

Is Entrepreneurial Intention A Major Factor in The Success of An Entrepreneur?

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Abstract. College as one place to create entrepreneurial candidates has made the curriculum in realizing it. But whether the intention of students in entrepreneurship and student attitudes have become an integral part of the system or even contrary to the student's wishes. Through research method of research, literature researcher discusses the results of research from various journals by taking samples of 14 articles related to the topic. The results show that the success of an entrepreneur is not only determined by the entrepreneurial intention but also from the factors of readiness for innovation, general self-efficacy, the locus of control, stress tolerance, proactive personality, autonomy needs, In addition to these factors, achievement motivation is also a beneficial factor both for business foundation and business success.

Keywords: Entrepreneurial Intention; Business Foundation; Business Success

1 Introduction

Based on data from the Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises shows, currently, the number of entrepreneurs in Indonesia has only reached 1.65 percent or about 3.7 million. Even though to become a developed country, the number of entrepreneurs must be more, at least two percent of the total population. "Indonesia's population is 252 million people, so it takes 4.8 million entrepreneurs," said Deputy for Human Resource Development (HRD) Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs[1].

Although entrepreneurship learning has become a must-have eye for some study programs in Indonesia. However, students who graduate from college mostly do not want to be entrepreneurs. Entrepreneurship learning in Indonesia is also not in line with expectations as happened at universities in Indonesia. Most of the students in this college come from districts in East Java. The student mindset at Unesa wants later when they graduate, they become Civil Servants or become employees in a company. This is because they think that if they become entrepreneurs, the income they earn is not guaranteed to be constant, and the brand has more comfort zones to become civil servants or employees.

All efforts have been given to good students such as the Entrepreneurial Student Program and the Entrepreneurship Student Creativity Program. When these programs have been accounted for both in terms of activity reports and their financial reports, the entrepreneurial activities they do also stop. Only a small part of the student group continues their business.

Moreover, when they have graduated from college, they will again become workers in an institution and are reluctant to entrepreneurship.

Of the several phenomena above, the character of student entrepreneurship can be measured through the theory of planned behavior and entrepreneurial intentions. Both factors will have different views for each student. The fundamental differences in student characteristics also depend on the surrounding environment. Students who have an interest in entrepreneurship may or may not have entrepreneurial intentions.

2 Research Methods

The method in this study is included in the type of literature review. The articles taken in this study amounted to 14 articles that can be obtained from Google Scholar indexing institutions with the consideration that the institution can search and sort articles based on the theme of the time and also the source of the article. The describes of 14 articles are:

Article 1

This article was written by [2] who discussed entrepreneurial attitudes and market orientation. This research was conducted in Malaysia. This research is a factor that encourages a culture of the entrepreneurial perspective market. In this case, the author takes the literature based on this article because it discusses attitude in entrepreneurship.

Article 2

This article was written by [3] which discussed the quality of the attitude of a Gdansk University student in entrepreneurship. This study looks at the level of readiness of students in accessing the workforce. In this case, the author takes literature based on this article because it relates to the readiness of students in entrepreneurship.

Article 3

This article was written by [4] which discusses attitudes, subjective norms, perceived behavior, entrepreneurship education and self-efficacy toward student entrepreneurial intentions. This research was conducted in Indonesia. In this study, it is stated that there is a significant influence between subjective norms, and perceptions of control behavior, entrepreneurship education and self-efficacy on entrepreneurial intentions. In this case, the author takes the literature based on this article because it relates to students' intentions in entrepreneurship.

Article 4

This article was written by [5] which discusses entrepreneurship knowledge, personal attitudes, and student entrepreneurship intentions. This research was conducted in South Africa. In this study it's there is a significant relationship between entrepreneurial knowledge, personal attitudes towards student entrepreneurship intentions. In this case, the author takes the literature based on this article because it relates to students' intentions in entrepreneurship.

Article 5

This article was written by [6] which discusses the attitude of an entrepreneur. This research was conducted in India. This study discusses information, innovation, personal improvement and self-esteem in achieving entrepreneurial success. In this case, the author takes literature based on research because it is related to the determining factors in entrepreneurship.

Article 6

This article was written by [7] who discussed the importance of family support for students' attitudes and intentions in entrepreneurship. This research was conducted in New Jersey. This study states that the intention of entrepreneurship is also influenced by external factors, namely

family support. In this case, the researcher takes the literature based on this article because it relates to the factors that determine students' intentions in entrepreneurship.

Article 7

This article was written by [8] which discusses student attitudes towards entrepreneurship education programs and student employment ambitions. This research was conducted in North Nigeria. This study discusses that students' perceptions of entrepreneurship are still negative. In this case, the author takes the literature based on research because it relates to the factors that determine student attitudes in entrepreneurship.

Article 8

This article was written by [9] who discussed entrepreneurship of the youngest members in the family business. This study determines the relationship that might occur between trying in entrepreneurship which is supported by the existence of a family business. In this case, the author takes the literature based on information relating to the factors that determine intention in entrepreneurship.

Article 9

This article was written by [10] which discusses the comparison of entrepreneurial attitudes of university students and communities. This research was conducted in the US. This study shows that university students are better prepared for entrepreneurship than community partners. In this case, the author takes literature based on this article because it relates to the readiness of students in entrepreneurship.

Article 10

This article was written by [11] which discusses entrepreneurial attitudes as knowledge assets. This research was conducted in Europe. This study shows a person's attitude and perception of entrepreneurship influence their entrepreneurial activities. In this case, the author takes literature based on research because it relates to attitude and perception in entrepreneurship.

Article 11

This article was written by [12] which discusses student entrepreneurial behaviour. This research conducted in. This research shows that gender influences student entrepreneurship. In this case, the author takes literature based on information relating to factors that affect students in entrepreneurship.

Article 12

This article was written by [13] which discusses the attitudes and intentions of rural entrepreneurs. This research was conducted in Malaysia. This research shows that attitudes influence the intention of the entrepreneurship community. In this case, the researcher takes the literature based on this article because it relates to factors that influence intention in entrepreneurship.

Article 13

This article was written by [14] which discusses entrepreneurial attitudes and economic growth. This research was conducted in Europe. This study shows that a high attitude towards the characteristics of entrepreneurship has a good relationship with economic growth in a country. In this case, the researcher takes the literature based on this article because it relates to a person's attitude in entrepreneurship.

Article 14

This article was written by [15] which discusses entrepreneurial attitudes based on gender and one's background. This research was conducted in India. This study shows that innovation, the locus of control, and self-esteem significantly influence one's entrepreneurial attitude. In this

case, the researcher takes the literature based on this article because it relates to a person's attitude in entrepreneurship.

3 Results and Discussion

The quality and ability of a person in entrepreneurship also determines the quality of the business carried out, the ability to see opportunities and make the right decisions can be honed through entrepreneurial education who put forward strategies for improving economic performance in terms of increasing the knowledge base the economy developed by European authorities still does not provide the expected results, because one of the factors that most play a role in entrepreneurial raising is the first entrepreneurial knowledge assets in entrepreneurial attitudes and perceptions [11].

In accordance with research conducted by [10] who stated the entrepreneurial attitude of students in the US by considering the study period of two years with four years of the program. This entrepreneurial attitude consists of achievement, innovation, personal control and self-esteem, future entrepreneurship attitudes and demographic data. The results of this study indicate that students who study for four years are more positive tend to have their own small businesses in the future, besides that these students have a higher attitude related to entrepreneurship than others, according to research conducted by [5] in his research which shows that both entrepreneurial knowledge and personal attitudes have a significant influence on entrepreneurial intentions, personal attitudes have a greater influence than other variables. In addition, the level of entrepreneurial knowledge that is observed has an impact on the benefits of entrepreneurial attitudes.

Similarly, research conducted by [8] which stated that in his research students' attitudes toward entrepreneurship were very good. But some problems such as the availability of capital & labor, family background, community, corruption, and government policies affect them to start the creation of new businesses. So, the government and interested parties can take remedial action to overcome this problem. In a study conducted by [2] there was a contribution to the knowledge of market orientation by having a better understanding of specific factors that are very important for SMEs to assist in the creation the wealth of the nation and later can foster a person's attitude in entrepreneurship. Similarly, the research conducted by [4] in her research suggests that Attitudes, Subjective Norms, and Perceived Behavioral Control, Entrepreneurship and Self-efficacy Education influence Entrepreneurial intentions. Therefore, universities in Indonesia are expected to be the driving force in Indonesia to improve attitudes, Subjective Norms, Perceived Behavioral Control, entrepreneurial education and self-efficacy of students to increase entrepreneurial intentions.

The gender factors and family background that can influence a person's attitude in entrepreneurship, in a study conducted by [15] in his research which revealed the impact of gender and family background on Entrepreneurial Attitude Orientation (EAO), in his research shows that there are significant differences between male and female trainees regarding motivation. However, no significant differences were recorded between men and women in terms of innovation, personal control, and self-esteem. Gender and background factors also interacted significantly in determining a person's EAO.

In accordance with research conducted by [12] in his research stated uncertainty of high success, making generally entrepreneurship has a high level of business too, that gender has an impact on entrepreneurial intentions and influences their home countries in economic growth. Similar to the research conducted by [9] in his research stated that students who have businesses

in their families have higher entrepreneurial attitudes than students who do not have business in their families, but in terms of developing business ideas students who do not have businesses in their families tend to have higher ideas than students who have businesses in their families.

The entrepreneurial attitude based on gender is in accordance with the research conducted by [6] differences in individual entrepreneurial attitudes such as achievement, innovation, self-control, and self-esteem, in his study concluded that male and female entrepreneurs have value average entrepreneurship with different attitudes, both attitude, achievement, innovation, and self-esteem. Supported by [7] in his research factors to shape entrepreneurial attitudes and student intentions for entrepreneurship by considering entrepreneurship education. However, the results of the analysis show that university support is not significantly related to the desired desires and their feasibility in entrepreneurial intentions. And the fact that entrepreneurial actions remain a significant predictor of students' entrepreneurial intentions. The findings also show that new variables (perceived family support) are positive, related to desires desired and the possibility of starting a business for students.

In a study conducted by [14] in his research suggests that each region has differences in entrepreneurial attitudes, and a relatively high score on the characteristics of entrepreneurship correlates with a relatively high level of regional economic growth. The next logical step is to identify intermediation mechanisms in which entrepreneurial capital influences regional economic growth. Supported by research conducted by [13] revealed in his research, the need to provide training to be able to develop business concepts among rural communities, in order to help the government, understand the need to encourage entrepreneurial movements among rural communities to ensure business ideas flow the findings of this study indicate that good attitudes (attitudes toward money, attitudes toward start-ups) affect entrepreneurial intentions. The relationship between attitudes towards start-up and entrepreneurial intentions is mediated by recognition of opportunities.

However, this is in contrast to the research conducted by [3] in her research suggesting that the quality of entrepreneurial attitudes among management students have somewhat interest and have little practical experience in entrepreneurs and the role of management faculty in increasing the initiative to become entrepreneurs among students it was considered very good in preparing this with a total of half of the respondents. In this case, it can be concluded that not entirely someone is enthusiastic in entrepreneurship, the need to create entrepreneurial attitudes from an early age can be through education, training or encouragement from the family, which can later influence attitudes and foster a person's interest in entrepreneurship.

4 Conclusion

Based on the discussion it can be concluded that success of an entrepreneur is not only determined by the entrepreneurial intention but also from the factors of readiness for innovation, general self-efficacy, the locus of control, stress tolerance, proactive personality, autonomy needs. In addition to these factors, achievement motivation is also a beneficial factor both for business foundation and business success.

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