

ENTREPRENEURIAL
ATTITUDE,
ENTREPRENEURIAL SOCIAL
ENVIRONMENT AND THE
ENTREPRENEURIAL ABILITY
TO ENTREPRENEURIAL
INTENSITY TO BE YOUNG
ENTREPRENEUR ON

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KABUPATEN MINAHASA
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ENTREPRENEURIAL ATTITUDE, ENTREPRENEURIAL SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT AND THE ENTREPRENEURIAL ABILITY TO ENTREPRENEURIAL INTENSITY TO BE YOUNG ENTREPRENEUR ON KABUPATEN MINAHASA INDUK

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
<p>Article History:</p> <p><i>Received: 2017-11-07</i> <i>Accepted: 2018-02-06</i></p> <p>Keywords: <i>Entrepreneurial Attitude, Entrepreneurial Social Environment, Entrepreneurial Ability, Entrepreneurial Intensity, Young Entrepreneur Kabupaten Minahasa Induk</i></p> <p>DOI: 10.26809/joa.2018.004</p>	<p><i>The Unemployment rate in indonesia on 2016 is quite high ± 9 million of the population 250 million people, it is based on the data from one of a body of the survey in indonesia (Compass, 2016). Ironically that 37 % unemployment is on the young, which means is still in the average age of productive. Unemployment kaula young quite high especially from a graduate of a college, school vocational school and common. Data shows that in last five years the number of entrepreneur in indonesia increased but insignificant, where in 2011 the number of entrepreneur in indonesia reach 0.18 % then in 2013 rose to 0.24 % next on 2016 rose to 1.65 %, so that the number of entrepreneur in indonesia are still under 4 %.</i></p> <p><i>The purpose of this research is to know and analyze the influence of simultaneously and partial between entrepreneurial attitude, entrepreneurial social environment and the entrepreneurial ability to entrepreneurial intensity to be young entrepreneur on Kabupaten Minahasa Induk.</i></p> <p><i>Sample used in this research were 250 respondents scattered on 25 in kabupaten minahasa the province of north sulawesi. A discovery that obtained is an entrepreneurial attitude, entrepreneurial social environment and the entrepreneurial ability have a positive impact and significant impact on entrepreneurial intensity on Kabupaten Minahasa Induk.</i></p>

1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia country is a rich and its natural resources, both on land and at sea where occupy basis of ranking 1-10 to 42 types of commodities, (Source: FAO stated the statistics, 2016). Basis of ranking indonesia in mining products the top 10, tin (1), copper (5), gold (7), natural gas (8), nickel (5), rubber natural & amp; synthetic (3), coal (7) (Source: the economist, pocket world in figures, 2015 edition), whereas this has not in line with the facts, where the country indonesia still far from peace and prosperity, proved by the establishment of levels of poverty and unemployment high.

Unemployment in Indonesia in 2016 quite a lot \pm 9 million of the total population of 250 million people, it is based on the data from one of a body of surveys in Indonesia (Compass, 2016). Ironically that 37 % unemployment is on young people, which means are still at reproductive age. High unemployment especially from the young college graduates, general vocational and technical schools, this is because a graduate of a college, vocational and technical schools choose to public school after graduation to have a career as an employee and employees of private companies and government agencies, due to the limited number of companies and government agencies the moratorium and the candidates (ASN) in how many of them so it causes a lot that is unemployed graduates (Trang, 2016). According to McClelland (Trang, 2016) a country that was prosperous when having at least 2 % of population entrepreneur of the total number.

The Data shows that in last five years the number of entrepreneur in Indonesia increased but insignificant, where in 2011 the number of entrepreneur in Indonesia reach 0.18 % then in 2013 rose to 0.24 % next on 2016 rose to 1.65 %, so that the number of entrepreneur in Indonesia are still under 2 %, Source: global entrepreneurship monitors (GEM). This certainly still too away with other countries the number of entrepreneur is above 2 %. The 1998 proves that who saved country from economy crisis is by the birth of UMKM / UKM from various sectors that are across Indonesia, both in Java, Sumatera, Kalimantan, Papua and Sulawesi.

This is in line with the government programs (Nawacita) President now where he built from upstream to downstream, develop Indonesia is not one of the .It is quite clear that the government wants the creativity and innovation of the eastern part of Indonesia on the positive contribution (National Economic Growth). In addition the eastern Indonesia especially Kabupaten Minahasa parent is a wide area good land and the sea and had the potential of natural resources that is so great that need people especially the young whose young have creativity and innovation and initiation efforts new which is capable of turning the potential be products and services are required by market that the public should not only use of the resources in stringed system and selling but able to process, producing and make added value of potential. For that is needed a young entrepreneur, soul entrepreneurial high (intrapreneur and having soft skill: 1.Communication skills, 2. Can to be good citizens, 3. Responsible.

The younger generation development as the back bone of nation owns a significant role in developed and empowered .The business development of is one of the engine of Indonesia for economic development in the country. This is in accordance with the main purpose of entrepreneurship is "National Economic Growth" the national economic growth. According to Ciputra (Nugroho, 2013), as well as entrepreneurs is those who can afford to change garbage into gold, garbage in gold out (GIGO) and fought contribute to good and community welfare. The young who had fit the burghers of establishing a new business as a result of various things, (Astamoen, 2005): they are still fresh graduates, is at reproductive age, they were enjoying educational opportunities to be higher than in the national averages who do not go to school, they have broad horizons in various sectors, they have the perceptibility of analysis, logic of thought and high intellect, them more easily adapting to the environment and the quality of work demands, them more easily sociable, time to learn about new easier, easy looking for capable of accessing and to process very useful information to open and development enterprise.

To speed up the increase in the number of entrepreneurs in the young (young entrepreneur) district Minahasa Induk and began by instilling mindset entrepreneurial thought patterns in college, as part of school cognitive skills and what is important is not change it but

it is all about mindset (nature had made by entrepreneur mindset) in their mindset, (Mintardjo, 2011). And according to indarti rostiani (2008) young desire is made for it in the future. It took an understanding of how to build and to encourage the young entrepreneurs (young entrepreneur) potential and reliable. Along with that, Hikmat (2006; 3) has suggested that this concept of community empowerment young in development connected on their own , participation , network and justice .The concept of empowerment trying to complete the development concept of only in favor of elite, power and involved in iconoclasts. To achieve a purpose empowerment we have known the existence of two approach. First, with change attitude human resource then is expected to affect on the behavior. Second, with change behavior human resources first then expected affect on the attitude.

With respect to the intensity of open a new business to make younger in the Kabupaten Minahasa Induk becomes to entrepreneur (young entrepreneur) needs to be creative and innovative research examining and analyzing the **attitude entrepreneurial, a social environment entrepreneurial and the ability entrepreneurial to intensity be young entrepreneur on Kabupaten Minahasa Induk**, that is why this issue is raised and we will be published as well as give positive contribution is for all stakeholders. **The purpose of this research is to find and analyze entrepreneurial attitude, entrepreneurial social environment and the entrepreneurial ability to entrepreneurial intensity to be young entrepreneur on Kabupaten Minahasa Induk.**

The young intellectual and educated a fresh graduate, got spirit and highly motivated as part of the work force should be ideal candidates to be entrepreneurs young (young entrepreneur). But most the young person either students and students after graduated from college, vocational school, public schools in the future will enter into the world of work, most are choosing to have a career as an entrepreneur. Because of the needs and the world of work, it then many a graduate of a college, public schools and vocational school had become unemployed.

The low number of entrepreneurs in indonesia especially in Kabupaten Minahasa Induk, requires of governments continue to launch programs with seed empower the banking sector through the credit for people business (KUR), credit for farmers (KUT) and others. But in the fact that these programs not maximum. Next, in Kabupaten Minahasa Induk there are still many educated who worst. They compared with that which is becoming belongs to their parents , so that they lazy to strive or developing the potential that exists in their hearts. In relation to this, pop the question in the community is something wrong in the system education in Indonesia.

Educational institutions, particularly of a college, public schools and vocational school should can grow pattern thought the thought patrens and entrepreneurship (entrepreneur mindset and entrepreneur spirit). Planting in patterns of thought and entrepreneurship in students and students became important for valor a candidate an entrepreneur young (young entrepreneur) start off an act of was main capital, courage begin an endeavor became the change from his whole life. Spirit entrepreneurship means take risks, creative, innovative, confident, unyielding, ductile and able to identify business opportunities business opportunities who are around and able to build independence.

More and more students and students who have the mindset of entrepreneurship and have given rise to many young entrepreneur. The more it will increase jobs open for others. The increasing number of jobs, the people vote for the most attractive to match their skill and competence, also selected companies have been able to provide the best service and welfare. Research and development in the field of entrepreneurship particularly identify and find that can predict the instruments of entrepreneurs in the future based on research is a leader in the

field of entrepreneurship, because almost all University in Indonesia maintains teaching University, research University and entrepreneur University with based on the commitment, academics and businessmen, called a triple helix (Trio ABG): academiton, businessman and Government.

2. LITERATURES REVIEW

Human Resources management (Human Capital)

According to Armstrong (2013) Human Resources Managemet are an approach to management human on four the basic principle. According to Umar (2012) management human resources are planning, organizing, briefing and of control of procurement labor, development , compensation , integration , maintenance and working a working relationship with human resources to reach the goal of individuals, organization and the community.

Of both human resources management definition is indeed this difference in viewpoints, where according to Umar (2012) emphasis on management functions, while Armstrong (2013) review from the perspective of the field. This meaning that if want to get high productivity is stress must be managed well, stress because that too few or too many hats influential same evil. This is in accordance with a view Weiss (2013) found that stress the good things are not too little and are also not very much.

Entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurial term have many words are often interpreted similar entrepreneurs, businessmen, entrepreneur, technoprenur, social technopreneur, entrepreneurs, traders, merchants and entrepreneurs referring to words from the language britain that is meaningful entrepreneur to operate independently, especially in reference to someone who tried to / open a new business. In theory is a process that entrepreneurship where someone could creating something new, different and could be added value and benefit the and the analysis by applying strategy, copy and modification (McClelland in Trang, 2016).

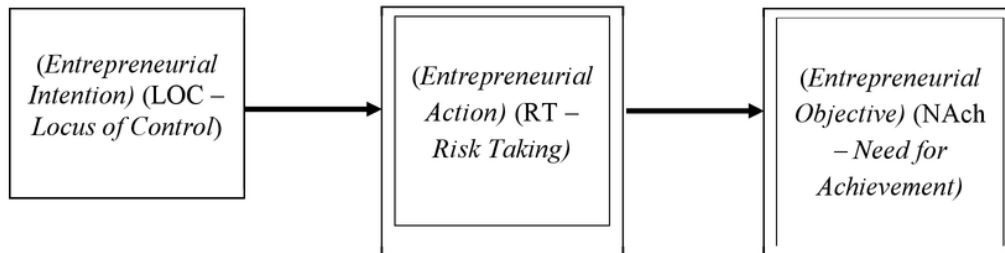
Intensity begin a venture or entrepreneurial intensity is a key variable the most significant to predict whether someone would begin a venture in the future or not. Research to look aspect intensity to open a business (entrepreneurial) gained recognition and a great frontline for the researchers management and entrepreneurship (Mintardjo, 2011). Entrepreneurial intensity is the search information used to achieve a purpose the establishment of an effort where someone the intensity to start business will have readiness and progress better in an effort to run a person without intensity to begin a venture (Katz and gartner, 1988)

According to Krueger and Carsrud (1993) entrepreneurial intensity has proven to be prediktor single best (single best predictor for behavior or purpose entrepreneur in the process, especially of concurrent rarely and difficult observed or includes something less can it is predicted. Hence entrepreneurial intensity can be approach a rational basic and scientific to grasp predict those who will open a business or would be an entrepreneur and businessmen (Choo and Wong, 2006). entrepreneurial Intensity be the first step in developing and often to the process over a long period of the creation of organization effort (Lee and Wong, 2004).

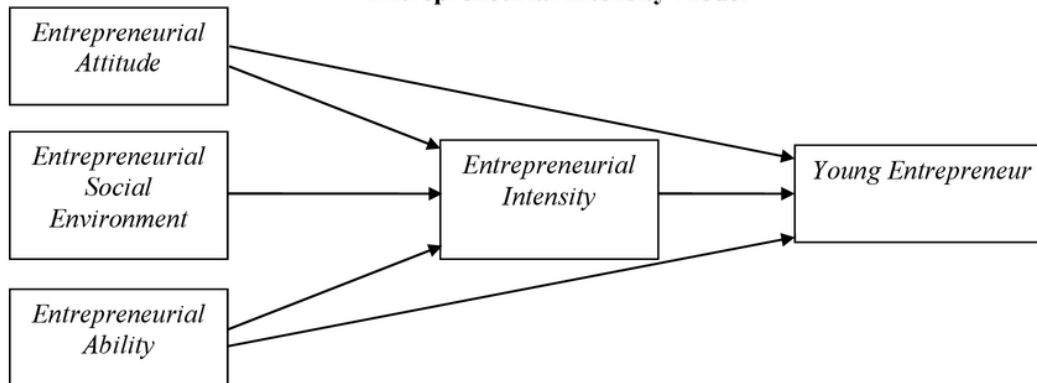
The experiments discovered that the level entrepreneurial intensity the young in indonesia not too high (Indarti, 2004), while factors affect entrepreneurial intensity open a business / include attitude, entrepreneurial environmental and social skills / entrepreneurial ability (Linan & Amp; Chen, 2007, 2009; Tjahjono & Amp; Ardi, 2008; Wu and Wu, 2009; Mintardjo, et.el, 2011). Based on ranges previous studies, according to Mintardjo (2011)

model entrepreneurial intensity begin a venture toward behaviour open / entrepreneur is presented in figure 1, regarding the entrepreneurial intensity have been modified is presented in figure 2 (Jogiyanto, 2011).

Figure 1
Entrepreneur Process



Entrepreneurial Intensity Model



3. HYPOTHESIS

H₁: Entrepreneurial attitude, entrepreneurial social environment and the entrepreneurial ability expected simultaneously impact on entrepreneurial intensity to be young entrepreneur on Kabupaten Minahasa Induk

H₂: Entrepreneurial attitude expected in partial impact on entrepreneurial intensity to be young entrepreneur on Kabupaten Minahasa Induk

H₃: Entrepreneurial social environment expected in partial impact on entrepreneurial intensity to be young entrepreneur on Kabupaten Minahasa Induk

H₄: Entrepreneurial ability expected in partial impact on entrepreneurial intensity to be young entrepreneur on Kabupaten Minahasa Induk

4. RESEARCH METHOD

Approach Research

Research by this kind of explanatory research describing a causal relation between variables one other variables with hypothesis (Sugiyono, 2012). Based on it, this study provides an explanation influence **Entrepreneurial attitude, entrepreneurial social environment and the entrepreneurial ability to entrepreneurial intensity to be young entrepreneur on Kabupaten Minahasa Induk**

Location And Timing Of Research

Research activities are taking a location in 25 subdistrict minahasa Induk, where there are many young people. Kabupaten Minahasa Induk chosen because the region is greater than who has the expansion

The Population And Sample

But the population of this research is young people in Kabupaten Minahasa across 25 subdistrict. Sample has a population of around 250 respondents. Engineering the sample collection in this research was accidental random sampling. This technique was used, for a population that too much so do not have enough time in collecting data so that the total sample taken at random data in accordance with their needs

Data Collection Method

In this research the kind of data that will be used seen from the source was primary and secondary data. Primary data is the data on obtained of a method of interviews and the questionnaire / chief. Secondary data obtained from media intermediaries (obtained and recorded the other hand in generally took the form of evidence, notes or report histories who has are arranged in archive data documentary will all published and not published (Indrianto , 2010). While technique data collection in this research uses the method the spread of the questionnaire / chief, observation and interview.

Data analysis

Statistical methods aimed at **memeroleh overview of descriptive attitude, entrepreneurial social environment and the entrepreneurial ability to entrepreneurial intensity to be young entrepreneur on Kabupaten Minahasa Induk** for any identifying characteristic variable in the form of the frequency and the percentage. A statistical method inferential aims to test the influence of **attitude, entrepreneurial social environment and the entrepreneurial ability to entrepreneurial intensity to be young entrepreneur on Kabupaten Minahasa Induk** and to test hypotheses which was formulated in this research. Model the analysis used is linear regression using multiple computer software assistance (software program) (SPSS, statistical product and service solutions) 23 version for windows

The testing of hypotheses criteria in this research using the F and the T. Model of regression analysis multiple linear is to find a difference between variables independent-dependent on variables. Independent variable in research is: software program The equation mathematical formulation of analysis linear regression multiple used is as follows, (Sugiyono, 2012)

5. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Research Result

Research Object

Kabupaten Minahasa Induk is one district in north sulawesi, Indonesia. The district capital is located on Tondano. The district occupies a land of 1.025,85 km². On 25 february 2003 Kabupaten Minahasa being the Minahasa Induk, Kabupaten South Minahasa and Tomohon city based on law no.10 / 2003. On 18 december 2003 Kabupaten Minahasa longer be Kabupaten North Minahasa based on law No. 33 / 2003. The district capital of Minahasa Induk, Tondano with broad 4.626 km². The population in 2016 ± 490.771 soul. The subdivisions includes 25 of district. The district capital Minahasa Induk, Tondano, with broad 4,626 km. The population of the in 2016 ± 490.771 soul. An administrative division of covering 25 in . When was lead by regent drs. Jantje Satjouw, M.Si and vice-regent Ivan Sarundajang. Kabupaten Minahasa having one state University, namely state University of Manado (Unima), campus blue tounsaru Tondano south and one high school private, that is high school philosophy seminary Pineleng. In terms of education, Tondano city there are 8 high school the upper level (senior high school), in some cities and district there are an average of two to three senior high school just, then there are also (high school adventists) very famous to the sabbath in scripture the only one who high school adventists. Next speak art and sports, there are artist known as Je. Tatengkeng, Mr. Dajoh, Yessy Wenas, Maya Rumantir, Chintya Maramis and Angel Karamoy. In the field of art safety contest the son of daughter se-minahasa waraney and wulan minahasa. A football club this area named Persmin. The football players famous origin of Minahasa as Ronny Pangemanan and Yopic Lumoindong.

Regression Analysis Linear Multiple

Based on the results of using SPSS Program as in the tables below it can be seen that obtained was that regression models :

Linear Regression Multiple Table

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients	
	B	Std. Error
1 (Constant)	10,331	1,867
<i>Entrepreneurial attitude</i>	,223	,065
<i>Entrepreneurial social environment</i>	,398	,058
<i>Entrepreneurial ability</i>	,193	,050

Source: Processing of the data, 2017

The Regression Equation :

$$Y = 10,331 + 0,223 X_1 + 0,398 X_2 + 0,193 X_3 + e$$

Shows that free variable (independent) a posture entrepreneurial attitude, entrepreneurial social environment and the entrepreneurial ability, in the model regressions can be expressed if one independent variable changed equal to 1 (one) while others constant, then the variable bound (dependent) the entrepreneurial ability is of value the coefficients (b) of the value of the independent variable. Constant (α) as much as 10,331 has given understanding that if entrepreneurial attitude (X1), entrepreneurial social environment (X2)

and the entrepreneurial ability (X3) in unison or together has not changed or equal to zero (0) and the size of the entrepreneurial intensity (Y) as much as 10,331 .

If value b1 that is the regression coefficient of entrepreneurial attitudes (X1) as much as 0,223 which means have a positive influence on variables dependent (Y) means that if variable entrepreneurial attitude (X1) added 1 unit, so entrepreneurial intensity (Y) there will be of 0,223 a unit of assuming other fixed variables or constant. If value b2 that is the regression coefficient of entrepreneurial social environment (X2) as much as 0,398 which means have a positive influence on variables dependent (Y) means that if variable entrepreneurial social environment (X2) added 1 unit, so entrepreneurial intensity *berwirausaha* (Y) there will be of 0,398 a unit of assuming other fixed variables or constant. This variable is the the highest variable its effect on entrepreneurial intensity than second other variables. If value b3 all of which is the regression coefficient of the entrepreneurial ability (X3) as much as 0,193 which means have a positive influence on variables dependent (Y) means that if variable is the the entrepreneurial ability (X3) added 1 unit, so the entrepreneurial intensity (Y) there will be of 0,193 a unit of assuming other variables fixed or constant.

Coefficient Correlation (R) and Coefficients Determined (R^2)

Linear Regression Multiple Table

Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	,467 ^a	,218	,209	2,295	1,429

a. Predictors: (Constant), X3, X1, X2

b. Dependent Variable: Y

Source: Processing of the data, 2017

Based on the calculation on using program assistance spss 20 like the one on table above can be seen that the value of from produced is of 0,467 it means have strong relations. Value r a square is 0,218 or 21.8 % it means the influence of all variable free: entrepreneurial attitude, entrepreneurial social environment and the entrepreneurial ability to variable independent entrepreneurial intensity is of 21.8 % and the rest of 0,782 or 78.2 % in stir other variables.

Discussion

The influence of entrepreneurial attitude, entrepreneurial social environment and the entrepreneurial ability to entrepreneurial intensity

Entrepreneurial attitude, entrepreneurial social environment and the entrepreneurial ability is perception of someone to be young entrepreneur in developing or start a new business. It is proven by the result that research shows that all three the simultaneously variables (simultaneously) influential and affected positive significantly to Entrepreneurial intensity. Entrepreneurial attitude, entrepreneurial social environment and the entrepreneurial ability if positive note contribute to encourage or the Entrepreneurial attitude, entrepreneurial

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social environment and the entrepreneurial ability intensity intention to be young entrepreneur in Kabupaten Minahasa Induk, so the central government should or local third must consider this factor to increase the economic growth thoroughly.

The influence of entrepreneurial attitude to entrepreneurial intensity

Entrepreneurial attitude is perception of someone start business or on private business good our own ingrained perceptions to business is positive or negative. The role of the Entrepreneurial attitude to be important in motivating someone to have intensity or Entrepreneurial intensity. The importance of Entrepreneurial attitude found the research this to respondents in Kabupaten Minahasa Induk taken from 250 respondents spread in 25 in Kabupaten Minahasa. Based on the research done found that if Entrepreneurial community in Kabupaten Minahasa is positive and influential significant impact on intensity or intending to become a young entrepreneur in developing or start new business.

The influence of entrepreneurial social environment to entrepreneurial intensity

Entrepreneurial social environment is perception of social environment someone start business or on private business good perception of social environment to business is positive or negative. The role of Entrepreneurial social environment to be important in motivating someone to have Entrepreneurial intensity or intention. Entrepreneurial Social environment consisting of close family, friends, colleagues / acquaintance, place going to school or education, the mass media important in the formation of social environment that motivates someone to be young entrepreneur in developing or start new business.

The importance of Entrepreneurial social environment found the research this to respondents in Kabupaten Minahasa Induk taken from 250 respondents spread in 25 in Kabupaten Minahasa Induk. Based on the research done found that of Entrepreneurial social environments community in Kabupaten Minahasa Induk is positive and influential significant impact on intensity or intention the community to be young entrepreneur in developing or start new business. This means that the views of environment about push or motivate someone to entrepreneur start new business. In the research also Entrepreneurial social environment is variable the most dominant impact on Entrepreneurial intensity suggesting that social environment is the variable most important, most powerful influential and contribute positive on Entrepreneurial intensity to the community in Kabupaten Minahasa Induk.

The influence of entrepreneurial ability to entrepreneurial intensity

The entrepreneurial ability is perception of someone start business or on private business good our own ingrained perceptions to business is easy or not easy. The role of the Entrepreneurial ability to be important in motivating someone to have Entrepreneurial intensity or intention. The importance of the Entrepreneurial ability found the research to this respondents in Kabupaten Minahasa Induk taken from 250 respondents spread in 25 in Kabupaten Minahasa Induk. Based on the research done found that the entrepreneur community in Kabupaten Minahasa Induk is positive and influential significant impact on intensity or intention the community to be young entrepreneur in developing or start new business.

6. CONCLUSIONS & LIMITATIONS

The results of research and discussion at over, so a conclusion can be drawn as follows: (1) Entrepreneurial attitude, entrepreneurial social environment and the entrepreneurial, simultaneously it has some positive effects and significant impact on the Entrepreneurial intensity in Kabupaten Minahasa Induk, (2) Entrepreneurial attitude had a positive impact and significant impact on the Entrepreneurial intensity in Kabupaten

Minahasa Induk, (3) Entrepreneurial social environment had a ¹¹ positive impact and significant impact on the Entrepreneurial intensity in Kabupaten Minahasa Induk. This variable is the variable most dominant or the most powerful of its effect on the Entrepreneurial intensity in Kabupaten Minahasa brood in other research this year from both variables, (4) the Entrepreneurial ability had a positive impact and significant impact on Entrepreneurial intensity in Kabupaten Minahasa Induk. This variable is the last or lowest in the intensity of the district made Minahasa brood in this study compared two other variables.

Several limitations experienced researchers in to do this research besides limited time and money among other: (1) the availability of the supporting data from related institution incomplete and not everyone is the latest data, (2) there are many things that can affect respondents of them a psychological state not might be expected so that can influence respondents in fill the questionnaires / chief, (3) of respondents a busy in filling out of the questionnaires / chief tended to be so see items each asked, (4) difficulty to obtain information from respondents to do an interview directly because the majority of respondents preoccupied with bustle each so that the majority of information obtained from the filling out of the questionnaires / chief.

7. CONTRIBUTIONS

Advice this research, for his (1) it is necessary to an increase in these factors Entrepreneurial attitudes, Entrepreneurial social environment and Entrepreneurial ability in order developing entrepreneurship to the community to be young entrepreneur in developing or start new business in the area especially in research is in Kabupaten Minahasa induk, (2) the result of this research can be used to the development of the science and entrepreneur concept relating to Entrepreneurial intensity, (3) for research is limited in certain variables, we need to further investigated research other related by research who own the effect on Entrepreneurial intensity more broadly.

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