International Journal of Economics, Business and Innovation Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJEBIR
E-ISSN : 2964-0865
IJEBIR

The Influence Of Digital Literacy And Academic Support On Entrepreneurship Intention Through Internal Locus Of Control (Study Of S1 Students Class Of 2019 Faculty Of Economics And Business, State University Of Malang)

Agung Nugroho[1], Sri Umi Mintarti Widjaja[2], Sugeng Hadi Utomo[3]

[1,2,3]Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia

Author email; agung.nugroho150798@gmail.com

Abstract

The current orientation of society is also always on the formal employment sector so that when the formal employment sector is sluggish, people do not try to create their jobs in the non-formal or private sectors. This is why the level of public unemployment is still quite high in Indonesia. The highest unemployment rate in Indonesia is created by the educated group.

This type of research uses a quantitative approach with a proportional random sampling method. The research hypothesis uses a Structural Equation Model (SEM) based on (PLS). The variables in this study are (1) Digital Literacy, (2) Academic Support, (3) Entrepreneurial Intentions, and (4) Internal locus of control. The population of this study was students of the Faculty of Economics and Business, the State University of Malang, class of 2019, totaling 982 students. The sampling technique used the Cochran formula so that a sample of 243 students was obtained.

The results of this study are (1) There is a positive and significant influence of digital literacy on the entrepreneurial intentions of FEB UM 2019 students so the first hypothesis is accepted. (2) There is an influence of academic support on the entrepreneurial intentions of 2019 FEB UM students, so the second hypothesis is accepted. (3) There is an effect of digital literacy on the internal locus of control of 2019 FEB UM students, so the third hypothesis is accepted. (4) There is an influence of academic support on the internal locus of control of FEB UM 2019 students so the fourth hypothesis is accepted. (5) There is an internal locus of control influence on the entrepreneurial intentions of 2019 FEB UM students so the fifth hypothesis is accepted. (6) There is an effect of digital literacy on entrepreneurial intentions through

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

International Journal of Economics, Business and Innovation Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJEBIR
E-ISSN : 2964-0865
IJEBIR

the internal locus of control in 2019 UM FEB students so the sixth hypothesis is accepted. (7) There is an influence of academic support on entrepreneurial intentions through the internal locus of control in 2019 UM FEB students so that the seventh hypothesis is accepted.

Keywords : Digital Literacy, Academic Support, Entrepreneurial Intention, Internal Locus of Control

INTRODUCTION

Problem of unemployment is a problem faced by every developing country including Indonesia as one of the developing countries also experiencing the problem of unemployment. Unemployment problems can occur because the increase in the number of generations is not proportional to the availability of fields. The current orientation of society is also always on the formal employment sector so that when the formal employment sector is sluggish, people do not try to create their jobs in the non-formal or private sectors. This is why the level of public unemployment is still quite high in Indonesia. The highest unemployment rate in Indonesia is created by the educated group (Apidana, 2021).

One aspect of bringing up entrepreneurial intentions is that someone has good digital literacy. According to (Salsabila, 2019) digital literacy can also make it easier for these individuals to become entrepreneurs. This aspect is also an important role that can attract students' intentions to entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurial mental attitude is not only born from birth, but grows and develops according to the factors that influence it. If students have mastered good literacy, these students will be more creative in promoting products developed through social media without having to own or rent a place and spend a lot of capital to market their products (Jerni et al., 2021).

Apart from digital literacy, there are other factors that also influence entrepreneurial intentions, namely academic support (Akyol & Gurbuz, 2008). Entrepreneurial literature discusses the existence of contextual factors that shape one's entrepreneurial intentions. Students and tertiary institutions as providers of entrepreneurship education, these contextual factors are translated as environmental factors in tertiary institutions that can affect entrepreneurial intentions in students, including economic, political and cultural situations in an institution, administrative complexity, access to resources, as well as physical infrastructure and institutional (Indarti & Langenberg, 2004).

The aspect of raising entrepreneurial intentions does not only look at digital literacy skills and what is the role of an individual's campus to explore information in generating entrepreneurial intentions, but also needs to look at aspects that encourage

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

International Journal of Economics, Business and Innovation Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJEBIR
E-ISSN : 2964-0865
IJEBIR

individual intentions such as confidence and control or what is commonly known as locus of control. Bygrave (1989) states that internal locus of control is a characteristic that shapes entrepreneurship. Individuals with an internal locus of control are more likely to be motivated and always strive for achievement. Individuals with an internal locus of control may have high entrepreneurial intentions because of the characteristics of a prospective entrepreneur, there are also individuals with an internal locus of control.

This study chose students of the Faculty of Economics and Business, State University of Malang as the object of research because the Faculty of Economics and Business, State University of Malang, imposes entrepreneurship courses in semester 3 in each study program so that it has the goal of developing a campus academic community that has an entrepreneurial spirit by not only learning in the classroom but also through hands-on practical learning where one of the activities is the FEB UM Entrepreneurship Week which will be held on 21-22 November 2022. This form of academic support is carried out as a forum for students who have an interest in entrepreneurship to gain knowledge and experience in entrepreneurship. better. In addition, there is a UM Super program to support students and their families who have entrepreneurs. This program is expected to help the businesses of student families to grow, develop, and become professional businesses and has the best management. Based on the background explanation above, the entrepreneurial spirit needs to be increased among students, especially economics students, which is a field that must be mastered. Even though it is not in line with the study program that is currently being pursued, the entrepreneurial spirit must be improved to improve self-quality.

OBJJECTIVITIES

Theory Planned Behavior

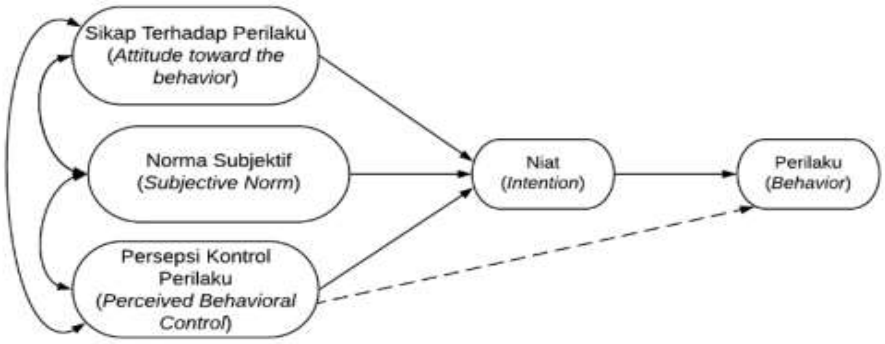


Figure 1. Theory of Planned Behavior

Source: (Ajzen, 1991)

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

This behavioral theory according to psychology is a theory related to the relationship between beliefs and behavior. This theory states that attitudes toward behavior, subjective norms, and perceptions of behavior control, together form individual behavioral intentions (Datak et al., 2018). The main factor in the theory of planned behavior comes from individual intentions to perform certain behaviors. It is assumed that intention serves to capture the motivational factors that influence behavior. So, the stronger the intention, the greater the resulting performance (Fishbein & Ajzen, 2005).

Entrepreneurial Intention

Saxena (2012) defines entrepreneurship as follows: "Entrepreneurship is the attempt to create value through recognition of business opportunities, the management of risk taking appropriate to the opportunity, and through the communicative and management skills to mobilize human finance, and material resources necessary to bring a project to fruition". Based on this it can be concluded that entrepreneurship is an attempt to create value through the introduction of business opportunities, appropriate risk-taking management, and through communication and management skills to mobilize people, money, and raw materials or other resources needed to produce projects. to do well.

Ajzen (2011) states that individual beliefs influence every factor forming intentions. There are three types of beliefs:

1. Belief in the consequences that may arise from behavioral beliefs.
2. Belief in the normative expectations of others (normative trust)
3. Belief in certain elements that hinder the emergence of certain actions (belief control).

Digital Literacy

According to Gilster & Watson (1999), digital literacy describes how a person can use and understand the information in the various formats used. Digital literacy is the ability to read, write and calculate various digital texts/objects that exist in a digital environment. Digital literacy can also be interpreted as a form of individual interest, attitude, and ability to use digital technology and communication tools to access, manage, analyze, integrate, and evaluate information, discover new knowledge, and create and communicate with others to participate effectively in society.

Indicators to measure the level of digital literacy according to Stella et al., (2017) are:

1. Information Literacy

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

Information literacy is the ability of digital media users to find, interpret, evaluate, manage, and share information through social media accounts that are managed for public consumption.

2. Digital Scholarships
   Digital scholarship is an element that includes the active participation of digital media users in academic activities to make information from digital media as a data reference.
3. *Leraning Skills*
   Learning skills are the skills of digital media users to be able to use technology to support aspects of their lives.
4. *ICT Literacy*
   ICT literacy focuses on the ability of digital media users to adopt, customize, and use digital devices both for service applications, as well as user perceptions of technology that can advance life.
5. *Communication and Collaboration*
   This dimension is related to the active participation of digital media users to streamline time. This is closely related to media as digital, which has convergence, such as activating a connection between Instagram and Facebook accounts to transmit the information which of course will save the user's own time.
6. Media Literacy
   Media literacy is the ability of digital media users to critically and creatively filter information circulating in various media. As well as not only looking for information from one source but from other sources of information as a comparison of data accuracy.

Academic Support

Government Regulation No. 60 of 1999, academic freedom is the freedom that every member of the academic community has in carrying out activities related to education and the development of science and technology in a responsible manner. Academic freedom is a form of implementation in academic support for students (Alfiyan et al., 2019). Factors that influence academic support: Support to start their own business; The urge to generate ideas; availability of good infrastructure support for business establishment practices (Autio et al., 2001).

Academic support is measured using the Akyol & Gurbuz (2008) scale which consists of 4 statements, namely: 1) Campus facilities inspire business ideas, 2) Entrepreneurship courses provide entrepreneurial knowledge and skills, 3) Students are actively encouraged to generate ideas -business ideas through an annual activity

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

International Journal of Economics, Business and Innovation Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJEBIR
E-ISSN : 2964-0865
IJEBIR

program 4) Many individuals on campus have good business ideas for entrepreneurship.

Internal Locus of Control

Lefcourt (1992) says that locus of control refers to the degree of an individual in viewing events in his life as a consequence of his actions. Thus it can be controlled (internal locus) or as something that is not related to his behavior so that it is outside his control (external control). Locus of control is an individual's belief about the source of the causes of the events experienced in his life.

Internal indicators of locus of control in students can be measured by several indicators according to Rotter (1966), namely:

a. Belief in abilities
b. Hard work
c. Have the belief that success is influenced by external factors (fate, luck, and environment)

METHOD

This study uses explanatory research with a quantitative descriptive analysis approach. Explanatory research is research that explains the relationship between each of the variables studied and the influence between one variable and another. The independent variables in this study are Digital Literacy (X1), Academic Support (X2), and Entrepreneurial Intention (Y) as the dependent variable, while the intervening variable is the Internal Lotus Of Control (Z). The method in this study uses a survey research method, which is a research method that takes a sample from a population by using a questionnaire as a tool for collecting basic data.

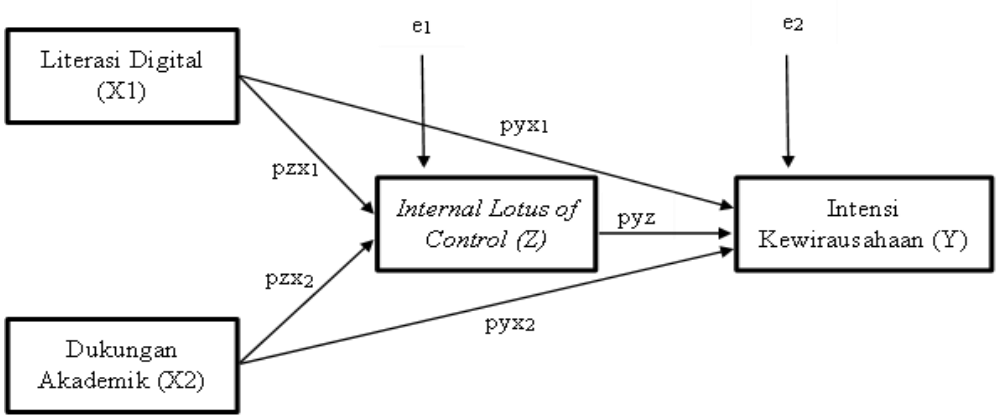


Figure 2: Research Design

Source: Processed by Researchers (2022)

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

International Journal of Economics, Business and Innovation Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJEBIR
E-ISSN : 2964-0865
IJEBIR

This research was conducted at the Faculty of Economics and Business, State University of Malang, with a population of 2019 Undergraduate (S1) study program students consisting of 32 offerings and a total of 982 students. In this study, the sampling technique used by researchers was a proportional random sampling technique.

As for how to determine the number of sample members by using the Cochran formula, namely:

$$n = \frac{\frac{t^2 pq}{d^2}}{1 + \frac{1}{N}(\frac{t^2 pq}{d^2} - 1)}$$

Source: Cochran (1977)

This sampling technique was carried out randomly from the total population, namely undergraduate students Batch 2019 of the Faculty of Economics and Business, State University of Malang so that each student has the same opportunity to become a research sample. Based on calculations using the Cochran formula (1977) it can be concluded that the number of samples in this study was 243 respondents.

In this study, data collection used primary data sources. The primary data obtained by researchers is a questionnaire regarding Digital Literacy (X1), Academic Support (X2), Entrepreneurial Intention (Y), and Internal Lotus of Control (Z). The type of questionnaire used by the researcher is a closed questionnaire, where each statement has been provided with alternative answers. In this study data collection using a questionnaire. The questionnaire used is closed, meaning that the questions in the questionnaire have available answer options in the questionnaire. The answer choice options in question refer to the Likert scale which has five answer choices and has its meaning.

Hypothesis testing uses multiple linear regression equations (multiple regression) which is then followed by path analysis (path) and sobel test. To carry out the data analysis, the WRAP PLS program was used.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Effect of Digital Literacy on the Entrepreneurial Intentions of 2019 FEB UM Students

The results of the data analysis show that there is a significant effect of digital literacy on the entrepreneurial intentions of FEB UM 2019 students. Digital literacy possessed by students has a close relationship with their cognitive abilities. In addition

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

to involvement with the online learning process, digital literacy also allows students to be involved in the use of social media. This shows that high digital literacy in students can open up opportunities for new and continuous entry of information including strategies regarding entrepreneurship, so that when there is an increase in digital literacy in FEB UM students it will also help their entrepreneurial interests or intentions. digital literacy is the knowledge and skills to use digital media, communication tools, or networks in finding, evaluating, using, creating information, and utilizing it in a healthy, wise, intelligent, accurate, precise, and law-abiding manner in order to foster communication and interaction in everyday life (Apidana, 2021). According to Harding et al (2020) the younger generation who have high digital literacy will be more confident and comfortable when using technology. On the other hand, the younger generation with limited digital literacy will avoid using digital technology. Harding et al (2020) also argue that entrepreneurship in today's world requires skills and creativity in technology.

Based on the research that has been done, it can be seen that the digital literacy of 2019 FEB UM students is in the very good category. This shows that with the higher digital literacy possessed by students, their entrepreneurial intentions also increase. Therefore, digital literacy is very important for students. Thus, the presence of digital literacy can affect the entrepreneurial intentions of 2019 FEB UM students. The results of this study are strengthened by research conducted by Hasanah & Setiaji (2019) which explains that there is a significant influence of digital literacy on entrepreneurial intentions..

The Effect of Academic Support on Entrepreneurial Intentions of 2019 FEB UM Students

The results of the data analysis show that there is a significant influence of academic support on the entrepreneurial intentions of FEB UM 2019 students. The academic support provided by the campus and felt by students has a very important role because with the high interest in students towards entrepreneurship, they should also be supported by facilities and as well as good academic support. This shows that good academic support received by students can provide encouragement and also a place to increase their ability regarding strategies regarding entrepreneurship, so that when there is an increase in academic support for FEB UM students it will also help their entrepreneurial interests or intentions.

Aryaningtyas & Palupiningtyas (2017) explained that academic support refers to factors related to support for a student to achieve and complete study assignments with predetermined results and time targets. Meanwhile, according to Government Regulation No. 60 of 1999, academic freedom is the freedom possessed by members

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

of the academic community to carry out activities related to education and development of science and technology in a responsible and independent manner.

Based on the research that has been done, it can be seen that the academic support from FEB UM 2019 students is very good. This shows that with the higher academic support received by students, their entrepreneurial intentions also increase. Therefore, academic support is very important for students. Thus, the presence of academic support can influence the entrepreneurial intentions of 2019 FEB UM students. The results of this study are strengthened by research conducted by Aryaningtyas & Palupiningtyas (2017) which explains that there is a significant influence of academic support on entrepreneurial intentions.

The Effect of Digital Literacy on the Internal Locus of Control of 2019 FEB UM Students

The results of the data analysis show that there is a significant influence of digital literacy on the internal locus of control of 2019 FEB UM students. Digital literacy possessed by students has a very important role because with high digital literacy in students on how to control themselves, they should also have can improve self-regulation. This shows that with digital literacy students can provide knowledge on how to control themselves and also determine steps, so that when there is an increase in digital literacy in FEB UM students it will also help their internal locus of control.

Locus of control according to Kreitner and Kinicki in (Wiriani et al., 2013), consists of two constructs namely internal and external, where internal locus of control is when a person believes that what happens is always in his control and he always takes responsibility and participates in every decision making, while external locus of control if someone believes that events in his life are beyond his control.

Based on the research that has been done, it can be seen that the digital literacy of 2019 FEB UM students is said to be good. This shows that the higher the academic support received by students, the internal locus of control also increases. Therefore, digital literacy is very important for students. So, with digital literacy it can affect the internal locus of control of 2019 FEB UM students.

The results of this study are reinforced by research conducted by Celik & Yesilyurt (2013) which explains that digital literacy in relation to students' internal locus of control in entrepreneurial intentions can mean that students' activeness in using technology and self-perception of technology skills has been associated with behavioral intentions and with actual usage behavior.

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

International Journal of Economics, Business and Innovation Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJEBIR
E-ISSN : 2964-0865
IJEBIR

The Effect of Academic Support on the Internal Locus of Control of 2019 FEB UM Students

The results of the data analysis show that there is a significant influence of academic support on the internal locus of control of 2019 FEB UM students. The academic support provided by the campus and felt by students has a very important role because, with high support for students for entrepreneurship, they should also be supported by good self-control and believe that what is happening around them is still within the student's self-control.

Based on the research that has been done, it can be seen that the academic support from FEB UM 2019 students are said to be good. This shows that the higher the academic support received by students, the internal locus of control also increases. Therefore, digital literacy is very important for students. So, digital literacy can affect the internal locus of control of 2019 FEB UM students.

The results of this study are supported by the results of research from Montgomery (2017) which explains that academic support is very important for students, especially in terms of developing academic skills, professional development, developing feelings of personal efficacy, and developing skills for communication and building bilateral relationships.

The Effect of Internal Locus of Control on the Entrepreneurial Intentions of 2019 FEB UM Students

The results of the data analysis show that there is a significant influence of internal locus of control on the entrepreneurial intentions of 2019 FEB UM students. Internal locus of control owned by students has a very important role because, with good self-control of students towards entrepreneurial intentions, students should be able to control and improve their ability to entrepreneurial intention. This shows that a good internal locus of control possessed by students can encourage and also a place to improve their abilities regarding increasing their ability to entrepreneurship intentions so that when there is an increase in internal locus of control in FEB UM students it will also help increase their entrepreneurial intentions.

Based on the research that has been done, it can be seen that the internal locus of control of 2019 FEB UM students is said to be good. This shows that the higher the internal locus of control possessed by students, the more entrepreneurial intentions also increase. Therefore, internal locus of control is very important for students. Thus, having an internal locus of control can affect the entrepreneurial intentions of 2019 FEB UM students.

The results of this study are in line with the opinion of Matulessy et al., (2020) who argues that people with an internal locus of control are more success-oriented

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

because they think their behavior can produce positive effects and also they tend to be classified as high achievers, namely people with a high desire to excel

The Effect of Digital Literacy on Entrepreneurial Intentions Through the Internal Locus of Control of 2019 FEB UM Students

Digital literacy is a provision that greatly influences entrepreneurial intentions. Therefore it is necessary to have an internal locus of control so that students feel confident about their environment and that what is happening around them is caused by their behavior so that students become aware of their surroundings so they can determine their attitude. The results of the data analysis show that there is a significant influence of digital literacy on the entrepreneurial intentions of FEB UM 2019 students through a positive internal locus of control. This shows that the better the digital literacy and internal locus of control, the better the entrepreneurial intentions of FEB UM 2019 students will also be better.

Rotter (1966) argues that individuals who believe they control their own lives are individuals who have an internal locus of control. Individuals with an internal locus of control see great independence in life, in other words, their lives are determined by themselves. Wilken et al., (2002) state that people who have an internal locus of control believe that the reinforcement they receive comes from behavior and their attributes

Based on the research that has been done, it can be seen that good digital literacy can affect the entrepreneurial intentions of 2019 FEB UM students. This is because students experience increased abilities and digitalization which they are aware of because they believe that what happens to them is due to their own decisions.

The Effect of Academic Support on Entrepreneurial Intentions Through the Internal Locus of Control of 2019 FEB UM Students

Academic support provided by the campus and felt by students has a very important role because, with high support for students for entrepreneurship, it should also be supported by good self-control and confidence that what happens around them is still within the student's self-control. This shows that the good academic support that students receive can encourage and also a place to increase their abilities regarding how to control and convince themselves of entrepreneurial intentions so that when there is an increase in academic support for FEB UM students it will also help their entrepreneurial intentions with the help of an internal locus. of control.

Aryaningtyas & Palupiningtyas (2017) explained that academic support refers to factors related to support for a student to achieve and complete study assignments

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

with predetermined results and time targets. Meanwhile, according to Government Regulation No. 60 of 1999, academic freedom is the freedom possessed by members of the academic community to carry out activities related to education and the development of science and technology responsibly and independently. Concerning academic support, academic freedom is an implementation of a form of academic support for students.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion of the influence of family economic education, lifestyle on consumption behavior through economic illiteracy in FEB UM students, the following conclusions can be obtained:

1. There is a positive and significant effect of digital literacy on the entrepreneurial intentions of FEB UM 2019 students, so the first hypothesis is accepted. This shows that if there is an increase in the digital literacy variable, then the entrepreneurial intentions of 2019 FEB UM students will also increase.
2. There is an influence of academic support on the entrepreneurial intentions of 2019 FEB UM students, so the second hypothesis is accepted. This shows that if there is an increase in the academic support variable, then the entrepreneurial intentions of 2019 FEB UM students will also increase.
3. There is an effect of digital literacy on the internal locus of control of FEB UM 2019 students, so the third hypothesis is accepted. This shows that if there is an increase in the digital literacy variable, then the internal locus of control of FEB UM 2019 students will also increase.
4. There is an influence of academic support on the internal locus of control of 2019 FEB UM students, so the fourth hypothesis is accepted. This shows that if there is an increase in the academic support variable, then the internal locus of control of FEB UM 2019 students will also increase.
5. There is an internal locus of control influence on the entrepreneurial intentions of FEB UM 2019 students so the fifth hypothesis is accepted. This shows that if there is an increase in the internal locus of the control variable, then the entrepreneurial intentions of 2019 FEB UM students will also increase.
6. There is an effect of digital literacy on entrepreneurial intentions through the internal locus of control in 2019 UM FEB students, so the sixth hypothesis is accepted. This shows that if there is an increase in the variables of digital literacy and internal locus of control, then the entrepreneurial intentions of 2019 FEB UM students will also increase.
7. There is an influence of academic support on entrepreneurial intentions through the internal locus of control in 2019 UM FEB students so that the seventh

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

hypothesis is accepted. This shows that if there is an increase in the variables of academic support and internal locus of control, then the entrepreneurial intentions of 2019 FEB UM students will also increase.

SUGGESTION

Based on the results of the conclusions that have been described in this study, the researcher provides suggestions to future researchers to be able to use other variables that can be used as mediation so that the results are more specific and by the research subject for the variables digital literacy, academic support, entrepreneurial intention and internal locus of control. In addition, the next researcher can use the PLS (Partial Least Square) test tool if the next researcher uses a larger sampling and more indicators to be used in the study so that later the obtained results will be more accurate.

REFERENCES

Ajzen, I. (1991). The theory of planned behavior. Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes, 50(2), 179–211. https://doi.org/10.1016/0749-5978(91)90020-T

Ajzen, I. (2011). The theory of planned behaviour: Reactions and reflections. Psychology and Health, 26(9), 1113–1127. https://doi.org/10.1080/08870446.2011.613995

AKYOL, S., & GURBUZ, G. (2008). Entrepreneurial Intentions of Young Educated Public in Turkey. Journal of Global Strategic Management, 2(2), 47–47. https://doi.org/10.20460/jgsm.2008218486

Alfiyan, A. ., Qomaruddin, M., & Alamsyag, D. . (2019). Universitas Bhayangkara Jakarta Raya Pengaruh Pendidikan Kewirausahaan dan Dukungan Akademik Terhadap Niat Kewirausahaan Mahasiswa. Jurnal Kajian Ilmiah, 19(2), 175–181.

Apidana, Y. H. (2021). Pengaruh Literasi Digital, Internal Locus of Control dan Dukungan Akademik Terhadap Niat Berwirausaha Mahasiswa di Kabupaten Banyumas. Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Manajemen, Bisnis Dan Akuntansi (JIMMBA), 4(5), 666–682. https://doi.org/10.32639/jimmba.v4i5.176

Aryaningtyas, A. T., & Palupiningtyas, D. (2017). PENGARUH PENDIDIKAN KEWIRAUSAHAAN DAN DUKUNGAN AKADEMIK TERHADAP NIAT KEWIRAUSAHAAN MAHASISWA (Studi Pada Mahasiswa STIEPARI Semarang). Jurnal Ilmiah Manajemen & Bisnis, 18(2), 140. https://doi.org/10.30596/jimb.v18i2.1398

Autio, E., H. Keeley, R., Klofsten, M., G. C. Parker, G., & Hay, M. (2001).

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

Entrepreneurial Intent among Students in Scandinavia and in the USA. Enterprise and Innovation Management Studies, 2(2), 145–160. https://doi.org/10.1080/14632440110094632

Bygrave, W. D. (1989). Contributing Editor ' s Feature (II): Chaos and Catastrophes among Quantum Jumps ? Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice, 14(Fall 1989), 7–26.

Celik, V., & Yesilyurt, E. (2013). Computers & Education Attitudes to technology , perceived computer self-ef fi cacy and computer anxiety as predictors of computer supported education. Computers & Education, 60(1), 148–158. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compedu.2012.06.008

Cochran_1977_Sampling_Techniques_Third_E.pdf. (n.d.).

Datak, G., Sylvia, E. I., & Manuntung, A. (2018). Pengaruh Cognitive Behavioral Therapy Terhadap Self Efficacy dan Self Care Behavior Pasien Hipertensi di Kota Palangka Raya. Jurnal Surya Medika, 3(2), 132–143. https://doi.org/10.33084/jsm.v3i2.113

Fishbein, M., & Ajzen, I. (2005). Theory-based behavior change interventions: Comments on Hobbis and Sutton. Journal of Health Psychology, 10(1), 27–31. https://doi.org/10.1177/1359105305048552

Gilster, P., & Watson, T. (1999). Digit al Lit eracy by by. Meridian: A Middle School Computer Technologies Journal, 141. https://www.academia.edu/1354072/Digital_Literacy?bulkDownload=thisPaper-topRelated-sameAuthor-citingThis-citedByThis-secondOrderCitations&from=cover_page

Hasanah, U. U., & Setiaji, K. (2019). Pengaruh Literasi Digital, Efikasi Diri, Lingkungan Terhadap Intensi Berwirausaha Mahasiswa Dalam E-Business. Economic Education Analysis Journal, 2(1), 1–18. https://doi.org/10.29408/jpek.v6i2.6681

Indarti, N., & Langenberg, M. (2004). Factors affecting business success among SMEs: empirical evidences from Indonesia. Second Bi-Annual European Summer …, August, 1–15. http://www.utwente.nl/mb/nikos/archief/esu2004/papers/indartilangenberg.pdf

Jerni, Tahir, T., Hasan, M., Rahmatullah, & Said, I. (2021). Pengaruh literasi ekonomi dan literasi digital terhadap minat berwirausaha mahasiswa. Indonesian Journal of Economics, Entrepreneurship and Innovation, 2(1), 18–27. https://doi.org/10.31960/ijoeei.v2i1.1038

Lefcourt, H. M. (1992). Durability and impact of the locus of control construct. Psychological Bulletin, 112(3), 411–414. https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-2909.112.3.411

Matulessy, A., Indi, R., Nugrahini, S., & Rini, A. P. (2020). Relationship between Social

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

Support and Internal Locus Of Control with Resilience to Employees Affected by Termination of Employment due to the Covid-19 Pandemic. April, 176–188.

Montgomery, B. L. (2017). Mapping a Mentoring Roadmap and Developing a Supportive Network for Strategic Career Advancement. https://doi.org/10.1177/2158244017710288

Rotter, J. B. (1966). Generalize D Expectancie S for Interna L Versus. 80(1). https://doi.org/10.1037/h0092976

Salsabila, F. (2009). Pengaruh Literasi Ekonomi dan Literasi Digital terhadap Perilaku Berwirausaha Sektor Kuliner yang Terdaftar Pada Aplikasi Go Food di Pasar Segar Kota Makassar. Jurnal Manajemen Dan. Kewirausahaan, 10(2), 93–104.

Saxena, S. (2012). Problems Faced By Rural Entrepreneurs and Remedies to Solve It. IOSR Journal of Business and Management, 3(1), 23–29. https://doi.org/10.9790/487x-0312329

Stella, S., Nurbani, & Badarrudin. (2017). LITERASI DIGITAL DAN PEMBUKAAN DIRI : Studi Korelasi Penggunaan Media Sosial Pada Pelajar Remaja di Kota Medan Magister Ilmu Komunikasi , Fakultas Ilmu Sosial Ilmu Politik , Universitas Sumatera Utara . Magister Ilmu Komunikasi , Fakultas Ilmu Sosial Ilmu. Sosioglobal: Jurnal Pemikiran Dan Penelitian Sosiologi, 2(1), 10–31.

Wilken, C. S., Walker, K., Sandberg, J. G., & Ann, C. (2002). A qualitative analysis of factors related to late life independence as related by the old-old and viewed through the concept of locus of control. 16, 73–86.

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.