



Journal of Educational Sciences

Journal homepage: <https://ejournal.unri.ac.id/index.php/JES>



P-ISSN
2581-1657

E-ISSN
2581-2203

The Effect Analysis of Self Attitude and Efficacy on Entrepreneurship Intention of Economics Education Students, Universitas Riau

Lia Yusti Sakinah*, Sri Kartiko, Syakdanur Nas

Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Riau, Pekanbaru, 28293, Indonesia

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received: 28 April 2019

Revised: 22 Aug 2019

Accepted: 28 Aug 2019

Published online: 24 Sept 2019

Keywords:

Entrepreneurial Attitude

Self Efficacy

Entrepreneurial Intention

ABSTRACT

Students are expected to be able to build the Indonesian to survive and win the increasingly fierce competition. Since many scholars are unemployed, this intense competition will be difficult to pass. This phenomenon is inseparable from the entrepreneurial intention factor. This study aims to analyze the influence of entrepreneurial attitudes and self-efficacy on entrepreneurial intentions in University Riau of Economics Education students. The populations in this research were 154 students of Economic Education in University Riau. The sampling technique used was Simple Random Sampling with the total of samples obtained were 105 students. The data collection used a questionnaire with the Likert scale. The data analysis technique in this study was Multiple Linear Regression with the supporting of SPSS. The results of this study indicate that attitudes and self-efficacy have a positive and significant effect on entrepreneurship intention in Economic Education students University Riau of 12.5%.

1. Introduction

The progress of a nation is depending on the young generation of the nation itself. To create a developed country, the nation's successors must be able to compete with the advancement of technologies and world markets. For that, the students as the young generation must be able to create opportunities for themselves. This is due to the condition of the country which has high unemployment. Even unemployment from the tertiary level is quite large, which is 27.5% for Indonesia. While the presentation in unemployment for Riau province is 5.57%. The high

* Corresponding author. Tel./Fax.: +6285376290287
E-mail: lhiayusti12@gmail.com

unemployment can worsen the condition of a nation, so this problem must be overcome.

Joblessness does not only occur in high school graduates or below but also occurs in tertiary education graduates. Even though, many scholars in Indonesia should be able to reduce unemployment, considering that the students ought to have more skills after graduating from college. It should have been able to create employment for jobless. The government must be able to take appropriate action to overcome the problem of unemployment. The PPB states that a country will be able to develop, if it has as many as 2% of its entrepreneurs (Alma, 2009). And also, the former president Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono has launched the National Entrepreneurship Movement (GKN). The existence of this movement is expected for the young generation to have the intention to be entrepreneurs.

The existence of entrepreneurial activities is expected that students can reduce this unemployment problem. By introducing entrepreneurship to students, the students are predictable to become independent, skilled, innovative. So that when they have graduated from college, they will be employed. The low intention of entrepreneurship among students is very unprofitable because the number of jobs that are still inadequate for all Indonesian jobseekers who graduate from universities every year. The intention is the sincerity of someone to do the activity. Entrepreneurial intentions can be interpreted as intentions or desires that exist in a person to carry out an entrepreneurial action (Wijaya, 2008).

The low intention of student entrepreneurship is influenced by many factors. The factors are attitude and self-efficacy. This evidenced by the research of Wahyu (2014), Andika (2012), Kristiansen (2004), and Nurul (2017). The research was conducted by Indarti (2008) on the comparative intention of students entrepreneurship between Indonesia, Japan, and Norway. The study has shown that the level of the entrepreneurial intention of Indonesian students was higher than Japanese and Norwegian students. And also, in Nuramaliza's study (2018) concluded that some factors influence the entrepreneurial interest are external factors which consist of entrepreneurship education and the family environment. Meanwhile, the internal factors are personality, self-efficacy, and attitude.

Nurul (2017) quoted an opinion according to G.W. Allport's research; attitude is a mental state and the level of readiness which regulated through the experiences that provide a dynamic influence towards the personal response to all objects and situations associated with it. According to Winarno (2011), the definition of attitude is a form of reaction of one's feelings towards an object, whether feeling supportive (favorable) or not supporting (unfavorable), impartial or impartial, like or dislike which create a certain influence on a person's behavior. Whereas according to Hadriana (2019), attitude is those that asking for evaluative of something pleasant and unpleasant towards objects, individuals, or events. Attitude is also the reaction or response in the form of assessments that arise from individuals to objects. The indicators of entrepreneurial attitude are as follows: (1) Interested in business opportunities, (2) Creative thinking, (3) Positive views, (4)

Innovative, (5) Future-oriented, (6) Responsible, (7) Braves to face challenges, (8) Self-confidence, (9) Task-oriented and results.

The context of self-efficacy entrepreneurship is defined as the strength of a person's belief that he will be able and successful in performing various roles related to entrepreneurship is the confidence in the ability to manage a business, human resource leadership, business mental maturity and feeling capable of starting a business (Gadaam, 2008). According to Mujiadi (2003), self-efficacy is one of the personal factors that become an intermediary or mediator in the interaction between behavioral factors and environmental factors. Self-efficacy can be a determinant of the success in performance and execution of work. Self-efficacy also greatly influences the mindset and the emotional reaction in making decisions.

Whereas according to Hadriana (2019), someone who has the higher of self-efficacy is better to receive innovation, belief in their abilities, and commitment to do the optimum job. Attitude can be explained as a tendency to be changed positively or negatively towards a meeting, object, concept, relationship or individual (Aiken 1976; Ibrahim et al., 2018). While according to Peters and Slovic (2007), attitudes consist of three elements: (1) Affective elements, related to individual transitions, such as or disliking someone or object; (2) cognitive elements, combinations of individual's knowledge of a person or object; and (3) someone's opened Behavior element. The indicators of self-efficacy are as follows: (1) having a leadership spirit, (2) having a firm belief in starting a business, (3) the desire to start a business, (4) optimistic about all things, (5) objective in looking at problems, (6) rationale for events.

This research aims to raise student entrepreneurial intentions. Therefore, it is expected that the campus especially lecturers can increase the potential for entrepreneurship students by introducing entrepreneurship itself, as well as forming the entrepreneurial attitude itself. Also, students expected to dive in entrepreneurship, so students know how to become an entrepreneur.

2. Methodology

The type of this research was quantitative descriptive which implemented in Pekanbaru, Riau. With a population of 154 students, the samples were taken 105 students with using the random technique. Data collection technique used questionnaires in the Likert scale which were had been tested for its validity and reliability. The questionnaire validity test results obtained from the entrepreneurial intention variables, there were 12 valid questions and 2 invalid questions. For the attitude variables, there were 18 valid questions and 1 invalid question. While for the self-efficacy variables, there were 16 valid questions and 13 invalid questions. And all of the variables were tested reliability and the results were all reliable. The data analysis technique used multiple linear regression analysis.

3. Results and Discussion

The description of variables in this study was attitude (X1), self-efficacy (X2), and entrepreneurial intention (Y).

Attitude

The results of the attitude variable research (X1) which the overall results of the attitude variable at Economic Education student University Riau were in a very good category with an average of 56.27.

Self Efficacy

The results of this study in self-efficacy (X2) variable that the overall results of the self-efficacy variable in Economic Education student University Riau were in a very good category with an average of 61.86.

Entrepreneurial intention

The results of entrepreneurial intention variables (Y) that the overall results of entrepreneurial intentions in Economics Education students University Riau were in a very good category with an average of 51.21.

Research Results

I. Pre-Conditional Test

Normality test

The normality test aimed to analyze whether in the regression model, the dependent variable, and the independent variable had a normal distribution or not.

Table 1. Reliable calculations One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

| | | Unstandardized Residual |
|----------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| N | | 105 |
| Normal Parameters ^{a,b} | Mean | ,0000000 |
| | Std. Deviation | 4,22784479 |
| Most Extreme Differences | Absolute | ,080 |
| | Positive | ,080 |
| | Negative | -,061 |
| Test Statistic | | ,080 |
| Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) | | ,092 ^c |

a. Distribution test. b. Calculated from data. c. Lilliefors Significance Correction

From the Kormogorov-Smimov test, it was found that the significance value was 0.092. Because the significance value was $0.092 > 0.05$, the regression model used in this study could fulfill the assumption of normality, so that the data can be used for further analysis.

Linearity Test

The linearity test aimed to determine whether the variable had a linear or not significant relationship using the 0.05 significance level with the following testing criteria:

- a. If the significance of Deviation from Linearity >0.05 , the data was stated to be linearly distributed
- b. If the significance of the Deviation from Linearity <0.05 , the data was declared to be non-linear.

Table 2. Linearity Test Results ANOVA Table

| | Variable | Sig. | Status |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Deviation from linearity | Entrepreneurial attitude | 0.993 | Linear |
| | Self Efficacy | 0.573 | Linear |

Based on the results of the linearity test, it can be seen for the value of entrepreneurial attitude Sig 0.993 is greater than Sig 0.05. It shows that the entrepreneurial attitudes have a linear relationship toward entrepreneurial intentions. While for the Self-Efficacy, the value of Sig 0.573 is greater than Sig 0.05. In conclusion, self-efficacy and entrepreneurial intentions have a linear relationship.

Multicollinearity Test

Multicollinearity test intended to test whether the regression model found a correlation between independent variables. If there was a correlation, then there was a problem with multicollinearity.

Table 3. Multicollinearity Test Results coefficients

| Variable | Collinearity Statistics | | Status |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Tolerance | VIF | |
| Entrepreneurial attitude | 1,000 | 1,000 | Problem-free Multicollinearity |
| Self Efficacy | 1,000 | 1,000 | Problem-free Multicollinearity |

Based on table 3, there is no multicollinearity or perfect correlation between the attitude variable and self-efficacy because the VIF value for all independent variables is <5 . This result proves that the data is free from multicollinearity and can be continued to calculate multiple regression.

Hypothesis testing

The T-test (partial) and the F-test (simultaneous) were used in hypothesis testing to determine the effect of variables X1 (attitude), X2 (self-efficacy), and Y (entrepreneurial intention).

Partial Hypothesis Testing (t Test)

This T-test was used to determine the influence between attitudes, subjective norms, and the requirement for achieving the intention in entrepreneurship partially. The results of T statistical tests were as follows.

Table 4. Test Results t

| Model | | Coefficients ^a | | | T | Sig. |
|-------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|-------|------|
| | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | | |
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| | (Constant) | 21,714 | 7,831 | | 2,773 | ,007 |
| 1 | Entrepreneurial attitude | ,361 | ,106 | ,316 | 3,397 | ,001 |
| | Self Efficacy | ,148 | ,073 | ,188 | 2,019 | ,046 |

a. Dependent Variable: IntensiKewirausahaan

Based on the T-test or the significance test of individual parameters in Table 4, the following results can be obtained:

- The the result of attitude variable is 1.986. Based on the regression analysis, the value of t count was $3.397 > T$ table 1.986 and the significance value is $0.001 < 0.05$. Then, it concludes that H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted, which means that entrepreneurial attitudes influence entrepreneurial intentions.
- The result of self-efficacy variable is 2.019. Based on regression analysis, the value of T count is $2.019 > 1.986$ and the significance value is $0.046 < 0.05$. Then, it concluded that H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted, which means that self-efficacy affects entrepreneurial intentions.

Feasibility Test Model (Test F)

To perform the F test, the parameter used was by comparing the F count $>$ F table. The testing of the effect in independent variables on the dependent variable simultaneously was done by the F test with result in Table 5.

Table 5. F Test Results

| Model | | ANOVA ^a | | | | Sig. |
|-------|------------|--------------------|-----|-------------|-------|-------------------|
| | | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | |
| 1 | Regression | 801,895 | 2 | 400,948 | 7,303 | ,001 ^b |
| | Residual | 5599,852 | 102 | 54,901 | | |
| | Total | 6401,748 | 104 | | | |

a. Dependent Variable: Entrepreneurial intention

b. Predictors: (Constant), Self-efficacy, entrepreneurial attitude

The Table 5 shows that the results of the calculation of the F test obtained F count value of 7.303 with a significant level of $0.001 < 0.05$. While the value of F table is 3.08 this means that F count $7, 303 >$ F table 3.08. So it can be concluded that this model is declared feasible.

Based on the multiple regression calculation results between attitudes, the needs for achievement, and effectiveness can be obtained.

Table 6. Results of Multiple Linear Regression

| | | Coefficients ^a | | | | |
|-------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|-------|------|
| | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | | |
| Model | | B | Std. Error | Beta | t | Sig. |
| 1 | (Constant) | 21,714 | 7,831 | | 2,773 | ,007 |
| | Entrepreneurial attitude | ,361 | ,106 | ,316 | 3,397 | ,001 |
| | Self Efficacy | ,148 | ,073 | ,188 | 2,019 | ,046 |

a. Dependent Variable: Entrepreneurial intention

Based on the Table 6, it can be arranged multiple linear regression equations as follows:

$$Y = 21,714 + 0,361X_1 + 0,148X_2 + e$$

Based on table 7, it can be seen that:

- The constant value obtained is 21,714. It means that if the independent variable of entrepreneurial attitude (X1) and self-efficacy (X2) is 0, then entrepreneurial intention (Y) value is 21,714.
- The regression coefficient of the entrepreneurial attitude variable (X1) is 0.361. This means that if the other independent variables remain fixed and entrepreneurial attitudes experience a unit increase, then entrepreneurial intentions will increase by 0.361.
- Self-efficacy variable (X2) regression coefficient of 0.148. This means that if the other independent variables have fixed value and self-efficacy has increased by 1 unit, then the entrepreneurial intention will increase by 0.148.

Coefficient of Determination

To find out the magnitude of the influence of attitudes and self-efficacy on entrepreneurial intentions can be seen from the amount of Adjusted R² (Table 7).

Table 7. Results of the Determination Coefficient

| Model Summary ^b | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate |
| 1 | ,354 ^a | ,125 | ,108 | 7,409 |

a. Predictors: (Constant), x2, x1

b. Dependent Variable: y

Based on the table above, the value of R² (R Square) is 0.125. This shows that the percentage contribution of the independent variable to the dependent variable is 12.5% or the variation of the independent variable used in the model (entrepreneurial attitude and self-efficacy) is able to explain 12.5% of the

dependent variable (entrepreneurial intention), while the remaining is 87,5 (100% - 12.5%) influenced by other variables not included in this study.

Based on Table 7, the value of R² (R Square) is 0.125. It shows that the percentage contribution of the independent variable to the dependent variable is 12.5% or the variation of the independent variable used in the model (entrepreneurial attitude and self-efficacy) is able to explain 12.5% of the dependent variable (entrepreneurial intention), while the remaining is 87,5 (100% - 12.5%) influenced by other variables not included in this study.

Discussion

In this study the author examines the influence of attitudes and self-efficacy on entrepreneurial intentions, the authors use multiple linear regression analysis and determination and hypothesis testing using T-test and F test, for more details the authors describe:

The effect of attitudes on entrepreneurial intentions

Based on data analysis and hypothesis testing, the result shows that there is a positive and significant influence between entrepreneurial attitudes towards entrepreneurial intentions. It means that the better the entrepreneurial attitude, the more entrepreneurial intention of students will be. This study is supported by Suharti's (2012) statement, the factors in influence intention or entrepreneurial intention are about the personal business attitude. The indicators of this entrepreneurial attitude research are (1) interested in business opportunities, (2) creative thinking, (3) positive views, (4) innovative, (5) future-oriented, (6) responsible, (7) likes to face challenges, (8) self-confidence, (9) oriented to tasks and results. Furthermore, the other factors raised by Wijaya (2008), someone intends to become entrepreneurs is based on their behavior and attitude. Adnyana (2016) suggested that to develop entrepreneurial intentions is to foster an entrepreneurial attitude and the intention to become entrepreneurs.

Effect of self-efficacy on entrepreneurial intentions

Based on data analysis and hypothesis testing that has been done in this study, the results show that there is a positive and significant influence between self-efficacy on entrepreneurial intentions. It means that the better the self-efficacy, the more entrepreneurial intention of students will be. The findings of researchers supported by Andika's statement (2012), one of the factors that influence entrepreneurial intentions is from within a person self-efficacy. The indicators of this self-efficacy research are (1) having a leadership spirit, (2) having a firm belief in starting a business, (3) the desire to start a business, (4) optimistic about all things, (5) objective in looking at problems, and (6) rational to events. Furthermore, other factors suggested by Nursito (2013) as for factors that can influence entrepreneurial intentions are entrepreneurial knowledge interactions and one's self-efficacy.

Anggreani (2016) suggest that self-efficacy significantly mediates entrepreneurial intentions. Based on this statement, one of the factors that influence someone entrepreneurial intentions is self-efficacy. The more someone self-efficacy, the more it can increase the entrepreneurial intention of University Riau Economics Education students.

This study stated that entrepreneurial attitudes and self-efficacy can influence entrepreneurial intentions. It is evidenced by the effect of the increase in entrepreneurial attitudes and self-efficacy of a person. And, this statement is in line with the theory raised by Indarti (2008) and Caecilia (2012) that said the factors of entrepreneurial intention are attitudes and self-efficacy. It also supported by the similar research conducted by Wahyu (2014) and Andika (2012) who have been found that entrepreneurial attitudes and self-efficacy can influence entrepreneurial intentions

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of hypothesis testing, the conclusions from this study are partially as follows: Entrepreneurial attitudes have a partial effect on entrepreneurial intentions of the University of Riau Economics Education students. It means that the more student's entrepreneurial attitudes increase, the more entrepreneurial intentions will be. Self-efficacy has a partial effect on entrepreneurial intentions of the University Riau Economics Education students, it means that the more student's self-efficacy increases, the more entrepreneurial intention increases. Simultaneously, the entrepreneurial attitude and self-efficacy influence the entrepreneurial intention of the University of Riau Economics Education students. The variable that has the greatest influence is self-efficacy.

References

- Alma, B. (2009). *Kewirausahaan untuk Mahasiswa dan Umum*. Edisi Revisi Bandung : Alfabeta.
- Andika, M. & Madjid. I. (2012). Analisis Pengaruh Sikap, Norma Subjektif, dan Efikasi Diri terhadap Intensi Berwirausaha pada Mahasiswa Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Syiah Kuala: Studi Pada Mahasiswa Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Syiah Kuala. *Jurnal Ekonomi*. 190-196
- Adnyana, IGLA., & Purnami, NM. (2016) Pengaruh Pendidikan Kewirausahaan, Sefl Efficacy dan Locus Of Control Pada Niat Berwirausaha. *E-Jurnal Manajemen Unud*, 5 (2).
- Anggraini, DAL., & Nurcaya, N. (2016). Peran Efikasi Dalam Memeditasi Pengaruh Pendidikan Kewirausahaan Terhadap Niat Berwirausaha. *E-Jurnal Management Unud*, 5(4). 2424-2453.
- Caecilia, V. S. (2012) Faktor-Faktor yang mempengaruhi intensi kewirausahaan siswa SMK Program Studi Keahlian Teknik Otomotif di Kabupaten Tabalong-Kalimantan selatan. *Jurnal Pendidikan Vokasi*. 2 (1). 117-125.
-

- Gaddam, S. (2008). Identifying the Relationship Between Behavioral Motives and Entrepreneurial Intentions: An Empirical Study Based Participations of Business Management Students. *The Icfaian Journal of Management Research*, 7 (5). 35-55.
- Hadriana. (2019). Self-efficacy dan Sikap Guru SMAN Distrik Kuansing menuju Pemanfaatan TIK. *Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan*, 3 (1).35-37.
- Ibrahim, NHB, & Iksan, ZBH. (2018). Tingkat Kemofobia dan Hubungan dengan Sikap terhadap Kimia di antara Sains Siswa. *Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan*, 2 (2). 52-65
- Indarti, N. & Rostuani, R. (2008). Intensi Kewirausahaan Mahasiswa: Studi Perbandingan Antara Indonesia, Jepang dan Norwegia. *Jurnal Ekonomi dan Bisnis Indonesia*, 23 (4). 369-384.
- Kristiansen, S. & Nurul, I. (2004). “Determinants of Entrepreneurial Intention: The case of Norwegian Students”. *International Journal of Business Gajah Mada*, 12 (1). 55-78.
- Mujiadi. (2003). *Psikologi Perkembangan*. Bogor: Ghalia Indonesia.
- Nursito, S. & Jati, ASN. (2013). Anaisis Pengaruh Interaksi Pengetahuan Wirausaha Dan Efikasi Diri Terhadap Intensi Kewirausahaan. *Kiat Bisnis*, 5(3). 201-211.
- Nurul, I. N. (2017). Pengaruh Sikap Kewirausahaan, Norma Subyektif, dan Efikasi Diri terhadap Perilaku Berwirausaha Melalui Intensi Berwirausaha Mahasiswa. *Jurnal Ekonomi Pendidikan dan Kewirausahaan*. 3 (1). 5-20.
- Nurmaiza.,Caska., Indrawati, H. (2018) Analisis Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Kewirausahaan Minat Siswa Sekolah Menengah Kejuruan di Indonesia Pekanbaru. *Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan*, 2 (2). 42-51.
- Peters, E., & Slovic, P. (2007). Asinkroni Afektif dan Pengukuran Komponen Sikap Afektif. *Kognisi dan Emosi*, 21 (2). 300–329.
- Suharti, L. & Sirine, H. (2012). Faktor-Faktor Yang Berpengaruh Terhadap Niat Kewirausahaan (Entrepreneurial Intention). *Jurnal Manajemen dan kewirausahaan*, 13 (2). 124-134.
- Wahyu, H. A., Parimita, W., Achmad, A., & Nandiswara, C. (2014). Pengaruh Sikap, Norma Subjektif, Dan Efikasi Diri Terhadap Intensi Berwirausaha Mahasiswa Magister Management (Kajian Empiris Pada Sebuah Universitas Negeri Di Jakarta). *Jurnal Universitas Paramadina*, 11 (2). 1046-1061.
- Wijaya, T. (2008). Hubungan Adversity Intelligence dengan Intensi Berwirausaha. *Jurnal Manajemen dan Kewirausahaan*, 9 (2). 117-127.
- Winarno. (2011). *Pengembangan Sikap Entrepreneurship dan Intrapreneurship*. Jakarta: PT. Indeks.

How to cite this article:

Sakinah, L. Y., Kartiko, S., & Nas, S. (2019). Effect Analysis of Self Attitude and Efficacy on Entrepreneurship Intention of University of Riau Economics Education Students. *Journal of Educational Sciences*, 3(3), 318–327
