THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF-EFFICACY AND INTEREST OF ENTREPRENEURS AMONG FAMILY WELFARE EDUCATION STUDENTS, SYIAH KUALA UNIVERSITY

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Abstract

An entrepreneur needs to be emphasized courage and confidence to start. That is one of the factors that influence the interest in entrepreneurship, namely self-efficacy. In everyday life, self-efficacy is very influential in increasing interest in entrepreneurship among students, which will affect individuals in determining actions to achieve the expected goals. This study aims to identify the level of self-efficacy and the level of interest in entrepreneurship and to determine the relationship between self-efficacy and interest in entrepreneurship of students majoring in family welfare education (PKK) FKIP Syiah Kuala University. This study used a sample of 36 students who were already entrepreneurs from the PKK FKIP Study Program, Syiah Kuala University and the research was conducted in May 2022 - June 2022. The results showed that, in general, the level of self-efficacy of students majoring in PKK FKIP Syiah Kuala University was included in the high category, namely 64%. However, in detail the level of self-efficacy is more dominant in the magnitude indicator (difficulty level) with a high category of 86.1%. The level of entrepreneurial interest of students majoring in PKK FKIP is also generally included in the high category, namely 73%, if in more detail the level of interest in entrepreneurship is more dominant in intrinsic factors with a high category of 70%. Based on the results of the correlation test between self-efficacy and entrepreneurial interest, it shows that there is a positive relationship between the two variables, the value of r_xy = 0.55, meaning that between the two variables has a moderate relationship, with a significant value of 0.001 <0.05, it means that there is a significant positive relationship between the two variables, self-efficacy and entrepreneurial interest in PKK FKIP students at Syiah Kuala University.

Keywords: *Self-Efficacy, Interest In Entrepreneurship, College Students*

Introduction

Unemployment is a serious problem in Indonesia that is still difficult to overcome. Factors that cause an increase in the number of unemployed are due to limited employment opportunities, less than optimal education and job vacancies that provide conditions for graduates with maximum education. It is

also feared that the unemployment rate for educated graduates with undergraduate status will continue to increase if universities as institutions that produce undergraduates do not have the ability to direct their students and alumni to create jobs after graduation. The solution that can be taken to overcome unemployment in Indonesia is entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship can help the government in creating new jobs. In addition to having the opportunity to generate large income, entrepreneurship is also able to reduce the number of unemployed. Entrepreneurship is an ability in terms of creating that requires continuous creativity and innovation to find something different from what already existed before. Creativity and innovation are ultimately able to contribute to society at large (Kasmir, 2016).

The phenomenon of interest in entrepreneurship among youth, especially students in Indonesia is still relatively low. Lack of self-confidence and fear when starting a business is one of the factors that causes a person's interest in becoming an entrepreneur to be low. Entrepreneurial activities can be carried out by various parties, including teenagers, adults, students and even college students, but unfortunately not everyone has the desire and interest to create innovations that can develop entrepreneurship. Interest in entrepreneurship encourages someone to establish and manage a business professionally. One of the factors that influence the interest in entrepreneurship is self-efficacy. Interest in entrepreneurship is also influenced by several factors including personality characteristics, demographic factors and environmental characteristics. Personality characteristics such as self-efficacy and need for achievement are significant predictors of interest in entrepreneurship, demographic factors such as age, gender, educational background and work experience of a person are taken into account as determinants of interest in entrepreneurship, environmental factors such as social relations, physical and institutional infrastructure and other factors culture can influence entrepreneurial interest.

Opening a business requires confidence in one's own abilities that the business will succeed, this is what will motivate someone to dare to start a business. If someone does not believe in their abilities, it is unlikely that that person will be interested in entrepreneurship. Self-efficacy exists when a person's motivation is based more on what they believe than what is objectively true. Personal perception like this plays an important role in the development of one's interests. An entrepreneur needs many skills to be able to run a business successfully. Must have a good ability to apply the knowledge gained and prove that ability in running a business to demonstrate the level of skill acquired by an entrepreneur.

Based on initial observations, the Department of Family Welfare Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Syiah Kuala University, has implemented entrepreneurship education courses.

The implementation of entrepreneurship education with the aim of equipping students to build entrepreneurial spirit/spirit and character, understand the concept of entrepreneurship and have entrepreneurial skills. Not only courses, entrepreneurship is also taught through entrepreneurship seminars. However, the increase in the entrepreneurial interest of PKK students towards the world of entrepreneurship is still minimal. This is evidenced by the data obtained by the researcher from the Chair of the PKK Study Program, the data shows that 56 students already have their own businesses, both fashion businesses, design services, online shops, culinary arts, and even other business fields that can be carried out in conjunction with lecture activities. Most of them are only carried out during the entrepreneurship course practicum, but some continue after that. Thus, seeing the entrepreneurial activities carried out by PKK students at Syiah Kuala University are still incidental, namely carried out on certain occasions or times. However, it can affect the interest and encouragement of students to continue these activities. However, interest does not just appear, interest grows and develops according to the factors that influence it. In everyday life, self-efficacy is very influential in increasing interest in entrepreneurship among students, especially in the aspect of knowledge that will influence individuals in determining actions to achieve the expected goals. So related to this background, the researcher wants to study further about "The Relationship between Self-Efficacy and Entrepreneurial Interest in Students of Family Welfare Education at Syiah Kuala University"

Methods

The method used in this research is descriptive quantitative. According to Sugiyono (2015), quantitative research methods can be interpreted as research methods based on certain populations and samples. The quantitative approach was chosen because in this study, in the process of obtaining data, numbers were used as a tool to find information about what was being studied. Then, the analysis is then compared as a further conclusion as the result of the research. The sampling technique was carried out using non-probability sampling techniques, data collection using research instruments, and quantitative/statistical data analysis. In accordance with its purpose, namely to reveal the relationship between self-efficacy and interest in entrepreneurship, this research is a correlative research.

This research is located at Syiah Kuala University, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Family Welfare Education (PKK) Study Program which is located at Jalan Tgk. Hasan Krueng Kalee,

Darussalam, Banda Aceh 23111. The time used for this research starts from September 2021 to June 2022. The population in this study was selected by students in the Department of Family Welfare Education, both the Fashion Design expertise program and the Catering expertise program based on the consideration that students who had started entrepreneurship and had learned about entrepreneurship were selected. Based on the data examined by the author, the population in this study was 56 students majoring in PKK who were already entrepreneurs. Sampling technique in this study using non-probability sampling technique. Sugiyono (2015) explains that non-probability sampling is a sampling technique that does not provide equal opportunities for each element or member of the population to be selected as a sample. The type of nonprobability sampling method used is purposive sampling. Purposive sampling is a sampling technique as a data source with certain characteristics. Purposive sampling is used to obtain the same sample and is expected to represent the population.

The independent variable in this study is self-efficacy, while the dependent variable in this study is entrepreneurial interest. The research paradigm that will be used in this study is a simple paradigm, this research paradigm consists of two variables, namely the independent variable or independent variable (X) and the dependent variable or variable (Y). In this study, the data collection method used was a self-efficacy and entrepreneurial interest questionnaire which was measured using the Guttman scale. According to Sugiono (2018) a measurement scale with this type will get a firm answer, namely, "yes-no", "true-false", positive-negative" and others. The data obtained are in the form of interval data or dichotomous ratios (two alternatives). In this study, two alternative yes-no answers were used.

Data analysis techniques in this study used descriptive analysis, normality test, and correlation test. The type of data used in this study is quantitative data expressed in numbers and analyzed by statistical techniques. The data obtained from the field are presented in the form of a data description of each variable, both independent and dependent variables. The concern that the research data is not well distributed, suggests researchers to test the prerequisite analysis first before testing the hypothesis. Correlation analysis test is used to find the relationship between two variables. The correlation coefficient has a value of $-1<r<1$. The correlation coefficient shows the magnitude and direction of the relationship. If the values are positively correlated, then one variable increases, the other also increases. The correlation analysis technique in this study uses Pearson correlation analysis. Data analysis using SPSS software. According to Priyatno (2014), Pearson correlation analysis or known as product moment

correlation is an analysis to measure the close linear relationship between two variables that have normal data distribution.

Result and Discussions

Data on self-efficacy and entrepreneurial interest were obtained from the research instrument in the form of a questionnaire, using 2 answer choices. The research instrument for each variable was distributed to 36 PKK students who have become entrepreneurs to become respondents. From the analysis, it can be concluded that of the 36 respondents, 58% or 21 students from the 2018 batch, 17% or 6 students from the 2019 batch, 14% or 5 students from the 2020 batch and 11% or 4 students from the 2021 batch.

Self-Efficacy

Based on whole data, it can be explained that there are 23 students or 64% belonging to the high category, 10 students or 28% belonging to the medium category, and 3 students or 8% belonging to the low category. Based on these, it can be concluded that the level of self-efficacy of PKK FKIP students at Syiah Kuala University is in the high category. In order to know in detail the data about student self-efficacy, the researcher described the data based on the indicators of the research variables. The self-efficacy variable consists of 3 indicators, namely magnitude (level of difficulty), strength (level of confidence), and generality (level of skill).

a. Magnitude

Based on the analysis, it can be described that there are 31 students or 86.1% belonging to the high category, 3 students or 8.4% belonging to the medium category, and 2 students or 5.5% belonging to the low category. From these results it can be concluded that the self-efficacy indicator of the difficulty level of PKK FKIP students at Syiah Kuala University is in the high category.

b. Strength

Based on the analysis, it can be described that there are 13 students or 36.1% belonging to the high category, 20 students or 55.5% belonging to the medium category and 3 students or 8.4% belonging to the low category. From these results, it can be concluded that the self-efficacy indicator of the confidence level of PKK FKIP students at Syiah Kuala University is in the medium category.

c. Generality

Based on the analysis, it can be described that there are 20 students or 55.5% belonging to the high category, 14 students or 39% belonging to the medium category and 2 students or 5.5% belonging to the low category. From these results, it can be concluded that the self-efficacy indicator of the proficiency level of PKK FKIP students at Syiah Kuala University is in the high category.

Entrepreneurial Interest

Based on the whole data, it can be explained that there are 26 students or 73% belonging to the high category, 7 students or 19% belonging to the medium category, and 3 students or 8% belonging to the low category. Based on these, it can be concluded that the entrepreneurial interest of PKK FKIP students at Syiah Kuala University is in the high category. In order to be able to find out in detail the data about student entrepreneurial interests, the researchers described the data based on the indicators of the research variables. The entrepreneurial interest variable consists of 2 indicators, namely intrinsic factors and extrinsic factors.

a. Intrinsic Factor

Based on the analysis, it can be explained that there are 25 students or 69.5% belonging to the high category, 7 students or 19.4% belonging to the medium category, and 4 students or 11.1% belonging to the low category. Based on these, it can be concluded that the interest in entrepreneurship based on the intrinsic factors of PKK FKIP students at Syiah Kuala University belongs to the high category.

b. Extrinsic Factor

Based on the analysis, it can be explained that there are 15 students or 41.6% belonging to the high category, 15 students or 41.6% belonging to the medium category, and 6 students or 16.8% belonging to

the low category. Based on these, it can be concluded that the interest in entrepreneurship based on the extrinsic factors of PKK FKIP students at Syiah Kuala University belongs to the high category and the medium category.

The Relationship between Self-Efficacy and Entrepreneurial Interest

Before testing for correlation, normality test and linearity test were conducted. The normality test in this study used the Kolmogorov-Smirnov formula. Calculations using the help of SPSS version 25.0 for Windows.

Table 1. Results of Normality Test

Variable	K-S-Z Coeficient
Self-Efficacy	0.056
Entrepreneurial Interest	0.056

The results of calculations using SPSS show that the significance value is 0.056. So that the value of the significance level (p) = 0.056 > 0.05, then the research data is normally distributed.

Table 2. Results of Linearity Test

Variable	p
Self-Efficacy and Entrepreneurial Interest	0.087

From the results of calculations using SPSS shows that the value of significant deviation linearity is 0.087, p > 0.05, then there is a linear relationship between the independent and dependent variables.

Table 3. Results of Pearson Correlation Test

Variable	r	p

Self-Efficacy and Entrepreneurial Interest	0.55	0.00

The correlation analysis technique in this study uses Pearson correlation analysis. This correlation test aims to determine the level of closeness of the relationship between variables. Priyatno (2014) stated that significant testing is intended to determine whether or not there is a significant relationship between two variables. The results of the correlation analysis showed that using SPSS showed a significance value of 0.001. So that the significance value = 0.001 <0.05, then there is a correlation between the two variables in this study. The results of this calculation mean that the proposed hypothesis is accepted, in other words there is a relationship between self-efficacy and entrepreneurial interest of PKK FKIP students at Syiah Kuala University.

From the output of the correlation analysis test using SPSS, it shows that the correlation between self-efficacy and interest in entrepreneurship can be a coefficient value of 0.55. Because the coefficient is in the interval 0.40-0.599, it can be concluded that there is a moderate relationship between self-efficacy and student entrepreneurship interest. The positive coefficient number indicates a positive relationship, namely if self-efficacy increases, the interest in entrepreneurship will also increase. Based on these results, the hypothesis in this study is accepted, namely there is a positive relationship between self-efficacy and entrepreneurial interest among family welfare education students.

Conclusion

The self-efficacy level of PKK FKIP students at Syiah Kuala University is mostly in the high criteria, namely 64% and only a small part or 8% is in the low category. Of the 3 indicators of self-efficacy, namely magnitude, strength, and generality, the level of self-efficacy is more dominant in the magnitude indicator (difficulty level) which is in the high category, namely 86.1%. The entrepreneurial interest of PKK FKIP students at Syiah Kuala University is in the high category, namely 73% and only a small percentage or 8% is in the low category. the level of entrepreneurial interest is more dominant in the intrinsic factor which is in the high category, namely 69.5%. The relationship between self-efficacy and entrepreneurial interest of PKK FKIP USK students can be seen from the data showing a significance value = 0.001; p<0.05, so there is a correlation between the two variables in this study. The

Pearson correlation value that has been calculated is that there is a positive correlation between the x variable and the y variable, the r value is 0.55, which has a moderate or sufficient correlation.

Suggestions

Efforts are made for the PKK FKIP Study Program at Syiah Kuala University to maintain programs that can increase students' interest in entrepreneurship, such as courses related to Entrepreneurship, Business Management courses, and other programs that support students to believe in their abilities to be active in entrepreneurship. Besides, students can build entrepreneurial relationships with other parties that maximize student entrepreneurial activities. Finally, further researchers can develop research on providing clearer career information about entrepreneurship opportunities. Thus providing a broader picture of entrepreneurial knowledge among students.

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