# Correlation in Building Interest in Entrepreneurship Through The World University

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## ABSTRACT

This study aims to see how the correlation between variable variables that often affect entrepreneurship interest in universities in Jakarta, Indonesia. This research uses correlation data analysis. From the research done can be concluded that there is a weak correlation between variable variables that are used in research related to entrepreneurial interest. Such as power or strength, challenges and opportunities (weak), security (weak), education (weak), entrepreneurship education (positive), and social support variables on entrepreneurship interests.

**Keywords:** Entrepreneurship, Opportunities, Threats, Security.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) states that the number of unemployed in Indonesia in August 2015 is 7.56 million. With the open unemployment rate by education dominated by Vocational School (SMK) 12.65 percent, followed by High School 10.32 percent, Diploma 7.54 percent, Bachelor 6.40 percent, Junior High School 6.22 percent, and Primary School down 2.74 percent (BPS, 2016). This is due to the rampant layoffs (layoffs) due to slowing of economic growth. Working Relationships (PHK) is a dilemmatic solution but continues to happen every year. Currently unemployment is not only graduated from elementary to high school, but many also graduate.

The phenomenon that emerged in the world of education is the higher one's education, the chances of being unemployed are increasingly tinggi.Semakin increasing number of educated unemployment, one of which is caused by a college graduate wants to entrepreneurship and less offset by the availability and the availability of kerja.Hal is due in part The bulk of the workforce prefers to seek work as a primary goal rather than entrepreneurship or job creation. Therefore, undergraduate and graduate college graduates need to be directed and supported to be not only oriented as job seekers (job seeker) but able and ready job creator (job creator) (Suharti

and Sirine, 2011). Azwar (2013) The number of young entrepreneurs in Indonesia, which is only about 0.18% of the total population still lags far behind developed countries like the United States, which reached 11.5% and Singapore with 7.2% of the total population of young enterpreneurs. Whereas in consensus, a country in order to advance, idelanya have entrepreneurs as much as 5% of the total population that can be the competitive advantage of the nation.

Growing the entrepreneurial spirit of college students is believed to be an alternative way to reduce unemployment, because young scholars and scholars are expected to become young educated entrepreneurs who can pioneer their own business. Students are candidates for college graduates should be encouraged and nurtured the intention of students to entrepreneurship (Interpreneurial intenton). Suharti and Siren (2011) states that the growing interest in entrepreneurship is influenced by internal factors, external factors and internal factors kontekstual.Faktor comes from within the entrepreneur can be Character traits, as well as sociodemographic factors such as age, gender, work experience, family background and others that may affect one's personality behavior. While external factors from outside entrepreneur self-perpetrators that can be elements of the environment and

contextual conditions. Likewise, a person's attitude factor in looking at entrepreneurship activities are also believed to be formed entrepreneurial intentions, while the contextual factors are academic support, social support and environmental conditions (Maria and Taufik, 2014).

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Hidayah (2015) Entrepreneurship is an effort to create added value by combining sources through new and different ways to win the competition. Entrepreneurship is courage, virtue and trust in meeting the needs and solving the problems of life with the power that is in yourself. From the above understanding can be concluded that the notion of entrepreneurship is not only bersilar particle, but contains the meaning has the nature of courage, tenacity, and fortitude in running an activity by relying on the ability or strength it self.

There are several notions of entrepreneurship as follows (Suryana, 2013) ::

A. Entrepreneurship is a value embodied in behaviors that serve as the basis of resources, driving forces, goals, tactics, tips, processes and business outcomes.
B. Entrepreneurship is an ability to create a new and different.
C. Entrepreneurship is a process of applying creativity and innovation in solving problems and finding opportunities to improve life.
D. Entrepreneurship is a process of doing something new (creative) and something different (innovation) is useful to give more value.
E. Entrepreneurship is an effort to create added value by combining resources through new and different ways to win the competition. The added value can be created by developing new technologies, discovering new knowledge, finding new ways to produce existing goods and services and finding new ways of delivering customer satisfaction.

Based on several notions of entrepreneurship, it can be concluded that entrepreneurship is the creative and innovative ability used as tips, basic, resources, process and struggle to create added value of goods and services done with the courage to face risk.

**Entrepreneurial Function**

According Suryana (2013) seen from the scope of entrepreneurship has two functions, namely macro function and micro function. In macro, entrepreneurs play a role as a driver of control and spur the economy of a nation. While micro, the role of entrepreneur is the bearer of risk and uncertainty, combining resources into new and different ways to create new value and new efforts. In performing its micro functions, according to Usman (in Suryana, 2013), in general entrepreneurship has two roles, namely:

1. As an inventor
As an entrepreneurial innovator plays a role in discovering and creating:
A. New product
B. New technology
C. New ideas
D. New business organization
2. As a planner
As an entrepreneurial planner is instrumental in designing:
A. Company planning
B. Company strategy
C. Ideas within the company
D. Company organization

## III. RESEARCH METHODS

**Research methods**

This type of research is a type of ex-postfacto research that is descriptive correlational cause-effect with quantitative approach. Ex-post facto research is a type of research on the variables that have occurred when the research took place. These variables appear naturally then followed by tracing back the causal factors.

**Sampling Method**

The population in this study are some of the students of the Faculty of Economics in 2 Universities, namely Budi Luhur and Jayabaya with a total of 96 Students.

**Data Processing Analysis Technique**
*Correlation Analysis*

Correlation analysis aims to test whether there is a significant relationship between two or more variables, and if there is a relationship, how the relationship direction and how strong the relationship. Singgih Santoso (2006: 103) mentions that the correlation can be measured in two stages:

1. The + or - sign. If the correlation is positive, it means the relationship of variables x and y is unidirectional. The larger the variable x, then the variable y will also be greater. Conversely, the smaller the variable x, the smaller the variable y.

2. Large correlation, which is between 0 to 1. If 0 means there is no relationship at all between the variables x and y. Number 1 means that there is a perfect relationship between the variables x and y variables.

The classification of correlation coefficient according to Jonathan Sarwono (2009: 59) are:
0: no correlation
0 - 0.25: Correlation is very weak
0.25 - 0.5: Correlation is enough
0.5 - 0.75: Strong correlation
0.75 - 0.99: The correlation is very strong
1: Perfect Correlation

## IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In table 4.1 above correlation, Factors that have a relationship and significant is the power or authority with the value of correlation coefficient of 0.267 with significance 0.004, because the significance of <0.05 means there is a sufficient relationship and has a positive and significant direction between power or authority to entrepreneur interest, While the economic challenge and opportunity factor has a correlation coefficient value of 0.439 with a significance level of 0.000 because significance <0.05 means that there is a sufficient relationship and has a positive and significant direction between the challenges and economic opportunities of entrepreneur interest. The safety factor and workload have correlation coefficient value of 0.309 with a significance level of 0,000 because significant <0.05 means that there is a sufficient relationship and has a positive and significant direction between

security of entrepreneur interest. Factors facing and avoiding responsibility with correlation keofisien value of 0.404 with 0.000 significance level due to significance <0.005 means that there is a sufficient relationship and has a positive and significant direction between facing and avoiding responsibility for entrepreneurship interests. The factor of social support and career with the value of correlation coefficient of 0,542 with significant level 0,000 because significant <0,005 means there is strong relation and have positive and significant direction between social support and career to entrepreneurship interest. Confident factor with correlation coefficient value of 0.340 with 0.000 significance level due to significance of <0.005 means that there is a sufficient relationship and has a positive and positive direction between confident to entrepreneurial interests.

**Correlation Factor Attitude (X2) to entrepreneurship interest (Y)**

**Table 4.1**

Correlations

| | | Entrepreneurial interest | Power | Chalenge | Realization | Security | Facing | Social power | confidance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pearson Correlation | Entrepreneurial interest | 1.000 | .267 | .439 | .098 | .309 | .404 | .542 | .340 |
| | power | .267 | 1.000 | .126 | .341 | .399 | -.032 | .587 | .552 |
| | challenge | .439 | .126 | 1.000 | -.242 | .390 | .309 | .310 | .293 |
| | Self-realization | .098 | .341 | -.242 | 1.000 | .123 | -.068 | .315 | .621 |
| | security | .309 | .399 | .390 | .123 | 1.000 | .565 | .675 | .489 |
| | Face up Social | .404 | -.032 | .309 | -.068 | .565 | 1.000 | .332 | .380 |
| | support | .542 | .587 | .310 | .315 | .675 | .332 | 1.000 | .613 |
| | confidence | .340 | .552 | .293 | .621 | .489 | .380 | .613 | 1.000 |
| Sig. (1-tailed) | Entrepreneurial interest | . | .004 | .000 | .172 | .001 | .000 | .000 | .000 |
| | power | .004 | . | .112 | .000 | .000 | .380 | .000 | .000 |
| | challenge | .000 | .112 | . | .009 | .000 | .001 | .001 | .002 |
| | Self-realization | .172 | .000 | .009 | . | .117 | .255 | .001 | .000 |
| | security | .001 | .000 | .000 | .117 | . | .000 | .000 | .000 |
| | Face up Social | .000 | .380 | .001 | .255 | .000 | . | .001 | .000 |
| | support | .000 | .000 | .001 | .001 | .000 | .001 | . | .000 |
| | confidence | .000 | .000 | .002 | .000 | .000 | .000 | .000 | . |
| N | Entrepreneurial interest | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| | power | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| | challenge | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| | Self-realization | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| | security | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| | Face up Social | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| | support confidence | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 |

Correlation of Contextual Factor (X3) to entrepreneurship interest (Y)

Table 4.2
Correlations

| | | Interest in entrepreneurship | education | Academic support | Social support | Environmental support |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pearson Correlation | Interest in entrepreneurship | 1.000 | .509 | -.005 | .583 | -.140 |
| | education | .509 | 1.000 | .416 | .300 | .097 |
| | Academic support | -.005 | .416 | 1.000 | .239 | .625 |
| | Social support | .583 | .300 | .239 | 1.000 | -.151 |
| | Environmental support | -.140 | .097 | .625 | -.151 | 1.000 |
| Sig. (1-tailed) | Interest in entrepreneurship | . | .000 | .482 | .000 | .089 |
| | education | .000 | . | .000 | .002 | .176 |
| | Academic support | .482 | .000 | . | .010 | .000 |
| | Social support | .000 | .002 | .010 | . | .072 |
| | Environmental support | .089 | .176 | .000 | .072 | . |
| N | Interest in entrepreneurship | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| | education | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| | Academic support | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| | Social support | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| | Environmental support | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 |

In table 4.2 above correlation, Factors that have relationship and significant is entrepreneurship education with the value of correlation coefficient of 0,509 with significance 0.000, because significance <0.05 means there is a sufficient relationship and has a positive and significant direction between entrepreneurship education to entrepreneurship interests, while Factor Social support has a correlation coefficient value of 0.583 with a significance level of 0.000 because significance <0.05 means there is a strong relationship and has a positive and significant direction between social support to entrepreneurial interests.

## V. CONCLUSION

From the research that has been done in the know that there is a correlation above, Factors that have a relationship and significant is the power or authority with the value of correlation coefficient of 0.267 with significance of 0.004, because the significance of <0.05 means there is a sufficient relationship and has a positive and significant direction between Power or authority to entrepreneurship interests, while the economic challenge and opportunity factor has a correlation coefficient value of 0.439 with a significance level of 0,000 because significance <0.05 means that there is a sufficient relationship and has a

positive and significant direction between the challenges and economic opportunities for entrepreneurship interest. The safety factor and workload have correlation coefficient value of 0.309 with a significance level of 0,000 because significant <0.05 means that there is a sufficient relationship and has a positive and significant direction between security of entrepreneur interest. Correlation occurs above, Factors that have relationship and significant is entrepreneurship education with the value of correlation coefficient of 0,509 with significance 0.000, because significance <0.05 means there is enough relationship and have positive and significant direction between entrepreneurship education to entrepreneurship interest, while the factor of social support Has a correlation coefficient value of 0.583 with a significance level of 0.000 because significance <0.05 means there is a strong relationship and has a positive and significant direction between social support for entrepreneurship interests.

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