

IMPACT OF INTERNAL FACTORS TO ENTREPRENEURSHIP INTENTIONS

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the internal factors that affect entrepreneurship intentions that are expected to bring young entrepreneurs, especially among students. Factors that are suspected to affect entrepreneurship intentions of some university in Malang, Indonesia. The independent variables in this research are personality, attitude, self efficacy, creativity, entrepreneurship spirit, motivation, and entrepreneurship knowledge, while the dependent variable in this research is entrepreneurship intentions. Sampling technique in this study using purposive sampling with the criteria of management students who are or have taken entrepreneurship courses with the number of samples of 230 respondents. Analysis technique to test hypothesis using multiple linear regression. Prior to the hypothesis test, the data quality test is a test of validity and reliability. From the results of research validity test of all variables declared valid, because of significance < 0.05 and on the reliability test of all variables declared reliable because Cronbach alpha > 0.6 . From result of test f in multiple linear regression known that all independent variable (personality, attitude, self efficacy, creativity, entrepreneurship spirit, motivation, and entrepreneurship knowledge) simultaneously have a significant effect on entrepreneur intentions. While from t test, it is obtained that the personality and attitude partially have no significant effect on entrepreneurship intentions. While the self efficacy, creativity, entrepreneurship spirit, motivation, and entrepreneurship knowledge partially significant effect on entrepreneurship intentions.

Keywords: personality, attitude, self efficacy, creativity, entrepreneurship spirit, motivation, and entrepreneurship knowledge, entrepreneurship intentions

1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia has a large economic potential, with abundant natural resources, a large population and a large number of young workers. This can be seen from Indonesia's population, which now has 261.1 million people. This is where an opportunity actually arises for new entrepreneurs to take this opportunity in order to achieve an entrepreneurial goal. The growth of Indonesian entrepreneurs in 2016 still very small, Indonesia only has 1.5 percent of entrepreneurs from around 261,1 million residents. Indonesia still needs around 1.7 million entrepreneurs to reach two percent, while in ASEAN countries such as Singapore there are 7 percent, Malaysia 5

percent, Thailand 4.5 percent, and Vietnam 3.3 percent of the number of entrepreneurs (Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs, 2016). Indonesia needs 5.8 million new young entrepreneurs if they want to win the competition in the single market era of the Asean Economic Community.

Entrepreneurial intentions in Indonesia are still not at an ideal level. Growing entrepreneurial interest in college students is believed to be an alternative step to reduce unemployment. Because students are expected to become educated young entrepreneurs who are able to pioneer their own business, and are able to open jobs for others (Zimmerer, 1996). Napitupulu in Ginting and Yuliawan (2015) states that up to now 82.2% of college graduates work as employees. College graduates tend to be job seekers and very few become job creators or entrepreneurs.

This is reinforced by observations that have been made on several students of the economics faculty, only a few students who have started entrepreneurship such as selling food, clothing, cosmetics, cellular pulses and so on are offered online and offline. From this phenomenon shows that only some students who have an interest in entrepreneurship to prepare themselves to face the competition in the world of work and preparation to avoid the list of educated unemployment. Actually, interest is not taken from birth but grows and develops according to the factors that influence it. These factors include internal factors and social factors.

Several studies have been conducted to find out what factors influence entrepreneurship intention such as Maharani (2014), Praswati (2014), Koranti (2013). There are still many internal factors that are considered by students, causing students to dislike entrepreneurship, most students prefer safe paths than challenges to entrepreneurship, besides thinking of being employees is better than entrepreneurship one of the factors, The reason for choosing only internal factors is the topic of research is because internal factors become the basic foundation for someone to become an entrepreneur. Everything starts from within yourself. Based on the description above, the formulation of the problem in this study, among others: What are the internal factors that influence entrepreneurship intention? and what are the most dominant factors?

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Entrepreneurship Intention

Slameto (2010:180) states that Interests is a sense of preference and a sense of interest in a thing or activity, with no one to tell. Meanwhile, according to Djali (2008:121) that interest is basically the acceptance of a relationship between oneself with the outside self. Interest is very big influence in achieving in a job, position, or career. It will not be possible for people who are not interested in a job to get the job done properly. And this is reinforced by Rahman (2009:262) is a tendency to pay attention and act on people, activities or situations that become the object of interest with pleasure. Interest is the tendency or direction of desire to something to meet the impulse, interest is an inner impulse that affects the motion and will to something, is a powerful impetus for a person to do everything in realizing the desire attainment of the goals and ideals. Interest in

entrepreneurship indicates the joy or interest of someone to entrepreneurship. Alma (2010:12), the factors that influence the entrepreneurship intentions are the educational environment, the personality of the person and the family environment.

Personality

According to Dorland (2002: 2030) personality is a typical pattern of a person in thinking, feeling and behaving relatively stable and predictable. Meanwhile, according to Mastuti (2005: 267) states that personality is a characteristic within individuals who are relatively settled, persisting, which affects the adjustment of the individual to the environment. In the opinion of Feist & Gregory (2010: 3), it is generally said that personality is a relatively permanent character pattern, and a unique character that provides consistency and individuality for one's behavior.

In this case the role of personality has an important influence on the interest in entrepreneurship. The better the personality possessed as described by Alma (2010: 21) about the ideal personality of an entrepreneur is a person who is able to stand on his own ability to help himself out of the difficulties faced, including overcoming poverty without anyone's help. So it can be concluded that personality is a characteristic or characteristic of a person who has a permanent and unique character.

Attitude

According to Casson (2012: 3) Entrepreneurship attitude is the ability to create something new and different through creative thinking and innovative action to create opportunities. Casson (2012) reinforces that entrepreneurship is as a basic concept which connects different disciplines fields such as economics, sociology, and history. Casson (2012) also explains that entrepreneurship is not only an interdisciplinary field, but is the subjects that link the major conceptual frameworks of different disciplines fields. Entrepreneurship comes from the word entrepreneur which is someone who is confident in doing a job, takes advantage of opportunities, creative, and innovative in developing his business. According to Alma (2010:22) the definition of entrepreneurship who originally said that it is a translation of entrepreneur. (This entrepreneurship term comes from French, entrepreneur) which is translated into English with the meaning between taker or go-between. The talented entrepreneurs build their companies in the areas that they understand and feel capable of based on sophisticated judgments and calculations, they may even have to take control of existing companies. Entrepreneurship arises when an individual dares to develop his new businesses and ideas. The entrepreneurship process includes all functions, activities and actions which are related to the acquisition of opportunities and the creation of business organizations (Suryana, 2001). Suryana (2003:1) reveals that entrepreneurship is a creative and innovative ability that is used as the basis, tips and resources to seek opportunities for success. The core of entrepreneurship is the ability to create something new and different through creative thinking and innovative action to create opportunities.

Self Efficacy

Bandura (1997) defined self-efficacy as the task-specific consideration of perceived fitness to perform a particular activity. In the case of entrepreneurship, entrepreneurial self-efficacy may be comprised of deliberation of those tasks that relate to the initiation and development of new ventures. One way to identify these tasks is to think about the basic functional areas of business. On the other hand, Boyd and Vozikis (1994) and Krueger and Brazeal (1994) helped lodge the notion of self-efficacy firmly in the entrepreneurship literature by suggesting that perceptions of entrepreneurial self-efficacy could contribute significantly to an individual's deliberations about whether, or not, to pursue an entrepreneurial career. Self-efficacy is a construct indicating that behavior, cognition, and the environment influence each other in a dynamic fashion, thus allowing individuals to form beliefs about their ability to perform specific tasks .

Creativity

Creativity is a process of human or national efforts to build itself in various aspects of its life. The purpose of self-development is to enjoy the quality of life that is getting better (Basuki, 2010) Whereas according to Jawwad (2002), creativity is to bring up something new without any previous examples. Then, other experts say creativity is a process that produces new work that can be accepted by a particular community or can be recognized by them as something useful. Riyanto (2012: 232) creativity is a term that is widely used both within the school and outside the school. Another definition according to Moreno (in Riyanto, 2012: 233) creativity is something new for yourself and does not have to be something new for other people or the world in general, for example a student creates for himself a new relationship with others.

Entrepreneurship Spirit

The entrepreneurial spirit is the life of entrepreneurship, which is basically an attitude and entrepreneurial behavior that is shown through the nature, character, and character of someone who has the will to realize innovative ideas into the real world creatively (Hartanti, 2008: 25). According to Nickels(2010) to get the ability to see the fore is thinking with full calculation, looking for options from various alternative problems and solutions, entrepreneurs must have confidence, action-oriented, energetic and tolerant of uncertainty. while according to John, the indicator of entrepreneurial spirit is, willingness, discipline, hard work, honest, diligent, tenacious, communicative, risk-taking, observant and innovative.

Motivation

Venesaar et al. (2006: 104) explains that a person's motivation to become an entrepreneur is divided into three dimensions, namely Ambition for freedom (activities more freely, owning a business, being more respected, leading in implementing new ideas, developing a hobby in business), Self-realization

(Getting a better position in the community, Feel challenges, Motivate and lead others, Continue family traditions, Implement ideas or innovate, Follow other people), Pushing factors (Loss of work, Earn better income, Not satisfied with work). Entrepreneurial motivation is not taken from birth, but a process that is learned, trained, improved and developed. Motivating entrepreneurship is a situation that arises in a person to take action or achieve goals in the field of entrepreneurship. According to Saiman (2009: 26) suggested four person's motivation for entrepreneurship, namely 1) Profit, 2) Freedom, 3) Personal Dreams and 4) Independence. Based on the description, it can be concluded that with entrepreneurship someone will be motivated to get many things. The things that someone will get include obtaining a minimum reward in the form of profit, freedom, personal dreams, independence. A person will be motivated to be entrepreneurial in addition to having business development opportunities, but will also have the opportunity to control his own destiny.

Entrepreneurship Knowledge

According to Nursito and Nugroho (2013) knowledge has a very important role in aspects of human life. In general, knowledge is defined as everything that is known or related to everything. Knowledge allows humans to develop skills that are useful for life. According to Budi (2007: 132) entrepreneurship is creating added value in the market through the process of combining resources in new and different ways in order to compete. The entrepreneurial process requires a willingness to take risks with full calculation so that they can overcome obstacles to achieve the expected success. In general, entrepreneurs use their ingenuity to utilize limited resources.

According to Anwar (2014: 4) entrepreneurial knowledge is a knowledge that is the result of field trials, collected, researched, and assembled as a useful source of information for others who need it so that entrepreneurship can be incorporated into scientific disciplines, both theory or empirical nature. Meanwhile, according to Nursito and Nugroho (2013) entrepreneurial knowledge is defined as the level of knowledge as learning outcomes after following the entrepreneurial education process needed to start and run a business. According to Anggraeni and Harnanik (2015) entrepreneurial knowledge is all that is known about all forms of information in the form of memory and understanding of ways of doing business, giving rise to the courage to take risks in pioneering, running, and developing a business.

3. HYPOTHESIS

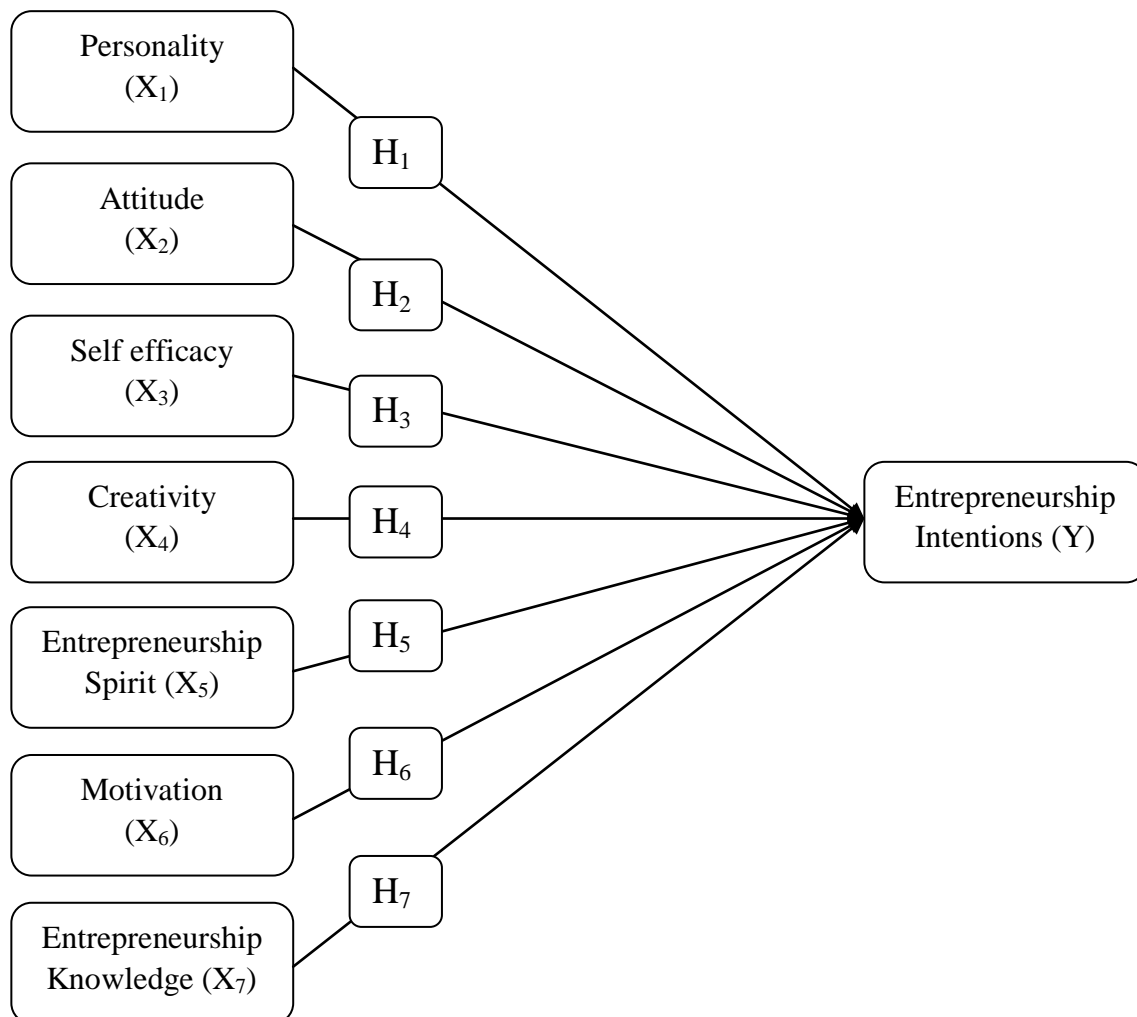


Figure 1. Research Framework

- H₁ : Personality does not have a significant influence on Entrepreneurship Intention
- H₂ : Attitude does not have a significant effect on Entrepreneurship Intention
- H₃ : Self efficacy does not have a significant effect on Entrepreneurship Intention
- H₄ : Creativity does not have a significant effect on Entrepreneurship Intention
- H₅ : Entrepreneurship Spirit does not have a significant effect on Entrepreneurship Intention
- H₆ : Motivation does not have a significant effect on Entrepreneurship Intention
- H₇ : Entrepreneurship Knowledge does not have a significant effect on Entrepreneurship Intention
- H₈ : All Internal factors does not have a significant effect on Entrepreneurship Intention
- H₉ : Entrepreneurship Knowledge does not have a dominants effect on Entrepreneurship Intention

4. RESEARCH METHODS

The study uses a quantitative approach with census research methods, namely research that takes samples from a population and uses a questionnaire as the main data collection tool. This study focuses on the influence of internal factor to the Entrepreneurship Intentions. Research using primary data type that is Student of Faculty of Economics or have taken Entrepreneurship course. The sample of the study amounted to 230 respondents consisting of 110 male respondents and 120 female respondents. Sampling technique based on probability sampling by determining the number of samples for each college based on purposive sampling. Sampling is selected based on the following criteria: (1) registered active as a student (2) is or has been following entrepreneurship course.

The data is collected through a questionnaire consists of 158 questions. All questions are close ended questions with the use of a five point likert scale consisted of strongly disagree, disagree, neutral, agree and strongly agree. All questionnaires were distributed and collected by hand from the students Coordinator. The analysis of the questionnaire was undertaken using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). All mean and medians were calculated using SPSS. Descriptive statistics was used to determine the independent variables and to conclude the results on the basis of secondary and primary data.

The Multiple Regression Analysis was used to reveal whether any simultaneous contribution among all independent variables to the dependent variable, also to find out the partial contribution among independent variables (X), in this case the independent variables were the Personality (X1), Attitude (X2), Self Efficacy (X3), Creativity (X4), Entrepreneurship Spirit (X5), Motivation (X6), and Entrepreneurship knowledge (X7) to dependent variable (Y) Entrepreneurship Intention, the last to reveal variable that contribute the most to the Entrepreneurship Intentions.

5. FINDINGS

Coefficients ^a							
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	39.442	6.256		6.305	.000	
	Personality	.015	.106	.011	.546	.113	.963
	Attitude	.143	.096	.104	.387	.235	.989
	Self efficacy	.173	.104	.132	.651	.049	.979
	Creativity	.078	.103	.035	.461	.000	.986
	Entrepreneurship Spirit	.097	.078	.074	.582	.050	.989
	Motivation	.036	.073	.037	.498	.019	.984
	Entrepreneurship Knowledge	.130	.074	.133	.754	.023	.965

a. Dependent Variable: Entrepreneurship Intention

From the calculation of the data above can be presented in the form of unstandardized regression equation as follows:

$$Y = 39,442 + 0,015X_1 + 0,143X_2 + 0,173X_3 + 0,078X_4 + 0,097X_5 + 0,036X_6 + 0,130X_7 + e$$

Of the seven variables used in the regression model, 5 of them are significant. This can be seen from the probability of the significance of the constant is 0,000 far below 0.05 (p-value <0.05).

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	246.543	7	70.441	1.943	.013 ^b
Residual	3995.753	222	35.998		
Total	4242.296	229			

a. Dependent Variable: Entrepreneurship Intention

b. Predictors: (Constant), Entrepreneurship Knowledge , Personality , Motivation, Creativity , Attitude, Self efficacy , Entrepreneurship Spirit

It can be seen that in the significant column in the ANOVA Table the Sig. 0.013 or less than the 0.05 probability value or 0.05 value > 0.013, it means that the multiple regression coefficient is significant. Thus, Personality (X_1), Attitude (X_2), Self Efficacy (X_3), Creativity (X_4), Entrepreneurship Spirit (X_5), Motivation (X_6), and Entrepreneurship knowledge (X_7) simultaneously and significantly influence Entrepreneurial Intention.

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.680 ^a	.462	.459	6.000	2.094

a. Predictors: (Constant), Entrepreneurship Knowledge , Personality , Motivation, Creativity , Attitude, Self efficacy , Entrepreneurship Spirit

b. Dependent Variable: Entrepreneurship Intention

Based on the analysis there is R Square is 0.462. This shows a strong relationship between variables Personality (X_1), Attitude (X_2), Self Efficacy (X_3), Creativity (X_4), Entrepreneurship Spirit (X_5), Motivation (X_6), and Entrepreneurship knowledge (X_7) simultaneously affect to Entrepreneurial Intention. R Square is also called the coefficient of determination of 46.2%. The meaning of the contribution of 46.2% of the variable Entrepreneurial Intention is explained by the variables Personality (X_1), Attitude (X_2), Self Efficacy (X_3), Creativity (X_4), Entrepreneurship Spirit (X_5), Motivation (X_6), and Entrepreneurship knowledge (X_7) and the remaining 53.8% can be explained by other variables.

6. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Contribution personality (X1) variable to entrepreneurship Intention

H1: Personality does not have a significant influence on Entrepreneurship Intention. Based on the results of data analysis obtained the results of personality (X_1) do not have a significant effect on entrepreneurship Intention (Y). This is due to

the personality of students who are not ready to become entrepreneurs and prefer to be in a comfortable zone

This is different from the research conducted by Aprilianty (2012), Solikha & Harti (2014) and Harahap & Sisca (2017) argue that personality has a significant influence on Entrepreneurship Intention. Personality type is one of the factors that play a significant role in determining the development of one's interest in entrepreneurship (Mendoza and Lacap, 2016).

The Contribution Attitude (X2) variable to entrepreneurship Intention

H2: Attitude does not have a significant effect on Entrepreneurship Intention. Based on the results of data analysis, the results of Attitude (X2) did not have a significant effect on Intention entrepreneurship (Y). This is reinforced by research conducted by Senduk (2016), that attitude does not have a significant influence on Intention entrepreneurship. This is due to the presence of factors in attitudes, which are less supportive family backgrounds if their children become entrepreneurs.

There are many factors that can influence student attitudes including: personality development, family background, reference group, peer group, social class, culture, class climate, model Role and apprenticeship training (Buba & Aminu Ayuba., 2014). Identify factors that influence entrepreneurship such as to start a business. The attitude is influenced by knowledge about entrepreneurship and home industry training (Ruswanti., 2016).

This is different from the results of research conducted by Ardiyani & Agung (2016), Kemala (2017), Rifkhan (2017), Sumadi & Eka (2017), and Munawar, Asep & Nono Supriatna (2018), which shows that attitudes influence interest student entrepreneurship, or have a positive role in the formation in fostering interest in student entrepreneurship.

The Contribution Self Efficacy (X3) variable to entrepreneurship Intention

H3: Self efficacy does not have a significant effect on Entrepreneurship Intention. Based on the results of data analysis, the results of Self Efficacy (X3) have a significant influence on entrepreneurship Intention (Y). The importance of self efficacy determines the steps a person will take because according to Indarti (2008) self efficacy of one's career can be an important factor in determining whether someone's entrepreneurial interest has been formed in the early stages of someone starting his career. Of course, in entrepreneurship there will be many tasks and work that must be completed, self-efficacy plays a role in providing confidence in the ability of individuals to complete their tasks and work. This is in line with the research conducted by Riwayati and Trida (2015) but in contrast to Qoyyimah (2016) which proves that self efficacy does not have an influence on entrepreneurship Intention

In relation to entrepreneurship, individuals with high levels of entrepreneurial self-efficacy may also have strong occupational intentions for an entrepreneurial career. Lent, et al (2013) found that self-efficacy was significantly related to career interests, career choice goals (intentions), and occupational performance. However,

Lent, et al (2013) also found that self-efficacy is the sole mediator between a person's abilities and his or her career interests. These three findings taken together can be interpreted as meaning that self-efficacy may be used to predict the intended career-related intentions and behavior of individuals. It has been established that self-efficacy is the major influence on career-related behavior in Bandura's (1997) social cognitive theory. Empirical findings indicate that self-efficacy is highly involved in the career decision-making process.

Zhao, Seibert and Hill (2005) results provided evidence that individuals choose to become entrepreneurs most directly because they are high in entrepreneurial self-efficacy – the belief that they can succeed in this role. Also, their results supported the critical mediating role of entrepreneurial self-efficacy in entrepreneurial intentions for three of the four antecedent variables (perceptions of formal learning, entrepreneurial experience, risk propensity and gender). Otherwise, McGee, Peterson, Mueller and Sequeira (2009) developed a study aimed to refine and standardize the Entrepreneurial Self-efficacy (ESE) measurement, because of its inclusion in several studies on entrepreneurial motivation, intentions, and behavior.

The Contribution Creativity(X4) variable to entrepreneurship Intention

H4: Creativity does not have a significant effect on Entrepreneurship Intention. Based on the results of data analysis, it can be concluded that creativity (X4) has a significant influence on Intention entrepreneurship in students. This finding supports the previous theory as stated by Higgins (in Oentoe, 1999) that creativity is the ability to create new things, which can be in the form of creating new products, new business opportunities, and new marketing strategies, both students who have entrepreneurship and those who will be an entrepreneur. This is in line with Palaniappan and Galea (2009) saying that creative students have high initiatives, prefer challenging tasks, and have high entrepreneurial tendencies. The findings of the research presented by Sarri, Bakouros and Petridou, (2009) state that there is a positive relationship between an entrepreneur and creativity because in business development it is needed creative and innovative people.

This research is strengthened by research conducted by Hadiyati (2011), Hasan (2013), Hapsah and Siti (2015) and Senduk (2016) who found that creativity affects entrepreneurship Intention. So the higher the level of individual creativity will drive the entrepreneurial Intention.

The Contribution Entrepreneurship Spirit (X5) variable to entrepreneurship Intention

H5: Entrepreneurship Spirit does not have a significant effect on Entrepreneurship Intention. Based on the results of data analysis it can be concluded that Entrepreneurship Spirit (X5) has a significant influence on entrepreneurship Intention. This is based on the entrepreneurial spirit can develop along with the desire of someone looking for income from economic conditions that do not support, so that many entrepreneurial souls are embedded in the mind of someone due to economic pressure, age is not a measure to instill an entrepreneurial spirit but awareness of how valuable money is for produced, because many of the

entrepreneurs have the desire to be self-employed because of the greatest desire to make money.

This is in line with research conducted by Muljaningsih et al (2012), Erfikas (2013), Wibowo (2014) and Nasrullah, (2016) who found that Entrepreneurship Spirit (X5) had a positive and significant influence on entrepreneurship Intention.

The Contribution Motivation(X6) variable to entrepreneurship Intention

H6: Motivation does not have a significant effect on Entrepreneurship Intention. Based on the results of data analysis, it can be concluded that Motivation (X6) has a significant influence on entrepreneurship Intention. With the great motivation to get a decent income, students have an interest in becoming an entrepreneur. Motivation is the basic drive that moves a person to behave. In this study shows that motivation influences students 'entrepreneurship interests or has a role in students' entrepreneurial Intention.

This research was supported by Rosmiati et al (2015), Lestari et al (2016), Rifkhan (2017), Sumadi & Eka (2017), Munawar, Asep & Nono Supriatna (2018) who obtained results that motivation had a positive and significant effect on Intention entrepreneurship . but not in line with the research of Hartanti & Rohmad (2016) which states that motivation has no significant effect on Intention entrepreneurship. This can explain that students actually have a high motivation, but it is less able to accept failure, even though entrepreneurship must have the soul to take risks (failure)

The Contribution Entrepreneurship knowledge (X7) variable to entrepreneurship Intention

H7: Entrepreneurship Knowledge does not have a significant effect on Entrepreneurship Intention. Based on the results of data analysis, it can be concluded that Entrepreneurship knowledge (X7) has a significant influence on entrepreneurship Intention. This means that entrepreneurship Intention will increase if entrepreneurship knowledge is improved. The higher and more entrepreneurial knowledge possessed, the higher the interest of students in entrepreneurship.

The results of this study agree with the research conducted by Limbong (2010), Aprilianty (2012) Mustofa (2014), Ardiyani & Agung (2016) and Hendrawan & Hani (2017) which stated that entrepreneurship knowledge variables have a significant positive influence on entrepreneurial interest so that the higher the entrepreneurial knowledge, the higher the interest in entrepreneurship college student. With debriefing in accordance with the need to become an entrepreneur, students will be better prepared for entrepreneurship

The Contribution Internal factors variable to entrepreneurship Intention

H8 : All Internal factors do not have a significant effect on Entrepreneurship Intention. From this study, it was found that internal factors consisted of Personality (X1), Attitude (X2), Self Efficacy (X3), Creativity (X4), Entrepreneurship Spirit (X5), Motivation (X6), and Entrepreneurship knowledge (X7) simultaneous effect on

entrepreneurship Intention. This proves that Entrepreneurship Intention is influenced by factors within the student itself. Increasing factors in students will increase students' desire to start entrepreneurship. This is in line with research conducted by Amari, Abbes and Boudabbous (2014) that internal factors have a positive effect on Intention entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurship knowledge has dominant effect to entrepreneurship Intention

H9 : Knowledge entrepreneurship does not have a dominants effect on Entrepreneurship Intention. From the coefficient table, the results show that the value of t in the variable entrepreneurship knowledge is the biggest, which proves that Entrepreneurship Knowledge is the most dominant variable compared to other internal factor variables. This is in line with research conducted by Aprilianty (2012), Mustofa (2014) and Hendrawan & Hani (2017). Students who have good knowledge of entrepreneurship will be better prepared to become entrepreneurs

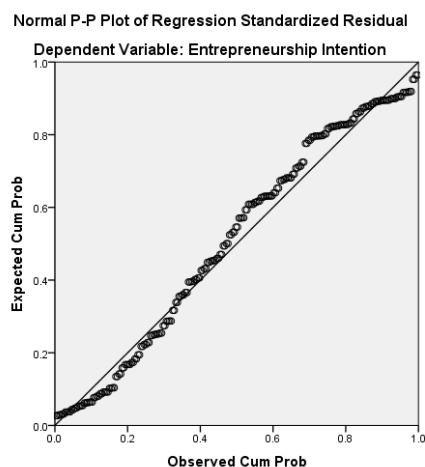
7. CONCLUSION

From the research that has been done, it can be concluded; Personality (X1) and Attitude (X2) partially have no effect on entrepreneurship Intention, while the variables Self Efficacy (X3), Creativity (X4), Entrepreneurship Spirit (X5), Motivation (X6), and Entrepreneurship knowledge (X7) are partially influential towards Intention entrepreneurship. All internal factors simultaneously affect Intention entrepreneurship. And Entrepreneurship knowledge is the dominant variable influencing entrepreneurship Intention

8. APPENDICES

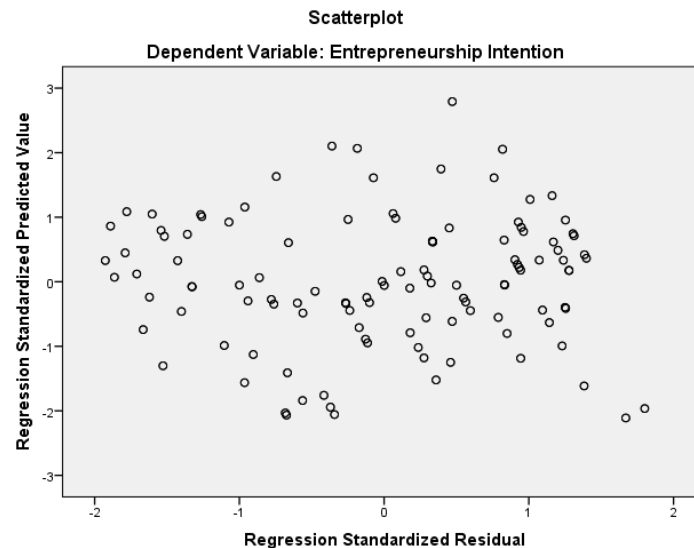
Classic Assumption Test

a. Normality Test



The normal probability plot results show that the points on the graph coincide and follow the diagonal line, so that it can be concluded that the regression model is normally distributed.

b. Heteroscedasticity Test



Based on the scatter plot diagram, it appears that the points spread randomly, and spread both above and below the number 0 on the Y axis, it can be concluded that there are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity in the regression model used.

c. Autocorrelation Test

Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.680 ^a	.462	.459	6.000	2.094

a. Predictors: (Constant), Entrepreneurship Knowledge , Personality , Motivation, Creativity , Attitude, Self efficacy , Entrepreneurship Spirit

b. Dependent Variable: Entrepreneurship Intention

The value obtained from the regression results is 2.094. The dL and dU values are obtained in the Durbin-watson table at the significance level of 0.05 where n = 230 and k = 7 (n is the amount of data and k is the number of independent variables), then obtained dL = 1.6966 and dU = 1.8413 so you can calculate the 4-dU = 2.1587 and 4-dL = 2.3034. The decision is if dU < DW < 4 - dU (1.6966 < 2.094 < 2.1587), then there is no autocorrelation.

d. Multicollinearity Test

Model	Collinearity Statistics	
	Tolerance	VIF
Personality	.963	1.039
Attitude	.989	1.011
Self efficacy	.979	1.022
Creativity	.986	1.014
Entrepreneurship Spirit	.989	1.011
Motivation	.984	1.017
Entrepreneurship Knowledge	.965	1.036

From the table above it can be seen that the variables are Personality, Attitude, Self Efficacy, Creativity, Entrepreneurship Spirit, Motivation, and Entrepreneurship knowledge which have VIF values less than 10. As well as Personality (X_1), Attitude (X_2), Self Efficacy (X_3), Creativity (X_4), Entrepreneurship Spirit (X_5), Motivation (X_6), and Entrepreneurship knowledge (X_7) have a tolerance value greater than 0.1.

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