

Contribution of Entrepreneurship Courses and Business Work Practices to Entrepreneurial Interests in Students of Universitas Dharma Andalas, Padang City

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.52403/ijrr.20230116>

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to analyze contribution of entrepreneurship courses and business work practices to entrepreneurial interests in Students of Universitas Dharma Andalas, Padang City. The experimental research design used in this study is a quasi-experimental design with a non-equivalent group design. The population in this study are Students of Universitas Dharma Andalas who are active in the last five years. The total population of the study are 11,672 students from 12 study programs. Based on the calculation results, the number of samples to be used in this study is 99 respondents. Hypothesis testing is done through the Mann Whitney U test. The results of the study show that there is a significant difference between entrepreneurial interest in Students of Universitas Dharma Andalas, Padang City in experimental group who had taken entrepreneurship courses and business work practices and control group of Students of Universitas Dharma Andalas, Padang City who had not attended entrepreneurship courses and business work practices. Significant difference indicates the contribution of entrepreneurship courses and business work practices to entrepreneurial interest in Students of Universitas Dharma Andalas, Padang City.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship Courses, Business Work Practices, Entrepreneurial Interests

INTRODUCTION

Education is a process of changing a person's attitude and behavior that takes place through teaching and training (Daryanto, 2008). Teaching and training processes in education in Indonesia can be carried out in three sectors, namely formal and informal. These three sectors must form a very strong and close network, so that education really leads to maturity, knowledge and skills of a person.

In the context of realizing development in the field of education and at the same time anticipating the inability to respond to the challenges of the times, one of the vehicles used to prepare a professional workforce in the formal sector is tertiary institutions. Higher education is an instrument of development in preparing a workforce that is expected to be able to anticipate changes that occur in the world of work. Changes in tasks and types of work that exist in the world of work result in the workforce being required to have technical skills and be more flexible and able to learn new knowledge and skills (Dimiyati dan Mudjiono, 2009).

Higher education is a formal educational institution which is a continuation of secondary education which is held to prepare students to become members of society who have academic and professional

abilities who can apply, develop and create science, technology and the arts in order to become graduates who are ready to work professionally, and get involved in the world of business or company. To support this goal, teaching in tertiary institutions should also be carried out in 2 institutions (places), namely in lectures and by applying it directly to daily life or in the world of work. This effort is carried out in order to improve the quality of tertiary graduates in creating educational relevance to the demands of the workforce (Hamalik, 2011). The development of education in tertiary institutions is oriented towards preparing human resources who can prepare a workforce that has competence and competitiveness to face the global era. Improving the quality of education for college students is reflected in their increased academic achievement. In other words, increased academic achievement indicates that the quality of college graduates also increases. This increase can make it easier for students to enter the world of work, in accordance with the college's educational mission (Winkel, 1989). According to Gestalt theory in Slameto (2010) in the learning process, what is important is not repeating things that must be learned but understanding or gaining insight. The characteristics of learning with insight are insights depending on relevant past experience. With regard to student learning success, this is of course influenced by their mastery of knowledge, especially courses that can be applied to be productive. Supposedly, every subject accepted by students in lecture benches can theoretically be implemented in the world of work in the future. Mastery of knowledge obtained by these students is manifested in academic achievement which is reflected in the student's grades. However, the success of education in tertiary institutions should not only end in the grades students get, but also in the success of students in applying the knowledge gained in real life. In line with the concept of repeating insight, things that have been obtained in the past

will affect learning processes and achievements in the future. One of the principles of learning according to Gestalt in Slameto (2010) is transfer. Transfer is the effect of learning outcomes that have been obtained in the past on the learning process that is carried out later. From the stages of the theory, if students get good grades it will affect student achievement. This is based on the premise that the grades or learning outcomes obtained by students are a form of the level of student understanding of certain subjects. Thus, if a student gets a good grade in a good subject, the performance is also expected to be good. One of the subjects taught at various tertiary institutions, including at Universitas Dharma Andalas, Padang City, is entrepreneurship. This course is very important for students to gain competency so they can work well in the future as well as educate students' entrepreneurial skills so they can open new jobs.

As it is known that employment opportunities are decreasing day by day, causing the number of unemployed to become less and less. The increasing number of educated unemployed in Indonesia, one of which is caused by the reluctance of university graduates to become entrepreneurs. Becoming an entrepreneur is often seen as a career choice that is not very favorable because it is faced with uncertain, obstacle-filled, and frustrating situations related to the process of establishing a new business. The tendency that occurs in students who are currently in college is that most of them prefer a well-established job with a respectable status and not too many risks after completing their education (Darsono et al., 2000).

Creation of (new) entrepreneurs is an absolute necessity that must be realized immediately. This condition is caused by the capacity of existing business units that are out of balance with the number of job seekers and has resulted in high unemployment rates. The number of unemployed continues to increase from year

to year, this is due to the small number of jobs while the number of graduates from vocational high schools and universities continues to grow. As a result, there is an imbalance between the number of jobs and the people who will work. Moreover, it was exacerbated by the emergence of layoffs from several companies that went bankrupt. Most college graduates prefer to be job seekers rather than job creators. This is due to the learning system implemented in various formal educational institutions today, which is generally more focused on the speed of graduation and the speed of getting a job, and marginalizes readiness to create jobs. Given the large number of unemployed in Indonesia today, students are expected not only to rely on working in the government sector or to fill job vacancies, but are also expected to be able to utilize the knowledge they already have.

Communities can also take advantage of existing opportunities as a business to work independently. However, the cause of the lack of interest in entrepreneurship is the negative views of some people, they do not want to get into the field of entrepreneurship and they say "what is a university for, if you only want to be a trader". Views like this have impressed deep in the hearts of some people. It is this philosophical foundation that causes many university graduates to be unmotivated to enter the world of entrepreneurship (Kristiani, 2008).

The lack of interest in entrepreneurship among graduates is unfortunate. Seeing the fact that existing employment opportunities do not allow all graduates to work in Indonesia, graduates who have mastered the competencies should choose entrepreneurship as their career choice. Efforts to encourage this are starting to be seen being carried out by educational institutions, including universities. Various universities have implemented entrepreneurship courses. However, the results are still not visible. This is evidenced by the still high number of educated unemployed (Sondari, 2009:53).

The purpose of this research is to analyze contribution of entrepreneurship courses and business work practices to entrepreneurial interests in Students of Universitas Dharma Andalas, Padang City.

RESEARCH METHODS

The experimental research design used in this study is a quasi-experimental design with a non-equivalent group design. Sugiono (2011: 75) stated that this research is conducted by giving treatment to the experimental group and providing a control group as a comparison. Determination of this type of quasi-experimental research on the grounds that this research is a research that uses humans as research subjects. Humans are not the same and are unstable. Therefore, foreign variables that affect treatment cannot be controlled strictly as desired in pure experimental type research.

The population in this study are Students of Universitas Dharma Andalas who are active in the last five years. The total population of the study are 11,672 students from 12 study programs. Determining the number of research samples is based on the number of sources that can be used to determine the maximum limit of the sample size, as well as the need for an analysis plan that determines the minimum limit for sample size. Determining the number of samples is done by calculating the minimum number of sample sizes required (accuracy) in making estimates or estimation of proportions. Based on the calculation results, the number of samples to be used in this study is 99 respondents. In this case, the number is considered sufficient to represent the population to be studied.

The analytical tools used in this study are quantitative descriptive analysis. Quantitative analysis is carried out to describe the quantitative data obtained from the implementation of the research. Hypothesis testing is done through the Mann Whitney U test. The Mann Whitney U test is a difference test with a nonparametric test technique. The non-parametric Mann Whitney U test is a test

conducted for two samples with different subjects and has an abnormal data distribution. This hypothesis test is also used to prove differences, but is done if the data has an abnormal distribution and is also not homogeneous (Sudjana, 2005).

RESULT

General Description

Universitas Dharma Andalas is located in the center of Padang City, precisely in the Simpang Haru area. It is about 100 meters from the main Padang City Railway Station. To access Universitas Dharma Andalas, you can use public vehicles such as city transportation. City transportation that passes through the Unidha campus is straight city transportation to Universitas Andalas - Pasar Raya (Green Public Transportation), Pasar Raya - Lubuk Lintah Transportation (Pink Public Transportation) and you can use the DAMRI or Tranex Mandiri transportation services from Minangkabau International Airport.

The vision of Universitas Dharma Andalas is to become a university that excels in science and technology in 2025. To achieve this vision, the missions carried out are as follows:

1. Organizing quality academic and vocational education, with cultured character, and noble character.
2. Carry out applied and innovative research as well as perform community service in order to support sustainable national development.
3. Improving the quality of lecturers and education staff so that they are able to support the implementation of the Tridharma of higher education and quality university governance.
4. Establish productive and sustainable cooperation with educational institutions, the government, the business world at the local, regional, national, and international levels.

Descriptive Analysis Results

Descriptive analysis is carried out to find out the categorization of the data obtained

related to entrepreneurial interests in Students of Universitas Dharma Andalas, Padang City.

The majority of students in the control class have an entrepreneurial interests which belongs to the high category, namely as many as 44 people or 86.3% of the total students in the control class. Other students in the control class had a very high entrepreneurial interests, namely 7 people or 13.7% of the total number of students in the control class. In the experimental class, the majority of students had a very high entrepreneurial interests, namely 26 people or 54.2% of the total number of students in the experimental class. In the second category, there are quite a lot of students with an entrepreneurial interests in the high category, namely 20 people or 41.7%. In the experimental class there are also a small number of students who had an entrepreneurial interests in the moderate category, namely 2 people or 4.2%.

Hypothesis Test Results

Through the prerequisite normality test and homogeneity test it is known that one of the data groups has an abnormal distribution. In addition, the results of the homogeneity test show that the variances of the two data groups are not homogeneous.

Therefore, testing cannot be done with non-parametric statistics. Hypothesis testing is done through the Mann Whitney U test. The results of hypothesis testing in this study are as follows:

Table 1. Independent t-Test Pretest

Statistics	Value
Mann Whitney U	500.500
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000

The results of the study show that there is a significant difference between entrepreneurial interest in Students of Universitas Dharma Andalas, Padang City in experimental group who had taken entrepreneurship courses and business work practices and control group of Students of Universitas Dharma Andalas, Padang City who had not attended entrepreneurship

courses and business work practices. Significant difference indicates the contribution of entrepreneurship courses and business work practices to entrepreneurial interest in Students of Universitas Dharma Andalas, Padang City.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The results of the study show that there is a significant difference between entrepreneurial interest in Students of Universitas Dharma Andalas, Padang City in experimental group who had taken entrepreneurship courses and business work practices and control group of Students of Universitas Dharma Andalas, Padang City who had not attended entrepreneurship courses and business work practices. Significant difference indicates the contribution of entrepreneurship courses and business work practices to entrepreneurial interest in Students of Universitas Dharma Andalas, Padang City.

Based on the results of the study, researchers can provide suggestions as follows:

1. For lecturers at Universitas Dharma Andalas, Padang City, especially entrepreneurship courses and business work practices, it is necessary to understand that these courses do not only provide theory and understanding of entrepreneurial interests to students. However, lecturers are also expected to be able to provide enthusiasm and motivation for students to be more interested in doing entrepreneurship.
2. For students are expected to understand the importance of the ability and entrepreneurial interests. This is because entrepreneurship can be a useful activity that can also generate income for the younger generation. With entrepreneurship, the younger generation also does not need to depend on the availability of jobs in the future.

3. For future researchers, it is hoped that they can expand the subject matter or increase the number of samples in order to obtain even better research results.

Declaration by Authors

Acknowledgement: None

Source of Funding: None

Conflict of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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How to cite this article: Yusnaena, Prima Yulianti, Mustika Lukman Arief et.al. Contribution of entrepreneurship courses and business work practices to entrepreneurial interests in Students of Universitas Dharma Andalas, Padang City. *International Journal of Research and Review*. 2023; 10(1): 160-164. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.52403/ijrr.20230116>
