Research Article

Does The Supporting Environment and Entrepreneurship Education Influence Interest in Islamic Entrepreneurship?

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Abstract.
This quantitative research aims to analyze the influence of the Supporting Environment and Entrepreneurship Education on Interest in Islamic Entrepreneurship through Awareness of Islamic Business Potential among students at Muria Kudus University and Nadhatul Ulama Islamic University Jepara. The sampling technique used in this research was purposive sampling. Intervening analysis and difference tests are used as data analysis techniques in this research. The hypothesis of this research is that the Supporting Environment and Entrepreneurship Education influence interest in Islamic entrepreneurship. Supporting Environment, Entrepreneurship Education, Islamic Value Beliefs, Cultural Values influence interest in Islamic entrepreneurship through Awareness of Islamic Business Potential. There are differences in interest in Islamic entrepreneurship among Muria Kudus University and Nadhatul Ulama Jepara Islamic University students.

Keywords: entrepreneurship, business, management, digital, SME

1. Introduction

Every year, state and private universities produce quality young graduates from various study programs. In the future, these young graduates are expected to be able to participate in helping improve Indonesia's economy as part of superior and competent human resources. The strong desire of universities for graduates to be able to improve the country’s economy, of course, makes state and private universities compete to become universities with an entrepreneurial spirit. This is in line with the government program that has been implemented at this time, namely giving birth to young entrepreneurs through the Merdeka Belajar Kampus Merdeka (MBKM) program.

The scale of entrepreneurship relative to the population in Indonesia is still very small, so the government is involved in increasing the scale of entrepreneurship by making it easier to obtain business permits and encouraging business actors, especially the
younger generation, to utilize electronic media as digital onboarding to make it easier for business actors to market their products and attract potential interest.

The more advanced a country is, the more people are educated and the more people are unemployed, the more important the world of entrepreneurship is felt. Development will be more successful if it is supported by entrepreneurs who can create jobs because the government's capacity is very limited. The government will not be able to work on all aspects of development because it requires a lot of budget, personnel and supervision [1].

Studies on sharia business phenomena at the macro level have been widely carried out by the disciplines of economics and management. An issue that is still rarely explored by researchers is the dynamics that occur at the micro level, including individuals involved in entrepreneurial activities. This problem is valid when understanding related to entrepreneurship is returned to its essence as identifying and exploiting business opportunities that require synergy between humans, in this case entrepreneurs and opportunities [2]. This is what makes a psychological perspective very necessary to understand the phenomenon of entrepreneurship, especially Islamic ones. The thing that differentiates between Islamic and non-Islamic entrepreneurs is their adherence to Islamic values and teachings and this is manifested in various aspects of business. For example, Waroeng Steak and Shake and Pamela Swalayan. The Waroeng Steak and Shake concept uses the concept of Islamic business ethics, namely: shidiq, tabliq, amanah, and fathonah [3]. The entrepreneurial intentions of Muslim entrepreneurs who implement Islamic entrepreneurship are interesting to research because of the contradictions [4].

The supporting environment is the family environment. Several research results conducted on family environment variables and interest in entrepreneurship show that the family environment has a significant influence on interest in entrepreneurship. A child's future life will be largely determined and supported by conditions in the family environment such as the way parents educate children, relationships within the family between family members, home situation, family socio-economics, knowledge and understanding of parents, as well as cultural background and life. what happens in the family. Parental support has a positive impact on a person's willingness to carry out entrepreneurial activities or become an entrepreneur. Parents who have their own jobs and have personal businesses tend to have an influence on children to participate in continuing their parents' businesses [5].

In the concept of entrepreneurship-based education, students are taught to be more aware of risks, be able to control their production factors, and be able to determine
products/services, especially potential targets. Universities also play an important role in providing students with information, knowledge and insight into entrepreneurship in the form of entrepreneurship education. This indirectly explains that universities encourage students to become job creators [6].

Awareness of Islamic Business Potential, Awareness of a person who can support the implementation of an entrepreneurship program. The five awarenesses are (1) Religious awareness, (2) Knowledge awareness, (3) Organizational awareness, (4) Community awareness, (5) National and state awareness [7]. Along with increasing public awareness of the potential and prospects of the sharia economic system, economic institutions based on Islamic values and teachings are also growing in Indonesia. This can be seen from the growth of several sharia institutions with approximately 4,000 institutions in 2020.

2. Method

The population in this study were all students at Muria Kudus University and Nadhatul Ulama Islamic University in Jepara. The sampling technique in this study used a purposive sampling method, namely the determination of the sample and population based on certain criteria. The sample criteria in this study are: namely:

1. Students who are still active.
2. Have taken entrepreneurship courses.

2.1. Data collection

Data collection techniques are the most important step in research because the main aim of this research is to obtain data. To obtain data, the method required for data collection is using a questionnaire distributed to a predetermined population [8].

Framework Research

The hypothesis of this research is:

H1: The supporting environment influences Islamic Entrepreneurship Interest.
H2: Entrepreneurship education influences interest in Islamic entrepreneurship.
H3: The supporting environment influences entrepreneurial interest through awareness of Islamic business potential.
H4: Entrepreneurship education influences entrepreneurial interest through awareness
of the potential of Islamic business.

H5: Awareness of business potential influences entrepreneurial interest

3. Result and Discussion

Hypothesis testing in this study was tested using path analysis method.

3.1. Hypothesis Testing

To test the influence of intervening variables in this research, the path analysis method was used. The aim of using the path analysis method is to determine direct and indirect effects. This analysis is useful for finding path coefficients. Path coefficients are actually standardized regression coefficients. The path coefficient is a standard regression coefficient (beta) which shows the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable which has been arranged in a path diagram. If there are two or more variables in the path diagram, the partial coefficients can be calculated.

After determining the structure, analysis is carried out on each substructure.

1) Substructure analysis 1

In this section, regression analysis is carried out to determine the direct influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable. The hypothesis in this analysis is that there is a direct influence on the use of technology, learning innovation and the learning environment on student learning motivation. With the following decision making criteria (Kuncoro and Riduwan 2017: 117):

(a) If the research significance value is <0.05, then the hypothesis is accepted, meaning it is significant.
(b) If the research significance value is $> 0.05$, then the hypothesis is rejected, meaning it is not significant.

2) Substructure analysis 2

In this section, regression analysis is carried out to determine the direct influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable. The hypothesis in this analysis is that there is a direct influence with the following decision making criteria (Kuncoro and Riduwan 2017: 117):

(a) If the research significance value is $<0.05$, then the hypothesis is accepted, meaning it is significant.

(b) If the research significance value is $> 0.05$, then the hypothesis is rejected, meaning it is not significant. After analysis, calculations can be done. There are three influences that must be calculated, namely direct influence, indirect influence, and total influence (Ghozali, 2018: 246).

(a) Direct Effect (Direct Effect is DE) To calculate the direct effect, the following formula is used:

(b) Indirect Effect (Indirect Effect or IE) To calculate indirect effects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paths</th>
<th>Original Sample</th>
<th>T-Statistic</th>
<th>P-Value</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>LK $\rightarrow$ MBI</td>
<td>0.179</td>
<td>0.703</td>
<td>0.027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>KNI $\rightarrow$ MBI</td>
<td>0.038</td>
<td>0.278</td>
<td>0.391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>LK $\rightarrow$ KPBI $\rightarrow$ MBI</td>
<td>0.029</td>
<td>0.707</td>
<td>0.240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>KNI $\rightarrow$ KPBI $\rightarrow$ MBI</td>
<td>0.119</td>
<td>1.955</td>
<td>0.026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>KPBI $\rightarrow$ MBI</td>
<td>0.547</td>
<td>2.233</td>
<td>0.013</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2. Presenting The Result

The Result of Hypothesis Testing

1. The supporting environment influences Interest in Islamic Entrepreneurship: from the analysis the value obtained is 0.027 ($0.000 < 0.05$). So it can be concluded that the supporting environment has a direct and significant effect on interest in Islamic entrepreneurship.
2. Entrepreneurship education influences interest in Islamic entrepreneurship: the analysis obtained a value of 0.202 (0.000 < 0.05). So it is concluded that entrepreneurship education has no effect on interest in Islamic entrepreneurship.

3. The supporting environment influences interest in Islamic entrepreneurship through awareness of the potential of Islamic business: the analysis obtained a value of 0.240 (0.000 < 0.05). So it is concluded that the supporting environment has no effect on interest in Islamic entrepreneurship through awareness of the potential of Islamic business.

1. Entrepreneurship education influences interest in entrepreneurship through awareness of the potential of Islamic business: the analysis obtained a value of 0.012 (0.000 < 0.05). So it is concluded that entrepreneurship education has a direct and significant effect on interest in Islamic entrepreneurship through awareness of the potential of Islamic business.

2. Awareness of the potential of Islamic business influences interest in entrepreneurship: from the analysis, a value of 0.013 (0.000 < 0.05) was obtained. So it can be concluded that awareness of the potential of Islamic business has a direct and significant effect on interest in Islamic entrepreneurship.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of research and discussion, it can be concluded as follows:

(a) The supporting environment influences entrepreneurial interest.

(b) Entrepreneurship education has no effect on interest in entrepreneurship.

(c) The supporting environment has no effect on entrepreneurial interest through awareness of the potential of Islamic business.

(d) Entrepreneurship education influences entrepreneurial interest through awareness of the potential of Islamic business.

(e) Awareness of business potential influences entrepreneurial interest.

(f) There is no difference in interest in Islamic entrepreneurship between UMK and UNISNU students.
5. Suggestion

Entrepreneurship education has no effect on interest in entrepreneurship, this shows that entrepreneurship education has not optimally provided encouragement and enthusiasm for interest in entrepreneurship. A review of the Entrepreneurship Education curriculum on campus should be carried out so that it is in line with achieving learning objectives.

References


