Analysis of the Effect of Social Capital, Cultural Capital And Symbolic Capital On Interest in Entrepreneurship with Self- Efficacy

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Abstract. Entrepreneurship education at universities has been carried out through classroom learning, as well as through campus programs such as PKM K. These efforts sometimes reap success but sometimes also fail. Failure can be caused by student interest, background in participating in activities in order to get maximum grades so that in the end the university's efforts are not able to arouse students' enthusiasm to become entrepreneurs, this has an impact on the number of relaxations which has shown an increasing trend in the last 5 years. The purpose of this study was to examine how much social capital, cultural capital and symbolic capital of STPKat St. Francis of Assisi Semarang students influence the interest in entrepreneurship with self-efficacy. The analytical method used is path analysis and simple linear regression analysis. This type of research is quantitative research, the independent variables are social capital, symbolic capital and cultural capital possessed by students in entrepreneurship, and the dependent variable is entrepreneurial interest with self-efficacy. The sample used is 30 students. The results obtained are that social capital, cultural capital and symbolic capital only have an effect of 28.7%, while 71.3% are influenced by other variables.

Keywords: entrepreneurship, social capital, cultural capital, symbolic capital, self-efficacy

INTRODUCTION

The movement to popularize entrepreneurship has been started since 1995 through instructions mandated by the President of the Republic of Indonesia number 4 in 1995. The movement aims to socialize entrepreneurship in all levels of society (Rido, 2021). In 2011 the government further opened the National Entrepreneurship Movement program for the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs (Ningsih, 2017) Until now, this GKN continues to be promoted in Indonesia by involving stakeholders who have concern for the welfare of society in general, both from the regions and the central government.

In the education sector, the Ministry of Research and Technology launched an entrepreneurship program for students known as the Student Creativity Program - Entrepreneurship. This program was formed by the Directorate of Student Affairs, Ministry of Research, Technology, and Higher Education with the aim of fostering and developing creativity, starting profit-oriented businesses. (Kemahasiswaan & Riau, n.d.). The Director General of Higher Education then followed by making a policy requiring tertiary institutions to provide entrepreneurship education to students in 2009 (Handriani, 2011).

These programs implemented by the government have succeeded in fostering creativity, courage, quality of students, increasing student business units, increasing profits, this is evidenced by research by Nugraha et al. (Nugraha et al., 2021), (Rahma et al., 2022), . Education in tertiary institutions has trained and prepared new entrepreneurs in the world of work, but on the other hand not all training for students is able to grow creativity or profit, some of the problems that arise are due to the busyness of college, the lack of maximum assistance from majors or study programs, the large number of duty contributed to that success (Siti et al., 2017), (Utami et al., 2022), (Astuti & Gunawan, 2022).

BPS data from 2018 to 2022 shows an increasing trend in the unemployment rate from university graduates as follows: 3.79%, 4.23%, 8.06%, 7.07% and 4.47% (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2017). The world of education has contributed a lot to encourage students to become entrepreneurs or create their own businesses. This is where a research gab lies when educated unemployment increases. The drift off of the success of university programs to prepare new entrepreneurs is often influenced by factors of interest, ability, personality of students, attitudes are limited to carrying out entrepreneurship learning obligations, so that after graduation they return to their initial personality.(Budy, 2018),(Ulfah & Irianto, 2020).

Previous research revealed that the

personality of students who were formed thanks to the quality of learning, was still not able to realize the growth of new entrepreneurs in the world of work (Ginting et al., 2015). It is the social capital of students and the creativity of students that actually supports students' self-efficacy in entrepreneurship (Noviasari et al., 2018). Other studies have found that social capital has no effect on the creation of new businesses but has an effect on self-efficacy (Pangestu & Wijaya, 2020).

The analysis used in this study is the path analysis regression model which is data analysis, statistical modeling to predict results. This analysis includes various statistical techniques and technologies. The two most common types of analytical models are classification and regression models (Rozi Lubis et al., 2019). There are two types of prediction models, namely classification models and regression models. Regression analysis is one of the most frequently used methods of statistical analysis. Regression analysis is a form of relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable. The relationship of these variables can be logarithmic, additive, or multiplicative. Regression analysis can be used for the purpose of estimating the value of one variable and the value of another variable. Through this path analysis will be analyzed about the causal relationship between the variables, then this research will analyze related to student entrepreneurial interests specifically in terms of economic, cultural, symbolic and social capital (Patel, 2012)

Regarding the main problem, namely the gap between the university's efforts to foster an entrepreneurial spirit and the trend of reviving this action, this research offers a solution so that universities target their entrepreneurship learning more towards accommodating the creativity of students originating from their self-efficacy. This research is important to do considering the problem of the educated response of university graduates which needs to be continuously addressed and the best solution is sought.

The purpose of this study was to measure whether the influence of social capital, symbolic capital, cultural capital on students of STPKat Santo Fransiskus Asisi Semarang.

The theoretical benefit of this research is to develop social studies knowledge, especially how to apply Pierre Bourdieu's theory of social capital, symbolic capital and cultural capital to explain the root causes of the educated responses of university graduates and offer advanced solutions. The practical benefit of this research is that it is hoped that this research will be able to provide benefits for universities, lecturers, students and stakeholders to make the best decisions, especially in fostering an entrepreneurial spirit to overcome activation.

METHODS

The research location is STPKat St. Francis of Assisi Semarang, on Jalan Ronggowarsito 8 Semarang, the school's location is very strategic because it is close to the tourist sites of the Old City of Semarang.

This research is a quantitative research, with the independent variables being social capital, symbolic capital and cultural capital owned by students in entrepreneurship, and the dependent variable is entrepreneurial interest with self-efficacy. The population of 130 students will be taken as a sample of 30 students, who have received entrepreneurship courses, they are level 2 students in semester 4.

The analysis used in this research is path analysis using multiple linear regression analysis. The multiple linear regression analysis used in this study seeks to find the influence of social capital ($X1$), cultural capital ($X2$), symbolic capital ($X3$) on entrepreneurial interest and self-efficacy. (Y). (Muizu, W. O. Z., Evita, S. N., & Suherman, 2016)

The operational variables used are: (1) To determine social capital using indicators: (a) Trust (b) Network (c) Arena. To determine cultural capital using indicators: (a) embodied form of cultural capital (b) objective form of cultural capital (c) institutional cultural capital.

Symbolic capital is examined using indicators: Symbols that are seen as a form of someone's power, for example someone has a high social status, a car, an educational glass, or a position title, therefore one of the other characteristics of symbolic capital is the appreciation given by others .

Entrepreneurial interest with self-efficacy using variables: (a) The level/magnitude (level) of an individual will have implications for choosing behavior that is considered capable of being carried out and for behavior that is beyond his ability to be avoided. (b) Strength (strength) This aspect is a reference for individuals to be stable in the beliefs that have been chosen. This stability results in individual tenacity and endurance in behavior. An individual will be seen

about his self-efficacy when faced with the demands of a task, or there is a problem. (c) Generality (general) this aspect relates to the breadth of the field of behavior where a person believes in his abilities and all his activities.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Social Capital

1. Test the validity of social capital questionnaire data:

Table 1. The results of the validity test of the social capital questionnaire

P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9	P10	P11	P12	P13
.537	.374	.368	.439	.572	.307	.483	.567	0,443	.655	.491	.585	.343
valid	valid	valid	valid	valid	not valid	valid	valid	valid	valid	valid	valid	not valid

In table 1 above it is interpreted that out of 13 questionnaire questions there are 2 questions that are invalid, so the questionnaire questions will be reduced to 10 questions.

3. Social Capital Questionnaire Reliability Test
   Basis for decision making:
   Alpha > r table = consistent
   Alpha < r table = inconsistent

Table 2. Results of social capital questionnaire reliability

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.689	13

Table 2 above means that the Cronbach's alpha value is 0.689 which is greater than 0.361, so it can be described in the following formula $0.689 > 0.36$. Because alpha is greater than the r table value, the social capital questionnaire is reliable.

Cultural Capital
1. Test the validity of social capital questionnaire data:
   In testing the validity of the data, has a basis for decisions:
   R count > r table = valid
   R count < r table = invalid
   The number of respondents used for this social capital research is 30 people, so the formula is stated as follows

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The number of respondents used for this social capital research is 30 people, so the formula is stated as follows

Rtable = N= 30 = 0.361

2. The results of the validity test of the Social Capital questionnaire

Rtable = N= 30 = 0.361

2. The results of the validity test of the Cultural Capital questionnaire

Table 3. Results of cultural capital validity test

P1	P2
.894	.897
valid	valid

Table 3 above means that of the 2 questionnaire questions, it is stated that validity analysis is validtable.

3. Cultural Capital Questionnaire Reliability Test
   Basis for decision making:
   Alpha > r table = consistent
   Alpha < r table = inconsistent

Tabel 3. The results of the cultural capital reliability test

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.753	2

Table 3 above means that the Cronbach's alpha value is 0.753 which is greater than 0.361, so it can be described in the following formula $0.753 > 0.36$. Because alpha is greater than the r table value, the social capital questionnaire is reliable

Symbolic Capital
1. Test the validity of the symbolic capital questionnaire data

In testing the validity of the data, has a basis for decisions:

R count > r table = valid

R count < r table = invalid

The number of respondents used for this social capital research is 30 people, so the formula is stated as follows

$$Rtable = N = 30 = 0.361$$

2. The results of the symbolic capital questionnaire validity test

Tabel 4. Symbolic capital validity test results

P1	P2
.722	.843
valid	valid

Table 4 above means that of the 2 questionnaire questions, it is stated that validity analysis is valid.

3. Reliability Test of Symbolic Capital Questionnaire

Basis for decision making:

Alpha > r table = consistent

Alpha < r table = inconsistent

Tabel 5. Symbolic capital reliability test results

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.373	2

Table 5 above means that the Cronbach's alpha value is 0.373 which is greater than 0.361, so it can be described in the following formula 0.373 > 0.36. Because alpha is greater than the r table value, the social capital questionnaire is reliable.

SELF EFFICACY

1. Test the validity of the Self-Efficacy questionnaire data

In testing the validity of the data, has a basis for decisions:

R count > r table = valid

R count < r table = invalid

The number of respondents used for this social capital research is 30 people, so the formula is stated as follows

$$Rtable = N = 30 = 0.361$$

2. The results of the validity test of the Self-Efficacy questionnaire

Tabel 6. Results of self-efficacy validity test

P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9	P10
.558	.774	.598	.523	.597	.670	.679	.513	.683	.708
valid	valid	valid	valid	valid	valid	valid	valid	valid	valid

Table 6 above means that of the 10 questionnaire questions, it is stated that validity analysis is valid

3. Self-Efficacy Questionnaire Reliability Test

Basis for decision making:

Alpha > r table = consistent

Alpha < r table = inconsistent

Table 7. Self-efficacy reliability test results

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.831	10

From table 7 above it means that the Cronbach's alpha value is 0.831 which is greater than 0.361, so it can be described in the following formula 0.831 > from 0.361. Because alpha is greater than the r table value, the social capital questionnaire is reliable.

MULTIPLE LINEAR REGRESSION EQUATIONS

1. T Test

Tabel 8. Coefficient value

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	23.124	8.052		2.872	.008
	modal sosial	.372	.184	.364	2.026	.053
	modal budaya	1.065	.750	.321	1.420	.168
	modal simbolik	-1.179	.693	-.362	-1.703	.100

Dependent Variable: self efficacy

In the coefficient table, in column B Constant (a) is 23.124, while the value of social capital (bx1) is 0.372, the value of cultural capital (bx2) is 1.065 and the value of symbolic capital (bX3) is -1.179, so it can be written as equality:

$$Y = 23.124 + 0{,}373X1 + 1{,}065X2 - 1{,}179 X3$$

The meaning of the regression equation is

1. A positive constant value of 23.124 indicates a positive influence of the independent variables (social capital, cultural capital and symbolic capital). If the independent variable increases or is influential in one unit, the Self-Efficacy variable will increase or be fulfilled.
2. The regression coefficient X1 is 0.372, X2 is 1.065 and X3 is -1.179 stating that if social capital, cultural capital and symbolic capital increase by one unit, then Self-Efficacy (Y) will increase by 0.372 = 37.2% for capital social, an increase of 1.065 or 10.65% for cultural capital and an increase of 1.179 or 11.79% for symbolic capital

2. R2 Test (Termination Coefficient)

The R2 test is seen from the results of the Summary Model in SPSS. The resulting data is as follows:

Table 9. R2 test Coefficient of determination

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.536a	.287	.205	4.239

a. Predictors: (Constant), symbolic capital, social capital, cultural capital

The value of the correlation/relationship (R) is 0.536 and it can be explained that the percentage of influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable is called the coefficient of determination which is the result of squaring R. From the output, the coefficient of determination (R2) is 0.287 which means that the influence of the variable free (social capital, cultural capital and symbolic capital to the dependent variable (self-efficacy) is 28.7% while the remaining 71.3% is influenced by other variables outside the X variable

Table 10. Anova

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	188.136	3	62.712	3.490	.030b
	Residual	467.231	26	17.970		
	Total	655.367	29			

a. Dependent Variable: self efficacy
b. Predictors: (Constant), symbolic capital, social capital, cultural capital

In this section it is explained whether there is a real (significant) influence of the variables Social Capital (x1), Cultural Capital (x2) and Symbolic Capital (x3) on Self-Efficacy (Y). From the output it can be seen that F count = 3.490 with a significance level/probability of 0.030 <0.05, so the regression model can be used to predict the Self-Efficacy variable.

ANALISIS JALUR (PATH ANALYSIS)

Table 11. Path Analysis

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.536a	.287	.205	4.239

a. Predictors: (Constant), modal simbolik, modal sosial, modal budaya

DATA ANALYSIS
1. It is known that the R Square value is 0.287, which means that the contribution of social

capital, cultural capital and symbolic capital to the self-efficacy variable is 28.7%

2. While the value of e =

$$\sqrt{(1 - 0,287)} = 0,844393$$

PATH DIAGRAMS

The path diagram that is formed is as shown below:

Tabel 12. Coefficients

Coefficientsᵃ

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	23.124	8.052		2.872	.008
modal sosial	.372	.184	.364	2.026	.053
modal budaya	1.065	.750	.321	1.420	.168
modal simbolik	-1.179	.693	-.362	-1.703	.100

a. Dependent Variable: self efficacy
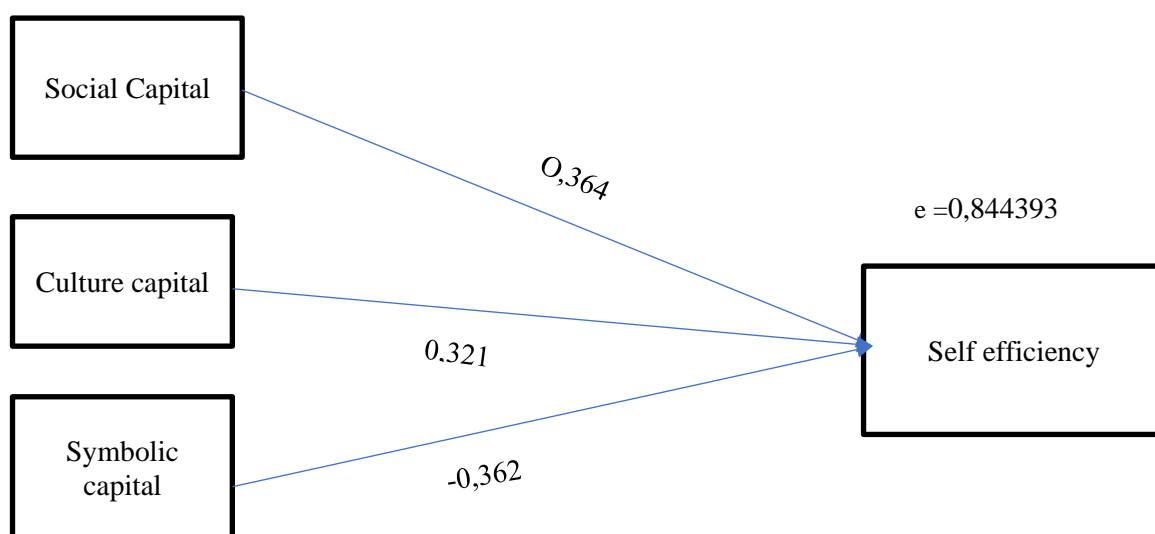
The meaning of the path diagram is as follows:

1. Social Capital has an effect of 0.364 on self-efficacy which is 0.844393
2. Cultural capital influences 0.321 on self-efficacy which is 0.844393
3. Symbolic Capital influences -0.362 (no effect) on self-efficacy which is 0.844393

Confidence to what extent a person's ability when carrying out a given job with the aim of achieving certain targets or goals is a reference for assessing one's self-efficacy. Confidence, achievement in educational settings, tenacity, persistence, despite the pressures faced. Bandura said that the aspects of self-efficacy are: Level/magnitude (level) of behavior selection to act beyond its capabilities, Streght (strength) stability of the beliefs that have been chosen, Generality (general) the breadth of aspects of behavior that believe in their abilities. These aspects come from oneself, based on individual experience.

Social capital has a positive influence coefficient, 0.364, this means that social capital affects 36.4.5% of self-efficacy. It can be concluded that the higher the social capital of a student, the higher the self-efficacy, or increase 36.4, 5%.

Cultural capital has a positive influence coefficient, 0.321, this means that cultural capital influences 32.1% of self-efficacy. It can be concluded that the higher the social capital of a student, the higher the self-efficacy, or an increase of 32.1%

Symbolic capital has an influence coefficient of -0.362, this means that cultural capital influences -36.2% (no effect) on self-efficacy, .

This study examines three independent variables, namely the influence of social capital, cultural capital and symbolic capital on the interest in entrepreneurship with self-efficacy. From the linear regression analysis yielded data on social capital that has a significance value of t of 0.053, which means > from sig 0.05. It is

concluded that social capital has a significant effect on entrepreneurial interest with self-efficacy in STPKat St. Francis of Assisi Semarang. Cultural capital has a significance value of t of 0.168, which means > from sig 0.05, it is concluded that cultural capital has a significant effect on self-efficacy, and symbolic capital has an effect of 0.100 > than 0.05 which means that symbolic capital influences self-efficacy.

Test the coefficient of determination to calculate the contribution made by the independent variables (social capital, cultural capital and symbolic capital) of STPKat St. Francis of Assisi students to the changes that occur in the dependent variable (self-efficacy). In table 9 the coefficient of determination is shown in the value of R Square. The contribution of social capital, cultural capital and symbolic capital (independent variable) is 28.7% while the remaining 71.3% is influenced by other variables outside variable X

CONCLUSION

The conclusions of this study are:Testing the effect of social capital, cultural capital and symbolic capital on the interest in entrepreneurship with self-efficacy from students of St. Francis of Assisi STPKat resulted in the conclusion that social capital, cultural capital and symbolic capital, owned by students also influence the formation of business interest with self-efficacy. The influence value is 28.7%, while 71.3% is influenced by other variables. This can be an illustration of how to foster business interest with self-efficacy in students.

Future research can discuss the influence of other variables such as habituation and arena on self-efficacy. Student habituations in particular cannot be explored using a questionnaire because researchers will look in depth at what habituations shape them and what arenas support or do not support entrepreneurship.

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