous time. Economic growth tends to favor business players who are more established than world corporations. But the face of the world economy has shifted, and today's youth are well suited for entrepreneurial activity. Today's aspiring entrepreneurs are comfortable with new technologies and are not afraid of new technological changes. Young people at home with computer and access to the Internet. The younger generation is passionate, curious and challenging. They welcome change and embrace the idea of progress. The sum of these trends is more entrepreneurship and Newly started business for younger ones. Many new ventures will be technology based. Today's young generation is more entrepreneurial than previous generations. It's just that the tendency of Indonesian university graduates to become more job seekers than job creators and the limited number of job vacancies that result in educated unemployment. Throughout history and years of government programs designed to improve it have not proven effective.

College graduates are not only expected to be job seekers but also to be able to develop job opportunities through identifying opportunities and starting entrepreneurship. The results of the initial survey show that entrepreneurship education has not been able to encourage the interest of many students to become entrepreneurs or decide to become entrepreneurs. Several studies on the effects of entrepreneurship have been carried out and continue to be developed with the aim of increasing the effectiveness of programs entrepreneurship among students.

Based on the results of interviews with Muhammadiyah University students, students tend to not understand the importance of entrepreneurship. So that after graduating college students just want to find work, not to create a field work. If this problem is not immediately addressed, then students in UMPR will not can compete globally. Even though students have been provided with education entrepreneurship to increase student understanding of the importance of attitude entrepreneurship.

Universities and business schools have found that entrepreneurship programs have great potential to increase the profile and visibility of schools, promote economic activity and job creation, Many colleges are supporting government programs to change the mindset of students from job seekers to job creators.

McClelland (et al., 2014) Today, the world has great concern for entrepreneurship. A country with many entrepreneurs has the potential to develop rapidly and will become prosperous.

Interest in entrepreneurship has increased in recent years, especially in university circles. The demands of entrepreneurship education have drawn attention to the intellectual content of the field, especially in universities. The government has made many entrepreneurship programs to grow and develop student interest in entrepreneurship. The Indonesian government is trying to increase the number of entrepreneurs by changing the way college and university graduates think from job seekers to job creators.

Researchers and educators in the field to face the question "what is the contribution of the university to a broader understanding of the entrepreneurship attitude of students? As one strategy to mengetahui pemahaman about *entrepreneurship* among students are required to develop measurement tools *entrepreneurship*.

Bolton and Lane (Åsvoll, 2012) recently proposed, developed, and validate the measure of *individual entrepreneurial orientation* (IEO) using a sample student. This IEO investigation further shows that it is reliable and valid measuring entrepreneurial orientation at the individual level. Better understanding of Anorientation *entrepreneurial* at the individual level can benefit potential investors as well as for those who determine the allocation of business resources.

Although some studies reflect some characteristic checks entrepreneurship at the individual level, there is a mix of variables including attitudes and traits that have been studied. Based on the current entrepreneurship literature review, researchers have not found any instruments that measure intentions, attitudes and creativity in the context of entrepreneurship among students in Central Kalimantan. instruments *entrepreneurship* Existing were developed and adapted for use in Indonesia. Some were developed as a measure of the construct of *entrepreneurship* at the university level.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Understanding Entrepreneurship

Entrepreneur translated from French, *entrepreneur* literally means "one who does." Entrepreneurs are actors. Entrepreneurship is a process of implementing innovation because there are trigger factors to obtain business growth. Entrepreneurial behavior is part of the process of implementing innovation by an entrepreneur (Bygrave & Zacharakis, 2010). Bird (Astuti et al., 2019)

Characteristics Entrepreneurship

An entrepreneur has at least 12 characteristics, namely (1) achievement motive, (2) always perspective, (3) high creativity, (4) has high innovative behavior, (5) has a commitment to work, (6) has an ethos work and responsibility, (7) independent or not dependent on others, (8) brave to face risks, (9) always looking for opportunities, (10) have leadership spirit, (11) have managerial ability and (12) have personal ability (Suharyono, 2017). Entrepreneurial characteristics can be explained through variables related to psychological attributes, personality, attitudes and behavior (Ahmad, 2016). Characteristics of entrepreneurship is one of the determining factors for entrepreneurial behavior variables.

Entrepreneurial Intention Entrepreneurial

Fini et al (Kusmintarti et al., 2017) intention is a cognitive representation of the actions that will be carried out by individuals to build new independent businesses or to create new values in existing companies. This study defines entrepreneurial intention as a cognitive representation of the actions to be taken by individuals for the purpose of setting up one or more new businesses. A number of factors are considered as determinants of entrepreneurial intention.

Intentions are determined by environmental and personality factors. Environment. These factors include social, economic, political and infrastructure development. Personality includes individual characters and backgrounds. Personality factors, including achievement needs and self-efficacy, which act as determinants of entrepreneurial intentions. Risk-taking tendencies and *internal locus of control* affect entrepreneurial attitudes. Furthermore, entrepreneurial attitudes have a strong and significant influence on entrepreneurial intentions (Kusmintarti et al., 2014)

Entrepreneurial

Attitude Attitude is evaluative behavior. Ajzen (Kusmintarti et al., 2017) defines attitude as a tendency to like or dislike objects, people, institutions, or events. Basically, people will show a certain attitude when they encounter an object. Individuals tend to accept or reject an object based on their own assessment of the object. Winkel (Kusmintarti, 2016) When an object is rated as 'good for me', a person has a positive attitude; when the

object is rated 'bad for me', a person has a negative attitude.

Entrepreneurial

Creativity Creativity has been explored by a number of researchers in the field of entrepreneurship, but there is no standard definition for creativity. Zimmerer et al (Kusmintarti et al., 2017) Broadly speaking, creativity is the ability to develop new ideas and to find new ways of looking at problems and opportunities. Creativity is the ability to develop something new. Something new is associated with the discovery and development of new ideas and new ways of looking at problems and opportunities.

Some of the roles of entrepreneurship in overcoming the challenges of having creative thinking power, which include:

- a. Always think visionary (looking far ahead), so that you have not only short-term plans, but also long-term (strategic) plans.
- b. Learn from other people's experiences, failures, and can be open to criticism and suggestions for business development input.

Measurement Instruments

Guildford(Ghufron & Utama, 2011) measurement is the process of assigning numbers to the symptom process according to certain rules. Measurement of behavior can be quantitative or qualitative. Quantitative results are in the form of numbers while qualitative results are in the form of qualitative statements, for example statements are very good, good, enough, lacking.

III. METHODS

Research DesignThis research

Design uses a Research and Development approach. According to Borg & Gall (Sugiyono, 2010: 409) the steps that should be taken in development research include: (1) preliminary studies, (2) planning, (3) development of hypothetical models, (4) study of hypothetical models, (5) revision, (6) limited trial, (7) revision of test results, (8) wider trial, (9) revision of the final model, and (10) dissemination and socialization. The development of theInstrument was *Entrepreneurship* adapted to the research and development design model made by Borg & Gall, Sukmadinata and Setyosari, then the development design stage was modified into three steps.

Entrepreneurship

This study develops the inventory that instrument *Entrepreneurship*.The form of the scale refers to the Likert scale model. The Likert scale model is a scale model that uses the division of areas in a certain continuum that has five answer choices. Internal item construct testing was conducted by means of a content validity test to two Masters in Economics Education and one Psychologist. Furthermore, the researchers conducted the instrument validity test phase using item analysis and reliability testing with Cronbach's Alpha which was analyzed using the SPSS 20.0 for Windows program. The level of significance used in theInstrument *Entrepreneurship* is 0.3, this condition means that the item is declared valid. Reliability tests were conducted to show the extent to which the questions/statements used were trustworthy and reliable to be used as measuring tools in research.

instruments *Entrepreneurship* in this study are in the form of measuring instruments that are compiled and developed from the behavioral factor construct theory of Luthje and Franke. Thisinstrument *Entrepreneurship* will be widely used as a measuring tool. TheInstrument Grid *Entrepreneurship* can be seen in table 1 below:

Table 1Instrument Grid *Entrepreneurship*

Variable	VariableSub	Indicator	Diskriptor	Item	Item Valid
<i>Entrepreneurship</i>	Intention Entrepreneurship	Desire	Desire in heart for do something actions	1,2,3	1,2,3
	Attitude Entrepreneurial	Autonomy	capacity to make decision without disturbed autonomy, sue.	4,5,6	4,5
		Challenges Economic	Preparing for challenges	7,8,9	8,9

		Self-realization	Individuals manifest in the form of action	10,11,12	12
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		Self-confidence	Individuals have confidence in entrepreneurship	13,14,15	13,14,15
		Sense of security	Individuals have a sense of security in entrepreneurship	16,17,18	16,17, 18
		Responsibilities	Individuals have responsibilities in entrepreneurship	19,20,21	19
	Creativity Entrepreneurial	Thinking visionary	Individuals think visionary in entrepreneurship	22,23,24	22,23
		Experience	Learning from the experiences of others	25,26,27	26,27
		failure	Learning from other people's failures	28,29,30	29,30
		Accepting criticism	Individuals can openly accept criticism	31,32,33	31,32,33
		Accept criticism of suggestions	Individuals can openly accept suggestions	34,35,36Answer	34,

options with answer categories " Strongly Agree" (SS), "Agree" (S), "sometimes" (KK) "Disagree" (TS), "Strongly Disagree" (STS).

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Bird (Drnovšek et al., 2010) suggests *entrepreneurial intention* as a mental condition that directs one's attention and actions to specific entrepreneurial goals. Ryan (Kurniawan, 2016) explains that human behavior is influenced by several aspects such as goals, plans, and intentions. Intentions are formed based on the way people perceive their physical and social environment, as they anticipate the impact of their behavior. Intentions are influenced by several factors such as perceptions, beliefs, attitudes, and other attributes related to a person's development. Selcuk and Turker. (Kurniawan, 2016) argues that *entrepreneurship education* is related to a set of education and training programs that lead to entrepreneurial behavior or provide elements that affect a person's *sintention* or *passion* such as entrepreneurial knowledge, growth of entrepreneurial desire through various entrepreneurial activities. The results showed that from 36 items, there were 25 valid items. The results of the reliability statistics analysis were 0.939 and were declared valid and reliable because they obtained an r score of 0.7,

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
VAR00001	68,5437	353,054	,597		,915
VAR00002	68,5534	350,269	,710		,914
VAR00003	68,2718	342,082	,838		,912
VAR00004	68,0583	347,193	,670		,914
VAR00005	67,7282	342,965	,648		,914

VAR00006	67,2136	368,934	,173		,920
VAR00007	68,1942	364,217	,280		,919
VAR00008	68,6990	359,624	,468		,917
VAR00009	68,8058	366,197	,339		,918
VAR00010	67,7961	362,733	,249		,920
VAR00011	68,3689	365,725	,250		,920
VAR00012	68,3495	361,406	,375		,918
VAR00013	68,5437	353,054	,597		,915
VAR00014	68,5534	350,269	,710		,914
VAR00015	68,2718	342,082	,838		,912
VAR00016	68,0583	347,193	,670		,914
VAR00017	67,7282	342,965	,648		,914
VAR00018	68,5437	353,054	,597		,915
VAR00019	68,5534	350,269	,710		,914
VAR00020	66,7767	382,038	-,150		,925
VAR00021	68,5437	353,054	,597		,915
VAR00022	68,5534	350,269	,710		,914
VAR00023	68,8058	366,197	,339		,918
VAR00024	67,7961	362,733	,249		,920
VAR00025	68,3689	365,725	,250		,920
VAR00026	68,3495	361,406	,375		,918
VAR00027	68,6602	365,442	,347		,918
VAR00028	68,1650	368,061	,162		,921
VAR00029	68,5437	353,054	,597		,915
VAR00030	68,5534	350,269	,710		,914
VAR00031	68,2718	342,082	,838		,912
VAR00032	68,0583	347,193	,670		,914
VAR00033	67,7282	342,965	,648		,914
VAR00034	68,9612	367,528	,371		,918
VAR00035	66,7767	382,038	-,150		,925
VAR00036	68,3689	365,725	,250		,920

Ebel (Ghuftron & Utama, 2011) states that “*measurement is a process of assigning numbers to the individual members of a set of objects or persons for the purposes of indicating differences among them in the degree to which they possess the characteristic being measured*”. Measurement is the activity of assigning a number to an attribute or of certain characteristics attached to objects or activities based on applicable provisions. In the field of mathematics, measurement activities are a form of activity that is often carried out daily. Without measurement activities, it is difficult to determine the size or quality of an object or activity. If we want to know the success of a program, measurement activities are needed. Advances in science and technology also cannot be separated from measurement activities. Measurement plays an important role, both in the context of the development of science and technology as well as to fulfill the needs of many people.

No	Statement	SS	S	RR	TS	STS
1	Have the motivation to innovate in entrepreneurship					
2	Make an entrepreneurship plan while studying					

3	Driven to open a new business that can increase income					
4	Although there are many inputs from other people, I choose my own type of business that will developed					
5	Following advice from friends to choose a business to be developed					
6	I am afraid to compete with others in entrepreneurship					
7	I study technological advances to look for business opportunities					
8	I attend training entrepreneurship to improve the entrepreneurial spirit					
9	I have the ability to be entrepreneurial					
10	My entrepreneurial ability is very weak					
11	I have many creative ideas in designing new businesses					
12	I will definitely be successful if I am an entrepreneur					
13	If I start a new business I will be able to compete with others					
14	I will be able to develop the business that I have built					
15	If I experience failure in entrepreneurship, I will introspect myself					
16	Able to establish communication with other business actors to develop business					
17	If I experience obstacles in my business, I will ask others for help					
18	Ask for guidance from a friend or relative that successful entrepreneurship in starting a new venture					
19	I do not goes a guidance of others in starting new businesses					
20	Pengalaman businessman who failed as a lesson in analyzing business opportunities					
21	I identify the reasons why someone fails to build or expand a business					
22	I get angry when other people protest against the business I want to or am currently running					
23	Reproaches from other people towards the business that I want or are running will be the material for my reflection					
24	Introfection to the business that I want to or is running if there is criticism from others.					
25	Input from other people is very necessary when starting a business					

Garbuz and Aykol (Sumadi & Sulistyawati, 2017) found several elements of attitude that have an influence on students' entrepreneurial intentions, namely *autonomy, economics challenge, self-realization, perceived confidence security & workload, avoid responsibility, and social career*.

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V. CONCLUSION

Entrepreneurial behavior is individual behavior in responding to opportunities both through identifying and exploiting opportunities in the context of establishing new businesses and business expansion as well as exploring and creating opportunities in business management which is based on entrepreneurial concepts and actions such as demonstrating creativity, innovation and risk-taking. It can be concluded that the Instrument *Entrepreneurship* can be used as a personality inventory.

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