ROLE OF NON ENTREPRENEUR PARENTS AND ENTREPRENEURIAL EDUCATION IN IMPROVING INTEREST OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN HIGH SCHOOL XII STUDENTS

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Abstract: The high unemployment rate in Indonesia is due to a lack of entrepreneurship. This situation occurs because people prefer to work as employees in the company rather than to run their own business. If the entrepreneurship interest in the community is low, efforts need to be made to increase that interest, especially for the younger generation. This study aims to determine the effect of entrepreneurship education and the role of parents as independent variables on the interest in entrepreneurship (dependent variable) high school students of class XII CB. The subjects of this study were all students of class XII CB. The type of research used in this study is quantitative descriptive. The data were collected using a questionnaire (questionnaire) with a Likert scale. Validation using Pearson showed correlation with a significance rate of 0.05 (5%). The population of students of Class XII CB High School involved 28 students. This study found that entrepreneurship education and the role of parents had a linear relationship to the interest in entrepreneurship significantly. The correlation test showed a strong correlation (0.719) between entrepreneurship education and the role of parents with an interest in entrepreneurship. The coefficient of determination Adjusted R square was 0.479 (47.9%), meaning that the independent variable has a strong percentage in explaining the dependent variable. The results of the t test or partial test of entrepreneurship education had no significant influence on interest in entrepreneurship. The parents had a significant influence on students' interest in entrepreneurship, and the results of the F test showed that multiple linear regression models involving both independent variables were acceptable.

Keywords: entrepreneurship education, role of parents, interest in entrepreneurship

Introduction

One important indicator describing countries as prosperous is when they can have at least 2% of entrepreneurs or entrepreneurs. In 2016, according to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the ratio of entrepreneurs in Indonesia increased to 3.1%, This means that the figure reflects more than the minimum standard of economic prosperity of a country. However, the 3.1% ratio is not the same as other neighboring countries. Indonesia’s per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is relatively low. Indonesia’s GDP per capita in 2016 reached 3974.9 USD. Singapore reached USD 52600.6 (Economics, 2018). Therefore, Indonesia still needs to increase the number of entrepreneurs to continue to encourage the progress of the country’s economy.

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