

The Influence of Adversity Quotient and Internal Locus Of Control on Entrepreneurial Intentions of Students of the Faculty of Economics, UNJ

Oza Rahmah Tiara¹ Dedi Purwana² Rizki Firdausi Rachmadania³

ozartiara@gmail.com¹ dpurwana@unj.ac.id² rachmadania92@gmail.com³

¹*Student S1 Office Administration Education, Faculty of Economics, Jakarta State University*

²*Lecturer S1 Office Administration Education, Faculty of Economics, Jakarta State University*

³*Lecturer S1 Office Administration Education, Faculty Economics, Jakarta State University*

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine whether there is an influence of adversity intelligence on entrepreneurial intentions, the influence of internal locus of control on entrepreneurial intentions, and the influence of adversity intelligence and internal locus of control on entrepreneurial intentions. This research was conducted for eight months, starting from January 2021-July 2021. The population in this study amounted to 387 students. Based on the Slovin formula, a sample of 197 respondents was obtained. The respondent selection technique used proportionate stratified random sampling, which used the stratified proportional random method.

For data processing, the researcher processed the questionnaire using a Likert scale. The variables of Adversity Intelligence (X1), Internal Locus of Control (X2) and Entrepreneurial Intention (Y) are primary data in the form of a research questionnaire. The technique of data analysis using SPSS version 22.0 program begins by looking for the analysis requirements test, namely normality and linearity tests. The Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test gave a significance result of 0.303 for the variable of adversity intelligence, 0.162 for the internal locus of control variable and 0.248 for the entrepreneurial intention variable. Then for the linearity test, the resulting linearity significance value is 0.01 for adversity intelligence and internal locus of control respectively. The next test is, using path analysis, F test and t test. From the F test, the results obtained were calculated $F (7.595) > F \text{ table } (3.04)$. Then, for the t-test, the t-count is 2.213 for the adversity intelligence variable and 2.065 for the variable internal locus of control. Both have a value of t count $> t \text{ table } (1,972)$. This gives the conclusion that adversity intelligence and internal locus of control have a positive and significant effect on entrepreneurial intentions, either simultaneously or partially.

Keywords: Adversity Quotient, Internal Locus of Control, Entrepreneurial Intentions

I. Background of the Problems

World is dynamic, where we must always accept change in order to adapt in life. Entrepreneurship is one way to adapt in the midst of technological advances that are mushrooming today. According to Sudarko & Tjitropranoto (2018) entrepreneurship is the application of various innovative creativity to solve problems and take advantage of existing opportunities. The benefits of entrepreneurship itself according to Sukmaningrum & Rahardjo (2017) are to provide freedom and opportunities for individuals to achieve their life goals without depending on others. By doing entrepreneurship, the individual can optimize the abilities he has, especially individuals who like challenges at work.

At the end of 2019, the Covid-19 virus was first discovered in the bamboo curtain country, this became the beginning of the spread of Covid-19 throughout the world. Likewise, Indonesia announced the first case in early March 2020 which became a point of change in people's lifestyles. One of them is the economic sector, which is seriously affected by the virus that has become a pandemic. Quoted from detik finance, the Coordinating Minister for the Economy, Airlangga Hartanto revealed that there are 29.12 million people in Indonesia who are victims of Covid-19 and they also need new jobs. This fact is a concern for the community and makes some people rise up to intend to have their own business. Intention or intention is the beginning of an activity. Likewise with entrepreneurship.

At the university level, especially the Department of Economics and Administration, Faculty of Economics, State University of Jakarta (UNJ), researchers conducted an initial survey to see the entrepreneurial intentions of

students of the Department of Economics and Administration, Faculty of Economics, UNJ during the Covid-19 pandemic. Students from 3 study programs at UNJ, namely from the Economic Education Study Program, Business Education, and Office Administration Education stated that during the Covid-19 Pandemic in Indonesia, as many as 73.3% of students had not moved to have entrepreneurial intentions. The respondents actually understand how the benefits of starting a business during the Covid-19 pandemic are. This can be seen from the following pre-reset results:



Figure I. 1 Advantages of Entrepreneurship According to Economics and Administration Department Students during the Covid-19 Pandemic

Source: Data processed by researchers (2021)
The

Intention that bridges an idea into an action is a step that should be appreciated. However, in the end not all intentions can last in every individual. Influences that come from internal or external can determine the seriousness of a person towards his intentions from the start. The following are the results of an initial survey of students from the Department of Economics and Administration, Faculty of Economics, UNJ who did not have the intention to become entrepreneurs during the Covid-19 Pandemic.

Apa yang membuat Anda tidak memiliki niat untuk berwirusaha selama pandemi covid-19? (pilih maksimal 3 jawaban)
32 responses

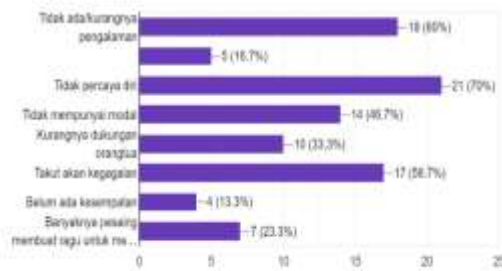


Figure I. 2 Reasons Economics and Administration Students Do Not Have Entrepreneurial Intentions During the Covid-19 Pandemic

Source: Data Processed By Researchers (2021)

In the pre-reset results, it can be seen that the reason for not being confident is the dominant factor causing students not to have entrepreneurial intentions. This is contrary to the nature of someone who has high adversity quotient. Points of insecurity, lack of experience and fear of failure are signs of a low level of *internal locus of control* in a person. Thus, it makes it difficult for a person to develop because of the fear that dominates him.

Starting from these problems, the researchers wanted to examine the influence of adversity quotient and *internal locus of control* on the Entrepreneurial Intentions of Economics and Administration Students, FE UNJ during the Covid-19 Pandemic. Researchers want to see the level of adversity quotient and *internal locus of control* owned by students of the Department of Economics and Administration are in the high or low category and whether these factors can influence or even become an opportunity for students' entrepreneurial intentions during the Covid-19 pandemic.

From this background, the formulation of the problem that becomes the hypothesis of this research can be made.

H1: Adversity quotient has a positive and significant effect on the entrepreneurial intentions of students of the Faculty of Economics, UNJ during the Covid-19 Pandemic.

H2: *Internal Locus of Control* has a positive and significant influence on the entrepreneurial intentions of students of the Faculty of Economics, UNJ during the Covid-19 pandemic.

H3: Adversity quotient and *internal locus of control* have a positive and significant influence on the entrepreneurial intentions of students of the Faculty of Economics, UNJ during the Covid-19 Pandemic.

II. Supporting Theory

1. Theory of Adversity Quotient

According to Stoltz (2004) adversity quotient is an individual's ability to observe a difficulty that exists and then be able to process that difficulty by utilizing his quotient.

According to Amparo (2015) *adversity quotient* is the science, theory, and measurable approach about someone who tries to overcome difficulties or how someone responds to challenges and resolves difficulties.

According to Hutagalung et al. (2018) *adversity quotient* is used to help individuals strengthen their abilities and perseverance in facing various obstacles by sticking to the principles and dreams that are the main goals.

Based on the experts and research above, it can be concluded that adversity quotient is the individual's ability to face difficulties and process them into opportunities as a form of solving the problems faced.

The dimensions in adversity quotient known as CO2RE according

to (Stoltz, 2004), (Tian & Fan, 2014), (Firmansyah et al., 2016), namely:

- a. *Control* (Control)
- b. *Origin and Ownership* (Origin and Recognition)
- c. *Reach* (Reach)
- d. *Endurance* (Endurance)

2. Theory *Internal Of Locus Control*

According to Ajzen (2002) and April et al. (2012), *Locus of Control* is a construction that describes the perception of responsibility for everything that happens in their lives. *Locus of Control* is a psychological construct used to identify a person's perception of affective self-control in relation to the external environment and level of personal responsibility for the outcome. This type of control is divided into two, namely, internal locus of control and external locus of control.

According to Setyorini (2018) Internal Locus of Control is the belief that he himself is the determinant of success. If a person has more internal locus of control then he tends to be known as someone who is hardworking and independent.

According to Baluku et al. (2016) Internal Locus of Control can be defined as the positive side that a person has in order to increase his ability to perform entrepreneurial tasks and be optimistic about success.

Based on the experts and research above, it can be concluded that the *internal locus of control* is the belief that the results obtained are the result of his own actions and himself is the determinant of success.

The indicators in the variable *Internal Locus of Control* according to Levenson & Miller (1976), Chandler (2015), are:

- a. Skill or ability
- b. *Effort and motivation*

Meanwhile, indicators *Internal Locus of Control* according to (Kirdok & Harman, 2018), namely:

- a. *Skills* (Skills)
- b. *Abilities* (Abilities)
- c. *Efforts* (Business)

3. Entrepreneurial Intention Theory

According to Musdalifah & Baharuddin (2015) intention is the seriousness of a person's intention to perform an action or bring up a certain behavior. According to Wijaya et al. (2015) intention plays a distinctive role in directing action, namely connecting deep considerations that are believed and desired by a person with certain actions. Intention is the seriousness of a person's intention to perform an action or bring up a certain behavior.

According to Setyorini (2018), entrepreneurial intention is a degree to measure how strong a person's desire and effort is to become an entrepreneur.

According to Obschonka et al. (2010) entrepreneurial intention can be defined as a potential prediction of the entrepreneurial activity of individuals who want to create new businesses in the future.

According to Jena (2020) entrepreneurial intentions can be described as someone who has a very strong orientation because he has desires and expectations that influence their choice to become an entrepreneur.

Based on the experts and the research above, it can be concluded that the entrepreneurial intention is a potential prediction for growing entrepreneurial behavior.

According to Linan & Chen (2006), Firmansyah et al. (2016), Vemmy (2013) the dimensions of the entrepreneurial intention variable consist of three dimensions.

- a. *Desires*: The desire and desire to start a business.
- b. *Self Prediction*: Prediction to have your own business.
- c. *Behavioral Intention*: The behavioral intention to plan a business.

III. Theoretical Framework and Hypotheses

Adversity quotient has a strong influence on entrepreneurial intentions compared to other variables. Adversity quotient can predict how a person behaves in difficult situations. For this reason, the *adversity quotient* can predict a person's intention to try. The nature of an entrepreneur is to persevere when faced with business problems and challenges. *Adversity quotient* provides information about how well a person can withstand adversity and how to overcome it (Wardana, 2018).

According to Agustina et al. (2018) through adversity quotient, a person will see difficult times as opportunities or even opportunities for him to explore his potential and give birth to innovations to find solutions to the problems he faces. This endurance is the source of strength and opportunity for one's success.

H₁: Adversity quotient has a positive and significant effect on the entrepreneurial intentions of students of the Faculty of

Economics, UNJ during the Covid-19 Pandemic.

According to Islam (2019) individuals with the belief that they can control the outcome or they possess characteristics that can justify the outcome are more likely to engage in entrepreneurial intentions because they put themselves in that position.

Internal locus of control refers to the ability to control events, the ability to control interests and opportunities. The characteristics exhibited by internal loci individuals tend to make them recognize more opportunities. In addition, *internal locus of control* influences key aspects of the entrepreneurial process such as entrepreneurial intentions (Asante & Affum-Osei, 2019).

H₂: Internal locus of control has a positive effect on the entrepreneurial intentions of UNJ Faculty of Economics students during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Entrepreneurial intention is the first step in which a state of mind that directs and guides each individual towards developments in new business concepts. Entrepreneurship is an uncertain activity and will be filled with various kinds of difficulties. To see the success of entrepreneurial intentions, it can be seen from the combination of the ability to face difficulties and self-confidence in the success of the business.

A concept about the personal qualities that a person has to face various difficulties and in an effort to achieve success in various areas of his life. This is reflected in the variable of adversity quotient. In addition, the level of individual confidence in perceiving that success is achieved because individuals have confidence, that

there is a relationship between effort and success, can manage their own lives, and have self-confidence that exists in the *internal locus of control* (Aminah, 2020).

H3: Adversity quotient and *internal locus of control* have a positive effect on the entrepreneurial intentions of UNJ Faculty of Economics students during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Research Constellation

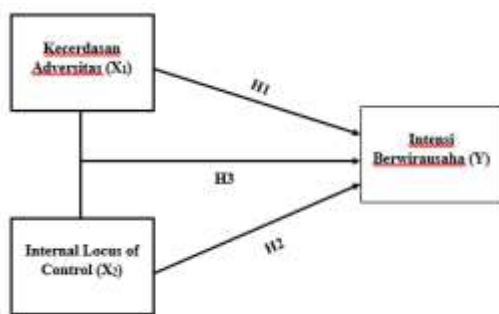


Figure III. 1 Research Constellation
Source: Data Processed by Researchers (2021)

IV. Research Methods The

Research was conducted at the State University of Jakarta (UNJ), by taking samples of undergraduate students (S1) and Diploma 3 (D3). More specifically, this research will be conducted on students who are in four study programs that are members of the Faculty of Economics, UNJ. These study programs include Business Education, Economics Education, Office Administration Education and Office Administration. Researchers chose only 4 Study Program students at the Faculty of Economics who were used as samples for the 2017-2018 class research, it can be seen that the total population was 439 students. From the Slovin formula, a sample of 208 students was found.

This sampling technique uses *probability sampling* or uses random sampling. This technique provides equal

opportunities for every member of the population to be selected as a sample. Furthermore, the technique used is proportionate stratified sampling technique.

The measurement of the research variables of adversity quotient, *internal locus of control*, and entrepreneurial intentions using a questionnaire that has been used and developed further. This research questionnaire uses a Likert scale with a score range of 1-5 (strongly disagree - strongly agree) on each statement. The adversity quotient questionnaire was adopted from Paul G. Stoltz. Internal Locus of Control adopted a questionnaire from Levenson & Miller (1976) and entrepreneurial intentions adopted a questionnaire from Linan & Chen (2006). This study started by distributing questionnaires to 30 research respondents to measure validity and reliability. Validity and reliability tests get Cronbach's Alpha 0.910 for the variable of adversity quotient, 0.836 for the *internal locus of control* variable and 0.935 for the entrepreneurial intention variable.

V. Results and Discussion

Based on the results of research *path analysis*, the effect of Adversity Quotient (X1) which directly affects Entrepreneurial Intention (Y) is 0.214 or 21.4%. In addition, the influence of *Internal Locus of Control* (X2) which directly affects Entrepreneurial Intention (Y) is 0.204 or 20.4%. Meanwhile, the influence of Adversity Quotient (X1) on Entrepreneurial Intention (Y) through Internal Locus of Control (X2) is 0.424 or 42.4%. Thus the total effect Adversity Quotient (X1) and *Internal Locus of Control* (X2) of the intention of Entrepreneurship (Y) is 0.886 or 88.6%.

Based on the results of hypothesis testing, adversity quotient and variables

internal locus of control simultaneously have an influence on entrepreneurial intentions. This can be seen from the calculated $F (7.595) > F \text{ table } (3.04)$. Partially, the adversity quotient variable has a t-count value of 2.213 and an *internal locus of control* of 2.065. Both have a value of t count $>$ t table (1,972). So it can be concluded that the variable of adversity quotient and *internal locus of control* has a significant positive partial effect on entrepreneurial intentions.

Based on the calculation of the dominant indicator of the Adversity Quotient variable (variable X1), it is stated that the dimension has the *Endurance* highest score of 35% from other dimensions and the indicator *Reach* has the lowest score of 15% from other indicators. Based on the calculation of the dominant indicator of the *Internal Locus of Control* variable (variable X2), it is stated that the indicator *Skill gets the* highest score of 57% from other indicators and indicator *the Effort indicator* has the lowest value of 43% of other indicators.

Based on the calculation of the dominant indicator of the entrepreneurial intention variable (variable Y), it is stated that the indicator *Self Prediction* (Prediction of Owning Your Own Business) gets the highest score of 35% from other indicators *Desires* and *Behavioral Intention* has a value the lowest is 33%.

Based on the results of calculations that have been carried out, it can be interpreted that adversity quotient and *internal locus of control* affect entrepreneurial intentions.

VI. Conclusion

Based on the research that has been done, empirical conclusions can be drawn through descriptions, statistical data

processing, interpretation and data analysis that have been described in the previous chapter. Therefore, researchers can conclude the following:

1. The results of the first hypothesis test show that there is a positive and significant direct influence between adversity quotient on entrepreneurial intentions by 21.4%. This means that, the higher the adversity quotient possessed by the students of the Faculty of Economics, UNJ, the higher the entrepreneurial intention.
2. The results of the second hypothesis test show that there is a positive and significant direct effect between the *internal locus of control* on the entrepreneurial intention of 20.4%. This means that the higher the *internal locus of control* owned by the students of the Faculty of Economics, UNJ, the higher the entrepreneurial intention.
3. The results of the third hypothesis test show that there is a positive and significant direct influence between adversity quotient and internal locus of control on entrepreneurial intentions of 88.6%. This means that, if adversity quotient and internal locus of control are owned by students of the Faculty of Economics, UNJ, the entrepreneurial intention will increase.
4. Based on the hypothesis test, the adversity quotient variable and the internal locus of control variable simultaneously have an influence on the entrepreneurial intention, it can be seen from the $F \text{ count } (7.595) > F \text{ table } (3.04)$. Partially, the adversity quotient variable has a t count of 2.213 and an internal locus of control of 2.065. Both have a value of t count $>$ t table (1,972). This means that adversity quotient and internal locus of control have a positive

and significant influence on entrepreneurial intentions.

VII. Implications

Based on the conclusions put forward by the researchers above, it can be seen that there is a positive and significant influence that occurs between adversity quotient on entrepreneurial intentions. Furthermore, there is also a positive and significant influence that occurs between the internal locus of control and entrepreneurial intentions. Simultaneously there is a positive and significant influence of adversity quotient and internal locus of control on entrepreneurial intentions.

1. From the results of calculating the score of the adversity quotient variable on the indicator, it *Endurance* gets the largest percentage, which is 36%. With the largest number of question item scores, namely, endurance that makes students have a perception of time in facing difficulties. Difficulties will definitely be experienced by students, but with the perception that the difficulties they are experiencing will definitely end, then they will not just accept fate but try to find solutions to face the difficulties they are experiencing. Likewise in entrepreneurship which does not escape from *trial and error*. When students have high endurance, one's thinking to cultivate entrepreneurial behavior will also grow.
2. In the *internal locus of control* the indicator *skill* score gets the highest score of 57%. Skill which is an ability that a person has in the form of implementing activities. Skills can come from experience about something that has been learned. When students have skills about something,

their self-confidence will be greater. Students who have skills such as planning, adapting, communication, and financial management will find it easier to have entrepreneurial intentions.

3. Furthermore, on the entrepreneurial intention, the highest score on the indicator statement item *Self Prediction* (Prediction of Owning Your Own Business) is 34%. Students who have predictions of owning their own business will think about how likely it is for them to start the business. Then, he will have a picture of business behavior.
4. Based on the results of research conducted by researchers, adversity quotient and *internal locus of control* have a high influence on the entrepreneurial intentions of FE UNJ students. Therefore, the Faculty of Economics UNJ should be able to provide direction to students through seminars and training activities as well as entrepreneurship practices for students so that adversity quotient and *internal locus of control* can be increased.

VIII. Conclusion and Recommendations

This research has been carried out according to scientific procedures, however, in its implementation there are still some limitations. Some of these limitations include:

1. There are only two factors that influence entrepreneurial intentions in this study, namely, adversity quotient and *internal locus of control*, while there are many other factors that influence entrepreneurial intentions.
2. Limitations in the questionnaire. Sometimes the answers given by the

sample do not represent the actual situation.

3. The number of respondents, which is only 208 students from 2 batches of the Faculty of Economics, is still insufficient to describe the actual situation.

For further researchers who are interested in conducting research with the same variables, namely, adversity quotient, internal locus of control and entrepreneurial intentions, it is better to add or use other factors such as independence, creativity and the need for achievement that can affect entrepreneurial intentions. Then, if you want to research the same subject, it is expected to expand the sample in terms of the force and study programs at the Faculty of Economics.

REFERENCES

- Afifah, M. N. (2020). Bagaimana Dampak Stres Pandemi Corona pada Kesehatan Mental dan Fisik? *Kompas.Com*.
- Afista, Y., Kris, M., & Hidayatulloh, Y. (2020). *Locus of Control Internal dan Niat Wirausaha Siswa Sekolah Menengah Kejuruan*. 8(2), 163–168.
- Agustina, T., Nasution, M. D., & . S. (2018). Kecerdasan Adversitas dan Kematangan Karir Terhadap Intensi Berwirausaha. *Jurnal Riset Inspirasi Manajemen Dan Kewirausahaan*, 2(1), 62–72. <https://doi.org/10.35130/jrimk.v2i1.31>
- Ajzen, I. (2002). Perceived behavioral control, self-efficacy, locus of control, and the theory of planned behavior. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 32(4), 665–683. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1559-1816.2002.tb00236.x>
- Amato, C., Council, B. C., & Archer, T. (2018). *DARK TRIAD , LOCUS OF CONTROL AND AFFECTIVE STATUS AMONG INDIVIDUALS WITH AN*. 21(1), 1–18.
- Aminah, P. Z. (2020). *Pengaruh Kecerdasan Adversitas dan Locus of Control Internal Terhadap Intensi Berwirausaha Mahasiswa Prodi Pendidikan Ekonomi STKIP PGRI Tulungagung*. 5(1), 1–11. <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.29100/jupeko.v5i1.1101>
- Amparo, M. M. (2015). The Level of Adversity Quotient and Social Skills of Student Leaders at De La Salle Lipa. In *College of Education, Arts and Sciences De La Salle Lipa* (Vol. 151, Issue 1).
- Anna, L. K. (2020). Tipe Kepribadian yang Rentan Kecemasan Selama Pandemi Covid-19. *Kompas.Com*.
- April, K. A., Dharani, B., & Peters, K. (2012). Impact of locus of control expectancy on level of well-being. *Review of European Studies*, 4(2), 124–137. <https://doi.org/10.5539/res.v4n2p124>
- Asante, E. A., & Affum-Osei, E. (2019). Entrepreneurship as a career choice: The impact of locus of control on aspiring entrepreneurs' opportunity recognition. *Journal of Business Research*, 98(October 2018), 227–235. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2019.02.006>
- Ashagi, M., & Beheshtifar, M. (2015). The Relationship between Locus of Control (Internal - External) and Self-Efficacy Beliefs of Yazd University of Medical Sciences. *International Journal of Engineering and Applied Sciences*, 2(8), 257845.
- Atmojo, A. S., Tagela, U., & Windrawanto, Y. (2019). *Hubungan Antara Locus of Control Internal dengan Perilaku Bullying*. 3(2), 1–9. <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.23887/jipp.v3i2.18072>
- Auna, M. S. S. (2020). Locus of Control and Self-Efficacy on Entrepreneurial Intentions in the Digital Age. *Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research*, 395(Acpch 2019), 289–292. <https://doi.org/10.2991/assehr.k.200120.061>
- Baluku, M. M., Bantu, E., & Otto, K. (2018). Effect of Locus of Control on Entrepreneurial Attitudes and Self-Employment Intentions: The Moderating Role of Individualism. *Journal of Enterprising Culture*, 26(03), 251–283. <https://doi.org/10.1142/s0218495818500103>
- Baluku, M. M., Kikooma, J. F., & Kibanja, G.

- M. (2016). Psychological capital and the startup capital–entrepreneurial success relationship. *Journal of Small Business and Entrepreneurship*, 28(1), 27–54. <https://doi.org/10.1080/08276331.2015.1132512>
- Chairunisa Muchtar, Y., . F., & Qamariah, I. (2018). Entrepreneurial Intentions in University Students: Based on the Analysis of Entrepreneurship Education, Adversity Quotient, Emotional Intelligence and Family Factor. *KnE Social Sciences*, 3(10), 168–176. <https://doi.org/10.18502/kss.v3i10.3370>
- Chandler, T. A. . D. D. S. F. M. W. S. K. P. (2015). Multiattributonal Causality: A Five Cross National Samples Study. *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology*, 12(2), 2017–2221.
- Chin, P. L., & Hung, M. L. (2013). Psychological contract breach and turnover intention: The moderating roles of adversity quotient and gender. *Social Behavior and Personality*, 41(5), 843–860. <https://doi.org/10.2224/sbp.2013.41.5.843>
- Cut, N., & Dina, S. (2018). Analisis Pengaruh Locus of Control, Need for Achievement dan Risk Taking terhadap Intensi Berwirausaha Alumni Mahasiswa Jurusan Akuntansi Politeknik Negeri Medan. *Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Bisnis.*, 19(1), 30–37.
- Direktorat Pemberdayaan Koperasi dan UKM. (2013). Membangun Budaya Kewirausahaan. *Warta KUMKM*, 2, 1–16.
- Do, B. R., & Dadvari, A. (2017). The influence of the dark triad on the relationship between entrepreneurial attitude orientation and entrepreneurial intention: A study among students in Taiwan University. *Asia Pacific Management Review*, 22(4), 185–191. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apmr.2017.07.011>
- Fadilah, F., & Mahyuni, S. R. (2018). Analisis Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Locus Of Control Mahasiswa Pendidikan Matematika FKIP Universitas Samudra. *Jurnal IPA & Pembelajaran IPA*, 2(2), 100–105. <https://doi.org/10.24815/jipi.v2i1.10731>
- Fauziah, M., Marmoah, S., Murwaningsih, T., & Saddhono, K. (2020). The effect of thinking actively in a social context and creative problem-solving learning models on divergent-thinking skills viewed from adversity quotient. *European Journal of Educational Research*, 9(2), 537–568. <https://doi.org/10.12973/eu-jer.9.2.537>
- Firmansyah, A. H., Djatmika, E. T., & Hermawan, A. (2016). The Effect of Adversity Quotient and Entrepreneurial Self- Efficacy on Entrepreneurial Intention Through Entrepreneurial Attitude. *IOSR Journal of Business and Management (IOSR-JBM)*, 18(5), 11. <https://doi.org/10.9790/487X-1805014555>
- Fitrianingsih, D. D. A. (2019). Pengaruh Adversity Intelligence dan Locus Of Control Terhadap Minat Berwirausaha Dengan Self Efficacy Sebagai Variabel Moderating. *Prosiding Seminar Nasional ...*, 1(1), 104–112. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.30596/snk.v1i1.3603>
- Gideon D. Markman. (2000). Adversity Quotient: The Role Of Personal Bounce-Back Ability In New Venture Formation. *Human Resource Management Review*, 13(2), 281–301.
- Hardani, Andriani, H., Sukmana, D. J., & Fardani, R. (2020). *Buku Metode Penelitian Kualitatif & Kuantitatif* (Issue April).
- Hartosujono, H. (2015). Perilaku Adversity Quotient Mahasiswa Ditinjau Dari Locus of Control. *SOSIOHUMANIORA: Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Sosial Dan Humaniora*, 1(1). <https://doi.org/10.30738/sosio.v1i1.519>
- Herasati, S. (2018). Pengaruh Adversity Intelligence, Lingkungan Keluarga dan Efikasi Diri Terhadap Minat Berwirausaha Pada Mahasiswa S1 Manajemen FEB USU Konsentrasi Kewirausahaan Stambuk 2014. In *Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis Universitas Sumatera Utara*.
- Hsiung, T. (2018). *Satisfaction with Entrepreneurial Education and Entrepreneurial Intention : The Moderating Role of Internal Locus of Control*. 6(4), 139–146.
- Hutagalung, B., Muchtar, Y. C., Tamimi, M. I., Dilham, A., & Hutagalung, A. Q. (2018). *The Adversity Quotient (Control, Origin a Ownership, Reach, and Endurance) and its Relationship Toward Entrepreneurial*

- Intention: A Study on Student in Faculty of Economics a Business Universitas Sumatera Utara*. 46(Ebic 2017), 409–413. <https://doi.org/10.2991/ebic-17.2018.63>
- Islam, T. (2019). Cultivating Entrepreneurs: Role of the University Environment, Locus of Control and Self-efficacy. *Procedia Computer Science*, 158, 642–647. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.procs.2019.09.098>
- Jaruvic Clavano Rafols. (2015). Profile, Adversity Quotient, and Multifactor Leadership Characteristics of Student Affairs and Services Administrators: Towards a Leadership Management Training Design. In *University Graduate Programs Silliman University* (Issue November).
- Jeffrey Overall, S. W. (2016). The Antecedents of Entrepreneurial Success: A Mixed Methods Approach. *Journal of Enterprising Culture*, 24(3), 209–241. <https://doi.org/10.1142/S0218495816500096>
- Jena, R. K. (2020). Measuring the impact of business management Student's attitude towards entrepreneurship education on entrepreneurial intention: A case study. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 107(January), 106275. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2020.106275>
- Kırdok, O., & Harman, E. (2018). High school students' career decision-making difficulties according to locus of control. *Universal Journal of Educational Research*, 6(2), 242–248. <https://doi.org/10.13189/ujer.2018.060205>
- Kourmoussi, N., Xythali, V., & Koutras, V. (2015). Reliability and validity of the Multidimensional Locus of Control IPC Scale in a sample of 3668 Greek educators. *Social Sciences*, 4(4), 1067–1078. <https://doi.org/10.3390/socsci4041067>
- Kusuma, H. (2020, November 14). 29 Juta Orang RI Butuh Lapangan Kerja. *Detikfinance*. <https://finance.detik.com/berita-ekonomi-bisnis/d-5254932/29-juta-orang-ri-butuh-lapangan-kerja>
- Lefcourt, H. M. (1991). Locus of Control. In *Measures of Personality and Social Psychological Attitudes* (Third Revi. Academic Press, Inc. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-590241-0.50013-7>
- Leung, T. L. C. F. K. (2016). When Supervisor Support Encourages Innovative Behavior? Opposite Moderating Effects of General Self-Efficacy and Internal Locus of Control. *Personnel Psychology*, 69(1), 1–53. <https://doi.org/10.1111/peps.12104>
- Levenson, H., & Miller, J. (1976). Multidimensional locus of control in sociopolitical activists of conservative and liberal ideologies. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 33(2), 199–208. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0022-3514.33.2.199>
- Linan, F., & Chen, Y. (2006). Testing the Entrepreneurial Intention Model on a two-country Sample. *Documents de Treball*, 06/7(November), 1–37.
- Linarwati, M., Fathoni, A., & Minarsih, M. M. (2016). Studi Deskriptif Pelatihan Dan Pengembangan Sumberdaya Manusia Serta Penggunaan Metode Behavioral Event Interview Dalam Merekrut Karyawan Baru Di Bank Mega Cabang Kudus. *Journal of Management*, 2(2), 1.
- Mayasari, V., & Perwita, D. (2017). Analisa Pengaruh Kecerdasan Adversitas, Kepribadian Entrepreneurship Dan Internal Locus of Control Terhadap Intensitas Berwirausaha (Studi Pada Feb Universitas Jenderal Soedirman). *EQUILIBRIA PENDIDIKAN: Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan Ekonomi*, 2(1), 19. <https://doi.org/10.26877/ep.v2i1.2069>
- Muchlis. (2018). Pentingnya Training Adversity Quotient. *BeritaLima*. <https://beritalima.com/pentingnya-training-adversity-quotient/>
- Murni, D. S. N. (2017). *Hubungan Internal Locus of Control Dengan Hubungan Internal Locus of Control Dengan*. Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang.
- Musdalifah, & Baharuddin, A. (2015). Pengaruh Locus Of Control dan Sikap Berwirausaha Terhadap ntensi Berwirausaha Melalui Kreativitas (Studi Kasus pada Ibu Rumah Tangga di Kecamatan Donri-Donri Kabupaten Soppeng). *Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Administrasi Publik*, 5(2), 154–160. <https://doi.org/10.26858/jiap.v5i2.1783>

- Ngoc Khuong, M., & Huu An, N. (2016). The Factors Affecting Entrepreneurial Intention of the Students of Vietnam National University — A Mediation Analysis of Perception toward Entrepreneurship. *Journal of Economics, Business and Management*, 4(2), 104–111. <https://doi.org/10.7763/joebm.2016.v4.375>
- Obschonka, M., Silbereisen, R. K., & Schmitt-Rodermund, E. (2010). Entrepreneurial intention as developmental outcome. *Journal of Vocational Behavior*, 77(1), 63–72. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jvb.2010.02.008>
- Phoolka, S., & Kaur, N. (2012). Adversity Quotient: A New Paradigm to Explore. *International Journal of Contemporary Business Studies*, 3(4), 67–78. <http://www.akpinsight.webs.com>
- Prakash, D., Jain, S., & Chauhan, K. (2015). Supportive government policies, locus of control and student's entrepreneurial intensity: a study of India. *Journal of Global Entrepreneurship Research*, 5(1), 0–15. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40497-015-0042-7>
- Pramitasari, T. D., & Tyasasih, R. (2020). Penerapan Model Multinomial Logistik Dalam Memprediksi Intensi Berwirausaha Mahasiswa. *Ekonika : Jurnal Ekonomi Universitas Kadiri*, 5(1), 38. <https://doi.org/10.30737/ekonika.v5i1.520>
- Prasetyo, T., Hulu, D., & Barata, D. D. (2018). ANALISIS INTENSI KEWIRAUSAHAAN PADA MAHASISWA UNIVERSITAS PEMBANGUNAN JAYA. 2(2), 433–443.
- Reknes, I., Visockaite, G., Liefoghe, A., & Lovakov, A. (2019). *Locus of Control Moderates the Relationship Between Exposure to Bullying Behaviors and Psychological Strain*. 10(June), 1–12. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2019.01323>
- Rohman, I. Z., & Miswanto, M. (2020). The Influence of Personality Factors on Entrepreneurial Intention. *Jurnal Manajemen Bisnis*, 11(2), 1–8. <https://doi.org/10.18196/mb.11293>
- Santosa, T. D. (2015). Pengaruh Adversity Quotient dan Faktor Kontekstual Terhadap Intensi Berwirausaha Berbasis Teknologi (Technopreneurship) Mahasiswa STMIK Duta Bangsa. *Duta.Com: Jurnal Ilmiah Teknologi Informasi Dan Komunikasi*, 8(2), 1–6. <https://doi.org/10.1377/hlthaff.2013.0625>
- Sarwoko, E. (2011). Kajian Empiris Entrepreneur Intention Mahasiswa Sarwoko, E. (2011). Kajian Empiris Entrepreneur Intention Mahasiswa. *Jurnal Ekonomi Bisnis*, 16(2), 126–135. *Jurnal Ekonomi Bisnis*, 16(2), 126–135.
- Setiawan, S. R. D. (2020). Tekan Jumlah Pengangguran, Lapangan Kerja Harus Lebih Banyak. *Kompas.Com*. <https://money.kompas.com/read/2020/03/03/190200226/tekan-jumlah-pengangguran-lapangan-kerja-harus-lebih-banyak>.
- Setyorini, D. (2018). *Faktor-faktor yang Mempengaruhi Intensi Berwirausaha Mahasiswa Jurusan Pendidikan Ekonomi Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta [Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta]*. <http://eprints.uny.ac.id/id/eprint/59642>
- Silvia. (2013). Pengaruh Entrepreneurial Traits dan Entrepreneurial Skills Terhadap Intensi Berwirausaha (Studi Empiris Dampak Pendidikan Kewirausahaan pada Mahasiswa Universitas Kristen Petra, Surabaya). *Agora*, 1(1), 358–363. <http://publication.petra.ac.id/index.php/manajemen-bisnis/article/view/256>
- Stoltz, P. G. (2004). *Building resilience for uncertain times. Leader to Leader*. <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/1tl.58>
- Sudarko, & Tjitropranoto, P. (2018). Telaah Perubahan Paradigma Kewirausahaan dari Perspektif Inovasi Ekonomi dan Sosial. *Jurnal Ilmiah Respati Vol 9, No 2*, 9(2), 1–11. <http://ejournal.urindo.ac.id/index.php/pertanian/article/view/298/263>
- Sukmaningrum, S., & Rahardjo, M. (2017). Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi niat berwirausaha mahasiswa menggunakan theory of planned behavior. *Diponegoro Journal Of Management*, 6(3), 1–12.
- Syarafina, I. (2016). Kecerdasan adversitas secara umum pada mahasiswa bimbingan dan konseling fakultas pendidikan universitas negeri yogyakarta. *E-Journal Bimbingan Dan Konseling*, 11(5), 439–453. <https://journal.student.uny.ac.id/ojs/index>.

- php/fipbk/article/view/4764
- Tarmedi, E., Qiyaski Buhari, R., & Mulyadi, H. (2016). *Adversity Quotient Effect of Achievement and Its Impact on Student Entrepreneurship Intentions*. 15, 912–914. <https://doi.org/10.2991/gcbme-16.2016.170>
- Tian, Y., & Fan, X. (2014). Adversity quotients, environmental variables and career adaptability in student nurses. *Journal of Vocational Behavior*, 85(3), 251–257. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jvb.2014.07.006>
- Van Gelderen, M., Brand, M., Van Praag, M., Bodewes, W., Poutsma, E., & Van Gils, A. (2008). Explaining entrepreneurial intentions by means of the theory of planned behaviour. *Career Development International*, 13(6), 538–559. <https://doi.org/10.1108/13620430810901688>
- Vemmy, C. (2013). Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi intensi berwirausaha siswa SMK. *Jurnal Pendidikan Vokasi*, 2(1), 117–126. <https://doi.org/10.21831/jpv.v2i1.1022>
- Waluyo, M. (2016). Mudah Cepat Tepat Penggunaan Tools Amos Dalam Aplikasi (SEM). *UPN Jatim*, 126.
- Wardana, A. F. D. M. L. W. (2018). Influence of Adversity Quotient and Entrepreneurial Self Efficacy to the Entrepreneurial Intention on Management and Members of Cooperative. *European Journal of Business and Management ISSN*, 10(13), 34–39.
- Wibowo, M. W., Psikologi, P. S., & Malang, U. G. (2015). Hubungan Antara Kecerdasan Emosi, Adversity Quotient dan Efikasi Diri Pada Siswa Kelas XII Madrasah Negeri 1 Aliyah Negeri 1 Magelang. *Jurnal Psikologi Tabularasa*, 10(2), 186–200.
- Wijaya, T., Nurhadi, N., & Kuncoro, A. M. (2015). Intensi berwirausaha mahasiswa: Perspektif pengambilan risiko. *Jurnal Siasat Bisnis*, 19(2), 109–123. <https://doi.org/10.20885/jsb.vol19.iss2.art2>
- Zamzami, Z. S. (2016). Analisis Faktor-Faktor yang Memengaruhi Intensi Berwirausaha Pada Mahasiswa Universitas Brawijaya. *Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa FEB Universitas*