

The Relationship Between Industrial Work Practice And Family Environment On Entrepreneurial Interest of SMKN 4 Makassar

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Abstract

This study focuses on entrepreneurial motivation among students of SMK Negeri 4 Makassar, Makassar City, with the main objective of investigating two important aspects: first, the level of entrepreneurial motivation shown by students, and second, the influence of Industrial Work Practice (Prakerin) and family environment on the motivation. In the context of vocational education, the understanding of entrepreneurial motivation is becoming increasingly relevant, especially in preparing students to enter the world of work and contribute to economic development. The methodology used in this study is quantitative descriptive, which aims to strengthen theoretical propositions through empirical observations. Data were collected through a variety of techniques, including observation, surveys, interviews, and documentation, and analyzed using inferential statistical approaches, including classical assumption testing and double linear regression analysis. The results showed that students at SMK Negeri 4 Makassar have a high level of entrepreneurial motivation, and there is a significant correlation between Industrial Work Practice and family environment with students' entrepreneurial motivation. These findings highlight the importance of support from the family environment and practical experience in increasing students' interest in entrepreneurship, thus making an important contribution to the

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development of entrepreneurship education programs at the SMK level.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurial Motivation, Industrial Work Practices, and Family Environment.*

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is one of the countries with a large population, occupying the third position in the world after China and India. From the large number of Indonesians, problems will increasingly emerge and arise at any time where unemployment is one of the problems that often occur. Rinaldi (2017). The narrowing of employment opportunities will result in an increase in the problem of unemployment because the government is unable to provide jobs to meet the large population. Alma (2004).

As for according to Lastariwati (2012) namely economic development continues to take place with its development getting sharper. With the enactment of the Asia Free Trade Area (AFTA) and the Asia Free Labour Area (AFLA), nations in Asia can compete openly and freely to become business actors in order to gain profits. Davis (1981). This condition certainly involves business people in Indonesia can affect the pattern and structure of employment in general, including in terms of standardization that has a selling value. With these conditions, it is time for Indonesia, based on the optimization of power sumder and the development of competencies, to be able to create a resilient economy. Therefore, it is necessary to have intelligent, professional, ethical or work norms and have responsibility for nation building. Beddu (2018).

Vocational High Schools (SMK) are official educational institutions that have the opportunity to contribute to the development process. SMK is a forum for a student to prepare and form a productive, independent spirit, get a job according to their abilities that are in line with their chosen field of expertise, equip students to be able to have a career, be tenacious and have the determination to compete, be able to adapt to anything that happens in the work environment, master science, technology, and art so that they can improve themselves with their abilities and expertise.

To achieve this goal, there must be a role from the government, namely always making improvements to the curriculum guidelines of Vocational High Schools (SMK), which include several aspects, such as: the curriculum is broad, solid and fundamental (*broad based curriculum*), Curriculum with a focus on skills (*competency based curriculum*), Curriculum with comprehensive learning application (*mastery learning*), and Curriculum by uniting two



approaches (*Dual Based Program*) where the implementation is carried out in schools and the business/industry world, Darpujiyanto (2010).

By implementing these guidelines, it is hoped that Vocational High Schools (SMK) will be able to foster and increase entrepreneurial interest in students. For vocational school graduates, it is not just about getting a job, but also being able to open new jobs. Because vocational school graduates should be individuals who have the ability to apply entrepreneurial skills both conceptually and practically which will ultimately be able to help the development process (Krisdiyanto et al., 2023). However, the existing conditions did not go as expected. According to BPS data, as of February 2024, there are 7.2 million unemployed in Indonesia, of which the number of unemployed from vocational schools is the highest at 8.62%, which is a considerable number considering the entrepreneurial provisions they have obtained.

Makassar State Vocational High School 4 in Makassar City is one of the educational institutions that equips its students to become entrepreneurs. Despite the reality, students at SMK Negeri 4 Makassar actually show low interest in entrepreneurship. Based on existing reports, it was obtained that of the total alumni of SMK Negeri 4 Makassar who continued to the business world after completing their education, they were still below 50%. In addition, the results of interviews with students show that their views on entrepreneurship are still very minimal. Most students, when asked about their career plans after graduation, prefer to work in companies, both SOEs and BUMS, or become Civil Servants. This condition is clearly contrary to the hope of vocational schools that are not only able to work immediately but can also open jobs.

A number of steps have been taken at SMK Negeri 4 Makassar to be able to increase entrepreneurial interest among its students. Examples of steps that can be applied are through the development of curriculum guidelines at vocational schools, which include the delivery of various theories in entrepreneurship that are equipped with Prakerin activities as part of the education system. This is a form of implementing education for professional skill development by integrating what is obtained at school with direct work experience in the field, in order to achieve the desired level of professional expertise (Hisanan et al., 2024).

Industrial Work Practice or often called Prakerin is a step taken with the aim of training abilities, skills, and workers in the work environment based on their expertise, Sarwono (2019). The implementation of Prakerin is expected to produce and form a professional workforce (Putra & Widodo, 2009). The implementation of this program automatically allows students to



gain the experience and knowledge needed by the world of work. Not only are they taught to look for a job, but students are also taught to be able to get a job according to their skills and skills, as well as how to work independently. From what has been achieved while participating in Prakerin activities, it is hoped that students will be able to develop an interest in entrepreneurship.

In addition to Prakerin, the role of parents is one of the influential aspects in fostering interest from students in entrepreneurship (Zahmelinda & Armiati, 2023). Parents play a role as the foundation in shaping a child's personality in the future. The task of parents is not only limited to supporting their children, beyond that parents must be able to teach their children to be educated people both in terms of religious values, willpower and other social attitudes. So it is important for parents to be an encouragement for their children in forming an entrepreneurial spirit.

Likewise, carrying out educational activities in an effort to foster students' interest in entrepreneurship, the school can try to include the role of students' parents which is expected to be a support for students in fostering entrepreneurial interest (Widodo et al., 2022). This effort can be implemented by presenting parents of students and the school to meet each other in a meeting or meeting to discuss how the school and students develop, as well as socialization of entrepreneurial activities that involve students to participate in it. Kulsum (2021). Thus, parents will better understand the orientation of the school and expect motivation for their children in fostering entrepreneurial interests.

Therefore, it is important to conduct a related study on "Factors Affecting Entrepreneurial Interest in SMK Negeri 4 Makassar Students in Makassar City" which is reviewed from Industrial Practice (Prakerin) and family environmental support.

RESEARCH METHODS

Quantitative descriptive approach (Sigit Hermawan & Amirullah, 2021) It is an approach used in research with the intention of describing something quantitatively, namely things that affect a variable based on the fact that the data is manipulated (Pasar et al., 2013). Independent and dependent variables are the 2 variables used for this study (Mohamad Rizan et al., 2022), for the independent variable in question is the prakerin variable and the environment of the quarry while on the side of the dependent variable in question is the entrepreneurial interest of SMK Negeri 4 Makassar students.



The population in this study was 475 grade XII students at SMK Negeri 4 Makassar in Makassar City, with a sample size of 30% or as many as 143 grade III students of SMK Negeri 4 Makassar with a sample drawing technique using *cluster random sampling* whose sampling was in accordance with the proportion of the number of students per department. This research was carried out from July to September 2024 at SMK Negeri 4 Makassar, Makassar City.

Hypothesis 1 & 2 analysis uses simple regression analysis, hypothesis 3 testing uses multiple regression analysis, with SPSS computer program tool version 20.0 for windows. In order for the conclusions drawn not to deviate from what they should be, a requirement test is first carried out, namely the normality test, linearity test and homogeneity test at a significance level of 5%.

The results of the hypothesis test and data analysis were used to draw conclusions about the influence of Prakerin and the family environment on the entrepreneurial interest of SMK Negeri 4 Makassar students.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Research Variables

The results of the research at SMK Negeri 4 Makassar regarding students' opinions about their experience in participating in Industrial Work Practice (Prakerin) are as follows:

Opinion of SMK 4 Makassar Students on the Role of Industrial Work Practice (Prakerin) on Entrepreneurial Interest

Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Disagree	Sum
1. Feeling of pleasure	95	37	5	6	143
2. Gain experience	91	44	6	2	143
3. Get guidance	46	70	13	14	143
4. Get motivated	53	52	25	13	143
5. Involvement in corporate planning	43	67	22	11	143
6. Discipline	98	33	6	6	143
7. Independence and confidence	81	42	14	6	143
8. Find colleagues	60	64	10	9	143



9. Pleasant atmosphere	68	61	10	4	143
10. Interest in setting up a business after participating in Prakerin	54	67	15	7	143

Source: SPSS 17.00 for Windows Data Processing Results

The results of the research at SMK Negeri 4 Makassar regarding students' opinions about their experience in following the environment are as follows:

Opinion of SMK 4 Makassar Students on the Role of the Family Environment on Entrepreneurial Interest

Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Disagree	Sum
1. Entrepreneur parents	41	46	22	34	143
2. Since childhood, he has been taught to be an entrepreneur	36	59	34	14	143
3. The other family members are entrepreneurs	49	73	17	4	143
4. Motivation from parents to be entrepreneurial	92	45	5	1	143
5. Parents teach the importance of entrepreneurship	56	54	25	7	143
6. Parents teach independence and discipline	38	49	42	14	143
7. Family success through entrepreneurship	38	56	30	19	143
8. Involved in family entrepreneurship activities	30	54	29	30	143
9. Encouragement from parents to be entrepreneurial	54	64	28	10	143
10. Capital assistance from parents if they choose to be entrepreneurial	39	51	30	10	143

Source: SPSS 17.00 for Windows Data Processing Results

The results of the research at SMK Negeri 4 Makassar regarding students' opinions about entrepreneurial interest are as follows:

Opinions of SMK Negeri 4 Makassar Students on Entrepreneurial Interest

Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Disagree	Sum
1. Ambition to be entrepreneurial	56 44	68 71	15 24	4 4	143 143
2. Interested in opening up business opportunities	42	82	13	6	143
3. With knowledge and experience, confident of being able to be an entrepreneur	51	74	15	3	143
4. Encouraged to learn to be competent	61	62	16	4	143
5. Promising opportunities, a challenge for entrepreneurship	61 62	68 64	12 10	2 7	143 143
6. The hope of profit is an encouragement to entrepreneurship	47 39	63 63	29 35	4 6	143 143
7. Want to start now					
8. Starting to create programs to open a business	37	74	28	4	143
9. Preparing capital from now on to be an entrepreneur					
10. Have determined the type of entrepreneurship to be pursued					

Source: SPSS 17.00 for Windows Data Processing Results



Data Analysis Results**Classical Assumption Test****Normality Test**

Type	Skewness		Curtosis	
	Statistics	Std. Error	Statistics	Std. Error
Unstandardized Residual	-0.242	0.203	0.386	0.403
Valid N (listwise)				

Source: SPSS 17.00 Data Processing For Windows

Testing the normality of a data with the skewness and kurtosis methods is carried out by calculating the ratio, i.e. dividing the statistical value and the standard error in each analysis. The ratio of skewness and kurtosis is said to be normally distributed if it is between -2 and +2. So that the skewness ratio is while $\frac{-0,242}{0,203} = -1,19$ the kurtosis ratio is $\frac{0,386}{0,403} = 0,96$ It can be seen that the skewness ratio is -1.19 and the kurtosis ratio is 0.96 which is between -2 and +2, so it can be concluded that the variable data based on the questionnaire in this study consisting of entrepreneurial interest, prakerin and family environment have a normal distribution.

Linearity Test

Type	F	Sig.
Industrial Work Practice (Prakerin) on entrepreneurial interest	78,162	0,000
Family Environment on Entrepreneurial Interest	55,000	0,000

Source: SPSS 17.00 For Windows Data Processing Results

The linearity test in Prakerin on entrepreneurial interest in students is 78.162 with a significant level of 0.000 and the significant level used is 0.05, which means that it is smaller. Meanwhile, in the family environment, the interest in entrepreneurship in students is 55.00 with a significance level of 0.000 and the significant level used is 0.05, which also means smaller. So it can be said that Prakerin and the family environment with an interest in entrepreneurship have a linear and significant relationship.



Multicollinearity Test

Type	Collinearity Statistics	
	Tolerance	VIF
Industrial Work Practice (Prakerin)	.807	1.240
Family Environment	.807	1.240

Source: SPSS 17.00 For Windows Data Processing Results

When the VIF value is higher than the tolerance level, which is 10, then the multicollinearity symptom occurs in a variable. From the multicollinearity test, it was found that Prakerin and the family environment had a VIF value of less than 10, so it can be said that from these two variables there are no symptoms of multicollinearity. In addition, these variables do not indicate a multicollinearity problem when the tolerance value of 0.807 is greater than the tolerance level of 10% (0.10).

Descriptive Analysis

The Relationship between Industrial Work Practice and Family Environment on Entrepreneurial Interest in SMK Negeri 4 Makassar Students

Type	Estimated Results
1. <i>R</i> (correlation coefficient)	0,623 (62,3%)
2. <i>R Square</i> (coefficient of determination)	0,389(38,9%)
3. <i>Adjusted R Square</i>	380 (38,0%)

Source: SPSS 17.00 For Windows Data Processing Results

Significance of Correlation Coefficient

Correlation Coefficient	Types of Relationships
81% - 100%	Very powerful
61% - 80%	Strong
41% - 60%	Keep
21% - 40%	Weak
1% - 20%	Very weak

Source: Applied Statistics



Based on the correlation coefficient (R) value of 62.3%, it shows that the independent variable, namely Prakerin and the family environment, has a relationship of 62.3% with entrepreneurial interest in students. If it is associated with the table of significance of the correlation coefficient, it can be concluded that there is a strong relationship between the Prakerin variable and the family environment with the variable of entrepreneurial interest in students of SMK Negeri 4 Makassar.

The value of the Coefficient of Determination (*R Square*) is intended to see how high the level of influence of the independent variable, namely Prakerin and the family environment in the dependent variable, namely entrepreneurial interest in SMK Negeri 4 Makassar students. If you look at the results of the analysis that has been carried out, it is obtained that the coefficient value of determination is 38.9%, which means that 38.9% of the influence of Prakerin and the family environment in influencing entrepreneurial interest in SMK Negeri 4 Makassar students. Meanwhile, other factors that were not included in the research variable had an influence level on entrepreneurial interest as large as 61.1%.

Then for the Adjusted R Square value obtained of 38.0%, it means that when variables are added to the research in measuring the level of entrepreneurial interest, the level of influence of the two independent variables is only 38.0%. In addition, the value of the difference in the determination coefficient, which is 0.9% (38.9%-38.0%), is the level of influence of other variables on entrepreneurship of SMK Negeri 4 Makassar students when new variables are added in the analysis.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Results of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis between Industrial Work Practice (Prakerin) and Family Environment on Entrepreneurial Interest in Students of SMK Negeri 4 Makassar.

Variable	Signs of hope	β	t-count	Sig
Industrial Work Practice (X_1)	+	0,459	5,779	0,000
Family Environment (X_2)	+	0,276	4,153	0,000
Intercept (β_0)				8,310
F count				44,485
Sig_F				0,000
F table				3,06



Table			1,65
Sample (n)			143
Significant level (α)			0,05

Source: SPSS17.00 Data Processing for Windows

Test F (Simultaneous Test)

From the analysis test carried out, the calculated F value was 44.485, which when compared to the table F value of 3.06, it means smaller. With a significant level of F which is 0.000 and the significant level used is (α) 0.05, it means smaller. Therefore, conclusions can be drawn related to the two independent variables, namely Prakerin and the Environment with the entrepreneurial interest of SMK Negeri 4 Makassar students having a significant influence simultaneously.

Test t (Partial Test)

The regression equation of Prakerin and Family Environment on entrepreneurial interest in SMK Negeri 4 Makassar students is $Y = 8.310 + 0.459X_1 + 0.276X_2$. This indicates that when Prakerin and the family environment are zero, then automatically the students' interest in entrepreneurship is 8,310.

Based on the calculated t value on the Prakerin variable of 5.779 with the table t, which is 1.65 when compared, it means that the calculated t value is greater while the significant level of t obtained is 0.000 when compared to the significance level used, which is (α) 0.05, which means smaller. Therefore, conclusions can be drawn related to Prakerin with the entrepreneurial interest of SMK Negeri 4 Makassar students has a significant influence. Where the regression coefficient value of 0.459X₁ in Prakerin and the entrepreneurial interest of SMK Negeri 4 Makassar students shows a positive relationship. That means that when Prakerin increases by one, it can automatically increase entrepreneurial interest by 0.459. This can happen because there are many experiences and lessons that students get while participating in Prakerin, including active involvement in every important event where they do Prakerin in the hope of increasing students' interest and awareness of entrepreneurship.

Based on the t-value calculated on the Family Environment variable which is 4.153 with the table t, which is 1.65 when compared, it means that the t-value is greater while the significant level of t obtained is 0.000 when compared to the significance level used, which is (α) 0.05, which



means smaller. Therefore, it can be concluded that the family environment with the entrepreneurial interest of SMK Negeri 4 Makassar students has a significant influence . Where the regression coefficient value of 0.276X2 in the family environment with entrepreneurial interest in SMK Negeri 4 Makassar students shows a positive relationship. That means that when the value of the family Lingkungan increases by one, it can automatically increase entrepreneurial interest by 0.276.

DISCUSSION

Industrial Work Practice (Prakerin) on Entrepreneurial Interest at SMK Negeri 4 Makassar

This study shows that Prakerin and students' interest in entrepreneurship at SMK Negeri 4 Makassar have a positive and significant relationship. This shows that the application of industrial work methodology can significantly affect entrepreneurial interest among students of SMK Negeri 4 Makassar.

According to Blum and Balinsky (Aprial & Irman, 2022) which divides interests into two groups, namely subjective perspective and objective perspective. The feeling of whether happy or unhappy that arises from an experience is a subjective perspective. While the interest obtained as a person's positive or negative response to something or activity around it is an objective perspective, Ruswati (2018).

Blum and Balinsky's theory (Aprial & Irman, 2022), can explain the results of this study. Interest in entrepreneurship can be subjectively influenced by experience, which is referred to in this study is obtained through Prakerin carried out by students of SMK Negeri 4 Makassar. The prakerin carried out by the students can provide various experiences, especially in terms of business management. Where students can apply the theories they get and learn in school. Outside of Prakerin's activities, students are able to better understand how to manage a business, start a business, build a network, and be able to survive the business they run. Through Prakerin, students can also realize how challenges they may face when entrepreneurship and profit opportunities can be obtained when they choose the path.

The experience gained by students while participating in Prakerin can arouse a sense of joy for entrepreneurship. This positive feeling has the potential to create students' interest in entrepreneurship. As per the word, Amelia (2017) that feeling of pleasure is an influential factor in entrepreneurial interest. Feelings are a person's emotional state or psychological experience, whether pleasant or not. Because feelings are so closely related to an individual's personality, a person's response to certain situations can be different. A sense of pleasure towards



entrepreneurship will be reflected in attention, intention, and satisfaction in this field. Thus, an interest in entrepreneurship will give rise to an interest in entrepreneurship. If students have a feeling of happiness, this will be manifested in the desire to be entrepreneurial after completing their education at SMK Negeri 4 Makassar.

Family environment towards entrepreneurial interest at SMK Negeri 4 Makassar

This study shows that the family environment with increased interest in entrepreneurship in SMK Negeri 4 Makassar students has a positive and significant relationship. So it can be said that the interest in entrepreneurship at SMK Negeri 4 Makassar can be increased from the important role obtained from the family environment.

According to Rachman in his opinion, gender, the environment in which he lives, the abilities of his family, opportunities to gain knowledge, how the interests of friends around him, his intelligence and others can arouse a person's interest. This is in line with the results of research that shows that students' entrepreneurial interest in SMK Negeri 4 Makassar is able to grow because it is influenced by the family environment.

As revealed (Yusuf et al., 2017), that a child's interest can grow from the important role of his parents and family. Being the first focus in educating and guiding love is the main task of parents, therefore a child's personality is mostly influenced by his parents. So it can be said that in the family environment it is important to teach education, because what the child is interested in can be influenced by the family environment.

Students' interest in entrepreneurship at SMK Negeri 4 Makassar can be grown from the positive contribution of the family environment. Family is the first social group that a person encounters in his or her life, where he or she learns and develops identity as a social being through interaction with family members. In this context, social interaction based on a sense of empathy allows a person to understand the intentions of those around them, collaborate, and cooperate with each other. In other words, children begin to understand their role as social individuals who have their own ethics and skills to get along with the people around them. The background of parents as entrepreneurs can certainly inherit children at least by accelerating the efforts of their parents. Entrepreneurial parents will teach and encourage their own children to do entrepreneurship as they have done. It is the same with the family environment, which even though it is not an entrepreneurial background, when providing support for children to do entrepreneurship, it is still able to encourage children's interest in entrepreneurship. Why is that,



because the family is the first and main place of education for a child which automatically affects his attitude and behavior.

CONCLUSION

The results of the descriptive test show that the interest of SMK Negeri 4 Makassar students in entrepreneurship is very high, which means that there is a great willingness for students to entrepreneurship in accordance with the educational goals at Vocational High Schools (SMK).

The results of the multiple linear regression test showed that Prakerin and the family environment for the entrepreneurial interest of SMK Negeri 4 Makassar students simultaneously and partially had a positive and significant relationship. There is a positive contribution from Prakerin and the family environment to nurture a student for an interest in entrepreneurship. Prakerin provides lessons and experiences for students in entrepreneurship with the end expected to foster students' willingness and interest in entrepreneurship while the family environment acts as a foundation of knowledge for students, so what is obtained from the family such as support and direction, especially parents to be entrepreneurial, will automatically have an influence on increasing students' interest in entrepreneurship.

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