

The Role Of Entrepreneurial Resilience And Entrepreneurial Self-Efficacy On Entrepreneurial Intention On Students In Padang City

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Abstract.

This study aims to see the extent to which the role of entrepreneurial resilience and entrepreneurial self-efficacy on entrepreneurial intention of students in the city of Padang. This research was conducted by collecting data from 273 student respondents in the city of Padang. The data were processed by multiple regression analysis using the SPSS program. The results of the study indicate that there is a positive and significant effect of entrepreneurial resilience and entrepreneurial self-efficacy variables on entrepreneurial intention, either partially or simultaneously. This research is novel because there is still limited research on entrepreneurial intention associated with entrepreneurial resilience and entrepreneurial self-efficacy, especially in disaster-prone areas.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurial intention, entrepreneurial resilience and entrepreneurial self-efficacy.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Entrepreneurship is an important aspect in economic development because entrepreneurship helps solve various kinds of economic problems such as overcoming unemployment by opening new jobs, the emergence of innovations and new ways of producing and ultimately having an impact on economic growth and improving people's welfare. Employment is one indicator of the success of education in reducing poverty. The limited number of available jobs will increase from year to year. The Indonesian Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in its latest report data states that the number of working people in February 2022 is 135.61 million people and the number of unemployed is 8.40 million people. The most important factor in efforts to build a sustainable economy in the future is Human Resources (HR) who have reliable potential in managing economic resources. Therefore, the role of universities is important to encourage the spirit of entrepreneurship and to form character in entrepreneurship among students which will later create jobs. The more advanced a country is, the more educated people and the more unemployed people are, hence the importance of the entrepreneurial world to create jobs because of the limited capacity of the government. An economy based on entrepreneurship is believed to be one of the best ways to develop the process of creating new businesses, able to compete with economic development and growth. According to Lee & Wong (2004) entrepreneurial intention can be interpreted as the first step of a process of establishing a business which is generally long term. Entrepreneurial Intention has a very important aspect to make college students not only oriented to become workers or employees in institutions, both private and government. In Entrepreneurial Intention, the attitude of resilience and self-efficacy of individuals is necessary in entrepreneurship, namely, entrepreneurial resilience and entrepreneurial self-efficacy in order to be able to face crisis situations and rise from uncertain situations.

Thus, it is important for entrepreneurs to understand resilience and self-efficacy so that they can survive internal and external shocks in the business world and can be one of the drivers of entrepreneurial performance and success. According to Fisher and Ragsdale (2018) Resilience can be interpreted as a process where individuals or organizations can see positively when adapting to substantial difficulties. Meanwhile, according to Lee and Wang (2017) resilience is an ability to overcome difficult conditions and traumatic circumstances so that they can bounce back from adversity and can adapt to better change. Entrepreneurial resilience according to Ayala and Manzano (2014) is the capacity of an entrepreneur to overcome difficult conditions and bounce back from unstable conditions. The sense of awakening an entrepreneur certainly

needs to have confidence and belief in entrepreneurship. This characteristic also plays an important role, namely entrepreneurial self-efficacy. According to Newman et al., (2019) entrepreneurial self-efficacy is self-efficacy in the broader context of entrepreneurship with a difference, namely the need for creativity and innovation in building a new business. According to Chen et al., (1998) entrepreneurial self-efficacy is the strength of a person's belief that he has the ability to successfully carry out his duties and role as an entrepreneur. An entrepreneur with high self-efficacy has confidence in his own ability to deal with difficult tasks to do, so he has a stronger determination and intention to become an entrepreneur.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

According to Ayala and Manzano (2014), entrepreneurial resilience is a dynamic and evolving adaptation process in which entrepreneurs acquire the knowledge, abilities and skills to be able to cope with uncertain future conditions with a positive attitude, creativity, optimism and rely on their own resources. Meanwhile, according to Awotoye and Singh (2017), entrepreneurial resilience can be said to be the ability to overcome challenges in high-impact entrepreneurship and continue to try to survive in the face of adverse situations and unexpected results. Entrepreneurial resilience is described by Bernard and Barbosa (2016) as a form of emotional and cognitive ability that is useful for entrepreneurs, especially when bouncing back after failures related to their entrepreneurial initiatives. Zakiy and Fairuzabadi (2019) explained that the existence of entrepreneurial resilience can facilitate the ability of entrepreneurs to manage difficult personal and market needs as well as difficulties related to stability and are future-oriented. According to Duchek (2017), developing resilience is one of the important factors for the sustainability and success of an entrepreneur in overcoming a crisis situation so that he can rise up to maintain his business and be stronger than before. Then according to Fatoki (2018), the ability to survive and be able to quickly overcome these difficulties is an important personal characteristic in pursuing entrepreneurship because resilience is one of the drivers of entrepreneurial success.

Thus entrepreneurial experience can be interpreted as something experienced by an entrepreneur during business-related activities with which an increase in abilities, knowledge, skills and networks is obtained that is useful for business development and success. The basic concept of self-efficacy theory is the belief that every individual has the ability to control his thoughts, feelings, and behavior. According to Bandura (1997), self-efficacy is a subjective perception problem, meaning that self-efficacy does not always describe actual abilities, but is related to individual beliefs. Baron and Byrne (2004) argue that, "self-efficacy is an individual's assessment of his ability or competence to perform a task, achieve a goal, and produce something". On the other hand, Santrock (2009) states that, "self-efficacy is the belief that I can". While Gregory (2011) defines self-efficacy as self-confidence to know his abilities so that he can exercise a form of control over the benefits of the person himself and events in the surrounding environment. According to Ormrod (2008) self-efficacy is the belief that a person is able to carry out certain behaviors to achieve certain goals. An important issue regarding the concept of self-efficacy as well as its measurement is the specific nature of self-efficacy, specifically according to a particular field, situation, or situation.

According to Lee & Wong (2004), entrepreneurial self-efficacy is the strength of a person's belief that he has the ability to successfully carry out his duties and role as an entrepreneur. Entrepreneurial intention can be interpreted as the first step in a process of establishing a business which is generally long term. With self-efficacy, an entrepreneur will have a plan and strategy in managing and developing a business and be able to face various challenges that will have a negative impact on his business. Ajzen (1991) stated that intention is assumed to capture the motivational factors that influence behavior. Intention itself is an indication of how hard people are willing to try, how much effort they plan to put into a behavior. As a general rule, the stronger the intention to engage in the behavior, the more likely it is to perform.

However, it should be clear that behavioral intentions can find expression in behavior only if the behavior in question is under volitional control. Ajzen (2001) explains through Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) that the intention (intention) is a function of three basic determinants, namely:

1. Attitude toward the behavior
2. Subjective norm (subjective norm)
3. Perceived behavioral control

This theory is used as the basis because there are three dependent variables in this study which are factors in the Theory of Planned Behavior. In the Ajzen theory of planned behavior, attitudes toward behavior refers to the degree to which a person has an evaluation of whether the behavior is good or not good.

III. METHODS

In this study using independent variables consisting of entrepreneurial resilience (X1) and entrepreneurial self-efficacy (X2). While the dependent variable consists of entrepreneurial intention (Y). This research was conducted by collecting data from 273 student respondents in the city of Padang. The data were processed by multiple regression analysis using the SPSS program. To see the effect of each variable partially, the t test is used, while to see the effect of all independent variables simultaneously on the dependent variable, the F test is used.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the validity test conducted in this study, all statement items on the research questionnaire can be declared valid because r arithmetic is greater than r table (0,1187). Based on the reliability test which shows that the statement as many as 61 items on the research instrument that have a value of Cronbach's Alpha is greater than 0.6 so that the statement of the research instrument can be said to be reliable. Based on data processing using multiple linear regression, the regression equation $Y = 13.191 + 0.103X_1 + 0.403X_2$ can be obtained. Y is entrepreneurial intention, X1 is entrepreneurial resilience and X2 is entrepreneurial self-efficacy. The results show that the two independent variables have an influence which if entrepreneurial resilience and entrepreneurial self-efficacy increase, entrepreneurial intention will also increase.

5.1 F Uji test

Simultaneous or simultaneous testing can be carried out first before discussing partially or individually the influence between the independent variables on the dependent variable. According to Ghozali (2018), the F test was carried out to test the feasibility of the resulting model. In this study using a significant level of 5% (0.05).

Table 1. F .Test Results
ANOVA^b

Model	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F	Sig
1Regression	12865.693	2	6432.85	245.513	.000 ^b
Residual	7074.4457	270	26.2017		
Total	19940.139	272			

a. Dependent Variable: *Entrepreneurial Intention* (Y)

b. Predictors: (*Constant*), *Entrepreneurial Self-Efficacy* (X₂), *Entrepreneurial Resilience* (X₁)

Based on table 4.6 above, it can be seen that the significance value is 0.000 0.05 and the calculated F value is 245.513 the F table value is 3.03. Thus, it can be concluded that entrepreneurial resilience and entrepreneurial self-efficacy simultaneously (simultaneously) have a significant effect on entrepreneurial intention.

3.2. t test

The t test is a partial regression coefficient test that is used to determine the independent variable (X) partially or individually affect the dependent variable (Y). This partial test can be done using the following criteria:

a. If the significant value is 0.05 or the t arithmetic value t table, then there is an effect of variable X on variable Y or this indicates that the independent variable has a significant effect on the dependent variable.

b. If the significant value is 0.05 or t arithmetic t table then there is no effect of variable X on variable Y or this indicates that the independent variable has no significant effect on the dependent variable.

**Table 2. T Test Results
Coefficients^a**

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1(Constant)	13.191	2.653		4.971	0.000
Entrepreneurial Resilience (X ₁)	0.103	0.041	0.131	2.530	0.012
Entrepreneurial Self-Efficacy (X ₂)	0.403	0.030	0.704	13.554	0.000

a. Dependent Variable: *Entrepreneurial Intention (Y)*

Based on the results of the t-test in table 2 above, it can be concluded that the entrepreneurial resilience variable (X₁), the significant value is 0.012 < 0.05 and the t-value is 2.530 ≥ the t-table value is 1.969. This means that the entrepreneurial resilience variable has a significant influence on entrepreneurial intention. In the entrepreneurial self-efficacy variable (X₂), the significant value is 0.000 ≤ 0.05 and the t-count value is 13.554 ≥ the t-table value is 1.969. This means that the entrepreneurial self-efficacy variable has a significant influence on entrepreneurial intention.

3.3. Coefficient of Determination

According to Ghozali (2018) the analysis of the coefficient of determination is used to measure how much the independent variable (X) contributes simultaneously to the dependent variable (Y). The results of the coefficient of determination can be seen in table 3 below:

**Table 3. R Square
Model Summary**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.803	0.645	0.643	5.11875481464027

a. Predictors: (Constant), *entrepreneurial self-efficacy, entrepreneurial resilience*

Based on table 3 of the results of data analysis, it can be seen that the amount of Adjust R Square is 0.643 or 64.3% of the entrepreneurial intention variable which is explained by the variation of the independent variables entrepreneurial resilience and entrepreneurial self-efficacy. While the rest (100% – 64.3% = 35.7%) is influenced by other variables that are not taken into account in this study.

3.4. Discussion

From the test results of the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable, it can be explained that students who have strong personalities who have an optimistic attitude, believe in their own abilities, can overcome difficulties and are able to rise from adversity will tend to have a strong interest in entrepreneurship. Likewise, students who have high self-confidence, will have higher achievements and in many cases will achieve higher welfare. In addition, they will have the ability to face difficult tasks and see it as a challenge that must be mastered rather than considered a threat to be avoided, so they tend to have a strong interest in becoming entrepreneurs. In other words, self-efficacy is a self-assessment belief regarding a person's competence which is a factor that becomes a source of human action about what they think, believe, and feel that affects how they act and have a tendency to want to become entrepreneurs.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND LIMITATIONS

The results of data analysis, it can be seen that the amount of Adjust R Square is 0.643 or 64.3% of the entrepreneurial intention variable which is explained by the variation of the independent variables entrepreneurial resilience and entrepreneurial self-efficacy. While the rest 35.7% is influenced by other variables that are not taken into account in this study. This research still uses quantitative methods and for further research it can be done qualitatively by adding other dimensions or more complex variables such as social capital and business performance variables.

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