



Analysis of the Influence of Self-Training and Entrepreneur Education on Readiness Entrepreneurship (Case Study in Stmb Multismart Students Medan)

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ABSTRACT

The implementation of this study aims to analyze the effect of self-training and entrepreneurship education on entrepreneurial readiness in STMB MULTISMART Medan students. The research method uses descriptive quantitative. Methods of data collection using a questionnaire that will be measured using a Likert scale. The data analysis technique used is multiple linear regression analysis, partial testing, simultaneous testing and testing the coefficient of determination. The results of this study indicate that partially or simultaneously the variables of self-training and entrepreneurship education have a significant influence on entrepreneurial readiness in STMB MULTISMART Medan students.

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INTRODUCTION

Entrepreneurship is the ability to manage something within oneself to be utilized and improved to be more optimal so that it can improve the standard of living in the future. Entrepreneurship is a serious thought for various parties, both for the government, industry, education, and society. Various efforts have been made to foster an entrepreneurial spirit, especially changing the mindset of young people who have only been job seekers after completing their studies or education at universities.

The importance of entrepreneurs is shown in their role, namely creating enough job opportunities or absorption of labor, the ability to adapt to rapidly changing market conditions compared to large-scale companies. Entrepreneurs are believed to be the driving wheel of economic growth, and entrepreneurs are also considered as innovators in economic development. The high percentage of the number of entrepreneurs in a country then the country's economy will grow well. Business actors in Indonesia are mostly dominated by MSMEs. However, these business owners are not counted as entrepreneurs according to the Kemenkop assessment. Referring to the definition of entrepreneur is an individual who has the ability to create something, by working alone, able to face risks by taking advantage of existing opportunities.

The importance of entrepreneurship has received attention from various circles, especially for students who are majoring in entrepreneurship because there are still many students who are

majoring in entrepreneurship but are not ready to start their own business and prefer to work with large companies. This is because students are not ready to face the risk of failure of the business they run and also to work with companies is also considered more certain because there will be a definite income every month. This also causes a shortage of employment opportunities because with the increasing number of students who graduate from undergraduate studies looking for jobs with a limited number of jobs, students ultimately decide to be unemployed or return to their parents' place for a while. It can also be seen that the lack of student readiness is because students have not received sufficient training and also in terms of education they still do not provide sufficient knowledge in starting their own business.

For now, some students from STMB MULTISMART are known to still work with companies or with other entrepreneurs. The students also did not appear to be preparing to start their own businesses, so that out of the large number of students, only a few students were known to have had their own business online.

Only a few students who have the readiness and dare to open their own business online, but most students who do not dare to start because of the lack of training they get at this time to become a successful entrepreneur. To be a successful entrepreneur, of course, there must be a mentor who is an expert in guiding them so they don't suffer losses.

In addition, there are students who say that their current education is still not enough because they see friends who often take various courses to become entrepreneurs and also often take formal courses to prepare themselves. The education received by students at this time is also only in the form of theory which causes students not to know where to start their business when they have entered the field for entrepreneurship.

RESEARCH METHOD

Location and Time

The research locations are: STMB MULTISMART having its address at Jalan Merbabu No. 32 AA - BB. The research period starts from August 2022 to October 2022.

Population and Sample

Population has a very important role to help researchers get the desired results. Population is not just the number of subjects or objects which are then studied and researched. However, the population must be able to show the properties and all the characters possessed by the subject or object to be studied, while the sample is: some of the characteristics or characteristics possessed by a population. The population used in this study were all students of STMB MULTISMART Medan, totaling 301 students. Determination of research samples using the Slovin formula with an error rate of 10% obtained as many as 75 research samples.

Method of collecting data

Questionnaire or questionnaire is a method of collecting data to understand individuals by providing a list of questions about various aspects of the individual's personality. Likert scale is a scale model that is widely used by researchers in measuring attitudes, opinions, perceptions or other social phenomena. The Likert scale that is often used is the Likert scale with 5 categories, namely:

1. Strongly disagree
2. Disagree
3. Neutral
4. Agree
5. Strongly agree.

Validity and Reliability Test

Validity test is the accuracy between the data collected and the data that actually occurs in the object under study. The validity test shows the level of validity of the measurement results of a questionnaire. To determine whether a questionnaire item is feasible to use or not, it is done by testing the significance of the correlation coefficient at a significance level of 0.05 (5%) which means an item is considered valid if it has a significant correlation with the total score of the item. Generally, reliability tests are used to measure the reliability of questionnaires or interview results aimed at ascertaining whether the questionnaire or list of interview questions can be relied upon to explain the research being conducted. To find out the results of the reliability test, it is usually done by interpreting the Cronbach's Alpha value where if the Cronbach's Alpha value is < 0.6 , it can be concluded that the data in the study cannot be relied upon to explain the results of the study.

Normality test

Residual normality test with the graphical method, namely by looking at the spread of data on the diagonal source on the Histogram graph and the Normal Probability Plot of Regression. As a basis for decision making.

1. Histogram Output

This output describes the data graph and to see whether the data distribution is normal or not. For the measurement of data normality, if the histogram graph follows a normal curve that forms mountains or bells, the data will be normally distributed.

2. Output Normal Probability Plot of Regression

Output Normal Probability Plot of Regression describes the data graph in viewing the data distribution is normal or not with measurements if the normal Probability Plot of Regression graph follows a normal diagonal line then the data will be considered normally distributed.

Normality test with statistics can use the One Kolmogorov Smirnov method, the test criteria are as follows:

1. If the significance value is > 0.1 , then the data is normally distributed.
2. If the significance value is < 0.1 , then the data is not normally distributed.

Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test aims to test whether in the regression model there is a high or perfect correlation between the independent variables. If there is perfect multicollinearity between independent variables, then the regression coefficient of the independent variable cannot be determined and the standard error value becomes infinity. If the multicollinearity between variables is not perfect but high, then the regression coefficient of the independent variable can be determined, but it has a high standard error value, which means that the value of the regression coefficient cannot be estimated accurately. The cutoff value that is generally used to indicate the presence of multicollinearity is tolerance < 0.1 or equal to the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) value > 10 .

Heteroscedasticity Test

Heteroscedasticity is a condition where in the regression model there is an inequality of variance from the residuals from one observation to another where in a good regression model there is no heteroscedasticity. Scatterplots graph testing which is done by looking at the pattern points on the graph that spreads randomly and does not form a pattern on the graph, it is stated that there is no heteroscedasticity problem.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Regression analysis is a technique for building equations and using these equations to make predictions. Thus, regression analysis is often referred to as predictive analysis. Because it is a

prediction, the predicted value is not always correct with the real value, the smaller the deviation level between the predicted value and the real value, the more precise the regression equation formed. Multiple linear regression equation is a linear regression equation model with more than one independent variable.

Coefficient of Determination

Analysis of determination or also called R Square which is symbolized by R^2 is used to determine the magnitude of the influence of the independent variable (X) together on the dependent variable (Y) where the smaller the coefficient of determination, this means the influence of the independent variable (X) on the the dependent variable (Y) is getting weaker. Conversely, if the coefficient of determination is close to 1, then the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable is getting stronger. Thus, if the coefficient of determination is 0, this indicates that there is no percentage contribution of influence given by the independent variable to the dependent variable. However, if the coefficient of determination is 1, then the contribution given by the independent variable to the dependent variable is perfect. The adjusted coefficient of determination (Adjusted R Square) is the result of adjusting the coefficient of determination to the degree of freedom from the prediction equation. This protects against increasing bias or error due to an increase in the number of independent variables and an increase in the number of samples.

Simultaneous Hypothesis Testing (F Test)

The F statistical test basically shows whether all independent or independent variables included in the model have a joint effect on the dependent variable. The following are the steps in the F statistic test at the 90% confidence level with degrees of freedom $df_1 = (k-1)$ and $df_2 = (n-k)$. In this study, the value of F_{count} will be compared with the value of F_{table} , at a significant level (α) = 10%. The criteria for evaluating the hypothesis in this F test are that H_0 is accepted if: $F_{count} < F_{table}$ and H_0 is rejected if: $F_{count} > F_{table}$.

Partial Hypothesis Test (t Test)

The t test or partial regression coefficient test is used to determine whether the independent variable partially has a significant effect or not on the independent variable. In this case, to find out whether the independent variable partially has a significant effect or not on the dependent variable. The test uses a significance level of 0.1 2-sided test. In this study, the calculated t value will be compared with the t table value, at a significant level (α) = 10%. The criteria for evaluating the t-test hypothesis are H_0 Accepted if: $t_{count} < t_{table}$, H_a is accepted if : $t_{count} > t_{table}$

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Validity and Reliability Test

Here are the test results:

Table 1. Result Of Price Variable Validity Testing

Kuesioner	t_{count}	t_{Tabel}	Keterangan
X1.1	0.641	0.361	Valid
X1.2	0.800	0.361	Valid
X1.3	0.682	0.361	Valid
X1.4	0.702	0.361	Valid
X1.5	0.642	0.361	Valid
X1.6	0.738	0.361	Valid
X1.7	0.599	0.361	Valid
X1.8	0.573	0.361	Valid
X1.9	0.704	0.361	Valid
X1.10	0.747	0.361	Valid
X2.1	0.601	0.361	Valid

X2.2	0.616	0.361	Valid
X2.3	0.662	0.361	Valid
X2.4	0.634	0.361	Valid
X2.5	0.637	0.361	Valid
X2.6	0.619	0.361	Valid
X2.7	0.749	0.361	Valid
X2.8	0.678	0.361	Valid
X2.9	0.725	0.361	Valid
X2.10	0.677	0.361	Valid
Y.1	0.821	0.361	Valid
Y.2	0.813	0.361	Valid
Y.3	0.723	0.361	Valid
Y.4	0.837	0.361	Valid
Y.5	0.796	0.361	Valid
Y.6	0.851	0.361	Valid
Y.7	0.764	0.361	Valid
Y.8	0.681	0.361	Valid

Sumber: Hasil Olahan Penelitian, 2022

Based on the research, for each variable it shows that all Corrected Item-Total Correlation values are greater than the minimum correlation value of 0.361 so that all statements in the questionnaire are valid.

Table 2. Variable Reliability Test

Reliability Statistics			
Variabel	Nilai Cronbach's Alpha	Jumlah Pernyataan	Keterangan
Pelatihan Diri	0.870	10	Reliabilitas Baik
Pendidikan Kewirausahaan	0.852	10	Reliabilitas Diterima
Kesiapan Berwirausaha	0.909	8	Reliabilitas Baik

Sumber : Hasil Penelitian, 2022 (Data Diolah)

Based on the research, each item for all research variables has a Cronbach's Alpha which is above 0.6 so that the reliability of this variable can be categorized as acceptable. Each variable item of the questionnaire that was tested for validity, all the questionnaires had met the valid criteria and were eligible to be used as a questionnaire in further research. Meanwhile, in the reliability test, all questionnaire items are reliable variables and can be used as instruments.

Normality test

The following are the results of the normality test:

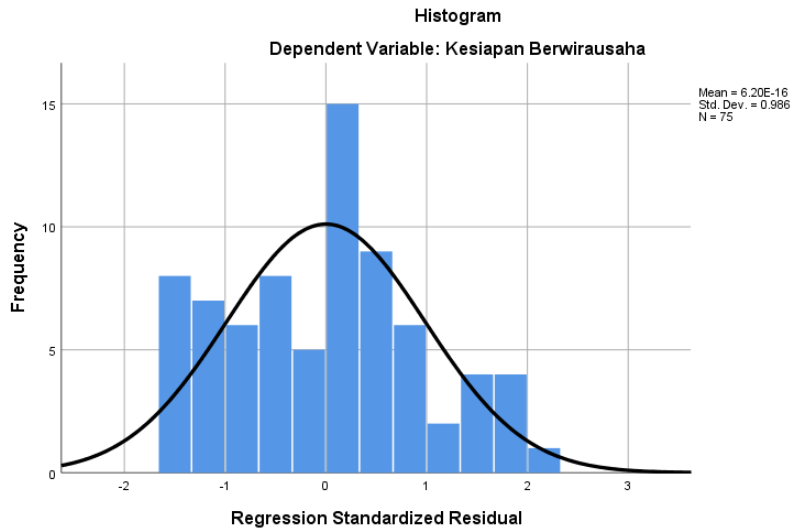


Figure 2. Histogram Graphic

Based on the picture above, it can be seen that the line forms a bell, neither to the left nor to the right. This shows that the data are normally distributed and meet the assumption of normality.

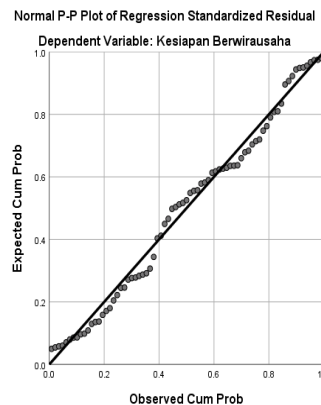


Figure 3. Normal Probability Plot Of Regression Graphic

Based on the picture above, it can be seen that the data (dots) spread around the diagonal line and follow the diagonal line. So from the picture it can be concluded that the residuals of the regression model are normally distributed.

Table 3. One-Sample Kolmogorov Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		75
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	4.12470913
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.071
	Positive	.071
	Negative	-.058
Test Statistic		.071
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200 ^{c,d}

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

Source: Research Result, 2022

Based on the table above, the results of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test prove that the significance value is greater than 0.1, namely 0.200, so it can be concluded that the data is classified as normally distributed.

Multicollinearity Test

The following are the results of the multicollinearity test:

Table 4. Multicollinearity Test

		Coefficients ^a				Collinearity Statistics		
		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Tolerance	VIF
Model		B	Std. Error	Beta				
1	(Constant)	4.510	3.908		1.154	.252		
	Pelatihan Diri	.440	.100	.450	4.382	.000	.867	1.154
	Pendidikan	.254	.108	.242	2.358	.021	.867	1.154
	Kewirausahaan							

a. Dependent Variable: Kesiapan Berwirausaha

Source: Research Result, 2022

Based on the table above, it can be seen that all variables have a tolerance value of more than 0.1 and a VIF value of less than 10 which can be concluded that there is no problem in the multicollinearity test.

Heteroscedasticity Test

The following are the results of heteroscedasticity testing:

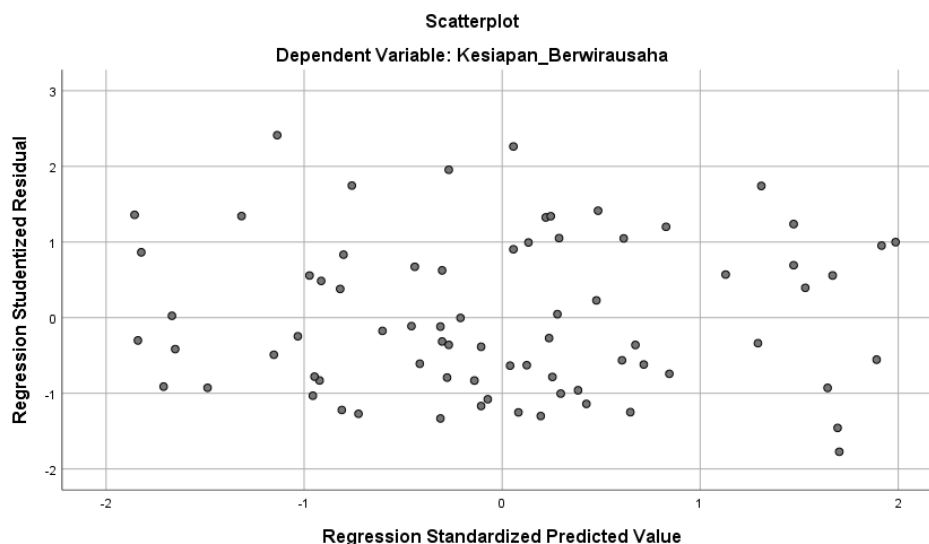


Figure 3. Scatterplot Graphic

Based on the scatterplot graph presented, it can be seen that the points spread randomly and do not form a clear pattern and spread both above and below zero on the Y axis. This means that there is no heteroscedasticity in the regression model, so the regression model can be used to predict achievement based on input of the independent variable.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

The following are the results of multiple linear regression analysis testing:

Table 5. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Test

		Coefficients ^a					Collinearity Statistics	
		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Tolerance	VIF
Model		B	Std. Error	Beta				
1	(Constant)	4.510	3.908		1.154	.252		
	Pelatihan Diri	.440	.100	.450	4.382	.000	.867	1.154
	Pendidikan Kewirausahaan	.254	.108	.242	2.358	.021	.867	1.154

a. Dependent Variable: Kesiapan Berwirausaha

Source: Research Result, 2022

$$Y = 4,510 + 0,440 X_1 + 0,254 X_2 + e \quad (1)$$

Based on the above equation, it can be described as follows:

1. The constant (α) = 4,510 indicates a constant value, if the value of the independent variable (X_1) is: self-training and the variable (X_2) is: entrepreneurship education is worth 0, then the readiness for entrepreneurship is: still worth 4,510.
2. The coefficient $X_1(b_1) = 0.440$ indicates that the self-training variable (X_1) has a positive effect on entrepreneurial readiness by 0.440. This means: for every increase in the value of self-training (X_1) by 1 unit, the value of entrepreneurship readiness will increase by 44%.
3. The coefficient $X_2(b_2) = 0.254$ indicates that the entrepreneurship education variable (X_2) has a positive effect on entrepreneurial readiness by 0.254. This means: for every 1 unit increase in the value of entrepreneurship readiness (X_2), the value of entrepreneurship readiness will increase by 25.4%.

Coefficient of Determination

The following are the results of testing the coefficient of determination:

Table 6. Model Summary^b

Model Summary ^b				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.584 ^a	.341	.323	4.182

a. Predictors: (Constant), Pendidikan Kewirausahaan, Pelatihan Diri

b. Dependent Variable: Kesiapan Berwirausaha

Source: Research Result, 2022

Based on the table above, the value of R Square or the coefficient of determination that has been correlated with the number of variables and sample size so that it can reduce the element of bias if there is an additional variable or additional sample size obtained is 0.341. This means that the influence of self-training and entrepreneurship education on entrepreneurial readiness is: 34.1% and the remaining 65.9% is influenced by other factors originating from outside this research model such as: discipline, family environment, characteristics and other variables.

Simultaneous Hypothesis Testing (F Test)

The following are the results of simultaneous hypothesis testing:

Table 7. Anova Test

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	651.688	2	325.844	18.635	.000 ^b
	Residual	1258.979	72	17.486		
	Total	1910.667	74			

a. Dependent Variable: Kesiapan Berwirausaha

b. Predictors: (Constant), Pendidikan Kewirausahaan, Pelatihan Diri

Based on the table above, it is known that the value of Fcount (18.635) > Ftable (2.37) with a significant level of $0.00 < 0.05$ so it can be concluded that H3 is accepted with the understanding that there is a significant effect between self-training and entrepreneurship education on entrepreneurial readiness.

Partial Hypothesis Test (t Test)

The following are the results of partial hypothesis testing:

Table 8. Coefficients^a

Model		Coefficients ^a					Collinearity Statistics	
		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Tolerance	VIF
		B	Std. Error	Beta				
1	(Constant)	4.510	3.908		1.154	.252		
	Pelatihan Diri	.440	.100	.450	4.382	.000	.867	1.154
	Pendidikan Kewirausahaan	.254	.108	.242	2.358	.021	.867	1.154

a. Dependent Variable: Kesiapan Berwirausaha

Source: Research Result, 2022

Based on the table above, it can be seen that:

1. In the self-training variable (X1), it can be seen that the value of tcount (4.382) > ttable (1.665) with a significance of $0.000 < 0.1$ so it can be concluded that there is a significant positive effect between self-training on entrepreneurial readiness.
2. In the entrepreneurial education variable (X2), it can be seen that the value of tcount (2.358) > ttable (1.665) with a significance of $0.021 < 0.1$ so it can be concluded that there is a significant positive effect between entrepreneurship education on entrepreneurial readiness.

CONCLUSION

The conclusions that researchers can draw from the results of this study are as follows: Self-training has a positive and significant effect on the entrepreneurial readiness of STMB MULTISMART Medan students with a value of tcount (4.382) > ttable (1.665) with a significance of $0.000 < 0.1$. Entrepreneurship education has a positive and significant effect on the entrepreneurial readiness of STMB MULTISMART Medan students with a value of tcount (2.358) > ttable (1.665) with a significance of $0.021 < 0.1$. Self-training and entrepreneurship education have a positive and significant effect on the entrepreneurial readiness of STMB MULTISMART Medan students with a value of Fcount (18.635) > Ftable (2.37) with a significant level of $0.00 < 0.05$.

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