Analysis of the level of interest in the entrepreneurship for students in the Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas Syiah Kuala

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Abstract. Now looking for jobs is not the right solution or alternative after taking education because the number of offers is not proportional to the number of requests available. Entrepreneurship is an excellent alternative to overcome the limitations of employment. The purpose of this study is to investigate the level of interest in student entrepreneurship, compare the level of interest, and investigate the relationship of knowledge, potential, and environment to the interests of entrepreneurship. The population in this study was 1,089 students from the Faculty of Agriculture, Syiah Kuala University. A total of respondents are 30% of the population. Data is collected using a questionnaire (online survey). The results of this study indicate that the level of student interest in entrepreneurship is still low compared to being an employee. 36% choose to become entrepreneurs, and 64% choose to become employees. There are significant differences in the level of interest between study programs. Study programs based on agriculture are more likely to be entrepreneurial in agriculture, while study programs based on business and technology are more interested in doing business outside of agriculture. Knowledge, potential, and a supportive environment for entrepreneurship in agriculture are not correlated with student's interest in becoming agricultural entrepreneurs. Student's view becoming more secure employees and businesses outside agriculture is more promising.

1. Introduction
Currently looking for work is not the best destination after studying. An increase in population, employment is also increasingly narrow because the number of offers is not proportional to the number of requests available. Therefore, creating employment or becoming an entrepreneur can be the best alternative for job seekers. Entrepreneurial observers say that most students graduating from Higher Education prefer job seekers rather than job creators[1].

Indonesia is a developing country, which has a large population even now Indonesia occupies the 4th most populous country in the world, so that this causes social and economic problems, ranging from sparse population, low level of welfare and public education, unemployment rate high. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) during February 2017 to February 2018 the open unemployment rate (TPT) for university graduates increased by 1.13% from 5.18% to 6.31%[2]

Entrepreneurship is a good alternative. According to[3], a country can build its economy if 2% of the population is an entrepreneur. Entrepreneurship is an act of thinking examining a business and
entrepreneurial opportunity is a person who has ideas to develop into a new idea in building a business.

Interest is something that causes attention to something. Someone interested in something, then all actions are taken, will direct it to that interest. Interest indicates everything that is desired or something that someone likes so that they have enthusiasm in doing their interests with interest in entrepreneurship, which is expected to form a tendency for someone to open a business independently in the future [4].

Self-potential is the strength, ability, both that have been realized, and that has not materialized that someone has. But it has not been fully utilized or seen to the fullest. So if it is associated with entrepreneurship, self-potential is a personality that is owned by someone who can make the existing potential as a person's strength or the ability for the needs of his business [5]. Knowledge is important to prepare prospective entrepreneurs, with the provision of knowledge in carrying out the business world or entrepreneurship someone will be able to run his business as well as possible because it has good management or planning, although knowledge will not necessarily give birth to an entrepreneur, but there are factors others that can affect someone to do entrepreneurship [6].

The Faculty of Agriculture of the Syiah Kuala University is the fifth faculty established at Syiah Kuala University. The Faculty of Agriculture does not only focus on agricultural systems in the land but also discusses all aspects of agriculture, from upstream to downstream, including entrepreneurship. This is supported by the existence of special entrepreneurship courses for agricultural students, both theory and practice. Agriculture can also be used as an entrepreneurial field that has a big advantage. This proves that entrepreneurship is very important. In addition, agricultural graduates are also expected to be able to bring changes to the better in the agricultural sector in Indonesia since Indonesia is an agricultural country.

Faculty of Agriculture, Syiah Kuala University, has students from diverse family environments. There are those who come from a family that trades, and there are also from the family environment of employees, both public and private, there are those from the family environment of farmers or fishermen and so forth because of how the environment encourages itself to interest someone in entrepreneurship. According to [4], the role of the family is also a very important thing in growing one's interest in entrepreneurship because entrepreneurship education can take place from an early age in a family environment.

Based on the distribution data of the alumni of the Faculty of Agriculture, the University of Syiah Kuala in 2016 for interest in entrepreneurship is still low, namely 8.4% is not comparable with the number of those seeking employment, namely 34.5% while those working are 33.7%, continuing studies 13.2% and others 10.2%. The purpose of this study is to see the level of interest of Unsyiah Faculty of Agriculture students in entrepreneurship, compare the level of interest of students between study programs at the Faculty of Agriculture, the University of Syiah Kuala in entrepreneurship and to find out what factors are related to students' interest in entrepreneurship.

2. Literature Review
Entrepreneurship is a process of creativity and innovation that has a high risk of producing value-added products that benefit the community and bring prosperity to entrepreneurs. Entrepreneurship can be interpreted as the spirit, attitudes, and behavior or ability of a person in handling business or activities that lead to efforts to find, create, implement work methods, technology, and new products by increasing efficiency in order to provide better services and or gain more profits big. Entrepreneurship can be learned even though there are also certain people who have talent in entrepreneurship [7].

Interest is a person's interest in something that is liked. Interest is a trait that is relatively settled in a person. Interest is very big for someone because someone's interest will do something that interests him. Conversely, without someone's interest, it is impossible to do something because they do not like it, so they prefer not to do it [8].

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Knowledge is believed to be able to develop various potentials possessed by humans. Knowledge is a conscious effort, which aims to change one's behavior. Entrepreneurship knowledge is a discipline that studies values, abilities, and behavior in dealing with various life challenges[9].

The entrepreneurial potential is defined as someone who has the intention to develop a business for profit, and economic growth purposes can be measured by several variables, namely entrepreneurial qualifications, self-proficiency, success, cooperation, and expertise[5].

Convergence theory [10] states that the surrounding environment has a very important role in individual development, and many justify this theory. Someone who grows up in a merchant environment will have a greater chance of becoming a trader. Likewise, individuals who grow up in the environment of fishermen, farmers, entrepreneurs, teachers, and others tend to engage in the same work.

3. Research Methods

3.1 Research Sites
The location of this research was conducted at the Faculty of Agriculture, Syiah Kuala University, Darussalam, Banda Aceh. The location of this study was purposively determined (Purposive sampling), namely in the Faculty of Agriculture for 4th, 6th, and 8th-semester students in Agribusiness, Agrotechnology, Agricultural Technology, Agricultural Engineering, Soil Science, Animal Husbandry, and Plant Protection.

3.2 Sample
Taking the number of samples in this study was carried out using random cluster sampling (Cluster sampling). Cluster sampling is sampling that is carried out on sampling units, where sampling units consist of one group (cluster). Each individual or item in the selected group will be taken as a sample. Samples in this study were 4th, 6th and 8th semester students with consideration of having adequate insight into entrepreneurship from Agribusiness, Agrotechnology, Agricultural Product Technology, Soil Science, Animal Husbandry, Agricultural Engineering, and Plant Protection, 30% samples taken from a total of 327 samples for semester 4, 6 and 8 students. The population and sample conditions can be seen in the following table:

| No. | Major                        | Years | Total Population (People) | Number of Samples (People) |
|-----|------------------------------|-------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1   | Agribusiness                 | 2015  | 87                         | 75                         |
|     |                              | 2016  | 80                         |                            |
|     |                              | 2017  | 83                         |                            |
| 2   | Agrotechnology               | 2015  | 76                         | 69                         |
|     |                              | 2016  | 72                         |                            |
|     |                              | 2017  | 83                         |                            |
| 3   | Agricultural Product Technology | 2015 | 67                         | 61                         |
|     |                              | 2016  | 69                         |                            |
|     |                              | 2017  | 67                         |                            |
| 4   | Agricultural Engineering     | 2015  | 72                         | 58                         |
|     |                              | 2016  | 58                         |                            |
|     |                              | 2017  | 62                         |                            |
| 5   | Soil Science                 | 2015  | 54                         | 46                         |
|     |                              | 2016  | 51                         |                            |
|     |                              | 2017  | 48                         |                            |
| 6   | Plant Protection             | 2015  | -                          | 18                         |
|     |                              | 2016  | 28                         |                            |
|     |                              | 2017  | 33                         |                            |
|     | Jumlah                       |       | 1,090                      | 327                        |

Source: Unsyiah Data Portal, 2019 (Processed)

3.3 Data Analysis
The method of data collection in this study used a questionnaire (online survey), collected data was processed using descriptive analysis, Chi-square test, and Spearman rank correlation test.
4. Result

4.1 Level of Interest in Entrepreneurship Students at the Faculty of Agriculture, Syiah Kuala University

In this study, respondents were allowed to choose more than one answer. Based on the results of research conducted at the Faculty of Agriculture at the University of Syiah Kuala, Darussalam Banda Aceh by using primary data through a questionnaire (online survey), it was revealed that for those who voted in the agricultural sector as many as 23 percent of respondents were career fields chosen by students in the government sector the field of agriculture is working in the Agriculture Service as well as Perkebunan Nusantara (PTPN). Meanwhile, for the non-agricultural sector in the government sector, as many as 16 percent of the respondents who were chosen most were working in the banking sector, for the private sector in agriculture as many as 14 percent of respondents with the choice of working on private plantations and 11 non-agricultural sectors. Percent of respondents as for their job choices are working at the Social Service, BUMN, and others. For the interest of self-entrepreneurship, the Faculty of Agriculture students at Syiah Kuala University prefer to entrepreneurship in the non-agricultural sector as much as 19 percent of respondents chose non-agricultural entrepreneurship with the type of business that was chosen was to open culinary businesses, clothing stores and so on, while for agricultural businesses as much as 17 percent, as for the type of business that is interested in is the home industry business, the business of ornamental plants, providing agricultural export-import intermediary services and being a farmer.

39 percent of students choose to work in the government sector, not far compared to those who choose to become entrepreneurs, which is 36 percent, and 25 percent choose to work in the private sector. Can be seen in Figure 1. This shows that the level of interest of the Unsyiah Faculty of Agriculture students for entrepreneurship is still low compared to being an employee, which is 64 percent of students choose to work, and only 36 percent of students choose to become entrepreneurs.

![Figure 1. Level of Interest in Student Entrepreneurship.](source: Processed, 2019)

For students who are interested in entrepreneurship more who choose entrepreneurship in the non-agricultural sector compared to agriculture as much as 52 percent of the answers to entrepreneurship in the non-agricultural sector with the type of business chosen is to open a culinary business, clothing store and online shop business and as much as 48 percent the answer to choosing entrepreneurship in agriculture with a choice of business is the home industry business, ornamental plant business, providing export-import services for agricultural materials, opening up own land and becoming farmers.
4.2 Differences in the Level of Interest in Student Entrepreneurship in the Faculty of Agriculture among Study Programs

In this study respondents were grouped into 3 groups, namely; Agricultural science-based consisting of majors in Agrotechnology, Soil Science, and Plant Protection. Engineering-based consisting of Agricultural Technology and Agricultural Engineering majors, and business-based consisting of Agribusiness majors.

Table 2. Chi-Square results.

|                         | Value   | Df | Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) |
|-------------------------|---------|----|-----------------------|
| Pearson Chi-Square      | 24.002* | 4  | .000                  |
| LikelihoodRatio         | 28.181  | 4  | .000                  |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | 2.571  | 1  | .109                  |
| N of Valid Cases        |         |    | 242                   |

Based on the results of the study, the level of difference in interest in entrepreneurship between study programs was significantly different from the output results, which found that the value of \( \chi^2 \) was 0.00 < 0.05 so it was stated that differences in interest levels between study programs were significant.

From the results of the study, it was found that business-based fields of study consisting of agribusiness study programs preferred entrepreneurship in the non-agricultural sector, namely as many as 14 respondents, while for agriculture, there were as many as 10 respondents and those who chose both as many as 39 respondents. Whereas for agriculture-based studies consisting of Agrotechnology, Soil Science and Plant Protection study programs prefer to entrepreneurship in agriculture, namely 17 respondents, while those who chose non-agriculture were 5 respondents, and those who chose both were 69 respondents. For those who are based in Engineering consisting of Agricultural Technology and Agricultural Engineering study programs, they prefer entrepreneurship in the non-agricultural sector, as many as 60 respondents, while only 3 respondents choose entrepreneurship in agriculture and 60 respondents. For those who are based on agricultural science consisting of Agrotechnology, Soil Science, and Plant Protection study programs, they prefer entrepreneurship in agriculture, which is 17 respondents, while for non-agriculture, there are 5 respondents and 69 respondents choose both. So that, the total of all is those who choose agriculture as many as 30 respondents, non-agricultural fields 40 respondents, and both 68 respondents. Of the total 327 respondents, as many as 242 respondents chose to become entrepreneurs, while 85 other respondents did not choose to become entrepreneurs but chose to work in both the government and private sectors.

Table 3. Differences in interest rates for entrepreneurship of Students of Faculty of Agriculture, Syiah Kuala University

|                         | Agriculture | Non Agriculture Sector | Both | Total |
|-------------------------|-------------|------------------------|------|-------|
| Business Based          | 10          | 14                     | 39   | 63    |
| Based on Agricultural Sciences | 17    | 5                      | 69   | 91    |
| Engineering-Based      | 3           | 25                     | 60   | 88    |
| **Total**              | **30**      | **44**                 | **168** | **242** |

Source: Processed, 2019
Business and Engineering-based study programs prefer to do business in the non-agricultural sector from the agricultural sector so that the study program needs to be deepened about agricultural science again so that students are more interested in business in agriculture as their basic as agricultural students.

4.3 Syiah Kuala University Agricultural Student Entrepreneurship Potential

There are differences in the potential advantages of students between study programs. The Soil Science study program is superior in terms of creativity, cooperation, courage, and risk. Plant protection is superior in terms of self-confidence, endurance, and target achievement, from Agricultural Engineering study programs, are superior in terms of responsibility and socialism and independent from Agrotechnology study programs. Whereas there is no superior Agribusiness and Agricultural Product Technology study program for the entrepreneurial potential.

4.4 Factors related to Interest in Agricultural Student Entrepreneurship at Syiah Kuala University, Faculty of Agriculture

Table 4. Factors Associated with Interest

|Interest| Knowledge| Potency| Environment |
|---|---|---|---|
|Pearson Correlation| 1| .045| -.052| -.055|
|Sig. (2-tailed)| .420| .354| .324|
|N| 319| 319| 319| 319|

In general, the model can be estimated. Based on the output results, it can be seen that the value of N or the amount of data in this study is 319, the value of sig. (2 tailed) is 0.01. As the basis for decision-making that there is no significant relationship between interest and knowledge, potential, and environment. From the results of the study, it is known that the knowledge correlation coefficient is 0.045, which means the level of the relationship in the category is moderate, but based on the results of the study, this relationship is not significant. Potential correlation coefficient -0.052 and environment -0.055, which means there is no significant relationship between potential and environment towards interest. This shows that the knowledge, potential, and environment that supports entrepreneurship in agriculture have not correlated with students' interest in becoming agricultural entrepreneurs because students perceive being safer employees and businesses outside agriculture is more promising.

In this study, there was no positive relationship between knowledge, potential, and the environment that someone has that would foster interest in entrepreneurship. According to (Setiawan, 2016), there are several factors that can influence the interest in entrepreneurship, namely income expectations, environment, and education. But based on the results of the research obtained, that environment and education do not have a significant relationship with the interest in entrepreneurship in the Unsyiah Faculty of Agriculture students. For income expectations that have not been carried out in real research, maybe this might be able to encourage the interest of agricultural faculty students to become entrepreneurs as research has been done by[11]. Based on the results of the research, the results show that capital constraints are the main reason that students are not interested in entrepreneurship and that there is a risk that students do not want to become entrepreneurs because they are afraid of failure so that income expectations cannot be realized.

5. Conclusions

The conclusions that can be drawn from this study are 1) The most favored area of interest is a career in the government sector in agriculture with a choice of jobs that many are chosen to work in the Agriculture Service and PTPN. 2)In entrepreneurship, students of the Faculty of Agriculture, Syiah Kuala University, prefer to become entrepreneurs in the non-agricultural sector with a choice of
businesses that are mostly chosen to open culinary businesses, open clothing stores, online shops, and so on. While for agriculture, business students are interested in the home industry business, ornamental plants, export-import intermediary services, and so on. 3) There are differences in the level of interest in entrepreneurship among study programs, more business-based and technical-based study programs that choose to become non-agricultural entrepreneurs, so this study program needs to evaluate learning so that students are more interested in agricultural business as their basic as an agricultural basis. 4) There is no significant relationship between interest and knowledge, potential, and environment. Shows that knowledge, potential, and a good environment do not tend to make students interested in choosing a career field.

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