

PARENTING METHODS, INFORMATION, AND ATTITUDES IN FORMING ENTREPRENEURIAL INTERESTS OF STUDENTS OF SMK (STM) NEGERI I AND II PADANG CITY

RUSMARDI¹, YULFI DESI²

¹Padang State Polytechnic, <https://orcid.org/0009-0009-2634-821X>

²Ekasakti University, <https://orcid.org/0009-0002/9972-6962>

Email: rusadrusmardi@gmail.com

Abstract - This study aims to reveal a significant linear relationship of parenting method variables (X1), information (X2), and attitude (X3) together to the formation of interest in entrepreneurship (Y). The research hypothesis that will be answered through this research is: there is a significant linear relationship of parenting methods, information, and attitudes together with the formation of entrepreneurial interest. The instrument used to collect data is a questionnaire that was developed from parenting methods, information, and attitudes toward forming an interest in entrepreneurship. Calculating scores using a Likert scale model. Data collected parenting methods, information, attitudes towards the formation of interest in entrepreneurship. Data were analyzed by logistic regression and for dummy variables with scores above the median = 1, and scores below the median = 0. The results of the data analysis showed that: there was a significant linear relationship between parenting methods, information, and attitudes together. the same towards the formation of entrepreneurial interest in SMK (STM) Negeri I and II Padang City students.

Keywords: Parenting Method, Information, Attitude, Formation of Interest.

INTRODUCTION

In accordance with the specific objectives of developing SMK (STM) namely getting skilled, trained and educated middle-level vocational staff in technology, who are able to try on their own to open new jobs to increase production, it is appropriate that entrepreneurship is an alternative that can be done to reduce unemployment. Entrepreneurship is an alternative to solving problems, among others, in the form of workforce distribution both in the quantitative and qualitative sense. Apart from that, of course, influencing labor market conditions can be caused by the mental diversity of the workforce. Schumpeter, cited by Soemanto (1984: 94) the creation and dissemination of various innovations by entrepreneurs in a nation is so fundamental that its nature can be equated with economic development. Furthermore, notes sourced from the United Nations cited by Pandojo Ranu (1982) state that a country will be able to develop if it has entrepreneurs as much as 2% of its total population.

a. Parents Parenting Method

According to Idris, (1983), educating can help children intentionally (by guiding) to become responsible adults. The opinion above shows that the first environment that educates children is the family or especially the parents who gave birth to them. It is in the family that the child's development process begins for the first time. According to Purwanto (1985), the educational outcomes that children receive in the family determine the child's education at school and in society.

b. Information for Entrepreneurs

Media can be interpreted as an intermediary or introduction. The Association for Education and Communication Technology (AECT) defines media as all forms used for the process of distributing information, Depdikbud (1983: 5). There are many kinds of media that can be used by entrepreneurship, such as: television, radio, films, books, newspapers, magazines, and so on. Television is an electronic equipment that is basically the same as live pictures and includes pictures and sound. Thus, the media can be seen and heard at the same time, television can convey actual events when an event occurs accompanied by comments.

c. Attitudes Toward Entrepreneurs

The notion of attitude is an evaluation system that can be positive or negative, emotional feelings, tendencies to behave or contra to an object. According to Anwar (1993), attitude is a mental readiness that is organized through experience. has an influence on one's response to other people, objects and situations related to it.

d. Formation of Interest in Entrepreneurship

Interest is a human psychic element, helping to encourage someone to realize goals in the form of treatment. Entrepreneurs are one of the existing work objects such as civil servants and the private sector. A person's interest in an object can be influenced by knowledge of the benefits of the object and the influence of other factors, such as the influence of other people such as teachers, parents and society. Studies on the relationship between knowledge, attitudes, interests and behavior have been carried out by many social scientists. This problem has been widely discussed in the context of a person's participation in birth control using modern methods, participation in the transmigration program, according to Ancok (1985: 1-5).

METHOD

This research is descriptive research, namely research in an effort to explore the relationship of several social phenomena that occur in vocational schools. Because this research is not experimental research but only records events that have happened that are owned/can be owned by students, this research is included as ex-post facto research (Kerlingger, 1973).

A. Data Types and Sources

1. Data type

- a. Parenting pattern (X1)
- b. Total entrepreneurial information (x2)
- c. Attitude towards entrepreneurship (x3)
- d. Interest in entrepreneurship (Y)

2. Source of data

Data about parental care patterns, entrepreneurial information, attitudes towards entrepreneurship, and the formation of entrepreneurial interests were obtained from respondents (STM Padang City students).

B. Population and Sample

Population and sample, based on the data obtained from the Department of Education and Culture of West Sumatra Province, there were 879 grade III students at State I and II Vocational High Schools (STM) in the Municipality of Padang. So in the study the population was 879 students and the sample was 91 people.

1. Parenting style experienced by students in the household

Measured or differentiated by using the results of screening students' choices of the questionnaire. The question items number 1-37 consist of 37 questions (attached). The questionnaire contains potential development, functional communication responsibilities, independence, exemplary, and affection. Thus, the score obtained ranging from 37 to 185, and alternative answers 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 using a Likert scale.

2. Information about entrepreneurship

Measured or differentiated by using the results of screening students' choices of the questionnaire. The question items number 1-11 consist of 11 questions (attached). The questionnaire contains indicators about sources of information in the form of books, magazines, newspapers, television, radio and exhibitions. Thus, the scores obtained range from 11 to 55, and alternative answers 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 use a Likert scale.

3. Students' attitudes towards entrepreneurship

Measured or differentiated by using the results of screening students' choices of the questionnaire. The question items number 1-27 consist of 27 questions (attached). The questionnaire contains indicators about knowledge about entrepreneurship and its benefits, and evaluative responses to entrepreneurship. The scores obtained from this questionnaire range from 17 to 85 with alternative answers 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 using the Likert scale model.

4. Entrepreneurial interest

Measured or differentiated by using the results of screening students' choices of the questionnaire. The question items number 1-27 consist of 27 questions (attached). The questionnaire contains indicators of applying behavioral intentions (actions, targets, situations and time) to entrepreneurial indicators in the form of generating ideas, building capital, leadership, willingness to take risks and managing. The scores obtained from this questionnaire range from 27 to 135 with alternative answers 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 using the Likert scale model.

Data analysis

The data obtained from this study used regression analysis and if the Y data is continuous, then the Y distribution must be normal for each X price. This study uses linear regression analysis. For this linear regression analysis, the Y value is not in the form of continuous data, but in the form of a "dummy variable" with an interest score above the median = 1, and an interest below the median = 0.

The model used in this data analysis is a multiple regression model with the following equation:

$$Y = a + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + b_3X_3$$

Y = interest in entrepreneurship

X1 = Parenting method of people

X2 = Information about entrepreneurship

X3 = Attitude of students towards entrepreneurship

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

A. Parenting Method (X1)

To find out the description of the distribution of parenting patterns (X1) can be seen in table 1.

Table 1. Data Distribution of Parenting Patterns (X1)

Interval Class	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative	
			Frequency	Frequency
79-89	2	2,20	2	2,20
88-99	8	8.79	10	10.99
98-109	8	8.79	18	19.78
108-119	18	19.78	36	39.59
118-129	24	26.37	60	65.93
128-139	26	17.58	76	83.52
138-149	22	12.09	87	95.60
148-159	4	4.40	91	100.00
Total	91	100		

In table 1 it can be described that parents often provide care to respondents as much as 26.37%, sometimes parents provide care about entrepreneurship to respondents as much as 19.78%, almost always parents provide care to respondents as much as 17.58% and rarely parents provide care to respondents as much as 12.09%

B. Entrepreneurial information (X2)

To find out the description of the distribution of entrepreneurial information (X2) can be seen in table 2.

Table 2. Distribution of Entrepreneurial Information Data (X2)

Interval Class	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative	
			Frequency	Frequency
12-17	17	18,86	17	18.68
16-22	41	45.05	58	63.74
21-27	21	23.08	79	86.,81
26-32	7	7.69	86	94.51
31-37	2	2.20	88	96.70
36-42	1	2.10	89	97.80
41-47	2	2.20	91	100.00
Total	91	100.00		

If you pay attention to table 2 above, it can be seen that as many as 45.05% of respondents chose answer number 1 (saying there was none at all) receiving information about entrepreneurship through 1 to 3 books as much as 23.08% through 4 to 6 books as much as 18%, and more than 6 books read by respondents as much as 7.69%

C. Attitudes Towards Entrepreneurship (X3)

To find out the description of the distribution of attitudes towards entrepreneurship (X3) can be seen in table 3.

Table 3. Data Distribution of Attitudes towards Entrepreneurs (X3)

Interval Class	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative	
			Frequency	Frequency
36-42	6	6.59	6	6.59
41-48	8	8.79	14	15.38
47-54	15	16.48	29	31.87
53-60	42	46.15	71	78.02
59-66	14	15.38	85	93.41
65-72	5	5.49	90	98.90
71-78	1	1.10	91	100.00
Total	91	100.00		

Table 3 data can be described that as much as 46.15% of respondents are hesitant about entrepreneurship, as much as 16.48% of respondents do not agree to entrepreneurship, as much as 15.38% strongly disagree respondents to entrepreneurship 6, 59% and respondents agree to entrepreneurship 8,79 %

4. Interest in Entrepreneurship (Y)

To find out the description of the distribution of interest in entrepreneurship (Y) can be seen in Table 4.

Table 4. Distribution of Entrepreneurial Interest Formation Data (Y)

Interval Class	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative	
			Frequency	Frequency
57-86	5	5.49	5	5.49
67-79	4	4.40	9	9.89
78-90	9	9.89	18	19.78
89-101	18	19.78	36	39.56
100-112	23	25.27	59	64.84
111-123	25	27.47	84	92.31
122-134	5	5.49	89	97.80
133-145	2	2.20	91	100.00
Total	91	100.00		

From table 4 it can be described that the majority of respondents, namely 27.47%, included the classification that might be interested in entrepreneurship, as much as 25.27% of respondents answered that they were hesitant to have an interest in entrepreneurship, as many as 19.78% of respondents answered that they might not be interested in entrepreneurship, and as many as 9.89% of respondents answered that it was very unlikely that they would be interested in entrepreneurship.

HYPOTHESIS TESTING RESULTS

The result of testing can be seen in Table 5

Table 5. The results of testing the hypothesis of the Dependent Variable Y

Variable	Coefficient Regression	Standard Error	T (DF=87)	Probability	partial R2
X1	0.3391	0.1021	3.306	0.00138	0.1116
X2	-0.0565	0.1035	-0.1035	0.58682	0.0034
X3	0.1021	0.1047	0.975	0.33213	0.0108
Constant					
0.2887					

Stand. Error Est = 0,4769
Adjusted R Squared = 0,1302
Multiple R = 0,3608

Table 6. Analysis of Variance Table

Source	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F. Ratio	Prob
Regression	2.9619	3	0.9873	4.341	6.712E-03
Residual	19.7853	87	0.2274		
Total	22.7473	90			

Interest in entrepreneurship does not depend significantly on parenting methods experienced by students in "rejected" households because the price of t and the regression coefficient = 3.306 with $p = 0.00138$. In other words, the results of this computer provide an indication that the parenting style experienced by students in the household determines the level of students' interest in entrepreneurship.

Information about entrepreneurship (X_2), has no significant relationship with students' interest in entrepreneurship ($b_2 = -0.0565$; $t_1 = -0.1035$; $p_2 = 0.58682$). This means that the first hypothesis which states an interest in entrepreneurship does not depend significantly on proven information about entrepreneurship.

The results of this computer provide an indication that the third hypothesis whose formulation of interest in entrepreneurship does not depend significantly on students' attitudes towards entrepreneurship is proven ($b_3 = 0.1021$; $t_3 = 0.975$; $p_3 = 0.33213$).

The fourth hypothesis which states that information about entrepreneurship, parenting styles experienced by students at home, and students' attitudes towards entrepreneurship together do not contribute significantly to interest in entrepreneurship is "rejected". Because it turns out that $R^2_{y.123} = 0.3608$; $F_{3,87} = 4,341$ with $p = 0,006712$.

Next, the researcher wants to examine the relationship between X_1 (parenting method) and Y (student entrepreneurship interest) in the form of an unfavorable relationship.

linear although it turns out that in linear form the relationship is not significant. The test results are as follows:

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DEPENDEN VARIABLE; log y
VAR. REGRESSION COEFFICIENT STD. ERROR T(DF= 89) PROB.
Log x1          .0791          .0728    1.086    .28030
CONSTANT        1.9006
STD. ERROR OF EST. = .0792
r SQUARED        = .0131
r                = .1144
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It turns out that X_1 (parenting method) is not significantly related to Y (students' interest in entrepreneurship) even though it is in a non-linear form. Because $t_1 = 1.086$ with $P_1 = 0.28030$. When tested also the relationship X_2 (information) with Y (formation of student interest in entrepreneurship) in the form of a non-linear relationship, the results are as follows:

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DEPENDEN VARIABLE; log y
VAR. REGRESSION COEFFICIENT STD. ERROR T (DF= 89) PROB.
Logx2           .5462    .1281 4.264 .00005
CONSTANT        .8673
STD. ERROR OF EST. = .0727
r SQUARED        = .1697
r                = .4119
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It turns out that the relationship between X_1 (parenting style experienced by students in the household) and Y (the formation of students' interest in entrepreneurship) is significant. Because $t_2 = 4.264$ with $P_2 = 0.00005$.

Furthermore, if the relationship X_3 (students' attitudes towards entrepreneurship) with Y (the formation of students' interest in entrepreneurship) in a non-linear form is also not significant with $t_3 = 1.307$ and $p_3 = 0.19473$. The test results can be seen in the following computer results table:

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DEPENDEN VARIABLE; log y
VAR. REGRESSION COEFFICIENT STD. ERROR T(DF= 89) PROB.
Logx3           .1740          .1332 1.307 .19473
CONSTANT        1.7018
STD. ERROR OF EST. = .0790
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$$r^2 = .0188$$

$$r = .1332$$

CONCLUSION

1. The parenting method of students' parents has no significant relationship to the formation of students' interest in entrepreneurship.
2. Information about entrepreneurship has no significant relationship to the formation of students' interest in entrepreneurship.
3. Students' attitudes towards entrepreneurship have no significant relationship to the formation of students' interest in entrepreneurship.
4. The null hypothesis which states that parents' parenting methods, information, and students' attitudes together do not contribute significantly to the formation of interest in entrepreneurship or are "rejected".

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