Development of Entrepreneurial Characteristics and a Good Business System in Rural Communities Using Information Technology

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Abstract. The purpose of this research is to implement and develop the characteristics of entrepreneurship and accounting systems that already exist in people living in rural areas. This research method used a descriptive method, which presents farmer’s income data by examining several existing variables. This study indicating that rural communities do not have good entrepreneurial characteristics and do not have a good accounting system in the process. So, as the result, this research stated that entrepreneurial traits must be instilled from an early age to teach rural communities not to be pegged to become mere laborers. This research was done by discussing entrepreneurship, its characteristics, and an accounting system suitable for farmers by utilizing existing technology Implementing entrepreneurial characteristics is an absolute step that must be done by the government through a fine coaching program.

1. Introduction
At this time, opportunities in business are very broad and always growing. Heretofore, business already has several types. Based on the type of activities, business is classified as an extractive business (mining), agricultural business (agriculture), industrial business, and service business [1].

Indonesia is a developing country with abundant natural resources. There are numerous and varied agricultural products. Indonesia is very suitable to get the nickname of an undeveloped country because of this. Therefore, agricultural products must be properly processed and be useful for the community [2]. This era of globalization, free trade can be achieved by any nation including Indonesia. Indonesia has long benefited from its geographical location right between two continents, Asia and Australia. This makes Indonesia a place of transit for traders who used to use water as their main access. Many stop by to trade in Indonesia before proceeding to the next destination. They teach how to trade or do business at that time. In fact, the Indonesian people have a business spirit that has been planted long ago. Every person does have their own entrepreneurial traits, it can be viewed on their creativity, intelligence, and foresight seeking opportunities [3]. Indonesian people have been provided with a lot of capital in the form of their production. They must be in a position to process natural resources well and according to standards. Indonesia’s agricultural products in the form of food such as rice, vegetables, and fruits have been widely exported throughout the world. Now Indonesia has been the world’s largest producer of agricultural products [4].

However, this is inversely proportional to the farmers who process it. Most of them live less economically [5]. Even though they are people who cultivate agriculture and make Indonesia is proud of being in a position to export their products to the world. The government should be offered
counseling about entrepreneurship so that they can increase their income levels. Even they just have to use technology to instill their entrepreneurial spirit [6]. Technology must be their means to market their products [7]. This is not widely known in the village community. Due to lack of insight, sometimes there are people who want to keep their culture that tends to be primitive and far different from this era of globalization [8]. Therefore this research’s purpose is hoping the society to implement and develop the characteristics of entrepreneurship and accounting systems that already exist in people living in rural areas, not only a theory, but also process and practices [9, 10].

2. Method
This research used descriptive methods that examining several existing variables to presents farmer’s income data. We will see how much the income of the farmers or the village community, the types of work that can be developed in the rural area. So, we will find the right way to improve their income.

3. Results and Discussion
In the expression In the attachment of the Minister of Cooperative and Small-Scale Enterprise Ministerial Decree Number 961 / KEP / M / XI / 1995, it states that: (a) Entrepreneur are people who have the spirit, attitude, behavior, and entrepreneurial abilities; (b) Entrepreneurship is the spirit, attitude, behavior and ability of a person in handling a business or activity that leads to an effort to find, create and applies new ways of working, technology and products by increasing efficiency to provide better services and or gain more benefits [2].

In 2015, trillions of funds were expended by the government on budgets and villages. The aim is to create and overcome the social gap between rural and urban communities. The government issued 20 trillion in funds for the year. Then in 2016 amounted to 47 trillion and 60 trillion in 2017 and 2018. However, because the funds being crossed are not on target, the program does not function. Some have received the funds but because of a lack of insight into business and entrepreneurship. These funds are not used for venture capital. Nevertheless, the funds are used for their personal interests such as renovating their homes, buying vehicles and others. Only a little money is used for business capital [7]. The mindset of the pegged village people who do not think broadly becomes the main factor that causes (see Figure 1).

![Figure 1. Chart of Poverty Rates per Region](chartimage)
It can be observed in the data that recorded in Figure 1, how far the difference in the level of poverty in the village compared to the city. In fact, most of the city's wealth originated in the village. This is why we need to apply the entrepreneurial spirit of rural communities to overcome these gaps. According to David (1996), the character/profile of an entrepreneur is as follows (see Table 1).

| Profile Characteristics | Characteristics of Prominent Entrepreneurs |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| High achievement        | Experts get achievements.                  |
| Risk taker              | They are not afraid to take risks but will avoid high risk if possible. |
| Fixers                  | They are responsive to identifying and solving problems that can prevent their ability to achieve goals. |
| Status Finder           | They do not allow the need for status to interfere with their business mission. |
| High Energy Levels      | Dedication and workaholic for his success. |
| Confidence              | High confidence level.                     |
| High Emotions ties      | Separating between emotional and career relationships. |
| Personal Satisfaction   | Love high complexity with a low formalization |

Table 1, Villagers are usually afraid to take risks even though they have achievement. For example, Sundanese culture teaches its citizens to not go out far from their villages to find a job. This culture must be lowered to implement its entrepreneurial characteristics. Then people are often slow in solving problems. Whether it is for a big or a small problem. Insufficient confidence to express opinions and overcome problems makes rural communities less developed.

They cannot separate emotionally from the career they live. Sometimes there are parents who do not share their child's career goals. So they feel pressured if they choose a career that they will choose then choose to follow the words of their parents. Even though, pastoral communities have high energy levels. They are tireless to work. Every morning they always leave to farm and raise livestock and it is repeatedly happen every day. This has become their personal satisfaction. Tirelessly, never feel bored despite repeated activities.

If this matter is linked to entrepreneurship, rural communities can make tiny micro-enterprises. A micro business is a productive business owned by individuals and/or a business entity that meets the criteria of a micro business. Whereas small business is a productive economic business that is independent, carried out by individuals or business entities that are not subsidiaries or branches of companies owned, controlled or become direct or indirect parts of medium or large businesses that meet the criteria of small businesses as referred to in Constitution (see Figure 2).
Figure 2 in Cepagan Village, Warungasem, Batang District, the community prefers to be a farm laborer rather than being a farmer. Farmers are only one who helps the activities of farmers who in fact are people who have the farmer. Farmers pay agricultural laborers below the standard according to how many hectares of plantations they are working on. Only a few people decide to become a trader. Three women and two men chose a trading business as a stall owner. This is a good capital for the village because there are people who dare to start small business. The government must provide effective guidance on micro business. Farmers must be taught how to do decent business so as not to continue to be farm laborers. They must be offered employment for others [6].

Rapid population development must be a reference for entrepreneurship and provide employment for others. Every country already has successful entrepreneurs in their fields such as Bill Gates, Mark Zuckerberg, Jack Ma etc. of all Indonesian people, only 18% are successful entrepreneurs. This shows that there are a lack of interest in being an entrepreneur. Then the entrepreneurial spirit must be instilled early from the lowest elements of society. Planting the nature of honesty and dare to be an important foundation of becoming an entrepreneur. In schools of various levels must be given lessons on entrepreneurship. In Indonesia, most entrepreneurs are located in urban areas. There are rarely those based in the countryside. This also makes entrepreneurs less understood in rural areas. If they start entrepreneurship, they usually experience continuous losses and cannot find a way out. Educational factors are the things that make these losses. Lack of insight about a suitable recording system makes business owners often experience cheating. They do not use a sound recording and auditing system. The entrepreneur only records expenses and income and audit verbally nor in writing. Accounting is just an information system in the process of identifying, measuring and reporting information, especially finance in both profit-seeking companies and non-profit-oriented companies. The accounting must be implemented as an orderly and reliable recording system. This system is called upon to reduce the level of fraud and can be used as a guide for making a decision.

The balance sheet is the message that must be made/compiled by the company to describe the wealth and obligations it has. Income is a report that has a function to provide or analyze the development of the company in the future which is seen from how much the ability of the company to
be able to generate profits in accordance with the period of time according to the accounting benefits [3].

However, the report is directly implemented for new entrepreneurs in the village. They will easily forget how to place significant accounts. Their memory will not be tough to remember how to record it. Therefore, in this era of globalization, it has been created an accounting application that is easier to run, namely the accurate program. An accounting recording program is made in Indonesia in the Indonesian version. The income statement is a report that has a function to provide or analyze the development of the company in the future which is seen from how much the ability of the company to be able to generate profits in according to the period set in accordance with the accounting benefits. Therefore, in this era of globalization, it has been created an accounting application that is easier to run, namely the accurate program. An accounting recording program is made in Indonesia with the Indonesian version.

4. Conclusion
Implementing entrepreneurial characteristics is an absolute step that must be done by the government through a fine coaching program. Entrepreneurial traits must be instilled from an early age to teach rural communities not to be pegged to become mere labourers. Supporting applications have been provided so that they can help with entrepreneurial activities, and repeat the risk of recording errors.

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