



The role of training in improving the entrepreneurship competency of sustainable rehabilitation participants BNN West Java

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ABSTRACT

To strengthen the economy, the government is pushing empowerment initiatives for new businesses. However, for fellow participants in continuous rehabilitation for BNN West Java Province customers, business activities might be a chance to start a new life and be accepted by society. This research examines the impact of entrepreneurship training on BNN West Java Province customers' sustained recovery. This research employed descriptive data analysis to evaluate the training and entrepreneurship skills of sustainable rehabilitation participants for BNN foster clients in West Java Province. According to SPSS study, entrepreneurship training increases entrepreneurial skills by 65.9%. The results of this study are expected to motivate the government, private sector, and other organizations to organize better entrepreneurship training to help fellow participants in sustainable rehabilitation by preparing them to become part of the community again through entrepreneurial activities.



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INTRODUCTION

Drug abuse and trafficking is one of the national problems that is considered serious and concerning by the government (Hidayat, 2018; Lyman, 2013). One of the elements needed to determine a more appropriate strategy in tackling drug abuse is research data that is accurate and can describe increasingly complex drug problems. One of them is the prevalence rate which is the result of a survey conducted by BNN in collaboration with the National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN). The prevalence rate of drug abuse is a number that shows the percentage of people who use drugs divided by the total population (Hayati, 2019; Laksono & Projo, 2021). This figure is important to know in order to see the risk of a person's exposure to drugs. In addition, this figure is also important for the government to take action in overcoming drug trafficking in Indonesia.

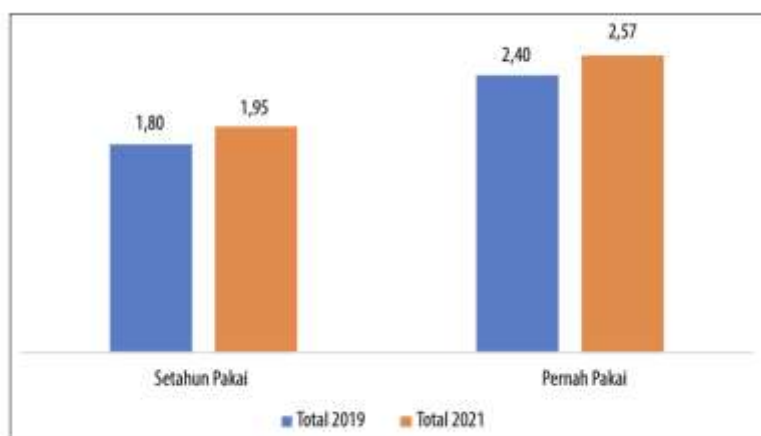


Figure 1 Drug Abuse Prevalence Rate in 2019 and 2021 (%)

Source: Survey of Drug Abuse Prevalence (Badan Narkotika Nasional, 2021)

The results of the national drug abuse survey in 2021 show that the prevalence rate of drug abuse has increased from year to year, as seen from the increasing prevalence of drug abuse. During the 2019-2021 period, the prevalence rate of drug abuse per year of use increased by 0.15% from 1.80% in

2019 to 1.95% in 2021. Meanwhile, the prevalence rate of drug abuse ever used increased by 0.17% from 2.4% in 2019 to 2.57%. The increase in prevalence rates also reflects an increase in drug trafficking in the community which causes the number of drug users to increase in just two years (Badan Narkotika Nasional, 2021).

One of the efforts of the West Java BNN in controlling drug users is to hold a sustainable rehabilitation program. With the rehabilitation program, it is hoped that drug users can abstain or stop taking drugs. Furthermore, they are trained to be able to discipline, and control themselves so that they can overcome potential recurrences. Social Rehabilitation held by various government and non-government social institutions is very helpful in restoring the social function of drug users in society. Everyone has the right to a second chance in life, including those who have fallen into the trap of narcotics. One way to return to being part of society is to become an entrepreneur. Entrepreneurship is the process of doing something new and something different for the purpose of creating wealth for the individual and adding value to society (Kao, 1993 in Olinsson, 2017).

Becoming an entrepreneur is not an easy choice (Inci, 2013). Moreover, not all participants of sustainable rehabilitation have entrepreneurial competencies, because they come from different professional backgrounds. It takes a series of abilities to be able to carry out entrepreneurial activities. According to Smilor and Kilby (Fitz-Koch et al., 2018) these entrepreneurial skills refer to specific activities or practical knowledge needed to build and run a company business to achieve success. On that basis, a team of lecturers from Widyatama University in collaboration with BNN West Java Province held an entrepreneurship training which was held on July 5, 2022. Training is a learning process that involves the acquisition of skills, concepts, rules, or attitudes to improve performance (Schneider, 2017; Sunyoto, 2017). It is hoped that through training, participants can achieve something they want to achieve, either in the form of increasing knowledge and or abilities, changing behavior or other things (Kirkpatrick & Kirkpatrick, 2016; Silberman & Biech, 2015). Likewise, the entrepreneurship training that has been carried out is expected to increase the entrepreneurial knowledge and competence of participants in the West Java BNN sustainable rehabilitation.

Research that shows that training can affect the increase in entrepreneurial competence has been carried out several times. For example, in a study of Sánchez in 2013 which examined the effect of entrepreneurship education programs on increasing entrepreneurial competence in secondary students where the results showed that there was indeed an influence on both variables (Sánchez, 2013). Entrepreneurship training conducted by the Widyatama University lecturer team aims to provide motivation to get mentoring and career development for sustainable rehabilitation participants because their existence as community members is still needed. The materials presented were how to start a business for prospective entrepreneurs in starting their business and digitizing businesses. The final result of this activity is expected that the participants are able to implement the materials that have been given and improve their entrepreneurial competence.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research examines how entrepreneurship training improves entrepreneurial competency in sustainable rehabilitation participation for BNN foster clients in West Java Province. This study verifies. The verification approach examines the link between two or more variables, according to (Sugiyono, 2016). This research examines how training effectiveness affects entrepreneurial abilities. This study also describes variable conditions using descriptive approaches. This research requires relevant, trustworthy, and reliable data from two sources: surveys and scientific books, journals, and reports. A Likert 5-point scale questionnaire was employed. First, verify statement items. Two tests suggest that the questionnaire is valid and trustworthy. This research included 29 West Java BNN foster clients in sustainable rehabilitation. This research employed a census, sampling all populations, since the population is tiny. This research employed descriptive data analysis to evaluate the training and entrepreneurship skills of sustainable rehabilitation participants for BNN foster clients in West Java Province. Simple regression analysis is also used to assess if the independent variable (X) affects the dependent variable (Y). This research has one independent variable, training efficacy (X), and one dependent variable, entrepreneurial competence (Y).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive Statistical Analysis

A descriptive statistical study examined the impact of training and entrepreneurial skills on sustainable rehabilitation participation for BNN West Java Province customers. This study is compared to corporate reality and used to promote conversations regarding training efficacy on entrepreneurial competence in sustainable rehabilitation participants for BNN West Java Province customers. With 29 samples, the lowest interpretation category percentage is 25% at 16% intervals. The biggest measurement scale value is 5 and the smallest is 1. Based on this provision, the interpretation categories for variables X and Y are as follows:

Table 1 Kategori Persentase

Percentage	Category
20 % – 36 %	Very Low
36 % – 52 %	Low
52 % - 68 %	Moderate
68 % – 84 %	High
84 % – 100 %	Very High

Source: Data Processing

The level of effectiveness of training in sustainable rehabilitation participants for BNN fostered clients in West Java Province who became respondents in this study was in a very high category with a percentage of 87%. This indicates that respondents considered that the training that had been carried out had a very high level of effectiveness.

Table 2 Level of Training Effectiveness

Dimension	Percentage	Category
Instructor	87 %	Very High
Destination	88 %	Very High
Method	86 %	Very High
Theory	89 %	Very High
Participant	86 %	Very High
Total	87 %	Very High

Source: Data Processing

The dimension of training effectiveness that achieved the highest score was the training material with a percentage of 89% and was included in the very high category. Training material is the content or content of the training delivered by the instructor. In the entrepreneurship training of the Widyatama University lecturer team, the training materials presented were basic materials regarding the steps to start entrepreneurship. In addition, the presentation of interesting and audio-visual material can be an added value to the effectiveness of the training. Meanwhile, the dimensions of training effectiveness with the lowest score were methods and participants with a percentage of 86% but both were still in the very high category.

The level of entrepreneurial competence in the participants of sustainable rehabilitation for clients assisted by BNN West Java Province who became the respondents of this study was in the Very High category with a percentage of 82.2%. This shows that respondents are able to complete their work according to the targets and standards that have been set.

Table 3 Level of Entrepreneurial Competency

Dimension	Percentage	Category
Entrepreneurial knowledge	89 %	Very High
Entrepreneurial skills	85 %	Very High
Individual abilities	88 %	Very High
Total	87 %	Very High

Source: Data Processing

Entrepreneurship knowledge is the dimension that achieves the highest score of 89% and is in the very high category. This shows that by participating in this training, participants in sustainable rehabilitation for clients of BNN in West Java Province will gain more knowledge or insight about entrepreneurship. These results are in line with the level of effectiveness of the training contained in the previous table, where the material dimension is the dimension that gets the highest score, which means that with the material provided to participants, the participants' entrepreneurial insight or knowledge increases. Meanwhile, the dimension of entrepreneurship competence with the lowest score is entrepreneurship skills with a percentage value of 85%. This can happen because the training method still uses the lecture method so it is considered less effective for honing entrepreneurship skills.

Simple Linear Regression Analysis

A simple linear regression analysis was performed to investigate whether and how much training efficacy and entrepreneurial competency affected sustainable rehabilitation participation for BNN West Java Province customers. F test statistics are used to test hypotheses. The results of the calculations can be seen in the following table:

Table 4 ANOVA^a

	Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1145.746	1	1145.746	52.160	.000b
	Residual	593.081	27	21.966		
	Total	1738.828	28			

a. Dependent Variable: Entrepreneurship_Competence

b. Predictors: (Constant), Training

Source: Data Processing

From the table above, it is known that the significance level reaches 95% and the F table value is 3.369. Based on the ANOVA test, obtained Fcount of 52160, which means that the calculated F value is greater than Ftable (Fcount > Ftable), so it can be concluded that the hypothesis can be accepted or in other words that the effectiveness of training has a significant influence on the level of entrepreneurial competence of participants in sustainable rehabilitation. for clients fostered by BNN West Java Province. This conclusion is also strengthened by the resulting significance value is 0 or less than 0.05. After it is known that there is a significant effect, then the magnitude of the effect is calculated in Table 5.

Table 5 Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.812a	.659	.646	4.687

a. Predictors: (Constant), Training

b. Dependent Variable: Entrepreneurship_Competence

Source: Data Processing

Table 6 shows how training efficacy affects performance, specifically the R squared value. R squared = 0.659. This shows that training on entrepreneurial competency in sustainable rehabilitation participants for BNN West Java Province customers has a 65.9% impact, with 34.1% related to factors outside the study model. Calculate a simple linear equation from Table 6 Coefficients.

Table 6 Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.074	7.019		.296	.770
	Training	1.922	.266	.812	7.222	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Entrepreneurship_Competence

Source: Data Processing

From the calculation results above, the results of the simple linear regression equation $Y = a + bx + e$ are as follows: $Y = 2.074 + 1.922X + 0.812$. This means that the value of or the constant 2.704 indicates that if the effectiveness of the training is not increased, the entrepreneurship competence will get a value of 2.704. The regression coefficient (value) is 0.812 which indicates a direct (positive) relationship, which means that any increase in training effectiveness will affect the increase in entrepreneurial competence, where the effect is positive on which indicates a direct regression direction.

Discussion

Based on the ANOVA test, Fcount is 52160 which means that the Fcount value is greater than Ftable (Fcount > Ftable), so it can be concluded that the hypothesis can be accepted or in other words the effectiveness of the training has an influence. a significant influence on the level of entrepreneurial competence of continuing rehabilitation participants. for clients assisted by BNN West Java Province. that entrepreneurship competency training for continuous rehabilitation participants for BNN customers in West Java Province had an impact of 65.9%, with 34.1% related to factors outside the research model. The effectiveness of the training is not increased, so entrepreneurial competence will get a value of 2.704. The regression coefficient (value) is 0.812 which shows a unidirectional (positive) relationship, meaning that any increase in training effectiveness will affect an increase in entrepreneurial competence, where the effect is positive indicating a unidirectional regression direction. So this is in line with research conducted by (Sánchez, 2013) which states that there is an influence of entrepreneurship education programs on increasing entrepreneurial competence in high school students where the results show that there is indeed an influence on these two variables.

CONCLUSION

Some conclusions that can be drawn based on the results of the analysis of data processing in this study are as follows: Training effectiveness is in the very high category with a percentage of 87%. This shows that the respondents considered that the entrepreneurship training that had been provided had been effective in its implementation. Entrepreneurial competencies are in the very high category with a percentage of 87%. This shows that participants in sustainable rehabilitation for clients assisted by BNN West Java Province have strong entrepreneurial competencies to start a business in the midst of society. The effectiveness of training has a positive and significant effect on entrepreneurial competence (65.9%). This shows that a very high level of entrepreneurial competence is influenced by the effectiveness of the training. Based on the results of the research and the conclusions that have been stated previously, there are suggestions related to the object of the research, namely, the need for continuous training in order to further improve entrepreneurship competence, especially in the dimensions of entrepreneurship skills.

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