



International Journal of Applied Business and Economic Research

ISSN: 0972-7302

available at <http://www.serialsjournal.com>

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Volume 15 • Number 8 • 2017

Testing Model Student Entrepreneurial Intentions SMK in the Yogyakarta

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ABSTRACT

Problems intention entrepreneurship becomes the main focus in this study. Practically the low intention entrepreneurship in Indonesia and the importance of entrepreneurship behavior in Indonesia, particularly at vocational level is a problem that needs to be followed up by research. Theoretically, the problem is based on a theoretical model design includes a variable component propensity to take risks, entrepreneurial attitude, subjective norm, self-efficacy and intention entrepreneurship still indicates research gap. Research carried out aims to discuss the factors that contribute to the intention entrepreneurship vocational students in Indonesia, especially Yogyakarta.

The object of this study is the Vocational High School, located in Special Region. The sample in this research is class XII vocational students in Yogyakarta. The type of data collected is of primary data to be obtained by means of questionnaires and interviews spread closed. Methods of data analysis in this study using structural equation modeling.

Overall conceptual model designed based on the structural equation goodness of fit meet the eligibility model (fit) which means that according to the conditions of empirical intention entrepreneurship, in particular the conclusion tendency to take risks affect self-efficacy significantly. Entrepreneurship attitude significantly influence entrepreneurial intentions. Subjective norms significantly influence entrepreneurial intentions. Self-efficacy significantly affect entrepreneurial intentions.

Keywords: Entrepreneurial intention, tendency to take risks, entrepreneurial attitude, subjective norm, self-efficacy.

1. INTRODUCTION

Implementation of the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) in 2003 and the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) will encourage businesses in Southeast Asia to compete freely and openly. These conditions will involve businesses in Indonesia and widely affects employment patterns and structures. While the employment situation in Indonesia is still cause for concern both in terms of qualification and competence. Human Resource Development has not shown encouraging results. Human resource development index (Human Development Index) Indonesia in 1993 ranks 98. In 2003, Indonesia ranks 112 of 174 countries and in 2004 was ranked 111. As a result of the employment situation is not surprising that the unemployment rate in Indonesia is high,

The economic crisis has resulted in businesses in Indonesia lagging 5-7 years compared to businesses in other countries. This is what makes the competitiveness of the national economy experienced a downgrade (World Economic Forum, 2003). Among the conditions expectations of improvement in the business world in Indonesia through employment shows still far from expectations. This is indicated by the increase in the unemployment rate from year to year. The high unemployment rate in Indonesia is an empirical phenomena that occur at this time. The limited jobs available has increased the number of unemployed. According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the number of unemployed to the labor force in February 2008 reached 10.9 million people. This number is predicted to increase if not promptly provided new jobs. The labor force is unemployed have educational backgrounds vary. Recorded secondary school graduates accounted for the highest number of about 33.6% or 3,369,959 people unemployed graduates attended elementary, junior high, college and school

According to McClelland (1965), a country will prosper only if there is an entrepreneur at least as much as 2% of the population. According to a report quoted by the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor, in 2005, Singapore has the entrepreneur as much as 7.2% of the population. While Indonesia has only entrepreneurs 0.18% of the population. Not surprisingly, per capita income of Singapore dozens of times higher than Indonesia. According to Thurow (1999), no institution that can replace the role of individual business owners as an agent of social and economic change.

Empowering entrepreneurship is the key to the survival of the majority of the people of Indonesia. Success or failure of a business is highly dependent on entrepreneurs. The success of the business run by the entrepreneur will boost economic development and reduce unemployment. The important role of entrepreneurship in economic development of a country has long been emphasized by various experts such as Drucker (1988), which proves the entrepreneurial world largest contributor to the American economy as a creator of thousands of jobs. Experts like Richard Cantillon French economist and Jean Baptiste, the UK such as JS Mill, Adam Smith, and Austria as Carl Menger and Joseph Schumpeter stated that entrepreneurs as agents of progressive economic change.

The more people who have an entrepreneurial spirit will be able to generate a lot of business owners. More and more business owners will be more and more jobs. The increasing number of jobs, enabling people to choose a job that is the most preferred and suitable to his skills, as well choose a company that can provide the best service and welfare. Entrepreneurship is one of the rational choice given the nature of self, so it is not dependent on the availability of existing jobs. This gets the attention of the government so that entrepreneurship be fostered through the school.

Vocational education program reserved for students who have a particular interest and are ready to work and create jobs in accordance with their skills and talents. Vocational students are invited to learn at school and learning in the workplace with real practice for the field that is learned through the program Dual System Education (PSG). Through the PSG is expected that students can acquire the knowledge, skills and attitudes change, so that they can equip themselves to select, define and prepare to enter the world of work that suits her potential (Department of Education, 1999).

Forms - forms of entrepreneurship for vocational students are quite varied in accordance with the chosen majors, such as Tata catering, Tata fashion, sales, Mechanics, Printing. Selling open food stalls, open workshops, open seams, a type of entrepreneurship that can be selected by vocational students. In fact, many vocational high school graduates who are not ready to work and become unemployed, some of them prefer to be employees or laborers and only a few were interested in entrepreneurship (Kompas, 2004). This is supported by research results Hartini (2002) which states that to date amongst graduate students not much oriented vocational and intend to work alone or entrepreneurship armed with knowledge that has been gained.

There are a few things why vocational students who are not interested in entrepreneurship after graduation is because they do not want to take risks, fear of failure, do not have the capital and prefer to work on others (Wijaya, 2007). The reason is contrary to the goals of individuals entering vocational schools who want to quickly work and want to open their own business. Students are not interested in entrepreneurship because of lack of motivation and do not have the passion and the desire to try yourself. As a result, individuals think that entrepreneurship is something that is difficult to do and is happy to work on others. This needs to be followed up because it does not fit with the concept of education in vocational schools (SMK). Vocational schools should be able to print the skilled workers who are ready to develop business opportunities and to open business field. In the midst of the economic crisis and the difficulty of finding a job, opportunities for work that is still wide open for vocational schools are able to provide the skills and synergy with the business world, will facilitate graduates to penetrate the world of business with entrepreneurship

Indonesian society tend to choose a job as an employee of a private or public. Indirectly, formal and non-formal education in Indonesia is still not oriented entrepreneurship. It is very possible because the entrepreneur has not become an alternative choice of countries in solving the multidimensional crisis that hit Indonesia. In families, mostly elderly people would be happier and feel successful in educating their children, if the child can become government employees and private sector employees were clear and continuous amount of income every month. Education in Indonesia also formed learners an employee or working in the company. People in Indonesia tend to be more confident to work on others rather than starting a business. In addition there is a tendency to avoid the risk of failure and the income is not fixed (Wijaya, 2007). There is a tendency for people see entrepreneurship as a last alternative in view of a job opportunity. Culture to be an employee or employees in public or private institutions are still embedded in Indonesian society (Dalimunthe, 2004).

There are some fundamental constraints that impede individual entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship requires courage to take risks and dare to face obstacles as a consequence of things to do and if it fails the individual does not seek the reason of barriers or obstacles encountered (Wijaya, 2007). Hofstede (1982) identified four prominent feature on the culture of Asia, including Indonesia, one of them is uncertainty

avoidance. Resulting in uncertainty avoidance cultures people do not want to take risks, whereas one of the main important characteristic of entrepreneurs is the courage to take risks (Meng & Liang, 1996). Individuals who have a tendency to take risks have the intention to entrepreneurship higher than individuals who avoid risk (Zhao et. al., 2005; Segal et. al., 2005; Fitzsimmons & Douglas, 2006; Hmieleski & Corbett, 2006). Some studies indicate the role of factors that influence the intention of entrepreneurship, namely the tendency to take risks, attitudes to entrepreneurship, subjective norm and self-efficacy in explaining the intention of entrepreneurship (Kristiansen & Indarti, 2004; Taormina and Lao, 2006; Ramayah & Aaron, 2005; Segal et. al., 2005; Zhao et. al., 2006; Shook & Bratianu, 2008; Li, 2007; Linan & Santos, 2008; Zhao et. al., 2005; Barbosa et. al., 2007; Hmieleski & Corbett, 2006; Raijman, 2001; Fini et. al., 2007)

Research on entrepreneurial behavior becomes of interest to researchers in various countries in Asia and Europe. Research on entrepreneurial behavior evolved from a combination of different perspectives: economics, psychology and sociology. Economic perspective view entrepreneurial behavior based on the readiness of entrepreneurship through economic instruments such as economic conditions, information, access to capital, government regulation and other economic factors. Entrepreneurial behavior is viewed from the perspective of sociology to explain human relationships, lifestyle and culture community and societal norms that shape the behavior of entrepreneurs. Behavioral psychology perspective review of entrepreneurship seen from psychological factors such as personal aspects and motives of entrepreneurship (Hamilton & Harper, 1994). Some studies indicate the role of a tendency to take risks, locus of control, need for achievement, attitudes to entrepreneurship, self-efficacy, instrumental readiness, subjective norm and intentions of entrepreneurship in explaining the behavior of entrepreneurship (Kristiansen & Indarti, 2004; Taormina and Lao, 2006; Ramayah & Aaron, 2005; Segal et. al., 2005; Zhao et. al., 2006; Shook & Bratianu, 2008; Li, 2007; Linan & Santos, 2008; Urban, 2006; Zhao et. al., 2005; Barbosa et. al., 2007; Hmieleski & Corbett, 2006; Raijman, 2001; Fini et. al., 2007).

Theoretically the results of research and previous research model presents conclusions that are not necessarily in accordance with the conditions and the current situation in Indonesia. The problem is more encouraging authors examine models of entrepreneurial intentions. Consideration of variable selection to include more attention to empirical needs in the business world in Indonesia in general, besides the theoretical model ever. Problems intention entrepreneurship becomes the main focus in this study. Practically the low intention entrepreneurship in Indonesia and the importance of entrepreneurship orientation in Indonesia, especially at the level of SMK is a problem that needs to be followed up by research. Theoretically, the problem is based on a theoretical model design includes a variable component propensity to take risks, entrepreneurial attitude, subjective norm, self-efficacy and intention entrepreneurship still indicates research gap. The study discusses the intention entrepreneurship vocational students in Indonesia, especially Yogyakarta Special Region along with the factors in a comprehensive manner is still relatively little discussion

2. THEORETICAL BASIS

Hisrich et. al., (2008) describes the entrepreneurial behavior is behavior that are intentional depending on market opportunities, enter new markets and offer new products. Entrepreneurship intention instrumental encourage individuals to undertake self-employment. Entrepreneurship intention is conceptually influenced by the attitudes or perceptions A (desirable) form of entrepreneurial attitudes and behavior control (feasible)

(Hisrich et. al., 2008). The concept of entrepreneurship behavior is consistent with the theory of planned behavior. A perception (desirable) form of entrepreneurial attitudes in the Theory of Planned Behavior is the component behavior and attitudes toward behavioral control (feasible) is perceived behavioral control.

This study develops a theoretical model based on the concept of modified intention entrepreneurship theory of planned behavior developed by Azjen (2005) on the theory of planned behavior. Similar research on entrepreneurial intention has been made by some previous researchers with different perspectives. Research conducted by Kristiansen & Indarti (2004), Taormina and Lao (2006), Ramayah & Aaron (2005), Segal et. al., (2005), Zhao et. al., (2006), Shook & Bratianu (2008), Li (2007), Linan and Santos (2008), Zhao et. al., (2005), Barbosa et. al., (2007), Hmieleski and Corbett (2006), Rajjman (2001), and Fini et. al., (2007) using the same concept but have not yet done Comprehensive and still minimal considering the variable tendency to take risks as part of the personality aspects of entrepreneurship according to the concept Hofstede (1982) identified four prominent feature on the culture of Asia, including Indonesia, one of them is uncertainty avoidance as opposed to the tendency to take risks.

Science explains the intention entrepreneurial individuals to undertake self-employment is influenced by the attitude or perception A (desirable) form of entrepreneurial attitudes and behavior control (feasible) (Hisrich et. al., 2008). Conceptually, the behavior is determined by factors on behavioral attitudes, subjective norms and behavioral control (Azjen, 2008). In general, the intention antecedent factors can be expressed through the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) is the belief or attitude behavior, subjective norms and behavioral control. The formation of intention can be explained by the theory of planned behavior, which assumes humans always have a purpose in the act (Fisbein & Ajzen, 1975). This theory states that the intention is a function of three basic determinants are behaving attitude, subjective norm and behavioral control. In general it can be said that the better the attitude and subjective norms toward a behavior, and greater control of their behavior, the stronger the intention to behave. On the contrary, the intention, is seen as a decisive variable for the actual behavior; that is, the stronger the intention to act, the greater the success of the predictions of the behavior or behavioral goal is to happen (Wijaya, 2007).

Attitude is one component that is used to describe the behavior of the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) (Shook & Bratianu 2008; . Li, 2007). Attitude behave is the basis for the formation of intentions. In the attitude toward the behavior, there are two main aspects, namely an individual's belief that displaying or not displaying certain behaviors will produce effects or certain outcomes, and an aspect of the individual's knowledge about the object attitude can also be the opinion of individual things that are not necessarily in accordance with reality. The more positive individual beliefs would result from an attitude object, the more positive attitude also the attitude of individuals towards the object, and vice versa (Fisbein & Ajzen, 1975). Individuals who have a positive attitude towards entrepreneurship will have the confidence and the positive evaluation of the entrepreneurs that tend to behave in context of entrepreneurship. Attitude to entrepreneurship will form individuals who dare to face obstacles in the business world (Wijaya, 2007) and is able to tolerate other forms of risk to be faced in the effort (Zhao et. al., 2005; Seagel et. al., 2005). Based on the meta-sampling error measurement known positive correlation between entrepreneurship attitude with the intention of entrepreneurship 0.195 (Wijaya, 2009)

Subjective norm, that is the belief of individuals will be the norm, the surroundings and the motivation of individuals to follow the norm. The role of the environment around a business owner also establish entrepreneurial intention, in the concept of Theory of Reasoned Action mentioned as subjective norm.

Subjective norm, that is the belief of individuals will be the norm, the surroundings and the motivation of individuals to follow the norm (Wijaya, 2007). Subjective norm is the view of others that are considered important by individuals who advise individuals to show or not to show certain behaviors and motivation of the individual's willingness to implement or not implement or opinion of others that are considered important that individuals should or should not behave in this regard entrepreneurship. The higher the motivation of individuals adhere aupon view of the role of others in the higher entrepreneurial intention entrepreneurship (Ramayah & Aaron, 2005); Shook & Britanu, 2008).

Behavior control, which is the basis for the formation of perceived behavioral control. Perceived behavioral control is the perception of the strength of the factors that facilitate or complicate behavior. In some studies entrepreneurship, behavior control operationalized in the form of self-efficacy. Business success is determined by individual factors. Individuals who are successful have confidence better than individuals who fail in the attempt. Specifically, individuals who have the confidence assume success in entrepreneurship is not determined by external factors but depends on the confidence of business owners (Ramayah & Aaron, 2005). The role of attitudes to entrepreneurship, subjective norm and self-efficacy to the intention of entrepreneurship supported by research Segal et. al., (2005), Shook & Bratianu (2008), Li (2007), Linan (2008), Linan and Santos (2008), Fini et. al., (2007), Sequeira et. al., (2007), Li (2007), Basu & Virick (2009), Kristiansen & Indarti (2004), Ramayah & Aaron (2005), Taormina and Lao (2006), Zhao et. al., (2006), Shook & Bratianu (2008) and Urban (2006). The hypothesis of this study is:

H1: Entrepreneurial attitude, subjective norm and self-efficacy influence the entrepreneurial intention.

Individuals who dare to take risks will tend to be self-employed because they feel confident and capable in running and developing the business and be able to face business failures (Zhao et. al., 2005). Individuals who have a tendency to take risks to have confidence in the face of business barriers so that it has the intention to start or expand a business.

Empirically it is supported by the results of Zhao et. al., (2005), Zhao et. al., (2006), Hmieleski and Corbett (2006) who found that the tendency to take the risk effect on self-efficacy and the results Segal et. al., (2005) Zhao et. al., (2005) and Raijman (2001) who found a tendency to take risks directly influence the entrepreneurial intention. Entrepreneurship requires courage to take risks and dare to face obstacles as a consequence of things to do and if it fails the individual does not seek the reason of barriers or obstacles encountered (Wijaya, 2007). Individuals who have a positive perception of risk tolerance tends to have the intention to entrepreneurship. Several studies have found an association tendency to take risks with the intention of entrepreneurship (Segal et. al., 2005; Zhao et. al., 2005; and Raijman, 2001). Individuals who tend to take risks have a higher intention than individuals who avoid business risks.

Orientation dare to take the risk of having a role in self-efficacy. Characteristic of a successful entrepreneur is a risk taker. The courage to take risks and dare to face obstacles as a consequence of things to do and if it fails the individual does not seek the reason of barriers or obstacles encountered (Wijaya, 2007). Results of previous studies proving the tendency to take the risk effect on self-efficacy. Individuals who have a tendency to take risks, have the self-efficacy in the control of the business situation. Individuals who have the courage to take risks optimistic able to control the situation (Zhao et. al., 2005; Hmieleski & Corbett, 2006; Barbosa et. al., 2007). Individuals who dare to take risks will choose a career path in

business because they feel confident and capable in running and developing the business (Zhao et. al., 2005). Individuals who have a tendency to take risks to have confidence in the face of business barriers. Individuals who are successful have confidence better than individuals who fail in the attempt. The second hypothesis proposed in this study are:

H2: The tendency to take risks effect on self-efficacy

Model Empirical research in entrepreneurship intentions proposed in this study as follows

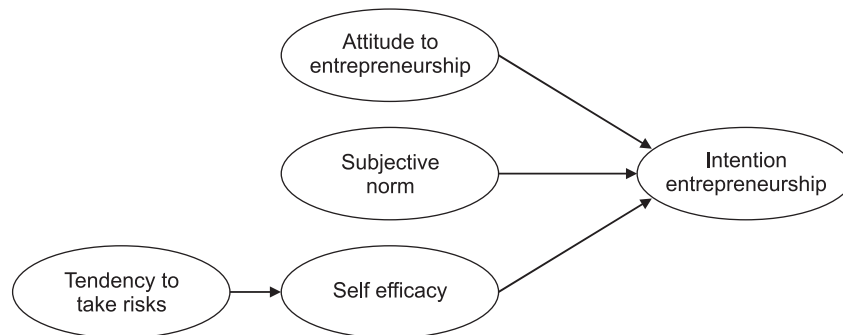


Figure 1: Model of Entrepreneurship Intention

3. RESEARCH METHODS

The object of this research is the Vocational High School, located in the Special Region with the subject of vocational school students of class XII. Research conducted is quantitative testing the hypothesis (hypothesis testing). Research carried out a survey character. The study population were used as the source of the sample is vocational students in DIY. Engineering studies using non-probabilistic method with purposive sampling techniques, and selected several CMS that has the potential to support the entrepreneurship program. Selection criteria of the research object with consideration emphasizes innovation is the ability to make changes based on market demands. Vocational students the study sample were students of class XII assumed as decision makers (decision maker) after graduating from vocational school. The number of samples is determined by multivariate testing assumptions and models of 25x independent variables so that each sample of each CMS is determined proportionally.

The type of data collected is of primary data to be obtained by means of questionnaires and interviews spread closed. In conducting the survey, the researchers used a personal approach (personally administered questionnaires) with questionnaires given and collected directly from the data source that vocational students. Item questionnaire refers principle many questionnaires had been used previously, which fixed before and after the tests. Measurement of variables in this study refers to the scale intervals given variation range of options, from a selection of highly disagree (STS) to strongly agree with the answer (SS).

Level research variable data collected in the form of a score of the data range (interval), and operational definitions related to the meaning of all latent variables used in this field of research is described and explained as follows.

Entrepreneurship intention is the tendency of individuals to act entrepreneurial desire to create new products through business opportunities and taking risks. Entrepreneurship intention is measured by scale entrepreneurial intention (Ramayah & Aaron, 2005) by selecting the indicator line of business rather than

working on other people, choosing a career as an entrepreneur, and choosing a career as an employee (reverse).

Attitude to entrepreneurship is a feeling or a general evaluation of entrepreneurship based on confidence and self-employment or a business evaluation. Attitude to entrepreneurship is measured by scale entrepreneurship attitude (Gadaam 2008) with indicators of starting a business is an interesting thing, the view of entrepreneurship compared to other work, and success in entrepreneurship.

Subjective norm is the belief the individual to comply with directives or anjran people around him to participate in entrepreneurial activity. Subjective norms measured by the scale of subjective norm (Ramayah & Aaron, 2005) with confidence indicator role of the family in starting a business, business confidence in the support of parents, the support of friends in the business confidence.

Self-efficacy is the belief (perception) of individuals regarding the ability to form an entrepreneurial behavior. Self-efficacy is measured by the scale of self-efficacy (Ramayah & Aaron, 2005) with indicator of confidence in the ability to start a business, leadership, human resources and the ability to build business/networking.

Tendency to take risks (risk propensity) is defined as the tendency of individuals to take or avoid risks (Sitkin and Pablo, 1992; Sitkin and Weingart, 1995). Measurement propensity to risk using a scale adapted from Gaddam (2008) with a three-item statement that the risk of entrepreneurship, business mebuca risk and the risk is challenging.

Methods of data analysis in this study using structural equation modeling. Analysis of data using statistical program AMOS for mengkomputasikan score indicator data (item), and all latent variables the study, will be compared with the reference value (cut off value). Computational results of confirmatory factor analysis (confirmatory factor analysis) are compared with reference values of the index criteria of the study, to conclude whether the model can be considered viable (fit). Standard effect antarvariabel (standardized effects) was used to analyze the strength of the effect or weight factors (loading factor) or the value of lambda between the variables in the model, this effect consists of the effects of standard direct (standardized direct effects) and standard effects of indirect (standardized indirect effects), The second number is called the effect of the number of standard effects (total effects). Value standard indirect effects will be examined how the magnitude of the effect is not immediate affect immediate effects between the variables studied. Computational analysis of this effect using a statistical program AMOS (Wijaya, 2009).

4. RESEARCH RESULT

With a data sample of 202 respondents was conducted validity and reliability. The validity of the test is the validity of factors (factor validity) through convergent validity (convergent validity). Convergent validity of the test was obtained from the measurement data model of each variable (measurement model), this test is done to determine the validity of each indicator was estimated by measuring the dimensions of the concept tested in the research. If any indicator has a nadir value (critical ratio) greater than twice the standard error (standard error), showing that the indicator has been validly measure what should be measured on the model presented (Ferdinand, 2002; Wijaya, 2009). The weight values of regression showed that the nadir value (critical ratio) greater than twice the standard error (standard error) which means that all of the items on the research valid for each study variable. Regression weighting values for each construct as follows:

Table 1
Weight Regression on Factors

		<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>S.E.</i>	<i>C.R.</i>	<i>P</i>
IB1	<---	Intention entrepreneurship	1,000			
IB2	<---	Intention entrepreneurship	1,023	,079	12,968	0.000
IB3	<---	Intention entrepreneurship	1,124	,086	13,074	0.000
IB4	<---	Intention entrepreneurship	1,139	,083	13,683	0.000
R4	<---	Risk tolerance	1,000			
R3	<---	Risk tolerance	1,066	,049	21,710	0.000
R2	<---	Risk tolerance	1,031	,050	20,514	0.000
R1	<---	Risk tolerance	1,086	,053	20,625	0.000
SE4	<---	Self efficacy	1,000			
SE3	<---	Self efficacy	,927	,044	21,154	0.000
SE2	<---	Self efficacy	1,017	,046	22,055	0.000
SE1	<---	Self efficacy	,945	,043	22,126	0.000
S4	<---	Attitude	1,000			
S3	<---	Attitude	1,166	,075	15,609	0.000
S2	<---	Attitude	1,216	,074	16,407	0.000
S1	<---	Attitude	,874	,081	10,730	0.000
NS4	<---	Subjective norm	1,000			
NS3	<---	Subjective norm	1,052	,109	9,699	0.000
NS2	<---	Subjective norm	,988	,106	9,341	0.000
NS1	<---	Subjective norm	,913	,098	9,324	0.000

Source: Primary data processed

The data collected is then performed the reliability test using Cronbach Alpha assisted with SPSS. Each factor in this study is reliable because it has a greater than 0.6 Alpha. According to Nunnally (1981) recommended value reliability coefficient of at least 0.6 Reliability test results as follows:

Table 2
Reliability Test Results

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Alpha</i>	<i>Description</i>
Attitudes Entrepreneurship	0,889	Reliabel
Subjective norms	0,827	Reliabel
Self efficacy	0,954	Reliabel
Taking tendency Risk	0,951	Reliabel
Entrepreneurship intentions	0,911	Reliabel

Source: Primary data processed

Results of the model fit tests using the chi -square, CMIN/DF, GFI, AGFI, RMSEA, TLI and CFI summarized as follows:

Table 3
Results Goodness of Fit Model Measurement

<i>Indeks</i>	<i>Cut off Value</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Evaluation Model</i>
Chi square	Mendekati 0	187,674	Good
Probability	≥ 0,05	0,119	Good
CMIN/DF	≤ 2,00	1,131	Good

Indeks	Cut off Value	Result	Evaluation Model
GFI	$\geq 0,90$	0,916	Good
RMSEA	$\leq 0,08$	0,025	Good
AGFI	$\geq 0,90$	0,894	Marginal
TLI	$\geq 0,90$	0,992	Good
CFI	$\geq 0,90$	0,993	Good

Source: Primary data processed

Table 3 shows that the model of the planned overall fit, because once tested for their suitability value of GFI, AGFI, TLI, and CFI compared to the reference value equation structural model results are good. P-value, CMIN/df (relative χ^2), RMSEA value judgment criteria better than the reference value (cut off value) with the help of chi -correct. Overall value of Chi square with probability $0.119 > 0.05$ indicates the overall model fit (Overall goodness -of -fit). This means that a model that describes the effect of a tendency to take risks, entrepreneurial attitude, subjective norm and self -efficacy towards entrepreneurship intention worthy (fit) with empirical data in the field

Causality test results of the model in this study in full as follows

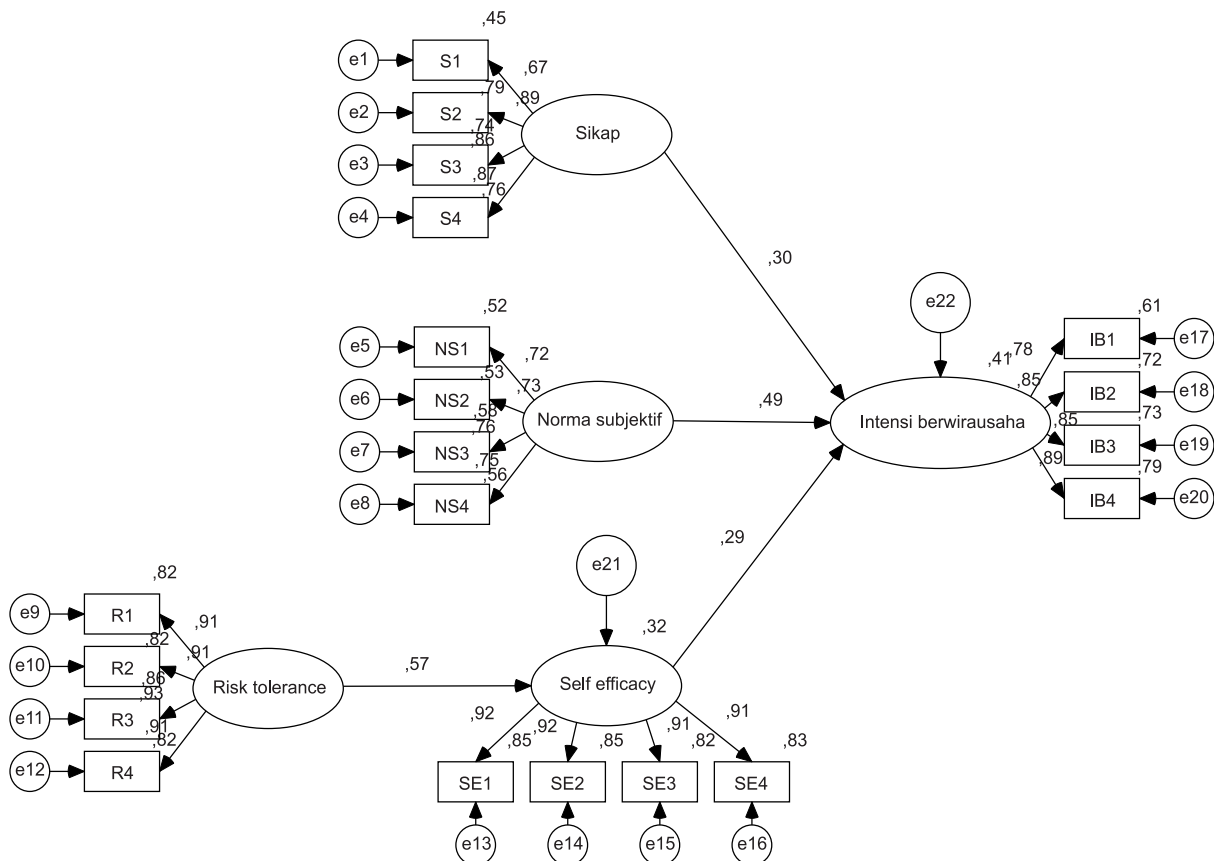


Figure 2: Model Line

Results of regression weights antarvariabel latent often referred to as the estimated loading factors or lambda value can be used to analyze the causality test variables. Based on the significance of the value of CR (Critical Ratio) with a probability value (p) = 0:05. Results of regression weights causality test as follows:

Table 4
Evaluation Regression Causality Test Weights

	<i>Variabel</i>	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>S.E.</i>	<i>C.R.</i>	<i>P</i>
Self efficacy	<--- Risk tolerance	,648	,076	8,503	***
Intensi berwirausaha	<--- Sikap	,252	,057	4,442	***
Intensi berwirausaha	<--- Norma subjektif	,693	,112	6,195	***
Intensi berwirausaha	<--- Self efficacy	,169	,038	4,439	***

Keterangan: ***:0,000

Sumber: Data primer diolah

Further explanation weighted regression analysis evaluation can be described and explained that the propensity to risk variables affect self-efficacy significantly with a significance level of 0.000 is smaller than the probability value ≤ 0.05 . Entrepreneurship attitude variable significantly influence entrepreneurial intentions with a significance level of 0.000 is smaller than the probability value ≤ 0.05 . Variable subjective norms significantly influence entrepreneurial intentions with a significance level of 0.000 is smaller than the probability value ≤ 0.05 , which means that the hypothesis 1 is accepted. Variabel self efficacy significantly influence entrepreneurial intentions with a significance level of 0.000 is smaller than the probability value ≤ 0.05 . Thus the second hypothesis is accepted. The amount of influence each latent variable directly (standardized direct effect) or indirectly (standardized indirect effect) as well as the total effect (standardized total effect) is summarized in Table 5 as follows:

Table 5
Direct Effects, Indirect Effects and Effects Tota

<i>Variabel</i>	<i>Efek langsung</i>	<i>Efek tidak langsung</i>	<i>Efek total</i>
Kecenderungan mengambil risiko → <i>Self efficacy</i>	0,567	–	0,567
Kecenderungan mengambil risiko → Intensi berwirausaha	–	0,163	0,163
Sikap berwirausaha → Intensi berwirausaha	0,295	–	0,295
Norma subjektif → Intensi berwirausaha	0,492	–	0,492
<i>Self efficacy</i> → Intensi berwirausaha	0,287	–	0,287

Sumber: Data primer diolah

The amount of influence each latent variable directly (standardized direct effect) or indirectly (standardized indirect effect) as well as the total effect (standardized total effect) shows that the tendency to take the risk of having the effect of 0.163 on entrepreneurial intentions. The variable that has a direct influence is greater than the other variables to the intention entrepreneurship is subjective norm that is equal to 0.492. The amount of the contribution of variables simultaneously to the other variables are summarized in Table 6 as follows:

Table 6
Coefficient of Determination

<i>Variabel yang mempengaruhi</i>	<i>Variabel yang dipengaruhi</i>	<i>Sumbangan efektif</i>
Sikap berwirausaha Norma subjektif <i>Self efficacy</i>	Intensi berwirausaha	41,2%
Kecenderungan mengambil risiko	<i>Self efficacy</i>	32,2%

Sumber: Data primer diolah

Based on the table above 6 can be seen that the variable entrepreneurship attitudes, subjective norms and self-efficacy has roles for 41.2% of the entrepreneurial intentions. Variable inclination to take risks have amounted to 32.2% against the role of self-efficacy. Based on the results of a questionnaire survey of open mind that students berkeinginan entrepreneurship is due to several reasons, namely to continue or expand a business parents, are free or do not want to be governed by the giving of work (business owners), not bound by time when working with others, while things that make students reluctant entrepreneur is a risk that income is not fixed, need capital, inexperienced and prestige with a position or a specific position in a career.

Entrepreneurship intentions corresponding basic model theory of planned behavior is shaped by entrepreneurial attitudes, subjective norms and self-efficacy as well as the tendency to take risks. Individual attitudes towards entrepreneurship to perceive starting a business is an interesting thing, the view of entrepreneurship compared to other work, and success in entrepreneurship form the intention of students to entrepreneurship. The more positive attitude of the students, the higher the intention berwirausahanya. The role of the subjective norm due to the intention or the role of individuals adhere to the views of others in entrepreneurship. The higher the social support or any other person or beliefs role of the family in starting a business, business confidence in the support of parents, peer support confidence in the business, the higher the entrepreneurial intention. In addition to the attitude and subjective norm, self-efficacy is a condition where people believe that the behavior for entrepreneurship is or can be done. Self-efficacy also had problems with the real conditions and experience (Ajzen, 2008) such as economic conditions or financial capital of individuals, preparedness instrument in entrepreneurship so that self-efficacy plays a role in explaining the lack of entrepreneurial behavior directly or through entrepreneurial intentions. In this thinking is supported by Ajzen & Fishbein (2008) which explains that controls the behavior of the real (actual behavior control) affect behavioral control (self-efficacy) and behavior.

According to Zhao (2005), the value of avoiding the uncertainty (uncertainty avoidance) would inhibit innovation because it avoids innovation that produces something new but uncertain. Individuals who dare to take risks will tend to be self-employed because they feel confident and capable in running and developing the business and be able to face business failures (Zhao et. al., 2005). Individuals who have a tendency to take risks to have confidence in the face of business barriers so that it has the intention to start or expand a business. Empirically it is supported by the results of Zhao et. al., (2005), Zhao et. al., (2006), Hmieleski and Corbett (2006) who found that the tendency to take the risk effect on self-efficacy and the results Segal et. al., (2005) Zhao et. al., (2005) and Rajzman (2001) who found a tendency to take risks directly influence the entrepreneurial intention. Entrepreneurship requires courage to take risks and dare to face obstacles as a consequence of things to do and if it fails the individual does not seek the reason of barriers or obstacles encountered (Wijaya, 2007). Individuals who have a positive perception of risk tolerance tends to have the intention to entrepreneurship. Several studies have found an association tendency to take risks with the intention of entrepreneurship (Segal et. al., 2005; Zhao et. al., 2005; and Rajzman, 2001).

5. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusion

Overall conceptual model designed based on the structural equation goodness of fit meet the eligibility model (fit) which means that according to the conditions of empirical intention entrepreneurship, in particular the conclusion bhawa tendency to take risks affect self-efficacy significantly. These effects are positive, which

means the higher the propensity to take risks, the higher self-efficacy, whereas the lower propensity to take risks, the lower is also self-efficacy. Entrepreneurship attitude significantly influence entrepreneurial intentions. These effects are positive, which means the higher the entrepreneurship attitude, the higher the entrepreneurial intention, conversely the lower the entrepreneurship attitude also intention entrepreneurship. Subjective norms significantly influence entrepreneurial intentions. The influences are positive which means that the higher subjective norm, the higher the entrepreneurial intention, subjective norm conversely the lower the intention is also to entrepreneurship. This variable dominant influence entrepreneurial intentions than other variables. Self-efficacy significantly affect entrepreneurial intentions. The influences are positive which means that the higher self-efficacy, the higher the entrepreneurial intention, conversely the lower self-efficacy, the lower is also the intention of entrepreneurship.

Suggestion

Based on the research results, it is practically recommended for the government to develop entrepreneurial behavior in students of SMK through entrepreneurship training. The main factor that needs attention is self efficacy by giving them the development of attitudes in response to the opportunities that exist and tolerate risk in business. Self-efficacy can be enhanced by giving them the knowledge and skills of entrepreneurship. In addition the results of this research can also contribute to the world of education, especially the need for entrepreneurial education secondary school level. The pattern of education needs to instill the value of innovative and creative in responding to opportunities, create opportunities and entrepreneurship skills and knowledge such as business establishment and manage the business. Theoretically, this research model can be further diekembangkan like to consider demographic factors that determine the personality and uniqueness of each individual's behavior

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