



The Impact of The Entrepreneurship Practicum In Building Intrerest In Entrepreneurship At The Faculty Of Economics And Islamic Business IAIN Ponorogo

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Abstract

Interest is an innerurge or desire for a particular object. What is meant by an interest in entrepreneurship is the tendency of the heart to be interested in creating a business which then organizes, manages, bears risks and develops the business it creates. Themain objective of this research is to analyze students' interest in entrepreneurship after carrying out entrepreneurship practicum, the constraints that reduce students' interest in entrepreneurship after carrying out practicum, andthe impact of entrepreneurship practicum on students' entrepreneurship interest. The type of research used is a type of field research using a qualitative approach. With data collection techniques through interviews and documentation. As for the technique of checking the validity of the data obtained, the researchers used a triangulation technique. Based on the results of the data analysis that has been carried out, it shows that after the entrepreneurship practicum students have an interest in entrepreneurship but this interest is only a desire. Conclusion: Obstacles that reduce students' interest in entrepreneurship are because of capital, lack of confidence, lack of courage, lack of family support. While the impact of entrepreneurship practicum on students' interest in entrepreneurship can have positive and negative influences, positive

impacts such as gaining experience, knowing entrepreneurship procedures, mentally trained and knowing how to do if there is a risk. Negative impacts such as decreased interest in entrepreneurship, feeling lazy to try, and lack of confi.

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INTRODUCTION

Indonesia in general faces the problem of limited job opportunities, especially for those with higher education, as the number of intellectual unemployed has increased recently. Unemployment can be interpreted as the portion of the labor force that is currently not working or is still looking for work. The available unemployment data shows that some of Indonesia's unemployed have received tertiary education. To survive in global competition, college graduates must have adequate knowledge and professional skills to win the competition. Hence, undergraduate graduates are mentored and supported not only as job seekers but also to create jobs.

The research, technology and higher education ministries say that of the 7 million unemployed in Indonesia, around 8.8% of the unemployed are graduates. This condition is very concerning, seeing that competition for entering the world of work will be increasingly stringent due to the entry of the Industrial Revolution 4.0. Based on BPS data, the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) as of February 2022 was 5.83%. And shows the unemployment rate fell to 0.43% compared to February 2021. According to the BPS report, in February 2022, the proportion of employees with higher degrees was only 9.92%. This value has decreased compared to the previous year, when the share of the highly educated workforce was still 10.18% in February 2021. College graduates are still unemployed rather than creating more jobs. They don't think about starting a new business because they think being an entrepreneur is a last resort and many of them are also afraid to start for fear of failure.

Considering that university graduates are still targeted as job seekers rather than job creators, there will be a gap between the number of graduates and the utilization of human resources. This gap requires motivation for college graduates to focus on job creation. In general, interest in entrepreneurship is still very low. According to Slameto, interest is a feeling of preference and a sense of interest in something or activity. In general, they are more likely to be job seekers than job creators. Most college graduates are more oriented as job seekers than job creators.

Entrepreneurship is the ability to create something new and different. Entrepreneurs (Entrepreneurs) are people who have the courage to take risks to open a business on various occasions. Having the courage to take risks means having an independent mentality and daring to start a business, without being overwhelmed by fear or anxiety even in uncertain conditions. Entrepreneurship also plays an important role in nation building, one of which is being an actor in nation building. The more advanced a country is, the more problems it faces

and the more important the existence of the business world is. Entrepreneurship is a force to develop both in terms of quantity and quality of entrepreneurs, in detail the existence of entrepreneurship has many benefits for society and the country. The benefits of entrepreneurship according to Zimmerer and Norman are: 1) giving opportunities and freedom to control one's own destiny, 2) giving opportunities to make changes, 3) giving opportunities to achieve full potential, 4) having opportunities to achieve optimal profits, 5) having the opportunity to play an active role in society and get recognition for their efforts, 6) have the opportunity to do something they like and show pleasure in doing it.

Until now, higher education has become a beacon of hope for students, parents, and society to achieve a bright future. This is understandable because higher education has a role in preparing the younger generation who will determine the nation's future. Therefore, universities make different intellectual efforts in terms of knowledge, skills, and values so that the younger generation can prepare themselves to be the future leaders of the nation. In terms of knowledge, entrepreneurship courses generally introduce and equip students with basic knowledge about entrepreneurship. In practice, entrepreneurship courses provide skills to students to create something new. Aris Subandono explained that the interest in entrepreneurship is the tendency of the heart to be interested in creating a business which then organizes, manages, bears risks and develops the business it creates. Entrepreneurial interest comes from within a person to create a field of business. Entrepreneurship course practice aims to be able to foster an interest in entrepreneurship in students.

Ponorogo State Islamic Institute is an Islamic campus with State status in Ponorogo Regency. This campus has 4 faculties, namely: the Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teaching Science, the Faculty of Usuludin Adab and Da'wah, the Faculty of Sharia, and the Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business. This research was conducted on Islamic Economics and Business faculty students majoring in Islamic Economics with student respondents majoring in Islamic Economics semester 8 class of 2019. In the Islamic Economics Study Program in semester 8, students have received many entrepreneurship courses. Entrepreneurship courses accepted by Islamic Economics students start from the third to sixth semester. The courses include: Entrepreneurship I (services) in semester 3, Entrepreneurship II (Manufacturing) in semester 4, and Entrepreneurship III (Trade) in semester 5.

In the fifth and sixth semesters students majoring in Islamic Economics are required to take part in entrepreneurial practices which require students to practice entrepreneurship whose activities include: practices carried out in three forms, namely 1) direct practicum at business institutions, 2) independent practicum with the entrepreneurial domain, 3) apprenticeship at institutions – business institution. With these 3 models students are expected to have complete abilities from both practical and theoretical aspects so that they can produce graduates who are experts in the field of entrepreneurship. In connection with the vision and mission of the Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business, IAIN Ponorogo. Its vision is to become a study program that excels in the study and development of entrepreneurship in the field of sharia economics in East Java in 2022. As well as one of its

missions is to hold practicums for students in sharia economic and business institutions. Therefore students can apply the vision and mission of the faculty.

Class of 2019 students who have carried out entrepreneurship practicum, one of their activities is to make and market the products that have been made, be it food products, goods, and services. Then exhibited to the general public so that consumers can enjoy and demand it. By holding entrepreneurship practicums, the faculty has the aim that students develop insight and skills about the professional, scientific and research fields. But in fact, after this practicum activity was completed, there were some students who did not continue their businesses that had been established independently or in groups to continue independently. In fact, if students continue the business that is carried out during the practicum, it will have a good impact in the future, namely being able to increase profits, and can become a provision, and already have a business to continue when they have graduated and guarantee the future of students who are not just waiting for a job call.

Based on the interviews and the problems presented, the researcher obtained information from students regarding the interest in entrepreneurship for students of the Islamic Economics Department to start a business and the obstacles to interest in entrepreneurship in students and the impact of entrepreneurship practicum. So based on the explanation of the problem, the researcher took research with the title "The Impact of Entrepreneurship Practicum in Building Entrepreneurial Interest in Students of the Islamic Economics and Business Faculty of Ponorogo".

METHOD

In this study using a type of qualitative research. Qualitative research is a descriptive research. research that emphasizes the search for meaning, understanding, concepts, characteristics, symbols and descriptions of a phenomenon. The purpose of qualitative research is to understand, to find the meaning behind the data, to find the truth, both empirical, sensual, and logical empirical truth. The research was conducted on campus 2 of IAIN Ponorogo on students majoring in Islamic Economics, Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business, through interviews at research locations conducted with respondents.

Sources of data were obtained from field observations, interviews, documentation studies available to the organizations observed, namely students majoring in Islamic Economics, Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business class of 2019, IAIN Ponorogo. The main data sources explored in this study use primary data sources. The data analysis technique in this study begins with data reduction, data presentation and conclusion.

The research was conducted from 1 December 2022 to 20 February 2023 at IAIN Ponorogo with student respondents majoring in Islamic economics class of 2019. The researcher chose the location at IAIN Ponorogo as the object of research for the reason that there are many students who have not yet tried to start entrepreneurship that students can do, especially student majoring in Islamic economics.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Analysis of Student Entrepreneurial Interests After Carrying Out Entrepreneurship Practicum, Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business, IAIN Ponorogo

According to Slameto stated that, Interest is a feeling of preference and a sense of interest in something or activity, without anyone asking. Basically the level of a person's potential is determined between talent and interest. Interest is not innate, but grows and develops according to the factors that influence it. Someone who has an interest is of course different from the type of work and his will.

Aris Subandono explained, the interest in entrepreneurship is the tendency of the heart to be interested in creating a business which then organizes, manages, bears risks and develops the business it creates. Entrepreneurship is very much determined by the emergence of interest from the individual itself, and people will not become entrepreneurs suddenly without a certain trigger. In general, these students only have an interest in entrepreneurship and have not yet started a business. Because it can be found during the interview that only a few students are trying to continue their business. With this practicum program, it is not yet possible to determine someone who is interested in entrepreneurship. Although the objectives of the practicum program that have been held such as being able to train students to handle and solve various professional problems in the academic field they are occupied.

As for the research that the researchers conducted with the respondents, it was said that after carrying out the entrepreneurship practicum majoring in Islamic economics class of 2019 at IAIN Ponorogo, it seems that they have an interest in entrepreneurship. Evidenced by the results of interviews with respondents revealed that the student admitted that he had an interest in entrepreneurship. Students revealed that, after having an entrepreneurship practicum, they had considerable interest and interest in entrepreneurship, some students revealed that after having an entrepreneurship practicum they could provide experience, be able to find out about the business world, and find out solutions if the business being run was at risk, so that from business which have been carried out independently and in groups which are carried out because of the practicum program, the students want to continue their business again. However, from the results of the researcher's interviews with these students, there were also those who revealed that if they continued their business again, some students felt their interest in continuing had decreased because some students said that there were obstacles to starting again.

Based on data from interviews between researchers and students, it can be concluded that interest in entrepreneurship is a feeling of interest or desire to take entrepreneurial action with existing business opportunities and taking risks. This statement is in accordance with the theory presented by Aris Subandono, namely the inner tendency of the heart to be interested in creating a business which then organizes, regulates, bears risks and develops the business created.

This means that the entrepreneurship practicum program that has been implemented by students is able to foster students' interest in entrepreneurship. At least through the entrepreneurship practicum program they have the provision and insight into

entrepreneurship that can be used in the future to start entrepreneurship or apply it in the workforce.

Analysis of Constraints Reducing Student Entrepreneurial Interest After Carrying Out Entrepreneurship Practicum at the Faculty of Economics and Business at IAIN Ponorogo

Being an educated person can be seen by society as having superior knowledge that can bring new ideas to society, for example becoming an entrepreneur who can create jobs for people in need. This can reduce the unemployment rate in the country for both university graduates and those with minimal education. However, taking into account the current situation, the lack of interest in entrepreneurship among college graduates is unfortunate. Considering that graduates are still targeted as job seekers, not job creators, there will be a gap between the number of graduates and the utilization of human resources.

Setting up a business certainly has many problems or obstacles that become obstacles for someone to realize the business, people often use unrealistic reasons. In the Big Indonesian Dictionary, constraints mean obstacles, hindrances, factors or those that limit, hinder or prevent the attainment of goals, forces that force the cancellation of implementation. While the obstacles referred to in this study are the obstacles experienced by students in the interest to start entrepreneurship.

According to Hendro, the reasons people think that make it difficult to start deciding to become an entrepreneur are lack of experience, lack of capital, lack of courage, fear of leaving the comfort zone. entrepreneurship practice. Based on the facts, students admit that there are obstacles such as the following:

1. Have No Experience

From the results of interviews with students Nufih Wahda Maulida and Reny Indriyana revealed, the lack of experience for entrepreneurship and only two weeks of time so that students only do practicums only fulfill course assignments. In fact, students have enough experience and theory gained during learning and during the practicum program.

2. Have No Capital

Capital is the main key when opening a business, from the results of interviews with students Nisa Tri Ratnasari, Puput Risma Dayanti and Rika Dwi Nurkhasanah revealed that the obstacle when starting a business is not having capital because they admit that the source of income is still from their parents, so it is lacking enough for entrepreneurial capital

3. Have No Courage

The success of an entrepreneur is someone who has the courage to try. From the results of the researcher's interviews with students Nezela Diah Fatmala, and Naning Pujiati revealed that the obstacles to decreased interest in entrepreneurship were due to fear of failure, fear of risk and the existence of well-known competitors, this made students' mentality decline for entrepreneurship, then students claimed to have a lack of trust self.

4. Afraid To Leave The Comfort Zone

The nayman zone is a state when everything feels familiar and easy so that a person doesn't experience a lot of stress. From the results of the researcher's interview with students Nufih Wahda Maulida and Nur Indah Imansari revealed that currently they have doubts when making a decision to become an entrepreneur because they admit that they are currently in a comfort zone where they still receive pocket money from their parents every month, this is what makes students pretend to be in a comfort zone.

Based on the results of interviews with students, it can be concluded that the obstacles that reduce students' interest in entrepreneurship are feeling they have no experience, do not have capital, and feel they do not have courage, and are afraid of leaving their comfort zone. Based on the student's statement, according to the researcher's analysis, it is in accordance with the theory according to Hendro which states that the reasons people think are difficult to start deciding to become entrepreneurs are lack of experience, lack of capital, lack of courage, and fear of getting out of the comfort zone. This is not in accordance with the purpose of having an entrepreneurship practicum that has been held by the faculty, namely being able to develop insights and skills about the professional, scientific and research fields.

Analysis of the Impact of Entrepreneurship Practicum on Student Entrepreneurial Interests After Carrying Out Entrepreneurship Practicum, Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business, IAIN Ponorogo

In the Big Indonesian Dictionary, impact is a collision, an influence that brings positive or negative consequences. Someone in running an activity or business, of course, after doing it, there must be an influence or impact on oneself, such as positive or negative impact. This seems to have been felt by several Islamic economics students class of 2019 at IAIN Ponorogo who have completed the entrepreneurship practicum program.

Impact is simply defined as influence and effect. In every decision taken by a person, it usually has its own impact, both positive and negative impacts. Impacts are divided into two types, namely:

1. Positive Impact

Positive impact is the desire to persuade, convince, influence or impress other people, with the aim that they follow or support good wishes. Students majoring in Islamic economics class of 2019 at IAIN Ponorogo, after carrying out entrepreneurial practicum, felt that the program had a positive impact on students. This can be expressed by students after researchers conducted interviews with 11 students revealed that entrepreneurship practicum had a positive impact on each student.

Based on research interview data on students majoring in Islamic economics class 2019 IAIN Ponorogo, several students revealed that entrepreneurship practicum had a very positive impact, from student interview data it was revealed that having entrepreneurship practicum had a positive impact, because it could make students gain experience, know how to do entrepreneurship immediately, then students feel that they

are mentally trained in carrying out every effort, at least they know how to react if a risk occurs. From the statements of some of these students, an interest in entrepreneurship arose for students.

2. Negative Impact

Negative impact is a strong influence that brings negative consequences. Negative impacts are the desire to persuade, convince, or impress other people, with the aim that they will follow or support their bad wishes and cause consequences. Students majoring in Islamic economics class of 2019 at IAIN Ponorogo revealed that after the entrepreneurship practicum program, apart from having a positive impact, negative impact on each student.

This can be expressed by several students who revealed that the entrepreneurship practicum also had a negative impact on each student. The negative impact felt by these students was that they felt their interest in entrepreneurship had decreased because students felt inferior to entrepreneurs who had been in business for a long time and had a name, used their free time for practicum, spent funds personally, they felt afraid to compete, which gave rise to a feeling of laziness, and lack of confident, and there are also students who want to work directly.

Based on data from interviews with researchers with students, entrepreneurship practicum apart from having a positive impact also has a negative impact that has been felt by students. Negative impacts are felt, such as decreased interest in entrepreneurship, a feeling of laziness and lack of self-confidence, used free time, disbursement of funds personally so that this is what causes a decrease in interest in entrepreneurship in students after entrepreneurship practicum.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research data analysis that researchers have done, the researchers conclude that students have an interest in entrepreneurship after carrying out entrepreneurial practicum. However, this interest is only a desire, because students admit that there are obstacles when they are about to start. Obstacles that reduce students' interest in entrepreneurship are constrained by feeling they don't have capital, don't have capital, don't have the courage, are afraid to get out of the comfort zone. This is what makes students' interest in entrepreneurship decrease after carrying out entrepreneurship practicum.

Entrepreneurship practicum is able to have an impact on students' interest in entrepreneurship, namely positive and negative impacts, positive impacts such as students gain experience, know the procedures for entrepreneurship, students feel mentally trained, and know how to respond if a risk occurs. The negative impact is that students feel their interest in entrepreneurship has decreased, then they feel afraid to compete, lack self-confidence, free time is used for practical businesses, and spends funds privately.

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