

Islamic Entrepreneurship: Case Study On PMW (Student Entrepreneurship Program)

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Abstract

The goal of this research was to dig deeper into the characteristics of Islamic Entrepreneurship among UPI students. The descriptive quantitative analysis method was performed with a sample of 58 interviewed students who passed UPI PMW in the 2017-2018. The descriptive statistical analysis methodologies employed in this study were Microsoft Excel and SPSS. According to the findings of this research, the overall degree of application of Islamic Entrepreneurship characteristics for students who passed the 2017-2018 UPI PMW was quite good. It signifies that the PMW 2017-2018 batch of UPI students understood and applied the character of Islamic entrepreneurship very well. The novelty of this study is to target Muslim students to qualify for the 2017-2018 PMW at UPI to be able to express their attitude towards Islamic Entrepreneurship and by updating the Qona'ah dimension that did not exist in the previous studies which made the high Characteristics of Islamic Entrepreneurship very influential for Muslim development preneur in Indonesia. Besides, PMW overall for stakeholders to add Islamic nuance for students passing PMW to enhance their Islamic character.

Keywords: Islamic Entrepreneurship, PMW, Entrepreneur

INTRODUCTION

Islamic Entrepreneurship has become a new phenomenon in a country in order to reduce social problems, eradicate the poor, and build good relations between entrepreneurs and the community. Whereas, each country from the number of Muslim entrepreneurs who are guided by the Al-Qur'an and As-Sunnah is always facing a problem because of the numbers are still small if compared to conventional entrepreneurs, with the amount listed in Indonesia is still far from the neighboring country Malaysia with a difference of 3%. The primary goal is to seek pleasure and blessings from Allah SWT in this world and the hereafter (Boulven, Ramli, & Bahari, 2017).

Indonesia's economy in 2018 as a whole grew by 5.17%, and in the 4th 2018 quarter, the economic growth reached 5.18%, which was an increase of 10-11% from the previous year's economic growth of 5.07% which is a positive value for the Indonesian economy. (BI, 2019)

The number of Indonesian entrepreneurs is only around 3%, which managed to increase from 1.67% in 2014, even though it has passed the minimum number from developed countries, which is 2%, but still lost to the neighboring countries in Asia

such as Malaysia, Thailand and Japan which were already above 4%. (OkeZone.com, 2018) The successful development achieved by Japan was turned out to be supported by entrepreneurs who already amounted to 2% of the medium level, small entrepreneurs 20% of the population, which indicates a considerable influence from the small entrepreneurs. (Alma B. , 2011)

One of the reasons is the increase number of entrepreneurship by 3.10% of the 225 million population. Although, it is still inferior to the neighboring countries such as Singapore, which has been reached 7% of the population and also Malaysia, which succeeded in reaching 6% of the population. Meanwhile, in 2019, Indonesia will reach the 5% figure, said the Minister of Cooperatives and SMEs Puspayoga. The data collection was carried out in order to measure one of the criteria for the factors of developed country. (Liputan6.com, 2018)

A critical review of the relevant entrepreneurship literature concludes that the topic of Islamic entrepreneurship is not only under-represented only in the literature, but it is also ignored. This situation can be partly explained by the implications of the modernization theory which places a problem on Islam due to the lack of a dynamic entrepreneurial culture in most Islamic countries. (Kayed & Hassan, 2010)

The data mentions that Indonesia is far adrift with United States and still behind the neighboring countries, which indicates that Indonesia must develop a lot of human resource entrepreneurs on its early development that will be an essential asset for the country. (CNN.com, 2018)

In developing countries like Indonesia, many people want to be entrepreneurs but do not want to take risks and them still afraid of losses and bankruptcy that must be eliminated from the thought of failure, lazy, quickly satisfied, at least 9 in 10 of the fortune is trading or entrepreneurship. Indeed, for a handful of people, become entrepreneurs because of certain conditions, just let it go. Because that is the real lesson of becoming an entrepreneur. (Ikhs, 2006)

One of the major issues confronting today's Muslimpreneur, especially with the expansion of the open-world economic system, which includes Indonesia and Asian countries. Globalization, the advancement of communication, and the advancement of information technology make the business environment more demanding, competitive, and requires precise plans to win the market. (Republika, 2014)

In Islam, the ultimate aim of development is on human progress, which is a final consequence of spiritual attainment and socioeconomic well-being (Kurniasih, et al., 2021). Prosperity (*falah*) in this life and the hereafter is the Islamic alternative for advancement. *Tauhid* is the spirit of the Islamic faith and relies on the concept of God's Oneness and the Unity of His Creation. (Juliana & Marlina, 2016). All human beings are equal in every aspect of their creation. Islam does not tolerate discrimination against any group or individual based on race, gender, color, wealth,

class, power or national origin in any form. So, diversity among humans is a natural right that does not have to be interpreted or explained in terms of supremacy or domination.

PMW is a program that focuses on developing entrepreneurial students' potential with the target of ultimately creating new a good entrepreneurs, in addition to being able to see the challenges of creating business among their students. The skills possessed such as students have high intellectual abilities (hard skills), idealistic, creative, innovative, fast developing, through the high soft skills coaching, and many SMEs are succeed and developed because their leaders are education oriented. Challenges such as the campus situation "move away" towards the field of entrepreneurship and poor of business experience. (Direktorat UPI,2017)

The number of students passed the PMW with the data of disbursement stage in the last 4 years is quite fluctuate, but by the end of 2018 it has become more compared to the past 3 years, which reached 97 students with funds disbursement reaching Rp. 10,000,000 for business capital that aims to assign entrepreneurship students of the Indonesian University of Education to prepare immediately, plan, report, and account for the implementation of activities following the Directorate General of Students Entrepreneurship Learning Program and General Affairs Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education and Indonesian University of Education. (Direktorat UPI, 2017)

Meanwhile, the research from the Indonesian Business Inkuator Association (AIBI) in Juliana (2017) states there is only 0.18 percent of the number of Indonesian Muslim entrepreneurs. Indonesia is a country with the largest Muslim population in the world, which reaches 203 million. This amount should be able to describe the number of Muslim entrepreneurs who are dominant. Added to this, from historical perspectives, Islam entered Indonesia through Muslim trade routes from Gujarat. However, there are only 3.10% of the number of entrepreneurs in Indonesia, and the remaining majority are non-Muslims (CNN.com, 2018)

Vice President Jusuf Kalla (JK) said there had been no progress in the entrepreneurship sector among Muslims. Therefore, Muslims cannot dominate in the economic field. (Detik.com, 2018) Jusuf Kalla also said that Muslims are now evenly distributed in almost all professions, and the only imbalance is the proportion of Muslim entrepreneurs with Indonesian population. (CNN.com, 2018)

According to Forbes, it is mentioned that 50 richest people in Indonesia, there are only 8 Muslims and 42 non-Muslims (detikfinance, 2017), and one of the crucial problems faced by family businesses is the matter of existence. The existence itself, according to the big Indonesian dictionary is existence, presence that contains an element of endurance. (KBBI, 2018)

A concrete example of an entrepreneur is the Prophet Muhammad, who had been nurtured from an early age with the strength of his personality since he was 12 years old who lived in an orphan condition. He trained his mentality business by being a shepherd. He became a shepherd for the Meccans while in childhood to trade with his uncle around the Arabs. (Juliana, Marlin, Saripudin, & Khatimah, 2017)

Islamic entrepreneurship is defined as a person's spirit, mindset, actions, willingness to take risks, and ability to manage businesses or activities that contribute to attempts to discover, develop, and apply new ways of working, technology, and products that improve creative and innovative accuracy so as to offer better and more profitable services. (Juliana, Adib, & Fathir, 2019)

LITERATURE REVIEW AND HYPOTHESIS DEVELOPMENT

Entrepreneurship

Entrepreneur comes from French, which is *entreprendre*, which means "to try." The entrepreneur is an application of creativity and innovation to solve a problem and make an effort to take advantage of opportunities faced by people everyday (Zimmerer & Scarborough, 2008).

There are many definitions that explain entrepreneurship from several experts. As quoted in Kasmir, Peter F. Drucker said that entrepreneurship is the ability to create something new and different (Kasmir, 2014). Venkataraman, Shane & Venkataraman (Mbhele, 2012) entrepreneurship is defined as activities involving the discovery, evaluation, and exploitation of opportunities to introduce new goods, services, and how to regulate markets, process raw materials through organizing efforts that did not exist before (Khatimah & Juliana, 2021).

Islam has given comprehensive and complete teachings to people in terms of finding sustenance to fulfill their daily needs with examples and prohibitions without forgetting Allah Almighty. Islamic law must indeed be applied in various activities in life because, for a Muslim, religion has a crucial role in life. (Juliana, Marlin, Saripudin, & Khatimah, 2017)

Frincez emphasized that entrepreneurs are creative, dynamic, and innovative individuals or groups who are willing to take various types of risks and dare to face all challenges that cannot be predicted, through all their creativity and willingness to achieve the success (Frincez, 2011).

In the business terms entrepreneurship is the capacity and willingness to carry out a productive conception, organization, and business management with all the risks involved while collecting profit as a reward (Siddiq et al., 2020). In the economic, entrepreneurship is considered a factor of production along with land, labor, natural resources, and also capital. Entrepreneurial spirit is characterized by innovation and risk taking, while in accordance to Peggy A. Lambing and Charles R. Kuehl,

entrepreneurship is an effort to build a value from the non-existing into existing things and can be enjoyed by many people. (Hendro, 2011).

Morris defines entrepreneurship as an activity when there is a need, one or more individuals who are proactive and associated with innovation, risk, and resources that can produce outputs that value, new business or business, new products, and processes, as well as benefits, personal benefits, and growth. (Lambing & Kuehl, 2007)

From the above, it can be concluded that entrepreneurship is an attempt to change something to produce the value that is beneficial to society and brings prosperity to the entrepreneur. The entrepreneur is someone who is trying to make a new combination of products.

The entrepreneurship literature explicitly states that entrepreneurs are aggressive catalysts for changes in the market, their passion, and push the world business forward. Entrepreneurs have specific unique characteristics, which distinguish them from ordinary people and this is what creates success in entrepreneurship. (Mokaya, Namusonge, & Sikalieh, 2012)

Ciputra divides the four categories of an entrepreneur, as follows (Ciputra, 2008):

1. Business Entrepreneur
A creator and business owner or people who have an entrepreneurial spirit but implement it in someone else's company.
2. Government Entrepreneur
The leader handles state institutions or government organizations with an entrepreneurial attitude and talents. For example, Lee Kuan Yew (former Prime Minister of Singapore) is an entrepreneur who manages and grows Singapore.
3. Social Entrepreneur
The founder of a social organization that collects community funds to implement social actions.
4. Academic Entrepreneur
A teacher or manager of an educational institution with an entrepreneurial style and pattern while maintaining educational goals.

The role and function of the entrepreneur can be seen with two approaches, namely micro and macro. Micro-entrepreneurs have two roles, namely innovator and a planner, while in the macro role, an entrepreneur is creating wealth, equity and employment opportunities that can help the country's economic growth. (Suryana, 2006).

Severe poverty in Indonesia reaches 9.82% (BPS, 2018) that can be understood because seeing the condition of the unemployment rate of 5.13% or 133.94 million people in February 2018 because there is unmatch factor between what the market needs employment and competency qualifications of prospective workers, the

amount of unemployment also occurs because the number of job seekers is far higher than the available employment opportunities. (BPS, 2018)

Zimmerer explained that one of the benefits of entrepreneurship is the opportunity to make changes and achieve unlimited benefits, which means that more people become entrepreneurs who can see opportunities, then they will realize concern for social issues in society and can develop the profit-oriented creativity (Zimmerer & Scarborough, 2008). Entrepreneurship is not a magic that can bring money instantly, but it cannot be denied that entrepreneurship has the vital role progress of a person and the nation. (Hendro, 2011)

Islamic Entrepreneurship

The study of Islamic economics and behaviour is being established as a scientific field at an early level. From an Islamic perspective, the early stages of literacy development pertaining to economic activities known as "entrepreneurship" are less common than those related to the larger field of Islamic economics.. (Adas, 2006)

There are two main sources that form the basis of Isl and words, behaviour, and deeds of the Prophet Muhammad SAW (hadith) The Qur'an is seen as more than just a guidebook for Muslims and many verses of the Qur'an explain about entrepreneurship, one of them occurs in Q.S As-Saff verse 10 which means:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا هَلْ أَدُلُّكُمْ عَلَىٰ تِجْرَةٍ تُنجِيكُمْ مِّنْ عَذَابِ أَلِيمٍ (١٠)

"O you who have believed, shall I guide you to a transaction that will save you from a painful punishment?". (Q.S. As-Saff :10)

According to the verse, Muslims are obligated to work for a living, and work has moral values. Here are some characteristics of a Muslim businessman (Dana, 2010): Respecting the fundamental ideals of Islamic Sharia, which balance the interests of society and individuals. Among these ideas are justice, non-exploitation of the poor, moral responsibility, accountability, and financial equality. In Islam, entrepreneurship is a component of life that is grouped into the problem of buying and selling (mu'amalah), which is a horizontal problem between individuals and will be accounted for in the future. (Juliana, 2017)

Chowdhury in Juliana (2017) described Islamic entrepreneurship as a process of creating companies that make goods and services with projections of reasonable and *halal* profits. The Islamic view of entrepreneurship is an inseparable part of human life. By having an entrepreneurial spirit, humans will be able to utilize it for self-development and well try to benefit others and their surrounding environment. Muslim entrepreneur's motivation is horizontal and vertical.

The primary purpose of Islamic entrepreneurship is to develop entrepreneurs who are continually mindful of Allah SWT. Obedience is seen as one of the services that would be valued by Allah SWT in the form of tangible aid or rewards. It implies that the

concept of entrepreneurship in the Muslim world is just for profit. Understanding commerce as *fardhu kifayah*, then, encourages Muslims to become entrepreneurs or traders who may supply other Muslim needs, thereby contributing to a country's economic progress. (Zulkifli & Saripuddin, 2015). The main point of the concept of entrepreneurship in Islam is how to keep entrepreneurship carried out by holding fast to the basic principles of Islamic economics. Naqvi explained some basic principles of Islamic economics are: balance and equality (Equilibrium or *al-adl wa al-ihsan*), unity, responsibility (*fardh*) and freedom. (Naqvi, 2003).

The Character of Islamic Entrepreneurship

Islamic entrepreneurship has differentiation with conventional entrepreneurship. These differences can be seen from the characteristics that become the spirit of Islamic entrepreneurship. Juliana (2017) states there are eight characteristics possessed by Islamic entrepreneurship, namely the principles of Islam, motivation, orientation, work ethic, mental attitude, expertise, trustworthy, and capital.

The first characteristic is the principle. In Islamic entrepreneurship, the principle used in terms of running a business that is taken from Islamic *aqidah*, the values absorbed through the process of faith and devotion. *Aqidah* becomes fundamental in the principle of Islamic entrepreneurship because, in the Muslim perspective, religion is a reference in carrying out all activities including in entrepreneurship. So that in Islamic entrepreneurship, *aqidah* is the foundation and mindset of doing business.

The second characteristic is motivation Mangkunegara (2009) defines motivation as a process whereby to carry out activities for the achievement of a goal results from existing needs. Suggested that there are two types of motivation, namely intrinsic and extrinsic motivation. Intrinsic motivation is the motivation that arises from within each individual, while extrinsic motivation is motivation derived from the surrounding environment. For a Muslim entrepreneur, one form of motivation is the success in world and hereafter. The motivation possessed by a Muslim entrepreneur exceeds mere worldly needs, so that in every effort that devoted to world and hereafter success.

The third characteristic is the orientation. Orientation by Juliana (2017) is defined as something that will encourage someone to be more optimal in carrying out an activity. In running its business, a Muslim entrepreneur is not only oriented towards physical benefits, but there are other values that considered, such as humanity, help, and blessing.

The fourth characteristic is the work ethic Juliana, Fathir and Sulthan (2019) explains that the work ethic as a concept of work that is believed by individuals as a good and right value that is implemented through the individual's work behavior. For Muslim entrepreneurs, entrepreneurial activity is seen as a form of worship to Allah SWT. So,

a true Muslim entrepreneur will have a high work ethic because it is related to the value of worship to Allah SWT.

The fifth characteristic is the mental attitude. The mental attitude of the entrepreneur is defined by Juliana, Rahayu and Wardhani (2020) as the nature of courage, virtue, and example in taking risks that come from one's abilities. In many ways, including in entrepreneurial activities, mental attitude determines the achievement of goals. The mental attitude of a Muslim entrepreneur stems from Tawheed and his Muslimness in all his daily activities. The mental attitude of a Muslim entrepreneur will be reflected in his personality, namely in the pattern of thinking (*aqliyyah*) and the pattern of attitude (*nafsiyyah*). Thus, the mental attitude of Muslim entrepreneurs is the point of the attitude patterns that are processed from the Islamic mindset.

The sixth characteristic is expertise. Expertise or skills is one aspect that is of great concern in Islam. Each individual as a form of responsibility for the work undertaken must be able to become skillful and expert. Every Muslim entrepreneur is obliged to be competent in the field he lives as a consequence of the view that all activities carried out are a form of worship.

The seventh characteristic is trustworthy. According to Juliana (2017), trust in the world of entrepreneurship is defined as a trustworthy and responsible attitude with the aim of not justifying any means to achieve goals. In Islamic entrepreneurship, having a trustful attitude is fundamental things because it is related to integrity and maintaining the trust of work partners and customers. There are two things form the attitude of trustworthiness, which is human nature where human nature tends to do well and avoid deeds that are considered wrong, and *shibghoh* or religious internalization is interpreted as a process to draw closer with Allah SWT.

The eighth characteristic is the capital. Capital can be categorized as the most essential element in business. Inputs used in business can be categorized into HR, natural resources, capital, and entrepreneurship. In Islamic entrepreneurship, a business owner must ensure that the capital used comes from legal capital, not from usury, stealing, cheating, and ways that are not justified in Islamic principles.

A Muslim has a character to achieve success in entrepreneurship as follows (Alma B. , 2003)

1. The intention, honest, and grateful
2. Devotion and *tawwaqal*
3. Hospitality and be a morning person
4. *Zakat*, *infaq*, *shodaqah*, and also tolerant

In theory, humans have the same potential as experts claim. These traits will evolve as a result of internal and external human variables such as personality, mentality, socio-cultural milieu, and more comprehensive and specialized aspects. In terms of the *Rasullullah's* life, the essential concept of entrepreneurship is built on Integrity,

Loyalty, Professionalism, and Spirituality. (Antoni, 2014). Muslim scholars have also outlined a number of characteristics that must be carried out by Muslim entrepreneurs. Among these are honesty, truth, justice, love of Allah is priority, humility, *shura*, to avoid corruption, knowledge, skills, merciful, trustworthy, *istiqamah*, execution, generosity, and motivation to help others (Rameli, Aziz, Wahab, & Amin, 2014)

Entrepreneurial Students Program

The Entrepreneurial Students Program is a policy issued by the government and a priority project delegated to tertiary institutions by the Directorate of Higher Education delegated. Therefore, it could be another different university rule because of the role of campus autonomy in the implementation of the Entrepreneurial Students Program. The program is driven by people with the high-educated of unemployment. The high rate of educated unemployment is attributable to a scarcity of available jobs. This is also because most college student graduates are looking for jobs rather than creating jobs. With the establishment of PMW, students are expected to be able to become entrepreneurs and even provide business chances to people around them. (Hendarman, 2011).

This initiative is expected to help the government's vision and mission of establishing national independence through job creation and empowerment of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), as well as to minimize educated unemployment in Indonesia. Furthermore, it is expected that with the development of PMW, young people will be enthusiastic about being entrepreneurs, as a result, the Indonesian economy is being revitalized. (Hendarman, 2011).

Ministry of Research, Technology, and Higher Education of the Republic of Indonesia through PMW provides opportunities for students with entrepreneurial interests and talents to launch businesses based on research, technology, and the arts. Entrepreneurship education and training, internships, business plan preparation, financing support, and company assistance are among the services offered. To provide the success of PMW, the Directorate of Higher Education Institutions organizes a program called Entrepreneurship Training of Trainers (TOT). TOT is given to teaching staff or lecturers representing Indonesian universities. The aim of implementing TOT in entrepreneurship is to improve the ability and understanding of lecturers about entrepreneurship, the entrepreneurial learning process, and its implementation in tertiary institutions, as well as the process of creating new business. The TOT participating lecturers are also expected to be able in terms of managing entrepreneurial learning activities on an ongoing basis in their respective tertiary institutions, to be able to develop further. The TOT participants are expected to be able to guide entrepreneurship while simultaneously monitoring the continuity of student entrepreneurship on their respective campuses. (Direktorat Jenderal Pendidikan Tinggi, 2009).

The long-term goals of PMW itself are the formation of an association forum or entrepreneurship center in tertiary institutions. The entrepreneurship center is

expected to influence the entrepreneurship value to the broader community. So that the mindset of creating junk into money will be planted right in everyone's mind. It is hoped that the spirit of entrepreneurship will emerge so that the future aspirations of making this nation independent will soon be realized. The main objectives of PMW, according to Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education of the Republic of Indonesia, include: (Sujanti, 2009)

- 1) The growing interest in entrepreneurship among the students.
- 2) Developing an entrepreneurial mental attitude that includes self-confidence, awareness of one's true self, motivating to achieve dreams, never giving up, working hard, being creative, innovative, daring to take risks with proper calculations, portraying as a leader, having a vision, being responsive to recommendations and feedback and having compassion and social skills. Improve the skills and experts of the students especially in the sense of business.
- 3) Creating highly educated new entrepreneurs.
- 4) Creating new units of business based on science, technology, and art.
- 5) Building business networks between business enthusiasts, especially between novice entrepreneurs and experienced entrepreneurs.

Entrepreneurial students' program inputs are the students who have interests and talents as evidenced by the experience of doing entrepreneurship or have participated in entrepreneurship programs such as Students Entrepreneurship Student Creativity Program (PKMK), Cooperative Education (Coop), Entrepreneurship Lectures (KWU), Internship Entrepreneurship (KWU), Business Work Lectures (KKU), or Student Alternative Works (KAM). The students offer a business project. Students who successfully complete the proposals will receive services such as entrepreneurship education and training, business plan guidance, apprenticeship in SMEs, capital guidance and support, business assistance, and monitoring and assessment. Small and medium enterprises (UKM) are involved in this process through higher education institutions. Young entrepreneurs and entrepreneurship education development institutions established in tertiary institutions are the program's outputs. (Direktorat Jenderal Pendidikan Tinggi, 2009).

RESEARCH METHOD

The research method used in this research is quantitative descriptive method. This method used to examine a particular population or sample, the data collection using research instruments, quantitative/statistical data analysis (Sugiyono, 2012). The statistics used in this research are descriptive statistics that provide a simple summary and describe what is available through graphs, tables, pictures, etc.

In this study, the population was taken from UPI's students who passed the 2017-2018 PMW that continue the PMW program because students who passed the 2017-2018 PMW were still active on campus.

The sample in this study was UPI's students who passed the PMW 2017-2018 who were Muslim not named as respondents, but as resource persons, or participants, informants, friends, and teachers in the study. The sample in this study was also not called a statistical sample, but a theoretical sample because the purpose of this study is to produce an application of the theory (Riduwan & Akdon, 2010).

The sample used in the study was 58 respondents. The data collection technique is chosen by the researcher based on the data that the researcher wanted to obtain. The following data collection techniques are used as follows:

1. Questionnaire. Questionnaire is several written questions intended to get information from respondents following what they know.
2. Literature Study. literature study is doing some research information through a literature study sourced from books, internet, and others, which are part of the literature sources concerning the research.

Following the collection of data, the data must be validated for validity and reliability. Validity is a metric that demonstrates that the variable being measured is the variable that the researcher desires to investigate. A test has been performed to have high validity if it executes its measuring function or produces exact and reliable measurement results in accordance with the test's purpose. The product-moment correlation formula is as follows:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{N \sum XY - \sum X \sum Y}{\sqrt{n \sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2 (N \sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2)}}$$

Information:

r_{xy} : The correlation coefficient variables between X and Y

X : The first score which is the score on item 1 that will be tested for validity

Y : The second score which the total score is obtained by the respondent

$\sum X$: Total score in X distribution

$\sum Y$: Total score in Y distribution

$\sum X^2$: Sum of squared scores in X distribution

$\sum Y^2$: Sum of squared scores in Y distribution

Next, its reliability. A reliability test shows an instrument can be trusted as a data collection tool and well categorized. Following is the formula of the reliability test:

$$r_{11} = \left[\frac{k}{k-1} \right] \left[1 - \frac{\sum \sigma_i^2}{\sigma_i^2} \right]$$

Information:

r_{11} : Instrument reliability

k : The number of questions

$\sum \sigma_i^2$: The number of variances

σ_i^2 : Total variance

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	58	100,0
	Excluded ^a	0	,0
	Total	58	100,0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
,924	24

Researchers employed descriptive statistical data analysis techniques to answer the formulation problem in this study. Descriptive statistics provides data in the form of tables and graphs, summarize and explain data distribution in the form of major characteristics, variants, and types. Microsoft Excel is the analytical tool of choice. The researcher will then compute the average of each indicator. The average is a set of quantitative data that is calculated by adding all of the data and dividing it by the number of existing data.

$$\text{Formula: average} = \frac{\text{Large amounts of data}}{\text{amounts of data}}$$

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

An Overview of PMW Developments

PMW is a program that focuses on mastering entrepreneurial potential of students with the target of ultimately creating new entrepreneurs, in addition to being able to see the challenges of creating business among their students. Potential possessed such as students should have high intellectual abilities (hard skills), idealistic, creative, innovative, fast-developing, through coaching has high soft skills, and many SMEs are successful and developed because their leaders are tertiary education. Challenges such as the campus climate "move away" towards the field of entrepreneurship and poor business experience.

The number of students who passed PMW with the data disbursement stage in the last 4 years is quite volatile, but by the end of 2018 it has become more and compared to the past 3 years, which reached 97 students with disbursement of funds reaching Rp. 10,000,000 for business capital that aims to assign Entrepreneurship Students of the Indonesian University of Education to immediately prepare, plan, report, and account for the implementation of activities in accordance with the Directorate General of Students Entrepreneurship Program and Ministry of Research,

Technology and Higher Education of the Republic of Indonesia or Indonesian University of Education.

Overview of Respondents

The respondents' profiles in this study were obtained from the results of respondents' questionnaires that researchers had collected. The number of respondents in this study was 91 respondents who were students who passed PMW, with the following details:

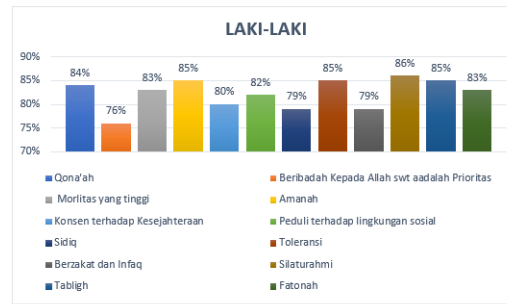
Demographic Variable	Description	Total	The average value of Islamic entrepreneurship implementation	Value Category
Gender	Male	25	5.75	Very Good
	Female	33	5.82	Very Good
Monthly income	< Rp. 1.000.000	27	5.79	Very Good
	Rp. 1.000.000 - Rp. 5.000.000	26	5.84	Very Good
	Rp. 5.000.000- Rp 10.000.000	2	5.77	Very Good
	Rp 10.000.000- Rp 15.000.000	2	5.9	Very Good
	> Rp 15.000.000	1	4.21	Good

Source: Research Findings (2018)

The table above shows the results of data processing from respondents in the form of respondents' characteristics based on the gender and monthly income of students who passed PMW. The following is an analysis of the characteristics of respondents in the field:

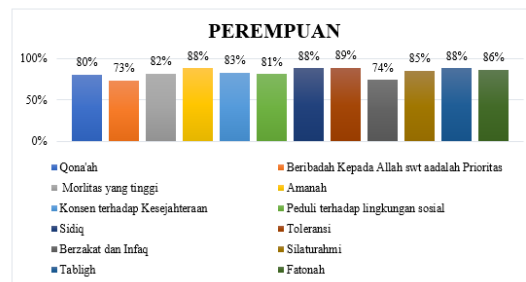
Characteristics of Respondents by its Gender

Table
Implementation of Islamic Entrepreneurship on Male



Based on the results, male students who passed PMW have an average value of implementing Islamic Entrepreneurship 5.75 from alternative answers centered 7, which on a percent scale has a value of 82%, which means it belongs to the very good category. It shows that male students who passed PMW have implemented Islamic Entrepreneurship very well. This result is in line with the ranking occupied by Bandung together with Yogyakarta and Denpasar as cities that have the highest Islamic City Index (IKI) scores among 29 other cities in Indonesia (Tarigan, 2016). The results of the Islamic Cities Index (IKI) reflect how the community implements various types of Islamic law, one of them is in terms of applying the Characteristics of Islamic Entrepreneurship, more specifically regarding young entrepreneurs.

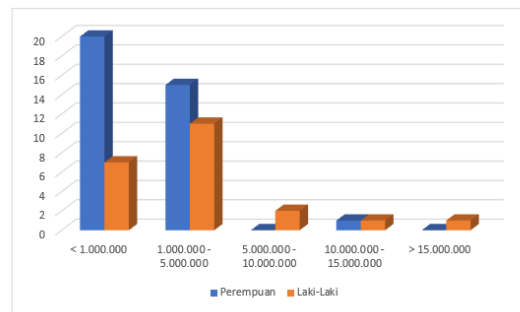
Table
Implementation of Islamic Entrepreneurship on Female



Based on the results, female students who passed PMW have an average value of implementing Islamic Entrepreneurship 5.82 from a centralized alternative answer 7, which on a percent scale has a value of 83%, which means it belongs to the very good category. It shows that female students passed PMW have implemented Islamic Entrepreneurship very well with this result also female respondents have Islamic entrepreneurship characteristics higher 1% than male respondents. This result is in line with the ranks occupied by Bandung and Yogyakarta as the cities that have the highest Islamic City Index (IKI) scores among 29 other cities in Indonesia (Tarigan, 2016). The Islamic City Index (IKI) reflects how the community implements various types of Islamic law, one of them is in applying the Characteristics of Islamic Entrepreneurship, more specifically regarding young entrepreneurs formed from the results of PMW education, especially at UPI Bandung.

Characteristics of Respondents Based on Monthly Revenue

Table
Comparison of Turnover Based on Gender



The number of students respondent who passed PMW with income <Rp 1,000,000 totalling 27 people with a percentage of 46.6%, the number of respondent students passing PMW with income of Rp 1,000,000 - Rp 5,000,000 totalling 26 people with a percentage of 44.8%, the number of student respondents passed PMW with income of Rp 5,000,000 - Rp 10,000,000 totalling 2 people with a percentage of 3.45%, the number of student respondents passing PMW with income of Rp 10,000,000 - Rp 15,000,000 totalling 2 people with a percentage of 3, 45% and the number of student respondents passed PMW with income > Rp. 15,000,000 totalling 1 person with a percentage of 1.72%, so in this study it can be said that the average income of students who passed PMW is <Rp. 5,000,000.

Students who passed PMW with income <Rp 1,000.0000 have an average value of implementing Islamic Entrepreneurship 5.79 from a centralized answer 7, which on a percent scale has a value of 83%, which means it is included in the excellent category. It shows that students who passed PMW with income <Rp 1,000,0000 have implemented Islamic Entrepreneurship very well. This result is in line with the ranking occupied by Bandung together with Yogyakarta and Denpasar as the cities that have the highest Islamic City Index (IKI) scores among 29 other cities in Indonesia (Tarigan, 2016). The results of the Islamic Cities Index (IKI) reflect how the community implements various types of Islamic law, one of them is in terms of applying the Characteristics of Islamic Entrepreneurship, more specifically regarding the young entrepreneurs.

Students who passed PMW with an income of Rp. 1,000,0000 - Rp. 5,000,000 have an average value of implementing Islamic Entrepreneurship 5.84 from a centralized alternative answer 7, which on a percent scale, has a value of 83% which means it belongs to the very good category. This result shows that students who passed PMW with an income of Rp 1,000,0000 - Rp 5,000,000 have implemented Islamic Entrepreneurship very well. This result is in line with the ranking occupied by the Bandung together with Yogyakarta and Denpasar as the cities that have the highest Islamic City Index (IKI) scores among 29 other cities in Indonesia (Tarigan, 2016). The results of the Islamic Cities Index (IKI) reflect how the community implements various types of Islamic law, one of them is in applying the Characteristics of Islamic Entrepreneurship, more specifically regarding young entrepreneurs.

Students who passed PMW with an income of Rp 5,000,0000 - Rp 10,000,000 have an average value of implementing Islamic Entrepreneurship 5.77 from a centralized alternative answer 7, which on a percent scale has a value of 82% which means it belongs to the very good category. This result shows that students who passed PMW with an income of Rp. 5,000,0000 - Rp. 10,000,000 have implemented Islamic Entrepreneurship very well. This result is in line with the ranking occupied by Bandung together with Yogyakarta and Denpasar as the cities that have the highest Islamic City Index (IKI) scores among 29 other cities in Indonesia (Tarigan, 2016). The results of the Islamic Cities Index (IKI) reflect how the community implements various types of Islamic law, one of them is in applying the Characteristics of Islamic Entrepreneurship, more specifically regarding young entrepreneurs.

Students who passed PMW with an income of Rp. 10,000.0000 – Rp. 15,000,000 having an average value of implementing Islamic Entrepreneurship 5.9 from alternative answers centered 7 which on a percent scale has a value of 84% which means it belongs to the very good category. This result shows that students who passed PMW with an income of Rp. 10,000,0000 - Rp. 15,000,000 have implemented Islamic Entrepreneurship very well. This result is in line with the ranking occupied by Bandung together with Yogyakarta and Denpasar as the cities that have the highest Islamic City Index (IKI) scores among 29 other cities in Indonesia (Tarigan, 2016). The results of the Islamic Cities Index (IKI) reflect how the community implements various types of Islamic law, one of which is in applying the Characteristics of Islamic Entrepreneurship, more specifically regarding young entrepreneurs.

Students who passed PMW with an income >Rp. 15,000,000 have an average value of implementing Islamic Entrepreneurship 4.21 from a centralized answer 7, which on a percent scale has a value of 84% which means it is included in the excellent category. This shows that students who passed PMW with income >Rp. 15,000,000 have implemented Islamic Entrepreneurship well. This result is in line with the ranking occupied by Bandung together with Yogyakarta and Denpasar as the cities that have the highest Islamic City Index (IKI) scores among 29 other cities in Indonesia (Tarigan, 2016). The results of the Islamic Cities Index (IKI) reflect how the community implements various types of Islamic law.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research, it can be concluded that:

1. Based on gender, the overall value of UPI female PMW students has a better percentage results than males. The results for UPI female PMW students show the dimension that has the highest percentage value is tolerance and the lowest in the dimension of Worship to Allah SWT as the priority.
2. Based on the characteristics of the highest turnover and income per month, it is less earning than one million with a total of twenty-seven people, probably because the palm business realized from PMW is still small because it is still an active student, so they are less developed in their business, and the lowest with

an income of more than fifteen million with a number of one person comes from the business which is on the road is focused on development and sales to get the maximum results because not all students can work with a divided focus, and who has the highest percentage of answers of eighty-four percent are PMW students with an income of ten to fifteen million, and the lowest is sixty percent with an income of more than fifteen million. From the results that have been obtained that even with a substantial income does not have a very good percentage in the characteristics of Islamic entrepreneurship.

Overall, the level of application from Islamic Entrepreneurship Characteristics has an average percentage value that is included in the first category, which means that overall PMW 2017-2018 UPI students have been aware of the importance, understand and apply Islamic entrepreneurship character very well with the highest dimension is tolerance. However, there is one dimension that is less than optimal is worshipping to Allah SWT that becomes a priority but still included in the good category.

SUGGESTIONS

It is well known that the majority of UPI PMW students are the person with an income of ten to fifteen million with an eighty-four percent level of Islamic entrepreneurship characteristics that are included in the first category, thus implicating the businesses run from PMW do not always succeed in getting high turnover. However, this category occupies the most category from other turnover categories, but there is someone who managed to get more turnover, such as those with a turnover of more than fifteen million must be intelligent to manage the time and do the business without violating the limits set by Islamic law.

Islamic Entrepreneurship directs Muslim business actors to carry out their business activities based on the Al-Qur'an and Al-Hadith with the dimensions that will lead them to behave in every activity of their business so that feeling safe carrying out the duties of servitude and caliphate, can avoid any restrictions prohibition that will damage the value of his piety to Allah SWT.

Strong Islamic entrepreneurship is not enough to improve the performance and business performance of nowadays. They must be able to dig more in-depth knowledge then find the right model of knowledge (*Characteristic of Muslimpreneur Knowledge-Based Economy*). So that there is room for innovation by dynamizing aspects of managerial functions, business functions and also includes integrating them with development information and communication technology.

Overall, the results of applying the characteristics of Islamic entrepreneurship to UPI PMW students have an average percentage of Islamic entrepreneurship characteristics that are included in the very good category. The application of character with increasing the understanding of Islamic entrepreneurs, which makes the impact of the characteristics of Islamic entrepreneurship are well categorized.

Besides, overall for PMW stakeholders to add Islamic nuance for students who passed PMW to enhance their Islamic characters.

Based on the discussion above, from this study, the researcher wants to provide the following recommendations:

1. There is a dimension that has the smallest average value, among other dimensions, namely the dimension of worship to Allah SWT that becomes a priority with good categories. Thus, this dimension should be a concern for Islamic business entrepreneurs who are still developing to enhance their worship.
2. The weakness of this research is the data collection technique that uses a questionnaire that allows the invalidity of filling out the questionnaire that has been given to respondents. The use of online questionnaires allows the filling of questionnaires carelessly. The solution should be a data collection technique that uses interviews so that the data obtained is more valid.
3. It is expected that in subsequent studies the characteristics of Islamic entrepreneurship will be carried out on the perspective of more experienced businessmen for at least 5 years that the business is running and also a broader research location so that it can be known more generally how the application of Islamic entrepreneurship characteristics in a broader area coverage as a comparison of how the characteristics Islamic entrepreneurship in other cities it means that with much research on this topic can provide a clearer picture of the application of Islam in each region.

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