

Analysis Of Islamic Entrepreneurs Knowledge, Motivation and Social Support on Interest of Business of College Students Moslem in Semarang

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Abstract. The ASEAN Economic Community (MEA) era presents a difficult challenge for the people of Indonesia. Opportunities and competition Faced by its People will be increased exponentially. In this era where the opportunity to get a job will also be competitively increased, creating a fairly high unemployment rate. One way to reduce the unemployment is to create an independent business or entrepreneurship. This study aims to measure the extent to which Islamic entrepreneurial knowledge, motivation and social support influence the interest in entrepreneurship. The type of research used is quantitative research using a sampling technique called simple random sampling. The sample in this study amounted to 120 respondents with 117 questionnaires used. The Processing Software used in this research are SPSS Version 21.0. Based on the results of statistical tests with multicollinearity analysis, shows that Islamic entrepreneurial knowledge had the highest influence and contribution to the interest of student moslem entrepreneurship at 79.1%, Motivation had an influence and contribution to the interest of student moslem entrepreneurship in Semarang by 69.4% while social support had almost no influence on entrepreneurship interests as it only has a very small contribution of 14.3%.

Keywords: Islamic; Knowledge; Motivation; Social Support; Enterpreneurship Interest

1. Introduction

The era of the ASEAN Economic Community (MEA) presents a difficult challenge for the people of Indonesia. Opportunities and also the competition will be increased exponentially. Mental and emotional preparation is important to be owned by the community and to face all the risks. The era of the ASEAN Economic Community (MEA) can be said to be a race event where individuals are required to be creative and look for opportunities to improve their lives. In this era, the opportunity, to get a job certainly can also be more competitive because there are also many foreign professionals who will work in Indonesia. This will create a fairly high unemployment rate. Unemployment occurs because too many job seekers at all levels of education ranging from junior high to tertiary level are not compatible with the available jobs, it occurs not only in Indonesia but also throughout the world and in various sectors including industry, mining, transportation, and others [1].

Statistical data shows that the unemployment rate in Indonesia is still quite high, this can be proven by a survey conducted by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in August 2015, which shows that the number of open unemployment rates (TPT) is 7.56 million people which increased from the previous year by 320 thousand from 7, 24 million people [2] or increased from August 2015 by 6.18 percent compared to TPT in February 2015 (5.81 percent) and TPT in August 2014 (5.94 percent). The latest data obtained from BPS, in February 2016 shows that unemployment of college graduates increased from 5.34 percent to 6.22 percent. This still shows that the unemployment rate in Indonesia is still quite high. According to experts, a country can be declared an advanced country if, it managed to fulfill the indicators One of the indicators is that at least 2 percent of the population conducts entrepreneurship. Therefore, our society needs to be prepared not only with a strong mentality in finding work but also with a strong mentality in creating jobs.

One way to reduce unemployment is entrepreneurship. According to [3] entrepreneurship is an ability to manage something that is in itself to be improved so that it is more optimal so that it can improve living standards in the future. According to [1], entrepreneurship is an effort to create business activities based on the willingness and desires of oneself. Entrepreneurship can create extensive employment opportunities, not depend on others to get jobs, and help the government reduce

unemployment by opening jobs [1]. Also added, entrepreneurs have entrepreneurial traits such as taking risks, never giving up, and having a strong will to manage their business based on their abilities and willingness. In addition, an entrepreneur also has a higher income than an employee. Entrepreneurship can also help increase domestic income through the tax sector.

Before increasing the number of entrepreneurs and reducing unemployment in Indonesia, the community must know the importance of increasing interest in entrepreneurship. Interest can be interpreted as feeling happy or interested in something. Then, according to [4], interest in entrepreneurship is an interest, desire, and availability of someone through ideas and innovation that is owned to work hard to meet their needs without fear of the risks that will occur, can accept challenges, confident, creative and innovative, and have the ability to meet their needs. The interest in becoming an entrepreneur is defined as the desire of someone to work independently or run their own business. The interest in starting entrepreneurship students is quite high. Still, the fear of failure, lack of capital, and lack of time to focus on developing a business is a factor that prevents students from starting their own business. [5] states that the interest of students to become entrepreneurs is divided into four groups, namely: 1) Interest in starting entrepreneurs in the near term, 2) Interest in starting entrepreneurship in the next two years, 3) Interest in starting long-term entrepreneurship, and 4) Have no interest in entrepreneurship. Interest cannot be forced on someone because interest is a right for everyone. Factors that may affect the interest in entrepreneurship, according to [5], includes personal, environmental, knowledge, and sociological factor.

According to [4], knowledge is what is known or the results of work known, and there is some knowledge that humans have, namely (1) ordinary knowledge, (2) knowledge of science, (3) knowledge of philosophy, and (4) religious knowledge. Religious knowledge regarding entrepreneurship strongly impacts Muslim students in deciding whether to do business based on Islamic religious principles. [1] there is much with which to construct an authentic Islamic approach to ethics in the Holy Qur'an and other aspects of Shari'ah. It also highlights the need to examine work ethic and other work-related attitudes, such as individualism, in Muslim settings.

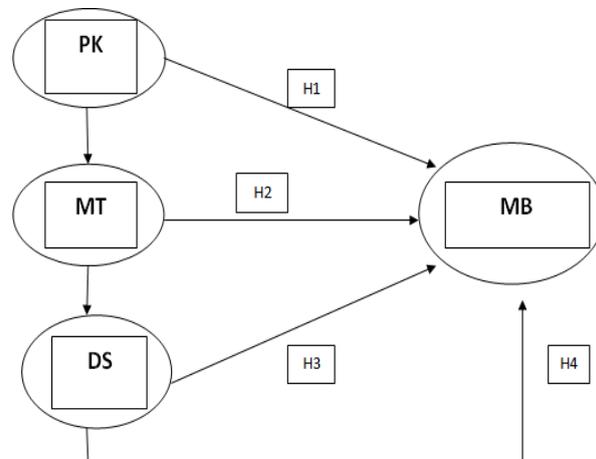
Researchers have made preliminary observations of Muslim college students in Semarang from UPGRIS, UNNES, UNDIP, and USM students regarding their interest in entrepreneurship. The results of the pre-research observations conducted randomly on the students showed that of the 80 students surveyed, the ones who were interested in becoming an entrepreneur were 30 people, and those who wanted to become employees were 40. As many as ten people still needed clarification in making choices. Based on the results of initial observations, we know that the interest in entrepreneurship among students in Semarang is quite high. Still, it cannot be maximized because there are problems in entrepreneurship knowledge, entrepreneurship motivation, and social support.

This research hopes that Islamic entrepreneurial knowledge, entrepreneurial motivation, and social support can increase the interest of Muslim student entrepreneurship in Semarang because if students have a high interest in entrepreneurship, students will be more interested and implement it by opening new business opportunities. That way, students can become strong entrepreneurs and help drive the Indonesian economy better.

2. Research Method

a. Paradigm of Research and Hypothesis

This study looks at the presence or absence of influence between variables X1, X2, and X3 towards the Y variable, which is presented in the following Figure 1:



Information:

The influence of the independent variables on the dependent variable partially: The effect of the independent variables on the dependent variable together Based on the description of the theory and framework contained in this study, the hypothesis can be formulated as follows:

- H1: There is a positive relationship between Muslim entrepreneurial knowledge to Interest in entrepreneurship of college Moslem students in Semarang
- H2: There is a positive, positive relationship between entrepreneurial motivation towards entrepreneurial interest in college Moslem student scholarships in Semarang
- H3: There is a positive relationship between social support to entrepreneurship interest in Muslim students in Semarang
- H4: There is a positive relationship between Muslim entrepreneurial knowledge, entrepreneurial motivation, and social support to entrepreneurship interest of College Moslem Students in Semarang.

b. Design of Research

The research design in this study is quantitative, which tries to describe everything in the field relating to cultural, social, personal, and psychological applied to influence consumer purchasing decisions. The research method used in this study is the correlational method.

c. Object of Research

The object of this research is students in Semarang. The selection of students Moslem is based on a cluster of a simple random sampling of the number of public and private universities in Semarang. The results of cluster simple random sampling were obtained by eight universities which will be the object of this study, and 200 subjects will be included in the study from the University of PGRI Semarang (UPGRIS), Diponegoro University Semarang (UNDIP), University of Semarang (USM) and Semarang State University (UNNES), School of Tourism (STIEPAR), College of Health Analyst Economics (STIEAKA), College of Computer Science Provision Management (STIMIK Provisi).

d. Population

Population refers to a group of people or objects with similarities in one or several things and forms the main problem in particular research [21]. The population in this study is College Student Moslem in Semarang.

e. Sample

The sample is part of several specific footage taken from a population and examined in detail. Information obtained is later applied to the entire population. So the sample is a miniature of the population [6]. The sampling technique with interviews and questionnaires with the cluster random sampling method with the criteria that respondents had participated in entrepreneurship courses and were willing to be used as respondents. Determination of the number of respondents in this study uses the opinion of Roscoe in [36], which is a sample size of more than 30 and less than 500 is appropriate for most studies. In this study, the number of respondents taken was 200 respondents because it exceeded the smallest limit of Roscoe's opinion.

This study also refers to the opinion of Sugiono (2001), which states that the number of samples is at least ten (10) times the number of factors or variables studied. Because the variables studied are 4, the calculation to obtain the ideal number of samples is $20 \times 4 = 80$ respondents.

3. Results and Discussion

a) The Influence of Entrepreneurial Knowledge on The Interest in Entrepreneurship of College Students Moslem in Semarang

The results of this study support the first hypothesis, which states that there is a positive influence of Islamic Entrepreneurship Knowledge on Entrepreneurship Interest in Muslim students in Semarang. Testing the first hypothesis produces a regression coefficient of 0.791. Islamic entrepreneurship knowledge variable has a T arithmetic of 0.678 which is greater than the t table value, equal to 1.65573, with an n significance value of 0.000 smaller than 0.05. By the description, it can be concluded that Islamic entrepreneurship knowledge influences Entrepreneurship Interest in college students Muslim in Semarang, so the first hypothesis, which states that there is a positive influence of Islamic entrepreneurship knowledge on entrepreneurship interests students Muslim in Semarang, is accepted. The results of this study are consistent with the results of research conducted by [7], which states that Islamic entrepreneurship knowledge has a positive effect on entrepreneurial Interest. Islamic entrepreneurship knowledge results from a process carried out by the human senses to observe, hear and feel what other entrepreneurs do and produce so that people become aware of the entrepreneurial profession. Someone with entrepreneurial knowledge will be more thorough in analyzing and making decisions to continue his business. Islamic entrepreneurship knowledge that students in Muslim get in higher education through the eyes of entrepreneurship students can help students analyze aspects of location, finance, etc., related to entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship knowledge will instill entrepreneurial values that will later shape entrepreneurship's mindset and mental attitude to increase the interest in entrepreneurship in Muslim students.

b) The Effect of Entrepreneurial Motivation on The Interest in Entrepreneurship Student Muslim In Semarang

The results of this study support the second hypothesis, which states that entrepreneurial motivation has a positive effect on the interest of entrepreneurship in Muslim students in Semarang. Testing the second hypothesis produces the value of the regression coefficient k of 0.185. This shows that motivation has a contribution of 18.5. The Entrepreneurial Motivation variable has a T count of 2.023, greater than the t table value, equal to 1.65573, with a significance value of 0.045, smaller than 0.05. By the description, it can be concluded that the Motivation of Entrepreneurship affects Entrepreneurial Interest in students, so the second hypothesis states there is a positive influence on Entrepreneurial Motivation towards Entrepreneurial Interest in students Muslim is accepted. The results of this study are consistent with the results of research conducted by [8], which states that the Motivation of entrepreneurship has a positive effect on Entrepreneurial Interest. Entrepreneurial motivation is a psychological condition or a psychological impulse from inside and outside a person to do entrepreneurship. Motivation will encourage the ability of individuals through certain activities to achieve goals. Motivation from within a person plays a role in giving mental strength to do an action

because of a need or desire. In contrast, motivation from outside a person plays a role in encouraging them to do what others do in entrepreneurship. Motivation from within is a very great influence on what someone will achieve.

c) Effect Of Social Support on The Interest in Entrepreneurship of College Students moslem In Semarang

The results of this study do not support the third hypothesis, which states that there is a positive influence on social support for the interest in entrepreneurship among Muslim students in Semarang. Testing the third hypothesis produces a regression coefficient of 0.44. Social support has a t variable for 0704 which is less than the value equal to 1.65573 t table with a significance of 0.483 greater than 0.05. By the description, it can be concluded that social support does not affect the Interest in Entrepreneurship in students in Semarang, so the third hypothesis states that there is a positive influence on social support for Entrepreneurship Interest in students is rejected. The third hypothesis is proven to have no effect because the aspect of social support is still very broad, so it needs to be analyzed with more specific aspects. Social support for entrepreneurship in Indonesia is also very minimal, so these results also influence the hypotheses in this study. The profession of an entrepreneur in Indonesia is still considered less by some of our society. This also relates to the principle of pre-observation in our study, where a portion of the family environment in the respondent did not provide maximum contribution in increasing the interest in entrepreneurship in students. Therefore, despite having an interest in entrepreneurship, many students are high but need more encouragement and support from the family environment. The importance of social support for the interest in entrepreneurship is to the theory put forward by Sarafino (2002): social support is comfort, attention, appreciation, and assistance in other forms that individuals receive from others or groups.

d) Effect Of Islamic Entrepreneurial Knowledge, Entrepreneurial Motivation And social support Towards College Students' Muslim Interest in Entrepreneurship in Semarang

This study supports the fourth hypothesis, which states that there is a positive influence of Entrepreneurship Knowledge, Entrepreneurial Motivation, and social support for the Interest in Entrepreneurship in Muslim students in Semarang. The results of the analysis on the fourth hypothesis testing show that the calculated F value has a value of 67,471, where the calculated F value of the variable is greater than the F table, which is equal to 2.67 and has a significance probability value of 0,000 where the value is smaller than 0.05 and adjusted R² is equal to 0.632. Entrepreneurship knowledge will influence the interest in entrepreneurship. If students have positive entrepreneurial knowledge, it will further increase their interest in entrepreneurship. But conversely, if students lack or lack entrepreneurial knowledge, it will reduce their interest in entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurial motivation is a psychological impulse from inside and outside a person's body to do entrepreneurship activities. The interest in entrepreneurship in students will increase if students have positive entrepreneurial motivation. However, if students lack the motivation for good entrepreneurship, the interest in entrepreneurship in students will also decrease. Social support only affects college students' high or low interest in entrepreneurship. This is because social support for entrepreneurship still needs to be improved in our society. Entrepreneurship is considered not a profession to be proud of and has prestige value. So social support only positively influences college students' interest in entrepreneurship. The results in this study are consistent with the research conducted by [9], which states that Entrepreneurship Knowledge has a positive effect on Entrepreneurial Interest. This research is consistent with the research conducted by [8], which states that the Motivation of Entrepreneurship positively affects Entrepreneurial Interest.

4. Conclusions

Based on the results of statistical tests with multicollinearity analysis, Islamic entrepreneurial knowledge had the highest influence and contribution to student entrepreneurship at 79.1%, and Motivation had an influence and contribution to the interest of student entrepreneurship in Semarang

at 69.4%. In comparison, social support had almost no influence on entrepreneurship interests as it only has a small contribution of 14.3%.

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