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The Influence of Parent's Social Economic Status and Entrepreneurship Education in the Family towards Entrepreneurship Intention through Self Efficacy: A Study of Children in Paper Waste Management Communities at Desa Gampingan Kabupaten Malang

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Abstract:

In the current era, Indonesia is facing many problems, one of which is the endless problem of unemployment. Various attempts have been made to reduce the number of unemployment in Indonesia, but instead of decreasing the number of unemployed continues to increase with the increase in population. Therefore, the government, especially education managers in this country, has intensified entrepreneurship education implemented in Indonesian education units, for example at universities there have been many activities or competitions that have sparked the entrepreneurial spirit of the younger generations. In addition, to increase the interest in entrepreneurship, it is necessary to encourage it from the internal environment, not only external. This is because the factors that influence the desire to become an entrepreneur apart from a pure interest are the socioeconomic status of parents and entrepreneurship education in the family. This research used survey research method with an explanatory research type. The research design used was descriptive using a quantitative approach. The research was conducted in the gamping an village, Malang Regency, with a total of 100 respondents. Based on the results of data analysis, it is concluded that the interest in the entrepreneurship will have a positive and significant effect if there is a condition of entrepreneurial education and high socioeconomic status. Meanwhile, self-efficacy will also have a positive and significant effect if the entrepreneurship education and socioeconomic status are high. Therefore, this study aims to measure the influence of the socioeconomic status of parents and entrepreneurship education in the family in increasing interest in the entrepreneurship intention through self-efficacy.

Keywords: *Self-efficacy, interest in entrepreneurship, entrepreneurship education, and socioeconomic status*

1. Introduction

The increasing number of competitions in the world of labor is getting stronger, it seems to be inversely proportional to the availability of job opportunities. It makes the unemployment rate in Indonesia is fairly high. Unemployed are people who should be in a productive period in the world of work and people who want to work, but during that period they don't have or get a job. Unemployment, which is one of the problems and burdens for the Indonesian nation, continues to increase every year, along with the graduation rate of the younger generation. These problems are still very difficult to overcome by the Indonesian government, there are many ways and solutions proposed by the government to overcome the unemployment rate in Indonesia, but this has not been able to overcome these problems. A very common reason is the number of job applicants compared to the availability of jobs and the chances of applicants being accepted. The situation at hand will be even more worrying if each individual cannot make new breakthroughs in the world of work and is only oriented as a job consumer, not a job producer by entrepreneurship.

Apart from the reasons mentioned in the previous paragraph, another reason is the increasing rate of population growth from year to year which also triggers an increase in the unemployment rate. Based on data from the CIA World Factbook, information is obtained that Indonesia is ranked 53 out of 161 registered countries, this information is based on the age range category of the unemployed population between 15-24 years. Therefore, based on these data the increase in

population also increases the number of unemployed in Indonesia, this proves that the two variables are linearly proportional.

Types of Activities	Tahun 2015		Tahun 2016		Tahun 2017	
	Februari	Agustus	Februari	Agustus	Februari	Agustus
Residents aged 15 years and over	184.100. 917	186.100. 917	187.600.63 4	189.096.7 22	190.587.9 18	192.079. 416
The working workforce	120.846. 821	114.819. 199	120.647.69 7	118.411.9 73	124.538.8 49	121.022. 423
The unemployed workforce is open	7.454. 767	7.560. 822	7.024. 172	7.031. 775	7.005. 262	7.040. 322

Table 1: Open Unemployment Rate

Sumber: www.bps.go.id

Based on the table above, it is clear that the increase numbers occurred per February-August 2017 with an increase of 35,061 people based on data on the open unemployment rate. To answer the challenge of reducing high unemployment, an appropriate solution is needed, by increasing the number of entrepreneurs who can open the job opportunities for applicants. A person who is brave in taking risks to start a new business by looking at existing opportunities is an entrepreneur (Kasmir, 2011: 19). In this case, what is meant by having a brave spirit is someone who is brave enough to take risks and be independent in building a business from scratch, the risk of failure, fear, anxiety in various circumstances. One of the factors causing the imbalance between the availability and need of workers is the factor of economic growth that has not been in line with the ability to absorb adequate workers. The results of Sakernas 2018 show that they do not have a SD certificate 9.47% SD / equivalent 9.02% SMP / equivalent 6.57% SMA / MA 11.39% SMK 30.73% Academy / University 32.83%

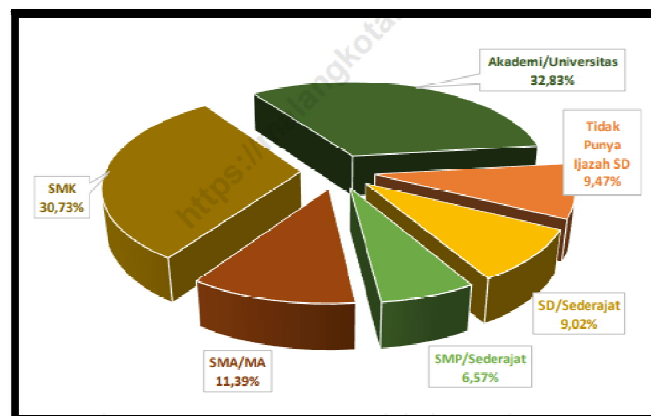


Figure 1 Percentage of Educators Unemployed

Sumber Online <https://MalangKota.Bps.Go.Id/Publication/Download/Html>

The solution to an unemployment problem is an independent economy by becoming an entrepreneur. Unemployment apart from being a burden and a problem for Indonesia, low interest and motivation in entrepreneurship can also be a burden for various groups. Lack of interest and motivation in entrepreneurship is caused by several factors, one of which is psychological factors, where this factor is the key to the emergence of interest and motivation in entrepreneurship because psychological factors shape attitudes or build interest in creating jobs.

Entrepreneurship has become a popular and urgent study topic for researchers in both developed and developing countries. The answer to this problem is to change the mindset possessed by the Indonesian population, especially the millennial generation who will become the spearhead of the nation when they graduate from their education level. This is one of the challenges that must be conquered by academics in creating a young generation who are capable of entrepreneurship. Alma (2011: 7) states, the factor that plays an important role in fostering interest in entrepreneurship is education in the family environment regarding entrepreneurial knowledge, apart from psychological factors, family sociology, and the environment. Entrepreneurship education is not only obtained in school, but entrepreneurship education can also be received through family education, this statement is also supported by the explanation from Sulistyowati et al. (2016: 2228).

Research results from Ari Saptono et al. (2019) which states that the Indonesian government through the Ministry of Research and Technology (Kemendiknas) has instructed entrepreneurship training programs on campuses, ranging from entrepreneurial capacity building materials to entrepreneurship training through the national entrepreneurship movement for students, farmers and strategic groups. The entrepreneurship program was initiated by higher education (Dikti) through the Directorate General of Higher Education since July 2009. This program provides capital for students who have a business or business plan. Not only being intensified through the academic world, entrepreneurship education has also begun to be intensified in the family environment. Research results from Izedonmi and Okafor (2010); Hashim and Hussain (2015); Farida and Nurkhin (2016) concluded that entrepreneurship education in the family has a significant

effect on interest in entrepreneurship. This fact proves that entrepreneurship education in the family plays a role in fostering interest in children's entrepreneurship.

In fact, there are still many families who do not instill an entrepreneurial spirit in their children. This is what is also experienced by the community in G guidance village, Pagak district, Malang regency. Based on the results of observations in the village of Gampingan, there were problems regarding the mindset of local residents about the entrepreneurial profession. The majority of local residents think that the purpose of sending their children to a higher education level is to get a stable job, this established job is defined as office workers, Civil Servants (PNS), and other large income generating jobs. Parents do not instill the importance of knowledge about entrepreneurship which can open job opportunities for others after completing higher education. This is also a clear proof that there is very low interest in entrepreneurship among Indonesians and low enthusiasm and lack of courage to take more risks to become an entrepreneur.

In this digital era, there are many movements that aim to attract the millennial generation to become young entrepreneurs, both academically and non-academically. In the academic field, the spirit of entrepreneurship is currently being intensified by holding various competitions related to entrepreneurship from faculty to national levels. Meanwhile, non-academically, it is proven by the actions of several successful entrepreneurs who often share via podcasts that are distributed using personal YouTube channels about the story of his beginning to enter the world of entrepreneurship, this action is one of the solutions to foster the interest of the younger generation to enter the world of entrepreneurship with an approach that is done digitally (Jailani et al., 2017: 53).

Interest is defined as a desire that is owned by each individual, whereas entrepreneurship is a step to open independent business opportunities, so that interest in entrepreneurship is the desire that every individual has to be entrepreneurial without doubt of failure accompanied by studying, knowing, and proving (Ningsih, 2017: 73). Urban et al, (2008: 2) suggest "entrepreneurial intentions as a commitment to starting a new business", meaning that entrepreneurial interest is a commitment to starting a new business. Apart from education, the background of parents' socioeconomic status is also one of the factors that influence interest in entrepreneurship, the relationship between the socioeconomic status of parents and the subject of welfare, especially psychological well-being, and health behavior at various ages and stages of life (Huurre T, et al. , 2003). Hutasuhut's research (2018) concluded that family background in this case is the socio-economic family that affects the desire to be entrepreneurial.

In addition to the socioeconomic status of parents and entrepreneurship education in the family environment, self-efficacy is also an important factor that a person has for entrepreneurship. Drnovsek and Winsen (2010: 335) state that individual beliefs about the ability to achieve goals and control the positive and negative cognitive of an entrepreneur are self-efficacy that need to be involved during the process of starting a new business. Bandura in Jailani et al. (2017: 54) explain, self-efficacy has a major influence on a person's entrepreneurial interests, perceptions, and actions in various ways. Not only that, self-efficacy in entrepreneurship is seen as a construct for goal setting and control belief.

According to the research results of Kurniawan et al. (2016); Anggraeni and Nurcaya (2016) stated that self-efficacy is an intervening variable and has an influence on entrepreneurial interest. The higher one's self-efficacy, the higher one's interest in carrying out an activity. Research by Utomo et al. (2014); Jailani et al. (2017) stated that self-efficacy is the best variable and is able to strengthen the independent variable in entrepreneurial interest research. Oyeku et al. (2014: 99) concluded that self-efficacy is a good predictor of entrepreneurial interest and a strong predictor of business performance. If someone does not believe in their abilities, it is unlikely that person will have an interest in entrepreneurship. So from some of these factors can influence and foster interest in child entrepreneurship and hopefully it can help reduce the number of unemployed in this country.

Based on the phenomenon of the existing problem, the researcher is interested in conducting research on the community in the gampingan village, Kecamatan Pagak, Kabupaten Malang, because seeing from the phenomenon, the researcher feels that in the village of Gamaan where most or almost can be said that the average population has more than one livelihood, namely those who is called the main and additional or side job where the main job includes farmers, livestock raising, factory workers, traders, civil servants, etc., while the side or additional jobs, namely the majority of managing waste / paper waste where the paper or paper waste will be recycled into new papers. In the gampingan village itself there are several waste-management companies with the capacity of multinational and national companies, therefore many local communities take advantage of the abundance of waste for additional livelihoods. This study aims to determine the extent to which tracing the results of previous research, the position of this research may be to continue, refine or discuss the unexplained effects of educational background, socioeconomic status, and self-efficacy in increasing interest in entrepreneurship.

2. Study Literature

At this point, it discusses the theories used and is related to the research undertaken. The discussion of these theories will be divided into several sub-discussions, namely the socio-economic status of parents, entrepreneurship education in the family environment, entrepreneurial interest or interest, and self-efficacy.

2.1. Parents' Socioeconomic Status

Understanding the socioeconomic status of a family is a socioeconomic condition in the family environment that has an important role in the development of children, for example a child who is endowed with sufficient material will help him get to know the wider world from various aspects and circles, so as to get a greater opportunity to receive new information and try new things and act flexibly in accordance with the potential that exists within him. Not only that, children with sufficient material will be more confident in making decisions and accept risks for the choices made, in line

with the statements of Ahmadi (2007: 91) and Mahmud (2009: 99) regarding the socioeconomic status of the family. Nitisusastro (2013: 103) and Nasution (2004: 25) suggest that the most obvious differentiating factors for economic status in community groups are the level of education, type of work, and level of income. According to Soekanto (2010: 209) the classification of the socio-economic conditions of the family cannot be separated from the facts of the amount of wealth, the influence of power, the influence of honor, and the level of knowledge.

2.2. Entrepreneurship Education in the Family Environment

Entrepreneurship education in the family has an important role as an educational process for children to instill entrepreneurial interest from an early age both as a guide and as an illustration in living their future lives, according to the statements of Majdi (2012: 8) and Soemanto (2008: 112). This is also explained by Utomo et al. (2014: 3) regarding entrepreneurship education was first obtained from families. Majdi (2012: 8) also explains the three stages in family education, namely the stages of value transformation, value transactions, and transinternalization. The value transformation stage is a process that occurs between educators and students using verbal communication. Then the value transaction stage is an educational activity that requires active interaction of both parties. Furthermore, the last stage, namely the transinternalization stage, is the stage which requires the interaction of both parties by mental and psychological testing. Ningrum (2017: 30) describes the methods that should be applied in entrepreneurship education in the family environment. The first method, namely internalization, is an effort to build entrepreneurial interest from within or within oneself. Then the second method is habituation by doing repetitive activities that aim to increase the sense of entrepreneurship. Finally, is the work skills training method which is generally used by families with an entrepreneurial background.

2.3. Interest or Interest in Entrepreneurship

The definition of entrepreneurial interest is the desire, willingness, interest and availability to start a new business by working as hard as possible to make it happen with a focus on one goal by striving hard in realizing this desire in order to meet the needs of life without having to fear or worry about failure or other possibilities. has not happened, never give up if you experience failure but can learn from that failure and always move forward to develop their business. This statement was also explained by Purwanto (2016: 112), Farida and Nurkhin (2016: 277), Zulianto et al. (2014: 62), and Suryana (2013: 18). Entrepreneurial interest is influenced by two factors, namely intrinsic and extrinsic. Meanwhile, indicators of interest in entrepreneurship according to Wulandari et al. (2015: 5) consists of desire, interest, and feeling of pleasure.

2.4. Self-Efficacy

Self-efficacy means a belief or attitude of confidence in its ability to realize its desires, manage, and carry out every process that needs to be passed during the time to success. Similar statements were also made by Purwanto (2016: 107), Hidayat (2011: 156), Alwisol (2011: 287), and Laura (2010: 152). According to Drnovsek and Winsen (2009: 335), the goal of self-efficacy is to make individuals believe in their ability to achieve their goals. Self-efficacy can be caused by experience in mastering something, experiences of others, social persuasion, and physiological and emotional states (Feist and Feist, 2011: 213-215). Meanwhile, according to Ghufroon and Risnawati (2014: 88) the level of self-efficacy is different for each individual depending on the level of difficulty of the task, the strength of belief, and generalization.

3. Method

At this point, the research method used is a survey. The survey research method is research by distributing questionnaires in order to obtain samples and populations as the main data collection tools (Singarimbun and Effendi, 2008: 3). The research design used is descriptive using a quantitative approach with explanatory research type. This study generally aims to examine the influence between the variables of the socioeconomic status of parents and entrepreneurship education in the family on the interest in entrepreneurship through self-efficacy. The population in this study were all people in Desa Gampingan, Kecamatan Pagak, Kabupaten Malang with a total population of 7,465 people (BPS Malang Regency-Pagak District in Figures, 2018). While the sample in this study was determined by the application of the Slovin formula. Using the Slovin formula, it is found that 100 respondents must be fulfilled. The sampling technique used non-probability sampling techniques with purposive sampling type of sample.

The instrument in this study used a closed questionnaire. Where the answers to the questions on the questionnaire use a Likert scale, consisting of five questions and using counting weights from one to five. The preparation of this research instrument consisted of two stages, namely: determining variable indicators and making question items. The validation test in this study was carried out by providing a research instrument in the form of a questionnaire to 100 respondents with a validity coefficient level of 0.3610. The reliability test in this study was the alpha coefficient value greater than 0.60 so that the research instrument was reliable. The data analysis in this study used descriptive data analysis. According to Sinambela (2014: 189) the definition of descriptive statistics is that statistics function to analyze data by describing the data that has been collected without intending to make generalized conclusions. This analysis uses a Likert scale with the highest weight of five and the lowest one, so the result is a range of 80 from the number of respondents.

4. Analysis

The data obtained is a description of the characteristics of the current condition of the respondents. A total of 100 respondents have answered the questions on the questionnaires that were distributed. The data or answers given by the

respondents will be processed into research data. The data obtained from 100 respondents who have filled out the questionnaire, include:

4.1. Characteristics of Respondents Based on Gender

From the results of the respondents' answers, it is known that the majority of the gender of the respondents are female, namely 64 people or 64%. This is due to the concern of women to ease the burden on their husbands in meeting the economic needs of the family. The distribution of data from respondents is specifically displayed using Table 2 below.

Gender	Total	Persentase (%)
Male	36	36
Female	64	64
Total	100	100

Table 2: Characteristics of Respondents by Gender

4.2. Characteristics of Respondents Based on Age

In addition to knowing the majority of respondents' gender, the questionnaire also provides information on the age range of the respondents. Based on the results of the answers from the 100 respondents, it was found that the majority of respondents were 26-30 years old with a total percentage of 57%. This age phase is the adult phase or maturity phase in thinking. The specifications of the respondents' answers will be presented in Table 3 as below.

Usia	Total	Persentase (%)
20 - 25 years old	43	43
26 - 30 years old	57	57
Total	100	100

Table 3: Characteristics of Respondents by Age

The description of the variables of the parents' socioeconomic status based on the results of the respondents' responses is contained in Table 4 as below,

Item	Skor Item										Rata-rata
	A/5		B/4		C/3		D/2		E/1		
	f	%	f	%	f	%	F	%	f	%	
P1	29	29	49	49	19	19	2	2	1	1	4.03
P2	32	32	53	53	13	13	2	2	0	0	4.15
P3	33	33	51	51	14	14	2	2	0	0	4.15
P4	23	23	55	55	21	21	1	1	0	0	4.00
P5	21	21	52	52	21	21	5	5	1	1	3.87
P6	32	32	58	58	6	6	4	4	0	0	4.18
P7	25	25	56	56	16	16	3	3	0	0	4.03
P8	26	26	57	57	16	16	1	1	0	0	4.08
Total Rata-rata											4.06

Table 4: Distribusi Frekuensi Variabel Status Sosial Ekonomi Orang Tua

Based on the data from the presentation in Table 4, the average result is 4.06, which indicates that the socioeconomic status of the respondent's parents is in a good category. Because of this, the entrepreneurship education that the children receive in the village is assumed to be high or good.

Meanwhile, the level of entrepreneurship education in the respondent's family who comes from the village is specifically described using Table 5 below.

Item	Skor Item										Rata-rata
	SS/5		S/4		CS/3		TS/2		STS/1		
	f	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	f	%	
P1	43	43	46	46	8	8	2	2	1	1	4.28
P2	40	40	48	48	7	7	5	5	0	0	4.23
P3	51	51	41	41	6	6	1	1	0	0	4.40
P4	57	57	35	35	5	5	2	2	1	1	4.45
P5	35	35	44	44	10	10	11	11	0	0	4.03
P6	39	39	51	51	5	5	5	5	0	0	4.24
Total Rata-rata											4.27

Table 5: Distribution of Frequency of Entrepreneurship Education Variables in Families

The results of the data obtained based on Table 5 states that the education level of the respondent's parents has an average of 4.27 with a good category. So it can be assumed that the children in the village get high or good entrepreneurship education.

The following table 6 shows that the frequency distribution of the self-efficacy variables states that the average respondent's answers are in the number 4.05 which states that they are in the good category. As for Table 6, which describes the distribution of self-efficacy variables, as follows:

Item	Skor Item										Rata-rata
	SS/5		S/4		CS/3		TS/2		STS/1		
	f	%	F	%	f	%	F	%	F	%	
P1	33	33	51	51	14	14	2	2	0	0	4.15
P2	23	23	55	55	21	21	1	1	0	0	4.00
P3	21	21	52	52	21	21	5	5	1	1	3.87
P4	32	32	58	58	6	6	4	4	0	0	4.18
P5	25	25	56	56	16	16	3	3	0	0	4.03
P6	26	26	57	57	16	16	1	1	0	0	4.08
Total Rata-rata											4.05

Table 6: Frequency Distribution of Self Efficacy Variables

Based on an average of 4.05 in Table 6, it can be interpreted that children managing paper waste in the village of Gampingan have high self-efficacy.

The descriptions of the entrepreneurial interests of the village paper processing children in Gampingan are described using Table 7 which contains the results of the seven answers to the questions answered by the respondents.

Item	Skor Item										Rata-rata
	SS/5		S/4		CS/3		TS/2		STS/1		
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	
P1	42	42	46	46	5	5	7	7	0	0	4.23
P2	33	33	53	53	13	13	1	1	0	0	4.18
P3	29	29	58	58	12	12	1	1	0	0	4.15
P4	29	29	49	49	19	19	2	2	1	1	4.03
P5	32	32	53	53	13	13	2	2	0	0	4.15
P6	33	33	51	51	14	14	2	2	0	0	4.15
P7	23	23	55	55	21	21	1	1	0	0	4.00
Total Rata-rata											4.12

Table 7: Distribution of Frequency of Entrepreneurial Interest Variables

Based on the data in Table 7, it is obtained an average of 4.12 which states that entrepreneurial interest is in the good category, so this also shows that the interest in entrepreneurship is also high in the gampingan village.

The classical assumption test carried out in this study is the normality test and linearity test with a significance level of $\geq 5\%$. The normality test aims to determine the data used for normal or abnormal research. This normality test uses the SPSS application service to test the data. The results of the graph of the normality test for the self-efficacy variable (Z) are as follows:

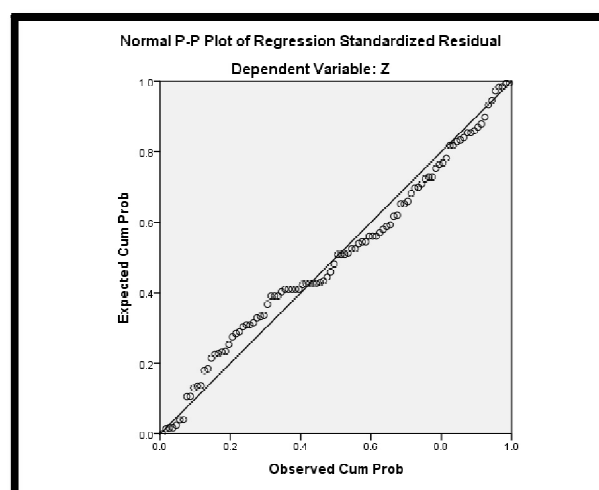


Figure 2 Normality Test

In Figure 2 it is shown that the points formed do not move away from the normal line, which means that the data is normal. Meanwhile, the results of the normality test graph on the entrepreneurial interest variable (Y) are as shown in the graphic below.

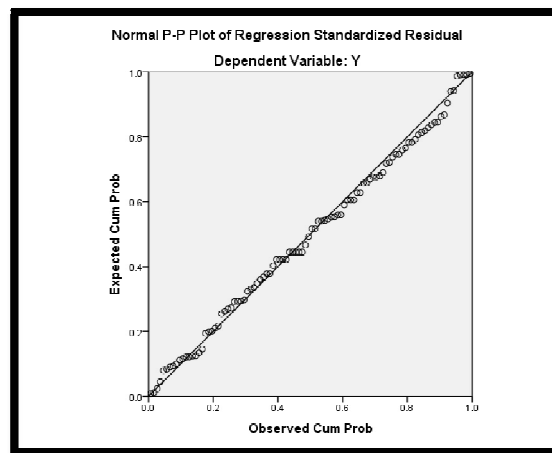


Figure 3: Normality Test

Figure 3 also shows the results of the normality test. The results of the normality test on the variable Y state that the data they have is normal, this is evidenced by the points shown on the graph do not move away from the normal line and follow the line diagonally.

Linearity test is used to determine the level of harmony between the independent variables and the dependent variable. The results of the linearity test are presented using Table 8 as follows:

Variable Relationships	Sig.	Keterangan
Self-Efficacy * Parents' Socio-Economic Status	0.166	Linear
Self-Efficacy * Entrepreneurship Education in the Family	0.829	Linear

Table 8 Self-Efficacy Linearity Test Results

Based on data acquisition according to Table 8 above, it states that the relationship between self-efficacy and the socioeconomic status of parents is stated to be linear with a significance level of 0.166. While the relationship between self-efficacy and entrepreneurship education in the family has a significance of 0.829, which means that the two variables are linear. The two data results displayed using Table 8 show linear information because the level of significance of both exceeds 0.05.

As for the linearity test using the variable interest in entrepreneurship as the dependent variable and people's social economic status, entrepreneurial education, and self-efficacy as independent variables are presented in Table 9.

Variable Relationships	Sig.	Keterangan
Interest in entrepreneurship * Parents' Socio-Economic Status	0.134	Linear
Interest in entrepreneurship * Entrepreneurship Education in the Family	0.061	Linear
Interest in entrepreneurship * Self-Efficacy	0.313	Linear

Table 9: Linearity Test Results for Entrepreneurial Interest

Based on the presentation of Table 9, the results show that the relationship between the independent and dependent variables is linear because it is at a significance level of more than 0.05. The level of significance possessed by the relationship between the dependent variable of interest in entrepreneurship and the independent variable of parents' socioeconomic status is 0.134. While the significance level displayed between the relationship between entrepreneurial interest and entrepreneurial education in the family is at a value of 0.061. Furthermore, the significance level of 0.313 is owned by the relationship between the interest in entrepreneurship and self-efficacy.

Path analysis in this study was used to determine the direct or indirect influence between the independent variable adversity quotient (X1), need for achievement (X2), the variable intervening entrepreneurial attitude (Z), and the dependent variable entrepreneurial intention (Y). The path analysis in this research has two equations called the first path and the second path. The recapitulation of the path analysis results is depicted in Figure 4.

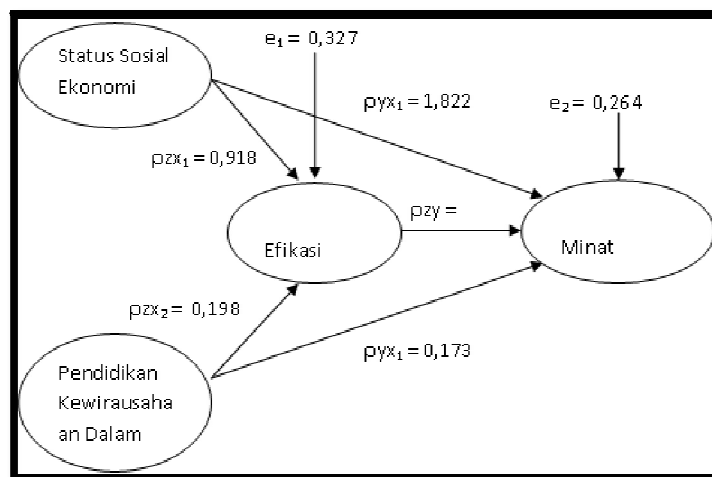


Figure 4: Result of Path Diagram Analysis

The hypothesis testing in this study used t test and sobel test. Where the t test aims to determine whether or not the independent variable has a significant effect on the dependent variable or partially. Meanwhile, the sobel test is used to determine the relationship through the mediation variable which is significantly capable of acting as a mediator in the relationship. The results of the hypothesis testing on the first line equation show that the first and second hypotheses can be accepted by looking at the t-count value. Meanwhile, the results of the second line analysis equation hypothesis test states that there is a significant positive effect on the relationship between entrepreneurship education and interest in entrepreneurship through self-efficacy.

5. Discussion

In this study, 100 respondents who came from the village of Gampingan, Kabupaten Malang, who mostly work side-by-side as processing paper waste using a quantitative approach. Based on the information presented through data analysis, it was found that the socioeconomic status of parents partially had a positive and significant effect on self-efficacy. The results of this study indicate that the higher the socioeconomic status of the parents, the higher the self-efficacy of the children of the community who manage paper waste in the village of Gampingan, so that the interest in entrepreneurship can also increase, but it will have the opposite impact if the socioeconomic status is low. In addition, the results also show that entrepreneurship education in the family partially has a positive and significant effect on self-efficacy. This proves that entrepreneurship education in the family has a linear effect on increasing the self-efficacy of the children who treat waste in gampigan village. Increased self-efficacy in entrepreneurship is also caused by high interest in entrepreneurship which is channeled through entrepreneurship education in the family, if family entrepreneurship education is at a low level, the situation will reverse, namely low self-efficacy in entrepreneurship. In this study, it was found that the level of parental education, the type of work of the parents, and the level of income of the parents of the children of the village of Gamaan are in the good condition category, which means that with the three factors that can increase self-efficacy interest in entrepreneurship can increase.

Future research is expected to add more perfect variables in conducting this research so that interest in entrepreneurship can increase. Then in order to analyze the data in more detail so that the factors that influence entrepreneurial interest can be further identified. In addition, researchers also hope that parents can change their mindset in order to guide a child to become an entrepreneur.

6. Conclusion

In this study it can be concluded that the socioeconomic status of parents has a positive and significant effect on self-efficacy, with a high level of significance. In addition, family entrepreneurship education also has a positive and high significant effect on self-efficacy. Furthermore, the socioeconomic status of parents also has a positive and significant effect on interest in entrepreneurship. Then entrepreneurship education in the family also has a positive and high significant effect on interest in entrepreneurship. Self-efficacy also has a positive and high significance effect on interest in entrepreneurship. Furthermore, the socioeconomic status of parents also has a positive and high significance effect on the interest in entrepreneurship through self-efficacy. In addition, entrepreneurship education in families has a positive and high significance effect on interest in entrepreneurship through self-efficacy.

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