





The Effect of Entrepreneurship Education on Student's Entrepreneurship Interest in Entrepreneurship Faculty of Universitas Garut

Nala Abwamiah¹ (✉), Galih Abdul Fatah Maulani¹ , Lindayani¹,
and Nizar Alam Hamdani² 

¹ Faculty of Entrepreneurship, Garut University, Garut, Indonesia
24081120113@fkwu.uniga.ac.id

² Faculty of Economics, Garut University, Garut, Indonesia

Abstract. The interest in entrepreneurship in Indonesia is very low, which includes the quality of the role of universities is not good, allegedly as a result of education and implementation that is not optimal, resulting in a lack of interest in student entrepreneurship. This study aims to empirically observe entrepreneurship education's impact on student's entrepreneurial interests. This analysis uses a free variable, namely entrepreneurship education. The bound variable is the interest in entrepreneurship. This research's population and sample were students currently studying entrepreneurship at the Faculty of Entrepreneurship, Universitas Garut. Samples were taken using the purposive sampling method. Data was collected through questionnaires distributed directly to students, as many as 165 questionnaires. The statistical method uses a simple linear regression analysis with a statistical test of the t-hypothesis test. The results of this study show that entrepreneurship education has a significant positive effect on students' entrepreneurial interests.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship Education · Entrepreneurship Interest

1 Introduction

The low interest in entrepreneurship becomes a critical issue of the role of universities as output producers of educated and trained graduates [1]. The need to produce new entrepreneurs encourages many educational institutions to incorporate entrepreneurship education into their curricula [2]. The Indonesian government also recognizes the significance of entrepreneurship and improves entrepreneurship, one of the priorities of the President's work [2]. Numerous efforts have been made to foster an entrepreneurial spirit, in particular, changing the attitude of young individuals who are most effectively interested in becoming job seekers once they graduate from university. This is a challenge for universities as graduate-producing institutions [3]. The function of the college is predicted to broadly open college students' knowledge and perception of the sector of entrepreneurship so that scholars have creativity and spur their creative thoughts.

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R. Hurriyati et al. (Eds.): GCBME 2022, AEBMR 255, pp. 1865–1876, 2024.

https://doi.org/10.2991/978-94-6463-234-7_197

Students are predicted not to be fixated on searching out work after graduating from college, but they can create jobs with the entrepreneurial abilities they have found on campus [4].

Education cannot be separated from human lives. Education is a highly complex activity because nearly all factors of human lifestyles are related to the educational procedure. Through education, individuality, and nature, humans may be fashioned to end up humans who have talents and intelligence. Training may be begun from the own family, network, and government environment [5]. Entrepreneurship is the capability to create business activity. The capability to create calls for creativity and innovation from the present. Possibilities for fulfillment in the future can be accomplished if an entrepreneur takes benefit of possibilities well and has self-discipline [5]. Innovation and revolutionary entrepreneurial skills may be used as the premise, pointers, and sources to find possibilities for achievement. Entrepreneurship education can be described as academic institutions' efforts to instill information, values, spirit, and entrepreneurial attitude in students to equip them to become impartial, creative, and revolutionary human beings. It also goals to create new entrepreneurs who are reliable and individual and may improve the welfare of the network [5]. Entrepreneurship education with the various position of education is designed to improve the culture of entrepreneurship, offer the establishment of new businesses, and encourage an entrepreneurial mindset with education and learning [2].

Entrepreneurship education can assist build individual and entrepreneurial passion and instill entrepreneurial skills and values. The availability of entrepreneurship education to college students could be crucial, as Zimmerer stated in [4]. "One of the factors driving the boom of entrepreneurship in a rustic lie inside the function of universities via the implementation of entrepreneurship education".

Entrepreneurship education now not only affords a theoretical basis for the concept of entrepreneurship but additionally shapes the manners, actions, and mindsets of an entrepreneur (entrepreneur). That is funding in human capital to put together college students to begin a new commercial enterprise thru the combination of enjoyment, abilities, and knowledge essential to developing and expanding a business [5]. Meanwhile, entrepreneurship is carrying out activities to form or grow a business that provides unique and innovative new goods and services, creating jobs oriented towards profit gain and contributing to national income and overall economic development were stated by Coulter and Sethi Bilic in [5]. Interest in entrepreneurship is the desire within a person to work hard to create a business with the capabilities possessed so that they dare to take risks [6].

Based on data of the number of universities by province in 2020 shows six provinces with the highest number of education institutions in Indonesia. The province that has the number of higher education institutions in 2020 in West Java, which has a total of 597 higher education institutions, consisting of 69 Universities, 30 Institutes, 354 colleges, 88 academies, 5 commodity academies, and 51 polytechnics.

Based on List of Universities that have Entrepreneurship Study Programs, the institution or university that has an entrepreneurship study program in West Java is Garut University. The College of Entrepreneurship is the 8th college established by the university of Garut, which is under the management of the organizing body of the Garut

Universitas Foundation. The entrepreneurship faculty firstly accepted students in 2018 and began holding its tri-dharma implementation in September 2018 [9]. The Faculty and the Entrepreneurship Study Program at Garut University offer different studies, including the concept of the entrepreneurial cycle from starting to planning a business, making business designs based on environmental analysis, business implementation, and business control. Another different thing is that the Entrepreneurship Study Program has 4 concentrations, namely Digital Entrepreneurship, Social Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurship in the Creative Industries, and Entrepreneurship based on local potential. The focus of the study is the development of entrepreneurship science that can be developed sustainably in 2018 [9]. Based on the opinion of the researcher Ni Luh Wahyuni Widya Putri in [5] that to grow the interest of community entrepreneurs, especially college students, universities provide entrepreneurship education courses. So that the authors are interested in analyzing the effect of entrepreneurship education on the interest in entrepreneurship in college students. This phenomenon is why the author researched through a journal entitled *The Affect of Entrepreneurship Education on Student's Entrepreneurship Interest in Entrepreneurship Faculty of Universitas Garut.*"

With the formulation of the problem: 1) How is the effect of entrepreneurship schooling on interest in entrepreneurship in students of the school of Entrepreneurship, Universitas Garut? 2) How much is the effect of entrepreneurship training on interest in entrepreneurship in college students of the school of Entrepreneurship, Universitas Garut? The goals of this look are meant: 1) To decide the impact of entrepreneurship education on interest in entrepreneurship in college students of the faculty of Entrepreneurship, Universitas Garut, 2) To measure how a lot of influence entrepreneurship education has on interest in entrepreneurship in students of the faculty of Entrepreneurship, Universitas Garut.

1.1 Entrepreneurship Interest (Y)

Entrepreneurship interest is the preference, interest, and ability to work difficult or have a sturdy will to be impartial or attempt to satisfy their desires without being frightened of the dangers with a purpose to arise, and feature a strong will to study from failure [5]. Entrepreneurship interest is the preference, connection, and ability to work hard, paint tough, or attempt to satisfy their desires without fear of failure [3]. Entrepreneurship interest is the capability to stand to fulfill the desires of life and clear up life troubles, promote business or create new businesses with the power that someone has, stated Yanto [10]. Entrepreneurship is an interest or preference or willingness to work hard or be inclined to attempt the satisfactory to satisfy life needs without fear of danger and always study from failure [11]. Entrepreneurship is the preference, interest, and willingness to work hard or be robust-willed to try optimally to satisfy his existence wishes without being afraid of the risks that arise and have a robust will to research from failure, as stated by Fuadi in [6]. A person interested in a practical object can be known from the expression or utterance, motion or deed, and solution of some of the questions recommended using super and Crites in [12]. Based on this theory, it can be concluded that individuals who have an interest in entrepreneurship, namely expressing a desire to be an entrepreneur, have ideas in certain business fields and seek information about business fields of interest [12]. From the reviews of the professionals above, it could

be concluded that entrepreneurial interest is an act or impulse of a person who desires to organize, manage and add value to something and is ready to take risks that are his duties and responsibilities [13].

The Indicators of entrepreneurship interest in [14] are as follows:

1) Social prestige

Appreciation senses what someone feels when doing of them by entrepreneurship to be seen in the community or recognized by the environment so that it raises its degree.

2) Personal challenge

It is a challenge for oneself that makes a person want to prove whether or not he can do something that may have never been done, so it triggers him to learn and try.

3) Be the boss.

It is the desire to be a boss someday or set up your own business.

4) Innovation

It is creating something new or developing something that already exists to be different from the others.

5) Leadership

It is the process of influencing others to achieve organizational goals.

6) Flexibility

It is a concession when having a business of your own such as from working hours that you can set yourself.

7) Advantage

Represents the profit earned from the business he opened himself.

1.2 Entrepreneurship Education (X)

Entrepreneurship education in popular is an educational method that applies ideas and methodologies closer to forming existing talents in college students via an incorporated curriculum advanced in colleges and universities [5]. Entrepreneurship education is a series of actions to instill someone with knowledge, skills, character, and behavioral competencies as an entrepreneur to assist them in benefiting from business opportunities [3]. Entrepreneurship education is a learning process to instill an understanding of values and entrepreneurial attitudes to be capable of learning independently and providing provisions and learning experiences for entrepreneurship, according to Shinta Wahyu Hati [15]. Entrepreneurship education is a planned and relevant effort to grow college students' knowledge, intensity/intention, and competence to increase their ability by manifesting them in creative, innovative, and daring conduct to control [16]. Entrepreneurship education is an educational project that works at the entrepreneurial issue as a critical part of equipping college students with skills, as stated by Mohammad Saroni in [17]. Entrepreneurship education assists in constructing individual and entrepreneurial passion and embedding entrepreneurial abilities and values. "One element using the growth of entrepreneurship in a nation lies in the role of universities through the implementation of entrepreneurship education" [10]. The gift of entrepreneurship education to college students could be very significant, as stated by Zimmerer and Suryana in [4]. From several expert opinions, it can be concluded that entrepreneurship education is an academic project that works at the entrepreneurial component to form the entrepreneurial spirit and

mentality. Entrepreneurship education provides various competencies and knowledge about entrepreneurship [4].

The indicators of entrepreneurship education in [18] are as follows:

1) Curriculum

Entrepreneurship-based educational competencies are given to students.

2) Quality of Educators

Educators must master the science of entrepreneurship and must be able to convey this knowledge well to students.

3) Teaching and learning facilities

The availability of educational facilities and infrastructure is beneficial for students to master the material about entrepreneurship and assist educators in delivering it.

2 Method

2.1 Hypothesis Development

The technique used in this observation became a descriptive method, a study carried out to decide the score of independent variables, either one or more (independent), without making comparisons or connecting with different variables [19]. Furthermore, the technique used in this observation becomes linear regression. Linear regression is a statistical technique that examines the extent of the causal relationship between a causal factor variable (X) and the consequent variable. The causal factor is generally marked with x , also called the predictor, while the resulting variable is denoted by y or the response [20]. Based on the description above, a framework for thinking about the relationship between entrepreneurship education and entrepreneurship interest can be made, as shown in Fig. 1.

Based on the problem formulation and literature review that has been described previously, the hypotheses in this research are:

- Ho: Entrepreneurship education does not give positive significance to entrepreneurship interest in college students of the entrepreneurship faculty at Universitas Garut.
- H1: Entrepreneurship education does have a positive significance on entrepreneurship interest in college students of the entrepreneurship faculty at Universitas Garut.

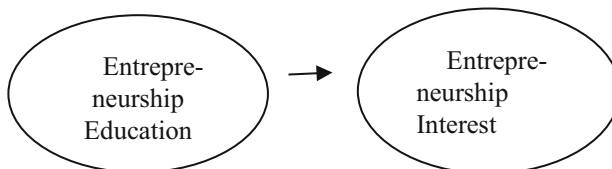


Fig. 1. Research Framework

2.2 Method

Sample and Data Collection

The population is the wholeness of an object or unit with certain characteristics to be studied. The population is also called the universe (Universum), which means whole, which can form a living or inanimate object, as stated by Silaen in [21]. The target population in this study were students studying at the faculty of Entrepreneurship, Universitas Garut, with overall students 282 students.

The sample is a fragment of the total and character possessed by the population [22]. The sampling technique used was the purposive sampling method. The purposive Sampling method is a sampling method using certain criteria based on the justification of the researcher [23].

To determine the sample in this study using the Slovin formula, with the number of samples to be determined from the total population, as follows:

$$n = N / \left(1 + \left[\frac{N \cdot e}{100} \right]^2 \right) \quad (1)$$

Notes:

N = total population

n = total sample

e = tolerated error margin (5%)

$n = 282 / (1 + (282 \times (0.05)^2)$

$n = 282 / (1 + (282 \times 0.0025)$

$n = 282 / (1 + 0.705)$

$n = 282 / 1.705$

$n = 165.3$

$n = 165$

based totally on the calculation of the Slovin method, the overall sample decided on became 165 people.

Measurements

The type of research used in this research was causal research. The causal research method is a research method to find the influence of one or more independent variables on the dependent variables proposed by Sugiyono in [24]. This study determines the effect of the independent variable, namely entrepreneurship education, on the dependent variable, namely the interest in entrepreneurship. The method of obtaining data in the causal research design is a survey Survey carried out to find data from a certain place that is natural (not made by the researcher). However, the researcher carries out the remedy in collecting data, for example, by circulating questionnaires, tests, structured interviews, and many others (treatment is not like in experiments) [25]. The data collection method used in this study was a questionnaire. The measurement scale is an agreement used as a fulcrum to prove the length or not of the interval in the instrument so that if used in measurements, it will produce quantitative data [26]. In carrying out the measurement scale, the researcher used a Likert scale (Table 1).

The criteria for respondents determined by the researchers in this study were students who are studying at the Faculty of Entrepreneurship, University of Garut. The reason

Table 1. Likert Scale Table

Answer	evaluation
Strongly agree	5
Agree	4
Slightly Agree	3
Disagree	2
Strongly Disagree	1

Table 2. Respondent Criteria

Profile	Criteria	Total	Percentage
Sex	Male	50	30,3%
	Female	115	69,7%
Age	20–25	160	96,9%
	>25	5	3%
Academic Year	2018	14	8,5%
	2019	13	8%
	2020	90	54,5%
	2021	48	29%
Business owned	Yes	51	30,9%
	No	114	69,1%

for choosing the Faculty of Entrepreneurship, the University of Garut, as the research location was because the Faculty of Entrepreneurship has students who have studied more deeply about the procedures for entrepreneurship so that they know detail about entrepreneurship (Table 2).

The data were analyzed statistically. The application used to calculate statistics was SPSS version 25.

3 Results and Discussion

3.1 Results

Measurement

Analysis of the effect of entrepreneurship education on entrepreneurship interest. The first analysis turned into carried out to determine the score of the coefficient at the variable X to Y may be seen in the table under (Table 3):

It can be seen from Table 3 that the correlation between entrepreneurship education within entrepreneurship interest is tied to a value of 0.489 and a significant value of 0.000. This value showed a number smaller than 0.05, then the value obtained was

Table 3. Result of Regression Coefficient of Entrepreneurship Education on Entrepreneurial Interest

Correlations			
		Entrepreneurship Education	Entrepreneurship Interest
Entrepreneurship Education	Pearson Correlation	1	.489**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	165	165
Entrepreneurship Interest	Pearson Correlation	.489**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	165	165

**Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed), Source: SPSS version 25, 2022

positively and significantly related. The correlation value of 0.489 indicated a moderate correlation. This shows that if the entrepreneurship education provided to students is effective, the interest in entrepreneurship will increase. The second analysis was conducted to determine the relationship between entrepreneurship education and interest in entrepreneurship at the Faculty of Entrepreneurship, University of Garut. The coefficient of determination was used to calculate how much contribution of variable X to variable Y, or in other words, to count the enormity of the impact of entrepreneurship education on entrepreneurship interest. This value of the coefficient of determination can be visible in the table underneath (Table 4).

From the test results above, the contribution of incentives to the interest in entrepreneurship is 23.9%, while the remaining 76.1% is influenced by other factors not found in this study. Then the low is due to the provision of entrepreneurship education.

Hypothesis Testing

The third analysis into carried out to determine whether the three indicators of entrepreneurship education together affect the interest in entrepreneurship. In this study, the main hypothesis tested was H1: Entrepreneurship education significantly affects

Table 4. Summary Model of Relationship between Entrepreneurship Education and Entrepreneurial Interest

Model Summary									
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the estimate	Change statistics				Sig. F Change
					R Square Change	F change	df1	df2	
1	.489	.239	.235	10.440	.239	51.274	1	163	.000

a. Predictors: (Constant), Entrepreneurship Education

Table 5. ANOVA Effect of Entrepreneurship Education on Entrepreneurial Interest

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Itself.
1	Regression	5588.554	1	5588.554	51.274	.000 ^b
	Residual	17766.113	163	108.995		
	Total	23354.667	164			

a. Dependent Variable: Entrepreneurship Interest; b. Predictors: (Constant), Entrepreneurship Education

entrepreneurship interest in college students of the entrepreneurship faculty at Universitas Garut. If this significance value is $0.000 < 0.05$, then H1 is received and can be applied outside the research focus (Table 5).

The results of this research have similarities with previous studies that the effect of Entrepreneurship Education on Entrepreneurship Interest has a significance of $0.001 < 0.05$ [27]. However, this study shows that the effect of entrepreneurship education on entrepreneurship interest is significant at $0.00 < 0.05$, so the significant number is greater than in previous studies.

3.2 Discussion

Based on the results of the simple regression calculation obtained shows that the regression coefficient of the Entrepreneurship Education (X) variable is 0.239. The results of this acquisition show that Entrepreneurship Education has a positive impact on entrepreneurial interest in students of the Faculty of Entrepreneurship, Universitas Garut class of 2018–2021, so if the variable of Entrepreneurship Education is increased, then the variable of Entrepreneurial Interest in Students of the Faculty of Entrepreneurship, University of Garut class of 2018–2021 will also increase. The results of this research are the same as the theory proposed by Buchari Alma in [5], stating that the background of the emergence of interest in entrepreneurship is education, the family environment, personal values, age, and employment history. In addition, it also states that many entrepreneurial skills and skills are obtained from entrepreneurship education. The results of this study were also supported by Suhartini in [14], concluding that education affects the interest in entrepreneurship. So, if a person gets an education about entrepreneurship, he will increasingly understand the advantages of being an entrepreneur and be more interested in becoming an entrepreneur. This research is supported by previous research by [5, 18, 27], which showed that there is a positive and significant influence between Entrepreneurship Education on Entrepreneurial Interest.

4 Conclusion

After analyzing the theory and research results above, the researcher concluded that “Entrepreneurship Education (X) affects Entrepreneurial Interest (Y) with a total effect of 23.9%. Researchers have also succeeded in answering the formulation of the research problem as follows:

1. There is the effect of Entrepreneurship Education (X) on Interest in Entrepreneurship (Y).
2. 23.9% of the influence of Entrepreneurship Education is influenced by Entrepreneurial Interest.

Acknowledgment. The authors would like to gratefully acknowledge several people for the help given to the process of this research. The Faculty of Entrepreneurship, Universitas Garut, primarily for their SPSS Version 25 software.

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