

The Role of Women's Entrepreneurial Motivation in Mediating the Relationship Between Entrepreneurship Training and Entrepreneurial Intentions in the Rural

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received December 21, 2021

Revised December 26, 2021

Accepted February 01, 2022

Available online February 25, 2022

Kata Kunci:

Pelatihan Kewirausahaan Wanita,
Motivasi dan Niat

Keywords:

Women Entrepreneurial
Training, Motivation And
Intention



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ABSTRAK

Telah terjadi pergeseran orientasi perusahaan bisnis industri di masa depan, yang semula hanya berorientasi bisnis, kini berubah menjadi perusahaan bisnis industri berorientasi sosial. Salah satunya ditunjukkan oleh ide sebuah perusahaan komersial produk yang memperlakukan jaringan perusahaan komersial dengan pemberdayaan masyarakat. Pemberdayaan masyarakat melibatkan perusahaan-perusahaan perempuan di Desa Sukorejo dalam mencari pembentukan kelompok-kelompok baru di dalam sektor usaha industri limbah. Pelatihan kewirausahaan berbasis "Perempuan" merupakan salah satu bentuk inisiasi dalam membangun niat berwirausaha perempuan pedesaan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menentukan, bagaimana dampak pendidikan kewirausahaan terhadap motivasi dan tujuan kewirausahaan. Selain itu juga untuk mengetahui, apakah ada peran mediasi dalam motivasi kewirausahaan, terkait dengan hyperlink antara pelatihan kewirausahaan, dan niat kewirausahaan di dalam perusahaan perempuan yang menjadi pengurus BUMDesa "Podho Joyo". Teknik penelitian ini menggunakan strategi kuantitatif dengan penilaian SEM-PLS dan dibantu dengan sumber penggunaan utilitas WarpPLS. Hasil akhir dari penelitian tersebut menunjukkan pengaruh yang cukup besar dari pelatihan kewirausahaan terhadap motivasi berwirausaha, dan intensi berwirausaha. Namun, tidak ada hubungan antara motivasi berwirausaha dan niat berwirausaha, sehingga tidak ada fungsi mediasi antara hubungan antara pelatihan kewirausahaan, dan niat berwirausaha.

ABSTRACT

There has been a shift in industrial business enterprise orientation within the future, initially oriented to business and is now turning into a socially-oriented industrial business enterprise. One of them is the idea of an inexperienced product commercial enterprise that treats waste as a commercial enterprise with a network commercial enterprise version. Community empowerment involves women's companies in Sukorejo Village in searching to form new groups within the waste industrial business enterprise sector. "Women's"-based entrepreneurship schooling is a form of initiation in building the inducement and entrepreneurial intentions of rural women. The goal of this commentary changed into to decide, How the impact of entrepreneurship education on entrepreneurial motivation and purpose, and to discover out, whether there can be a mediating role in entrepreneurial motivation, related to the hyperlink amongst entrepreneurship training, and entrepreneurial intentions within the company of women who are managers, and administrators of BUMDesa "Podho Joyo". This study's technique uses quantitative strategies with SEM-PLS assessment and is assisted with the resource of the usage of the WarpPLS utility. The final results of those research located that there was a considerable effect of entrepreneurship schooling on entrepreneurial motivation, and entrepreneurial intention. However, there's no dating among entrepreneurial motivation and entrepreneurial intention, so there's no mediating function among the connection among entrepreneurial training, and entrepreneurial intention.

1. INTRODUCTION

The era shift from traditional to modern paradigms has introduced changes in human civilization, specifically that human beings have all begun out to recognize how vital it is to defend the earth, or as

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viable to avoid actions that purpose damage to nature or the environment. Likewise, it affects the conduct and mindset of industrial business enterprise human beings withinside the exercise of commercial enterprise daily. Output withinside the shape of merchandise produced can pay greater interest to the concept of green products, which uses waste materials or a type of used items that might add rate if managed effectively and efficiently. Future industrial business enterprise targets are not fine business or materialistic, the modern-day social entrepreneurship phenomenon is starting to bloom as a shape of industrial business enterprise based mostly on community social values (Schaltegger et al., 2016).

Business orientation is not virtually pursuing profit, but moreover reaping blessings all parties, simply so industrial business enterprise sustainability (Trisnawati et al., 2021) can be finished and advantage the community. one industrial business enterprise model that has now no longer been empowered with the resource of the usage of social companies or businesses is handling an industrial business enterprise made from waste. The research findings display that the improvement of the industrial business enterprise model made from waste or waste seeks advice from the canvas commercial enterprise version which emphasizes 4 key factors, together with: resources, partners, activities, and customer relationships (Lewandowski, 2016). The implementation of a waste-based industrial business enterprise as a community-based industrial business enterprise with a participatory technique, specifically the position of the community in organizing waste (Satori et al., 2018). The commercial enterprise of coping with waste may be a network empowerment interest (Prasetya et al., 2019), through waste manipulate new industrial business enterprise opportunities will emerge (Aid et al., 2017), such as handicraft business from plastic waste (Assyari et al., 2020), composting industrial business enterprise from herbal waste (Danso et al., 2017), and making masks (N. Hidayati et al., 2021). Community empowerment includes ladies' businesses, so it's miles predicted on the way to upload to the financial fee of waste (Dias & Ogando, 2015; Kumar et al., 2021).

Empowerment applications include human beneficial aid development withinside the form shape (Bandiera et al., 2020), and competencies. Women have multiple roles (Kumagai, 2021) as housewives and as workers, although they can have well performance (R. A. Hidayati & Aisyah, 2021). Survey with the resource of the usage of Bank Indonesia, it has become validated at some point of the pandemic, extra than 60% of the amount of MSMEs in Indonesia, 37 million had been managed with the resource with the aid of using ladies entrepreneurs (Airlangga, 2021). Women's marketers have the capability preserve to amplify new groups. In contemporary years, the outcomes of studies on industrial business enterprise development made from waste, now have no longer been appreciably explored. The public's interest in organizing new groups for products made from waste is not so much. Entrepreneurship training activities handling waste regarding village women are expected so that you can provide entrepreneurial motivation to make "green products". Not many villagers recognize how to show waste into commercial enterprise fees. So some distance, the findings of research on entrepreneurship training have most effective centered on making merchandise from raw substances and now no longer on used substances. Likewise, research on the effect of entrepreneurship schooling on motivation, and entrepreneurial aim have now now not been significantly carried out, even as specific studies on the effect of entrepreneurship schooling on motivation and entrepreneurial aim have been frequently performed.

This study intends to investigate how women's entrepreneurship training on waste management, has an impact on entrepreneurial intentions withinside the village and also to know the mediating role of ladies entrepreneurship motivation among link entrepreneurship training and intent to open commercial enterprise crafted from waste. This research aims to decide to what volume the position of girls' entrepreneurship training became capable of inspiring the incentive of administrator's PKK (Family Welfare Movement) in rural level and additionally the supervisor of the BUMDes "Podho Joyo". The urgency of this study is to the degree how large the reaction of villagers, especially girls, to new commercial enterprise possibilities withinside the discipline of waste management, where usage of the ability of village waste has now no longer been controlled. Furthermore, it may make contributions withinside the discipline of entrepreneurial information, especially in optimizing the ability of villages primarily based totally on nearby expertise and being capable of inspiring the entrepreneurial spirit of women to stay effective.

2. METHODS

The type of this research is quantitative. The population in this study was small, so the researchers decided to take the census method, particularly: concerning the whole populace because of the study's pattern (saturated pattern). The study ranges began out from discipline observations, records collection, and engaging in validity and reliability tests. Next is processing and studying records. The final degree of the research is the communicate and conclusion. The populace of this look at amounted to

twenty people. Participants within the woman-primarily based entrepreneurship training are BUMDes employees "Podho Joyo", and administrator's PKK (Family Welfare Development). Entrepreneurship training activities were studied passed off in July 2020. This ladies-primarily based entrepreneurship schooling interest is funded by "Ministry of Research And Technology", via a college grant that entails lecturers and the network, mainly corporations of village's ladies who are engaged in entrepreneurship. Sources of facts used are number one and secondary facts. Primary data consists of the outcomes of filling out questionnaires, and secondary data, such as journals, online media news.

Data was obtained by collecting questionnaires that had been distributed to all training participants when the activity was completed. The studies questions about the questionnaire that are quantitative studies gadgets are designed to healthy the reason of this study. The element of the questionnaire includes the traits of the respondent's description, in addition to numerous questions geared toward the respondent as a hallmark in explaining the variables of this studies. The indicators of each variable, consisting of five to six questions, among others represent the variables of entrepreneurship training, entrepreneurial motivation variables, and entrepreneurial intentions. The Likert scale is primarily based totally on 5 levels, particularly: stage (1), strongly disagree, to stage (five), strongly comply with degree every variable indicator. Given that latent variables can't be measured directly, every variable is measured with the aid of using calculating the common of the signs. The preliminary presentation of this study is ready the traits of the respondents and can be defined inline with descriptive evaluation.

The next stage is the assessment of the structural equation model used. The initial presentation of this research is about the characteristics of the respondents and will be explained according to descriptive analysis. The subsequent degree is the evaluation of the structural equation version used to check the predictive courting among the constructs, namely: studying whether or not there may be a courting or affect among the constructs. The WarpPLS program tool was used as an analytical tool in this study (Fernandes et al., 2021). Hypothesis testing is done, through path analysis. Before studying the connection among exogenous variables and endogenous variables, exogenous variables have been examined to check whether or not the statistics turned into legitimate and reliable, and additionally to gain accuracy and limit statistics bias. Entrepreneurship training is an exogenous variable, while entrepreneurial motivation and intent to open a new business are endogenous variables. Entrepreneurial motivation also acts as a mediator variable between typical women's entrepreneurship training and the intention to open a new business.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Results

Description of Respondents

Respondents selected in this study were typical female entrepreneurship training participants, especially women representatives of village administrators and entrepreneurs. All questionnaires have been dispensed without delay after the schooling sports have been carried out. Characteristics of respondents are diagnosed with the aid of using age variety and major occupation, as proven in [Table 1](#).

Table 1. Description of Respondents

Age		
Characteristics	Total	Percentage
21 – 30 years	7	35%
31 – 40 years	5	25%
41 – 50 years	5	25%
51 – 60 years	3	15%
Total	20	100%
Employment		
Characteristics	Total	Percentage of
Workers/ Administrators	11	55%
Housewives	5	25%
Entrepreneurs	4	20%
Total	20	100%

[Table 1](#) provides evidence that the characteristics of female trainees are more followed by the age range of 21 to 30 years. The age range of the twenties is the age of adolescence towards adulthood, and is

classified as a productive age. Meanwhile, the characteristics of the respondents by occupation indicate that most of the participants are workers/manager of BUMDesa (Village Owned Enterprises) The number of respondents who are entrepreneurs is only four people. Based at the information in Table 1, descriptively it's far acknowledged approximately the traits of the respondents. provides evidence that the characteristics of female trainees are more followed by the age range of 21 to 30 years. The age range of the twenties is the age of adolescence towards adulthood and is classified as a productive age. Meanwhile, the characteristics of the respondents by occupation indicate that most of the participants are BUM Desa workers/management. The wide variety of respondents who've a livelihood as marketers is best 4 people.

Assessment of The Model "Outer" Test

"The Outer Model" evaluation stages on the WarpPLS device include convergent validity test, discriminant validity test, and reliability test. The convergent validity test is if the number is a loading factor considered to have a high value if the correlated indicator has a value of more than 0.70 when compared to other construct values. This studies version at the assemble of the entrepreneurial education variable and the entrepreneurial motivation variable skilled a discount in entrepreneurial motivation. because the facts is provided in Table 2. The results of statistical data processing in this study indicate that the loading factor value is above 0.70, with a p-value below 0.001, so it has fulfilled the convergence test requirements. In addition, the AVE value is above 0.60 from all variables withinside the model. The value of the loading thing is extra than the fee of the alternative constructs, so it is able to be said that it has met the discriminant test. The construct on the latent variable which is the content of the questionnaire results, by the researchers reduced data (question items) until the loading factor of statistical processing has reached the value of the provisions of the outer assessment test. Determination of the discriminant validity test (Table 3) is the ratio of the common variance extracted to the correlation among variables (AVE: Average Variances Extracted). An AVE cost above 0.5 explains that the latent variable can give an explanation for extra than 1/2 of of the variance at the indicator on common. The results of statistical data processing in this study indicate that the loading factor value is above 0.70, with p value below 0.001, so it has met the requirements of the convergent test. In addition, the AVE value is above 0.60 from all variables in the model. The value of the loading factor is greater than the value of the other constructs, so it can be stated that it has met the discriminant test. The construct on the latent variable which is the content of the questionnaire results, by the researchers reduced data (question items) until the *loading factor* of statistical processing has reached the value of the provisions of the outer assessment test.

Table 2. The results of the Convergent Validity Test

Variable	Loading Factor	AVE	Results
Entrepreneurship Training	0.755	0.626	Valid
	0.862		
	0.753		
Entrepreneurial Motivation	0.843	0.648	Valid
	0.795		
	0.793		
	0.788		
	0.734		
Entrepreneurial Intention	0.773	0.609	Valid
	0.831		
	0.773		
	0.750		
	0.815		

Determination of the discriminant validity test that shown in Table 3, is the ratio of the average variance extracted to the correlation between variables (AVE: Average Variances Extracted). An AVE value above 0.5 explains that the latent variable can explain more than half of the variance on the indicator on average. The assessment rate outer next is the reliability test, especially composite reliability and Cronbach alpha's coefficient. The provision for composite reliability is that it reaches the number 0.70, as well as for the coefficient Cronbach alpha value of 0.70. Variables are categorized as reliable or consistent if they have that value. Variables are classified as dependable or steady in the event that they have that fee. The fee of the reliability take a look at of this observe is supplied in in Table 4.

Table 3. Discriminant Validity Test Results

	TR(X1)	MO(Y1)	INT(Y2)
TR(X1)	(0.791)		
MO(Y1)	0.649	(0.805)	
INT(Y2)	0.378	0.336	(0.780)

Table 4. Reliability Test Results

Variable	Cronbach Alpha	Composite Reliability	Results
Training Entrepreneurship	0.699	0.833	Reliable
Entrepreneurship Motivation	0.819	0.880	Reliable
entrepreneurship intention	0.871	0.903	Reliable

The assessment stage *outer nextis* the reliability test, namely *composite reliability* and coefficient *Cronbach alpha*. The provision for *composite reliability* is that it reaches the number 0.70, as well as for the coefficient *Cronbach alpha* value of 0.70. A variable is categorized as *reliable* or consistent if it has that value. The value of the reliability test of this study is presented in [Table 4](#).

Assessment Test Model "Inner"

The R^2 value and significance value can be used as indicators in testing the model inner provide an explanation for the consequences of R^2 for entrepreneurial motivation is 0.434 and entrepreneurial purpose of 0.200. The results R^2 showed that the variables entrepreneurship motivation can be explained by the predictor variables with 43.4%, and the intent to open a enterprise may be defined with the aid of using the variable entrepreneurship motivation at 20%. In addition to using R^2 for testing the model inner, the predictive relevance of Q^2 can also be used for testing the model inner. The value of Q^2 has a price variety among of 0 and 1. If the value is closer to 1, it means that the model is getting better. A relevant prediction test aims to determine how far the value is considered by the model, and its parameters are estimated. The formulation of Q^2 is $1 - (1 - R^2)$. Q^2 value of 0 indicates that the model has good predictive value relevance. The calculation of the predictive value for the motivation variable is 0.439 or 43.9%, and the predictive relevance for the variable of intention to open a new business is 0.222 or 22.2%. This shows that the version has predictive relevance for watching the variables of motivation and entrepreneurial intention. Based on the predictive relevance value, the model can be said to be quite good or has a good predictive value which is used for hypothesis testing. [Table 5](#) indicates that there are considerable paths and non-considerable paths. Significant pathway, among other things: entrepreneurship training variables affect motivation variable with the path coefficient 0.659 and p-value of 0.001 so that H1 in this study is acceptable. In contrast to the H2 on the influence of entrepreneurship motivation towards entrepreneurship, the intention was rejected by the path coefficient p-value is 0.300 is not significant.

Table 5. Path Coefficient and Test Results Hypothesis

Hypothesis	Coefficient Line (β)	p-value	Decision
H1: TR (X1) - MO (Y1)	0.659	0.001	Significant
H2: MO (Y1) - INT (Y2)	0.112	0.300	No Significant
H3: TR (X1) - INT (Y2)	0.347	0.035	Significant
H4: MO (Y1) Mediates TR (X1) - INT (Y2)	0.074	0.316	Significant

Hypothesis testing using the WarpPLS 7.00 application is shown in Figure 1. The explanation of Figure 1 includes: the entrepreneurial training variable is marked with TR(X1), the entrepreneurial motivation variable is marked with MO(Y1), and the entrepreneurial intention variable is marked with INT (Y2). The value of $P=0.30$ explains that the relationship between the variable MO(Y1), and the variable INT(Y2) is not significant, or there is no effect between the independent variable on the dependent variable, while the relationship between TR(X1) and MO(Y1), and INT (Y2) is significant, with P value = >0.05 or there is an effect of one between both.

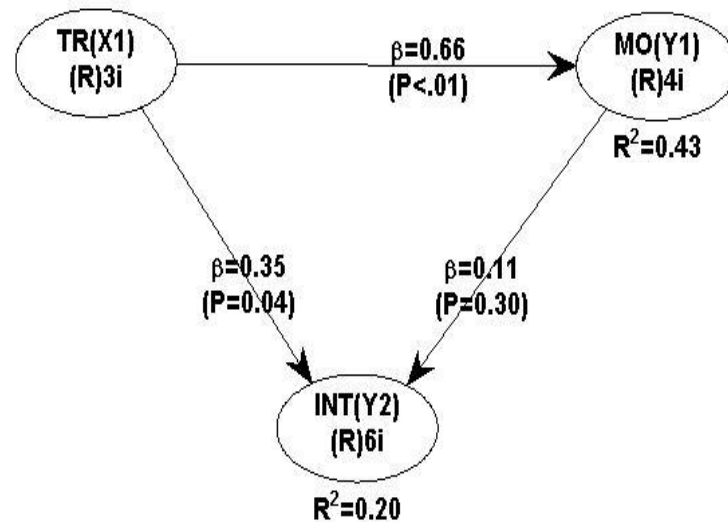


Figure 1. Hypothesis Test Results

Discussion

This study proposes four hypotheses and this article tries to explain the direct effect of the "female-specific" Entrepreneurship training variable manufactured from waste at the entrepreneurial motivation variable and the entrepreneurial intention variable. The indirect effect (mediation) of the entrepreneurial motivation variable on the entrepreneurial intention variable is known based on the significance value, $p > 0.05$. The SEM-PLS (Partial Least Square) approach is intended to predict construct variables to develop a theory (Riou et al., 2016), which in this study is to predict entrepreneurial intentions for "typically female" entrepreneurship training participants. The novelty in this research that the researcher wants to explain, among which there are several reasons, namely: previous studies (last 7 years) show that not so many research findings reveal the extent to which the function of waste-primarily based totally entrepreneurship schooling is related to women's one of a kind skills. In addition, the researcher tries to present evidence based on the results of existing studies that so far it is most likely that the research variable "entrepreneurship training" is generally proposed in the research model, greater as a moderating variable within the courting among variables, namely: performs a position in strengthening the connection among exogenous variables. and endogenous variables, for example, entrepreneurial motivation and purpose moderated entrepreneurship training (Barba-Sánchez & Atienza-Sahuquillo, 2018); motivation and entrepreneurial readiness (Olugbola, 2017). Research that aims to analyze the role of entrepreneurship training on the intention to open a new business in recent years is quite rare, mainly reading the fulfillment of entrepreneurial intentions from the have an impact on of entrepreneurship education (Miralles et al., 2016; Rauch & Hulsink, 2015). Empowerment of women, through waste management training so far, still has an impact on awareness of managing waste (Asteria & Haryanto, 2021), as is the case with the results of this study which show that waste-based entrepreneurship training by village women has not yet reached the participants' intention to open a new business. The results of the analysis of the relationship between variables are explained as theon each variable, including:

The Direct Effect of Entrepreneurship Training on Entrepreneurial Motivation

The findings of this examine suggest that entrepreneurship education has a huge affect on entrepreneurial motivation. The "women-based" entrepreneurship training which was attended by the manager of the BUM Desa "Podho Joyo" and women entrepreneurs in Sukorejo Village, taught material, including knowledge and skills. Participants also get mental strengthening, experience, and entrepreneurial insight, so that they can motivate them in entrepreneurship. The skills to process waste into products of economic value are also taught as part of entrepreneurship training activities. The results of this study are in line with the results of research that entrepreneurship training raises high entrepreneurial motivation (Olugbola, 2017). Entrepreneurship training permits people to growth entrepreneurial cognitions, including self-efficacy, feasibility, and desirability. However, best the preference for entrepreneurship as a determinant predictor can improve entrepreneurial intentions (Boukamcha, 2015). The outcomes of abilities-primarily based totally entrepreneurship training, employee affective and go back on funding can boom entrepreneurial motivation (Bullough et al., 2015).

Entrepreneurship training is a shape of mastering from entrepreneurship education (Balachandra, 2019). Entrepreneurial cap potential is greater via entrepreneurship schooling, so the position of entrepreneurship training is to slight the connection between entrepreneurial cap potential and entrepreneurial readiness to gain commercial enterprise achievement (Olugbola, 2017). Businesses are created now no longer fine with the resource of the usage of those who have the cap potential and know-how, but moreover with the resource of the usage of those who have the inducement. Entrepreneurial intention is prompted with the aid of using the want for independence (Barba-Sánchez & Atienza-Sahuquillo, 2018).

The Direct Effect of Entrepreneurial Motivation on Entrepreneurial Intentions

Referring to the effects of this study, it could be defined that the entrepreneurial motivation variable has no massive impact at the entrepreneurial intention variable. So far, there has been more research on the relationship of entrepreneurial motivation to entrepreneurial intentions by placing the focus of research on the impact of entrepreneurship training for students, while this research focuses on groups of rural women who have previously made decisions about their employment status. Therefore, the position of entrepreneurial motivation does now no longer have an effect on entrepreneurial intentions to open new agencies withinside the discipline of waste management. The data support the results of the study (Aima et al., 2020). Entrepreneurial motivation is not able to encourage entrepreneurial intentions like women's groups in Sukorejo Village.

Women's entrepreneurial motivation is considered from the factor of view of pull elements and push elements. Pull elements consist of independent needs, challenges, network recognition, and the urge to do matters on their own. Women entrepreneurs have better patience of motivation to comply with long-time desires, monitor current desires, and repeat unachieved desires than women non-entrepreneurs. Women over 35 years of age have an aim to comply with present-day desires, while in comparison to more youthful girls, human beings with reduced financial income have a higher level of motivation to end up entrepreneurs (Onalan & Magda, 2020). Participation in entrepreneurship education motives immoderate entrepreneurial motivation (Olugbola, 2017). However, studies findings state that entrepreneurial motivation does now no longer affect self-efficacy and entrepreneurial intentions (Aima et al., 2020).

Entrepreneurial competence is a predictor of entrepreneurial motivation, however primary information does now no longer affect entrepreneurial motivation (Farhangmehr et al., 2016). Entrepreneurship training packages for older adults goal to inspire and domesticate abilities with the concept of active lively growing old on entrepreneurship, motivating with "Gero" pullers (a set of intrinsic factors, inclusive of non-public interest, dream fulfillment, self-fulfillment, and significant and motivating activities "Gero" (extrinsic elements that encompass a way of support, want for work, financial needs, and appreciation from buddies and family (Gimmon et al., 2018). Entrepreneurial motivation is diagnosed, because the number one reality of developing entrepreneurial intention (García-Rodríguez et al., 2017). Additionally, entrepreneurship motivation to boost the relationship many of the goal of entrepreneurship and behavioral entrepreneurship.

The Direct Effect of Entrepreneurship Training on Entrepreneurial Intentions

Women-based entrepreneurship training can increase entrepreneurial intentions based on research findings that there is a significant effect on these two variables. Entrepreneurial purpose is known as a nice mindset in looking to open a brand new business. The involvement of schooling individuals in entrepreneurship steerage will generate entrepreneurial intentions. This observe rejects the studies results (Barba-Sánchez & Atienza-Sahuquillo, 2018). Thus, this study supports research from (Meyer & Hamilton, 2020). The formation of the entrepreneurial goal variable on this examine turned into additionally formed with the aid of using the non-public mind-set factor, specifically proof of the keenness of the individuals in collaborating withinside the education which turned into balanced with the preference to comply with up on the results of the activity and thus by the results of the study on entrepreneurial intentions (Anggadwita & Dhewanto, 2015; Fragoso et al., 2020). Entrepreneurship training affects the goal to broaden business enterprises (Meyer & Hamilton, 2020). Entrepreneurship intentions refer to the "Theory Reasoned Action" and are the reason that someone who will intend to (and hence will) carry out the conduct. They have a high-quality mindset in the direction of appearing the conduct individually. They understand normative stress to do so. However, even below those circumstances, someone won't shape an aim to carry out the conduct, if they trust that the character lacks manage over appearing the conduct. The aim to carry out positive conduct is primarily based totally on a positive mixture of attitudinal, normative, and manage considerations (Fishbein & Ajzen, 2011).

The Indirect Effect of Entrepreneurship Training on Entrepreneurial Intentions, Through Motivation Entrepreneurial

Hypothesis of this observe states that the entrepreneurial motivation variable does now no longer have an effect on the entrepreneurial aim variable. Thus, it additionally way that there's no oblique impact of entrepreneurial motivation in mediating the connection among the "women-based" entrepreneurial schooling variable and the entrepreneurial aim variable. The findings of this observe aren't via way of means of the outcomes of research (Mahendra et al., 2017), namely: concerning the position of entrepreneurial motivation in mediating the connection among entrepreneurship training and entrepreneurial intentions. The entrepreneurial training variable in this study ("based on women typical" in the village), is considered to have a similar role function with entrepreneurship education or according to research findings, where entrepreneurship training is part of improvisation in entrepreneurship education, as is the role (Balachandra, 2019).

Women's entrepreneurial intentions are prompted with the aid of using an entrepreneurial ability, in which antecedent private traits, motivation, subjective norms (Martínez-González & Kobylińska, 2019). Entrepreneurial surroundings, and entrepreneurial self-efficacy have an effect on perceptions of preference, perceived feasibility, and entrepreneurial capacity which in turn leads to entrepreneurial intentions. (Chhabra et al., 2020). Factors that effect girls' entrepreneurial intentions are personal attitudes, even as personal attitudes are induced with the useful resource of the usage of intellectual traits, character competencies, and social perceptions (Anggadwita & Dhewanto, 2015). This remark intends to formulate a conceptual model to diploma the price of entrepreneurship amongst girls marketers with the resource of the use of adapting the concept of reasoned motion and illustrating that girls' specific-primarily based entrepreneurship schooling influences entrepreneurship motivation and entrepreneurial intentions. Entrepreneurship training is strong in generating entrepreneurial intentions (Aboobaker & Renjini, 2020). Entrepreneurship motivation mediates the relationship among entrepreneurship training and entrepreneurial intentions (Mahendra et al., 2017).

4. CONCLUSION

The emergence of entrepreneurial motivation does not simultaneously form entrepreneurial intentions for women in Sukorejo Village as entrepreneurship training participants. The enthusiasm and interest of the training participants in participating in entrepreneurship guidance on household waste management made it possible for them to build entrepreneurial motivation, namely: as a form of positive attitude in participating in entrepreneurship training that had never been held before. Entrepreneurship intentions after participating in entrepreneurship training are still considered by the trainees, considering that businesses made from waste are new and participants do not believe in the ability to build new businesses. The success of entrepreneurship training in the village requires continuous assistance to create a desire to open a new business. The limitation of this study lies in the entrepreneurship training participants who are only followed by certain groups of women as BUMDes managers and PKK administrators. Therefore, we suggest further research to examine entrepreneurial intentions with an experimental research approach, so that comprehensive research findings can be known.

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