



RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTERNSHIP AND ENTREPRENEURIAL SPIRIT WITH YOUTH INDEPENDENCE IN PARIS VILLAGE, GORONTALO REGENCY

Fadliyanto Ibrahim¹, Abdul Rahmat², Abd. Hamdi Isa³, Rusmin Husain⁴, Mohamad Zubaidi⁵

Gorontalo State University

fadliyantoibrahim@gmail.com, abdulrahmat@ung.ac.id

Article history:	Abstract:
Received: October 28 th 2021 Accepted: November 30 th 2021 Published: January 7 th 2022	Youth is the next generation of the nation which carries the mandate to make a nation more advanced and has high competitive value at the world level. But how unfortunate it would be if a village was inhabited by many youths but so many were destroying it. This research method uses quantitative methods where the research method is a scientific procedure or method to obtain data with a specific purpose. The results of the study show that there is a relationship between work internships and independence, there is a relationship between the entrepreneurial spirit and independence and there is a simultaneous relationship between work internships and entrepreneurial spirit with youth independence..

Keywords: Entrepreneurial Spirit, Competitive Value, Independence, Self-Confidence, Self-Control, Self-Assertion, And Responsibility

INTRODUCTION

Youth is the next generation of the nation which carries the mandate to make a nation more advanced and has high competitive value at the world level. It can also be said that youth are agents of change, carriers of generations of change for world civilization. So it is obligatory for every youth to always add to the repertoire of knowledge and insight in order to bring about better changes for the region, where the figure of the youth is expected to continue the struggle of the previous generation. A nation certainly has great hopes so that in the future youth can make the Indonesian people a more advanced nation. Therefore, young people have a responsibility to realize the hopes and ideals of the nation from the previous generation. Youth have extra potential compared to other community groups. It is said to have extra potential because youth are part of a very productive age group, both in the social, political, artistic and economic fields. The level of youth involvement in the world of work or the economic field is quite large, because at the age of 16 young people will enter a new chapter of life and are included in the workforce who are ready to compete to show their abilities to the outside world. Therefore, it is necessary to have youth independence so that in everyday life, this youth independence attitude is useful for making youth into positive and creative individuals. This is as expressed by Lamman (Fatimah, 2006) which states that independence is an individual's ability to regulate himself and not depend on others. The independence in question is the ability to regulate behavior marked by freedom, initiative, self-confidence, self-control, self-assertion, and responsibility towards oneself and others. Without independence, youth will depend on others and are not accustomed to being responsible for themselves and even the surrounding environment.

But how unfortunate it would be if a village was inhabited by many youths but so many were destroying it. Because not all youth have lofty aspirations to make this nation more advanced. As is the case today, there are many phenomena that are no longer a new discourse. Facts that have happened lately, we often see news coverage in various media about the rise of Covid-19 cases, this issue provides evidence that many young people today have been laid off from their jobs. Paris Village is located in Gorontalo Regency and is one of the areas in Gorontalo Province. From the data obtained, the total population of Paris Village is 2735 people in 2019. It is believed that the majority of Paris Village residents are 80% farmers, 2% are civil servants. /POLRI, 3% employees/private, and 15% unemployed, most of these unemployed are aged 18-27 years. The majority of them graduated from high school / vocational school. Data in 2020/2021 the number of unemployed in Paris Village increased from 15% to 16% this was due to the Covid-19 pandemic, private employees were laid off so that they could no longer find work. They have been trying to find work in the center of the cities of Gorontalo and Limboto but the results have been to no avail, especially with the policy of Enforcement of Community Activity Restrictions (PPKM). This policy was taken by the government to limit community activities, especially to reduce crowds.

Paris Village is also known as Rice-producing Village. In the past few years, this district made a significant contribution to the harvested area of rice crops in Gorontalo Province, which was 48.89% or 23,488 Ha (BPS Gorontalo Province, 2009) and in 2020 data from the Central Statistics Agency for Gorontalo Regency increased by 49,94%. Every

year the paddy field harvested area in Gorontalo Regency has increased so that there are many rice mills in the Regency, one of which is in Paris Village where rice mills are located in this village. the rice mill.

To facilitate the youth so that they have jobs and a clearer and more focused view of life in growing independence, the local government develops work internships. The existence of the Village and Kelurahan work internship program is expected to be able to overcome unemployment in a village or kelurahan in question.

Internship is a process to apply the competencies gained during the education period, in the world of work directly. Interns can understand professional work systems in the industry. The purpose of work internships is to prepare young people or the community to enter the world of work and be able to provide the skills and income needed by the industry Sudarso (2016). The policy of the Minister of Manpower (Menaker) Ida Fauziah on Friday 02 July 2021 that the Minister of Manpower plans that 2021-2022 will be The Year of Apperenticiship aka the Year of Apprenticeship. The plan is that in these years the internship program at the company will be given a lot of Amrullah (2021). Ida Fauziah believes that this massive internship program will be a positive solution for young people and prospective workers. This is because there is a need to increase competence in the midst of declining company productivity during the Covid-19 pandemic.

This internship can also increase the income of youth by strengthening distribution and marketing control, strengthening to get adequate salaries/wages, and strengthening in obtaining information, knowledge and skills to improve the community's ability to be able to stand on their own. Internships are directed to improve the community's economy productively so that they are able to produce high added value and greater income. Efforts to increase the ability to generate added value must at least include improving access to four things, such as access to resources, access to technology, access to markets and access to demand.

Work internship activities are field activities or work practices that are actively carried out in a company or agency that are followed by apprentices. The company or agency has the right to make optimal use of apprentices as long as it is related to the scope of their internship duties. With this internship program, it is hoped that interns can find out about experiences and go directly to the world of work. In addition to being a graduation requirement, internships can show apprentice students about the real world of work and the application of knowledge, theories that have been studied and obtained from school. With this internship program, it can be a good lesson for youth, especially since this is a real practice in the world of work. Interns must be responsive to all possibilities that may occur in the process. How to deal with people who are our superiors, how to overcome any problems that arise and how to behave ourselves so that we can maintain our own good name and maintain the good name of our family and village.

From this work internship, it is hoped that the youth can gain new knowledge, gain networks, and it is even hoped that the youth can cultivate an entrepreneurial spirit when the apprenticeship is completed. This work internship activity also has an impact on the independence of youth where they will learn and work together with employees to learn life experiences so that they can create their independent spirit.

Entrepreneurship is an attitude and soul that is always active and creative who is empowered, creative, has initiative, and is humble in trying to increase income through Aima's business activities (2015). Someone who has an entrepreneurial attitude and spirit will never be satisfied with something that has been achieved, but will continue to look for opportunities to improve his business and life. Opportunities will be obtained by innovating and being creative, then taking advantage of these opportunities to develop the business being undertaken. Meanwhile, according to Muchson (2017) entrepreneurship is the world of business or business related to the use of business opportunities, and resource management in order to gain profit.

In simple terms, an entrepreneur is a person who has the courage to take risks to open a business on various occasions. Having the courage to take risks means being mentally independent and daring to start a business without being overwhelmed by fear or anxiety even in uncertain conditions. Entrepreneurial activities can be done alone or in groups. An entrepreneur in his mind tries to find, exploit, and create business opportunities that can provide profits. According to Peter (Kasmir, 2012) said entrepreneurship is the ability to create something new and different. Entrepreneurship is the science, art and behavior, traits, characteristics, and character of a person who has the ability to bring innovative ideas into the real world creatively. The entrepreneurial spirit encourages one's interest in establishing and managing a business professionally.

It is hoped that it can grow the character of youth who have an entrepreneurial spirit, the characteristics of youth are having creative and innovative abilities which are used as a strong basis for growing an entrepreneurial spirit, the entrepreneurial spirit is self-confidence, task and result oriented, courage to take risks, future oriented, creativity and innovation.

METHOD

This research method uses quantitative methods where the research method is a scientific procedure or method to obtain data with a specific purpose, descriptive research is research that observes, interviews or questionnaires about the current state of the subject we are researching. Through questionnaires and so on we collect data to test hypotheses or answer a question. Through this descriptive research, the researcher will explain what is actually happening regarding the current state of affairs, this research method is basically a scientific feature to obtain data with certain goals and uses. The method used in the quantitative approach.

Data collection methods are techniques or methods that can be used by researchers to collect data. Data collection techniques are also the main step in this study, because the main purpose of research is to obtain data, if

researchers do not know data collection techniques, researchers will not get data that meets the standard. To obtain data that is considered, the authors use data collection techniques as follows Questionnaire, Interview, Document.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

1. Relationship between Internship and Youth Independence (X1 with Y).

From the t-test data, the t-test results are 2.504 and a significance value of 0.018 can be seen in the following table:

Table
X1 T test with Y

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	32.331	2.432		13.292	.000
	Magang Kerja X1	.155	.062	.862	2.504	.018

In testing the correlation coefficient, it turns out that tcount is greater than ttable (tcount > ttable = 2.504 > 2.037) and the significance is below 0.05 (0.018 < 0.05) so it is concluded that H0 is accepted, thus the hypothesis stated that there is a relationship between work internships and youth independence is accepted.

2. Relationship between Entrepreneurial Spirit and Youth Independence (X2 with Y)..

From the results of the t-test data, the results of tcount -0.779 and a significance value of 0.085 can be seen in the following table.:

Table
X2 T test with Y

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	32.331	2.432		13.292	.000
	Jiwa Kewirausahaan X2	-.106	.060	-.612	-1.779	.085

In testing the correlation coefficient, it turns out that tcount is lower than ttable (tcount > ttable = -1.779 > 2.037) and the significance is above 0.05 (0.085 > 0.05) so it can be concluded that Ha is rejected, thus the hypothesis stated that there is a relationship between entrepreneurial spirit and youth independence is rejected..

3. Simultaneous relationship between internship and entrepreneurial spirit with youth independence.

Simultaneous testing was carried out to determine the relationship between the independent variables X1, X2 (Apprenticeships and Entrepreneurial Spirit) with the dependent variable (Youth Independence) can be seen in the following table:

Table
F test X1, X2, with Y

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	19.676	2	9.838	3.581	.040 ^a
	Residual	87.924	32	2.748		
	Total	107.600	34			

In the ANOVA table above, it can be seen from the results of the significance test of the f test that there is a calculated f value of 3.581 and a significance value of 0.040. It was concluded that the value (fcount > ftable = 3.581 > 3.32) and the significance was below 0.05 (0.040 < 0.05) then there was a relationship between the internship variable (X1) and entrepreneurial spirit (X2) and youth independence (Y). Thus the hypothesis which states that there is a relationship between work internships and entrepreneurial spirit with youth independence is accepted.

DISCUSSION

1. Relationship between Internship and Youth Independence.

Work internship data was collected through a questionnaire spread over 25 questions, obtained from 35 youths as the research sample. Based on the X1 frequency table, the largest is in the interval class 85 with a frequency of 8 people while the lowest is in the interval class 61, 63, 72, 74, 75, 83, 84, 88, 89, and 92 which is 1 person. it was concluded that the descriptive analysis for the internship variable was very good with a result of 81%. This shows that work internships in Paris Village, Gorontalo Regency are included in the good group. When testing normality using

Kolmogorov-Smirnov, the internship variable has a significance of more than 0.05 ($0.945 > 0.05$). That is, the work internship variable (X_1) is normally distributed.

Then at the time of testing the partial hypothesis (T test) aims to determine the relationship between work internships and youth independence. In testing the correlation coefficient, it turns out that t_{count} is greater than t_{table} ($t_{count} > t_{table} = 2.504 > 2.037$) and the significance is below 0.05 ($0.018 < 0.05$) so that it can be concluded that H_0 is accepted, thus the hypothesis that there is a relationship between work internships and youth independence is accepted. So it can be said that the internship variable (X_1) has a close relationship with the youth independence variable (Y). This is supported by the results of research from Hayatun Nufus, State University of Surabaya in 2020 with the title "The Relationship of the Sewing Training Program with the Independence of Students at the Social Service Upt for Youth Development Contribution of Pamekasan"

The findings of this study provide information that based on the results of the research and data analysis carried out, it can be concluded that the implementation of the sewing program at UPT PSBR Donations Pamekasan shows a percentage of 54.7%, which means it is in a fairly good category. While the independence shown by students majoring in sewing is included in the good category with a percentage of 62.3%. This is because most sewing training programs that support the independence of students can be understood and implemented properly. The results of data analysis obtained on the variables of Sewing Training and Student Independence are $(r) = 0.325$ with a significance of 0.079. These results indicate that the correlation of the two variables is significant, because the significance is smaller than 0.05 ($0.019 < 0.05$). Thus, there is a positive and significant relationship between the sewing training program and the independence of students at UPT PSBR Donations Pamekasan. These results also indicate that the higher the training carried out, the higher the independence of students.

And this is also supported by the results of research from Pandu Yoda Aneke Wardani, State University of Semarang with the title "A Learning Model for Internship Studies on Metal Craftsmen at the Home Metal Industry Center, Kejambon Village, East Tegal District, Tegal City)". The Metal Industry in Kejambon Village includes changes from the cognitive, psychomotor and affective aspects. Apprentices who previously did not have any knowledge in the field of metal crafts, turned into tau, as they became aware of the process of making metal crafts from raw materials in the form of cast iron that was smelted to become metal crafts that were ready to be turned. Changes in skills can be seen from the apprentice's ability to operate a lathe after participating in apprenticeship learning in the metal industry and his ability to produce metal craft items. The change in affective (attitude) of the intern is the emergence of self-confidence and the courage to be independent for apprentices who have participated in the apprenticeship learning process at the Metal Industry Center, Kejambon Village, Tegal City..

2. The Relationship between Entrepreneurial Spirit and Youth Independence.

Data on entrepreneurial spirit was collected through a questionnaire spread over 25 questions, obtained from 35 youths as the research sample, it was seen that the highest frequency was in the interval class 85, and 91 with a frequency of 5 people while the lowest interval class was 61, 62, 68, 78, 84, 89, 96, 97, and 99 as many as 1 person. The results of the Entrepreneurial Spirit variable get a good score of 85.2%. This shows that the Parisian village youth have an entrepreneurial spirit and are in the good category

And on the t-test variable the relationship between entrepreneurial spirit and independence, there is a data significance of more than 0.05 ($0.846 > 0.05$). That is, the entrepreneurial spirit variable (X_2) is normally distributed. From the data from the t-test results, the t_{count} is -0.779 and a significance value is 0.085. In the correlation coefficient test, it turns out that t_{count} is lower than t_{table} ($t_{count} < t_{table} = -1.779 > 2.037$) and the significance is above 0.05 ($0.085 < 0.05$) so it can be concluded that H_a is rejected. Thus the hypothesis stated that there is a relationship between the entrepreneurial spirit and youth independence is rejected. So it can be said that the entrepreneurial spirit variable (X_2) has no relationship with the youth independence variable (Y). This is supported by the results of Deddy Hendrawan's research at Bina Darma University in 2018 with the title "Growing Entrepreneurial Spirit, Behavior and Values in Improving Business Independence".

The findings of this study provide information that if the entrepreneurial spirit is increasing, the independence will also be stronger and tougher in running a business. However, even if the entrepreneurial spirit increases, it will not always lead to the formation of independence. So that the formation of independence does not depend on the good or bad of the entrepreneurial spirit for the perpetrators. The entrepreneurial spirit will experience a significant increase in independence indirectly moderated by entrepreneurial behavior. The results of this study are in accordance with the research of Haryono and Khoiriyah (2012) which states that entrepreneurial spirit behavior does not affect the formation of individual independence because it takes an entrepreneur to motivate the individual concerned. . According to Deddy Hendarwan (2018), states that the entrepreneurial spirit will have a significant effect on entrepreneurial behavior. This condition shows that if you want to grow an entrepreneurial spirit, there needs to be entrepreneurship by youth. This is also evidenced by research by Basuki (2007) which shows that the entrepreneurial spirit will have a positive and significant effect, so there needs to be entrepreneurial activity by individuals, if the entrepreneurial spirit increases, individual independence will increase. Deddy Hendarwan (2018) also said that the entrepreneurial spirit will experience a significant increase in business independence indirectly, moderated by entrepreneurial behavior.

3. Relationship between Internship and Entrepreneurial Spirit with Youth Independence.

This independence data was collected through a questionnaire spread over 10 questions, obtained from 35 youths as the research sample, it was seen that the highest frequency was in the interval class 34, 35, 36.3, and 37 with a frequency of 7 people while the lowest interval class was 32, 33, and 40 as many as 1 person. The results of the

independence variable got a good score, namely 89.5%. This shows that Parisian village youths have independence and are in good category during the normality test using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov to determine whether the variable data is normally distributed or not between the Internship variable (X1), Entrepreneurial Spirit (X2) and Youth Independence (Y) on the Independence variable. (Y) significance is more than 0.05 ($0.181 > 0.05$). That is, the independence variable (Y) is normally distributed. These findings indicate that the data normality requirements for multiple regression X1, X2 and Y are met in this study.

And the simultaneous testing was carried out to find out the relationship between the independent variables X1, X2 (Work Apprenticeship and Entrepreneurial Spirit) with the dependent variable Y (Youth Independence). and a significance value of 0.040. It was concluded that the value ($f_{count} > f_{table} = 3.581 > 3.32$) and the significance was below 0.05 ($0.040 < 0.05$) then there was a relationship between the internship variable (X1) and entrepreneurial spirit (X2) and youth independence (Y). Thus the hypothesis which states that there is a relationship between work internships and entrepreneurial spirit with youth independence is accepted. So that it can be said that the internship variable (X1) and the entrepreneurial spirit variable (X2) have a relationship with the youth independence variable (Y).

This is supported by the opinion of Chipto (2020) that apprenticeship and entrepreneurial spirit with independence in individuals are influenced by various factors. Factors such as the internship environment and the motivation of a person to other individuals, as well as having a facilitator in this case an apprentice instructor, all of these factors have a fair role in the growth and development of independence, this independence can be seen in the characteristics and characteristics that appear during internship activities such as being willing to work. hardworking, have confidence in carrying out activities, disciplined and dare to take risks and have a high work ethic.

In Mustofa Kamil, one of the factors considered to have an effect on apprenticeship and the growth of an entrepreneurial spirit for youth independence is the element of tutors as a source of learning and learning residents as apprenticeships so that they can foster independence for learning residents. In the concept of authoritarian education outside school, tutors have a major influence in responding to changes that occur. With these changes, the ability of learning citizens is highly demanded as a subject of learning and not an object, so that the apprenticeship learning process and fostering an entrepreneurial spirit through work internships is able to build the confidence of learning citizens as the basis for increasing knowledge, skills and changing attitudes as the main basis for independence.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research objectives and findings, the following conclusions are drawn:

The relationship between work internships and youth independence is included in the category of significance. In testing the correlation coefficient, t-count is greater than t-table ($t_{count} > t_{table} = 2.504 > 2.037$) and the significance is below 0.05 ($0.018 < 0.05$) so it is concluded that there is a relationship between work internships and youth independence (X1 with Y).

The relationship between entrepreneurial spirit and youth independence is in the insignificant category. In the correlation coefficient test, it turns out that the t count is lower than the t table ($t_{count} < t_{table} = -1.779 > 2.037$) and the significance is above 0.05 ($0.085 < 0.05$). so it can be concluded that there is no relationship between the entrepreneurial spirit variable and independence (X2 with Y).

The joint relationship between work internships and entrepreneurial spirit with youth independence, on a simultaneous test to test the independent variables (X1 and X2) with the dependent variable (Y). on the f test that there is a fcount value greater than ftable ($3.581 > 3.032$) and a sig value below 0.05 ($0.040 < 0.05$) it can be concluded that there is a close relationship between the work internship variable (X1) and entrepreneurial spirit (X2) with youth independence. (Y).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Amrullah, a. (2021). Pemberdayaan masyarakat desa dengan memanfaatkan sumber daya alam desa lumanjang . *Jornal spektrum indoensia* , 68.
2. Anwar. (2015). Tesis perlindungan hukum bagi peserta program magang (study kasus pada pt circleka indonesia utama). Jawa timur: universitas airlangga.
3. Choirullah. (2007, februari 18). Ekonomi pembangunan. Retrieved from <http://epserv.fe.unila.ac.id>.
4. Husaini, &. M. (2019). Pemberdayaan masyarakat bidang kesehatan. *Jurnal banjar baru* , 18.
5. Soekanto. (1987). *Sosiologi hukum dalam masyarakat* . Jakarta: cv. Rajawali.
6. Sudarsih. (2017). Mengasah keterampilan kerja dalam pemagangan peserta. Bandung: bandung rineka cipta.
7. Sudarso. (2016). Pengembangan kopotensi pekerja pabrik roti ches dengan mengoptimalkan sumber daya manusia kota dumai . *Journal pendidikan kota dumai* , 48.
8. Suharto, e. (2005). *Pembangunan masyarakat memberdayakan rakyat*. Bandung: refika aditama