

Questionnaire Development and Validation for Insaniah Model of the at-Risk Youth into Agripreneur

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ABSTRACT

There is a potential gap in bridging the theory of change in the perspectives of delivering an insaniah value model into the agriculture entrepreneurship education for the vulnerable communities such as at-risk youth. Vast of empirical evidences reports number of ways whether the existing curriculum is able to achieve its intended objectives. The purpose of this paper is to offer the reliability and validity of the items being developed that measure the understanding of the Islamic values in building at-risk youth into agripreneur. This paper develops a questionnaire and was sent to selected youth studying at selected private and public agriculture vocational institutions. Qualitative expert validation so as to establish the content validity were conducted. The questionnaires were established by responses from 30 young people between n ages of 17 to 29 years old who currently studying among these institutions. Some 10 experts have validated the questionnaires. The initial questionnaires containing 20 items to measure 2 theoretical constructs, and 80 items to measure four constructs. It was found that the overall scale validity index was .91. The questionnaire items were modified following the interviews with panel of expert. The final version of the questionnaire was reduced to 83 items to measure all the six constructs. The results indicated that the good-for-fit indices were achieved for the final model. Questionnaire development and validation for Insaniah Model of the at-risk youth into Agripreneur career was found to be valid and reliable.

Keywords: at-risk youth, agriculture entrepreneurship, insaniah model, TVET

INTRODUCTION

At-risk youths in this paper are students selected from troubled family backgrounds with low-income, and who may also often youth of abusive parents, and drug addicts. They appear to have low literacy as studies had cited an increase of involvement in gangs, poor grades, absenteeism and drug abuse. There appears to be approximately some percentage of students who had engaged with at risk activities. The assumption is made that it could be due their lack of understanding Islamic values and morality. This becomes more acute among at-risk youth if not addressed in a holistic manner. Evidence was found that the program relies upon the traditional focus of agriculture curriculum only; and lack of work activity that explained (i) integrated value of Islamic practices, and (ii) agriculture entrepreneurship; in developing a balanced talent.

Designing innovative insaniah model as solutions to cater to the demand for the high-value human potentials to deal with the management of the agriculture products; requires a new model in research and resulting economic effects of the new Agripreneur. As such, the study