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Study of students' entrepreneurship interest as an indicator of opportunity for establishing business incubators in Lombok tourism polytechnic

Muh. Yahyaddin^{1*}, Hamsu Hanafi¹, Christina Sianipar², Anak Agung Ngurah Sedana Putra¹, Mandra Mandra¹, Lalu Ahmad Zaki¹

¹Lombok Tourism Polytechnic, Indonesia

²Medan Tourism Polytechnic, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

This study had two goals: (1) to provide an overview of student entrepreneurship interest as an indicator of opportunities to establish a business incubator at the Lombok Tourism Polytechnic, and (2) to provide a contribution of thought and enrichment in the field of study and enrichment of the tourism business incubator as input and reference for future studies. (3) used as information and input for stakeholders in developing entrepreneurship. This study gathered primary data through a questionnaire distributed to 63 students from four different study programs. The data collection technique is purposive sampling, and the data analysis technique is descriptive responses. It was provided by respondents in the questionnaire. The results of this study indicate that: (1) flexibility, indicating the intention of respondents, 22% strongly agree (2) In terms of innovation, indicating the intention of respondents, 44% strongly agree. (3) social prestige, indicating the intention of respondents to engage in entrepreneurship. 48% strongly agree. (4) A personal challenge, indicating the intention of respondents 60% strongly agree. (5) Leadership, indicating the intention of respondents 45% of respondents agree on the benefits of leadership, indicating their intent. 51% strongly agree. (7) Being in charge, with 36% of respondents strongly agreeing.



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Corresponding Author:

Muh. Yahyaddin,
Lombok Tourism Polytechnic
Email: yahyaddin@pp.ac.id

Introduction

In order to increase people's productivity and competitiveness in the international market (the 6th Nawa Cita), 11 sub-categories are arranged (Rasaili et al., 2016). One of the priority agendas is: "Increasing the Capacity for Innovation and Technology" The direction of policies and strategies in the context of increasing science and technology support for the competitiveness of the production sector development is directed at one of the following: "Strengthening Private-Government-University Cooperation, especially for the agricultural and industrial sectors. And the development of novice entrepreneurs through the construction of incubators and venture capital" (Ristek Dikti. 2019). Based on this, each regional head's policies and development ideas to advance the regional economy are increasingly competitive. Unemployment alleviation with various training programs continues to be intensively carried out, assistance to MSMEs, ease of borrowing business capital,

and even business facility subsidies are increasingly easy to apply for by business actors, not least for Youth who want to start a business.

NTB is one of the provinces in Indonesia with an economic growth rate that ranks fourth nationally. Citing data from the BPS (central statistics agency) NTB (Lumbantoruan & Hidayat, 2015), economic growth in the third quarter of 2019 reached 6.26 percent in 34 other provinces in Indonesia percentage data Which beats the national economic growth data of 5.02% in 2019. The relatively stable economic growth has brought the thoughts of the Governor of West Nusa Tenggara to strive for the birth of 1000 young regional entrepreneurs (startups) to realize the vision and mission toward a glorious NTB. The program to print millennial entrepreneurs is driven by the condition of the people of NTB, with the unemployment rate as of August 2019 is 84,516 people, which is 3.42% of the total workforce (BPS NTB, State of Manpower NTB August 2019). Quoted from online media (<http://ntb.bkkbn.go.id.2019>), The number of unemployed is greater than the target of creating new entrepreneurs of only 1000 people from the NTB local government.

Moreover, if you add those counted as underemployed by BPS, namely those in NTB, the number is 338,100 people. Then the number of unemployed and underemployed to 422,616 people. By becoming a new entrepreneur (startup), it is hoped that the unemployed will be able to rid themselves of unemployment. This policy is quite strategic in regional development. The success of realizing 1000 entrepreneurs in the next five years will have a significant influence on regional economic development. Citing official data from the Central Statistics Agency for NTB regarding the number of unemployed for the last two years published May 5, 2021.

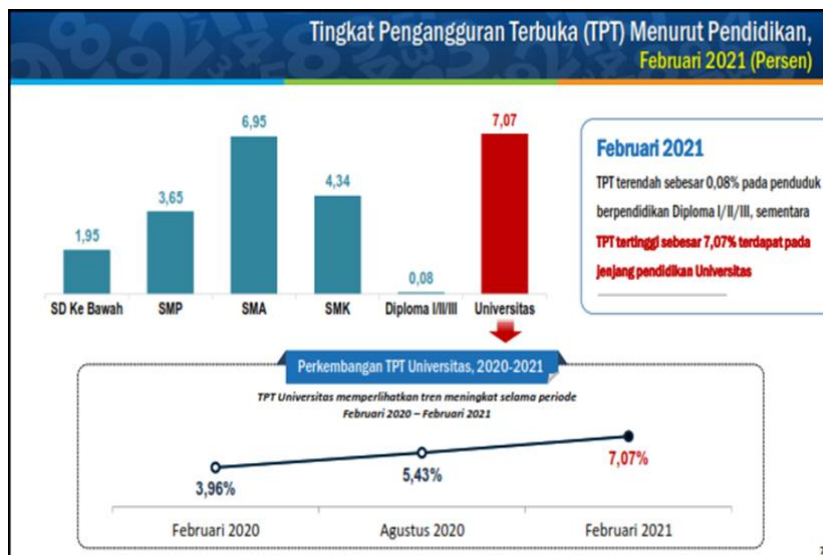


Figure 1. Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) in NTB by Education
Source: Official Statistics News - Statistics Indonesia for

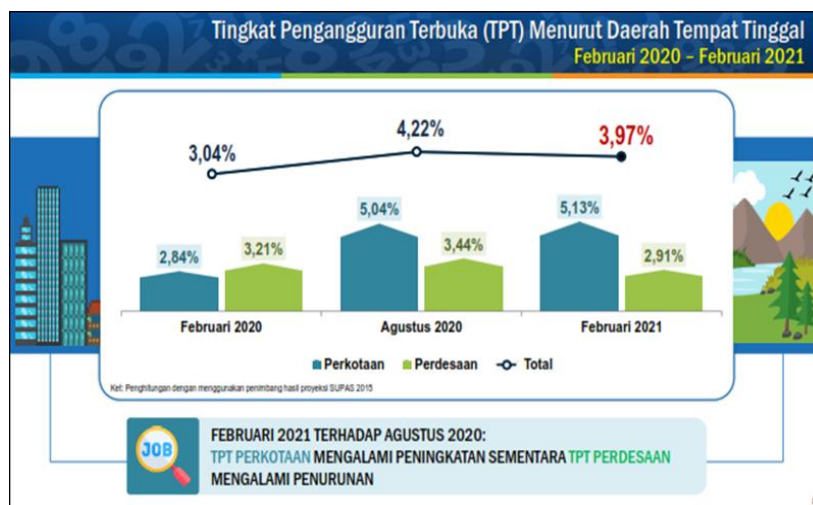


Figure 2. Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) NTB by Region of Residence
Source: Official Statistic Gazette - Central Bureau of Statistics NTB 2021

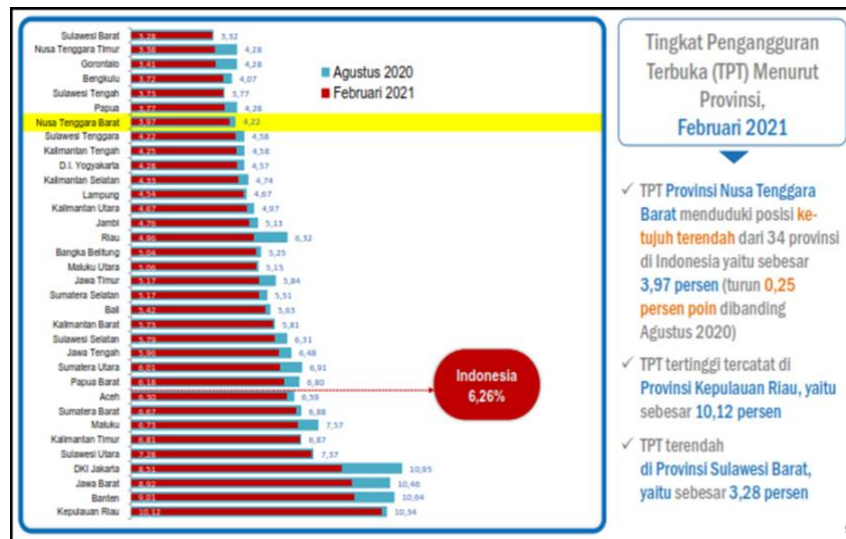


Figure 3. Open Unemployment Rate BPS NTB 2021 by Province
Source: Official Gazette of Statistics - Central Bureau of Statistics NTB 2021

Based on the information based on the table picture of BPS NTB, it can be concluded that unemployment. The number of intellectuals who live in urban areas has increased in the last three years. In addition to the limited employment opportunities, the COVID-19 pandemic has forced several private companies to reduce their employees (PHK) (Kawilarang & Kadiyono, 2021; Sumarni, 2020). So it is hoped that the emergence of a new entrepreneur followed and imitated by other prospective entrepreneurs will form a high multiplier effect (Kusasih et al., 2020). Consequently, the regional economy will move quickly, with various fields being worked on by novice entrepreneurs and gradually reducing unemployment.

However, special forums and counseling are needed in the local government's efforts to create new entrepreneurs. Novice entrepreneurs remain focused and committed to building their businesses without thinking that business is a side effort waiting for certainty as ASN. They are quoting the statement of the deputy governor of NTB, Siti Rohmi Djalilah, on online media (Hariannusa.com.2020). "That the obstacle in realizing the birth of young entrepreneurs is culture, the thinking of the majority of the people of West Nusa Tenggara making status as ASN (State civil apparatus) is a status with guaranteed economic conditions, a form of activity intervention to support the program to give birth to 1000 new entrepreneurs by developing interest and motivation to compete, develop business governance, production, markets, and business networks must be intensively carried out".

This statement is to the statement of Naughton and Cornwall (2009) (Hamdan, 2013), who conducted research on "Culture as the basis of the good entrepreneur," concluding that culture is the basis for the formation of a good entrepreneurial spirit. A good culture will produce good character, encourage someone to innovate, and encourage moral and spiritual spirit to try. Interventions that come from the family environment and education are a form of support to revolutionize the mentality of Youth to struggle as young entrepreneurs and advance the region—again, quoting from ntb. Bk bn.co.id (2020) wrote that during the New Order era, President Soeharto had issued Presidential Instruction of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4 of 1995 concerning the National Movement to Socialize and Cultivate Entrepreneurship.

Likewise, when Soesilo Bambang Yudhoyono became President, Law no. 20 of 2008 concerning Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises and Law no. 40 of 2009 concerning Youth contained provisions for developing entrepreneurship. Moreover, on February 2, 2011, President SBY launched the National Entrepreneurship Movement (GKN). Then as a follow-up to Law no. 20 of 2008, Government Regulation No. 17 of 2013 concerning Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises. Moreover, the follow-up to Law no. 40 of 2009 made Government Regulation no. 41 of 2011 concerning Entrepreneurship Development and Youth Pioneering and Provision of Youth Infrastructure and Facilities. Then there is Government Regulation No. 60 of 2013 concerning the Structure, Organization of Personnel, and Working Mechanisms of the Youth Entrepreneurship Capital Institution (LPKP) and Presidential Regulation no. 27 of 2013 concerning Entrepreneurial Incubator Development.

Formal education such as vocational schools, vocational education institutions, and partners (entrepreneurs) are opportunities to create young entrepreneurs (startups), as was the case with the results of the discussion through the CNBC Indonesia webinar on Tuesday, December 22, 2020, in collaboration with

the Indonesian Ministry of Education and Culture stating the role of vocational education in encouraging the role of women as entrepreneurs to advance Indonesia.

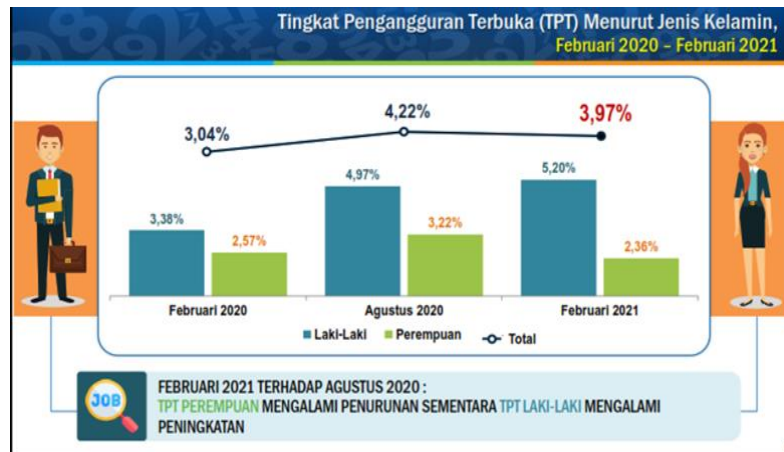


Figure 5. Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) by Gender.

Source: Official Statistics News - Central Bureau of Statistics NTB 2021

Based on data on the development of the establishment of business incubators in Indonesia by local governments, institutions, and educational institutions, the growth of entrepreneurs began to increase (Lutfiani et al., 2020; Mayasari et al., 2019), citing data from MIKTI (2018), namely Mapping and StartUp Database in Indonesia 2018 Bali Region -NTB also ranks 6th Nationally for the number of 32 StartUps. Meanwhile, the statement from the Regional Secretary (SekDa) of NTB, Dr. Ferry, on the online media un ram.ac.id (2020) in NTB itself, there are at least 25 business incubators managed by local governments and several educational institutions where some are engaged in the agricultural business, business in the field of machinery, processing industry, creative industry, IT and software development. Quoting Yohanes E. Harusilo in his writing on online media (kompas.com.2020), Synergies between vocational higher education, business incubators, and MSMEs must be built with a high spirit of innovation. The importance of higher education is to provide knowledge, especially vocational education, with its advantages and focus on expert guidance.

Tourism universities are already very relevant by presenting a curriculum that is right on target with the workforce's needs in the Tourism Sector (Daniel et al., 2017). The curriculum that is presented already includes including about entrepreneurship (Blake Hylton et al., 2020). To accommodate student interest in entrepreneurship, and incubation institution owned by the National Tourism College (PTPN) is needed. In the tourism business incubation development activities at the Vocational College or Tourism State University (PTNP), the Lombok tourism polytechnic was appointed to establish an innovation and technology-based business incubation. I was considering that Business Incubation is a demand from the new global economy, which occurs due to rapid and significant changes in technology, telecommunications, and digitalization. Business Incubation fosters small businesses and the development of new products. Business incubators provide business facilities and infrastructure, development and management, and technology support (Komara & Setiawan, 2020; Lutfiani et al., 2020; Mahani, 2015).

The tourism polytechnic itself is sufficient to have capital knowledge about tourism based on human resources (teachers and instructors) and curriculum developers in collaboration between the Indonesian government and Switzerland (STED-swisscontact) which will later develop more qualified graduates with skills relevant to tourism needs in Eastern Indonesia. Based on the form of cooperation carried out and an analysis of the situation from the Lombok Tourism Polytechnic, which is considered feasible in establishing business incubation. The Lombok Tourism Polytechnic (PPL) has 4 study programs that focus on expertise in business travel business management (UPW), Culinary Arts (SK), Dishes (TH), and F&B Service, as well as Housekeeping/Room Division (DK) which leans towards management, care and maintenance of tourist accommodation facilities. Students at the tourism polytechnic can develop their ideas in business simulations with various studies that examine digital promotion or advertising strategies, sales analysis, and various food and clothing product innovations. In addition, the Lombok tourism polytechnic has exceptionally qualified instructors from various vocational experience backgrounds, with professional facilitators who have served in business and management, and has facilities that can be adapted as a place for business and technology incubation with a modern and integrated atmosphere.

However, before setting up a business incubator, every university should conduct a feasibility study to establish a business incubator. The first step for universities is to analyze students' entrepreneurial intentions or

interests. The criteria that show someone is interested in entrepreneurship are Flexibility, Innovation, Personal Challenges, Profits, Social Prestige, Leadership, and Being a Boss (Zulkarnain & Andini, 2020). Through a questionnaire on the google form, students as respondents can fill out the form to illustrate that they are interested in entrepreneurship. This study aims to provide an overview of the study of student entrepreneurship interest as an indicator of the opportunity to establish a business incubator at the Lombok Tourism Polytechnic.

Method

The research method used is the method of observation and literature review. Observation will be made by observing and carrying out the student learning process (Butarbutar et al., 2022). The type of data used in this study is primary data, as secondary data support the primary data (Ajayi, 2017). Primary data sources are facilitators and students of Lombok Tourism Polytechnic. The research was conducted at the Lombok Tourism Polytechnic and benchmarked to universities with a business incubator from April to October 2021. This study used primary data in the form of a questionnaire for as many as 63 students consisting of 4 study programs; 19 students from the room division, seven students from culinary arts, 27 students from food & beverage service, and ten students from travel arrangements, the research was conducted from April to October 2021. Data collection techniques were purposive sampling, and data analysis techniques were descriptive of responses.

The population and sample determination are carried out on: (1) Student representations in each study program at Lombok Tourism Polytechnic, (2) Business incubator expert respondents in the field of business incubator, (3) The variable studied is the entrepreneurial interest of students at the Lombok Tourism Polytechnic, which consists of 7 criteria: flexibility. Innovation, personal challenge, profit, social prestige, leadership, and desire to be a boss, (4) this study collects primary data as the main data supported by secondary data using the following data collection techniques and tools: (a) Interview Techniques Interview, techniques are used to explore more in-depth information about participation in interpreting situations and phenomena (Rahayu, 2019). The data collection tool used for the respondents is a questionnaire (Pranatawijaya et al., 2019). (b) Questionnaire. The Questionnaire is a data collection technique that is done by giving a series of questions or statements to respondents to be answered (Sugiyono, 2017). (c) Literature. study Literature study is carried out by collecting information relevant to business incubators.

The information is obtained from Literature, books, scientific works, the internet, and other sources (Firmansyah, 2022). The instrument that will be developed in this research is the method of observation and literature review. The data will be analyzed descriptively regarding the responses given by respondents to the Questionnaire. Descriptive analysis was carried out on the percentage results for each of the seven criteria that showed student entrepreneurship interest at Poltekpar Lombok

Results and Discussions

Overview of Lombok Tourism

Lombok Tourism Polytechnic is one of the state tourism universities, often abbreviated as PTNP, which is under the auspices of the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy of the Republic of Indonesia. Like other university functions, Lombok Tourism Polytechnic also organizes 3 Tri Dharma functions, namely education, research, and community service. Poltekpar Lombok campus is located at Jalan Raden Puhuh No. 1, Puyung Village, Jonggat District, Central Lombok Regency, West Nusa Tenggara Province. Geographically, the location of the Lombok Tourism Polytechnic is on the island of Lombok, which is one of the Leading Destinations that has been known to the general public both at home and abroad. In addition, on the island of Lombok, there is a tourism area that is used as a super-priority destination by the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy of the Republic of Indonesia, namely Mandalika. In the Mandalika area, the Moto Grand Prix (GP) circuit is also being built, which is planned to be used in the 2021 racing season.

Come to Lombok in the future. This is quite reasonable because it can be predicted that there will be a lot of human tourism resources needed considering infrastructure development and service demands for prospective tourists in the future. So there needs to be an educational institution that concentrates on providing tourism human resources, such as the Lombok Tourism Polytechnic. The Lombok Tourism Polytechnic already has 4 study programs: the Travel Business Study Program, the Room Division Study Program, the Cuisine Study Program, and the Culinary Arts Study Program.

Description of Research Results

This study describes the characteristics of respondents to Lombok Tourism Polytechnic students as shown in table 4.1 below:

Table 1. Distribution of Characteristics of Students across PPL Study Programs in Interest in Entrepreneurship

Characteristics Of Respondent	Group	Total	Percentage
Gender	Male	40	63%
	Female	23	37 %
You own a business	Yes	13	20%
	No	50	80%
Interested in owning your own business in entrepreneurship	Interested	63	100%
	Not Interested	Interest	
Business to be developed	Parents	23	36%
	Personal	40	64%
	Goods	47	75%
	Service	16	25%

Table 1 The above shows that the characteristics of the male sex are more dominant than the female sex, with details of the number of men being 40 or 63% while the number of women is 23 or 37%. The characteristics of business ownership, characteristics of interest in owning a business, characteristics of encouragement of interest in entrepreneurship, as well as the characteristics of the business to be developed development is more dominant in the field of goods than services will be explained as follows;

Interested in owning their own business (100%)

Based on the respondents' results, all students and alumni in this data are interested in entrepreneurship. The data on the percentage of respondents' interest in entrepreneurship is based on the respondent's interest in developing their own business, based on references where the results of this primary data are in line with research by Rahmawati (2000) in Meutia, Cut (2014) that individuals who have high vocational maturity have the right strategy in dealing with the world of work. From the beginning, mature individuals will make plans for their future and make the right decisions regarding the type of work involved in the future. Economic independence will be the primary goal of those who have maturity in work preparation. This will undoubtedly bring its advantages, namely creating individuals who will be ready to open up new job opportunities, not relying on themselves to depend on others.

Respondents who already have a business in the form of goods or services (35%)

Of the 63 students as respondents, only 35% have a business. The intended business can be in goods (food or non-food) and the form of services. There is no mention of the types of goods or services that have been involved. From these results, it can be shown that the respondents' interest in entrepreneurship has been manifested in entrepreneurial actions. However, the low number of respondents who have started a business indicates that there are things that affect the realization of the business idea. From the percentage obtained, it can be stated that there are obstacles in building a business for the respondents. In this era of industry 4.0, young people are competing to establish businesses as young startups. This is undoubtedly very good for the country's economy because one of the criteria for a country to be said to be developed is when 14% of the population ratio is entrepreneurs. Currently, the number has only reached 3.1% (Artikelonline, Modalku.2021).

Based on this article, the obstacles faced by prospective young entrepreneurs to become are: (1) Partners or founders with the same vision, looking for founders who are not only complementary but have the same vision. The business journey will have a clear direction and purpose when the vision is the same. (2) Teamwork. One of the causes of business failure is selecting the wrong initial team. So the opposite is true. Businesses that can grow big in Indonesia are currently built by a solid team. The selection of the right team significantly affects success; in the early stages, not everyone is willing to participate in developing a startup. (3) Bussines Model. Usually, many young people want to build a business with small capital, but the idea of a business type is still not found. This is due to a lack of observation or knowledge about market conditions or trends in the economic community, services, and goods. The need for ideas that can solve the problems of many people today. This idea must be able to generate income, create new jobs and connect with many people. A business model is not always specific. The business model will always change according to market conditions. Therefore the importance of creativity and innovation to develop ideas and stimulate consumer attraction to increase the pace of market demand. (4) Product Market Fit. Without solid knowledge about product/market fit, prospective business people can only guess at consumer needs. (5) Investors. To set up a startup business takes much capital. It is scarce for a startup to start from the personal capital of the founder,

given the vast need. So there are two choices of capital that are often used: applying for a loan from a bank or looking for investors. The difficulty for prospective business people is to get loans and investors. In addition to a lack of understanding of the business, this capital constraint becomes a problem that quickly makes prospective startups cancel their business ideas.

The encouragement of business interest comes from parents (36%)

Respondents give the result that interest in entrepreneurship exists because of parental encouragement. This is one of the respondents' internal factors that stimulate entrepreneurial interest (intention). This was stated by Sutomo (2017) that environmental factors are very influential in fostering an entrepreneurial spirit, such as friends and family environment. However, based on the results of the questionnaire data, respondents with business parents' backgrounds are only 14 respondents and a large percentage of respondents with 18 civil servants (PNS) backgrounds.

Student interest in entrepreneurship raises entrepreneurial behavior in students. With interest in entrepreneurship, it will foster an entrepreneurial spirit stimulated by a forum for coaching, realizing ideas and creativity, and even analyzing the product market that has been planned and testing products such as business incubators in universities. The assessment of the results of the electronic Questionnaire shows the high interest of students in entrepreneurship. This is measured by the percentage of each indicator of the criteria that describe interest in entrepreneurship and the results of primary data of students across study programs at the Lombok tourism polytechnic.

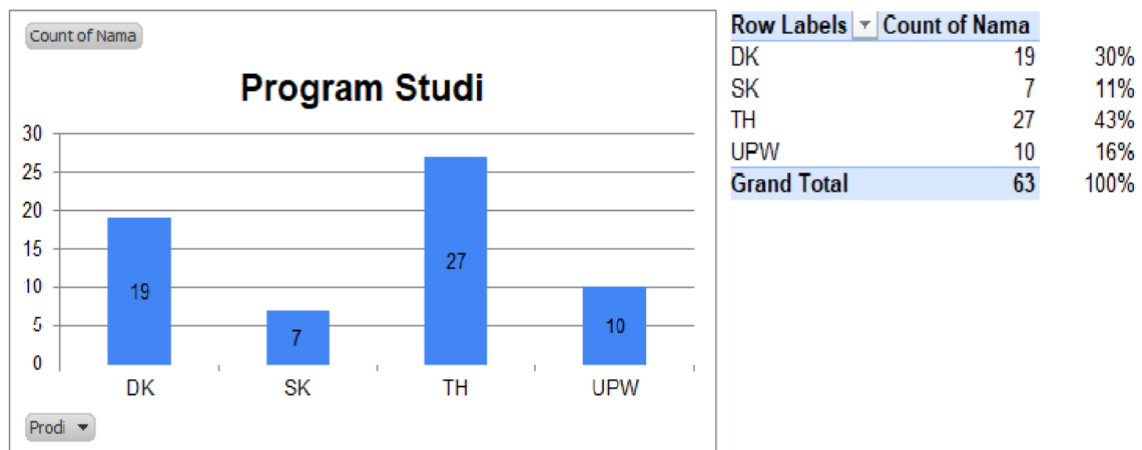


Figure 6. Percentage of Student Entrepreneurial Interest Based on Cross Study Programs Lombok Tourism Polytechnic 2021 of Primary Data Processing 2021

Following is the percentage of each criterion that has three indicators, namely:

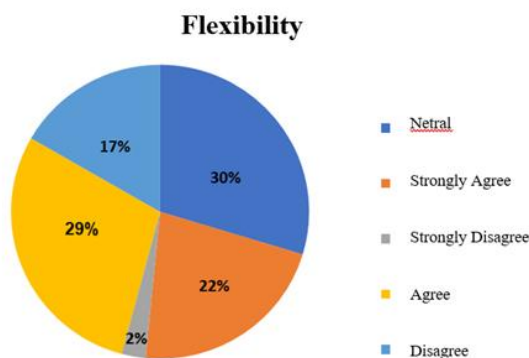


Figure 7. Flexibility

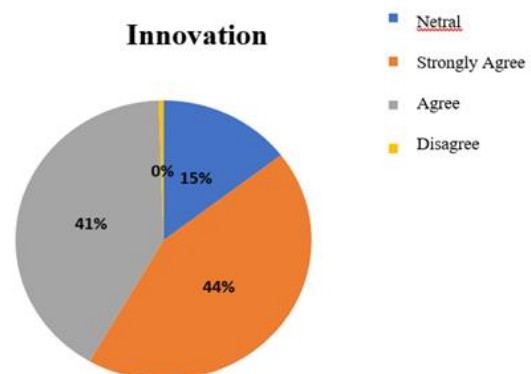


Figure 8. Innovation

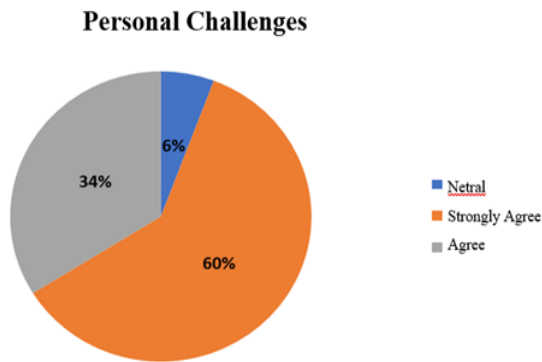


Figure 9. Personal Challenges

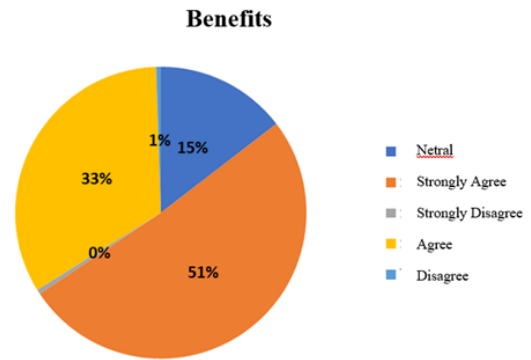


Figure 10. Benefits

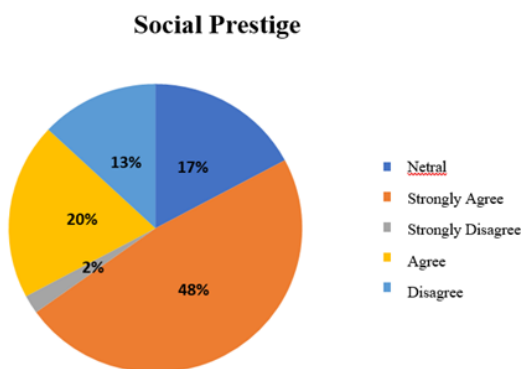


Figure 11. Social Prestige

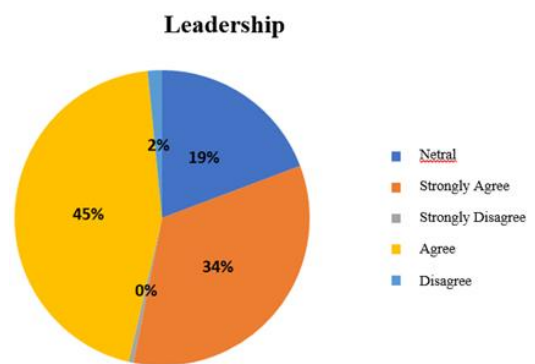


Figure 12. Leadership

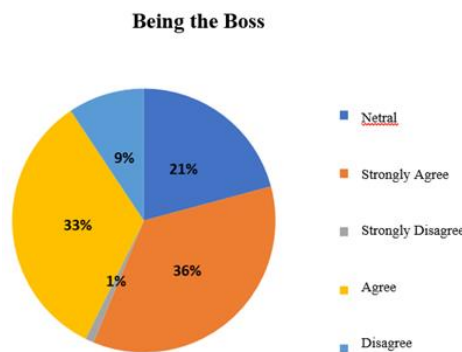


Figure 13. Being the boss

The entrepreneurial spirit is measured from a single variable, namely the entrepreneurial interest of students across study programs and alumni of the Lombok tourism polytechnic. Percentage of interest in entrepreneurship through data processing from questionnaires that respondents have filled out via a google form. The technique of determining respondents in this qualitative research uses a purposive sampling technique that analyzes the data using the triangulation method. The source to test the credibility of the data is used by checking the data from several sources (Sugiyono, 2017). Miles and AM (1984). Based on the results of primary data processing that has been obtained, it can be seen that the entrepreneurial interest (intention) of students and alumni of PPL students across study programs is very high. The attitude assessed from the electronic Questionnaire shows that students are highly interested in becoming entrepreneurs.

Students and alumni who responded by filling out questionnaires were those who came from the Dinning study program as much as 43%, followed by students from the room division study program at 30%, then followed by respondents from the travel business study program with a percentage of 16% and the last respondent came from the Culinary Arts study program 7%. The description of the results of the primary data processing of the electronic Questionnaire from the respondents is as follows: Description of the respondent's

Questionnaire results regarding behavior that shows interest (intention) in entrepreneurship. An entrepreneur has the characteristics of taking risks, an attitude of responsibility, and self-confidence to be a source of energy to take advantage of current opportunities (Hani & Rokhmani, 2018). He can analyze the opportunities and challenges that will be faced to minimize the failures faced. The following is a description of the results of the respondent's Questionnaire, which shows the entrepreneurial intention. Flexibility, in this indicator, shows that there is a desire to achieve something with the freedom to develop business ideas, combining technological sophistication and human resources with the same passion for their business (Cahyadi et al., 2022). Most of the respondents are interested in entrepreneurship because of this flexibility, in which respondents are freer to work and make their policies.

Quoting an article from the *billionairecoach.com* website, a prospective entrepreneur or entrepreneur needs to have seven types of flexibility in their life, namely: (1) Physical Flexibility, where an entrepreneur has the freedom to maintain fitness and manage time for himself to do sports for his physical health to support his mental health (Nikolova, 2019). (2) Cognitive Flexibility, where an entrepreneur has a way of considering all types of ideas and various possibilities openly and curiously. The greater the cognitive flexibility, the easier it is for an entrepreneur to find solutions in building his business. (3) Financial flexibility, where an entrepreneur manages income and expenses appropriately and has financial reserves. The reserve is an investment, and being able to take a vacation with family or business friends shows that an entrepreneur can confidently reject a client or project that does not match the entrepreneur's capabilities. (4) Time flexibility, where an entrepreneur has autonomy and independence in managing work schedules, is beneficial for entrepreneurs to develop their business with bright ideas by adjusting the schedule to obtain business needs. (5) Environmental flexibility, where an entrepreneur has the autonomy and self-reliance to determine the location to work, build a business and expand his business partners. (6) Emotional flexibility, which is related to the toughness of an entrepreneur. An entrepreneur can prioritize work-life balance, set boundaries with clients, and take on sufficient but not too many responsibilities. (7) Future flexibility, the self-confidence of an entrepreneur to be free to develop his business to a better business model, and how much entrepreneurs want to expand their network. (8) Innovation, this indicator shows a high percentage of respondents, namely 44% strongly agree, where this percentage shows the importance of innovation in an entrepreneur, the respondent's confidence in being able to develop innovation shows the amount of interest or strong desire of the respondents to build their own business. This business innovation is the attacking ability of entrepreneurs to apply creative solutions to problems and opportunities to improve or improve business performance. Quoting from an online article, *up.ac.id* writes that innovation is an organizational output that utilizes input resources in knowledge, information, and experience. Innovation must also involve creativity and experimentation to produce new products, services, and better technological processes.

Social Prestige, where the results of respondents showing their intention to do entrepreneurship by 48% strongly agree about this indicator, social prestige is interpreted as this activity is to maintain appearance or prestige to attract or give a particular attraction. In business activity, appearance becomes the central assessment before expertise. In running a business, prestige is significant to build good trust—lobbying or building a market and network in business (Siti, 2018). The purpose of prestige can also make a businessman much more respectable and valued; prestige helps give the first impression of a business. Personal challenges, in this indicator, personal challenges get a good percentage of respondents to show their intentions, namely 60% strongly agree with this indicator. Personal challenges spur an entrepreneur to remain willing to learn and explore the potential of his business, reflect on ideas and test them so that they are worthy of being the right product or service to sell and develop. Where personal challenges mean that a prospective entrepreneur or entrepreneur is ready to face challenges and obstacles at the beginning of building a business, readiness should be the readiness of knowledge gained from the education level or experience of more senior entrepreneurs (Olugbola, 2017).

Leadership, this indicator shows a high respondent's intention that is equal to 45% agree about leadership. Entrepreneurial leadership shows that the leadership of an entrepreneur is judged by his ability to inspire employees with a vision that they will achieve together. Entrepreneur-oriented leadership has a clear vision, communication skills, and self-confidence and creates a conducive atmosphere for growth (Tead & Terry, 2022). When complex conditions, the leader can calm down and persevere with various solution options. Profit, where this indicator shows a percentage of 51% strongly agree, where respondents want to manage the profits of their business in total. Profits that they can manage independently without pressure from others and carefully increase their profit curve by relying on experience and market insights so that entrepreneurs can compete in the sales of their products or services independently and on target.

Being a boss, this indicator gets a percentage of 36% strongly agree. Respondents indicate their intention as entrepreneurs because they want to be bosses. They manage everything related to their business and use the profits to buy or expand their business. However, things that need to be maintained during this phase are arrogance, finance, managing, or prioritizing investments from spree. Maintaining the relationship between the boss and his employees and the welfare of employees is part of being a boss who cares and has generosity (Yusuf & Syarif, 2018). This is necessary to maintain the quality of the work environment for more advanced and innovative businesses.

Conclusions

Based on the results of research and discussion, it can be concluded that the entrepreneurial interest of students at the Lombok Tourism Polytechnic is very high. This indicates that the Lombok Tourism Polytechnic has the opportunity to establish a business incubator so that the output is not only to find work but can become entrepreneurs. Based on the conclusions of this study, it is advisable to establish a business incubator at the Lombok Tourism Polytechnic; this is evidenced by the high interest of students to become entrepreneurs. To become an entrepreneur, Poltekpar Lombok must collaborate with universities that provide education in entrepreneurship.

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