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	al Team
Conte	ıt
	evelopment of Statistic Instructional Materials for Integrated Student about Electroning Based Statistical Literacy
	una Ainun Ratnawati, Tatag Yuli Eko Siswono, Pradnyo Wijayanti
Due to	the Financing Company's Capital as a Fidusian Recipient of Fidusian Security
Object	ives
Erick V	Viryadharma, Moh. Saleh
	omparison of the Paris and Istanbul Manuscripts of Mirajname
	s of Antenatal Educational Interventions base on BASNEF Model on Mothers' feeding Self-Efficacy: A Quasi-Experimental Study
	n Heidary, Marzieh Akbarzadeh, Fatemeh Ahmadinezhad
The P	inciple of Synderesis in Interpreting Legislation
Tomy I Kusum	Aichael, Erwin Siregar, Ryan Gabriel Siregar, I Wayan Lastika Yasa, I Made Wirangga a
	Modern Requirements in Beautification and Landscaping of City Streets
Nation	Protection for Village Communities Against Land Rights in the Construction of a all Strategy Project Through a Complete Systematic Land Registration System (Studies)
	an District Land Registration)
Ratna . <b>Evalua</b>	Biraeng Kumalasari tion of Spiritual Health Level in Pregnant Women Referred to Hospitals Affiliated
Ratna Evalua Shiraz	Biraeng Kumalasari  tion of Spiritual Health Level in Pregnant Women Referred to Hospitals Affiliated to University of Medical Sciences
Ratna Evalua Shiraz Haniel	tion of Spiritual Health Level in Pregnant Women Referred to Hospitals Affiliated to University of Medical Sciences
Ratna Evalua Shiraz Haniel Develo Enterp	tion of Spiritual Health Level in Pregnant Women Referred to Hospitals Affiliated to University of Medical Sciences
Ratna Evalua Shiraz Haniel Develo Enterp	
Evalua Shiraz Haniel Develo Entery Shakhi	tion of Spiritual Health Level in Pregnant Women Referred to Hospitals Affiliated to University of Medical Sciences
Evalua Shiraz Haniel Develo Enterp Shakhr The C Leider	tion of Spiritual Health Level in Pregnant Women Referred to Hospitals Affiliated to University of Medical Sciences  Dehestani, Naeimeh Tayebi, Fatemeh Ahmadinezhad  pment of Preventive Measures to Eliminate Incomplete Factors in Shoe Manufacturises  oza Anvarovna Normatova, Ulugbek Abdusalimovich Boltaboev
Evalua Shiraz Haniel Develo Enterp Shakhr The C Leider Zahra The C Perspe	tion of Spiritual Health Level in Pregnant Women Referred to Hospitals Affiliated (University of Medical Sciences
Evalua Shiraz Haniel Develo Enterp Shakhr The C Leider Zahra The C Perspe	tion of Spiritual Health Level in Pregnant Women Referred to Hospitals Affiliated to University of Medical Sciences

Guarantee for the Protection of Human Rights Against Witnesses Criminal Reporters of Corruption According to the Laws of Witnesses and Victims
A Critical Analysis of the Baṭn (esoteric meaning) Theory in Tafsīr al-Mīzān, with Regard to Tafsīr al-Furqān
Criteria for Classification of Economic Security Indicators
Why Am I a Muslim? Investigating the Truth of Faith Based on Ghazālī's al-Munqidh Min Al- Palāl
Akbar Sajedi, Ali Nemati, Mohammad Dargahzadeh
The Experiential Marketing Forming Factors of Customers of the Traditional Concept Restaurants in Sleman Regency Special Region of Yogyakarta, Indonesia145  Lucia Nurbani Kartika, Purwani Retno Andalas
History of Islamic Education in Central Lombok (Historiography Study of Growth and Development NU Islamic Boarding School in Central Lombok)
Performance of the Head of State Elementary School in Implementing Health Protocols During the Covid-19 Transition
A Critique of Freud's Theory Regarding Man's Personality Structure from the Quran Perspective
Rasoul Muhammad-Jafari, Mohsen Azimi, Sadegh Zamani
The Effect of Leadership and Incentives on Work Motivation and Organizational Commitments (Study on Teachers of Islamic Boarding School in West Lombok)
Fostering the child's Islamic Personality: Evidence from the Experiences of Career Muslim Woman in Watampone, Indonesia
Representation of Islamic Ecotheology in the Novel "Si Anak Kuat", Tere Liye205 Hilmy Mahya Masyhuda, Sarwiji Suwandi, Atikah Anindyarini
Javanese Philosophy in Novel Jadilah Purnamaku Ning by Khilma Anis
Methods of Encouraging Agents by Imam Ali (A.S)222  Hossein Jalaei Nobari
Reception of Investigation Principles According to ILO's International Labor Standards on Labor in Indonesia
Evaluating the Petroleum Contracts of Kurdistan Region in the Surveying and Applying the  Deloitte Data (A Comparative Review)

The Role of Intellectual Capital on Competitive Advantage
Fulfillment of the Principle of Justice in Making Birth Certificates for Children Born Outside of Legal Marriage Between Both Parents259
RR. Alysia Gita Purwasaputri, Sudarsono Sudarsono, Moh. Fadli
The Role of Academic Efficiency on Student Learning Engagement
The Urgency of Regulating Online Arbitration in Dispute Settlement of E-Commerce Transactions in Indonesia
Irene Fransisca Liemanto, Siti Hamidah, Reka Dewantara
The Effectiveness of Creative Products and Entrepreneurship Learning and Teaching Factory to Prepare for Job Creator in the Industrial Revolution Era 4.0285  Rizki Kurnia Dhani, Rizki Kurnia Dhani, Kristiani Kristiani
Scientific Evidences of the "Prostration Effect" on the Forehead of Some Prayer293  Mohammad Sharifi, Abasalt Hosseinzadeh Colagar, Homayoon Yazdanshenas, Maryam Gorji, Sayed Hossein Hosseini Karnami
Environmentally Friendly Electric Energy Development Model303
Ahmad Hermawan, Abdul Hakim, Marjono Marjono, Bambang Semedi
Development of Local History Textbook of Tulang Bawang to Improve Historical Thinking Skills in Eleventh Grade Students Majoring in Social Science at SMA Negeri 1 Dente Teladas
Ike Wahyuni, Pargito Pargito, Risma Margaretha Sinaga
Novel Analysis to the Film Melbourne Rewind Contains Reductions, Changes, Variations and Additions
Indah Putri Elbetri, Suyitno Suyitno, Raheni Suhita
Quranic-Intellectual Recitation of the Truth of the Religion Perfection, Considering the Necessity of Internal and External Compatibility of the Third Verse of Surah Ma'idah, along with a Critique of Sunni Views
Javad Rezai, S. Ahmadreza Shahrokhi, Mohammadreza Karimivala
Position of Deed Made by a Retired Notary in Court Proceedings in Banda Aceh344 Fauzi Maulana, Adwani Adwani, Ilyas Ilyas
The Concept of Islamic Education in Achieve Mahabbah (Love) Rabi'ah Al-Adawiyah (A Study on the Implementation of Akidah Akhlak Subjects at Islamic Boarding School of Al-Junaidiyah Biru, Bone Regency, South Sulawesi, Indonesia)
The Influence of Parenting Patterns and Self-Concepts on Students' Entrepreneurial Interests
Bobby Andrian, Pargito Pargito, Risma Margaretha Sinaga
Problem-Based Learning Integration in Stem Education to Improve Environmental Literation
Chairunnisa Widowati, Agung Purwanto, Zarina Akbar

•	y Empowerment Programs of Fishermen in the West Coast Region of Buleleng
	iliawan, A.A. Ngurah Anom Kumbara, A.A. Bagus Wirawan, I Gde Made Metera
Legal Sciences in	n the Perspective of Philosophy of Science39
Teguh Setiadi, Ed	di Rohaedi, Asmak Ul Hosnah, Nandang Kusnadi
	bstacles in the Implementation of Independent Learning Practice During the mic for Public Senior High School in Denpasar City40
I Made Kartika, A	Agung Ngurah Anom Kumbara, I Ketut Suda, I Gede Mudana
Problems of Inci	reasing the Biocompatibility of Materials Used in Medicine41
Marufjon Mukhto Yuri Gennadievic	provich Mamajonov, Pavel Evgenievich Lushchik, Murodjon Turgunbaevich Botirov ch Alekseev
	us Principle as BPN's Basis in Settlement of Dual Certificate Disputes (Case u BPN Dispute No. Reg. Case: 02/SKP/2018)42
	h Kaimuddin, Iwan Permadi, Suharingsih Suharingsih
	of Micro Multiple Kredit Binding Without Collateral at PT. Bank Mandiri Branch Padang43
, ,	Busyra Azheri, Delfiyanti Delfiyanti
	of the Introduction to the School Field at FKIP University of Lampung44 pani Rapani, Fitriadi Fitriadi
-	electivity, Stability of Chitinase on Amobil Chitosan Membranes45 ea, M Tang, Erni Indrawati Ruslan Hasani
	th in the Utilization of Halal Tourism-Based Ecotourism Destinations in Moun
	nata, Akhmad Saufi, Handry Sudiartha Athar
	y-Based Learning Management in-State Vocational High School 4
	Hari Witono, Mansur Hakim
Oeteta Local Co	ommunity Social Solidarity towards Bugis-Makassar Traders in Kupang
Regency	48
Wahid Hasyim TI	RA Beni, Eko Hardipurnomo, Nurdin Nurdin
	ealth Promotion with WhatsApp Media and Booklets on Knowledge Level and HIV/Aids50
Nadya Puspita Ad	driana, Dhimas Herdhianta
	nancial Performance on Performance Accountability of Regency/City Indonesia50
	Muhtar Mahmud, Jaka Winarna, Sutaryo Sutaryo
	ombined Exercise with Coffee Consumption on Fasting Blood Sugar Levels and sity in Overweight Middle-aged Prediabetic Men53

Innovation of Adaptive Physical Education in the Teacher's Perspective on Children with
Special Needs543 Awik Retyaka Afudaniati, Mohammad Furqon Hidayatullah, Tri Rejeki Andayani
Evaluation of Opportunities for the Cultivation of Greek Nuts in Peasant and Dekhkan Farms
of Uzbekistan
Jurisdictional Implications Vagueness of Marriage Dispensation Norms in Law Number 16 Year 2019559
Dyah Retno Wahyuningrum, Suhariningsih Suhariningsih, Rachmi Sulistyorini
Types and Functions of Taxes in a Market Economy579
Isabella Rustambekovna Yuldasheva, Nematulla Abdusalamovich Artikov
Formation of Socially - Active Civic Competence of Students of Secondary Schools in the Process of Teaching the Subject "Fundamentals of State and Law" on The Basis of Innovative Technologies
Otabek Buranovich Bakirov
Issues of Regulation of Blockchains in the Digital Economy and World Experience in Reducing, Preventing the "Hidden Economy"
Avazov Ergash Khidirberdievich, Ziyodullayev Sodiqjon Mamadillayevich
Methods to Increase the Effectiveness of Teaching Uzbek Language with Digital Linguistic Resources
Osmanov Mustafo Tashtanovich, Mardiyev Shokirjon Osomidinovich
Professor Mamat Haydarov: Science, Management and Youth School
Individual Differences in Second Language Learning608
Hilola Sayfiddinovna Turakulova, Dilfuza Davronovna Marupova
Cognitive Aspect of Studying the Business Tourism Terms
Content Syncretism of Adjectives Expressing "White" Color in the Uzbek Language627  Tojiyev Alimjon Muydinovich
Roles and Responsibilities of Notary Under Transformation Business Institution from Commanditaire Vennootschap (CV) Become a Legal Entity Limited Liability Company (PT) (Study in Mataram City)
Anita Fauziah, Muhammad Sood, Lalu Wira Pria Suhartana
The Effect of Competence, Independence, Accountability, and Audit Evidence on Audit Quality653
Bardan Nugraha, Syafdinal Syafdinal
Features of Neuralization Diagnostics Transitor-Ischemic Attacks

Management of Character Education at Al-Fityan Integrated Islamic Elementary School, Gowa and Al-Biruni Mandiri Makassar Integrated Islamic Elementary School: A Multi-Case
Study67
Salim Hasan, Abdul Rahman, Andi Bunyamin, Hasibuddin Hasibuddin
Relationship between Workload and Occupational Stress among Teachers in Public Primary Schools in Kasarani, Nairobi, Kenya68
Lucy Nyambura Waweru, Philomena W. Ndambuki
Methodology of the Commentary Makhzan Al-'Irfān by Lady Amin (Regarding the Interpretation of the Verses Related to "Women" in the Qur'an)
Peculiarities of Forming Rhetorical Questions by Adverbs in Chinese Language71  Madina Abdiravubovna Suvonova
A Discourse of Theater Performance in Improving Nationalism in Surakarta71
Roni Desi Tarwanto, Dwi Susanto Susanto, Wakit Abdullah Abdullah
Social Entrepreneurship Canvas Business Model to Improve Family Welfare: A Case Study of the Culinary Business of "Special Fried Quail" at Purwareja Klampok Banjarnegara72  Barmen Brevis Lumbantoruan, Perminas Pangeran
Formulation of Legal Provisions Concerning Gender Change
The Role of Parental Love in the Mental Health of Children from the Perspective of the Qur'an and Hadith75
Mohammad Ismail Salehizadeh, Narges Abbasi
The Effectiveness of Mentoring Technique to Improve Self-Efficacy in English Language Learning of 7th to 9th-Grade Students with Visual Impairment at SLB A Yaat Klaten76.  Misbahul Arifin, Munawir Yusuf, Joko Yuwono
The Value of Humanism in Andrea Hirata's Novel "Orang-Orang Biasa"
Implementation of School-Based Management: A case study at the Islamic Junior High School of Al Mawar Kolaka, Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia
Muhammad Asra, Syahruddin Usman, Arifuddin Siraj, St. Syamsudduha



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# The Influence of Parenting Patterns and Self-Concepts on Students' Entrepreneurial Interests

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### Abstract

The purpose of this study is to know and analyze the influence of Parenting Patterns and Self-Concepts on Entrepreneurial Interests both partially and simultaneously. Research is included in quantitative descriptive research. The results showed there is a real influence of parenting patterns on entrepreneurial interests can be shown with the value of R square = 0.361 or 36.1 %. So, if the parenting pattern is raised it will increase the interest of students by 36.1% or the contribution of parenting patterns to entrepreneurial interests by 36.1%. The influence of self-concept on students' entrepreneurial interests can be shown by a value of R square= 0.347 or 34.7%. this means that the concept of self-concept to the entrepreneurial interests of students by 34.7% and the influence of parenting patterns and self-concepts have an influence on students' entrepreneurial interests by 36.3% and the remaining 63.7% is influenced by other factors that are not studied.

**Keywords:** Parenting Patterns; Self-Concepts; Entrepreneurial Interests

### Introduction

High School as a secondary education that is one part of national education that aims to prepare students to become members of the community who have the ability to have a reciprocal relationship with the social environment, culture and the environment. High school graduate students are expected to be able to develop themselves professionally and independently in accordance with their competencies such as entrepreneurial interests. The entrepreneurial profession is one of the largest contributors to the nation's economic growth, with good economic growth contributing to the nation's progress. Meredith (2005:14), states that entrepreneurs are people who have the ability to see and assess business opportunities, gather and the resources needed to take advantage and take appropriate action to ensure success.

Parties that can increase entrepreneurial interests other than schools and the environment are families. The family has a very close relationship with the parenting pattern because in a family there is an interaction between parents and children. According to Moeljono (2002:123) The family is a microsystem environment, which determines the personality and mental health of the child. Families are closer in relation to children than to the wider community. It can therefore be described the relationship of

the three units as children - families - communities. It means society determines individuals. Thus, the family is a very important environment of the whole ward system.

Family is the smallest social unit that provides the primary foundation for the development of the child, also gives a decisive influence for the formation of character and personality of the child that is to stamp, which cannot be eliminated for the personality of the child. So, whether this family has a positive or negative impact on the child's growth to maturity. Family is a social environment that directly affects individuals and has a close relationship with parenting patterns.

Parenting as an effort to teach, educate and nurture children so that they grow into healthy, independent and responsible individuals in the community. Children are educated and directed in such a way by parents so that they are able to develop competencies for the sake of a career that can be done by them in the community. They are given the opportunity to choose a career path that suits their interests, talents and abilities. When parents already have a career in the field of entrepreneurship, then they will also be an example model for their children. Therefore, parenting will influence the choice of interest of children to model parents so that they become entrepreneurial in the future.

When the children have grown up, they will also make the decision to pursue a career as an entrepreneur. They have the freedom to develop all their potential in managing their business. They actualize all their competence in order to advance their business as best they can. With the achievement of good business progress, then one has a lot of income and is able to meet the needs of one's life.

Another factor that influences entrepreneurial interest is the concept of the child's self. The concept of self is not innate birth, but rather the result of learning. Since man knows his environment, he has learned many things about life. The formation of self-concept, through the learning process from childhood to adulthood and interactions that occur at that time will form the concept of the child's self. The environment, experiences and patterns of parenting will color the personality of the child including the concept of himself. The attitude or response of parents and the environment will be an information material for the child to assess who he or she is. Without the formation of the right self-concept, students will have difficulty in understanding themselves, including what are their advantages, weaknesses, interests, and talents.

Based on the preliminary observations found problems that there are some students who are not independent, lack confidence in giving ideas, and lack of discipline. The concept of self in the student is still less formed. Based on the observations of students, it appears that students tend not to be independent, afraid of misrepresented ideas, breaking rules, confident with their abilities or tend to use more time to do activities outside the classroom. The problems that have been presented above occur one of them because students are unable to understand themselves. The student's situation is certainly motivated by several factors that affect the student's self-concept. The concept of self is formed and developed from various experiences and social interactions starting from the family, school environment, and community. In other words, the concept of positive or negative self in a person cannot be separated from the factors that influence the formation and development of self-concept in the person.

Based on the data above obtained information that the number of students as many as 33 students consisting of 18 male students and 15 female students. Students who have a positive self-concept in the form of positive self-image as many as 26 students, high self-esteem as many as 23 students, positive self-evaluation as many as 29 students, positive self-esteem as many as 29 students and positive self-acceptance as many as 29 students. While the concept of negative self consists of lacking confidence as many as 7 students, thinking badly as many as 9 students and demeaning, belittling and humiliating others as many as 7 students. One of the good self-understanding students is that students have a good self-concept, because the concept of self is an assessment of the state of oneself that is relatively difficult to change.

Table 1 Description of self-concept

Self-Concept Self-Concept	Men	Woman	Amount
High Self-Concept / Positive			
1) description of yourself that is positive	13	13	26
2) Price ourselves are high	11	12	23
3) Evaluate yourself the Positive	15	14	29
4) Find yourself the positive	16	13	29
5) Acceptance of self that is positive	15	14	29
Low / Negative Self- Concept			
1) Less believe diriKurang believe in yourself	5	2	7
2) Thinks badly about himself	7	2	9
3) Humiliating, belittling and humiliating others	4	3	7

The concept of self as an individual's view of himself both physically and psychically (Indra Darmawan, 2009). Wasty Sumanto, (2003) explains the concept of self is one's mind or perception of oneself. In other words, the concept of self is how people see themselves. Another opinion of Epstein, Brim (in Mudjiran, 2007) states that the concept of self is the opinion or feeling or description of one's own concerning the physical (material and body shape) as well as psychic (social, emotional, moral and cognitive).

High self-concept in children can be created if the family condition is characterized by integrity and high tolerance among family members. Also, by the attitude of a satisfied mother to a father-daughter relationship, supporting the trust and security of the child, a positive view of herself and towards her husband. The integrity and tolerance, as well as the positive attitude of the parents, will cause the child to view the parent as a successful figure and consider the father to be a close friend or a trustworthy person. Such a family condition can make the child become more confident in shaping all aspects in him because he has a trustworthy model.

### Methodology

The type of research used in this research is quantitative research with a descriptive approach. Quantitative research is one type of research whose specifications are systematic, planned and clearly structured from the beginning until the creation of the research design. The method used in this study was a survey with correlational techniques. Survey research is a study conducted on large or small populations, but the data taken is data from samples taken from that population, so found relative events, distribution and relationships between sociological and psychological variables. The variables of this study are dependent variables (dependent variables) are Entrepreneurial Interests (Y) and free variables (independent variables) are Parenting Patterns (X1) and Self-Concepts (X2).

The data collection technique used is a questionnaire that is organized based on the prepared grid. The instrument used is a closed poll and uses a likert scale with 5 ranges each having a score.

### **Results and Discussion**

### 1. Variable Data Description

According to Sugiyono (2010:148) descriptive statistics are used to look for the strong relationship between variables by comparing average sample and population data. In descriptive statistics

the presentation of data in the form of tables, mode calculations, medians, means, data calculations through average calculations and standard deviations.

### a. Description of Parenting Pattern Variables

The results of statistical testing of the variety of parenting patterns are known that from two 20 (tens of question items) obtained an average amount value (mean) of 78.58 this means that the critical parent's parenting pattern variable falls into the category very well with a total median of 79.00 while for the total minimum value of 63 and the total maximum value of 93 with a difference of maximum and minimum value (range) of 30. In the variable Parenting pattern obtained a standard deviation value of 6.71.

### b. Description of Self-Concept Variables

The results of statistical testing varied self-concept is known that from twenty items of questions obtained an average amount value (mean) of 78.74, this means that the variable of self-concept belongs to the category very well with a total median of 79.00 while for the total minimum value of 63 and the total maximum value of 92 with a difference of maximum and minimum value (range) of 29. In the self-concept variable obtained the standard deviation value (data dissemination value) of 6.54.

### c. Description of Entrepreneurial Interest Variables

The results of statistical testing varied entrepreneurial interests are known that from twenty items of questions obtained the average amount value (mean) of 79.41, this means that entrepreneurial interest variables fall into the category very well with a total median of 79.00, while for the total minimum value of 64 and the total maximum value of 93 with a difference of maximum and minimum value (range) of 29. In the variable entrepreneurial interest obtained a standard deviation value (data dissemination value) of 7.05.

### 2. Data Categorization

After obtaining the data of each variable, then will be done data categorization, with categorization guidelines as Table 2.

Table 2 Categorization guidelines

Tuote 2 Categorization garacimes				
Low	X < 47			
Medium	$47 \le X < 73$			
High	73 < X			

Source: Research data processing for 2021

The results of the categorization are as follows:

Table 3 Categorization results

Category	Parenting variable	Self -Concept variable	Entrepreneurial interest variable
	Total responden		
Low 0 Responden		0 Responden	0 Responden
Moderate	5 Responden	5 Responden	6 Responden
High	34 Responden	34 Responden	33 Responden

Based on the categorization results Table 3, it can be known that for the variables of parenting patterns, as many as 34 respondents scored with a high category, 5 respondents scored with a moderate category, and 0 respondents who scored low. Variable self-concept, as many as 34 respondents scored with a high category, 5 respondents scored with a moderate category, and 0 respondents who got a low score. Variable entrepreneurial interest, as many as 33 respondents scored with a high category, 6 respondents scored with a moderate category, and 0 respondents who got a low score.

### 3. Normality and Homogeneity of Data

### a. Normality Test

Normality testing has the purpose of testing whether in the regression model, disruptive or residual variables have a normal distribution. The basis of normality testing is as follows:

- ✓ Normally distributed data if sig value (significance) > 0.05
- ✓ Abnormal distribution data if sig value (significance) < 0.05

The results of data normality are collected in Table 4.

Table 4 Normality test results

No.	Variable	Type of test	Results of significance	Conclusion	
1	Parenting style	Kolmogorov- Smirnov Z	0.978	Data is normally distributed	
2	Self-concept	Kolmogorov- Smirnov Z	0.367	Data is normally distributed	
3	Entrepreneurial interests	Kolmogorov- Smirnov Z	0.995	Data is normally distributed	

Based on the Table 4, it is known that all data variables are normally distributed because the Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z test result is greater than 0.05.

### a. Homogeneity Test

The homogeneity test is intended to show that two or more groups of sample data come from populations that have the same variance.

### 1) Homogeneity of Entrepreneurial Interests with Parenting Style

Table 5 Homogeneity between interest in entrepreneurship and parenting

	Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.	
ĺ	6.447	9	17	.001	

From the Table 5, it is known that the significance value of entrepreneurial interest based on the parenting variable is 0.001 > 0.05, which means that the variable of entrepreneurial interest (Y) is based on the parenting style variable which has the same variance.

### 2) Homogeneity of Entrepreneurial Interest in Learning with Self-Concept

Table 6 Homogeneity of parenting style with entrepreneurial interest

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
4.667	8	21	.002

From the table above, it is known that the significance value of entrepreneurial interest based on the Self-Concept variable is 0.02> 0.05, which means that the entrepreneurial interest variable (Y) is based on the variable (X2) Self-Concept has the same variance.

### 4. Hypothesis Testing

### a. The Influence of Parenting Style on Entrepreneurial Interest

The first hypothesis reads "Parenting style has a significant effect on students' interest in entrepreneurship".

Based on the results of t-test calculations using SPSS 21.00, it is obtained t count of 4.573 and t table at n=39 and  $\alpha=0.05$ , it is obtained t table = 1.685 and a significance level of 0.00, thus t count> t table or 4.573> 1.685 and a significance level of 0.00 <0.05 then Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. This means that the parenting style of parents has a significant contribution and influence on students' interest in entrepreneurship. The real effect of parenting style on entrepreneurial interest can be shown by the value of R square = 0.361 or 36.1%. So, if the parenting style is increased, it will increase students' interest in entrepreneurship by 36.1% or the contribution of parenting parents to entrepreneurial interest by 36.1%.

Table 7 The T test of the influence of parenting style on students' entrepreneurial interest Coefficients<sup>a</sup>

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
Model	В	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1 (Constant)	29.790	10.890		2.736	.010
Polaasuh	.631	.138	.601	4.573	.000

a. Dependent Variable: MInatUsaha

### b. The Influence of Self-Concept on Entrepreneurial Interest

The second hypothesis reads "Self-concept has a significant effect on students' interest in entrepreneurship". Based on the results of the calculation of the t-test using SPSS 21.00 obtained t count of 4,437 and t table at n = 39 and  $\alpha$  = 0.05 obtained t table = 1.685 and a significance level of 0.00, thus t count> t table or 4.437> 1.685 and a significance level of 0.00 <0.05 then Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. This means that the self-concept has a significant contribution and has a significant effect on students' interest in entrepreneurship.

				Standardized Coefficients		
		В	Std. Error	Beta	T	Sig.
1	(Constant)	29.437	11.300		2.605	.013
	KonsepDiri	.635	.143	.589	4.437	.000

Table 8 The t-test of the influence of self-concept on students' entrepreneurial interest Coefficients<sup>a</sup>

The influence of self-concept on students' interest in entrepreneurship can be shown by the value of R square = 0.347 or 34.7%. This means that the contribution of self-concept to students' interest in entrepreneurship is 34.7%.

### c. F Test the Effect of Parenting Style and Self-Concept Together on Students' Entrepreneurial Interest

The F test aims to test or determine the effect of all independent variables on the dependent variable. To find out whether the independent variables together influence the dependent variable.

Table 9 F test effect of parenting style and self-concept collectively on student entrepreneurial interest

ANOVA	b
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Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	686.703	2	343.351	10.277	$.000^{a}$
	Residual	1202.733	36	33.409		
	Total	1889.436	38			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Self-Concept, Parenting

Table 9 shows that parenting styles and self-concept simultaneously influence the interest in entrepreneurship This can be seen from the calculated F value of 10,277 which is greater than the f table of 3.23. The significance value of 0.000 which is smaller than 0.05 indicates that together the parenting style and self-concept have a positive and significant effect on the entrepreneurial interest of students. The result of R square is 0.363. This means that the influence of the variable parenting style and self-concept on the entrepreneurial interest of students is 36.3%. These results indicate that parenting style and self-concept have an influence on students' entrepreneurial interest by 36.3% and the remaining 63.7% are influenced by other factors not examined.

### **Conclusion**

Based on the above discussion, it can be concluded that:

1. The real effect of parenting style on entrepreneurial interest can be shown by the value of R square = 0.361 or 36.1%. So, if the parenting style is increased, it will increase students' interest in entrepreneurship by 36.1% or the contribution of parenting parents to entrepreneurial interest by 36.1%.

a. Dependent Variable: Entrepreneurial Interest

b. Dependent Variable: Entrepreneurial Interest

- 2. The influence of self-concept on students' interest in entrepreneurship can be shown by the value of R square = 0.347 or 34.7%. This means that the contribution of self-concept to students' interest in entrepreneurship is 34.7%.
- 3. Parenting style and self-concept have an influence on students' interest in entrepreneurship by 36.3% and the remaining 63.7% are influenced by other factors not examined.

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