COMPARISON OF THE INTEREST IN ENTREPRENEURSHIP OF STUDENTS AND VOCATIONAL STUDENTS IN PADANG

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ABSTRACT
Labour is a huge potential in the development of work and is closely related to the skill level, number and population growth, the state of the job market, and the mental attitude or college diploma in either general or vocational. The research would like to compare the interest in entrepreneurship of students and vocational students in Padang. The research hypothesis that will be answered through this research is “there is significant linear relationship of parenting methods, information, and attitude, together with the information of entrepreneurial interest. Data collected parenting methods, information, attitude towards the information of interested in entrepreneurship. Data were analysed by logistic regression and for dummy variables with scores above the median = 1 and score below the median = 0. The was a significant linear relationship between parenting methods, information, and attitude together the same towards the information of the entrepreneurial interest students. The result of students of Padang State Polytechnic showed that significant linear regression of entrepreneur information to entrepreneur intention and significant linear correlation among variables that are information, model of parents guidance, and attitude of entrepreneur cooperation with entrepreneur intention.

INTRODUCTION
In accordance with the specific objectives of developing SMK/Vocational School (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 (Adu et al., 2020; Hameed & Irfan, 2019). The increasing number of unemployment in a country has been caused by several factor such as lack of information and training (Amani, 2017; Durotoye, 2014). Current job market does not seem to give a clear picture of special conditions required in a particular job or income (Murphy et al., 2016; Von Wachter, 2020).

Labour is a huge potential in the development of work and is closely related to the skill level, number and population growth, the state of the job market, and the mental attitude or college diploma in either general or vocational (Fuller et al., 2021; Piroșcă et al., 2021). Data from the central Statistical Agency in West Sumatera, from 2003 to 2008 estimated population growth of 2.16% per year and the growth of the labour force is expected to increase 2.78 % per year, meaning that the growth than the population growth.

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.
Soemanto (1984) stated that 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 (1982) state that a country will be able to develop if it has entrepreneurs as much as 2% of its total population.

The existence of current phenomenon in the field showed that approximately among 34 million small businesses in Indonesia there were only 3 to 5% occupations by highly educated, while less 2% of them graduated from diploma (Polytechnic), and 75 to 85% graduated from elementary school (SD). According to Rusmardi (2003), there is still a little educated person who deliberately falls on a small scale entrepreneurship, but lack capabilities (skills) in the sector of small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) make them remain in the business.

Vocational education as “roommates-organized educational programs” are directly related to the preparation of individuals for a career requiring other than a baccalaureate or advanced degree (Lang & Evans, 2006; Rusmadi, 2014). Based on data management information system (MIS) in Padang State Polytechnic (2009), among 8076 graduates, there were 3,596 people registered as job seekers (49.93%) while the rest had found their safety works (50.07%). Judging from the fields of Padang State Polytechnic Alumni, it turns out more graduates who work in the field of industry and self employment than working as government employee, with a ratio of 65.43% : 34.57%.

Entrepreneurship research should be directed to a business activity based on creative and innovative ideas with personal characteristics to the challenge, self confidence, motivation into the future and have the skills to meet the needs in a process to produce the services/products were different than the existing and able to satisfy consumers (Gartner, 1994). To realize an entrepreneur character, one must accept the logical consequences of such a saying in Minangkabau culture “ka sawah ba luluak-luluak, bajariah manantang buliah, barugi mangko balabo, nak kayo amuah karajo, rajin baraja mangko ka pandai, pasa jalan dek batampuah, hapa kaji dek baulang” means that an entrepreneurial must be sincere and ready to accept the fact of life he or she wants to be success. Because success requires outer and inner toughness to face any challenge armed with knowledge and skills.

There are several factors that effect entrepreneurship, among others are parenting method, information for entrepreneurs, attitudes toward entrepreneurs, formation of interest in entrepreneurship.

METHOD

This research is a 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 an 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 & Pedhazhur, 1973).

The data needed were about parental care patterns, entrepreneurial information, attitudes towards entrepreneurship, and the formation of entrepreneurial interests were obtained from respondents (STM Padang City students) and student from Padang State Polytechnic. The data
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were collected through questionnaires. 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
\( X_1 \) = Parenting method of people
\( X_2 \) = Information about entrepreneurship
\( X_3 \) = Attitude of students towards entrepreneurship.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION
Student from STM

Parenting Method (X1)

To find out the description of the distribution of parenting patterns (X1), 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%

Entrepreneurial Information (X2)

To find out the description of the distribution of entrepreneurial information (X2), about 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%

Attitudes Towards Entrepreneurship (X3)

To find out the description of the distribution of attitudes towards entrepreneurship (X3), 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%

Interest in Entrepreneurship (Y)

To find out the description of the distribution of interest in entrepreneurship (Y), 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.
Students from Padang State Polytechnic

Information about entrepreneurship (X1) significantly affects the interests of entrepreneurs, in a linear relationship. Information about self-employment contribution of 18.5 %, meaning that for every 1 % increase in information about the entrepreneur will be able to increase the interest for entrepreneurship at 0.185 %. Parenting parents (X2) in a linear relationship significantly influence interest in entrepreneurship, in which a parenting parent by 13 %, meaning that for every 1 % increase in information about the entrepreneur will be able to increase the interest for entrepreneurship at 0.130 %. Attitudes towards entrepreneurship (X3) significantly affect the interests of entrepreneurs, in a linear relationship. Contribution to the entrepreneurial attitude of 14.5 %, meaning that for every 1 % increase in information about the entrepreneur will be able to increase the interest for entrepreneurship at 0.145 %. Information about entrepreneurship, parenting parents experiences students in the household, and the attitude of students towards entrepreneurship together – each contributing significantly to the interest to entrepreneurs. Taken together accounted for 9.2 % of the interest in self-employment, while 90.8 % in determined by the contribution of many other factors.

CONCLUSION

For students of STM, the parenting method of students' parents has no significant relationship to the formation of students' interest in entrepreneurship. Information about entrepreneurship has no significant relationship to the formation of students' interest in entrepreneurship. Students' attitudes towards entrepreneurship have no significant relationship to the formation of students' interest in entrepreneurship. 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."

For students of Padang State Polytechnic, each educational institution is expected to hold entrepreneurship courses as a source of information to students about various things about entrepreneurship in an effort to increase interest in entrepreneurship. Government as a policy makers are expected to play an active role in efforts to increase interest in entrepreneurship and cultivate an entrepreneurial spirit, so the unemployment rate and the number of job seekers is expected to decline. Keep in holding trainings and seminar on entrepreneurship, industrial visit and can show the figure of a successful entrepreneur who has been an ongoing basis, so as to encourage an interest in entrepreneurship. There needs to be an understanding for those parents that being entrepreneurial is a good thing. The contribution of parenting parents to interest in entrepreneurship necessary to understand the parents to instill entrepreneurial values early on.
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