

BUILDING AN ECONOMY WITH ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION

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Abstract. Education is one of the main pillars of a country, where the quality of a country can be seen from the quality of their education, as education is also a determinant of the economy of a country. Ho Chi Minh (reveals that without the teacher no education, and if there is no education without economic and social development. Expression of education implies that he does have an important role in the economic development of a country. One example of the education sector in the economies of developed countries is education, where the presence of entrepreneurial education entrepreneurship then it will be created by entrepreneurial-entrepreneurial excellence. Education entrepreneurship can be defined as the embodiment of insightful educational entrepreneurship education, i.e. applying the principles and methodologies towards life skill on his protégé participant through an integrated curriculum that developed at the school or college. According to McClelland one of the factors that cause a country become forward is when the number of entrepreneurs in these countries at least 2% of the population of its inhabitants. The number of entrepreneurs in Indonesia recently reached 1.56%. If it is left without the efforts of foster it, then very slow to meet numbers 2% self-employment. Therefore, the high number of entrepreneurs in a country, then the country will be more developed and advanced entrepreneurship participates because helping the Government in fostering development in the field of economy.

Keywords: Economic, Entrepreneur Education

I. INTRODUCTION

H. Horne (Listyarti, 2012, p. 2) argues that education is a process that occurs continuously from the higher adjustments of humans that have evolved physically and mentally (psychic). Education can also be interpreted as an attempt to immature an individual toward his or her maturity. In addition, education plays an important role in creating individuals, who are knowledgeable, insightful, and professional. Education is also one of the main pillars of a country, where the quality of a country can be seen from the quality of education.

Considering how important an education is. Because education can support the progress of the country. Education is also the most important part of the national development process, but education is also the economic determinant of the country. The Economist also believes that human resources from a nation are not physical capital or material form, but rather a factor that will determine the character and pace of social and economic development of a nation. So it can be said that the progress of a country can be seen from economic development.

With the description above Ho Chi Minh (Surya, 2015 p. 3) reveals that "Without teachers, there is no education, and if without education there is no economic and social development". His expression implies that education does have an important role in the economic development of a country. Another contributing factor to economic advancement is entrepreneurial. According to McClelland (Muis et al., 2015, p. 5), one of the factors that caused a country to become advanced is when the number of entrepreneurial in the country is at least 2% of the population. Currently, the number of entrepreneurs in Indonesia has only reached 1.56%. If this is left without an

attempt to grow it, it is very slow to meet the 2% entrepreneurial number.

Schumpeter (Darwanto, 2012, p. 12) One of the economists of economic growth theorist expressed that entrepreneurs have a major in economic development through the creation of innovation, employment, and welfare. The business world that entrepreneurs build will encourage the development of productive sectors. More and more a country has entrepreneurs, the country's economic growth will be higher.

Given the importance of entrepreneurship in the economic development of a country, the authors are interested in conducting a study on building a country's economy through the establishment of entrepreneurship.

II. BASIC THEORY

Stephen P. Robbins and Mary Coulter (Takdir, Muhammad, & Sudirman, 2015, p. 1) mean "Entrepreneurship is the process whereby an individual or a group of individuals uses organized efforts and means to pursue opportunities to create value and grow by Fulfilling wants and needs through innovation and uniqueness, no matter what resources are currently controlled".

"Entrepreneurship is the process of creating something new at the value of using the time and effort required, bearing the accompanying financial, physical, and social risks, accepting the monetary rewards generated, and the satisfaction and freedom Private (Erlangga, 2018, p. 18)". Lupiyadi and Wacik (Idrus, 2017, p. 16) also interpreted entrepreneurship as a person's creative effort in creating something new and innovative efforts to make it a reality with the risks involved. Based on the opinion, it can mean entrepreneurship is an individual effort in creating

something new and it is realized to be true with the risks involved.

While entrepreneurship education can be interpreted as a manifestation of entrepreneurial education, that is, education that applies principles and methodology towards life skills in participants through the curriculum that is Developed in schools or colleges. In entrepreneurship education, students are required not only to apply the knowledge gained in school, but also to solve various problems faced in daily life. One entrepreneurial attitude developed through education is life skills (Rusdiana, 2018, p. 41-42). According to Soemanto (Wardati & Kirwani, 2013, p. 5), Entrepreneurship Education is an effort to teach Indonesian people so that they have a dynamic and creative personality to conduct their business in accordance with Indonesian personalities that Based on Pancasila.

Efforts to change the mindset and the motivation of entrepreneurial should be done gradually. Kasmir (Wardati & Kirwani, 2013, p. 5) mentions that there are three phases that first establish an entrepreneurial school or at least implement an entrepreneurial course as it is now being encouraged by higher education. Thus a little much will change and create a mindset (mental and motivational) students and parents. Second, in entrepreneurship education should be emphasized the courage to start entrepreneurial. Usually, our constraint to start the business is fear of loss or bankruptcy. But some people who have an entrepreneurial spirit will feel confused about where to start a business. Thirdly, not a few feel the same entrepreneurial as not having a definite future. Meanwhile, when working in a company they believe that the future is uncertain, let alone civil servants. And that the future is in our hands, not the hand of others. We are decisive so that motivation develops wider.

III. DISCUSSION

Many people argue that entrepreneurship will arise and evolve from experience. The more experience you get, the better your entrepreneurial success, too. It is hinted that formal education or school has no role in cultivating entrepreneurial attitudes. It is argued by Chruchill (Dewi, 2017, p. 55), according to her formal education is crucial to entrepreneurial success, the first failure of an entrepreneurial is to rely on the experience of education. But he also did not consider the experience because the source of failure in the next entrepreneur is an experience in which an entrepreneur only modeled education but lacking experience.

In agreement with Chruchill, Eels (Helena & Supriyadi, 2019, p. 807) argues that compared to other energy, already educated energy has greater potential to successfully become an entrepreneur because it has reasoning ability and insight into thinking more broadly. A

well-educated person also has two principal roles, first as a manager and the second as the founder of the idea. The first role of action is to resolve the problem so that adequate knowledge of management and engineering is absolutely necessary. The second role emphasizes the need for alternative stringing capabilities. In this case, there is a complete knowledge of scholarship.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that an entrepreneur who has potential success is those who understand the usefulness of education to support activities and want to learn to improve knowledge. The education environment is utilized by entrepreneurial as a means to achieve objectives, education here means the understanding of a problem that is seen from the scientific angle or theory as the foundation of thinking.

Then the right kind of education to train entrepreneurship is entrepreneurship education. Rusdiana (2018, p. 41-42) defines entrepreneurship education as a manifestation of entrepreneurial education, which is an education that implements principles and methodology towards life skills in participants through the curriculum Developed in schools or colleges. In entrepreneurship education, students are required not only to apply the knowledge gained in school, but also to solve various problems faced in daily life. One entrepreneurial attitude developed through education is life skills.

Entrepreneurship education should be a priority given to schools and colleges. Because entrepreneurship education is expected that colleges and schools will be able to reduce the high unemployment rate, especially from educated circles. In line with that, entrepreneurship education should be aimed to improve the spirit and develop skills and knowledge among students so that they have a provision after becoming a graduate. In the long run, entrepreneurship education is expected to improve the quality of human life. Entrepreneurship education has been developed in almost all universities in Indonesia with a very varied process that aims to create entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship learning is aimed at adding students ' insight to the entrepreneurial world and motivating them to get involved directly in the entrepreneurial world as a tough young entrepreneur so they can take part Contribute to increasing the economy of countries in Asia, especially Indonesia.

The big question about entrepreneurship education is whether this education applies to all professions?. This question arises because the Community considers entrepreneurship only for people who have a business education background only. In fact, entrepreneurial education can cover all professions, because the fact of entrepreneurship education should be interpreted as a means to build entrepreneurial character, entrepreneurial

mindset, and entrepreneurial behavior. Entrepreneurship education is therefore very important to humans.

Some Asian countries recognize the importance of entrepreneurial education such as China and Singapore. Based on the research from Susilaningsih (2015, p. 5-6) Entrepreneurship education in Singapore was developed in the face of knowledge economy globalization, using a knowledge-based strategy on its economic growth. Entrepreneurship education in Singapore is more focused on instilling entrepreneurial mental attitude so that they will have the orientation for future research to be commercialized and innovative and to influence their career choices For more entrepreneurial and innovative. Unlike the entrepreneurship education in Singapore, in China, entrepreneurship education in college is more emphasized on the creation of business entrepreneurs. Each year alternately universities organize national Business Plan competitions that are attended by students from almost all colleges in China. Some universities have incubators to facilitate students who start their business. In each city, there are incubators available for young entrepreneurs. The incubator was established by government organizations and provided services to entrepreneurship at a decent price. Some medium enterprises facilitate entrepreneurial activities. By implementing entrepreneurship education, it will create qualified entrepreneurs. Both countries have already implemented entrepreneurial education, as Singapore and China have proven to implement their entrepreneurial education to produce superior entrepreneurs and to advance their country.

As McClelland has been revealed, a country will become advanced when the number of entrepreneurs in the country is at least 2%. Because the entrepreneurial fact has many benefits for the advancement of a country. According to Rusdiana (2018, p. 158-159), The benefits are divided into two namely the benefits of macro and micro. Macro-Entrepreneurs act as the Mobilizer, controller, and drive the economy of a nation. The results of scientific discoveries, research, science development, and new creations in products and services of global scale are a dynamic process of creative entrepreneurship. In fact, entrepreneurs succeed in creating jobs and encouraging economic growth. According to the function of macro played by small business, the following is the role of the economy (1) to strengthen the national economy that serves as a function of suppliers, production, distributors, and marketers for the results of industrial products Greater, (2) increase economic efficiency, particularly in absorbing existing resources, as well as the last function (3) seen as a means of distributing national income, equalization tools in trying, and equitable in revenues. While the micro benefit of entrepreneurship is the insurer of risk and uncertainty,

combining resources into new and different ways to create added value and new ventures.

In addition, according to Adam in his research (2013, p. 44-45) entrepreneurship involved and assist the Government in growing the development in the field of economy, especially assisting in the business of trading or providing funding to serve As a capital in conducting business that is through cooperation and trust while other attributes are the service of the merchandise assessment. One of the challenges of entrepreneurial growth is how to improve services to maintain consumer loyalty.

The role of entrepreneurs in developing countries such as Indonesia has many positive impacts. According to the opinion of Wim Naude (Darwanto, 2012, p. 16) The role of entrepreneurship in the form of contributions in the transformation of communities with low income to higher revenues and from community-based primary sectors into communities based Services and technology sectors. Then according to Darwanto (2011, p. 16-17), There are three positive impacts of entrepreneurs in resolving issues in developing countries. First, entrepreneurs open a new kind of business in the economy. The efforts are developed to increase business heterogeneity in Indonesia. People become creative in developing business types. Secondly, it provides employment and absorbs labor. When entrepreneurs open a business, it means opening up steps to reduce the proportion of unemployment and job applicants. Third, increase the national Percapita output. The impact can be seen from the number of micros, small and medium enterprises or Usaha Mikro, Kecil dan Menengah (UMKM) as much as 3.79 million (Yuliani, 2017), then the type of entrepreneurship that develops in Indonesia is not just a buying and selling goods alone, There are also in the field of services such as health clinics established by Gamal Abinsaid and GO-Jek. Both examples of entrepreneurship are in the field of services where GO-Jek offers online transportation services and health clinics established by Gamal Abinsaid who utilize garbage as a tool to deal with medicine at the clinic. The emergence of GO-Jek and the increasing number of UMKM in Indonesia provide many job opportunities to suppress the amount of unemployment in Indonesia. Therefore, due to the emergence of new ventures, it can increase productivity and increase national economic growth and public income.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the discussions that have been done can be concluded that the implementation of entrepreneurial education is very important because entrepreneurship education is given in order to equip students to have life skills and adaptability and the ability to socialize the work environment. The change of behavior that is hoped by the existence of entrepreneurial education is to have an

accomplished motif, never give up, the courage to take risks, creative and innovative. In addition to the increasing number of entrepreneurs in a country, the country will be growing and progressing because entrepreneurship participates in assisting the Government in growing the development in the economic field.

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