

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

A. Introduction

At present, concerns for the future are uncertain because long-term economic depression and the global economic crisis are spreading throughout our society (Cheolwoo Park, 2017). Every country will face unemployment problem. Very large populations and the absence of additional work will increase unemployment in each country. In Indonesia, the majority of unemployment is educated populations. Low motivation and interest of young people in Indonesia for entrepreneurship are very serious thoughts for the government, the world in education and even the community (Park & Ahn, 2016). Many countries agree that the newly started business; business start-ups in this period of low economic growth, is a solution for unemployment. This method is important and also useful in maintaining stable economic and social growth (Cheolwoo Park, 2017).

Entrepreneurship is often associated with stimulating economic growth, innovation and work and business creation (van Praag & Versloot, 2007). Entrepreneurship is a process integrating people, opportunities and resources (Timmons & Spinelli, 2009). One of big problems faced by government in Indonesia is unemployment. This problem can be decreased by raising the number of entrepreneur itself which can decrease the number of unemployment. Fostering entrepreneurship has become the highest priority topic in the country regarding public policy (Luthje & Franke, 2003). This is assuming that entrepreneurial skills can be learned (Kuratko, 2005). Entrepreneurship is a very important component

for work generation for the prosperity of a country (Kourilsky& Esfandiari, 1997). Entrepreneurial activity is known as the nation's long-term engine of economic growth (Romer, 1994). Kelley et al. (2010) stated that entrepreneurship provides income, economic compilation cannot provide sufficient or alternative work to generate salaries, and provides positive social value in place. Zimmere (2002: 12), stated that it was one of the driving factors for developing entrepreneurship.

Entrepreneurship education at the university not only provides a theoretical or conceptual basis but also shapes students' intentions, attitudes, behaviors and mindsets. Scherer et al., (In Linan& Chen, 2006) explains that general education will also increase one's concern about the choice of an entrepreneurial career. The universities are responsible for educating and giving entrepreneurial skills. Implement concrete learning patterns based on empiricism to equip students with logical knowledge in order to encourage students' enthusiasm for entrepreneurship (Yohnson 2003, Wu & Wu, 2008).

Currently there are many studies on entrepreneurial intentions in students, but most research focuses on personal, situation or psychological factors, such as gender, family background, risk taking attitude, need for achievement, self-confidence and innovation (Li Wei., 2006). The existence of these courses can affect intentions. Intention in entrepreneurship is like the Theory of Perceived Behaviourwhich discusses Perceived Feasibility in which is interpreted by a person's ability to conduct such behavior. Intention to Perceived Desirability means the extent to which a person has an attraction in the behavior (Linan& Rodriguez, 2011).

In this study the writer will examine factors influence students to become entrepreneur before they taking course at Muhammadiyah University Surakarta by using the Perceived Feasibility and Perceived Desirability variables that are in accordance with the Theory Planned Behavior (TPB).

The title that the writer will take in this study is “*Analysis of Factors Influencing Entrepreneurial Intention among Students of International Programs.*”

B. Research Question

Based on the background of the above problems, it can be formulated in this study with the following problems:

1. Does Perceived Desirability have an impact on Entrepreneurial Intention?
2. Does Perceived Feasibility have an impact on Entrepreneurial Intention?
3. Can of Perceived Feasibility and Perceived Desirability explain the Entrepreneurial Intention?

C. Research Purpose

Based on the formula above problems, as for the purpose of the study are:

1. To analyze the effect of Perceived Feasibility on entrepreneurial intentions on students of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta.
2. To analyze the influence of Perceived Desirability on entrepreneurial intentions on students of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta.

3. To find out the influence of Perceived Desirability, Perceived Feasibility on students' interests in entrepreneurial intentions at the Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta.

D. Potential Contribution

The benefits expected by the research are:

1. This study can provide information about how many students intend to become entrepreneurs before attending an entrepreneurship course.
2. Adding insight and knowledge of the author about entrepreneurial intentions and also knowing the factors that influence them.
3. For readers who especially majoring in economic management can get information about entrepreneurship.
4. The government can find out the factors that influence students in entrepreneurial intentions before they learn entrepreneurship education.

E. Systematic of Writing

In this study a clear picture of the systematic system of writing will be provided containing information about the material covered in each chapter, namely:

CHAPTER I	<p style="text-align: center;">PRELIMINARY</p> <p>This chapter contains a general view of the contents of the research which contains the background of the problem, the</p>
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	formulation of the problem, the purpose of the study, and the systematic writing of the thesis.
CHAPTER II	<p>LITERATURE REVIEW</p> <p>This chapter contains theories and understandings relating to the research review, study framework, and previous hypotheses.</p>
CHAPTER III	<p>RESEARCH METHOD</p> <p>This chapter discusses types of research, operational definitions and measurement of variables, population and sample, types and sources of data, methods of data collection, sampling design, and data analysis methods used.</p>
CHAPTER IV	<p>RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION</p> <p>Analysis and discussion of data presents the overall results and findings from the analysis of collected data such as product overview, data analysis, instrument testing, hypothesis testing, and discussion. The program that has been used in this study is the Social Sciences Statistics Package or SPSS.</p>
CHAPTER V	<p>CONCLUSION</p> <p>This chapter contains the final conclusions, lack of research, recommendations for future research and advice for the company.</p>