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The influence of entrepreneurship education and training inbuilding youth entrepreneurial spirit in gorontalo province

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the effect of the level of education and training in building the entrepreneurial spirit of youth in Gorontalo Province. The research method uses quantitative methods through multiple linear regression analysis, with 350 samples of MSME in Gorontalo Province from 7 fields. The results showed that the R square was 0.315 or 31.5%.From these results, it can be concluded that the level of education and entrepreneurship training that has been taken by young people has a linear correlation with the entrepreneurial spirit they have.This shows that there is a weak relationship between education and training in fostering the entrepreneurial spirit of youth in Gorontalo Province. This is because there are several factors outside the variables studied that can further foster an entrepreneurial spirit. for example environment and e-commerce.

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INTRODUCTION

Increased economic growth as seen from an increase in people's welfare in a country is an important effort that needs to be carried out by the Government continuously. In order to support the Government's program in relation to this matter, the government must pay special attention to overcoming the number of unemployed, both educated and uneducated unemployed. Starting with improving the mindset of the majority of people who believe that after completing education, they must have a job.This is what indirectly causes open unemployment.

Globally, unemployment is closely related to the level of education obtained. The problem is that children who receive less education due to dropping out of school will have difficulty getting a job compared to those who have completed their education to the highest level and are academically successful (Brimley and Garfield, 2002). This observation remained valid for some time because many new jobs were created for educated individuals even though the number of highly educated individuals was small. According to The Economist (2013), the International Labor

Organization estimates that 75 million young people around the world are looking for work. In fact, unemployment in the US economy for workers over the age of 25 in the late 1990s was 7.

Why concentrate only on youth, one might ask? The answer is that they are the largest group of people in the world and locally, and they will be the leaders of the future. Therefore, providing them with entrepreneurship education and training is a commendable intervention. Young entrepreneurs will learn to take calculated risks whenever they start a business where they have the desire, interest, adequate information, facts, skills and a broad and rich knowledge base to draw from. Likewise with making decisions to overcome the risks that arise will be easier to do. The acquisition of knowledge in terms of entrepreneurship will largely empower them to gain experience and address the unmet needs of both society and society. Young entrepreneurs are bold, adventurous and passionate. According to Debyser (2013),entrepreneurship has evolved over time to include the capacity to build and run a business as well as creativity, innovation and a willingness to take risks.

Entrepreneurship is now considered an essential skill that must be taught at all levels of education from primary school to university as well as through lifelong learning. Entrepreneurship is often seen as a means of making the economy more innovative and competitive as well as a driver of growth and the creation of new jobs. Entrepreneurship includes more than just providing the administrative and financial conditions that encourage business creation and help entrepreneurs or aspiring entrepreneurs. In addition, it encourages creativity, initiative and a sense of responsibility by cultivating and enhancing the entrepreneurial spirit throughout society, especially among young people.Alsoproviding them with the knowledge and skills they need to start and run a business. Therefore,the development of an entrepreneurial mindset from an early age requires education and training to change or develop culture.

The productive age group of 15 to 24 years has dominated the unemployment rate for the last two years (2019 and 2020), according to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). Gorontalo's Labor Force Participation Rate (TPAK) in 2019 was 66.83 percent, according to BPS data. This shows that out of every 100 residents of Gorontalo who are over 15 years old, 66 to 67 years old are available for production or work. According to the National Labor Force Survey (Sakernas), less than half of the workforce in Gorontalo have a high school diploma or higher. On the other hand, high school graduates or the equivalent constitute 53.43 percent of the unemployed population.

The Labor Force Participation Rate (TPAK) in Gorontalo is 66.46 percent in 2020. There will be 593,973 people working in Gorontalo Province in 2020, up from 585,896 people last year. Population The working and unemployed population constitutes the labor force. the working population increased to 568,563 people in August 2020 from 562,087 people in August the previous year. The number of unemployed also increased in the same period. The August Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) of 4.28 percent shows this. the number of individuals reached 25,410, up from 23,809 in August 2019. On average, workers in Gorontalo Province are not highly educated. According to the findings of the National Labor Force Survey (Sakernas 2020), less than half (50.92 percent) of Gorontalo's working population have completed elementary school. On the other hand, high school graduates or the equivalent constitute 52.42 percent of the unemployed population. This is because the agricultural sector, which does not require a higher education level, is the main job in Gorontalo which absorbs the most workers. low levels of employment in other business sectors.

Due to the above phenomenon and the fact that youth constitute the majority of the unemployed in Gorontalo Province, the researchers deem it necessary to conduct a study entitled "The Effects of Entrepreneurship Education and Training in Building Youth Entrepreneurial Spirits in Gorontalo Province".

RESEARCH METHOD

Types of research

This research is quantitative and conducted through survey research. This has been adapted to the research objective, namely to measure the relationship between the independent variable (youth entrepreneurial spirit) and the dependent variable (level of education and training in entrepreneurship).

Research Method

The analytical model used in this study is multiple linear regression because the study was designed to examine the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable (Sugiyono, 2005). This research was conducted to determine the effect of the level of education and entrepreneurial training on the entrepreneurial spirit partially and simultaneously. What is the influence of the level of education on the entrepreneurial spirit, as well as the influence of the level of education and entrepreneurial training together on the quality of the entrepreneurial spirit.

Population and Sample

The population in this study iswholeThe 350 MSMEs in Gorontalo Province are the distribution of MSMEs based on business fields in the following table:

Table 1. Distribution of MSME by sector in Gorontalo Province

Number	Business fields	Number of MSMEs
1	Culinary Field	125
2	Fashion field	45
3	Automotive field	44
4	Agribusiness sector	45
5	Internet technology field	53
6	Field of education	27
7	Other fields	11
	Total	350

Source:BPS Gorontalo Province (2022)

The sample is part of the total population and the characteristics possessed by that population (Sugiyono, 2002). The following formula can be used to determine the number of samples to be studied because the size of the population is known, namely:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N\,(moe)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{350}{1 + 350\,(0{,}1)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{350}{4{,}5}$$

$$n = 77{,}77$$

$$n = 78$$

So the total sample in this study is 78 SMEs in the province of Gorontalo which are spread across several districts. Using a purposive sampling technique, namely MSMEs that have education and have also attended entrepreneurship training organized by entrepreneurship training institutions in several districts in the province of Gorontalo.

Data Collection Techniques

Questionnaire : Is a structured list of questions addressed to the leaders/owners of UMKM in Gorontalo Province.

Observation : Is data collection carried out through direct observation or on the object

under study, in this case the UMKM in Gorontalo Province.

Interview : Is one of the methods used to collect data. The author conducted interviews in the context of collecting data in the form of information, with leaders and employees of MSMEs in Gorontalo Province as interview subjects.

Documentation : The author will make observations on documents and archives concerning the interest and entrepreneurial spirit of youth in Gorontalo Province.

Data Analysis Techniques

Statistical methods Multiple Linear Regression (Multiple Linear Regression) and Correlation Analysis (Corelation Analysis) are used to find the regression equation. This equation can be used to predict the dependent variable from the independent variables, look for errors, and test the relationship between the dependent variable and two or more independent variables, either in whole or in part. The following is the general linear regression analysis equation used in this study to test the hypothesis:

$$\mathbf{Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X1 + \beta_2 X2 + \varepsilon}$$

With:

Y :Youth Entrepreneurial Spirit

X1 :education level

X2 :entrepreneurship training

β_0 : The constant, is the bound value, which in this case is Y when the independent variable is 0 (x_1, x2 = 0)

β_1 : Multiple regression coefficient between independent variables X_1, to the dependent variable Y, if the variable x2 is considered constant.

β_2 : Multiple regression coefficient between independent variables X_2, to the dependent variable Y, if the variable x1 is considered constant.

ε : Confounding factors outside the model

If the coefficient valueβpositive (+), this indicates that the relationship between the independent and dependent variables is unidirectional. In other words, the size of the dependent variable will change in response to changes in the size of the independent variable. Conversely, a decrease in the value of the dependent variable will occur if the valueβnegative (-), this shows the opposite relationship between the independent variables.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Results

Validity test

Based on the following table, it appears that there were 78 research informants (n = 78) and all data is the result of analysis or nothing is excluded. For this reason, it was concluded that all data could be analyzed and declared valid.

Table 2. Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	78	100.0
	Excludeda	0	,0
	Total	78	100.0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Source: Results of SPSS 19.0 data processing

Reliability Test

In statistical realibility, it is known that Cronbach's Alpha value is 0.755 with 14 questions. The one-sided r table value at df = 76 and p = 0.05 is 0.220. Because the Cronbach's Alpha value was 0.755 greater than the r table, the questionnaire was declared reliable. Because the Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.755 lies between 0.60-0.80, the level of reliability is stated to be reliable.

Table 3. Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
,755	15

Normality test

The results of the data normality test obtained the skewness values of each variable X1, X2, and Y of 0.500, -0.264, and -0.333, while the kurtosis values of each variable X1, X2, and Y were -0.204, -0.625, and -1.198. Taking into account the results of the analysis, according to the rules in skewnes and kurtosis it is explained that if the value of the skewnes and kurtosis ratio is between -2 (minus two) and +2 (plus two) it means that the data is normally distributed. Based on these provisions, the data variables X1, X2, and Y are normally distributed.

Linearity test

Linearity test was held to determine whether there is a significant linear relationship between the research variables in the form of education level and entrepreneurship training. To find out the correlation or linear regression analysis, this test is carried out as one of the requirements. The table below shows that the relationship between the entrepreneurial spirit of youth in Gorontalo Province and the level of education produces a value of F = 1.066 with p = 0.410

Table 4. Test Results for the Relationship between Entrepreneurial Spirit and Education Level

ANOVA Table

			Sum of Squares	df	MeanSquare	F	Sig.
Level of education	Between Groups	(Combined)	2386,313	23	103,753	1.183	,300
		Linearity	328,792	1	328,792	3,748	.058
		Deviation from Linearity	2057,521	22	93,524	**1,066**	**,410**
	Within Groups		4737,417	54	87,730		
	Total		7123,730	77			
Entrepreneurship_training * soul_entrepreneurship_pemuda_in_Provinsi_gorontalo	Between Groups	(Combined)	3809,908	23	165,648	2,481	,003
		Linearity	2293,733	1	2293,733	34,355	,000
		Deviation from Linearity	1516,174	22	68,917	**1.032**	,445
	Within Groups		3605,293	54	66,765		
	Total		7415.201	77			

Source: Results of SPSS data processing

Meanwhile, the relationship between the entrepreneurial spirit of youth in Gorontalo Province and entrepreneurship training resulted in a value of F = 1.032 with p = 0.445. Thus it can be concluded that both the level of education and training in entrepreneurship has p > 0.05. For this reason, the results prove that at the 95% confidence level and in linearity there is no significant intersection. Thus it was concluded that the data met the classical assumption of linearity as a requirement of linear regression analysis.

F test

Table 5. ANOVA b

Model		Sum of Squares	df	MeanSquare	F	Sig.
1	Regression	2394,641	2	1197,320	17,219	,000a
	residual	5215,098	75	69,535		
	Total	7609,738	77			

a. Predictors: (Constant), entrepreneurship_training, education_level
b. Dependent Variable: soul_entrepreneurship_pemuda_di_provinsi_gorontalo
Source: Results of SPSS data processing

The F test is used to determine the extent to which each independent variable influences the dependent variable. If the calculated F value (shown in the sig column) is less than the calculation error rate (alpha) of 0.05, the estimated regression model can be considered feasible. Estimation of the linear regression model can be used to explain the effect of education and training variables on the dependent variable because the calculated F value of 0.000 is lower than the significance level of 0.05, as shown in the previous table.

T test

In multiple linear regression, the t-test is used to determine whether the parameters assumed to be the estimators of the model equation are the correct parameters.

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	std. Error	Betas	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	25,021	5,652		4,427	,000
	Level of education	-.087	, 114	-.084	-.765	,446
	entrepreneurship training	,606	,112	,598	5,421	,000

a. Dependent Variable: soul_entrepreneurship_pemuda_di_provinsi_gorontalo
Source: Results of SPSS data processing

At the educational level, the coefficient test shows that the constant (a) is worth 25.021 and beta is -0.084 with a significance level of 0.446. Based on the regression coefficient of -0.084, the entrepreneurial spirit is predicted to decrease by -0.084 for every one decrease in education level. Based on a constant value (a) of 0.606 for entrepreneurship training and a beta regression coefficient of 0.598 ± 0.000, the entrepreneurial spirit of youth in Gorontalo Province increases by 0.606 for each addition. The following regression equation was constructed using Constant B values, education level, and entrepreneurial training:

$$Y = a + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + e$$

Y = 25.021 + -0.084 X1 + 0.606 X2 + e

Coefficient of Determination

Table 7. Summary modelb

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	std. Error of the Estimate
1	, 561a	,315	,296	8.33874

a. Predictors: (Constant), entrepreneurship_training,,educational_level
b. Dependent Variable:
soul_entrepreneurship_pemuda_di_provinsi_gorontalo

The results of the regression analysis of the Summary Model table show that the value of R = 0.561 and R Square = 0.315, this indicates that the level of education and entrepreneurship training has an effect of 0.315 or 31.5% on the variable entrepreneurial spirit of youth in Gorontalo Province, while the remaining is 68.5 % is influenced by additional variables that are not included in this study as variables.

Discussion

The Influence of Education Level on Youth Entrepreneurial Spirit in Gorontalo Province

The level of education is one of the variables that influence the increase in the entrepreneurial spirit of youth in Gorontalo Province in addition to other variables. Based on the correlation test, it is proven that the level of education has a positive influence with a correlation coefficient of 0.215. This means that to foster the entrepreneurial spirit of youth, it is inseparable from the level of education that has been taken by youth in the province of Gorontalo, although the facts on the ground show that the level of education possessed is not the only factor that can trigger the growth of the entrepreneurial spirit of youth, there are other factors that also support it.

The high level of education as an aspect of intellectual competence, of course, will not mean anything if other factors are neglected, for example entrepreneurship training, which is attended by the cooperation of the government and the private sector, as well as other trainings organized by independent organizations.

The Influence of Entrepreneurship Training on Youth Entrepreneurial Spirit in Gorontalo Province

In order to foster the entrepreneurial spirit of youth, one factor that is no less important is entrepreneurship training and other relevant training. There are many types of training that are often carried out both by the government and in collaboration with the private sector, as well as independent organizations within and outside the country.

Based on the correlation test conducted in this study, it was proven that entrepreneurship training had a positive and significant influence on the growth of the entrepreneurial spirit of youth in Gorontalo province, with a correlation coefficient of 0.556. The results of this study are in line with the observations and interviews conducted at the research location that the growth of the entrepreneurial spirit and the ability of youth to run a business is not solely supported by the level of formal education or non-formal education that has been attended by youth, but the trainings attended provide a very significant contribution in enhancing the entrepreneurial spirit, as well as technical capabilities in carrying out the business that is currently being carried out.

The Influence of Entrepreneurial Education and Training Levels on Youth Entrepreneurial Spirit.

In accordance with the mandate of Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the national education system, which aims to develop the potential of students to become human beings who believe and fear God Almighty, have noble character, are healthy, knowledgeable, capable, creative, independent, and become good citizens. democratic and responsible by forming character and civilization, a dignified nation in the framework of educating the nation's life. This shows that education is so important for every citizen in forming knowledge and morals, so that having education is one of the factors that is considered to be able to shape one's mentality and soul, including the soul and mentality for entrepreneurship.

To foster the entrepreneurial spirit of Indonesian youth, especially in Gorontalo Province, the level of education and entrepreneurial training is considered as an important factor, in addition to other supporting factors. This is in line with the results of the research that has been conducted which shows that simultaneously, these two factors can influence the growth of the entrepreneurial spirit. entrepreneurship education and training, while the remaining 68.5% is influenced by other variables not included as variables in this study, including owned capital, ability to read opportunities, and other factors.

CONCLUSION

In accordance with the results of the analysis and discussion of the influence of the level of education and entrepreneurial training in cultivating the entrepreneurial spirit of youth in Gorontalo Province, it is concluded that. There is a positive but not significant influence on the level of education on the entrepreneurial spirit of youth in the province of Gorontalo. The level of relationship between education and entrepreneurial spirit has a weak correlation with a correlation coefficient of 0.215, in the range of 0.201-0.400. There is a positive and significant influence of entrepreneurship training on the entrepreneurial spirit of youth in Gorontalo Province. The level of correlation between entrepreneurial training and youth entrepreneurial spirit in Gorontalo Province has a fairly strong correlation with a correlation coefficient of 0.556. The research findings show that,with entrepreneurship training can grow the entrepreneurial spirit of youth in the province of Gorontalo. There is a significant influence between the level of education and entrepreneurial training together on the entrepreneurial spirit with an R Squere of 0.315 or 31.5%. The variable of youth entrepreneurship in Gorontalo Province is influenced by the variable level of education and youth entrepreneurship training in Gorontalo Province by 31.5%, while 68.5% is influenced by other variables. These findings indicate that the level of entrepreneurship education and training that has been taken by young people has a linear correlation with the entrepreneurial spirit they have. However, other factors that are not included in this research model include capital, the ability to read opportunities, and other factors. Future researchers can expand the study of factors other than those that have been included as models in this study, in order to provide broader information, as well as literacy related to fostering the entrepreneurial spirit of youth in Gorontalo province in particular.

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