

THE INFLUENCE OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP KNOWLEDGE, SELF-EFFICIENCY AND FAMILY ENVIRONMENT ON INTEREST IN ENTREPRENEURSHIP, STUDENTS OF THE FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, JAKARTA STATE UNIVERSITY

Rendy Mardta¹, Osli Usman 1, Maulana Amirul Adha 1

¹Universitas Negeri Jakarta, Indonesia

Article Info

Article history:

Received: 18 July 2022;

Accepted: 17 November 2022;

Published: .

Keywords:

*Entrepreneurship Knowledge,
Self-Efficacy, Family
Environment, interest in
entrepreneurship.*

Abstract

This study aims to: 1) determine the effect of entrepreneurial knowledge on entrepreneurial interest; (2) regarding the effect of self-efficacy on the interest in entrepreneurship; (3) the family environment on the interest in entrepreneurship and (4) the influence of entrepreneurial knowledge, self-efficacy and the family environment on the interest in entrepreneurship. The population in this study were 207 students of the Faculty of Social Sciences, Jakarta State University, class of 2017 and 2018. In this research instrument, researchers used quantitative methods, as many as 136 respondents. data collection using a questionnaire. Data is processed using SPSS. The results of the research instrument show that entrepreneurial knowledge, self-efficacy and family environment have a significant effect on interest in entrepreneurship.

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk: 1) mengetahui pengaruh pengetahuan kewirausahaan terhadap minat berwirausaha; (2) tentang pengaruh efikasi diri terhadap minat berwirausaha; (3) lingkungan keluarga terhadap minat berwirausaha dan (4) pengaruh pengetahuan kewirausahaan, efikasi diri dan lingkungan keluarga terhadap minat berwirausaha. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah mahasiswa Fakultas Ilmu Sosial Universitas Negeri Jakarta angkatan 2017 dan 2018 yang berjumlah 207 mahasiswa. Dalam Instrumen penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan metode kuantitatif, sebanyak 136 responden. pengambilan data menggunakan kuesioner. Data diolah menggunakan SPSS. Hasil Instrumen penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pengetahuan kewirausahaan, efikasi diri dan lingkungan keluarga berpengaruh signifikan terhadap minat berwirausaha.

How to Cite:

* Corresponding Author.

sitimunada_9910821001@mhs.unj.ac.id Siti Munada

INTRODUCTION

The uncontrolled increase in Indonesia's population has resulted in many problems, one of which is the lack of available jobs. When comparing employment and those looking for work, found that many people are looking for work, so many do not get the opportunity to work, which leads to an increase in unemployment and has a negative impact on the Indonesian economy. who are looking for work, the causes of unemployment cannot be handled optimally due to competition between workers and foreign workers, increased competition in the world of work due to an impact where the opening of the free market is inevitable.

With the enactment of free market activities or what is known as the MEA (ASEAN Economic Community), the enactment of the MEA activities results in an insignificant increase in the workforce which illustrates that competition among the workforce is getting tougher. Therefore available jobs require a workforce that has the skills to organize work and technology. So that the workforce has this ability, this workforce can survive in this competition, while for the workforce that does not have this ability to face this competition (Marsudi & Widjaja, 2019). Of course it will make them experience difficulties in getting a job so that they will indirectly be excluded which causes them to look for other jobs.

Higher Education is the highest educational institution in a formal education pathway which is a forum for efforts to develop human resources, therefore education will be realized through graduates who have good competence, certain expertise and good competitive power. Improving the quality of human resources will also increase the country's economic growth rate. Bachelor graduates are actually prepared to be able to compete in the world of work, but what happens is that the higher a person's education, does not mean that it is easier to get a job. This means that educated unemployment is wrong one serious problem faced by Indonesia. A college graduate who has no abilities outside his field of study will be unable to compete in the world of work so that he will have the status of an educated unemployed, the solution to this unemployment problem is to become an entrepreneur.

According to Sa'adah & Mahmud (2019) Revealing a solution that can reduce unemployment is to cultivate an entrepreneurial spirit as early as possible. Cultivating an entrepreneurial spirit in students at tertiary institutions can be trusted is an appropriate alternative to reduce unemployment rates, due to the fact that graduates have taken entrepreneurship courses which are expected to become educated entrepreneurs who can open their own jobs. It is hoped that with an entrepreneurial spirit, an attitude of will to be independent will grow so that one can have a better life without depending on others (Andriana & Fourqoniah, 2020). To achieve the goals of entrepreneurship, it is not enough to have an understanding of entrepreneurship, but it must be supported by a diligent, tenacious and diligent personality. Entrepreneurs have an important role as the cogs of a country's economy. The world of entrepreneurship plays a role in economic growth both at the micro level to reduce unemployment and at the macro level to increase per capita income.

With entrepreneurial activities carried out, the next step to increase the number of perpetrators of entrepreneurial activity is to foster interest in being an entrepreneur because this interest will affect the behavior of doing entrepreneurship. Interests have an important role in life

education that has a major impact on attitudes and behavior. In educational activities students who are interested in learning activities will try harder than students who are not interested. Interest occurs in a tendency for subjects to stay and feel interested in that field or certain subject matter and feel happy in exploring that material (Aqil et al., 2019).

With someone's interest in the entrepreneurial aspect, it is hoped that it will form a tendency to open new businesses independently in the future, and according to Fadli (2009) interest in entrepreneurship is a desire, interest, and individual willingness through the ideas they have. to work hard or be strong-willed to try to make ends meet, without fear of the risks that will occur, be able to accept challenges, be confident, creative and innovative as well as have the ability and skills to meet needs. With the definition above, it can be underlined that the development of the country's economy can be done by opening up a lot of jobs and producing qualified entrepreneurial candidates in the fields they like or are interested in.

One's interest in entrepreneurship is influenced by several factors, namely having Entrepreneurial Knowledge, Self-Efficacy and the influence of social norms is the student's closest environment, namely the Family Environment. The first factor that influences a person's interest in entrepreneurship is entrepreneurial knowledge.

According to Nasution & Panggabean (2019) Entrepreneurial Knowledge is the whole of what is known about all forms of information through the five senses, the mind which is processed and processed in the cognitive realm in the form of memory and understanding of an

efforts to build a value with the ability and courage to take risks rationally and logically in dealing with a profitable business opportunity to success.

Entrepreneurial knowledge supports the existence of entrepreneurial values, especially for students, therefore it is hoped that it can foster a business spirit for entrepreneurship. Creativity, innovation and interest are things that students need for entrepreneurship in order to be able to identify business opportunities. And later will be able to apply these business opportunities to create new job opportunities. It is hoped that student interest and knowledge of entrepreneurship will create a tendency to open a business in the future. Entrepreneurial knowledge such as creativity for a product and its innovation can be obtained through entrepreneurship courses which some departments or faculties apply to students to study.

Entrepreneurial knowledge through learning entrepreneurship courses taught in tertiary institutions will increase student understanding in terms of the theory of entrepreneurship and the existence of practices such as going directly to selling products that have been created (Amelia et al., 2021). College graduates are equipped with knowledge that is used to create jobs. The science described here is the science of entrepreneurship, in which studying entrepreneurship can instill a mindset into college graduates so they don't only focus on finding work, but make them aware that there are attractive options besides looking for work, namely creating jobs (Atmaja & Margunani, 2016) .

In this study the second factor that influences interest in entrepreneurship is self-efficacy, according to Fauziyah (2018)

Many factors can influence the emergence of interest in something. Broadly speaking, interests can be grouped into two, namely those originating from within the individual and from outside the individual. Self-efficacy leads to a belief in the expertise possessed by

individuals to mobilize motivation, cognitive abilities and actions needed to meet the demands of the situation. According to Mufidah, A (2017) Self-efficacy is a person's belief about the ability he has in carrying out a task, where this ability is trained, driven by events that affect one's life.

Self-efficacy also influences daily life, in everyday life self-efficacy influences especially in terms of self-knowledge because self-efficacy influences individuals in terms of making decisions on their own volition to achieve the goals expected by individuals (Ilmu et al., 2021). Self-efficacy as an indicator of self-confidence so that it will form an attitude of feeling capable to establish and develop a business that will be established with the ability to manage a business. And entrepreneurship education is used to improve self-ability in managing a business.

The next factor that can influence students' interest in entrepreneurship in this study is the family environment. In increasing interest in entrepreneurship, the role of the family environment is one of the driving factors for increasing business success and interest in entrepreneurship. According to Sando (2013) the family environment is the main environment for children, it is said to be the main environment for children because in the family most of the child's life is in the family environment so that education is the most

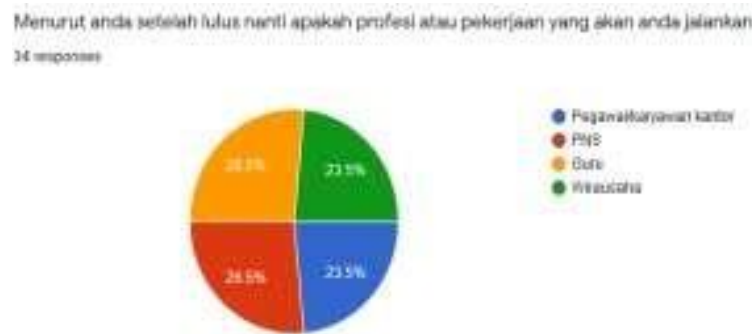
accepted by the child is in the family environment. The family environment is the oldest educational institution that is informal, and is the first and foremost experienced by children and the family environment is a natural educational institution.

And in a family environment students will get additional knowledge or knowledge about entrepreneurship, because students get advice on entrepreneurial experience from their father, mother or parents which from the experience of their parents students will find it easier to make policies or make decisions in entrepreneurship due to suggestions from their parents. on their experience.

Children's inspiration for entrepreneurial figures such as fathers, mothers or parents is because since childhood the child has been guided or has been introduced to entrepreneurial activities such as being asked to help ranging from light work to complicated and complex jobs (Ningrum, 2017). From the explanation above, it can be concluded that to start a business, it is necessary to instill the nature or desire to do entrepreneurship from a young age. And to generate interest in entrepreneurship there are factors that encourage someone to start a business activity, namely knowledge about the entrepreneur, belief in one's own abilities and encouragement from the surrounding environment. This is reinforced by the results of pre-research conducted by researchers on the factors driving a person to carry out entrepreneurial activities.



In the above study the researcher conducted a pre-research on 34 unj students in which the researcher used the open questionnaire method so that the researcher knows how respondents can give answers freely with the possibility of uncovering things that were previously unexpected by their broad views and understanding, so that researchers can find out the responses of respondents extensively. In addition, the researchers also looked at the responses of UNJ students to their choices after graduation, which job they would take.



Based on the results of the pre-research conducted by researchers on 34 UNJ students, it was shown that 26.5% of students chose the profession of being civil servants and teachers and 23.5% chose to become office workers and entrepreneurs. Based on the results of the pre-research above, seeing the low desire of students to become entrepreneurs, the researchers were interested in doing so.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Entrepreneurship Knowledge

According to Nasution & Panggabean (2019) Entrepreneurial Knowledge is a study with the title: "The Influence of Entrepreneurship Knowledge, Self-Efficacy and Family Environment on Entrepreneurial Interests of Students of the Faculty of Social Sciences, Jakarta State University".

Formulation of the problem

1. Is there an influence of Entrepreneurship Knowledge on Student Entrepreneurial Interests?
2. Is there an effect of self-efficacy on students' interest in entrepreneurship?
3. Is there an influence of the family environment on students' interest in entrepreneurship?
4. Is there an influence of Entrepreneurship Knowledge, Self-Efficacy and Family Environment on Student Interests in Entrepreneurship?

Research purposes

Based on the formulation of the problem above, the purpose of this study is to be able to find out and obtain accurate and reliable data regarding:

1. The Effect of Entrepreneurship Knowledge on Student Entrepreneurial Interests?
2. The effect of self-efficacy on students' interest in entrepreneurship?
3. The influence of the family environment on students' interest in entrepreneurship?

4. The Effect of Entrepreneurship Knowledge, Self-Efficacy and Family Environment on Students' Interest in Entrepreneurship?

the whole of what is known about all forms of information through the five senses and reason which is processed and process in the cognitive realm in the form of memory and understanding of an effort to build a value with the ability and courage to take risks rationally and logically in handling a business for opportunities to succeed. According to Murniati (2019) Entrepreneurial knowledge is knowledge that is the result of field trials, collected, researched, and structured as a useful source of information for other people who need it so that entrepreneurship can be included in scientific disciplines, both theoretical and non-disciplinary. empirical. In addition, according to Hamsun (2019) Entrepreneurial knowledge is a person's ability to produce something new through creative thinking and innovative action, so that they can create ideas or opportunities and can be put to good use. Meanwhile, according to Andriani (2020) "Entrepreneurial knowledge is all information or various symptoms encountered and known by humans through the five senses and their reasoning about an effort to build a value with ability, courage, determination and creativity, and dare to take risks for opportunities towards success to open a business in various opportunities by knowing what are the factors that become the base of success towards success" can be interpreted that entrepreneurial knowledge is all information or various symptoms encountered and known by humans through the five senses and their reasoning about efforts to build value with the ability, courage, determination and creativity, and dare to take risks for opportunities to success to open various business opportunities by knowing what are the factors that form the basis of success towards success. From the explanation above, it can be concluded that Entrepreneurial Knowledge is an intellectual property owned by individuals through

Entrepreneurship education can help individuals innovate and be creative with ideas and opportunities to advance their business.

According to Hanifah (2018) states that there are several factors influencing entrepreneurial knowledge

- 1) Knowledge of the business to be initiated and knowledge of the surrounding business environment that will affect entrepreneurial activities.
This concerns how well an entrepreneur understands how to run his business, how much the entrepreneur understands external and internal environmental factors in the business environment he is building.
- 2) Knowledge of roles and responsibilities.
This is related to the entrepreneur's understanding of the importance of a position and what tasks are included in the scope of one's responsibilities in entrepreneurship.
- 3) Knowledge of personality and self-ability.
Knowledge about recognizing characteristics as well as abilities that exist in oneself and others.
- 4) Knowledge of management and business organization.
Namely an understanding of the basic concepts of management, functional management, operations and business organization that is carried out.

Self Efficacy

According to Mufidah, A (2017) self-efficacy is a person's belief about the ability he has in carrying out a task, where this ability is trained, driven by influential events in someone's life. According to Gunawan (2019) Self-efficacy is self-assessment, whether you can take good or bad actions, right or wrong, can or can't do what is required. And meanwhile, according to Karen Hapuk (2020) Self-efficacy is personal belief in one's own ability to organize and carry out the necessary actions so as to achieve the specified abilities. From the explanation above, it can be concluded that self-efficacy is a person's belief in his abilities and how capable a person is in completing tasks in certain situations and influences one's life.

According to Agusti (2020) states that to see the level of student self-efficacy there are three things that are indicators of self-efficacy, namely the following:

- 1) Level of Difficulty of the Task, which is a problem related to the degree of difficulty of the task for the individual, where he will try to do certain tasks that he perceives he can carry out and he will avoid situations and behaviors that he perceives are beyond his limits.
- 2) The power of belief, which is related to the strength of the individual's belief in his abilities.
- 3) Generality, namely where individuals feel confident in their abilities, depending on an understanding of their abilities which are limited to a particular activity or to a wider and more varied set of situations.

Family environment

According to Mambu Natalia (2019) "The family environment is also the first environment known to a child. The family environment consists of father, mother, child and other family members." It can be interpreted that the family environment is the first environment that is known to a child and the family environment consists of father, mother, children and other family members. According to Prihantoro & Hadi (2016) The family environment is the main place for children to develop. Ideology, attitudes, behavior and motivation given by parents are very influential in children's development. According to Wahid (2020) The family environment is the oldest educational institution, informal in nature, which is first and foremost experienced by children and educational institutions which are natural, parents are responsible for nurturing, caring for, protecting and educating children so that they grow and develop well. From the explanation above, it can be concluded that the family environment is a small group of individuals related to marital ties consisting of fathers, mothers and children, and the family environment is the main environment and the first time children understand attitudes, behavior, ideology and motivation of parents very influential on the development of his knowledge.

According to Setiawan (2018) the indicators used to measure the family environment include:

- 1) Family Functioning

As their life journey is colored by internal factors (physical, psychological condition, and morality of family members) and external factors (socio-cultural changes), every family experiences various changes. A functional (normal) family is a family that has

been able to carry out its functions. The four principles of the role of the family are modeling, mentoring, organizing, and teaching. Function The family in this case consists of educational functions and socialization functions. The function of education concerns roles, guidance, and skills related to entrepreneurship which are beneficial for children, while the function of socialization concerns the function of the family as a determining factor that greatly influences the quality of future generations, including in terms of jobs chosen by children, in this case entrepreneurs.

2) Attitude and Treatment of Parents towards Children

There are several patterns of attitude or treatment of parents towards children, each of which has its own influence on the child's personality. The attitudes and behavior of parents towards children will basically become role models for children in living their life processes which will affect their development, including in terms of interest in entrepreneurship carried out by children.

3) Economic Status

Economic status is considered a factor that influences the growth and development and personality of adolescents. Parents who have low economic status tend to emphasize obedience to figures in authority, while upper and middle class economic status tends to emphasize development of children's initiative, curiosity and creativity. This will affect how the process of interest in entrepreneurship will be carried out by children.

Entrepreneurial interest

According to Eka (2014) Interest in entrepreneurship is a person's choice of activity because they feel interested, happy and desire to be entrepreneurship and dare to take risks to achieve success. According to Septiawati (2016) Interest in entrepreneurship is the ability to be brave in fulfilling life's needs and solving life's problems, advancing business or creating new businesses with strengths that are in oneself. The most important thing is the courage to create a new business. According to Jailani (2017) Interest in entrepreneurship is a strong desire from someone for entrepreneurial activity, whether based on or not satisfied through certain behaviors. From the explanation above, it can be concluded that interest in entrepreneurship is a desire or desire to carry out business activities with courage to take risks to meet needs or to achieve success.

According to Fitriah (2013) states that there are several indicators influencing interest in entrepreneurship as follows

1) Feelings of pleasure

Someone who has a good feeling about the business world will encourage that person to continue studying business knowledge without any compulsion.

2) A person's attachment

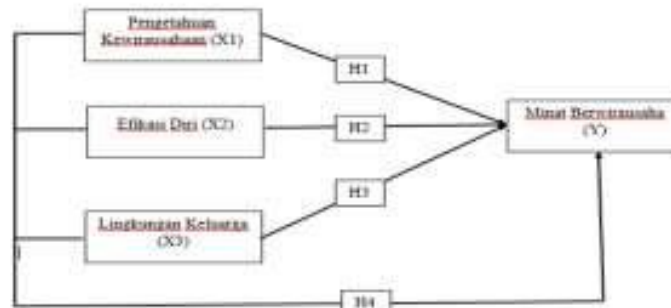
A person's connection to various business information obtained will encourage a person's interest to then practice his business knowledge into a business.

3) Someone's attention

Attention is concentration on an observation by ignoring others. Someone who has an interest in the world of entrepreneurship, by itself will focus his attention on business activities.

4) Involvement of a person.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY



H1: Knowledge of Entrepreneurship is positive and significant to Interest in Entrepreneurship

H2: Self-Efficacy has a positive and significant effect on Interest in Entrepreneurship

H3: Family Environment has an effect positive and significant to the Interest in Entrepreneurship

H4: Knowledge of Entrepreneurship, Self-Efficacy and Family Environment have a positive and significant effect on Interest in Entrepreneurship

The research method that researchers use in this study is a quantitative research method. According to Sugiyono (2019) the quantitative research method can be interpreted as a research method based on the philosophy of positivism, used to research certain populations or samples. Department of History Education class of 2017 and 2018.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Normality test

A person's interest in the world of entrepreneurship will result in that person being happy and interested in getting involved in entrepreneurial activities or activities

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		Unstandardized Residual
N		138
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	0
	Std. Deviation	3.71394012
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	0.065
	Positive	0.058
	Negative	-0.065
Test Statistic		0.065
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200 ^{c,d}
a. Test distribution is Normal.		
b. Calculated from data.		
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.		
d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.		

Based on the test results above, it can be seen that the asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) in the Unstandardized Residual column of $0.200 > 0.05$, which means that the significance level in the data is greater than 0.05. So it can be concluded that the data used in this study are normally distributed and can be used in data analysis.

Multicollinearity Test

Model		Coefficients ^a						
		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficient: β	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error				Tolerance	VIF
	(Constant)	6.467	1.851		3.494	0.001		
1	Pengalaman Berwirausaha	0.408	0.113	0.35	3.613	0	0.241	4.158
	Efikasi Diri	0.374	0.129	0.344	2.896	0.004	0.16	6.257
	Lingkungan Keluarga	0.141	0.075	0.187	1.892	0.061	0.231	4.334

a. Dependent Variable: Minat Berwirausaha

From the table above it can be seen that the Entrepreneurship Knowledge Variable has a tolerance value of $0.241 > 0.1$ and VIF value $4.156 < 10$. The Self-Efficacy Variable has a tolerance value of $0.160 > 0.1$ and a VIF value of $6.257 < 10$. The Family Environment Variable has a tolerance value of $0.231 > 0.1$ and a VIF value of $4.334 < 10$. Then it can be concluded model In this regression there are no symptoms of multicollinearity.

Heteroscedasticity Test

		Correlations				
		Pengalaman Berwirausaha	Efikasi Diri	Lingkungan Keluarga	Unstandardized Residual	
Spearman's rho	Pengalaman Berwirausaha	Correlation Coefficient	1	.809**	.760**	-.081
		Sig. (2-tailed)		0	0	0.35
		N	136	136	136	136
	Efikasi Diri	Correlation Coefficient	.809**	1	.863**	-.023
		Sig. (2-tailed)	0		0	0.795
		N	136	136	136	136
	Lingkungan Keluarga	Correlation Coefficient	.760**	.863**	1	-.041
		Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0		0.632
		N	136	136	136	136
	Unstandardized Residual	Correlation Coefficient	-.081	-.023	-.041	1
		Sig. (2-tailed)	0.35	0.795	0.632	
		N	136	136	136	136

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Based on the output of the SPSS Correlation table above, it can be seen that the value of Significance of Entrepreneurship Knowledge (X1) is $0.350 > 0.05$. The significance value of Self Efficacy (X2) is $0.795 > 0.05$. The significance value of Interest in Entrepreneurship (X3) is $0.632 > 0.05$. So it can be concluded that the regression model in this study did not show symptoms of heteroscedasticity.

Multiple Regression Test

Model		Coefficients ^a				
		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	6.467	1.851		3.494	0.001
	Pengetahuan Kewirausahaan	0.408	0.113	0.35	3.613	0
	Efikasi Diri	0.374	0.129	0.344	2.896	0.004
	Lingkungan Keluarga	0.141	0.075	0.187	1.892	0.061

a. Dependent Variable: MNAT BERWIRALSAHA

From the table above, the multiple regression equation can be obtained as follows:
 $Y = 6.467 + 0.408X_1 + 0.374X_2 + 0.141X_3$

Based on the table above, the constant value is 6.467 meaning that if Entrepreneurial Knowledge, Self-Efficacy, and Family Environment is 0, then Interest in Entrepreneurship is 6.467. Knowledge variable regression coefficient value

Entrepreneurship (X1) is 0.408 meaning that if entrepreneurial knowledge has increased by 1 then the interest in entrepreneurship will increase by 0.408. The X1 coefficient is positive, meaning that there is a positive influence between Entrepreneurial Knowledge (X1) and Entrepreneurial Interest (Y). This shows that the higher the entrepreneurial knowledge, the higher the student's interest in entrepreneurship.

The self-efficacy regression coefficient (X2) is 0.374, meaning that if self-efficacy increases by 1, the interest in entrepreneurship will increase by 0.374. The coefficient X2 is positive, meaning that there is a positive influence between Self-Efficacy (X2) and Interest in Entrepreneurship (Y). This shows that the higher the Self-Efficacy, the higher the Student's Interest in Entrepreneurship.

The regression coefficient value for the Family Environment (X3) is 0.141, meaning that if the Family Environment increases by 1, the interest in entrepreneurship will increase by 0.141. The coefficient X3 is positive, meaning that there is a positive influence between the Family Environment (X3) and Interest in Entrepreneurship (Y). This shows that the higher the family environment, the higher the student's interest in entrepreneurship.

F test

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	4385.714	3	1461.905	103.631	.000 ^b
	Residual	1862.102	132	14.107		
	Total	6247.816	135			

a. Dependent Variable: Minat Berwirausaha
b. Predictors: (Constant), Lingkungan Keluarga, Pengetahuan Kewirausahaan, Efikasi Diri

From the F Test table above, it can be seen that the F-count value is 103.631. F-table values can be found in statistical tables at a significance level of 0.05, df 1 (number of variables – 1) or 4 -1 = 3, df

$2 = n-k-1$ (n is the number of data and k is the number of independent variables) or $136-3-1 = 132$.

Obtained an F-table value of 2.67 which means $F_{count} > F_{table}$, namely $103.631 > 2.67$, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between Entrepreneurial Knowledge (X1), Self-Efficacy (X2), and Family Environment (X3) with Interest in Entrepreneurship (Y).

T test

Coefficients ^a					
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t
		B	Std. Error	Beta	
1	(Constant)	6.457	1.851		3.484
	Pengetahuan Kewirausahaan	.408	.113	.350	3.613
	Efikasi Diri	.374	.129	.344	2.896
	Lingkungan Keluarga	.341	.075	.487	4.532

a. Dependent Variable: Minat Berwirausaha

Based on the table, with $df = n - k - 1$ (n is the number of respondents and k is the number of independent variables) so that $df_2 = 136 - 3 - 1 = 132$ then we get ttable of 1.65648.

Based on the table, the tcount of the Entrepreneurship Knowledge variable is 3.613. Meanwhile, the ttable is 1.65648. It can be seen that $t_{count} > t_{table}$ is $3.613 > 1.65648$. So it can be concluded that Entrepreneurship Knowledge has a positive and significant influence on Entrepreneurial Interest.

Based on the tcount of the Self-Efficacy Variable of 2.896 while the ttable is obtained at 1.65648. It can be seen that $t_{count} > t_{table}$ is $2.896 > 1.65648$. So it can be concluded that Self-Efficacy has a positive and significant influence on Interest in Entrepreneurship.

Based on the tcount of the family environment variable, it is 1.892. Meanwhile, the ttable is 1.65648. It can be seen that $t_{count} > t_{table}$ is $1.892 > 1.65648$. So it can be concluded that the family environment has a positive and significant influence on the Interest in Entrepreneurship.

Determination Coefficient Test

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.838 ^a	0.702	0.695	3.756

a. Predictors: (Constant), LINGKUNGAN KELUARGA, PENGETAHUAN KEWIRAUSAHAAN, EFIKASI DIRI

Based on the table it can be seen that (R Square) R² is equal to 0.702. It can be concluded that Entrepreneurship Knowledge (X1), Self-Efficacy (X2), and Family Environment (X3) to explain the variable Interest in Entrepreneurship (Y) simultaneously is 70.2% while the remaining 29.8% is influenced by other factors that do not researched by researchers.

Effective Contribution (SE)

The following is the result of calculating the independent variable beta coefficient using SPSS

Beta Coefficient

Model		Coefficients ^a				
		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
	(Constant)	6.467	1.851		3.494	0.001
	Pengetahuan Kewirausahaan	0.408	0.113	0.35	3.613	0
	Efikasi Diri	0.374	0.129	0.344	2.898	0.004
	Lingkungan Keluarga	0.141	0.075	0.187	1.892	0.061

a. Dependent Variable: Minat Berwirausaha

The following is the result of calculating the correlation coefficient value using SPSS

		Koefisien Korelasi			
		Minat Berwirausaha	Pengetahuan Kewirausahaan	Efikasi Diri	Lingkungan Keluarga
Pearson Correlation	Minat Berwirausaha	1	0.798	0.811	0.768
	Pengetahuan Kewirausahaan	0.798	1	0.867	0.801
	Efikasi Diri	0.811	0.867	1	0.873
	Lingkungan Keluarga	0.768	0.801	0.873	1
Sig. (1-tailed)	Minat Berwirausaha		0	0	0
	Pengetahuan Kewirausahaan	0		0	0
	Efikasi Diri	0	0		0
	Lingkungan Keluarga	0	0	0	
N	Minat Berwirausaha	136	136	136	136
	Pengetahuan Kewirausahaan	136	136	136	136
	Efikasi Diri	136	136	136	136
	Lingkungan Keluarga	136	136	136	136

The data for calculating the amount of SE (Effective Contribution) and SR (Relative Contribution) are obtained from the beta coefficient value, correlation coefficient and R square obtained from the results of multiple regression analysis. Then the following is a table of effective and relative contribution substitution values.

Table of Effective Contribution Substitution Value

Variabel	Beta	koefisien Korelasi	R Square (R ²)
x1	0,350	0,798	0,702
x2	0,344	0,811	
x3	0,187	0,768	

In the calculation of SE (Effective Contribution) the numbers are obtained after carrying out multiple regression analysis. The following is the formula for calculating Effective Contribution (SE):

$$SE(X)\% = \text{Beta} \times \text{Correlation Coefficient} \times 100$$

Effective Contribution of Entrepreneurship Knowledge variable (X1) to Entrepreneurial Interest (Y):

$$SE(X1)\% = \text{Beta X1} \times \text{Correlation Coefficient} \times 100$$

$$SE(X1)\% = 0.350 \times 0.798 \times 100$$

$$SE(X1)\% = 27.9\%$$

Effective Contribution of Self-Efficacy variable (X2) to Interest in Entrepreneurship (Y):

$$SE(X2)\% = \text{Beta X2} \times \text{Correlation Coefficient} \times 100$$

$$SE(X2)\% = 0.344 \times 0.811 \times 100$$

$$SE(X2)\% = 27.9\%$$

The Effective Contribution of the Family Environment variable (X3) to the Interest in Entrepreneurship (Y):

$$SE(X3)\% = \text{Beta X3} \times \text{Correlation Coefficient} \times 100$$

$$SE(X3)\% = 0.187 \times 0.768 \times 100$$

$$SE(X3)\% = 14.4\%$$

Total Effective Contribution:

$$SE \text{ total} = SE(X1)\% + SE(X2)\% + SE(X3)\%$$

$$SE \text{ total} = 27.9\% + 27.9\% + 14.4\%$$

$$SE \text{ total} = 70.2\%$$

From the calculations above it can be seen that the variable Entrepreneurship Knowledge (X1), on Interest

Entrepreneurship (Y) of 27.9%. Self-Efficacy Variable (X2), to Interest in Entrepreneurship (Y) of 27.9%. Meanwhile, the Family Environment variable (X3) on Entrepreneurial Interest (Y) is 14.4%. For the total SE is 70.2% or the same as the coefficient of determination (R Square) regression analysis, namely: 70.2%

Relative Contribution (SR)

Table 4.26 Table of Substitution Value

Relative Contribution

Variabel	Beta	koefisien Korelasi	R Square (R ²)
x1	0,350	0,798	0,702
x2	0,344	0,811	
x3	0,187	0,768	

The following is the Relative Contribution (SR) formula:

$$SR(X)\% = \text{Effective Contribution}(X)\% / R \text{ square}$$

Relative Contribution of Entrepreneurship Knowledge variable (X1) to

Entrepreneurial Interest (Y):

$$SR(X1)\% = SE(X1)\% / R \text{ square} \quad SR(X1)\% = 27.9\% / 70.2\%$$

$$SR(X1)\% = 39.8\%$$

Relative Contribution of Self-Efficacy variable (X2) to Interest in Entrepreneurship

(Y):

$$SR(X2)\% = SE(X2)\% / R \text{ square}$$

$$SR(X2)\% = 27.9\% / 70.2\%$$

$$SR(X2)\% = 39.8\%$$

The Relative Contribution of the Family Environment variable (X3) to the Interest in Entrepreneurship (Y):

SR(X3)% = SE(X3)% / Rsquare SR(X3)% = 14.4% / 70.2%
SR(X3)% = 20.5%

Total Relative Contribution Formula:

Total SR = SR (X1) + SR (X2) + SR (X3) = 100%.

SR total =SR (X1) + SR (X2) + SR (X3) SR total = 39.8%+39.8%+20.5%

total SR = 100%

REFERENCES

- Agusti, I. S. (2020). *The Influence of Self-Efficacy and Academic Achievement on Readiness to Become a Teacher for 2016 Stambuk Student Business Education, Faculty of Economics, Medan State University. Niagawan, 9(1), 65. <https://doi.org/10.24114/Niaga.V9i1.17657>*
- Amelia, I., Hendaryati, N., & Faridah. (2021). *Creative Product Learning and Entrepreneurship Through Utilization of Business Centers at Pgri Vocational High School, Tegal City. Journal of Economics and Education, 4(2), 64–70.*
- Andriana, A. N., & Fourqoniah, F. (2020). *Development of Entrepreneurial Spirit in Increasing the Number of Young Entrepreneurs. Plakat (Community Services), 2(1), 43. <https://doi.org/10.30872/Plakat.V2i1.3823>*
- Andriani, R., Hamdani, N. A., & Setiawan, R. (2020). *The Effect Of Entrepreneurship Knowledge On Self Efficacy And Its Impact On Students' Interests. Biej: Business Innovation & Entrepreneurship Journal, 2(2), 126–130.*
- Aqil, D. I., Hudaya, A., & Masri, Z. A. H. (2019). *Improving Life Skills and Entrepreneurial Interests Through Bioentrepreneurship Vocational High School Students. Journal of Civil Society Empowerment, 3(1), 33–47.*
- Atmaja, A.T., & Margunani. (2016). *The Effect of Entrepreneurship Education and Entrepreneurial Activities on Entrepreneurial Interests of Semarang State University Students. Economic Education Analysis Journal, 5(3), 774–774. <https://journal.unnes.ac.id/sju/index.php/eeaj/article/view/13578/7442>*
- Eka, P. Y. D., Nuridja, I. M., & Dunia, I. K. (2014). *The Influence of the Family Environment on Entrepreneurship for Class Xi Students of SMK Negeri 1 Singaraja. Economic Education Analysis Journal, 4(1), 1–11.*
- Fadli, I. F., Eko, B., & Murdani. (2009). *Relationship between Interest in Entrepreneurship and Achievement in Industrial Work Practices for Class XII Students of Automotive Engineering at SMK Negeri 1 Adiwerna, Tegal Regency, Academic Year 2008/2009. Unnes Mechanical Engineering Education Journal, 9(2), 92–98.*
- Fauziyah, N. (2018). *The Influence of Entrepreneurial Knowledge, Self Efficacy and Entrepreneurial Character on Interest in Entrepreneurship (Case Study on Business Administration Students of Social Sciences Faculty Unmul Class of 2015 and 2016). Ejournal of Business Administration, 6(3), 918–929.*
- Fitriah, N. (2013). *The Influence of Entrepreneurship Learning and Social Environment on Entrepreneurial Interest in Economics Education Students at Makassar State University. Journal Of Chemical Information And Modeling, 53(9), 1689–1699. <https://doi.org/10.1017/Cbo9781107415324.004>*
- Gunawan, I., Benty, D. D. N., Kusumaningrum, D. E., Sumarsono, R. B., Sari, D. N.,

Pratiwi,

- F. D., Ningsih, S. O., Putri, A. F., & Hui, L. K. (2019). *The Effect of Leadership Style, Managerial Ability, Self-Efficacy, and Learning Achievement on Student Job Readiness*. *Journal of Educational Management and Supervision*, 4(1), 126–150. <https://doi.org/10.17977/Um025v4i22020p126>
- Hamsun, Natsir, M., Mile, Y., & Yuniar, L. S. (2019). *The Influence of Income Expectations, Personality, and Entrepreneurial Knowledge on Entrepreneurial Interests of Tadulako University Accounting Study Program Students*. *Department of Accounting, Faculty of Economics and Business, Tadulako University, Palu*, 2(1), 159–170.
- Hanifah, R. (2018). *The Effect of Entrepreneurial Knowledge and Entrepreneurial Skills on Business Success Cililin Wajit Centers in Cililin District, West Bandung Regency*. 1, 1–12. https://www.m-culture.go.th/mculture_th/download/king9/glossary_about_hm_king_bhumibol_adulyadej's_funeral.pdf
- Science, F., Politics, I., Mulawarman, U., Muara, J., No, M., & Kelua, G. (2021). *Technopreneur Informatics Engineering Student Class of 2016 University*. 9(3), 208–214.
- Jailani, M., Rusdarti, & Sudarma, K. (2017). *The Influence of Entrepreneurship, Learning Motivation, Parents' Socio-Economy and Self-Efficacy on Students' Interest in Entrepreneurship*. *Journal Of Economic Education*, 6(1), 52–59.
- Karen Hapuk, M. S., Suwatno, S., & Machmud, A. (2020). *Self-Efficacy and Motivation: As a Mediation for the Effect of Entrepreneurship Education on Interest in Entrepreneurship*. *Journal of Economic Education Research*, 5(2), 59–69. <https://doi.org/10.21067/Jrpe.V5i2.4577>
- Mambu Natalia, C., Pangemanan, S., & Pandowo, M. (2019). *The Influence Of Entrepreneur Knowledge, Family Experience With Business, Entrepreneurial Education On The Interest Of Student Entrepreneurship In Ukm Sam Ratulangi University*. *Emba Journal: Journal of Economic Research, Management, Business and Accounting*, 7(1). <https://doi.org/10.35794/Emba.V7i1.22386>
- Marsudi, A. S., & Widjaja, Y. (2019). *Industry 4.0 and Its Impact on Financial Technology and Labor Readiness in Indonesia*. *Ikraith Economics*, 2(2), 1–10.
- Mufidah, A. C. (2017). *The Relationship Between Social Support Against Resilience In Bidikmisi Students With Self-Efficacy Mediation*. *Journal of Psychological Science*, 6, 68–74.
- Murniati, M., Sulisty, S., & Yudiono, U. (2019). *The Influence of Personality, Entrepreneurship Knowledge, Creativity and Family Environment on Interest in Entrepreneurship*. *Journal of Economic Education Research*, 4(2), 1–6. <https://doi.org/10.21067/Jrpe.V4i2.3908>
- Nasution, M. F., & Panggabean, S. M. (2019). *The Influence of Entrepreneurship Knowledge and Parents' Income on Entrepreneurial Interests of Class XII Marketing Students of State Vocational Schools*