

The Role Of Family Scope In The Interest Of Entrepreneurship

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Abstract : This study aims to analyze the effect of entrepreneurial spirit and family culture to the students' interest in entrepreneurship at private university in South Jakarta. The data used is primary data obtained by distributing questionnaires to 200 respondents, namely the student of economic faculty of private universities in South Jakarta, which entered region Kopertis III. Measurement aspects of the data analyzed are done with the formation of an indicator on each question posed by using a Likert scale response at intervals between 1 (strongly disagree) and 4 (strongly agree). Model analysis of data used in this study is using multiple regression. The results are that there are effect of the entrepreneurial spirit and family culture on the interest in entrepreneurship. These findings indicate that to have confident student interest in entrepreneurship is by working hard and will be responsible for the spirit of entrepreneurship.

Keywords: entrepreneurship spirit, family culture, and interest in entrepreneurship.

I. Introduction

The problem of unemployment and prosperity in Indonesia has been like the true friends which can not be separated, from year to year the number of unemployment with Bachelor degree keeps increasing, they do not have any supplies or skills in certain fields to limit this unemployment itself, as well as by the increasing lack of the number of work employment available. From the geographical science aspect, the unemployment is one of the problems in Indonesia. Indonesia is necessary for the growth of 7,3 percent per-year to decrease the number of unemployment. The growth can be achieved if the inflation rate is around 4 until 6 percent. The Statistic Center Body (BPS) per-day records that there are around 1,1 million people as the new unemployment in Indonesia. The number is the number of children graduated from the school (high school) but they cannot be accepted at work.

The weak man power absorb in some industry sectors makes the number of unemployment increase. BPS reports that the number of unemployment in Indonesia at August 2015 is 7,54 million people, increasing 320 thousand people compared to the same period last year, namely 7,24 million people. At August 2015, the opened unemployment level according to the education, is dominated by the students of Vocational High School, namely 12,65 percent, then the students of Senior High School, namely 10,32 percent, Diploma if 7,54 percent, Bachelor degree of 6,40 percent, Junior High School of 6,22 percent, and Elementary School of 2,74 percent. The number of employment level at August 2015 increases 510 thousand people to be 122,38 million, compared to August 2014 namely 121,87 million people.

Table 1The Citizens with the age more than 15 years old based on the type of main activity, 2013-2015

Type of main activity	Unit	2013 ¹	2014 ²		2015	
		August	February	August	February	August
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Work force	Million people	120,17	125,32	121,,87	128,30	122,38
Working	Million people	112,76	118,17	114,63	120,85	114,82
Unemployment	Million people	7,41	7,15	7,24	7,45	7,56
2. Level of Work Force Participation	%	66,77	69,17	66,60	69,50	65,76
3. Level of Opened unemployment	%	6,17	5,70	5,94	5,81	6,81
4. Part time workers	Million people	37,74	36,97	35,77	35,68	34,31
Underemployed	Million people	11,00	10,57	9,68	10,04	9,74
Part time	Million people	26,74	23,40	26,09	25,64	24,57

Notes : ¹ on 2013 is the back casting result from the people projection consideration

² Worker estimation since 2014 using the people projection result consideration

Data of employment level, working people and unemployment © BPS /Beritagar.id

The slowness of national economic growth is added by the decreasing rupiah value to the Dollar which stimulates the wave of Dismissal around Indonesia. Based on the data of Ministry of Man Power, the number of employee laid-off is 26.506 during September 2015. The government has issued the economic policy package which is expected to be able to attract the investment and open the work employment. The government gives many incentives for the capital investor, one of which is the easiness in investment at industry area. The BPS data, during the last year (August 2014 – August 2015) there is the increase of manpower absorb, especially at Construction sector namely 930 thousand (12,77 percent), Trade Sector namely 850 thousand people (3,42 percent), and Financial Sector namely 240 thousand people (7,92 percent). The manpower absorb until August 2015 is still dominated by the working people with low education, namely Elementary School below of 50,8 million people (44,27 percent) and Junior High School of 20,7 million (18,03 percent). The working people with high education is only 12,6 million people, including 3,1 million of diploma and 9,5 million of Bachelor.

The efforts to reduce the unemployment rate in Indonesia, one of which is of course to create the work employment for them in the short term. It is also by providing training in the form of the talent ability or skill required to be developed to face the more difficult future. There are many constraints in decreasing the unemployment in Indonesia; Such as the lack of government's role in creating work employment, the lack of interest for entrepreneurship, many picky people in finding the work and other causes. Obviously, it is not easy to become the entrepreneurs, but also not easy for a newly graduated college student to find good career track if he works at a person. That is the real of life. But, wherever we are, certainly we can do anything if only there is the real intention so that it will not impossible to be the success entrepreneurs. According to various surveys in the world, the ratio of the fair number of entrepreneurs for a country to support the economic growth is 2 (two)% of the total population. Currently there are 450,000 +/- businessmen / entrepreneurs in Indonesia, which means that there are the new ones, namely 0.2%. In fact, this country should have 4,400,000 (Four Million Four Hundred Thousand) entrepreneurs. The lack is still much for the number of our entrepreneurs.

The students' family background is the existing condition in a family, in particular, parents are reflected in the socio-economic status [1]. The socioeconomic status is reflected in the work and parents' education, residence or status, parents' parenting, the parents' ambition to children, as well as the income. According to [2] most of the entrepreneurial family eventually bring children into the business, ranging from a very early age, children help in the company's activities. Business is a part of their lives, like other entrepreneurial partner, the business is operated by the children ranging from very small shops until very large companies.

By looking at the ratio of the number of entrepreneurs in the developed countries, it is true that the Indonesian economy growth is still slow, even though Indonesia is a country with stable growth rate. Therefore, the government must develop the entrepreneurial sector and increase the number of entrepreneurs in order to play a role in supporting the economics. None of the developed countries without sustained the entrepreneur growth. Indonesia must increase the number of the entrepreneur at least two percent of the population, or about four million people. The number of unemployment is increased by 1.3 million people per year which may also be considered as a 'potential candidate' for the success entrepreneur to invite, encourage and nurture them being the entrepreneurs just like them. Especially, one should be promoted is the young graduated student who have recently graduated with still high spirit. Based on the above background, the researchers are interested in conducting a research on the existence of economics faculty students in private university located in South Jakarta to reveal the "Effect of the Entrepreneurial Spirit and Family Culture to the Interest In Entrepreneurship to the students of Faculty of Economics in Private University in South Jakarta".

II. Literature Study

There are some previous research results related to interest in entrepreneurship, if the entrepreneurial spirit and family culture learned by the researchers as the inputs, among others are the research by [3] entitled as 'the Factors Affecting on The Entrepreneurial Intention, (a Study Of Christian University Students Satya Wacana, Salatiga) This research uses multiple regression analysis; this study result expresses the significance of the attitude factor, which is the autonomy and authority factor, self-realization factor, the confidence factor and warranty factor in the security affecting the student interest in entrepreneurship.

Other research is by [4] entitled as the Economic Faculty Student Perception to the Entrepreneurship Program at the University. The researchers used the multiple linear regression analysis; the study results express the students' perceptions to the entrepreneurship programs in the universities which is positive, the students perception gave a contribution of 66% ,

The subsequent research conducted by [5] using multiple regression analysis which showed that the variables of attitude and self-efficacy partially affect significantly to the entrepreneurial intention for at

Economic Faculty Student UNSYIAH, while the subjective normative variable partially has no significant effect on the entrepreneurship intensity for the Economic Faculty Students.

The subsequent research conducted by [6] entitled as the Effect of the Entrepreneurial Spirit and Family Culture to the Interest in entrepreneurship for the students of State vocational high school 2 Wonosari and State vocational high school 2 Wonosari in Gunung Kidul, using the Simple Regression Analysis. The obtained results show that there is a positive and significant effect between the entrepreneurial spirit and the interest in entrepreneurship for the students of state vocational high school in Gunung Kidul.

It is followed by the subsequent research conducted by [7] entitled the Analysis of External and Internal Factor Effect on the Interest in Entrepreneurship, by using the Multiple Regression Analysis. The obtained results show that that most affecting variable for the interest in entrepreneurship is the entrepreneurship motivation, then is the variables of personality, family environment and the surrounding environment having positive and significant effect on the interest in entrepreneurship either partially or simultaneously. The factors affecting one's entrepreneurial spirit can be summarized from several sources, including [8], namely a. Confidence (belief), b. Optimism, c. Discipline, d. Commitment, e. Initiative, f. Motivation, g. Having leadership, h. Like the challenge / risk-taking, i. being responsible, j. Human relationship.

There are some popular Private Universities in South Jakarta, among others are University of Moestopo, UPN "Veteran" Jakarta, University of Satya Negara Indonesia, University of Gunadarma having each excellence value. Community as the consumers will determine their own selection by their view from various indicators. Some of which are from the academics, the research wants to know how the entrepreneurial spirit for the Economic Faculty students from four universities in South Jakarta.

III. Research Method

3.1 Operational Definition

The Entrepreneurial Spirit (X1) variable is the score obtained from the questionnaires measured the indicators of self confidence, optimism, commitment, initiative, motivation, leadership spirit, like of challenge, having responsibility and having *human relation*.

The Family Culture (X2) variable is the score obtained from the questionnaires measured the indicators of discipline, desire, saving and utilizing the chances.

The entrepreneurial spirit (Y) variable is the score obtained from the questionnaires measured from the indicators of income demand, self-esteem, happy feeling, family environment, community environment and education.

In this study, the population is all of the Economic Faculty students from the private universities in South Jakarta, in the III area Kopertis. There are 16 private universities; it is taken 5 universities with the university characters running the S1 (bachelor degree) of Economics program study. It consists of National Development University of "Veteran" Jakarta, University of Indraprasta PGRI, University of Pancasila, University of Gunadarma dan University of Nasional namely there are 7.882 people. The sample determination is using the *purposive sampling* technique, the sample collection includes the non probability sampling, namely the result study obtained is only used to know how the student's entrepreneurial spirit, where the sample taken is based on certain characteristics, natures and properties. It is with the Economics Faculty Student characteristics joining the entrepreneur course minimally one semester. This is based on the consideration that the students have has a view on the activity and view to the economics science, in this study, it is taken based on Slovin formula.

The analysis technique used in this study is Multiple Linear Regression, Determinant Coefficient (R^2), simultaneous significance test (statistic F test) and partial or individual significance test (t test)

IV. Results

The study respondents taken from the Economics Faculty students in Private Universities in South Jakarta, namely, EF Unas, EF UPNV Jakarta, EF Univ Pancasila, EF Univ Gunadarma, and EF Univ Indraprasta PGRI. The reliable sample processed is only 200 samples, with the following details:

Table.2. QUESTIONNAIRE DISTRIBUTION RESULTS

Name of Economics Faculty in	Distributed Questionnaires	Returned Questionnaires	Unreliable Questionnaires to be processed	Processed Questionnaires
UPN Vet Jkt	45	45	2	43
Unas	45	43	3	40
Pancasila	45	38	3	35
Gunadarma	45	43	2	41
Indraprasta	45	43	2	41
Total	225	212	12	200

From the table 2 is the questionnaire distribution result seen from the questionnaire return level of 212 respondents or 94,22%. Because there are some who do not send back the questionnaire given and because of the limited time, so the questionnaires distributed are considered to be not returned back is 12 questionnaires, and the reliable data to be processed from the final questionnaire is 200 respondents.

Table 3. VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY TEST RESULTS

Variable	Number of Validity Test Distribution	NUMBER OF DROP	Reliability
Entrepreneurial Spirit	18 items	1 item (11 th item)	0,904
Family Culture	8 items	-	0,930
Interest in Entrepreneurship	12 items	1 item (3 rd item)	0,835

Dari table 3, it can be seen the validity and reliability test results.

Table 4. CLASSICAL ASSUMPTION TEST

TEST	Result Description	Analysis
Normality	Histogram is in form of bell and diagram of normal p-p plot describing the points around the distributing lines	Normal distributed data
Heteroskedasticity	Regression Standardized Predicated Value distribution	There is no heteroskedasticity
Multicollinierity	VIF < 10	There is no multicollinierity
Linearity	Print out Scatter Plot does not form certain pattern	Linearity assumption is met

Source : Processed Data

Dari table 4, it can be seen the classical assumption from the study results

Table 5. COEFFICIENTS

Model		Un-standardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	,822	,166		4,951	,000
	Entrepreneurial spirit	,633	,062	,616	10,162	,000
	Family Culture	,144	,048	,181	2,983	,003
a. Dependent Variable : Entrepreneurial spirit						

Source : Processed Data,

Table 5 shows the coefficient results from the study.

Table 6 RECAPITULATION OF MULTIPLE REGRESSION ANALYSIS RESULTS

Variable	Regression Coefficient (B)	T	Sig
Entrepreneurial spirit (X ₁)	0,633	10,162	0,000
Family Culture (X ₂)	0,144	2,983	0,003
Constanta = 0,822 ,R = 0,742, R Square = 0,550 Adjusted R square = 0,546. F count = 120,477, F Significance = 0,000			

Source: Output of Multiple Regression Analysis.

Table 6 shows the recapitulation result of multiple regression analysis.

Overall, the data results from this study are obtained from 5 Private Universities in South Jakarta in Faculty of Economics namely in UPNVJ, UNAS, Univ Pancasila, Univ Gunadarma, and Indraprasta PGRI which the samples are taken based on the hypothesis made stating that there is effect between the entrepreneurial spirit and the family culture to the interest in entrepreneurship partially or simultaneously. And there is the greatest influence on the students' entrepreneurial spirit to interest in entrepreneurship. It means that from all students in EF of Private Universities, the most dominant effect on the interest in entrepreneurship is the entrepreneurial spirit. This is consistent to the previous research by [7], which was with the conclusion that the most affecting variables on the interest in entrepreneurship are the entrepreneurial spirit, personality, family and surrounding environments having the positive and significant effect on the interest in entrepreneurship both partially and simultaneously. This is also based on to the study of Leon et al., [9] showing that the social support positively affects on the interest in entrepreneurship. The students will be more interested in entrepreneurship when they get the support from group of 'belonging' (spouses, parents and siblings). This is because the individual who has

a collectivism value will be involved by the traditions and gives the priority on the obedient attitudes to the regulation and awe to the elders [10].

The factors affecting on one's entrepreneurial spirit can be summarized from several sources, including the [8], namely a. Confidence, b. Optimism, c. Discipline, d. Commitment, e. Initiative, f. Motivation, g. Having the leadership, h. Like challenge / risk-taking, i. Having responsibility, j. Human relationship. Therefore, all of the Private Universities should always evaluate the teaching process to improve self-esteem, optimism, discipline, commitment, initiative, motivation, leadership, responsibility, human relationships and the challenges for the students during the education in EF in each university. This is consistent to the previous study by [6] who said that there are positive and significant effects of the entrepreneurial spirit on the interest in entrepreneurship in State Vocational High School students in Gunung Kidul.

The entrepreneurial spirit is the spirit of life in the entrepreneurship basically as an entrepreneurial attitude and behavior shown by the nature, character, and one's character which has the will to realize the innovative ideas into the real world creatively . It can be seen from the highest response from all of the private university students stating that 'I am sure going to get what I want as long as it is with hard work' and 'My job is my responsibility'. This is according to them is what they see as their capital base to become the entrepreneurs, they are sure that the hard work and responsibility will be the entrepreneurial spirit

V. Conclusion

From the research which has been discussed, it is obtained:

1. The entrepreneurial spirit and family culture affect the students' interest in entrepreneurship both partially and simultaneously and based on the hypothetical made that there is effect both partially and simultaneously between the entrepreneurial spirit and family culture on the students' interest in entrepreneurship.
2. The study results indicate that students are sure to work hard and take responsibility which these will be the spirit of entrepreneurship, it is seen from the student answers in the questionnaire processed. Therefore all of the private universities should always evaluate the teaching process to improve self-esteem, optimism, discipline, commitment, initiative, motivation, leadership, responsibility, human relationships and challenge during the students are taking the education at the Faculty of Economics in each university. Thus, it is expected that the private universities in South Jakarta will produce reliable entrepreneurship by nation.

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REFERENCES

This heading is not assigned a number.

A reference list **MUST** be included using the following information as a guide. Only *cited* text references are included. Each reference is referred to in the text by a number enclosed in a square bracket (i.e., [3]). References **must be numbered and ordered according to where they are first mentioned in the paper, NOT** alphabetically.

Examples follow:

Journal Papers:

- [1] M Ozaki, Y. Adachi, Y. Iwahori, and N. Ishii, Application of fuzzy theory to writer recognition of Chinese characters, *International Journal of Modelling and Simulation*, 18(2), 1998, 112-116.

Note that the journal title, volume number and issue number are set in italics.

Books:

- [2] R.E. Moore, *Interval analysis* (Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1966).

Note that the title of the book is in lower case letters and italicized. There is no comma following the title. Place of publication and publisher are given.

Chapters in Books:

- [3] P.O. Bishop, Neurophysiology of binocular vision, in J.Houseman (Ed.), *Handbook of physiology*, 4 (New York: Springer-Verlag, 1970) 342-366.

Note that the place of publication, publisher, and year of publication are enclosed in brackets. Editor of book is listed before book title.

Theses:

- [4] D.S. Chan, *Theory and implementation of multidimensional discrete systems for signal processing*, doctoral diss., Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA, 1978.

Note that thesis title is set in italics and the university that granted the degree is listed along with location information

Proceedings Papers:

- [5] W.J. Book, Modelling design and control of flexible manipulator arms: A tutorial review, *Proc. 29th IEEE Conf. on Decision and Control*, San Francisco, CA, 1990, 500-506