Journal of Agribusiness Management and Development, Vol 5 No 1 March 2024, Page 57-68
ISSN 2775-0248 (Print) ISSN 2775-0256 (Online)
Available at https://journal.ugm.ac.id/v3/JAMADEV/

INTEREST IN STUDENTS OF THE FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE FISHERIES AND MARINE AFFAIRS UNIVERSITY OF BANGKA BELITUNG TO WORK AS AGRIPRENEURS

Lendi[1], Muntoro[2], Rufti Puji Astuti[3]
Agribusiness Study Program, Faculty of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Affairs
Bangka Belitung University
Corresponding Author: muntoro68@gmail.com

Received : 21 January 2024 Accepted : 28 February 2024 Published : 30 March 2024

ABSTRACT

This study aims to identify the perceptions of students of the Faculty of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Affairs, University of Bangka Belitung towards the profession as an agripreneur, determine the interest of students of the Faculty of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Affairs, University of Bangka Belitung to work as agripreneurs and analyze the effect of entrepreneurial character on the interest of students of the Faculty of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Affairs, University of Bangka Belitung to work as agripreneurs. This research was conducted in September - October 2023 on students of the Faculty of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Affairs class of 2018 - 2019. The research method used is the survey method. The sampling method used is proportionate stratified random sampling with a sample size of 80 respondents. Data analysis using qualitative descriptive analysis and multiple linear regression with SPSS 26.0 software. The results showed that the perceptions of students of the Faculty of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Affairs, University of Bangka Belitung towards the profession as an agripreneur were classified in the good category as evidenced by the percentage level of 78,5%. The interest of students of the Faculty of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Affairs, University of Bangka Belitung to work as agripreneurs is classified in the high category with a percentage level of 78.4%. Entrepreneurial characters include self confident, dare to face risks , future-oriented, leadership, creative and innovative, working hard, and responsible together have a positive effect on interest decisions to work as agripreneurs. Factors that partially influence the decision to interest in working as an agripreneur are self-confident, dare to face risks, future-oriented, working hard, and responsible.

Keywords: agripreneur, entrepreneurial character, student interest, perception

INTRODUCTION

The agricultural sector is a sector that has an important role in the economy of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province because the majority of its people earn their livelihood in the agricultural sector (Central Statistics Agency for Bangka Belitung Islands Province, 2023). Agriculture will always be needed as long as humans still use food to meet their daily needs. According to Central Bureau of Statistics for Bangka Belitung Islands Province (2023) The Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sectors contribute the majority of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) according to Business Fields at Current Prices, amounting to 19.2% in 2022.

The agricultural sector can also be used as a business field that can reduce unemployment and reduce poverty (Fitriyana *et al*., 2018). Apart from that, the agricultural sector has considerable potential for development. This is because the agricultural sector is the main support for food security and sovereignty, as well as the raw material for most industries (Utami *et al*., 2021). Therefore, the importance of sustainable agricultural development in the future.

To support sustainable agricultural development, three factors are needed, namely natural resources, human resources and appropriate technology. One of the appropriate resources for the development of agricultural development in the future is human resources who are educated in the agricultural sector (Ritonga *et al*., 2015). Educated human resources in the agricultural sector play a very important role in sustainable agricultural development. Therefore, quality and committed human resources are needed to develop the agricultural sector which is one of the success factors in sustainable agricultural development (Susilowati, 2016).

However, currently, many young people are less interested in moving into the agricultural sector. The young generation's lack of interest in the agricultural sector is due to the bad image of

the agricultural sector and changes in their views of the agricultural sector along with modernization, so that interest in developing agricultural potential for the future is not embedded in the mindset of the younger generation. In addition, the higher the education level of the younger generation, the more selective they are in choosing jobs (Werembinan *et al*., 2018). The decline in the number of workers in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Sectors of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Residents of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province aged 15 years and over who work in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Sector in 2018-2022

Year	Number of Workers (People)	Development (%)
2018	219.002	
2019	208.253	- 0,04
2020	227.444	0,09
2021	187.328	- 0,17
2022	183.099	- 0,02
Average		- 0,1

(Source: Central Statistics Agency for Bangka Belitung Islands Province, 2019-2023)

Based on Table 1, it can be explained that people who work in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Sectors of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province have experienced a decline or negative development in the last five years. In 2019 the workforce decreased by 208.253 people. However, in 2020 there was an increase with the number of 227.444 people and in 2021 and 2022 it again decreased with the number of 187.328 people and 183.099 people.

The decreasing interest of the younger generation in moving into the agricultural sector is a concern. This is because millennial farmers are the successors and hope for the realization of farmers as entrepreneurs. Agriculture in the future will increasingly rely on millennial farmers who understand digital technology so they can strengthen production and distribution activities. Agripreneur as a profession that operates and manages a business in the agricultural sector can be used as the right strategy in solving production and distribution constraints that are often experienced by farmers (Utami *et al*., 2021). Therefore, it is necessary to know students' interest in working as agripreneurs or entrepreneurs in the agricultural sector.

Entrepreneurial interest is an individual's desire and readiness to enter the world of entrepreneurship. However, there are factors that influence interest in entrepreneurship, namely entrepreneurial characte (Suryana, 2006) dan (Mujiarto & Wahid, 2006). Where entrepreneurial character must also exist in an entrepreneur, as stated by Cahyani & Widiyanto, (2019), interest in entrepreneurship is influenced by entrepreneurial character, such as a person's personality. Sari (2023) also stated that having an entrepreneurial character was associated with students' interest in becoming entrepreneurs. Students who have mostly entrepreneurial characteristics will be more interested in starting a business or entrepreneurship.

Entrepreneurship is the right choice because it provides job opportunities so you can work for yourself without depending on other people, and makes it possible to help other people with their work. Apart from that, entrepreneurship that is run well will generate profits and can have an impact on reducing unemployment. Currently, competition for jobs is getting tighter, and there is no guarantee that graduates will easily get a job. Students not only look for jobs but also create them. One way to prevent students from becoming unemployed is by trying to foster an entrepreneurial spirit (Sari, 2023). Especially entrepreneurship in the agricultural sector.

Agricultural students as human resources who study agriculture at universities are thought to have thoughts and understanding of the importance of the agricultural sector. For this reason, agricultural students are expected to be able to influence the agricultural sector with the knowledge they have. By contributing to the agricultural sector, such as entrepreneurship in the agricultural sector. The role of agricultural students is very necessary to innovate in the agricultural sector by developing agricultural technology to produce maximum agricultural results.

The state university that has students from the Faculty of Agriculture, Fisheries and Maritime Affairs is Bangka Belitung University. The Faculty of Agriculture, Fisheries and Maritime Affairs has various study programs including Agribusiness, Agrotechnology, Aquaculture, Aquatic Resource Management, Marine Science, Capture Fisheries and Masters in Agricultural Sciences. The Faculty of Agriculture, Fisheries and Maritime Affairs of Bangka Belitung University annually graduates students educated in the fields of Agriculture, Fisheries and Maritime Affairs who are expected to make a contribution to the agricultural sector. This is because students from the Faculty of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Affairs have knowledge in the fields of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Affairs so they can implement the knowledge they have.

Students of the Faculty of Agriculture, Fisheries and Maritime Affairs as the young generation who are educated in the fields of

Agriculture, Fisheries and Maritime Affairs are expected to have a good perception of the agricultural sector and have an interest in working as agripreneurs so that they are able to develop agriculture with the knowledge they have in order to utilize natural wealth in agricultural sector to the maximum.

Based on the description above, the aim of this research is to identify the perceptions of students from the Faculty of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Affairs, Bangka Belitung University towards the profession of agripreneur with the assumption that the perceptions of students from the Faculty of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Affairs, Bangka Belitung University towards the agripreneur profession are classified as good, knowing student interests The Faculty of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Affairs, Bangka Belitung University works as agripreneurs with the assumption that the interest of students from the Faculty of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Affairs, Bangka Belitung University in working as agripreneurs is high and analyzes the influence of entrepreneurial character on the interest of students from the Faculty of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Affairs, Bangka University Belitung works as an agripreneur with the assumption that entrepreneurial character (confident, brave to face risks, future oriented, leadership, creative and innovative, hard working, and responsible) influences the interest of students at the Faculty of Agriculture, Fisheries and Maritime Affairs, Bangka Belitung University to pursue a profession as an agripreneur.

METHOD

This research was carried out at the Faculty of Agriculture, Fisheries and Maritime Affairs, Bangka Belitung University, which is located in Balunijuk Village, Merawang District, Bangka Regency. The location determination was carried out purposively with the consideration that Bangka Belitung University is the only state university that has a Faculty of Agriculture, Fisheries and Maritime Affairs in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province. Data collection was carried out from September 2023 to October 2023. The method used in this research was a survey method.

The respondents sampled in this research were students from the Faculty of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Affairs, Bangka Belitung University, class of 2018 and 2019. The number of active students from the Faculty of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Affairs, Bangka Belitung University, class of 2018 was 155 people and the class of 2019 was 256 people. So the total population in this study was 411 people. Determination of sample size was carried out using the Slovin technique. Based on the Slovin technique from 411 populations, results were obtained from 80 samples from active students of the Faculty of Agriculture, Fisheries and Maritime Affairs, Bangka Belitung University, class of 2018 and 2019 with an error rate of 10%.

The method for determining the sample for each population used in this research is sampling using a probability sampling technique, proportionate stratified random sampling. Proportionate stratified random sampling is a sampling technique used if the population has members/elements that are not homogeneous and proportionally stratified. In this technique the population is grouped or categorized which is called strata (stratified) (Sugiyono, 2018).

The data used in this research are primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data from interviews and filling out questionnaires from respondents and secondary data is data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), Faculty of Agriculture, Fisheries and Maritime Affairs as well as literature related to research such as journals and theses as well as data from agencies involved in this research. In this research, the data collection techniques used were observation, interviews and questionnaires.

The data analysis method used in this research uses several methods according to the research objectives. This research has three objectives, to answer the first and second objectives, namely using a qualitative descriptive analysis method with a Likert scale.To determine the perception and interest index, the index formula according to (Riduwan, 2015).

$$\text{Index} = \frac{skor\ total}{skor\ maksimum} \times 100\ \%$$

Information :
Index = Someone's index questionnaire
Total score = Total score for each statement
Maximum score = Highest score for each statement

Table 2. Interpretation of Entrepreneurial Perception, Interest and Character Scores

Intervals	Perception Description	Description of Interest
80,1 % - 100 %	Very good	Very high
60,1 % - 80 %	Good	High
40,1 % - 60 %	Enough	Currently
20,1 % - 40 %	Not good	Low
0 % - 20 %	Very Not Good	Very low

(Source : Riduwan, 2015)

For the third objective, multiple linear regression analysis was used. Data is obtained

through the scoring method and using the Likert scale measurement technique through a questionnaire instrument, then the data from the results of distributing the questionnaire will be input into Microsoft Excel which is then processed using the SPSS version 26.0 application. At this stage a test is carried out validity and reliability, classical assumption test and multiple linear regression.

Validity and Reliability Test

a. Validity test

According to Ghozali (2018) Validity test is used to measure whether a questionnaire is valid or not. In determining whether or not an item is suitable to be used, a correlation coefficient significance test is carried out at a significance level of 0.05, which means an item is considered valid if it is significantly correlated with the total score. If rcount is greater than rtable, then the statement or variable is declared valid. Conversely, if rcount is smaller than rtable , then the statement or variable is declared invalid.

b. Reliability Test

According to Ghozali (2018) Reliability is a tool for measuring a questionnaire which is an indicator of a variable or construct. A questionnaire is said to be reliable or reliable if a person's answers to statements and questions are consistent or stable. In this research, the reliability test used the Cronbach Alpha technique with the help of SPSS software. With decision making criteria, namely:

1) If the Cronbach Alpha coefficient > 0.60 then the statement is declared reliable or a variable is declared reliable.
2) If the Cronbach Alpha coefficient < 0.60 then the statement is declared unreliable or unreliable.

Multiple Linear Regression Test

a. Normality test

According to Ghozali (2018) The normality test is carried out with the aim of testing whether in the regression model, the confounding or residual variables have a normal distribution. The statistical test used to test residual normality is the One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov (KS) statistical test based on the following assumptions:

1) Data is said to be normally distributed if the results of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test on the residual values from multiple linear regression analysis produce a significance value of > 0,05.
2) Data is said to be not normally distributed if the results of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test on the residual values from multiple linear regression analysis produce a significance value of < 0,05.

b. Multicollinearity Test

According to Ghozali (2018) The multicollinearity test is used to test whether a research regression model has a correlation between independent variables. To find out whether there are symptoms of multicollinearity or not, you need to look at the magnitude of the variance inflation factor (VIF) value and tolerance value. The basis for decision making in the multicollinearity test is as follows:

1) If the test results have a tolerance value ≤ 0,10 and a VIF value ≥ 10 then multicollinearity has occurred.
2) If the test results have a tolerance value ≥ 0,10 and a VIF value ≤ 10 then multicollinearity does not occur.

c. Heteroscedasticity Test

According to Ghozali (2018) The heteroscedasticity test is carried out with the aim of testing whether in the regression model there is an inequality of variance from the residuals of one observation to another. Testing heteroscedasticity can be done by looking at the scatter plot graph between SRESID and ZPRED, namely whether there is a certain pattern or not. The basis for decision making in the heteroscedasticity test is as follows:

1) If there is a certain pattern, such as the points forming a certain regular pattern (wavy, widening then narrowing) then it is indicated that heteroscedasticity has occurred.
2) If there is no clear pattern, and the points spread above and below the number 0 on the Y axis, then heteroscedasticity does not occur.

d. Autocorrelation Test

According to Ghozali (2018) The autocorrelation test aims to test whether in the linear regression model there is a correlation between confounding errors in period t and confounding errors in period t-1 (previously). The autocorrelation test was carried out using the Durbin Watson (DW) method. The basis for determining whether there is an autocorrelation case or not is as follows:

1) If d < dL or d > 4 - dL, then there is autocorrelation
2) If dU < d < 4 - dU, then there is no autocorrelation
3) If dL < d < dU or 4 - dU < d < 4 - dL, then there is no conclusion

e. Test of the Coefficient of Determination R^2

According to Ghozali (2018) The coefficient of determination is used to measure how far the model's ability is to explain variations in the dependent variable. The coefficient of

determination value is between zero and one. A small R^2 value means that the ability of the independent variable to explain variations in the dependent variable is very limited. A value close to one means that the independent variable provides almost all the information needed to predict variations in the dependent variable. The coefficient of determination value ranges from $0 \leq R^2 \leq 1$.

f. Simultaneous Test (F Test)

According to Ghozali (2018) Simultaneous testing is used to determine whether the independent variables jointly influence the dependent variable. The independent variables that will be tested simultaneously are self-confidence, courage to face risks, future-oriented, leadership, creative and innovative, working hard, and responsibility for the dependent variable, namely decisions of interest. The F test in this study uses a significance level of 0,05. If in the research there is a significance level of less than 0,05 or F_{count} is greater than F_{table} then the independent variable simultaneously has a significant effect on the dependent variable. The decision making criteria are as follows:

1) If the significance probability value is < 0,05, and $F_{count} > F_{table}$, then H_0 is rejected, H_α is accepted (influential)
2) If the significance probability value is > 0,05, and $F_{count} < F_{table}$, then H_0 is accepted, H_α is rejected (no effect)

Hypothesis used:

H_0 means that the independent variables (self-confidence, courage to face risks, future-oriented, leadership, creative and innovative, hard working, and responsible) together have no effect on the dependent variable (decision of interest).

H_1 means that the independent variables (self-confidence, courage to face risks, future orientation, leadership, creativity and innovation, working hard, and responsibility) jointly influence the dependent variable (decision of interest).

g. Partial Test (t Test)

According to Ghozali (2018) The t test is used to determine the effect of each independent variable on the dependent variable. The t test in this study uses a significance level of 0,05. With a significance level of 5%, the decision making criteria are as follows:

1) If the significance value is < 0,05, and $t_{count} > t_{table}$, then H0 is rejected (has influence)
2) If the significance value is > 0,05, and $t_{count} < t_{table}$, then H0 is accepted (has no effect)

Hypothesis used:

H_0 means that the independent variables (self-confidence, courage to face risks, future-oriented, leadership, creative and innovative, hard working, and responsible) individually have no effect on the dependent variable (decision of interest).

H_1 means that the independent variables (self-confidence, courage to face risks, future-oriented, leadership, creative and innovative, hard working, and responsible) individually have a significant effect on the dependent variable (decision of interest).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive Statistical Analysis

Student Perceptions of the Profession as an Agripreneur

Perception is a process faced by a person in receiving information that affects a person's senses through sight, hearing, smell and feeling. So it can be concluded that perception is a result of responses received by the senses to be interpreted and influence subsequent behavior (Effendy & Sunarsi, 2020). This research involves 4 perception indicators which include perceptions of income, perceptions of work comfort, perceptions of job social status, and perceptions of job prospects/opportunities. In the following section, a description of the data on respondents' perceptions of each research indicator is presented to determine the Likert scale score of students from the Faculty of Agriculture, Fisheries and Maritime Affairs, Bangka Belitung University towards the profession as agripreneurs.

Analysis of students' perceptions of the Faculty of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Affairs, Bangka Belitung University towards the profession as agripreneurs using 4 perception variables which include perceptions of income, perceptions of work comfort, perceptions of job social status, and perceptions of job opportunities. These four indicators are measured using a Likert scale and calculated using a perception index calculation. To find out the perception index for each and all indicators, see Table 3.

Table 3. Student Perception Index towards the Profession as an Agripreneur

No	Statement	ST	SM	IP (%)
	Income Perception			
1	Is working as an agripreneur interesting to do, because it has the potential to increase income?	334	400	83,5

No	Statement	ST	SM	IP (%)
2	Is working as an agripreneur interesting to do, because there is an opportunity to generate high income	318	400	79,5
3	Is it interesting to work as an agripreneur, because you get a stable income?	291	400	72,8
	Amount	943	1.200	78,6
	Perception of Job Comfort			
4	Is working as an agripreneur interesting to do, because it's easy to do?	283	400	70,8
5	Is working as an agripreneur interesting to do, because you have flexible working hours?	329	400	82,3
6	Is working as an agripreneur interesting to do, because you work on and for yourself	342	400	85,5
	Amount	954	1.200	79,5
	Perception of Occupational Social Status			
7	Is working as an agripreneur interesting to do, because it is a prestigious job?	289	400	72,3
8	Is working as an agripreneur interesting to do, because it can open up job opportunities for other people	339	400	84,8
9	Is working as an agripreneur interesting to do, because it is a noble job?	302	400	75,5
	Amount	930	1.200	77,5
	Perception of Job Opportunities			
10	Is it interesting to work as an agripreneur, because it has great opportunities in the future?	319	400	79,8
11	Is working as an agripreneur interesting to do, because it will continue to develop now and in the future	327	400	81,8
12	Is working as an agripreneur interesting to do, because it promises a better life?	294	400	73,5
	Amount	940	1.200	78,3
	Total number	3.767	4.800	78,5

(Source: Primary Data Processing, 2023)
Information :
ST = Total Score
SM = Maximum Score
IP = Perception Index

Based on Table 3, it shows that the calculation results regarding the perception index of students at the Faculty of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Affairs, Bangka Belitung University regarding the profession as agripreneurs, obtained a perception index result that is classified in the good category. The total perception score for students from the Faculty of Agriculture, Fisheries and Maritime Affairs was 3.767 with a percentage level of 78,5%. Perception is classified as good according to the perception category according to (Riduwan, 2015).This figure is the average of four indicators of student perception at the Faculty of Agriculture, Fisheries and Maritime Affairs. These results are in line with research studied by Suprayogi *et al.*, (2019) which shows that as many as 62% of students' perceptions are in the high category.

Students from the Faculty of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Affairs are interested in working as agripreneurs

Interest is a person's psychological aspect of paying high attention to a particular activity and encouraging someone to carry out that activity Khairani (2014). To find out the interest index, the interest index is calculated. The calculation of the interest index for students at the Faculty of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Affairs, Bangka Belitung University can be seen in Table 4.

Table 4. Student Interest Index for Working as Agripreneurs

No	Statement	ST	SM	IM (%)
1	Are you interested in working as an agripreneur?	302	400	75,5
2	Are factors such as self-confidence, courage to face risks, future-oriented, leadership, creative and innovative, hard working, and responsible able to increase your interest in working as an agripreneur?	321	400	80,3
3	You, as the younger generation, do the demands of the younger generation to be able to create their own employment opportunities increase your interest in working as an agripreneur?	318	400	79,5
	Amount	941	1.200	78,4

(Source: Primary Data Processing, 2023)

Information :
ST = Total Score
SM = Maximum Score
IM = Interest Index

Based on Table 4, which shows the results of calculations regarding the interest of students at the Faculty of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Affairs, the interest index results are in the high category. The average level of interest of students at the Faculty of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Affairs is 78,4%. Interest is classified as high according to the interest category according to (Riduwan, 2015).The results of this research are in line with research conducted by Suprayogi *et al*., (2019)which showed results of 56% of student interest being in the high category. Apart from that, these results are also in line with research conducted by Fahrozi (2023) which shows that generation Z's interest in working as farmers is 71,4% in the high category.

Classic assumption test

a. Normality test

The normality test is carried out to test whether in the regression model, the confounding or residual variables are normally distributed or not. Normality test results can be seen in Table 5.

Table 5. Normality Test Results

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residuals
N		80
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	.77114196
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,093
	Positive	,093
	Negative	-,089
Statistical Tests		,093
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,087[c]

a. Test distribution is Normal.
b. Calculated from data.
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

(Source: Primary Data Processing, 2023)

The normality test results in Table 5 show that the statistical test value is 0,093 and the significance value is 0,087. This value is greater than 0,05, so it can be concluded that the data in this study is normally distributed.

b. Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test is used to test whether a regression model in research has a correlation between independent variables. The results of the multicollinearity test can be seen in Table 6.

Table 6. Multicollinearity Test

Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)		
	Self Confident (X_1)	,539	1,854
	Dare to Face Risks (X_2)	,298	3,351
	Future Oriented (X_3)	,360	2,775
	Leadership (X_4)	,355	2,816
	Creative and Innovative (X_5)	,443	2,257
	Working Hard (X_6)	,313	3,191
	Responsible (X_7)	,312	3,205
a. Dependent Variable: Interest Decision (Y)			

(Source: Primary Data Processing, 2023)

The results of the multicollinearity test in Table 6 show that the variable self-confident (X_1) has a tolerance value of 0,539 and a VIF of 1,854, dare to face risks (X_2) with a tolerance value of 0,298 and VIF of 3,351, future orientated (X_3) with a tolerance value of 0,360 and a VIF of 2,775, leadership (X_4) with a tolerance value of 0,355 and a VIF of 2,816, creative and innovative (X_5) with a tolerance value of 0,443 and a VIF of 2,257, working hard (X_6) with a tolerance value of 0,313 and a VIF of 3,191, and responsible (X_7) with a tolerance value of 0,312 and a VIF of 3,205. These seven variables have a tolerance value ≥ 0,10 and VIF ≤ 10, so it can be concluded that all independent variables do not have symptoms of multicollinearity.

c. Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test is carried out with the aim of testing whether in the regression model there is an inequality of variance from the residuals of one observation to another. The results of the heteroscedasticity test can be seen in Figure 1.

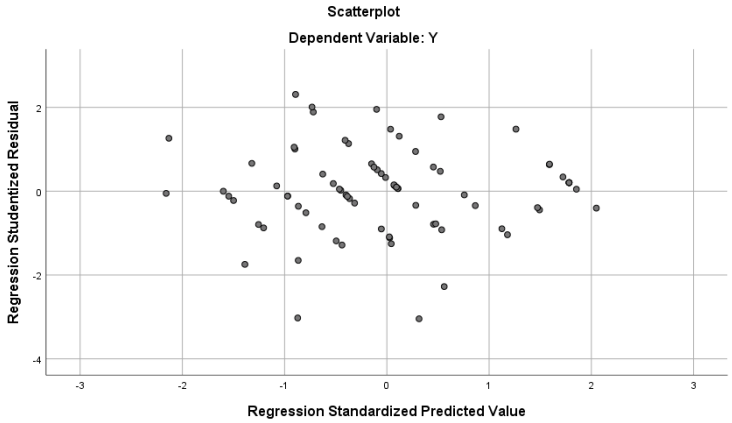

Figure 1. Heteroscedasticity Test Results
(Source: Primary Data Processing, 2023)

The results of the heteroscedasticity test in Figure 1 show that the dots are spread above and below the number 0 on the Y axis. The graph does not have a particular pattern or clear pattern so it can be concluded that heteroscedasticity does not occur in the regression model in this study.

d. Autocorrelation Test

The autocorrelation test aims to test whether in the linear regression model there is a correlation between confounding errors in period t and confounding errors in period t-1 (previously). The results of the autocorrelation test can be seen in Table 7.

Table 7. Autocorrelation Test Results

Model Summary[b]	
Model	Durbin-Watson
1	1,856

a. dU value = 1,8308
b. Value 4 – dU = 2,1692

(Source: Primary Data Processing, 2023)

Based on Table 7, the results of the autocorrelation test analysis show a Durbin-Watson value of 1,856. The Durbin-Watson value of 1,856 is between the dU value of 1,8308 and the 4 - dU value of 2,1692 (1,8308 < 1,856 < 2,1692), so it is concluded that there is no autocorrelation in the regression model of this research.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

a. Coefficient of Determination Test R^2

The coefficient of determination is used to measure how far the model's ability to explain variations in the dependent variable. The results of the coefficient of determination test are shown in Table 8.

Table 8. Coefficient of Determination Results

Model Summary[b]				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,913[a]	,834	,818	,808

a. Predictors: (Constant), Responsible (X_7), Self Confident (X_1), Creative and Innovative (X_5), Future Oriented (X_3), Leadership (X_4), Working Hard (X_6), Dare to Face Risks (X_2)
a. Dependent Variable: Interest Decision (Y)

(Source: Primary Data Processing, 2023)

The results of the analysis in Table 8 show that the coefficient of determination value in Adjusted R^2 is 0,818 or the equivalent of 81,8%. This means that the influence of self-confident (X_1), dare to face risks (X_2), future-oriented (X_3), leadership (X_4), creative and innovative (X_5), working hard (X_6), and responsible (X_7) on interest decisions (Y) amounted to 81,8%, while the remaining 18,2% were influenced by external factors not included in this study.

b. Simultaneous Test (F Test)

The F test is used to determine whether the independent variables jointly influence the dependent variable. The results of the F test can be seen in Table 9.

Table 9. Simultaneous Test Results (F Test)

ANOVA[a]						
	Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	235,509	7	33,644	51,564	,000[b]
	Residual	46,978	72	,652		
	Total	282,488	79			

a. Dependent Variable: Interest Decision (Y)
b. Predictors: (Constant), Responsible (X_7), Self Confident (X_1), Creative and Innovative (X_5), Future Oriented (X_3), Leadership (X_4), Working Hard (X_6), Dare to Face Risks (X_2)
c. Significance Value = 0,05
d. Ftable value = 2,14

(Source: Primary Data Processing, 2023)

Based on Table 9, the results of the F test were obtained with Fcount of 51,564 with a sig value of 0,000. The Ftable value obtained is 2,14. The simultaneous test results in Table 9 show that Fcount 51,564 > Ftable 2,14 with a significant value of 0,000 which is smaller than 0,05 (0,000 < 0,05). It can be concluded that the hypothesis is accepted, which means the independent variables consist of self-confident (X_1), dare to face risks (X_2), future orientated (X_3), leadership (X_4), creative and innovative (X_5), working hard (X_6), and responsible (X_7) simultaneously have a positive and significant effect on interest decisions (Y).

c. Partial Test (t Test)

The t test is used to determine the influence of each independent variable (self-confident (X_1), dare to face risks (X_2), future orientated (X_3), leadership (X_4), creative and innovative (X_5), working hard (X_6), and responsible (X_7)) for the dependent variable (decision of interest). By using the t [α;(df=n-k-1)] calculation, the ttable is 1.99346. From the tests carried out, a multiple linear regression equation was obtained. The results of data analysis of multiple linear regression calculations using SPSS are displayed in Table 10.

Table 10. Partial Test Results (t Test)

Coefficients[a]						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	,088	,664		.133	,895
	Self Confident (X_1)	,150	,059	,164	2,514	.014
	Dare to Face Risks (X_2)	,189	,082	,202	2,290	,025
	Future Oriented (X_3)	,208	,072	,231	2,891	,005
	Leadership (X_4)	-.092	,067	-.111	-1,375	.173
	Creative and Innovative (X_5)	-.062	,065	-.068	-.944	,348
	Working Hard (X_6)	,334	,079	,362	4,217	,000
	Responsible (X_7)	,257	,087	,255	2,964	,004

a. Dependent Variable: Interest Decision (Y)
b. Significance value α = 0,05
c. Ttable value = 1,99346

(Source: Primary Data Processing, 2023)

Based on Table 10, the results of the multiple linear regression test obtained the following equation model :

$$Y = 0{,}088 + 0{,}150X_1 + 0{,}189X_2 + 0{,}208\ X_3 - 0{,}092X_4 - 0{,}062\ X_5 + 0{,}334X_6 + 0{,}257X_7$$

The results of the t test refer to Table 10. Based on the results of the t test in this study, the following conclusions were obtained:

1. Self Confident (X_1) in Interest Decisions (Y)

The self-confident variable (X_1) shows that the t_{count} value is 2,514 > t_{table} 1,99346 and the significant value is 0.014 less than 0,05 (sig (0,014) < 0,05) with a positive coefficient value of 0,150. Based on these results, it can be stated that the self-confident variable (X_1) partially has a positive influence on the decision of interest (Y) to work as an agripreneur. Thus it can be concluded that H_0 is rejected. These results are in line with the concept put forward by Suryana (2006) who revealed that one of the factors that influences a person's interest in entrepreneurship is self-confidence seen from high self-confidence in running a business in the future, being ambitious and having an optimistic attitude in do something.

2. Dare to Face Risks (X_2) Against Decisions of Interest (Y)

The variable dare to face risks (X_2) shows that the t_{count} value is 2,290 > t_{table} 1,99346 and the significant value is 0,025 less than 0,05 (sig (0,025) < 0,05) with a positive coefficient value of 0,189. Based on these results, it can be stated that the variable dare to face risks (X_2) partially has a positive influence on the decision of interest (Y) to work as an agripreneur. Thus it can be concluded that H0 is rejected. These results are in line with the concept put forward by Suryana (2006) who revealed that one of the factors that influences a person's interest in entrepreneurship is the courage to face risks seen from an attitude that is not afraid of failure in doing something, has a willingness to take risks and is prepared to lose resources in order to start a business.

3. Future Oriented (X_3) Against Interest Decisions (Y)

The future oriented variable (X_3) shows that the t_{count} value is 2,891 > t_{table} 1,99346 and the significant value is 0,005 less than 0,05 (sig (0,005) < 0,05) with a positive coefficient value of 0,208. Based on these results, it can be stated that the future-oriented variable (X_3) partially has a positive influence on the decision of interest (Y) to work as an agripreneur. Thus it can be concluded that H0 is rejected. These results are in line with the concept put forward by Suryana (2006) who revealed that one of the factors that influences a person's interest in entrepreneurship is being future oriented as seen from the ability to have a life plan, like activities that lead to the future and

consistently realize a life plan.

4. Leadership (X_4) on Interest Decisions (Y)

The leadership variable (X_4) shows that the t_{count} value is 1,375 < t_{table} 1,99346 and the significant value is 0,173 which is greater than 0,05 (sig (0,173) > 0,05) with a negative coefficient value of – 0,092. Based on these results, it can be stated that the leadership variable (X_4) partially has no influence on the decision of interest (Y) to work as an agripreneur. Thus it can be concluded that H_0 is accepted. These results are not in line with the concept put forward by Suryana (2006) who revealed that one of the factors that influences a person's interest in entrepreneurship is leadership seen from the ability to quickly recognize problems, discipline in time and actions and accept critical suggestions from other people.

5. Creative and Innovative (X_5) on Interest Decisions (Y)

The creative and innovative variable (X_5) shows that the t_{count} value is 0,944 < t_{table} 1,99346 and the significant value is 0,348 which is greater than 0,05 (sig (0,348) > 0,05) with a negative coefficient value of – 0,062. Based on these results, it can be stated that the creative and innovative variables (X_5) partially have no influence on the decision of interest (Y) to work as an agripreneur. Thus it can be concluded that H0 is accepted. These results are not in line with the concept put forward by Suryana (2006) who stated that one of the factors that influences a person's interest in entrepreneurship is being creative and innovative as seen from the ability to have high imagination, realize new ideas and innovate from existing ideas.

6. Working Hard (X_6) Against Interest Decisions (Y)

The variable working hard (X_6) shows that the t_{count} value is 4,217 > t_{table} 1,99346 and the significant value is 0,000 less than 0,05 (sig (0,000) < 0,05) with a positive coefficient value of 0,334. Based on these results, it can be stated that the variable working hard (X_6) partially has a positive and significant influence on the decision of interest (Y) to work as an agripreneur. Thus it can be concluded that H0 is rejected. These results are in line with the concept put forward by Mujiarto & Wahid, (2006) who revealed that one of the factors that influences a person's interest in entrepreneurship is working hard as seen from an attitude of not giving up easily and being active in doing something as well as having a hardworking attitude in doing something.

7. Responsible (X_7) for Interest Decisions (Y)

The responsible variable (X_7) shows that the t_{count} value is 2,964 > t_{table} 1,99346 and the significant value is 0,004 less than 0,05 (sig (0,004) < 0,05) with a positive coefficient value of 0,257. Based on these results, it can be stated that the responsible variable (X_7) partially has a positive and significant influence on the decision of interest (Y) to work as an agripreneur. Thus it can be concluded that H0 is rejected. These results are in line with the concept put forward by Mujiarto & Wahid, (2006) who revealed that one of the factors that influences a person's interest in entrepreneurship is being responsible as seen from the ability to have a sense of responsibility towards other people, always solving problems that occur to oneself and always doing something. obligation.

CONCLUSIONS

Perceptions of students from the Faculty of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Affairs, Bangka Belitung University towards the profession as agripreneurs based on the perception variable of income with an index value of 78,6%, the variable of perception of work comfort with an index of 79,5%, the variable of perception of job social status with an index of 77,5%, and the variable perception of job opportunities with an index of 78,3%.

The perception of students at the Faculty of Agriculture, Fisheries and Maritime Affairs, Bangka Belitung University regarding the profession as an agripreneur as a whole is classified as good based on perception interpretation as evidenced by a percentage level of 78,5%.Based on the overall index value, the interest of students from the Faculty of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Affairs, Bangka Belitung University, is in the high category with a percentage level of 78,4%.

Entrepreneurial character factors that partially influence students' decisions about wanting to work as agripreneurs are self-confident (X_1), dare to face risks (X_2), future-oriented (X_3), working hard (X_6), and responsible (X_7) .

REFERENCES

Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi KepBangka Belitung. (2023). *Provinsi Kepulauan Bangka Belitung Dalam Angka 2023*. Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Kepulauan Bangka Belitung.

Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Kepulauan Bangka Belitung. (2019). *Provinsi Kepulauan Bangka Belitung Dalam Angka 2019*. Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Kepulauan Bangka Belitung.

Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Kepulauan Bangka Belitung. (2020). *Provinsi Kepulauan Bangka Belitung Dalam Angka 2020*. Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Kepulauan Bangka

Belitung.

Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Kepulauan Bangka Belitung. (2021). *Provinsi Kepulauan Bangka Belitung Dalam Angka 2021*. Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Kepulauan Bangka Belitung.

Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Kepulauan Bangka Belitung. (2022). *Provinsi Kepulauan Bangka Belitung Dalam Angka 2022*. Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Kepulauan Bangka Belitung.

Cahyani, F. I., & Widiyanto. (2019). Pengaruh Budaya Keluarga dan Karakteristik Wirausaha Terhadap Minat Berwirausaha Mahasiswa Fakultas Ekonomi. *Economic Education Analysis Journal*, *8*(3), 1115–1129. https://doi.org/10.15294/eeaj.v13i2.35727

Effendy, A. A., & Sunarsi, D. (2020). Persepsi Mahasiswa Terhadap Kemampuan Dalam Mendirikan UMKM Dan Efektivitas Promosi Melalui Online Di Kota Tangerang Selatan. *Jurnal Ilmiah MEA (Manajemen, Ekonomi, Dan Akuntansi)*, *4*(3), 702–714. http://journal.stiemb.ac.id/index.php/mea/article/view/571/248

Fahrozi, M. D. (2023). *Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Minat Generasi Z Berproesi Sebagai Petani Di Kecamatan Merawang Kabupaten Bangka*. Universitas Bangka Belitung. [SKRIPSI]. Balunijuk: Universitas Bangka Belitung.

Fitriyana, E., Wijianto, A., & Widiyanti, E. (2018). Persepsi Pemuda Tani Terhadap Pekerjaan Sebagai Petani Di Kecamatan Purworejo Kabupaten Purworejo. *AGRITEXTS: Journal of Agricultural Extension*, *42*(2), 119. https://doi.org/10.20961/agritexts.v42i2.43315

Ghozali, I. (2018). *Aplikasi Analisis Multivariate dengan Program IBM SPSS 25*. Semarang: Badan Penerbit Universitas Diponegoro.

Khairani, M. (2014). *Psikologi Belajar*. Yogyakarta: Aswaja Pressindo.

Mujiarto, & Wahid, A. (2006). *Membangun Karakter dan Kepribadian Kewirausahaan*. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu.

Riduwan. (2015). *Dasar-Dasar Statistik*. Bandung: Alfabeta.

Ritonga, A., Erlina, & Supriadi. (2015). Analisis Peran Pemuda Terhadap Pembangunan Pertanian Lahan Pangan Berkelanjutan Di Kabupaten Labuhanbatu Utara. *Jurnal Pertanian Tropik*, *2*(3), 311–322. https://doi.org/10.32734/jpt.v2i3.2937

Sari, H. Y. (2023). Pengaruh Karakteristik Wirausaha dan Lingkungan Kampus Terhadap Minat Berwirausaha Mahasiswa Pendidikan Ekonomi Universitas Negeri Padang Program Studi Pendidikan Ekonomi , Universitas Negeri Padang. *Jurnal Pendidikan Tambusai*, *7*, 25325–25336.

Sugiyono. (2018). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif*. Bandung: Alfabeta.

Suprayogi, O., Noor, T. I., & Yusuf, M. N. (2019). Persepsi Dan Minat Mahasiswa Program Studi Agribisnis Universitas Galuh Ciamis Untuk Berkarir Di Bidang Pertanian (Suatu Kasus Di Program Studi Agribisnis Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Galuh Ciamis). *Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Agroinfo Galuh*, *6*(3), 517. https://doi.org/10.25157/jimag.v6i3.2487

Suryana. (2006). *Kewirausahaan Pedoman Praktis: Kiat dan Proses Menuju Sukses*. Jakarta: Salemba Empat.

Susilowati, S. H. (2016). Fenomena Penuaan Petani Dan Berkurangnya Tenaga Kerja Muda Serta Implikasinya Bagi Kebijakan Fenomena Penuaan Petani Dan Berkurangnya Tenaga Kerja Muda Serta Implikasinya Bagi Kebijakan Pembangunan Pertanian Farmers Aging Phenomenon and Reduction in Young. *Jurnal Agro Ekonomi*, *34*(1), 35–55.

Utami, D. P., Wicaksono, I. A., Widiyantono, D., Hasanah, U., Windani, I., & Kusumaningrum, A. (2021). Penguatan Kedaulatan Pangan Dan Pendapatan Masyarakat Di Era New Normal Melalui Agripreneurship. *SELAPARANG Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat Berkemajuan*, *4*(3), 918. https://doi.org/10.31764/jpmb.v4i3.5415

Werembinan, C. S., Pakasi, C. B. D., & Pangemanan, L. R. J. (2018). Persepsi Generasi Muda Terhadap Kegiatan Pertanian Di Kelurahan Buha Kecamatan Mapanget Kota Manado. *Agri-Sosioekonomi*, *14*(3), 123. https://doi.org/10.35791/agrsosek.14.3.2018.21542