

# INFLUENCE OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP MOTIVATION FACTORS AND KNOWLEDGE OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP ON ENTREPRENEURSHIP INTERESTS OF STUDENTS OF THE FACULTY OF ECONOMICS MANAGEMENT, UNIVERSITY OF NUSA NIPA MAUMERE

Antonius Philipus Kurniawan Gheta<sup>1</sup>, Khuzaini<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Nusa Nipa University, Maumere, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup> Indonesia School of Economics (STIESIA) Surabaya, Indonesia

\*Corresponding Author: [khuzaini@stiesia.ac.id](mailto:khuzaini@stiesia.ac.id)

**Abstract:** The way that can reduce unemployment is by entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship can also help increase domestic income through the tax sector. Before increasing the number of entrepreneurs and reducing the unemployment rate in Indonesia, the community must be made aware of the importance of increasing entrepreneurship interest. Interest can be interpreted as a sense of pleasure or interest in something. Interest basically cannot be imposed on oneself, for interest is a right for every human being. Factors that influence entrepreneurship interest according to Bygrave in (Buchari, 2011: 11) include personal, environmental and sociological. This research aims to find out the influence of entrepreneurship motivation factors and entrepreneurial knowledge on the entrepreneurial interests of students of the Faculty of Economics Management Study Program, University of Nusa Nipa. The study used a sample of 100 management economics students who had received entrepreneurship courses. Data processing and analysis use multiple regressions. The results showed that partially the motivation variables had a significant effect on entrepreneurship interests and knowledge variables had no significant effect on entrepreneurship interests. While simultaneously the variables of motivation and knowledge significantly affect entrepreneurship interests.

**Keywords:** Motivation, knowledge, entrepreneurship

## 1. Introduction

Along with the increase in population and the change of era in industrialization raises new problems in it. These problems include the depletion of jobs, the number of job seekers, the majority of whom are undergraduate graduates, is increasing while existing jobs are dwindling, resulting in unemployment. Unemployment is also a serious problem that is being faced by Indonesian society today. Unemployment occurs both from all levels of education both elementary, junior high, high school, vocational, and college. In overcoming the problem of entrepreneurship can be one solution. The Central Bureau of Statistics of Sikka Regency in March 2019 recorded an unemployment rate of 5,202 people. The total number of people who worked was 140,937 people who tried alone (entrepreneurship) 42,941 people. It still shows that of the 100% who work only 0.304% are entrepreneurial. The University of Nusa Nipa Maumere has a large number of students from the Faculty of Economics, especially the Management Study Program. The Faculty of Economics Management has the following vision

and mission among others, Conduct a quality study program to produce graduates who are competent in the fields of financial management, marketing management, professional human resource management and have good soft skills, independent, personal integrity, morals and professional ethics. While to obtain strata one management students must complete all existing courses, one of the basic courses is the entrepreneurship course. Entrepreneurship courses also have specific standards to achieve. Students as a whole have taken entrepreneurship courses but no student is already famous for his own business. Even so far it appears that none of the UMKM have been built by the Himpunan Student Program (HMPS) Management Organization. Researchers have observed students of the Faculty of Economics management study program of The University of Nusa Nipa Maumere regarding entrepreneurship interests. The results of pre-research observations conducted randomly on management students of Nusa Nipa Maumere University from the class of 2017, 2018 and 2019 showed that of the 30 students who had been interested in becoming entrepreneurs numbered 11, while knowing as many as 1 person. Here are the results of pre-research observations on entrepreneurship interest in Students of the Faculty of Management Economics, University of Nusa Nipa Maumere.

**Table 1. Results of Observation of Entrepreneurship Interest in Students of faculty of Economics Unipa Management Study Program**

Statement	Yes	No	Do not know
I've taken entrepreneurship courses.	30	0	0
I feel good about being able to open my own business and not rely on others.	11	18	1
I want to be able to compete with other entrepreneurs.	8	17	5
Once I gained entrepreneurial knowledge I knew what to open a business.	13	10	7
I've been running my own business.	2	28	0

**Source: Pre-research Observation Results, 2020.**

Based on pre-observation data, there are only 2 students who have opened and run their own businesses, while 28 students have not started it. The level of entrepreneurship interest in students of the Faculty of Economics management, University of Nusa Nipa Maumere has not been visibility because it lacks the motivation and courage to start their own business. Entrepreneurial knowledge can be obtained through entrepreneurship courses that most majors have applied to be studied by students. Entrepreneurial knowledge through entrepreneurship courses taught in universities will increase knowledge in terms of theory of entrepreneurship and practices in the form of jumping directly to sell products that have been created. The management student knowledge gained from entrepreneurship courses is less able to be used as momentum to start a business. Many students are only oriented to the value of courses, therefore students of the Faculty of Management Economics, University of Nusa Nipa Maumere have actually gained knowledge about entrepreneurship. From the lack of entrepreneurship motivation so that students of the Faculty of Management Economics, University of Nusa Nipa Maumere are less interested in applying existing knowledge to open a business.

## 2. Literature Review

Entrepreneurial interest according to Bygrave in (Buchari, 2011:11):

- a. Personal factors, regarding aspects of personality:
  1. Dissatisfaction with someone's work
  2. There is a termination of employment, no other job
  3. Encouragement due to age

4. Courage to take risks
5. High commitment/interest in the business
- b. Environmental factors, concerning the relationship with the physical environment:
  1. There is competition in the world of life.
  2. The existence of resources that can be utilized such as capital, savings, inheritance, buildings, and strategic locations
  3. Take business course exercises or business incubators
  4. Government discretion, ease of business location, credit facilities and business guidance.
- c. Sociological factors, concerning relationships with family and so on:
 

Entrepreneurship interest is a sense of pleasure and interest in doing entrepreneurship activities. A person who already has an interest in entrepreneurship will be better prepared to bear the various risks that may occur when there are relationships or relationships for others.

  - a) There is a team that can be invited to work together in trying
  - b) There is an encouragement from parents to open a business.
  - c) There is family assistance in various facilities.
  - d) Previous business experience

According to (Zimmerer, Scarborough & Wilson, 2008:11) and (Winkel, 2004: 212) indicators used to measure entrepreneurship interest include:

1. Not dependent on others
 

An entrepreneur who has started to open and run his own business will be more confident to be successful in the future without the need to rely on others in getting a job.
2. Help the social environment
 

The social environment around a new entrepreneur who opens a new business will also be helped by the existence of new employment land, so that an entrepreneur can help his social environment. Perasaan senang menjadi seorang wirausaha.

Feeling good about a job can make a person do his work activities to the maximum. The feeling of pleasure to be an entrepreneur can also increase persistence and passion to fight until an entrepreneur is successful.

According to Uno (2008: 3) motivation is a psychological process that can explain a person's behavior, motivation is the force that drives a person to do something to achieve a goal. Motivation is within a human being that is invisible from the outside. According to Shane, Locke & Collins (2003) Indicators used to measure entrepreneurial motivation include:

1. The need for achievement
 

The motive of achievement is the motive to compete either with himself or with others in achieving the highest achievements. So it can be concluded that someone who has a need for high achievement will be easier in realizing his business activities.
2. Risk-taking
 

A person with high-achieving needs will have a tendency to take personal risks. An entrepreneur must be able to take risks on decisions that are difficult. The decisions taken of course must be based on objective observations, so as to minimize failure. Therefore, the nature of taking risks must be owned by an entrepreneur. .
3. Tolerance for uncertainty
 

Tolerance of ambiguity as a tendency to see a situation without a definite outcome rather than an indication of certainty. An entrepreneur must be able to have a nature of uncertainty tolerance, so that the entrepreneur is not easily discouraged when his business gets obstacles.
4. Locus of control
 

A person who has an external locus of control believes that the outcome is beyond his or her control, whereas someone who has a locus of internal control believes that his or her personal actions directly affect the outcome of an interaction. Confidence in self and others

is defined as someone who is able to control his efforts both through himself and others and will affect the results.

5. Confidence

A person who has high self-confidence can change negative circumstances in a positive way. A person who has a high level of trust will take his time, survive difficult situations, organize and be able to develop his business plan until success.

6. Independence

Freedom is the freedom to freely manage his own life without relying on others. An entrepreneur is free to manage his own finances, not tied to any agency, and has plenty of time to be able to develop his own business.

7. Strong desire

A strong desire must be possessed by an entrepreneur. Entrepreneurs who have a strong desire will be able to love their work and survive in difficult situations.

8. Creativeness.

An entrepreneur must have a creative nature. With this trait, entrepreneurs can develop their business and have innovation so that they will find new ways to solve problems and face opportunities. Plato in Apriliani (2015:12). Knowledge is a justified belief. But there is a single definition that knowledge involves complex cognitive processes, perception, learning, communication, association, and reasoning. Michael Harris in Suryana (2014: 81) says that successful entrepreneurs in general are those who have competence, namely those who have knowledge, skills, and individual qualities that include attitudes, motivations, personal values, and behaviors needed to carry out work / activities. Some of the entrepreneurial knowledge that needs to be possessed.

Indicators of entrepreneurial knowledge according to Mustofa (2014: 1):

- 1) Risking business,
- 2) Analyze business opportunities,
- 3) Formulate a solution to the problem.

### 3. Method

#### Population and Sample

The population in this study is all students of The University of Nusa Nipa Faculty of Management Economics class of 2017, 2018 and 2019 who have taken entrepreneurship courses amounting to 704 students.

**Table 2. Population breakdown in the study**

Host	Total
2017	207
2018	212
2019	285
Total	704

Source: Fe UNIPA Management Student Data, 2020

The technique used is sampling with simple random sampling because sampling of members of the population is done randomly without regard to the strata present in that population. Use the slovin formula to determine the number of samples. The determination of the sample can be calculated as follows:

Formula:

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

Description:

- n : Number of samples  
 N : Population numbers  
 e : Fault tolerance limit

Researchers use a 10% error limit. This calculation can be calculated:

The sample in this study is as follows:

$$\frac{704}{1 + (704)(0,1)^2}$$

$$\text{Result} = \frac{704}{7,04}$$

$$= 100$$

### Operational Definition of Variables

#### 1. Entrepreneurial interest (Y)

The dependent variable in this study is entrepreneurship (Y) interest. Entrepreneurship students management study programs to be measured based on Indicators According (Zimmerer, Scarborough & Wilson, 2008:11) and (Winkel, 2004:212).

#### 2. Entrepreneurial Motivation (X1)

The independent variable in the study was Entrepreneurship Motivation (X1). Indicators of entrepreneurial motivation (Shane, Locke & Collins, 2003).

#### 3. Entrepreneurial knowledge (X2)

The independent variable in this study is entrepreneurial knowledge (X2) according to Suryana (2014:81).

## 4. Result and Discussion

### Validity Test

**Table 3. Validity Test Results**

No Item	Coefisien Korelasi			Validity test criteria	Description
	Entrepreneuria l Motivation	Entrepreneuria l Knowledge	Entrepreneurial Interest		
1	0,757	0,586	0,557	0,30	Valid
2	0,751	0,742	0,814	0,30	Valid
3	0,782	0,835	0,890	0,30	Valid
4	0,620	0,782	0,817	0,30	Valid
5	0,558			0,30	Valid
6	0,805			0,30	Valid
7	0,775			0,30	Valid
8	0,837			0,30	Valid
9	0,757			0,30	Valid

**Koefisien Korelasi > 0,30 = Valid**

Source: data processing results

Based on table 3 above it can be seen that the results of the validity test analysis show that all statement items for entrepreneurship motivation variables, entrepreneurial knowledge and entrepreneurial interests have a correlation coefficient value greater than 0.3 so that it is declared valid.

**Reliability Test**

**Table 4. Reliability Test Results**

No Item	Cronbach's alpha if item deleted			Description
	Entrepreneurial Motivation	Entrepreneurial Knowledge	Entrepreneurial Interest	
Cronbach's alpha	0,896	0,726	0,774	Reliabel

Alpha

Source: data processing results

The results of the reliability test of entrepreneurship motivation variables, entrepreneurial knowledge and entrepreneurial interests in table 4. Cronbach's alpha value exceeds the minimum requirement of 0.6.

**Normality Test**

**Table 5. Normality Test**

Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	,102 <sup>c</sup>
------------------------	-------------------

Source: data processing results

From the data processing results in Table 5 it is known that the significant value for all variables is greater than 0.05, so it can be concluded that the data tested is normal distribution.

**Multicollinearity Test**

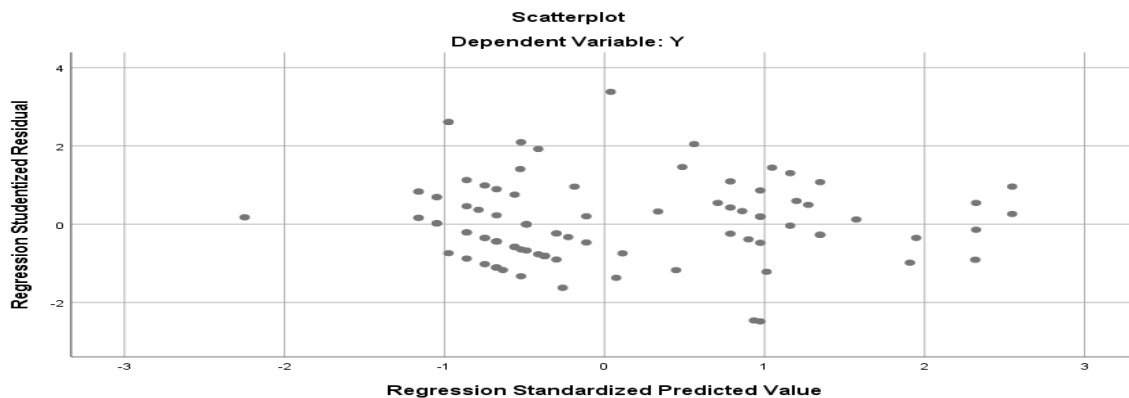
**Table 6. Multikolinearity Coefficients<sup>a</sup>**

Model	Collinearity Statistics	
	VIF	Tolerance
1 (Constant)		
X1	1,950	,513
X2	1,950	,513

Source: data processing results

By looking at the results of the multicollinearity test table 6 it is known that none of the free variables have a tolerance value smaller than 0.1. Likewise, the VIF value of each variable is no greater than 10. Thus it can be concluded that there is no perfect correlation between independent variables, so this regression model has no problem of multicollinearity.

**Heteroskedasticity Test**



Source: Data Processing Results

Figure 1: Heterocedasticity Test

In scatterplot figure above shows that the data spread almost evenly both above and below zero and there is no specific pattern, such as the dots form a regular pattern, then it can be ascertained that the data results of the study do not occur heteroskedastisity or in other words the distribution of data is the same (homokedastisity).

### Autocorrelation Test

**Table 7. Autokorelation Test Model Summary<sup>b</sup>**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	,778 <sup>a</sup>	,606	,598	1,50909	1,679

Source: data processing results

From the data above obtained DW value from regression model is 1,679. Then dw results are between -2 and +2 ( $-2 \leq DW \leq +2$ ) so it can be concluded that there is no autocorrelation to the data in the study.

### Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

**Table 8. Regression Analysis**

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	sig.	Collinearity Statistics
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance
1 (Constant)	-,146	,863		-,169	,866	
X1	,346	,048	,647	7,270	,000	,513
X2	,209	,108	,173	1,945	,055	,513

Source: data processing results

The model of multiple linear regression equations from the results of data analysis in table 8 is as follows:

$$Y = -0,146 + 0,346X_1 + 0,209X_2$$

Based on the regression equation above, the interpretation for the constant and each regression coefficient can be described as follows:

- Constant (bo): **-0,146**. This number or constant explains that if all free variables, in this case, the entrepreneurship motivation variable ( $X_1$ ) and entrepreneurial knowledge ( $X_2$ ) are assumed to be constant or the change is zero, then entrepreneurship interest (Y) decreases by 0.146.
- Regression Coefficient  $X_1$  ( $b_1$ ): **0,346**  
This regression coefficient can be explained that if the entrepreneurial knowledge variable ( $X_2$ ) is considered constant or fixed, then if there is a change (increase) in the entrepreneurship motivation variable ( $X_1$ ) of one unit, it will result in an increase in entrepreneurship interest (Y) of 0.346. The positive value coefficient means that there is a positive relationship between the entrepreneurship motivation variable ( $X_1$ ) and the entrepreneurship interest variable (Y), the more entrepreneurship motivation increases ( $X_1$ ) the more entrepreneurship interest increases (Y).
- Regression Coefficient  $X_2$  ( $b_2$ ): **0,209**  
This regression coefficient can be explained that if the entrepreneurship motivation variable ( $X_1$ ) is considered constant or fixed, then if there is a change (increase) in the entrepreneurial knowledge variable ( $X_2$ ) of one unit, it will result in an increase in the entrepreneurship interest variable (Y) of 0.209. The positive value coefficient means that there is a positive relationship between the entrepreneurial knowledge variable ( $X_2$ ) and the entrepreneurship interest variable (Y), the higher the entrepreneurial knowledge ( $X_2$ ) the more entrepreneurial interest increases (Y).

## Hypothesis Test F Test

**Table 9. Simultaneous Hypothesis Test (Test F)ANOVA**

	Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	T F	Sig.
1	Regression	339,288	2	169,644	4,492	,000 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	220,902	97	2,277		
	Total	560,190	99			

Source: data processing results

Statistical test results based on Anova calculations showed a Fhitung value of 74,492 with a significance value of 0.000. How to test the F test hypothesis is

- The significance value of 0.000 is smaller than the alpha level used at 5% or 0.05, so the two free variables in this study have a positive and significant influence on entrepreneurship interest (Y), This means that the ups and downs of the value of entrepreneurship interest are largely determined by the ups and downs to 2 free variables in this study, namely: entrepreneurship motivation variables ( $X_1$ ) and entrepreneurial knowledge ( $X_2$ ). It can be concluded that together the two free variables, namely entrepreneurship motivation variables ( $X_1$ ) and entrepreneurial knowledge ( $X_2$ ) have a significant effect on entrepreneurship interest (Y).
- $F_{table}$   
 $F_{table}$  can be seen in the statistical table, at a significance level of 0.05 with  $(k ; n - k - 1) = 3 ; 100 - 2 - 1 = 97$  so  $F_{table} = 3,09$

Testing criteria:

- If  $F_{count} \leq F_{table}$ ,  $H_0$  is accepted.
- If  $F_{count} > F_{table}$ ,  $H_0$  was rejected.

$F_{count} > F_{table}$ ,  $13,331 > 3,09$ ,  $H_0$  was rejected, It can be concluded that together the two free variables, namely the entrepreneurship motivation variable ( $X_1$ ) and entrepreneurial knowledge ( $X_2$ ) have a significant effect on entrepreneurship interest (Y).

## T Test

Based on the analysis of data in table 8, the partial hypothesis test (t test) for each variable is free against its bound variables are as follows:

- Entrepreneurship motivation variable ( $X_1$ ):

Statistical test results show that the value of thitung with a significant value of 0.000. The significance value is less than the alpha level used 5% (0.05),

$t_{table}$

$t_{table}$  dapat dilihat in the statistical table, at the significance level of 0.05 with df 1 (number of free variables) = 2, and df 2 ( $n - k - 1$ ), n is the sum of data and k is the number of independent variables. So df 2 ( $100 - 2 - 1$ ) = 97 in the  $t_{table}$  of 1.98

Testing criteria:

- If  $t_{count} \leq t_{table}$ ,  $H_0$  is accepted.
- If  $t_{count} > t_{table}$ ,  $H_0$  was rejected.

The result is  $t_{count} > t_{table}$   $7,270 > 1,98$  The decision then accepts the alternative hypothesis ( $H_a$ ) and rejects the null hypothesis ( $H_0$ ), that partially the entrepreneurship motivation variable ( $X_1$ ) has a significant effect on the entrepreneurship interest variable (Y).

- Variables of entrepreneurial knowledge ( $X_2$ )

Statistical test results show that the value of thitung with a significant value of 0.055. The significance value is more than the alpha level used 5% (0.05),

$t_{tabel}$

$t_{table}$  dapat dilihat in the statistical table, at the significance level of 0.05 with df 1 (number



of free variables) = 2, and  $df = 2 (n - k - 1)$ ,  $n$  is the sum of data and  $k$  is the number of independent variables. So  $df = 2 (100 - 2 - 1) = 97$  in the  $t_{table}$  of 1.98

Testing criteria:

- a. If  $t_{count} \leq t_{table}$ ,  $H_0$  is accepted.
- b. If  $t_{count} > t_{table}$ ,  $H_0$  was rejected.

The result is  $t_{count} < t_{table}$   $1,945 < 1,98$ , Then the decision was to reject the alternative hypothesis ( $H_a$ ) and accept the null hypothesis ( $H_0$ ), that partially the variable of entrepreneurial knowledge ( $X_2$ ) had no significant effect on the entrepreneurship interest variable ( $Y$ ).

### Determination Coefficient Test

Based on the results of the data analysis in table 7 above it is seen that the relationship between free variables and entrepreneurial interests ( $Y$ ) is as follows: correlation coefficient value ( $r$ ) of 0.778, this value is located between coefficient intervals 0.60-0.799 so that the level of relationship between free variables with entrepreneurship interests ( $Y$ ) is interpreted "Strong".

### Determination Analysis

To calculate the contribution of variable  $X$  in influencing  $Y$ , researchers used the determination coefficient formula:

$$CD = r^2 \times 100 \%$$

Where:

CD = Koefisien Determinasi

$r$  = Koefisien Korelasi,

The results of the determination analysis are as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} CD &= 0,778^2 \times 100 \% \\ &= 0,606 \times 100\% \\ &= 60,6\% \end{aligned}$$

This means that the magnitude of the influence of entrepreneurship motivation variables ( $X_1$ ) and entrepreneurial knowledge ( $X_2$ ) on entrepreneurship interest ( $Y$ ) students of the Faculty of Management Economics, University of Nusa Nipa is 60.6% while 39.4% is influenced by other factors outside the research variables.

### Discussion

#### Influence of Entrepreneurial Motivation on Entrepreneurship Interest

According to Uno (2008: 3) motivation is a psychological process that can explain a person's behavior, motivation is the force that drives a person to do something to achieve a goal. Motivation is within a human being that is invisible from the outside. While according to Gerungan in Suryana & Bayu (2010: 99) motivation is an impulse in humans that causes humans to do something. Entrepreneurship motivation is not carried from the moment a person is born, but entrepreneurial motivation can be trained, learned and developed. Entrepreneurship motivation is an encouragement arising from a person to take or do activities related to the field of entrepreneurship. The results of statistical tests showed that the value of  $t_{hitung}$  with a significant value of 0.000. The value of significance is less than the alpha level used 5% (0.05),  $t_{count} > t_{table}$   $7,270 > 1.98$  then the decision is to accept the alternative hypothesis ( $H_a$ ) and reject the null hypothesis ( $H_0$ ), that partially the variable of entrepreneurial motivation ( $X_1$ ) has a significant effect on the entrepreneurship interest variable ( $Y$ ). According to the Great Dictionary of Indonesian, motivation is interpreted as an impulse in a person whether realized or not to do a certain action and goal, besides motivation is also an effort that can cause a person or group to do certain activities because they want satisfaction. While according to Gerungan

in Suryana and Bayu (2010: 99) motivation is an impulse in humans that causes humans to do something or activities.

The results of this study support previous research conducted by Zuhrina Aidha (2019) in a study entitled The Influence of Motivation On The Interests of Entrepreneurship Students of the Faculty of Public Health, State Islamic University of North Sumatra. Where the results showed that the variable motivation of entrepreneurship has a significant effect on entrepreneurship interests.

### **The Influence of Entrepreneurial Knowledge on Entrepreneurial Interests**

Entrepreneurial knowledge is defined by Kuntowicaksono (2012: 47) as: One's understanding of entrepreneurs with various positive, creative, and innovative characters in developing business opportunities into business opportunities that appeal to themselves and their communities or consumers. The results of statistical tests showed that the thitung value with a significant value of 0.055. The value of significance is greater than the alpha level used 5% (0.05),  $t_{count} < t_{table}$   $1,945 < 1.98$ , hence the decision is to reject the alternative hypothesis ( $H_a$ ) and accept the null hypothesis ( $H_o$ ), that partially the variable of entrepreneurial knowledge ( $X_2$ ) is influential but not significant to the variable of entrepreneurship interest ( $Y$ ). Entrepreneurial knowledge is the science, art and behavior, nature, traits, and character of a person who creates innovative ideas into the real world creatively. Thinking something new (creativity) and acting to do something new (innovation) to create added value in order to be able to compete with the goal of creating individual and community prosperity. The work of entrepreneurs is built sustainably, institutionalized so that it will run effectively in the hands of others. The results of this study support previous research conducted by Muhammad Jailani, Rusdarti, Ketut Sudarma (2019) in a study entitled Influence of Entrepreneurship, Learning Motivation, Socio-Economic People and Self Efficacy on Students' Entrepreneurship Interests. Where the results showed that the variable knowledge of entrepreneurship did not have a significant effect on entrepreneurship interests.

## **5. Conclusions**

Based on the results of regression tests can be concluded Entrepreneurship motivation variables ( $X_1$ ) have a significant effect on the variable of entrepreneurship interest ( $Y$ ) and the variable of entrepreneurial knowledge ( $X_2$ ) is influential but not significant to the entrepreneurship interest variable ( $Y$ ). So it is recommended that the faculty of management economics pay more attention to students, especially emphasizing entrepreneurship practices.

## **References**

- Agus Kurniawan, dkk. 2016. Pengaruh Lingkungan Keluarga, Motivasi, dan Kepribadian Terhadap Minat Wirausaha Melalui Self Efficacy. *Jurnal Universitas Negeri Semarang*. Hal:105
- Aidha, Z. Pengaruh Motivasi Terhadap Minat Berwirausaha Mahasiswa Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat. *Jurnal Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatera Utara*. Hal:46
- Apriliani, Ani. 2015. Pengaruh Pengetahuan Kewirausahaan dan Locus Of Control Terhadap Perilaku Kewirausahaan. *Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia. repository.upi.edu perpustakaan.upi.edu*
- Badan Pusat Statistik. 2019. *Data Pengangguran 2019*. [Http: //www.bps.go.id](http://www.bps.go.id). (18 Desember 2019).
- Baskara, Has. 2018. Pengaruh Motivasi, Kepribadian dan Lingkungan Terhadap Minat Berwirausaha Mahasiswa .Riau: *Jurnal Universitas Islam Riau*. Hal:25
- Buchari, Alma. 2011. *Kewirausahaan*. Alfabeta. Bandung

- Cahyo, A. 2010. Analisis Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Minat Berwirausaha Pada Mahasiswa. *Jurnal Universitas Sanatha Dharma*.
- Hendrawan, Sirine. 2017. Pengaruh Sikap mandiri, Motivasi, Pengetahuan Kewirausahaan Terhadap Minat Berwirausaha. *Jurnal UKSW Salatiga*.Hal:297-299.
- Mustofa Muchammad Arif, Mustofa. 2014. *Pengaruh Pengetahuan Kewirausahaan, Self Efficacy, Dan Karakter Wirausaha Terhadap Minat Berwirausaha Pada Siswa Kelas Xi Smk Negeri 1 Depok Kabupaten Sleman*. S1 thesis, Fakultas Ekonomi. <http://eprints.uny.ac.id/id/eprint/16081>
- Noviantoro, G. 2017. *Pengaruh Pengetahuan Kewirausahaan, Motivasi Berwirausaha Dan Lingkungan Keluarga Terhadap Minat Berwirausaha Pada Mahasiswa Akuntansi Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta*. Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta.Hal:14-17.
- Paramitsari ,Fanny. 2016. *Pengaruh Motivasi Berwirausaha Dan Pengetahuan Kewirausahaan Terhadap Minat Bertwirausaha Siswa Kelas Xi Kompetensi Keahlian Administrasi Perkantoran SMK N 1 Bantul*.Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta.
- Rochman. 1990. *Psikologi Pendidikan*. Yogyakarta: Tiara Wacana. Hal:94.
- Scarborough, Norman., Wilson, Doug., Zimmerer, Thomas. 2008. *Kewirausahaan Dan Manajemen Usaha Kecil*. Salemba empat.Jakarta
- Shane, S., Locke, E. A., & Collins, C. J. 2003. Entrepreneurial Motivation. *Human resource management review*.
- Slameto. 2010. *Belajar dan Faktor- Faktor yang Mempengaruhinya*. Rineka Cipta. Jakarta
- Soetadi, I. 2010. *Kewirausahaan*. USU press. Medan
- Sugiyono. 2001. *Statistika untuk Penelitian*. Alfabeta. Bandung
- \_\_\_\_\_. 2012. *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D*. Alfabeta. Bandung
- Sutrisno. 2019. *Manajemen Sumber Daya Manusia Edisi Pertama*.Kencana Prenada Media Group. Jakarta
- Suryana. 2014. *Kewirausahaan: Kiat dan Proses Menuju Sukses Edisi 4*. Penerbit Salemba Empat.Jakarta
- Umar, Husein. 2005. *Metode Penelitian Untuk Skripsi dan Tesis Bisnis*. PT. Raja Grafindo Persada. Jakarta
- Uno, Hamzah. 2008. *Teori Motivasi dan Pengukurannya*. Bumi. Aksara. Jakarta
- Wijaya, A.S dan Putri, Y.M. 2013. *KMB 2*. Nuha Medika. Yogyakarta
- Winkel, W. S. 2004. *Psikologi Pendidikan dan Evaluasi Belajar*. PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama. Jakarta