
Analysis of Entrepreneurship Attitude in 4-6 Years Old Children

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Abstract. Entrepreneurship attitude is the spirit to open its own business. In 2018 there were 6.87 million open unemployment, meaning that some people did not have entrepreneurship attitude, this is due to the creation of entrepreneurship attitude rarely done at school or at home, whereas the growth of entrepreneurship attitude needs to be trained. The establishment of an entrepreneurship attitude can be done in early childhood in line with the planting of character values in children. This research aims to know the magnitude of entrepreneurial attitude in children aged 5-6 years at the Labor College FKIP Riau University. entrepreneurship attitude can be develop earlier in inculcating character to children. The purpose of this study was to determine the magnitude of of entrepreneurship attitudes in children aged 5-6 years in kindergartenlaboratory teachers' training and education faculty ofRiau University. The research method used is descriptive quantitative method. The population is children aged 4-6 years old totaling 61 children. The sampling technique uses saturated samples with a total of 61 children. And data collection techniques using observation. Furthermore, data analysis techniques using the percentage formula. The findings of this study are the average entrepreneurship attitudes of children in the Starting to Develop category with a percentage of 48.75%. This means that entrepreneurship attitudes in children have not emerged optimally so they need to be encouraged and stimulated. From 6 indicators of entrepreneurship attitudes, there are 2 indicators that Develop in Accordance with Expectations including confidence with a percentage of 52.04% and risk taking with a percentage of 50.2%. The other indicators are categorized intostart to develop including task and outcome oriented, leadership, originality, and the lowest percentage indicator is 45.9% in the future oriented.

Key words: entrepreneurship attitudes of early childhood

1. Introduction

The progress of a country is determined by three things; they are the advancement of science and technology, the growth and development of entrepreneurship, and good and efficient bureaucracy. It was stated by Yusuf Kalla quoted from a solo newspaper (Nuri Darwanto, 2018). From this statement the development of entrepreneurship is needed to change a nation. According to YuyusSuryana and KartibBayu (2011), an entrepreneur is an innovator who can take advantage of opportunities into opportunities by utilizing cost, time, skills of making a profit. From the statements, we know that a person can be called an entrepreneur if someone has certain attitudes and abilities.

Entrepreneurship attitudes and abilities can be trained and stimulated immediately through the learning process at school by the teacher or at home by parents. Entrepreneurship attitude as expressed by Marbun (Bukhari Alma, 2010) including: (1) self-confidence, (2) task and outcome oriented, (3) risk taking, (4) leadership, (5) originality, (6) future-oriented. Those attitudes are very possible to be fostered from an early age as stated by Nurhafizah (2018) that early childhood can be endeavored to recognize and accept the values of entrepreneurship that they must have. For this reason, children must be accustomed to making choices, taking responsibility for their choices and making their own responsibility on their choices.

Based on the projections of the 2013 National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS), the population in Indonesia in 2018 will reach 256 million, with a population in the productive aged (14-64 years) totaling 179.13 million, or 67.6%. The data from the Central Statistics Agency, as many as 124.01 million people work, 53.52 million people work in the formal occupation, and 70.49 million people work in the non-formal occupation or as casual workers. For further information, there are 6.87 million unemployment in 2018. In fact, vocational high school graduation accounted for the largest portion of unemployment which was 8.92%. As considered as vocational high school graduated should have more skills than other levels of education but they definitely not applied their skills. They just expect the job, but do not want to open the business itself based on the skills it has. The high number of open unemployment shows that of entrepreneurship attitudes at a very low productive age, for which it is necessary to do entrepreneurial souls both at home and in the school. of entrepreneurship attitude-planting schools are integrated into In the curriculum used. Early childhood Education (PAUD) can also contribute to the formation of of entrepreneurship attitude.

From the problems, entrepreneurship education is still rarely implemented at schools, starting from the level of Early Childhood Education to universities. Early childhood is a child who is at the age of birth up to 6 years. This period is a sensitive period for children's development; they are cognitive development related to their ability to think, social emotional development, language development, religious moral values development, motoric development. In addition, this period is a time for instilling good character values for children because at this time the children' absorption of something is very high. It is an opportunity to stimulate entrepreneurial attitudes through stimulating child development. This study aims to know the how the entrepreneurial attitudes have developed in children aged 4-6 years old at kindergarten laboratory teachers' training and education faculty of Riau University.

2. Methodology

This research was conducted at kindergarten laboratory teachers' training and education faculty of Riau University. This research is the first step in conducting research into the development of entrepreneurship education in early childhood. The results of this study are the basis for the development of entrepreneurship education that can be done in early childhood.

2.1 Types of research

This research is a descriptive study with a quantitative approach. This research begins by determining the instrument to be used for data retrieval. Data retrieval is carried out directly in the child with observations, as for the things observed are the entrepreneurial spirit indicators in the instrument, then the data is processed using a percentage formula. Data processing results are described in an authoritative.

2.2 Population and Sample

The population of this study is children aged 4-6 years old in kindergarten laboratory Teachers' Training and Education Faculty of Riau University; they consists of 61 children. And the sampling technique used is saturated sample and there are 61 children.

2.3 Data and Instruments

Observation is conducted by observing indicators of entrepreneurship attitudes that are visible from daily attitudes and behaviors of children. Observations were conducted for one week.

The indicators of the observed entrepreneurship attitude taken from the theory expressed by Marbun (Buchari Alma, 2010) are as follows:

1. Be confident.

Self-confidence can manifest through behavior: belief (firmness), undependency, a steady personality and optimism.

2. Task-oriented and results

This attitude can materialize in behavior: the need for achievement, oriented, diligent and steadfast, hard work, motivation and energetic.

3. Risk Taker

Risk-taking occurs in attitudes, likes and challenges, and is able to take risks.

4. Leadership

The ability to lead, associate with others, respond to advice and criticism is the attitude of someone who has a leadership spirit.

5. Originality

Innovative, creative, flexible, versatile, many sources are a manifestation of the originality of the attitude.

6. Front-oriented

The perceptif and fore-view are the hallmark of a person oriented towards the front.

2.4 Data Analysis Techniques

To analyze the data, the formulas from AnasSujiono (2005) are used:

$$P = \frac{f}{N} \times 100\%$$

Note :

P = Percentage

f = Frequency

N= Number of case

The criteria of the formula as follows:

76%-100% = ED (develops very well), ie the child behaves according to indicators and sub indicators and the child can invite friends to behave and behave similarly

51%-75% = DAE (develops as expected), ie the child behaves according to indicators and sub indicators

26%-50% = SD (starts to develops), ie the child behaves and behaves according to indicators and sub indicators with the help and direction of the teacher

00%-25% = ND (not yet developed), ie the child can not behave and behave according to the indicator

3. The Results and discussion

Based on the data analysis, it can be seen the results of research on entrepreneurship attitudes of children aged 4-6 years at kindergarten laboratory teachers' training and education faculty of Riau University are as follows:

Table 2. Entrepreneurship attitudes of children aged 4-6 years old at Kindergarten Laboratory Teachers' Training and Education Faculty of Riau University

NO	INDICATOR	IDEAL SCORE	FACTUAL SCORE	PERCENTAGE	CRITERIA
1	Confidence	732	381	52,04 %	DAE
2	Task and achievement oriented	976	482	48,38 %	SD
3	Risk taking	488	245	50,2 %	DAE
4	Leadership	732	350	47,81 %	SD
5	Originality	976	452	46,31%	SD
6	Future oriented	244	112	45,9 %	SD
Total		4148	2022		
Average				48,75 %	SD

Table 2 shows that the average of entrepreneurship attitudes of children aged 4-6 years old at kindergarten laboratory teachers' training and education faculty of Riau University is 48.75% on the criteria of Started to Develop (SD), it means that entrepreneurship attitudes have not been had by children, so it needs to be stimulated in order to get maximum achievement. The highest score is on the indicator of self-confidence, which is 52.04% with the criteria of Develop as Expected (DAE), which means that the children grow up the confidence as their growth. And the lowest indicator, there is a future-oriented indicator that is around 45.9% in the Start to Develop (SD), it described the children's ability to do something in the future still needs to be improved.

To look more specifically at the entrepreneurship attitudes of children, the data are described by the following indicators:

3.1 Description of Entrepreneurship Attitudes on Self-Confidence

Self confidence is an attitude that is seen from the children's behaviors, where children are not dependent on others, have the confidence and determinations that they can do something, besides those children who have self confidence are more optimistic in doing something. After observing, the children's confidence data are known, as follows:

Table 3. Entrepreneurship attitudes on self-confidence

NO	INDICATOR	IDEAL SCORE	FACTUAL SCORE	PERCENTAGE	CRITERIA
1	Independence	244	133	54,51 %	DAE
2	Determinations	244	128	52,46 %	DAE
3	Optimist	244	120	49,18 %	SD
Total		732	381		
Average				52,04 %	DAE

Based on table 3, it is known that the highest score is in the attitude of independence with a percentage of 54.51% included in the category of developing as expected. And the lowest score is on an optimistic attitude and a steady personality with a percentage of 49.18% included in the category started to develop. Self confidence is one of the stimulated attitudes in the learning process of children at school. Building children's confidence can be done through storytelling, singing in front of the class and so on. As the results of research conducted by YuliestiKintani et al (2018) that children's confidence can be done by singing together in class, singing individually, those will arouse the

enthusiasm and courage of children to perform in front of the class. Building self-esteem of children will build entrepreneurial attitudes viewed on confidence indicator.

3.2 Description of Entrepreneurship Attitudes on Task and Achievement Oriented

The second attitude of entrepreneurship is task and achievement oriented; it means that children who have an entrepreneurship attitude in doing work always have the best achievement, so that in the learning process children will be earnest to learn. From the observations it can be seen the data as follows:

Table 4 Entrepreneurship Attitudes on Task and Achievement Oriented

NO	INDICATOR	IDEAL SCORE	FACTUAL SCORE	PERCENTAGE	CRITERIA
1	Focus on achievement	244	119	48,77 %	SD
2	Perseverance	244	123	50,41 %	DAE
3	Hard work	244	123	50,41 %	DAE
4	Motivation and Energetic	244	117	47,95 %	SD
Total		976	482		
Average				49,38 %	SD

Based on table 4, it shows that motivation and energetic, focus on achievements of children at kindergarten laboratory teachers' training and education faculty are still started to developed (SD) with a percentage of 47.95% and 48.77%. It means that children need to be more stimulated in 2 sub-indicators. As for perseverance and hard work has the same percentage of 50.41 that is categorized into developed as expected (DAE). Every person has a need as stated by Maslow (Muzdalifah, 2013) that humans are not completely satisfied, but if one need is fulfilled, the others will be achieved. One form of need is the need for self-esteem where one of the characteristics of these needs is the mastery of competencies. In mastering competence, it requires a process of hard work, perseverance and patient if they are experiencing difficulties.

3.3 Description of Entrepreneurship Attitudes on Risk-Taking

Children who have good entrepreneurship attitudes are children who are capable and brave to take risks, this attitude is usually looked at the behavior of children who like challenges. Based on the results of observations, it can be seen the children's ability to take risks is as follows:

Table 5 Entrepreneurship attitudes on risk-taking

NO	INDICATOR	IDEAL SCORE	FACTUAL SKOR	PERCENTAGE	CRITERIA
1	Enjoy the challenge	244	123	50,41 %	DAE
2	Able to take risk	244	122	50 %	DAE
Total		488	245		
Average				50,2 %	DAE

Risk taking in early childhood is possible for children as stated by Ulfiani Rahman (2009) that children aged 4-year-old can take risks in making gross motor movements, while children aged 5 yearold are confident and compete with peers and parents. It described that the results of this study is consistent as shown in table 5, which is the risk taking indicator is being the highest achievement.

3.4 Description of Entrepreneurship Attitudes on the Leadership

Leadership is very necessary in any profession, especially for entrepreneurship because, people who have a business, they will later have employees so that the children’s ability to lead must be good. Based on the results of observations, the leadership attitudes possessed by children as follows:

Table 6 Entrepreneurship attitudes on the leadership

NO	INDICATOR	IDEAL SCORE	FACTUAL SCORE	PERCENTAGE	CRITERIA
1	The ability to lead	244	100	40,98 %	SD
2	Associate with others	244	131	53,69 %	DAE
3	Respond critics and suggestions	244	119	48,77 %	SD
Total		732	350		
Average				47,81 %	SD

Associating with other people obtained the highest score of 53.69% with the category developed as expected (DAE), and the ability to lead is classified into started to develop (SD) with a percentage of 40.98%. The ability to lead can be stimulated immediately. The ability can be stimulated in early childhood along with the development of character values as conveyed by khairiyah (Venyswantiingtyas et al, 2018), one of the character that can be developed are leadership and justice.

3.5 Description of Entrepreneurship Attitudes on Originality

Entrepreneur is an innovator that really needs the ability to innovate. Innovation is inseparable from creativity whom person think and havethe original and brilliant ideas. From the results of observations, the children’s ability to be original is as follows:

Table 6 Description of Entrepreneurship attitudes on originality

NO	INDICATOR	IDEAL SCORE	FAKTUAL SCORE	PERCENTAGE	CRITERIA
1	Inovatedancreative	244	110	45,08 %	SD
2	Flexible	244	120	49,18 %	SD
3	Multi talented	244	109	44,67 %	SD
4	Many source	244	113	46,31 %	SD
Total		976	452		
Average				44,31 %	SD

Based on table 6, it is obtained that the average originality of children is still at starting to develop (SD) with a percentage of 44.31% and so it is same with the others indicator. It describes that children are still unable to think and dare to be different from others. This condition should be stimulated by giving children the freedom to move appropriate to the children's interests (Dian Miranda, 2016).

3.6 Description of Entrepreneurship Attitudes on Future-Oriented

Future-oriented is one of the characteristics of entrepreneurship because entrepreneurship is a profession that determines its own success and the future's security is determined by itself, so that every behavior is always oriented to the future. The results of observations of future-oriented are as follows

Table 7 Description of entrepreneurship attitudes on future-oriented

NO	INDICATOR	IDEAL SCORE	FACTUAL SCORE	PERCENTAGE	CRITERIA
1	Perspective and future worldview	244	112	45,9 %	SD
Total		244	112		
Average				44,9 %	SD

Based on table 7, it shows that children aged 4-6 years at kindergarten laboratory teachers' training and education faculty of Riau University are still starting to develop (SD) in future perspectives. Therefore, stimulation is required in teaching children to have ideals, and it also provides children the knowledge about what they should do to achieve their the desired goals.

4. Conclusions

Based on the observation and data analysis, it can be concluded that children' entrepreneurship attitude of aged 4-5 years at Laboratorium Kindergarten teacher' training and education faculty of Riau University is categorized into Developed level. It means that this attitude has already existed on children and requires more stimulation in order to develop optimally. Therefore, it takes an idea for the development of entrepreneurship education in early childhood.

Acknowledgement

Thank you to the Dean of Teacher' Training and Education Faculty of Riau University for providing the Research Hibah so that the author carry out this research.

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