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THE INFLUENCE OF ENTREPRENEUR MINDSET, ENTREPRENEUR ATTITUDE, ENTREPRENEUR SKILL, ENTREPRENEUR SELF EFFICACY ON ENTREPRENEUR INTENTION (CASE STUDY ON INDEPENDENT ENTREPRENEUR PROGRAM TAPAL KUDA)

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Abstract: In the era of globalization and increasingly tight business competition, becoming a successful entrepreneur is desired by many individuals. Entrepreneurship can have a positive impact that is proven to increase economic growth, job creation, and innovation in a country. The purpose of this study was to determine the entrepreneur mindset, entrepreneur attitude, entrepreneur skill, entrepreneur self-efficacy influence the entrepreneur intention of students of the Tapal Kuda Merdeka Entrepreneurship Program. This study was designed using the causal association method and using a quantitative approach. Data collection using a questionnaire. The population in this study was Jember State Polytechnic 500 students and Jember State University 325 students. Data collection used observation, interviews and questionnaires. The results of this study indicate that Entrepreneur Mindset, Entrepreneur Attitude, Entrepreneur Skill, and Entrepreneur Self Efficacy have a significant effect on Entrepreneur Intention..

Keywords: Entrepreneur Mindset, Entrepreneur Attitude, Entrepreneur Skill, Entrepreneur Self Efficacy, Entrepreneur Intention

INTRODUCTION

The learning system implemented in universities is currently still focused on how to prepare students to graduate faster and get jobs, not graduates who are ready to create jobs (job seekers) rather than open fields (job creators). In terms of labor demand, the business world and industry as end users, the absorption capacity is not yet optimal, so that every year there is an increase in the number of workers who are not optimally absorbed. Entrepreneurship can have a positive impact that is proven to increase economic growth, job creation, and innovation in a country (Suranto et al., 2022). The percentage of students to become entrepreneurs is still relatively low, where only 26.8% of them want to become entrepreneurs after graduating from college and 29.6% of them choose to work, 21% choose to work and do business part-time, 15% continue their studies and 7.6% describe their career intentions in general (Saravanakumar & Saravanan, 2018). In increasing interest in entrepreneurship, the government must be able to identify the factors that can influence interest in entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurial intention is an individual's intention to formulate a new business and choose a career alternative in public employment (Anshori et al 2019). In the book The Magic of Thinking Big in 1959 by David J. Schwartz, who argues that one main problem that makes an entrepreneur able to achieve his highest success is the ability to think big. Entrepreneur mindset is a mindset that seeks opportunities rather than challenges, considers every opportunity rather than failure, seeks solutions rather than complaining about a problem (Purwaningsih, 2019). The 2023 Tapal Kuda Independent Entrepreneurship Program (WMK) is one of the

programs initiated by the Ministry of Education and Culture which is aimed at fostering interests and talents as well as building and developing entrepreneurship for students. The 2023 Tapal Kuda Independent Entrepreneurship is part of the MBKM program which aims to provide opportunities for students to learn and develop themselves into prospective entrepreneurs through activities outside of class. The 2023 Tapal Kuda Independent Entrepreneurship Program invites students to collaborate, take action, and serve the country in the economic development of the Indonesian people.

Table 1 Horseshoe Entrepreneurship Organizers 2023

Location of Organizer	Number of Participants	Number of Universities
State Polytechnic of Jember	500	19
University of Jember	325	45

The 2023 Tapal Kuda Independent Entrepreneurship Program was held at the University of Jember and the Jember State Polytechnic. Participants who took part in the Tapal Kuda Independent Entrepreneurship Program 2023 at the University of Jember were 325 students from 19 universities in the Tapal Kuda area (Pendidikan et al., 2023). The 2023 Tapal Kuda Independent Entrepreneurship Program held at the Jember State Polytechnic was attended by 500 participants from 45 universities (Polije, 2023). Through this program, it is hoped that students will have the independence to create new jobs and are expected to attract attention and opportunities for entrepreneurs in Indonesia. However, not all participants in this program are able to achieve the expected level of success. Entrepreneurship education is important to be instilled in students so that when they graduate, students do not only hope for work in a private or government company but also open opportunities by becoming entrepreneurs (Lenya Ramadhani & Ute Chairuz M. Nasution, 2023). By opening business opportunities, a student will be able to open jobs for others. Therefore, by opening employment opportunities, students can provide change and benefits to society.

This shows that there are several other factors that can influence an individual's intention to become an entrepreneur. Factors such as Entrepreneur Mindset, Entrepreneur Attitude, Entrepreneur Skill, and Entrepreneur Self Efficacy are important factors to consider.

The first factor that influences Entrepreneur intention is that the entrepreneur mindset has a tendency find, evaluate, and exploit opportunities that involve searching for new opportunities, as well as pursuing opportunities (Bosman & Fernhaber, 2018 in Jemal, 2020). The cycle of traits in the entrepreneur mindset is that an individual with an entrepreneur mindset can identify and evaluate opportunities, then gather the resources needed to explore the identified opportunities, then followed by the ability to create their products and provide their value competitively (Olawale, et al 2020).

Entrepreneur attitude is a concept that describes how an individual views entrepreneurial activities, so that the individual responds to activities related to entrepreneurship (Darmawan & Warmika, 2016). To become an entrepreneur, an individual must have an entrepreneurial attitude. Entrepreneurial attitude is needed to foster entrepreneurial intentions. This is supported by research (Mahfud et al., 2020).

Entrepreneurial Intention is caused by several internal factors, one of which is entrepreneurial skill. On average, the entrepreneurial skill of students who have received entrepreneurial education is higher than students who have not or have never received entrepreneurial education (Silvia, 2013). Instilling and

developing entrepreneurial skills in the campus environment is an effective way to stimulate interest in entrepreneurship (Joseph, 2017). High entrepreneurial skills are a factor in increasing interest in entrepreneurship, because with the mastery of high entrepreneurial skills, students will feel confident in their abilities to become entrepreneurs. The ratio of soft skills and hard skills needed in the world of work and business is inversely proportional to its development in college.

Entrepreneurial self-efficacy is a person's belief in their ability to complete a job (Blegur & Handoyo, 2020). According to (Yulianto & Maryono, 2016), the importance of entrepreneurial intention as a driver of business creation, as well as the desire to work independently is influenced by individual factors related to entrepreneurial self-efficacy, tolerance for risk and a strong desire to work independently. Self-efficacy is related to self-confidence in the ability to succeed in completing tasks (Choirunnisya et al., 2021). The entrepreneurial intention of students who have received entrepreneurship education is higher than students who have not and have never received entrepreneurship education. Entrepreneurial intention must be instilled in students today, but several programs provided by universities and the government have not been able to increase students' entrepreneurial intention (Kardila & Puspitowati, 2022). Entrepreneurial intention is an important component for students who want to start a business that is oriented towards developing a product or service (Halizah & Darmawan, 2023). Universities are responsible for educating their students about entrepreneurial skills and providing motivation to dare to choose entrepreneurship as a career (Purwaningsih, 2019).

METHOD

The method used in this study is the causal association method and uses a quantitative approach. The Causal Method is a causal relationship. In this study there are independent and dependent variables. This study also aims to determine the effect of one variable on another, namely Entrepreneur Mindset, Entrepreneur Attitude, Entrepreneur Skill, and Entrepreneur Self Efficacy on Entrepreneurial intention. The data collection technique for this study was by distributing questionnaires online with Google forms and offline distributing questionnaires directly to student respondents who participated in the 2023 Tapal Kuda Independent Entrepreneurship Program. Sampling in this study used the purposive sampling technique. To determine the number of samples in the study, using the Slovin formula.

The population in this study was Jember State Polytechnic 500 students and Jember State University 325 students. The total population participating in the Tapal Kuda Independent Entrepreneurship Program was 825 students. A technique in returning samples that does not provide opportunities or opportunities as members of the population to be selected as samples (Sugiyono, 2017). Purposive sampling technique is a technique in determining samples through certain considerations (Sugiyono, 2017). The sample criteria in this study were student respondents who participated in the 2023 Tapal Kuda Independent Entrepreneurship Program, distinguishing between men and women and students in semesters 1-7.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Validity and Reliability Test Results

This validity test is used to test the extent to which a measuring instrument can reveal the concept of symptoms or events being measured. The statement in the questionnaire is declared valid if the calculated r value is > r table (n-2) and significant <0.05. The validation test of this study can be seen in table 2 as follows:

Table 2 Validity Test Results

No	Item Statemen	Criteria 1		Criteria 2		Information
		Value r tabel	Value r hitung	Value sig	*alpha*	
		***Entrepreneur mindset* (X1)**				
1	Item 1	0,156	0.853	0.000	0,05	Valid
2	Item 2	0,156	0.900	0.000	0,05	Valid
3	Item 3	0,156	0.869	0.000	0,05	Valid
4	Item 4	0,156	0.836	0.000	0,05	Valid
		***Entrepreneur attitude* (X2)**				
1	Item 1	0,156	0.819	0.000	0,05	Valid
2	Item 2	0,156	0.736	0.000	0,05	Valid
3	Item 3	0,156	0.734	0.000	0,05	Valid
		***Entrepreneur Skill* (X3)**				
1	Item 1	0,156	0.882	0.000	0,05	Valid
2	Item 2	0,156	0.869	0.000	0,05	Valid
3	Item 3	0,156	0.894	0.000	0,05	Valid
4	Item 4	0,156	0.862	0.000	0,05	Valid
5	Item 5	0,156	0.802	0.000	0,05	Valid
		***Entrepreneur Self Efficacy* (X4)**				
						Valid
1	Item 1	0,156	0.857	0.000	0,05	Valid
2	Item 2	0,156	0.925	0.000	0,05	Valid
3	Item 3	0,156	0.870	0.000	0,05	
		***Entrepreneur Intention* (Y)**				
1	Item 1	0,156	0.806	0.000	0,05	Valid
2	Item 2	0,156	0.869	0.000	0,05	Valid
3	Item 3	0,156	0.852	0.000	0,05	Valid
4	Item 4	0,156	0.831	0.000	0,05	Valid
5	Item 5	0,156	0.840	0.000	0,05	Valid
6	Item 6	0,156	0.861	0.000	0,05	Valid
7	Item 7	0,156	0.851	0,000	0,05	Valid

Based on the results of the validity test in table 2, the results of the validity test can be seen that the correlation between each indicator of Entrepreneur mindset (X1), Entrepreneur attitude (X2), Entrepreneur skill (X3), Entrepreneur Self Efficacy (X4) and Entrepreneur Intention (Y) shows valid test results, this is because the calculated r> r table (0.156) and the significance value <0.05 (5%). So it can be concluded that from all Entrepreneur mindset (X1), Entrepreneur attitude (X2), Entrepreneur skill (X3), Entrepreneur Self Efficacy (X4) and Entrepreneur Intention (Y) are declared valid. The Reliability Test is used to determine the level of constraints of a research instrument. A reliable instrument is an instrument that if used repeatedly to measure the same object will produce the same

data. A variable will be said to be reliable if it produces a Cronbach's alpha value > 0.06 (Sugiyono, 2016). The results of the reliability test in this study can be seen in table 3 as follows:

Table 3 Reliability Test Results

Variabel	*Value Cronbach Alpha*	*Standart Alpha*	Information
Entrepreneur Mindset (X1)	0,671	0,06	Reliabel
Entrepreneur Attitude (X2)	0,862	0,06	Reliabel
Entrepreneur Skill (X3)	0,914	0,06	Reliabel
Entrepreneur Self Efficacy (X4)	0,860	0,06	Reliable
Entrepreneur Intention (Y)	0,932	0,06	Reliabel

the results of the reliability test show that the variable instrument Entrepreneur mindset (X1) with a Cornbach Alpha value of 0.671, Entrepreneur Attitude (X2) with a Cornbach Alpha value of 0.862, Entrepreneur skill (X3) with a Cornbach Alpha value of 0.914, Entrepreneur self efficacy (X4) with a Cornbach Alpha value of 0.860 and Entrepreneur intention (Y) with a Cornbach Alpha value of 0.932. This can be stated that the instrument in this study is reliable because the Cronbach Alpha value is greater than 0.60.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Results

Table 4 Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Results

Coeficients[a]			
	Unstandardized Coeffisients		**Standardized Coefficients**
Model	**B**	**Std. Error**	**Beta**
1			
(Constant)	2.538	.666	.102
Entrepreneur Mindset (X1)	.169	.067	.580
Entrepreneur attitude (X2)	1.091	.063	.275
Entrepreneur Skill (X3)	.377	.057	.305
Entrepreneur Self efficacy (X4)	.670	.078	

So the results of the multiple linear regression analysis in table 4 above, obtained the following results:

$Y = 2.538 + 0{,}169X_1 + 1{,}091X_2 + 0{,}377X_3 + 0{,}670X_{4+}$ e

Based on the regression model above, the detailed explanation is as follows:

1. Constant Value

The equation can be explained if the constant is positive 2.538 which means that the entrepreneur mindset (X1), entrepreneur attitude (X2), entrepreneur skill (X3), entrepreneur self-efficacy (X4) have a fixed value (constant) or there is no change, then entrepreneur Intention has a value of 2.538.

2. Entrepreneur Mindset (X1),

The entrepreneur mindset regression coefficient is 0.169 and is positive, meaning that if the entrepreneur mindset (X1) increases by 1 unit significantly, and other variables (entrepreneur attitude, entrepreneur skill and entrepreneur self-efficacy) have a fixed value or no change, then the variable of the entrepreneur mindset (X1) will increase the value of the entrepreneur intention variable by 0.169, and vice versa when it decreases it will decrease by 0.169.

3. Entrepreneur Attitude (X2)

The regression coefficient of Entrepreneur Attitude is 1.091 and is positive, meaning that if the entrepreneur attitude variable (X2) increases by 1 unit significantly, and other variables (entrepreneur mindset, entrepreneur skill and entrepreneur self-efficacy) have a fixed value or no change, then the variable of entrepreneur attitude (X2) will increase the value of the entrepreneur intention variable by 1.091. Likewise, when it decreases, it will decrease by 1.091.

4. Entrepreneur Skill (X3)

The regression coefficient of Entrepreneur Skill is 0.377 and is positive, meaning that if the entrepreneur skill variable (X3) increases by 1 unit significantly, and other variables (entrepreneur mindset, entrepreneur attitude and entrepreneur self-efficacy) have a fixed value or no change, then the variable of entrepreneur skill (X3) will increase the value of the entrepreneur intention variable by 0.377, likewise when it decreases, it will decrease by 0.377.

5. Entrepreneur Self Efficacy (X4)

The regression coefficient of Entrepreneur Self Efficacy is 0.670 and is positive, meaning that if the entrepreneur self efficacy variable (X4) increases by 1 unit significantly, and the other variables (entrepreneur mindset, entrepreneur attitude and entrepreneur skill) remain the same or do not change, then the entrepreneur self efficacy variable (X4) will increase the value of the entrepreneur intention variable by 0.670, and when it decreases it will decrease by 0.670.

R2 Test Results

The Determination Coefficient (R2 Test) is used to measure the extent to which the model is able to explain the dependent variable (Entrepreneur Intention) caused by the independent variables (Entrepreneur Mindset, Entrepreneur Attitude Entrepreneur Skill, Entrepreneur Self Efficacy). The results of the determination coefficient (R2 Test) in this study can be seen in table 5 as follows:

Table 4 Results of the Determination Coefficient (R2)

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.967[a]	.936	.934	1.02418

Based on table 4 above regarding the results of the determination coefficient test (R2) in this study, the Adjusted R Square value of 0.936 or 93.6% was obtained. This figure shows the magnitude of the influence of Entrepreneur Mindset (X1), Entrepreneur Attitude (X2) Entrepreneur Skill (X3) Entrepreneur Self Efficacy (X4) on Entrepreneur Intention (Y) combined. This value means that overall the independent variables (Entrepreneur Mindset, Entrepreneur Attitude Entrepreneur Skill, Entrepreneur Self Efficacy) influence 93.6% of the dependent variable (Entrepreneur Intention) while the rest is influenced by other variables.

Normality Test

According to (Sugiyono, 2016) the purpose of the normality test is to find out whether the distribution of data follows or approaches a normal distribution. Good data is data that has a pattern like a normal distribution, namely the distribution of the data is not skewed to the left or skewed to the right. To test this, a graphical method can be used. Normal P-P Plot of standardized residual cumulative probability, by identifying if it is the normal line, then the assumption of normality can be met. In addition, the One Sample Kolmogorov-Sminov Test is also used to see normality by identifying and the P-value is greater than alpha, then the assumption of normality can be accepted. According to (Ghozali, 2018) By using a significance level of 5% (0.05) then if the Asymp.Sig value (1-tailed) is above the significance value of 5% (0.05) it means that the residual variable is normally distributed. Therefore, the results of the normality test using the normal P-P Plot analysis and the one sample Kolmogorov-Sminov test in this study are as follows:

a) *Normal P-P Plot*

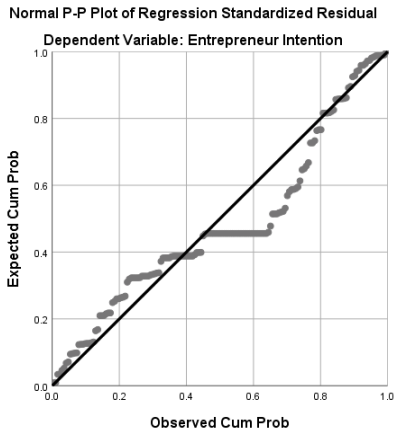

Figure 1 Normality Test Results

Based on the results of the normality test in Figure 1 above using the Normal P-P Plot analysis, it is known that the residual values tend to be spread around the diagonal line and follow the direction of the diagonal line or histogram graph which indicates that the data used in this study is normally distributed.

b) *Kolmogorov-Sminov Test*

Table 5 Normality Test Results

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		159
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	1.01113574
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.189
	Positive	.189
	Negative	-.091
Test Statistic		.189
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.360[c]

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

Based on the results of the normality test in table 5 using the One Sample Kolmogorov-Sminov Test. Based on the results of the normality test in table 4.14 using the One Sample Kolmogorov-Sminov Test. If the P-value is greater than alpha, then the normality assumption is accepted with a significance level of > 0.05 (5%). It is known that the Asymp.Sig. (2-tailed) value is 0.360 > 0.05, this means that the residual data is normally distributed, then this means that the residual data is normally distributed.

Multicollinearity Test

According to Sugiyono, (2016) the multicollinearity test aims to test whether the regression model finds a correlation between independent variables. A good regression model should not have a correlation between independent variables. Tolerance measures the variability of selected variables that are not explained by other independent variables. The general value that can be used is Tolerance > 0.1 or VIF < 10.0, then there is no multicollinearity. The results of the multicollinearity test can be seen in the following table:

Table 6 Multicollinearity Test Results

Model	***Collinearity Statistics***		**Information**
	Tolerance	**VIF**	
Entrepreneur mindset (X1)	.259	3.865	Not occur *multikolinearitas*
Entrepreneur attitude (X2)	0.374	2.676	Not occur *multikolinearitas*
Entrepreneur skill (X3)	0.245	4.084	Not occur *multikolinearitas*
Entrepreneur self efficacy (X4)	0.332	3.012	Not occur *multikolinearitas*

Based on the multicollinearity test data in table 6 above, it is known that the Entrepreneur mindset variable (X1) has a VIF value of 3.865 <10.0 and a tolerance value of 0.259> 0.1. The Entrepreneur attitude variable (X2) has a VIF value of 2.676 <10.0 and a tolerance value of 0.374> 0.1. The Entrepreneur skill variable (X3) has a VIF value of 4.084 <10.0 and a tolerance value of 0.245> 0.1 and Entrepreneur self-efficacy (X4) has a VIF value of 3.012 <10.0 and a tolerance value of 0.332> 0.1. So it can be concluded that from all the results it is stated that there is no multicollinearity.

Heteroscedasticity Test

According to (Ghozali, 2018) the purpose of this test is to test whether in the regression model there is an inequality of variance from the residual of one observation to another. A good regression model is one that is homoscedastic, namely the variance from the residual of one observation to another is constant to dictate it or by looking at the scatterplot graph of the calculation between the predicted value of the level variable (ZPRED) and the residual (SRESID). If there is no clear pattern such as dots spreading above and below the number 0 on the Y axis, then this indicates that there is no heteroscedasticity.

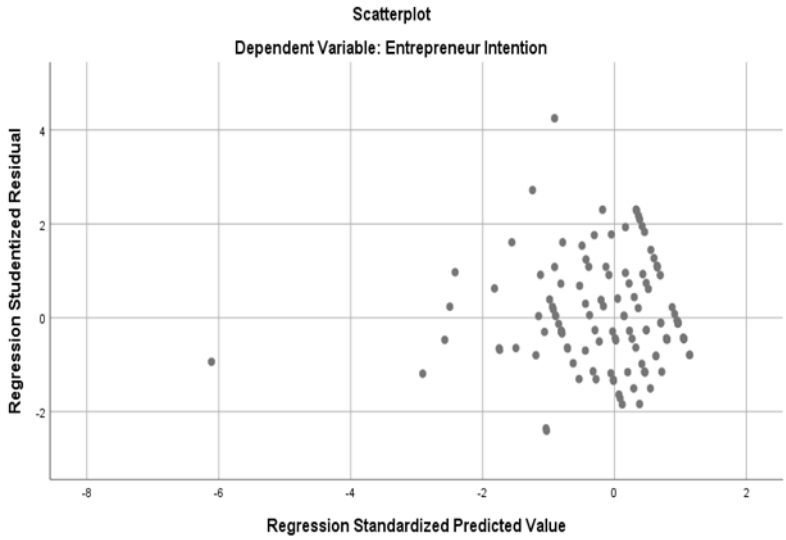

Figure 2 Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Based on Figure 2, the results of the heteroscedasticity test above using the scatterplot graph that has been carried out show that the data distribution does not form a clear pattern (irregular), and the distribution is both above and below the number (0) zero on the Y axis. It can be concluded that there are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity in the residual value (assumptions are met).

Hypothesis Test Results

The t-test is a test in the hypothesis used to show the influence of independent variables (Entrepreneur mindset, Entrepreneur attitude, Entrepreneur skill, Entrepreneur Self-efficacy) individually or partially on the dependent variable (Entrepreneur Intention). The partial test in this research data uses a significance level of 0.05. With a significance of 5% (Ghozali, 2018). With the testing criteria if t-count> t-table and significance value <0.05 (5%) then the independent variable has a significant effect on the dependent variable. The results of the t-test in this study can be seen in table 7 as follows:

Table 7 Results of t-Test (Partial Test)

Variables	Significance of Count	Level Significance	t count	table
Entrepreneur mindset (X1)	0,012	0,05	2.533	1,655
Entrepreneur attitude (X2)	0,000	0,05	17.363	1,655
Entrepreneur skill (X3)	0,000	0,05	6.669	1,655
Entrepreneur self efficacy (X4)	0,000	0,05	8.615	1,655

Number of variables (k) = 5

Number of respondents (n) = 159

Sig. level (1 side) = 5% (0.05)

Degrees of freedom df = n-k = 159-5 = 154

Based on table 5, the results of the t-test (Partial) can be obtained as follows:

a) Entrepreneur mindset (X1)

The Entrepreneur mindset variable has a significance value of 0.012, which is smaller than the significance level of 0.05. While for the calculated t, a value of 2.533> t table of 1.655 was obtained. So based on these results, it can be stated that the Entrepreneur mindset variable has a significant effect on the Entrepreneur intention variable. So it can be said that the first hypothesis, H1: The Entrepreneur

mindset variable has a positive and significant effect on the Entrepreneur intention variable is "accepted".

b) Entrepreneur attitude (X2)

The Entrepreneur attitude variable has a significance value of 0.000, which is smaller than the significance level of 0.05. While for the calculated t, a value of 17.363> t table of 1.655 was obtained. So based on these results it can be stated that the Entrepreneur attitude variable has a significant effect on the Entrepreneur intention variable. So it can be said that the second hypothesis, H2: The Entrepreneur attitude variable has a positive and significant effect on the Entrepreneur intention variable "accepted".

c) Entrepreneur skill (X3)

The Entrepreneur skill variable has a significance value of 0.000 that the value is smaller than the significance level of 0.05. While for the calculated t obtained a value of 6.669> t table of 1.655. So based on these results it can be stated that the Entrepreneur skill variable has a significant effect on the Entrepreneur intention variable. So it can be said that the third hypothesis, H3: The Entrepreneur skill variable has a positive and significant effect on the Entrepreneur intention variable "accepted".

d) Entrepreneur self efficacy (X4)

The Entrepreneur self efficacy variable has a significance value of 0.000 that the value is smaller than the significance level of 0.05. Meanwhile, for t count, the value obtained is 8.615 > t table of 1.655. So based on these results, it can be stated that the Entrepreneur self-efficacy variable has a significant effect on the Entrepreneur intention variable. So it can be said that the fourth hypothesis, H4: The Entrepreneur self-efficacy variable has a positive and significant effect on the Entrepreneur intention variable is "accepted".

F Test (Simultaneous)

The F test was conducted with the aim of showing all independent variables included in the model that have a joint influence on the dependent variable according to (Ghozali, 2018). The testing criteria use a significance level of <0.05 (5%) meaning that the research model is feasible to use and if the significance value is> 0.05 (5%) it means that the research model is not feasible to use. The results of the F test in this study can be seen in table 6 as follows:

Table 8 F (Simultaneous Test)

Model	Significance of Count	Significance Level	F count	F table
Regression	0,000	0,05	560.727	2,66

Based on table 8 from the results of the F test above, it can be seen that the significance value of the Influence of Entrepreneur Mindset (X1), Entrepreneur Attitude (X2) Entrepreneur Skill (X3) Entrepreneur Self Efficacy (X4) on Entrepreneur Intention (Y) is 0.000 <0.05 and F count 560.727> F table value 2.66. So based on these results, the independent variables (Entrepreneur Mindset, Entrepreneur Attitude Entrepreneur Skill, Entrepreneur Self Efficacy) have a simultaneous effect on the dependent variable (Entrepreneur Intention). So it can be said that the fifth hypothesis, H5: Entrepreneur Mindset, Entrepreneur Attitude Entrepreneur Skill, Entrepreneur Self Efficacy have a simultaneous effect on Entrepreneur Intention "accepted".

CONCLUSION

Based on the research conducted, it can be concluded that Entrepreneur Mindset (X1), Entrepreneur Attitude (X2), Entrepreneur Skill (X3), and Entrepreneur Self Efficacy (X4) have a significant influence

simultaneously on Entrepreneur Intention (Y) of Students of the Tapal Kuda Merdeka Entrepreneurship Program and the influence individually (partial), simultaneously (simultaneous) and Entrepreneur Mindset Entrepreneur Attitude Entrepreneur Skill and Entrepreneur Self Efficacy) have a significant influence simultaneously on the dependent variable (Entrepreneur Intention) of Students of the Tapal Kuda Merdeka Entrepreneurship Program.

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