

## **THE INFLUENCE OF SELF EFFICACY ON THE INTEREST IN ENTERPRISE STUDENTS OF NERS STIKES GUNUNG SARI PROFESSION**

**Nurnainah\*, Nurnaeni, Erni Johan**

STIKES Gunung Sari, Jl. Sultan Alauddin No.293, Gn. Sari, Rappocini, Makassar, South Sulawesi 90221, Indonesia

\*[Inacloud3158@gmail.com](mailto:Inacloud3158@gmail.com)

### **ABSTRACT**

This study aims to see the effect of self-efficacy on the interest in entrepreneurship for professional students at Nurse STIKES Gunung Sari. This type of research is quantitative with a cross-sectional approach, namely, research to determine the effect or relationship between two or more variables. When the research was carried out in July–August 2022 at the Gunung Sari Strikes the population in this study was all 2022 nursing professional students, totaling 51 people while the sample used amounted to 45 people. The data used in this study are primary and secondary data. Primary data collection takes the form of historical data about Gunung Sari STIKES, its vision and mission, goals, the facilities and infrastructure of the Gunung Sari STIKES campus, and other data. The research process is described in the academic section of the student affairs section and sections related to research. Secondary data was obtained by distributing questionnaires or questions that had been prepared by the researchers to be further distributed to the Gunung Sari STIKES students directly. There is an influence of self-efficacy on entrepreneurial interests among professional students at Nurse STIKES Gunung Sari.

Keywords: nurse entrepreneurship; self efficacy; students of ners

### **INTRODUCTION**

The industrial revolution that began in England in the mid-18th century completely changed the order of the world's economic life. The world's agrarian economy turned capitalist. The source of people's life that was previously obtained through working in the fields, rice fields, and forests has turned into workers in the world as either workers or owners. There are at least three forms of life transformation as a result of the industrial revolution and the growth of a new group of people called entrepreneurs (Amir, 2014). According to the World Health Organization (WHO), the number of nurses worldwide is 19.3 million, while the number of nurses in Indonesia is 147,264. Nationally, the number of nurses is 87.65 per 100,000 residents (Rizky et al. 2018). According to the Head of the National Agency for Placement and Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers, there are at least 28,000 unemployed nurse graduates each year, and based on the PPNI report, 359,339 nurses registered as members until April 2017 (Datin RI, 2017).

According to the Nursalam (2014) Estimation of PPNI Chairman Harif Fadillah, the number of nurses who open independent practices is around 0.025%. This number is smaller when compared to the implementation of independent nursing practice in other countries. This is due to several obstacles encountered, including: there is no experience in giving recognition to nursing practice: there is no understanding of the form of boundaries of nursing practice as professional nursing practice and the types and nature of professional nursing practice that must be developed (Winarni, 2019). According to recapitulation data obtained by BPPSDMK (Health Human Resources Development and Empowerment Agency) as of December 2016, the total health human resources utilized in health service facilities from 15,263 health service units throughout Indonesia reached 1, 0780 people. A total of 601,228 of them were medical and health workers such as general practitioners, specialists, and dentists. Paramedics: midwives and nurses Pharmacy staff. Of the 6

health workers, the number of nurses was 49% or 296,876 people, followed by midwives 27% or 163,451 people, and specialist doctors 8% or 48,367 people (Datin RI, 2017).

Indonesia is a developing country that is actively carrying out development in various sectors, especially in the industrial sector. One effort that can be done to deal with the biggest industrialization is by way of entrepreneurship. The entrepreneurial process demands a willingness to take calculated risks so that you can overcome obstacles to achieve the expected success. According to Mahani (2014) being an entrepreneur is the right alternative choice, at least by entrepreneurship means providing jobs for yourself without having to depend on other people. If the business is progressing, a person is able to open jobs for others (Indra. dkk. 2019). In the DKI Jakarta Province area, based on the membership information system in September 2019, 43.356 nurses were registered as PPNI members. From this data, only 9 nurses, or around 0.02%, have opened independent practices. Meanwhile, in the West Jakarta area, there are about 7,610 nurses, and none of them has legally opened an independent practice. Independent practice is actually an opportunity for nurses. Nurses can carry out professionalism according to their authority (Permana & Asmirajanti, 2020).

The phenomenon of graduates of health workers who continue to increase every time, but is not matched by the number of jobs available, is important for health workers to have provisions about entrepreneurship. This is to change the perspective of a graduate health worker who has so far focused on health services and education only (Rudiyanto, dkk. 2020). Interest in entrepreneurship can be seen in the willingness to work hard and diligently to achieve the progress of his business, the willingness to bear all kinds of risks related to his business actions, the willingness to take new paths and ways, the willingness to live frugally, and the willingness to learn from what he has experienced. Various factors have been predicted to influence a person's interest in a career as an entrepreneur, such as the desire to become an entrepreneur, personality factors, entrepreneurial skills, and the availability of capital (Siswandi, 2013).

The results of Utomo's research (2013) explain that self-efficacy makes a major contribution to one's interest in entrepreneurship, perceptions, and actions in various ways. The higher a person's self-efficacy, the higher a person's interest in carrying out activities (Kurniawan, A. dkk. 2016). Professional students at Nurse STIKES Gunung Sari have a strong desire to open their own business so that they can implement the knowledge they get while still in college into future businesses. Based on the description above, this study aims to see the effect of self-efficacy on the interest in entrepreneurship for professional students at Nurse STIKES Gunung Sari.

## **METHOD**

This type of research is quantitative with a cross-sectional approach, namely, research to determine the effect or relationship between two or more variables. When the research was carried out in July–August 2022 at the Gunung Sari Strikes the population in this study was all 2022 nursing professional students, totaling 51 people while the sample used amounted to 45 people. The data used in this study are primary and secondary data. Primary data collection takes the form of historical data about Gunung Sari STIKES, its vision and mission, goals, the facilities and infrastructure of the Gunung Sari STIKES campus, and other data. The research process is described in the academic section of the student affairs section and sections related to research.

Secondary data was obtained by distributing questionnaires or questions that had been prepared by the researchers to be further distributed to the Gunung Sari STIKES students directly.

## RESULTS

Table 1.  
 Respondents by Age n=45)

Age	f	%
23-24	31	68,9
25-26	11	24,4
27-28	3	6,7

Based on table 1, it is known that of the 45 respondents, the majority were aged 23–24 years, as many as 31 people (68.9%), while there were 3 people aged 27–28 years (6.7%).

Table 2.  
 Respondents Based on Gender (n=45)

Gender	f	%
Woman	37	82,2
Man	8	17,8

Based on table 2, it is known that of the 45 respondents, the majority were female, as many as 37 (82.2%), while the male sex was only 8 (17.8%).

Table 3.  
 Respondents Based on Parents' Job (n=45)

Job	f	%
PNS	6	13,3
Farmer	27	60
Teacher/Lecturer	1	2,2
Teacher/Lecturer	8	17,8
Retired	3	6,7

Based on table 3, it was obtained data from 45 respondents, the majority of the work of parents of farmers was 27 people (60%), while the work of parents as teachers/lecturers was 1 person (2.2%).

Table 4  
 Respondents Based on Student Side Jobs (n=45)

Student Side Jobs	f	%
Working	5	11,1
Doesn't work	40	88,9

Based on Table 4, which was obtained from 45 respondents, the majority of students who did not have side jobs were 40 people (88.9%), while students who had side jobs were 5 people (11.1%).

Table 5  
 Based on Professional Self Efficacy of Nurse STIKES (n=45)

Self Efficacy	F	%
Not Enough	18	40,0
Enough	20	44,4
Well	7	15,6

Table 5, data obtained from 45 respondents showed that 18 people (40%) lacked self-efficacy, while 20 people (24.4%) had sufficient self-efficacy, and 7 people (15.6%) had good self-efficacy.

Table 6.

Based on Interest in Entrepreneurship Nurse Profession (n=45)

Interest in Entrepreneurship	F	%
Not Enough	13	28,9
Enough	27	60,0
Well	5	11,1

Table 6, we obtained data from 45 respondents who had less interest in entrepreneurship, as many as 13 people (28.9%), while those who had sufficient interest in entrepreneurship were 27 people (60%) and those who had good interest in entrepreneurship were 5 people (11.1%).

Table 7.

The Influence of Self Efficacy on Entrepreneurial Interests of Professional Students (n=45)

	Interest in Entrepreneurship						Total	<i>P value</i>	$\alpha$	
	Not Enough		Well		Good					
	f	%	f	%	f	%				
Not Enough	10	55,6	7	38,9	1	5,6	18	100.0		
Self Efficacy	Well	2	10,0	16	80,0	2	10,0	20	100.0	
	Good	1	14,3	4	57,1	2	28,6	7	100.0	0,004

Based on table 7, out of 45 respondents explained that out of 18 respondents in the Less Self Efficacy category with Less Interest in Entrepreneurship as many as 10 people (55.6%) while out of 20 Respondents in the Self Efficacy category Enough with Enough Interest in Entrepreneurship as many as 16 people (80%) and out of 7 respondents in the category of Good Self. Efficacy with Good Entrepreneurial Interest, 2 people (28.6%). From the results of the Person Correlation test, the  $p$  value = 0.004 ( $p < \alpha$ ) so that it can be concluded that there is an influence of Self Efficacy on Entrepreneurial Interests in Professional Students at Nurse STIKES Gunung Sari.

## DISCUSSION

### The Influence of Self-Efficacy on Entrepreneurial Interests of Professional Students

From the results of the person correlation test, a  $p$  value of 0.004 was obtained, so it can be concluded that there is an influence of self-efficacy on the interest in entrepreneurship for students of the NERS STIKES Gunung Sari profession. Based on table 7, out of 45 respondents explained that out of 18 respondents with less self-efficacy category with less interest in entrepreneurship as many as 10 people (55.6%). This can be seen from the characteristics of respondents based on student side jobs. Where the majority of students do not have side jobs as many as 40 people (88.9%). This is very influential on the interest in entrepreneurship. According to the results of the research that has been done and the results obtained through the distribution of questionnaires and interviews, most of the respondents do not have a side job because they do not get support from their families to work during college. This causes respondents to have no internal drive for entrepreneurship, so their interest in entrepreneurship is lacking.

Of the 45 respondents, it was explained that out of the 20 respondents with sufficient self-efficacy for interest in entrepreneurship, 16 (80.0%) were sufficient. This can be seen from the characteristics of respondents based on gender, namely that the majority of respondents were 37

women (82.2%) and 8 men (17.8%), so that it greatly influenced the interest in entrepreneurship. A man in entrepreneurship is more motivated by financial success in their business, while women are more quickly satisfied with the success they get. Men have great confidence and courage; they are more willing to take risks to start a business, while women are more careful in making decisions because they are more afraid of failing in entrepreneurship. The results of this study are not in line with research conducted by Lestari, P.W. (2019), where there is no difference in the interest in entrepreneurship between men and women because both of them have a high interest in entrepreneurship.

Out of 45 respondents, out of 7 respondents in the category of good self-efficacy with a good interest in entrepreneurship, there were 2 people (28.6%). This is caused by the belief in self-ability, where respondents who have a high level of self-efficacy have high interest. Someone who believes in his own abilities will find it easier to make choices for his future life; someone with high self-efficacy will believe in himself that he can solve the problems he faces. This is very important for someone who has an interest in entrepreneurship because, apart from being confident, he must also be able to solve the problems he faces.

According to Azjen (2008), entrepreneurial decision-making is a behavior with high involvement (high involvement) because when someone makes a decision, it will involve factors of belief in one's own abilities (*self efficacy*), a positive attitude (behavior attitude), and environmental support (subjective norms). Individuals who have high self-efficacy will tend to be more daring to have a career in entrepreneurship. High self-efficacy requires individuals to have self-confidence, be patient, not give up easily, and be brave when taking risks (Widayoko, 2016). The results of this study strengthen the theory related to the factors of interest in entrepreneurship, which according to (Abror, 1993) where interest in entrepreneurship arises because of conation factors (desire, motivation, effort and belief). Therefore, self-efficacy plays an important role in the individual's ability to achieve goals. Conversely, if an individual has low self-efficacy, he will judge and see himself as weak, incompetent, pessimistic and lose interest in entrepreneurship so that the business undertaken will fail (Nurnofianatun, 2022).

Based on the results of research conducted by Pamungkas (2017) with the title "The Influence of Self-Efficacy, Entrepreneurship Education, and Income Expectations on Student Entrepreneurial Interests," With the results, there is a positive and significant effect of self-efficacy on student entrepreneurial interest, with a t-count of (11.678) greater than the t-table, namely (1.656), and a significance value less than 0.05, namely 0.000. This is consistent with the characteristics of respondents based on age, where the majority aged 20 and 21 years were 45 and 47 people (32.85%) and (34.31%) respondents where at this age respondents still lacked understanding of entrepreneurship so that self-confidence to Less Entrepreneurial. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Nugroho, S., and Sulistyowati, N. (2020) with the title "The Effect of Self-Efficacy on Student Entrepreneurial Interests." The results of the research show that there is an effect of self-efficacy on student entrepreneurial interests. Based on the f test that has been carried out, there is a calculated F value of 106.603 > F table 3.93 with a significant value of 0.000 < 0.05, so it can be concluded that the hypothesis is accepted, which means there is an effect of self-efficacy (X) simultaneously on the variable interest in entrepreneurship (Yf test that has been carried out, there is a calculated F value of 106.603 > F table 3.93 with a significant value of 0.000 < 0.05, so it can be concluded that the hypothesis is accepted, which means there is an effect

of self-efficacy (X) simultaneously on the variable interest in entrepreneurship (Y) of the student. Researchers assume that a person's self-efficacy can determine how high a person's interest in entrepreneurship is because the higher a person's self-efficacy, the higher his interest in entrepreneurship; the higher a person's self-efficacy, the higher he can determine his future.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research that was conducted on professional students at Nurse STIKES Gunung Sari from July 28 to August 27, 2022, it can be concluded that there is an influence of self-efficacy on entrepreneurial interests among professional students at Nurse STIKES Gunung Sari.

## REFERENCES

- Amir. (2014). *Kreativitas dan Inovasi Dalam Bisnis*. Jakarta: Mitra Wacana Media.
- Datin, I. (2019). *Pusat Data dan Informasi Kementerian Kesehatan RI*.
- Kurniawan, A., Khafid, M., & Pujiati, A. (2016). Metodologi Penelitian Keperawatan. In *Pustaka Baru Press*.
- Nugroho, S., & Sulistyowati, S. N. (2020). Pengaruh Self Efficacy Terhadap Minat Berwirausaha Mahasiswa Stkip Pgri Jombang. *Jurnal Pendidikan Ekonomi*, 14, 275–280
- Nurnofianatun, T. D. (2022). Pengaruh Keterampilan, Peluang Kerja, Motivasi, Pengetahuan Kewirausahaan, Lingkungan keluarga dan Self Efficacy terhadap Minat Berwirausaha (Studi Kasus Pada Mahasiswa Perguruan Tinggi Swasta (PTS) di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta). Yogyakarta: Universitas Islam Indonesia
- Pamungkas, A.P dan Rr. Indah Mustikawati (2017). Pengaruh Self Efficacy, Pendidikan Kewirausahaan Dan Ekspetasi Pendapatan Terhadap Minat Berwirausaha Mahasiswa Program Studi Akuntansi Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta. *Profita*, 6(3)
- Permana, I. J., & Asmirajanti, M. (2020). Faktor-Faktor Motivasi Yang Mempengaruhi Perawat. *Jurnal Of Nursing Health Science*, 5(2), 184–195.
- Purnamasari, W. (2018). *Pengaruh Lingkungan Keluarga dan Minat Berwirausaha Dalam Perspektif Pendidikan Ekonomi*. Skripsi: Universitas Negeri Makassar
- Rudiyanto, dkk. (2020). *Hubungan Pengalaman Terhadap Motivasi Enterpreneur Tenaga Kesehatan Di RSUD Blambangan Banyuwangi*. Healthy. Vol. 9, No. 1.
- Siswandi, Y. (2013). Analisis Faktor Internal, Faktor Eksternal dan Pembelajaran Kewirausahaan Yang Mempengaruhi Minat Mahasiswa dalam Berwirausaha. *Manajemen dan Bisnis*, 13.
- Widayoko. (2016). *Pengaruh Efikasi Diri, Norma Subyektif, Sikap Berperilaku, Dan Pendidikan Kewirausahaan Terhadap Intensi Berwirausaha Mahasiswa Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta*.
- Winarni. (2019). *Hubungan Pengetahuan Perawat Tentang Praktik Keperawatan Mandiri Dengan Sikap Perawat Untuk Melakukan Keperawatan Mandiri Di Jakarta Barat 2019*. Skripsi. Hal 1-63.