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Determinant On The Structural Performance of Krisnadwipayana University

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ABSTRACT

The rise of knowledge-based technopreneurship has led to significant changes in work and the demands placed on organizations. Organizations are required to become a repository of innovation and nurture and retain talent resources. The primary purpose of this study is to investigate the impact that technological entrepreneurship, process innovation, and administrative innovation have had on the structural performance of Krisnadwipayana University. Students who made use of various smart government services were selected through a process known as random sampling. A total of 700 respondents were asked to participate in the survey, but only 403 did so, yielding a response rate of 57.57%. After removing missing data, outliers, and questionable replies, 372 respondents were evaluated. SmartPLS 3.0 was used to analyze research models using PLS and SEM-VB. The findings showed that technological entrepreneurship has a positive impact on the structural performance. Process innovations have a positive impact on the structural performance of universities through improved quality and productivity of services. Administrative innovation has a positive impact on the structural performance of universities through improved customer satisfaction and cost efficiency..

INTRODUCTION

The very rapid development of technology, especially information technology and information systems, has caused significant changes in an organization's business processes. These changes have had an efficient and practical effect on students' skills. Because of its strategic role, information technology can be a competitive weapon that allows an organization to gain a competitive advantage. For this reason, strategic information system planning is needed that is in line with and supports the university's vision, mission, and strategic goals.

Improving information technology skills requires the cooperation of the entire academic community in realizing the implementation of work programs that have been determined by the University in Jakarta. Through real-time discussions, synergy and solidity can be achieved to support universities in Jakarta as world-class quality universities. However, in reality, internet use in Indonesia is still very minimal to support student technopreneurship programs in Jakarta. Apart from the limited ability of the community and students' internet knowledge, some students have not taken advantage of the student technopreneurship program in Jakarta. This can be seen in Figure 1:

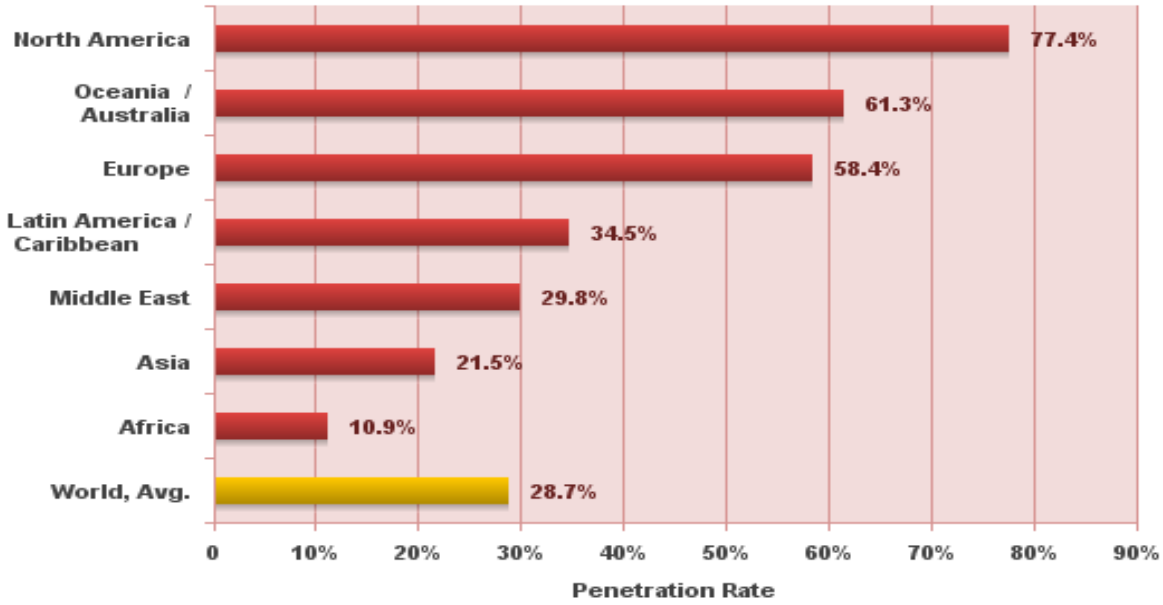

Figure 1. Improve information technology skills

Source:http://senopati.co/sukses-internet-marketing-di-indonesia/.

A nation will progress and prosper if the number of entrepreneurs is at least 2%. When the US has 11.5–12%, Singapore 7%, China and Japan 10%, Indonesia only reaches 0.24% of the entire 238 million people, implying a need for around 4 million new entrepreneurs. Every year, over 700 000 new students are added to Indonesia's student population. If this leads to a steady increase in the number of prosperous entrepreneurs who make use of modern technology, it has the potential to more than double economic growth, as well as total and per capita income, while also lowering unemployment and alleviating poverty (Ciputra, 2009). To continue to compete, universities can improve students' technopreneurship abilities. This aims to build reputation and public trust in higher education organizations. One of the reasons why the group is accepted by most people is that it does a good job of supporting student entrepreneurs in Jakarta. To realize the role of professional universities in Jakarta as universities capable of providing international quality education, collaboration with government, private, and community institutions is needed, including on the Internet. The image of universities on the internet must be positive according to the facts. Higher education institutions in Jakarta realize that to improve student technopreneurship in Jakarta as the best tertiary institution in Indonesia, assistance from other agencies is needed.

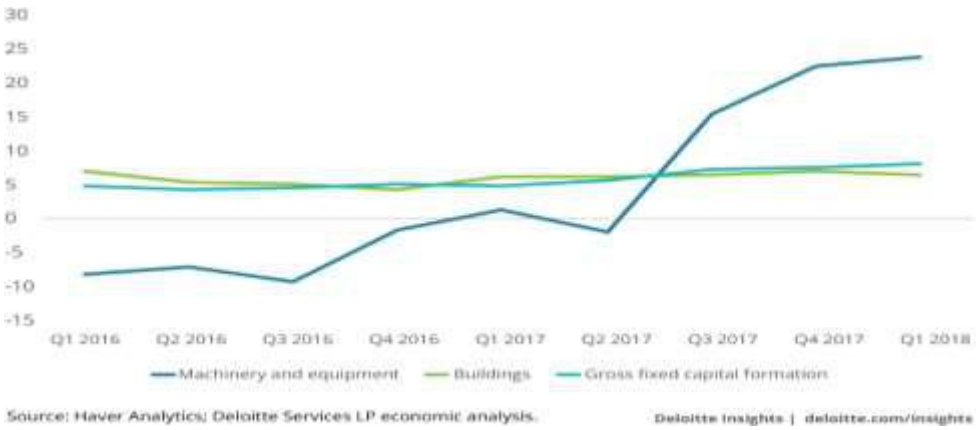

Figure 2. Increase student technopreneurship in Jakarta

Table above shows that student technopreneurship in Jakarta is less developed while they are students at the university. As a result, after graduating, they don't have to bother looking for work.

Krisnadwipayana University (Unkris) is a private university in Jakarta, Indonesia, which was founded in 1952. Unkris has four faculties, namely the Engineering, Administrative Sciences, Law, Economics, and Business faculties. Unkris is committed to providing quality education that is relevant to industry needs. This is proven by the A accreditation obtained by two study programs at Unkris, namely the Bachelor of Laws and the Master of Administrative Sciences. Furthermore, Unkris also has alumni spread across various government and private agencies, both at home and abroad. This shows that Unkris graduates have the competencies needed to compete in the world of work.

Therefore, to increase student technopreneurship, Unkris has taken positive steps to support the role of universities in Jakarta, as well as establishing cooperation and synergy between national and international universities and establishing interactions between lecturers and students to teach and become friends. with education systems abroad, building collaborations with the private sector to finance student research, collaborating with the internet, conducting brief study visits, fieldwork procedures, educational visits abroad, attending seminars at international invitations, carrying out dharma service at universities in Jakarta together with Teaching Universities held a Love Parade Competition which also involved universities in the domestic environment, then increased accreditation of study programs in order for all study programs at universities in Jakarta were assessed with A accreditation, then improved the quality of education, increased the capacity of teaching lecturers by exchanging lecturers and students in JakartaBased on the research background above, this research is interested in studying more deeply the influence of technopreneurship innovation, how process innovation and management innovation have changed the way Krisnadwipayana University students do their work. It is hoped that this research can be a reference for future researchers, especially for researchers who are interested in exploring technopreneurs among students

LITERATURE REVIEW (if any)

Organizational Innovation

Organization is defined as the value created by an organization using technopreneurship assets compared to the value that the owner of these assets expects to obtain. (JB, 1998).

Innovation is the process of implementing new ideas to improve organizational performance. The new idea can be in the form of improving a process, product, or service. Innovation can be done by creating new ideas or implementing existing ideas(Certo, 2009; Schermerhorn, Jr, John R, James G. Hunt, 2006). Meanwhile, organizational innovation is the skill of a company to come up with new, useful goods. services, or markets through a combination of innovative strategy, behavior, and processes. (Wang, CL, & Ahmed, 2004). To be able to increase competitive advantage, organizations are required to continue to carry out the process of creating new ways of working(Sutarno., 2012).

So the presence of organizational innovation will be considered capable of providing benefits to the organization, such as increasing competitiveness, growth, and customer satisfaction. Other from that, organizational innovation might generate new products, services, or markets., and involve various aspects of the organization, starting from strategy, behavior, and process.

Technopreneurship (IT) Innovation

Technopreneurs as entrepreneurs based on modern technology. Innovation and creativity dominate them to produce superior products as the basis for the nation's knowledge-based economic advancement. (Nasution., 2007). The combination of science, technology, and entrepreneurship to create new, more innovative businesses is the conceptualization of Technopreneurship.
(Musa, H., Azmi, FR, Mohamad, N., Shahbodin, F., & Fam, 2017).

Besides thatTechnopreneurship explains that the use of advanced technology can be applied to create innovative new items and services through new organizations. (Özbilgin, 2010). Technopreneur

is also defined as an entrepreneur who uses technology to create innovative new business opportunities. They are creative, and dynamic, dare to take risks, and are passionate about their work. (Mintardjo, 2008). Technopreneurship is a technology-based business incubator, that has the insight to foster entrepreneurship among the younger generation, especially students as students, and is one of the breakthrough strategies to face the increasing problem of intellectual unemployment. (Prodan, 2007)

So the appropriate use of advanced technology in business development supported by a strong entrepreneurial spirit will be able to improve the performance of the company's division as a whole.(Harjono, Ardi Widyatmoko, and Nurhidayat, 2013)

Process Innovation (PSI)

Innovation is a tool that can be used to exploit change as an opportunity for a different business or service.(Muthusamy, 2016). It can explain how technopreneurship can drive the process of innovation. Companies must innovate in order to produce new ideas, gain a competitive advantage, and maintain business resiliency.(Zawawi, N.F.M., Abd Wahab, S., Al-Mamun, A., Yaacob, A.S., Samy, N, K, & Fazal, 2016). Process Innovation in this research Refers to the application of technopreneurship or new or greatly enhanced delivery methods (including major modifications in methodology, equipment, or software. (Al-Amri, AY, Hassan, R., Isaac, O., & Masoud, 2018; Hussain, R., Al Nasser, A., & Hussain, 2015)

Administrative Innovation (AI)

Administrative innovation can be understood as a change in the way organizations are managed, which can improve organizational strength, efficiency, and high performance. Administrative innovations can be new policies, new procedures, new organizational forms, expansion, appreciation of staff creativity, and exploration of the best methods to achieve company goals (Wibawa et al., 2020). Administrative innovation in relation to technopreneurship is an essential topic that enterprises should be aware of in this digital age. Administrative innovations can assist businesses in improving their performance and competitiveness. In this study, administrative innovation relates to innovation in projecting, organizing, staffing, leading, controlling, and serving. (Tsai, 2000)

Structural Performance (SP)

Performance is a combination of financial and non-financial measures that provide information about objective achievement and results. Management's structural role is to manage organizational structure in order to support organizational performance.(Demartini & Paoloni, 2011). So the management of organizational structures is an important part of management in the organization. Management needs to have a good understanding of the management of the organizational structure in order to be able to perform this role effectively. In this research, Structure Performance is measured using a balanced scorecard which includes financial aspects, clients, internal operating processes, and growth and learning adopted from the instrument developed.(Isaac, O., Masoud, Y., Samad, S., & Abdullah, 2016).

Conceptual Framework

In the context of this study, the aspects measured consist of Technopreneurship Innovation (X1), Innovation Process (X2), and Innovation Administration (X3) structural performance (Y).

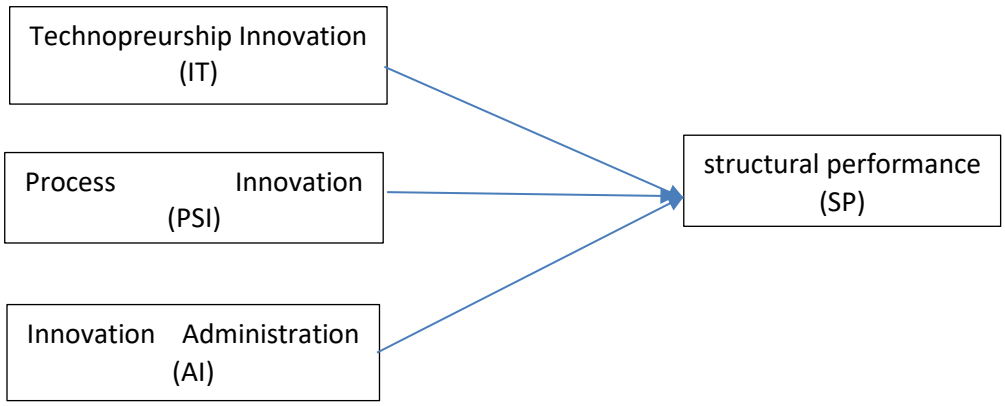

Figure 3: Conceptual Framework

Study Hypothesis

This research creates and proposes 3 investigate hypotheses in order to accomplish research objectives, namely as seen below :

H1:Technopreneurship innovation has a positive effect on the structural performance of Krisnadwipayana University students.

H2: Students of Krisnadwipayana University show considerable improvement in their structural performance as a result of the innovation of their school's processes.

H3: The structural performance of Krisnadwipayana University students is improved as a result of the administrative innovation that has been implemented.

METHOD

This study uses quantitative data collected following a statistical survey. The respondents were Unkris students. Questionnaires are administered personally and distributed by researchers and will be used to obtain information from participants in the research sample. Now, Umar; and Bougie, (2013) emphasized that this approach can develop a link with respondents and motivate them, and any questions can be answered on-site, besides being cost-effective. The measurement design uses a 5-point Likert rating scale. In this context, the population is management staff who are Unkris staff. The sampling technique for this research selects samples from the Unkris population using probability random sampling, where elements have a fair and equal probability of being selected as participants from the population. (Sekaran, Umar; Bougie, 2013). Generalizations concerning a population the statistical probability is derived from data obtained using any sample design. When there are more people in the sample, there is less of a chance of making an error when extrapolating the results to the entire population. (Saunders Mark N, 2019)

Although Pedhazur (1997) indicated that there are 15 constructs in the research model or 30 subjects "were guided to a variable ratio of 15:1 or 30:1.(Fidell, L.S., & Tabachnick, 2003) state that this equation calculates an the sample size should be at least: N 50 + 8m (where N is represents the minimum sample size and m is the number of samples). infusions), and they add that for multivariate statistical analysis, use at least 300 sample sizes. Since the population is approximately 38,000, the sample size chosen is advisable(Krejcie, RV and Morgan, 1970)

Descriptive statistics use information to describe the population and research elements. For descriptive analysis, SPSS software was used. Mean and standard deviation measures are used to evaluate inclination & and central distribution (Bluman, 2012; Tabachnick & Fidell, 2012). Techniques

using SmartPLS software (Version 3.0) will conduct examinations and evaluate hypotheses and causal connections between constructs in the study model. This mechanism is deemed appropriate for the sort of study conducted by this research due to its suitability allows responding to inquiries involve create multiple regression analysis between a single measured variable that is dependent and a collection of measured independent variables (Ullman, 2006).

Measurements

The factors that this study is focusing on independently are Technopreneurship Innovation (X1), Process Innovation (X2), and administrative Innovation (X3). In this study, the dependent variable is Structure Performance (Y). In this research, organizational innovation consists of 3 constructs, namely: 1) Technopreneurship innovation. 2) Process innovation, 3) organizational innovation(Shahiri, AM, & Husain, 2015). Meanwhile, the structure performance construct consists of 4 constructs 1) It's crucial to think about things like financial results, internal procedures, customers/stakeholders, and development and improvement. (Isaac, O., Masoud, Y., Samad, S., & Abdullah, 2016)

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

All respondents' answers are summarized using simple descriptive statistics such as percentages or frequencies, which provide an overview of all the data. Table 4.1 depicts frequency and percentage values, which depict all respondents' demographic profile included in the data study. Data shows that 256 (68.8%) participants were male, while the remaining 116 (31.2%) respondents were female. Regarding the age distribution of the respondents, 46.2% were within the 30-39 age range, 27.7% were between 20 and 29 years old, 15.6% were between 40 and 49, 8.1% were below 20, and 2.4% were beyond 50 years of age. In terms of education, 71.5% of the participants hold a bachelor's degree, 7.0% have a high school diploma, 9.1% possess a master's degree, 10.2% have a diploma, and 2.9% have a PhD.

Table 1: Summary of Respondent Demographic Profile

		Frequency	***Percentage (%)***
Gender	Man	256	68.8
	Woman	116	31.2
Age	less than 20	30	8.1
	20-29	103	27.7
	30-39	172	46.2
	40-49	58	15.6
	50 and above	9	2.4
Education	Secondary school	26	7.0
	Diploma	38	10.2
	Bachelor	266	71.5
	Control	34	9.1
	PhD/DBA	8	2.2
Marital status	Bachelor	85	22.8
	Married	279	75.0
	Divorced	5	1.3
	Widow	3	0.8

Measurement Model

Hair et al. (2017) described a measurement model which specified how every construct was measured. The values in the measurement model were assessed by conducting goodness of fit. The

values in the measurement model were assessed by conducting goodness of fit. All the validity and reliability-related issues for the constructs have been discussed below. Measurement errors are of different types. In social sciences, measurement error refers to the difference between the actual variable value and the value derived after measurement. This includes poorly worded questionnaires, misunderstanding regarding the scaling process, and an improper application of the statistical methods. These issues can lead to systematic or random errors (i.e., these errors arise randomly and threaten reliability, whereas systematic sources threaten validity)

4.2.1 Model Fit Indicators – Goodness OF Fit

Many researchers still debate the goodness-of-fit application in the PLS-SEM (Hair et al., 2017). The PLS-SEM technique does not consist of a globally- accepted goodness-of-fit application in theory testing and confirmation

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4.2.3 Construct Reliability: Composite Reliability (CR) and Cronbach's Alpha

The reliability of any measurement is based on the validity and consistency of the value. Awang (2014) defined reliability as the level to which any measurement model could measure the latent constructs. The value of the CR varied between 0 and 1, wherein the higher values indicate a higher reliability level. This value is interpreted like Cronbach's alpha. The CR values ranging between 0.6 and 0.7 are especially acceptable in exploratory research. However, CR values <0.6 show a lack of consistent reliability in the data (Hair et al., 2013). Table 2 presents all CR and Cronbach's alpha values >0.7, which show that the construct reliability was fulfilled; and indicated the stability and consistency in the proposed model.

Table 2: *composite reliability results and results*

Construct	*Cronbach's alpha*	*composite reliability*
TI	0.726	0.961
PSI	0.940	0.962
AI	0.847	0.897
SP	0.726	0.961

Indicator Reliability: Loadings

The researchers applied factor loading for testing the indicator reliability. Higher factor loading on the constructs showed that the related indicators had a lot in common, which was seen in the construct (Hair et al., 2017). A factor loading value >0.7 was considered significant (Hair et al., 2010). The factor loading value for all items showed values >0.7 (Table 3). Hence, all the loading values for the items fulfilled the requirements except AI2, TUT6, OPF5, OPC3, and OPLG4, which were then deleted from the scale because of a low loading value.

Convergent Validity: Average Variance Extracted (AVE):

Convergent validity pertains to the degree of positive correlation between a value and an alternate value of an item. The researchers computed the Average Variance Extracted (AVE)(Hair, JF, 2017). The AVE is a widely used technique to establish the convergent validity of notions. The term "Ave" refers to the average value of the squared loading values of the indicators associated to a construct (i.e., the sum of the squared loadings divided by the number of indicators). Thus, AVE resembles similarity. Based on the rationale employed for each indicator, an AVE score of 0.50 means

the construct can explain over 50% of indicator variance. Conversely, an AVE score < implies a larger mistake in the item average compared to the construction variation (Hair, JF, 2017). AVE is estimated as follows:

$$AVE = K^2 / n$$

K represents the factor loading assigned to each item, while n denotes the total number of items included in the model. Table 3 presents convergent validity values based on the AVE value. All AVE values appear to be >0.5, which leads the researcher to conclude that the convergent validity of the model is met.

Table 3:*Loading factor*

constructs	*Item*	*Loading (> 0.7)*	*AVE*
Technopreneurship Innovation (TI)	PTI1	0.726	0.891
	PTI2	0.780	
	PTI3	0.642	
Process Innovation (PSI)	PSI1	0.603	0.893
	PSI2	0.726	
	PSI3	0.809	
Administrative Innovation (AI)	AI1	0.796	0.686
	AI3	0.553	
	AI4	0.796	
	AI5	0.727	
Structure Performance (SP)	SP1	0.769	0.891
	SP2	0.703	
	SP3	0.674	
	SP4	0.900	
	SP5	0.689	

Discriminant Validity: Cross Loadings, Fornell-Larcker Criterion, and HTMT

The discriminant validity was also examined by the researchers in this study. (i.e., the extent to which items differentiate between constructs or measures of a particular concept) of the proposed model using three different criteria, namely, cross-loading, Fornell-Larcker and HeteroTrait-MonoTrait ratio (HTMT). (Hair, J.F., Black, B., Babin, B., & Anderson, 2007) indicates that the initial stage in determining the discriminant validity of all indicators is cross-loading. Calculations for Fornell-Larcker's discriminant validity using the values. As may be seen in the table 4 The value of the square root of the average variance extracted from the diagonal is displayed as a number in bold, which is greater than the correlation value between the constructs. (corresponding row and column values). This demonstrates that each construct is linked to its corresponding indicators in comparison to other constructs in the model. (Fornell, C., & Larcker, 1981)indicating acceptable discriminant validity(Hair, JF, 2017). Furthermore, the correlation between all exogenous constructs is <0.85(Awang, 2015) so it meets construct validity.

Table 4 : HTMT

	A.I	***OPC***	***PSI***	***IT***
A.I	0.735			
SP	0.684	0.672		
PSI	0.739	0.618	0.739	
IT	0.672	0.683	0.735	0.684

Some researchers criticize the Fornell-Larcker criteria(Henseler, J., Ringle, CM, and Sarstedt, 2015) Furthermore, it should be noted that these methodologies are incapable of detecting the absence of discriminant validity in conventional research settings. They suggested an alternate approach called the HeteroTrait-MonoTrait (HTMT) correlation ratio, which relies on the multitrait-multimethod matrix. Here, researchers assessed discriminant validity using HTMT. When the HTMT value is >0.9 compared with the HTMT0.9 value of 0.9 or compared with the HTMT0.85 value of 0.85(Kline, 2005) discriminant validity is unacceptable (Gold et al., 2001). As shown in Table 5, all values are low compared to the recommended value of 0.85, indicating discriminant validity.

Table 5: *Results of the discriminant validity by HTMT*

	AI	***OPC***	***PSI***	***TI***	***TU***
AI	0.735				
SP	0.684	0.672			
PSI	0.739	0.618	0.739		
TI	0.672	0.683	0.735	0.684	
TU	0.259	0.454	0.318	0.398	0.735

Structural Model Assessment

An important part of SEM research is structural equation models. Once the measurement model has been proven to work, all the connections between the forms are shown in the structure model. Several researchers (Hair, Joseph F., 2014) Say that the structure model shows how all the factors are connected.

Furthermore, Hair et al. (2017) Additionally proposed that the structural model has the potential to be the assessment is conducted by examining the variables beta (β), R^2, and t value using a bootstrap method with a resampling size of 5,000.

In addition, they assert that it is necessary to indicate the impact magnitude (f^2) and predictive relevance (Q^2). Sullivan and Feinn (2012) contend that the p-value is employed to ascertain the presence of an effect, although it is incapable of indicating the magnitude of this impact. Figure 4.2 shows the PLS (T Statistics) bootstrap results drawn in PLS version 3.0.

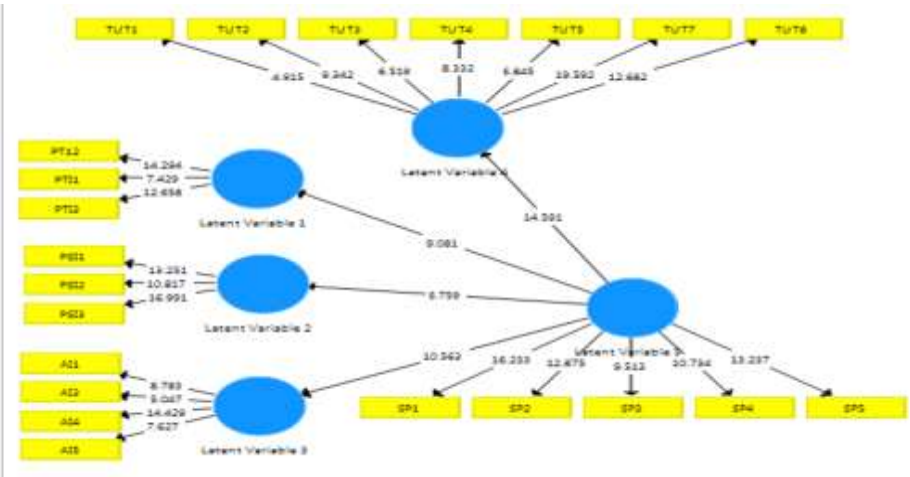

*Figure 4:*PLS bootstrap (t-Statistics)**Testing Direct Hypothesis**

Based on the results of all hypothesis testing. technopreneurship innovation; process innovation; and administrative innovation significantly predict Structural Efficiency Therefore, H1, H2, and H3 may be deemed valid and demonstrate significant value (t=4.100, p<0.001, (t=2.952, p<0.01), and (t=5.402, p<0.001), respectively)

The strength of the link between external and internal factors is shown by standardized path coefficients. So, administrative innovation has a bigger effect on the success of structures than technological innovation and process innovation.

Table 6 : Results of structural path analysis

hypo	**Connection**	**Std Beta**	**Std Error**	***t-value***	***p-value***	**Decision**
H1	IT -> OP	0.239	0.058	4,100	0,000	Supported
H2	PSI -> OP	0.186	0.063	2,952	0.003	Supported
H3	AI -> OP	0.259	0.048	5,402	0,000	Supported

Key: IT: Technopreneurship Innovation; PSI: Process Innovation; AI: Administrative Innovation; OP: structural performance.**Coefficient Of Determination: R^2 Value**

The value of R2 is used to represent the proportion of the total variation in the dependent variable that can be accounted for by reference to the independent variable. Therefore, an increased value for R2 indicates an improvement in the structural model's capacity for prediction. All researchers have a responsibility to guarantee that their R2 value is sufficiently high in order for the model to have some degree of predictive ability (Urbach and Ahlemann, 2010). Also, Falk and Miller (1992) It is recommended that the R2 value be set to 0.1 in order to provide the impression that the variance in the endogenous construct is appropriate. Cohen (1988b) states that the R^2 value is said to be substantial if it is >0.26 and has an adequate power of more than 0.02. Chin (1998) noted that the R^2 value is quite large if it is >0.65 and has acceptable power >0.19. On the other hand,(Hair, J.F., Black, B., Babin, B., & Anderson, 2007) state that the R^2 value must be >0.75 with acceptable power >0.25. Table 7 explains the R^2 value for the structural model. As shown in the table, all R^2 values are very high, which indicates that the models show good explanatory power. Note that the variance explained in the endogenous construct Structure Performance is 0.65 (65%).

Table 7: Coefficient of determination, R^2 value

exogenous build	endogenous build	R^2	Cohen (1988b)	Chin (1998)	Hair et al., (2013)
IT, PSI & AI	OP	0.65	Big	Currently	Currently

Key: IT: Technopreneurship Innovation; PSI: Process Innovation; AI: Administrative Innovation; SP: Structural Performance.

Size of Effect F^2

The impact size (f2) was also studied in this study. The f2 number indicates whether the external latent construct has a significant, moderate, or little influence on the endogenous latent construct. (Gefen and Rigdon, 2011). Furthermore, Hair et al. (2017) state that every change in the R^2 value must be determined. Cohen (1988) suggested guidelines for measuring f^2 values, which should be 0.35 (significant effect), 0.15 (medium effect), and 0.02 (small effect). Table 4.9 explains the f^2 values for the model

Table 8: Effect size results, f^2

	OP
PTI	0.067
PSI	0.042
A.I	0.094

Key: IT: Technopreneurship Innovation; PSI: Process Innovation; AI: Administrative Innovation; OP: Structural Performance.
f^2= (R^2 included - R^2 excluded) / (1- R^2 included)

DISCUSSION

Technopreneurship Innovation and Structural Performance

The primary objective of this research is to investigate the impact of technopreneurship innovation on the abilities of students at Krisnadwipayana University. There is a single hypothesis associated with this aim that requires testing: The impact of technopreneurship innovation on the structural performance of Krisnadwipayana University is beneficial. This hyothesis is supported by (β= 0.239;t=4.100, p<0.001 which shows the significant influence of technopreneurship innovation on student skills. These findings imply that increasingly developing technopreneurship and new services, introducing and diversifying technopreneurship to suit customer needs, and trying to implement new ideas/technology in an organization. Consequently, the Organization and its various programs face no financial obstacles. Organizations prioritize meeting the public's demands for both quality and efficiency. Public service offices within organizations actively deliver services. Internal operational processes prioritize the quality of services provided to the public, as well as the development of human resources and capacity. Furthermore, organizations make efforts to stay updated with the latest developments in the business world and incorporate them into their operations.

This shows that innovation in technopreneurship can improve structural Structural performance. The more innovative the student's technopreneurship is, the higher the Structure Performance will be successful. Thus, the specific objectives of one of these studies were achieved.

ProcessInnovation Exerts a Beneficial and Structural Performance

The second goal of this study is to look into how process innovation affects the skills of Krisnadwipayana University students. There is one theory that needs to be tested for this goal: It is good for Krisnadwipayana University's structural performance when new ideas are used in processes.

This hypothesis is supported by (β= 0.186;t=2.952, p<0.01) which shows a significant effect of process innovation on student skills. The findings imply that there is an increasing focus on process innovation, as new technologies are adapted to improve work processes (computers, wireless networks, etc.), try new methods to improve processes (paperless environments, online learning, etc.), and are quickest to respond to change. its customers' needs. So, there won't be any trouble paying for the Organization's work and its different programs. These are the kinds of organizations that focus on meeting the public's needs for quality and speed. groups with public service offices that offer good services, The standard of services offered to the public is at the center of internal working processes.

This shows that process innovation improves organizational performance. The more innovative their processes, the higher the organizational performance. Thus, the second specific aim of the study was achieved.

Administrative Innovation and Structural Performance

The study's second objective is to analyze how Krisnadwipayana University's innovative practices have shaped the expertise of its students. There is a single theory associated with this goal. Krisnadwipayana University's Structural Performance has improved as a result of administrative innovation.

This hypothesis is supported by (β= 0.259;t=5.402, $p<0.001$) which shows the significant influence of organizational innovation on student skills. The findings imply that Increasing focus on administrative innovation, As administrative support is always there for students, student compensation systems are linked to performance, and organizations have new and better performance evaluation systems. Open communication environment, students are recruited based on their creativity. Therefore, there will be no problems for funding the operations of the Organization and its numerous activities, priority is given to organizations who prioritize meeting the public's expectations for both quality and efficiency. Organizations that have public service offices offering beneficial services, Internal operational processes prioritize the delivery of high-quality services to the public.

This shows that administrative innovation improves organizational performance. The more innovative their administrative work the higher the organizational performance. Thus, the third specific aim of the study was achieved.

CONCLUSION

Technological entrepreneurship has a positive impact on the structural performance of the university through improved efficiency in the process. This means that leveraging the technology's entrepreneuriality increases the efficiencies and effectiveness of processes within the universities' structural framework. This can be done in a variety of ways, such as by using technology to increase productivity and automate recurring tasks. Process innovations have a positive impact on the structural performance of universities through improved quality and productivity of services. It explains that process innovations can help universities improve their structural performances by improving the quality of services and productivity. This can be achieved if the service provided is capable of producing the desired output. at a minimum cost. Administrative innovation has a positive impact on the structural performance of universities through improved customer satisfaction and cost efficiency. This means that administrative innovation can help universities provide more quality and efficient services to students, faculty, and staff.

Appendix

Variable	Item
Technopreneurship Innovation (TI)	Our organisation constantly develop new technopreneurship and services
	Our organisation try to introduce and diversify our technopreneurship to suit customer needs
	Our organisation always try to apply a new idea/technology at our organisation.
Process Innovation (PSI	New technology is adapted for improving the work processes (computers, wireless networking, etc.) in our organisation.
	We try new methods for improving processes (paperless environment, online learning, etc.).
	Our organisation is quick to respond to the changing needs of its customer.
Administrative Innovation (AI)	In our organisation, Administrative support is always there for college students.
	Our organisation has a new and improved performance evaluation system.
	In our organisation, we believe in an open communication environment
	In our organisation, the college student' compensation system is linked to performance.

Structure Performance (Sp)	The performance of the internal structure focuses on the quality of services provided to the public
	The performance structure focuses on human resources and capacity building
	The performance structure of the focuses on business leadership and modern methods.
	The performance structure of private universities develops communication channels to facilitate information transfer
	The performance of the structure as an internal operational process is integrated with other aspects of institutional performance

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