

## ABSTRAK

**WARBITO:** *Kesiapan Berwirausaha Mahasiswa Akademi Teknologi Kulit Yogyakarta. Tesis. Yogyakarta: Program Pascasarjana, Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, 2013.*

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengungkapkan kesiapan berwirausaha mahasiswa Akademi Teknologi Kulit (ATK) Yogyakarta dan mengetahui pengaruh sarana pembelajaran praktik, praktik kerja lapangan, dan lingkungan keluarga terhadap kesiapan berwirausaha mahasiswa Akademi Teknologi Kulit Yogyakarta.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian survei. Penelitian ini dimaksudkan untuk menggambarkan gejala yang ada serta mengungkapkan pengaruh variabel bebas terhadap variabel terikat. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan *Ex-post facto* yang mencari hubungan kausal. Populasi penelitian ini adalah mahasiswa ATK yang terdiri atas empat program studi dengan jumlah 160 mahasiswa. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik *Random Sampling*. Dari populasi sebanyak 160 diambil sampel sebanyak 110 orang mahasiswa. Data penelitian dianalisis dengan teknik analisis deskriptif, korelasi parsial, dan regresi ganda.

Hasil analisis deskriptif mengungkapkan bahwa kesiapan berwirausaha mahasiswa ATK Yogyakarta menunjukkan kategori tinggi. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa mahasiswa ATK memiliki kesiapan yang tinggi untuk berwirausaha. Hasil analisis korelasi parsial menunjukkan: (1) terdapat pengaruh positif dan signifikan sarana pembelajaran praktik terhadap kesiapan berwirausaha mahasiswa ATK Yogyakarta. Koefisien determinan = 0,118 kontribusi sarana pembelajaran praktik ( $X_1$ ) terhadap kesiapan berwirausaha mahasiswa ATK (Y) sebesar 11,8%; (2) terdapat pengaruh positif dan signifikan praktik kerja lapangan terhadap kesiapan berwirausaha mahasiswa ATK Yogyakarta. Koefisien determinan = 0,442 kontribusi praktik kerja lapangan terhadap kesiapan berwirausaha mahasiswa ATK adalah sebesar 44,2%; (3) terdapat pengaruh positif dan signifikan antara lingkungan keluarga terhadap kesiapan berwirausaha mahasiswa ATK Yogyakarta. Koefisien determinan = 0,0707 kontribusi lingkungan keluarga terhadap kesiapan berwirausaha mahasiswa ATK adalah sebesar 7,1%; (4) terdapat pengaruh positif dan signifikan secara bersama-sama sarana pembelajaran praktik ( $X_1$ ), praktik kerja lapangan ( $X_2$ ), dan lingkungan keluarga ( $X_3$ ), terhadap kesiapan berwirausaha dari mahasiswa ATK Yogyakarta (Y). Berdasarkan hasil analisis, diperoleh harga koefisien ganda ( $R_{y123}$ ) sebesar 0,677; dengan koefisien determinasi ( $R^2_{y123}$ ) sebesar 0,459 atau 45,9%. Ini berarti kesiapan berwirausaha mahasiswa ATK (Y) dapat dijelaskan dari sarana pembelajaran praktik ( $X_1$ ), praktik kerja lapangan ( $X_2$ ), dan lingkungan keluarga ( $X_3$ ) sebesar 45,9%, sedangkan sisanya sebesar 54,1% berasal dari faktor lain yang belum terungkap.

Kata kunci : Kesiapan berwirausaha.

## ABSTRACT

**WARBITO:** *The Entrepreneurial Readiness of the Students of Akademi Teknologi Kulit Yogyakarta. Thesis. Yogyakarta: Graduate School, Yogyakarta State University, 2013.*

This study aims to investigate the entrepreneurial readiness of the students of *Akademi Teknologi Kulit* (ATK) Yogyakarta and find out the effects of the practicum learning facilities, fieldwork practicum, and family environments on their entrepreneurial readiness.

This was an survey study. The study is describing existing phenomena and revealing whether there were relationships between the independent variables and the dependent variable. The study was ex post facto in nature, investigating causal relationships. The research population comprised 160 students from four study programs in ATK Yogyakarta. The sample was selected by means of the random sampling technique. Of 160 students in the population, 110 students were selected as the sample. The data were analyzed using the descriptive analysis technique, partial correlation technique, and regression technique.

The results of the descriptive analysis show that the entrepreneurial readiness of the students of ATK Yogyakarta is in the high category. It means that they have high entrepreneurial readiness. The results of the partial correlation analysis show that, first, there is a positive and significant correlation between the practicum learning facilities and their entrepreneurial readiness (Y). A determination coefficient of 0.118 shows that the contribution of the practicum learning facilities (X1) to their entrepreneurial readiness (Y) is 11.8%. Second, there is a positive and significant correlation between the fieldwork practicum and their entrepreneurial readiness. A determination coefficient of 0.442 shows that the contribution of the fieldwork/industrial practicum to their entrepreneurial readiness is 44.2%. Third, there is a positive and significant correlation between the family environments and their entrepreneurial readiness. A determination coefficient of 0.0707 shows that the contribution of the family environments to their entrepreneurial readiness is 7.1%. Fourth, there is a positive and significant correlation between the practicum learning facilities (X1), fieldwork practicum (X2), and family environments (X3) as an aggregate and their entrepreneurial readiness (Y). Based on the results of the analysis, a multiple correlation coefficient ( $R_{y123}$ ) of 0.677 is obtained, with a determination coefficient ( $R^2_{y123}$ ) of 0.459 or 45.9%. This indicates that 45.9% of the entrepreneurial readiness (Y) of the students of ATK Yogyakarta can be accounted for by the practicum learning facilities (X1), fieldwork practicum (X2), and family environments (X3), while the remaining 54.1% comes from other unrevealed factors.

**Keywords:** *entrepreneurial readiness*