




The Influence of Entrepreneurial Spirit and Parenting Patterns Toward Entrepreneurship Interest in Vocational High School Students

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Abstract. The primary objective of this research is to gauge the level of entrepreneurship interest among students of vocational high schools (SMK) in Garut. The results of this study will provide valuable insights into the post-graduation aspirations of vocational students and their inclination towards starting their own businesses, rather than seeking employment in the formal sector. The methodology employed in this research included conducting a survey and analyzing the data using multiple regression analysis. The sample size of the study comprised 296 SMK students, with the dependent variable being entrepreneurship interest and the independent variables being entrepreneurial spirit and parenting pattern. The findings of the study revealed that a significant 40.6% of the variation in entrepreneurship interest could be attributed to the combined influence of students' entrepreneurial spirit and parenting pattern. However, it is important to note that other factors also contribute to the remaining variation. The study established a positive relationship between entrepreneurial spirit and entrepreneurship interest, as well as a positive relationship between parenting pattern and entrepreneurship interest. Notably, the correlation test results indicated that the entrepreneurial spirit of students had a stronger impact on entrepreneurship interest compared to parenting patterns.

Keywords: Parenting patterns, Entrepreneurship interest, Entrepreneurial spirit.

1 Introduction

Entrepreneurship has become a significant driving force in today's economy, with new ventures and start-ups playing a vital role in job creation, driving innovation, and contributing to economic growth [1]. The entrepreneurial spirit, which drives individuals to create something new, innovate, and take calculated risks to establish a successful business or organization, is a key aspect of this process. While some individuals may be naturally predisposed towards entrepreneurship, others can develop an entrepreneurial attitude based on their upbringing and the parenting patterns they experience. Entrepreneurial spirit encompasses a set of psychological characteristics, traits, and motivations that inspire individuals' inclination towards entrepreneurial

activities [2]. Entrepreneurial spirit is a crucial element in shaping individuals' interest and engagement in entrepreneurship, as it encompasses characteristics such as self-discipline, proactiveness, a propensity for risk-taking, and a desire for autonomy and innovation. Recent research supports this notion.

The importance of self-discipline in the development of a spirit of respecting time and avoiding wasting it cannot be overstated. The family, as the primary environment for a child, plays a critical role in instilling self-discipline [3]. Children who grow up in structured and disciplined households are more likely to value time, exhibit self-discipline, and recognize the significance of effective resource allocation. Furthermore, research has shown that parenting patterns have a significant impact on an individual's interest in entrepreneurship [4]. The attitude, beliefs, and behaviors exhibited by parents toward their child's entrepreneurial aspirations can be described as parenting patterns toward entrepreneurship [5]. It has been revealed that the manner in which parents raise their children can significantly impact the development of entrepreneurial spirit in adolescents and teenagers, with supportive parenting playing a crucial role in fostering an entrepreneurial mindset [6]. Research has also examined the influence of various parenting styles, including authoritative, authoritarian, permissive, and neglectful parenting, on children's entrepreneurial intentions and behaviors [7];[8]. Moreover, lookup has additionally explored the effect of parental entrepreneurial background, position modeling, and parental help on the improvement of entrepreneurial aspirations amongst offspring [9]. Several researches have examined the effect of parenting patterns on the improvement of entrepreneurial spirit in children. A find out by way of Bosma and Schutjens [9] located that dad and mom who had an advantageous mindset in the direction of entrepreneurship have been greater possibly to have teens who exhibited an entrepreneurial spirit. Similarly, a find out with the aid of [5] determined that mothers and fathers who influenced their kids to take dangers and scans had been extra in all likelihood to have adolescents who exhibited an entrepreneurial mindset.

Conversely, mothers and fathers who exhibited unsupportive behaviors, such as discouraging their youngsters from taking risks or emphasizing steadiness and safety over innovation, have been greater probable to have kids who lacked an entrepreneurial spirit [10]. A study by means of [11] discovered that dad and mom who lacked understanding about entrepreneurship or had bad attitudes toward entrepreneurship have been much less probable to have youth who exhibited an entrepreneurial spirit.

However, latest research has highlighted the effect of different elements past parental attitudes and behaviors. For example, a finding with the aid of [12] confirmed that cultural values and work trip can additionally play a considerable function in the development of entrepreneurial activity amongst younger adults. Additionally, a study with the aid of [13] confirmed that instructing entrepreneurship in colleges can assist to foster entrepreneurial spirit amongst younger people.

Entrepreneurship training packages are one way that dad and mom and educators can assist the improvement of entrepreneurial spirit in youngsters and adolescents. These packages goal to grant younger human beings with the skills, knowledge, and sources they want to begin and develop their very own businesses, and to instill in them an entrepreneurial mind-set that values innovation, creativity, and risk-taking

[14]. A find out about through [15] discovered that entrepreneurship training applications had a high quality and have an effect on the improvement of entrepreneurial spirit in youngsters and adolescents.

Mentorship possibilities are every other way to assist the improvement of entrepreneurial spirit in young people. Mentors can grant guidance, support, and encouragement to younger humans who are involved in entrepreneurship, and can assist to join them with assets and possibilities that can facilitate their success [14]. A find out about via [5] determined that mentorship had a high-quality affect on the improvement of entrepreneurial spirit in young people and adolescents.

1.1 Theoretical Framework

Entrepreneurial Spirit

Entrepreneurial spirit refers to the mindset, attitudes, and behaviors characterized by way of innovation, risk-taking, and a proactive strategy to figuring out and exploiting opportunities. It encompasses the passion, determination, and resilience that pressure people to pursue entrepreneurial endeavors. Recent literature has explored the thought of entrepreneurial spirit and furnished insights into its nature, antecedents, and consequences. (1) Passion and Purpose: Entrepreneurial spirit is carefully linked to ardor and purpose. Passion fuels motivation, persistence, and the willingness to overcome challenges, whilst a feel of motive offers route and which means to entrepreneurial hobbies [16]. (2) Innovativeness and Creativity: Entrepreneurial spirit is characterized by using a power for innovation and creativity. Entrepreneurs with excessive ranges of innovativeness and creativity are extra in all likelihood to show off entrepreneurial spirit and pursue possibilities for disruptive exchange [17]. (3) Risk-taking and Tolerance for Uncertainty: Entrepreneurial spirit entails a willingness to take risks and a tolerance for uncertainty. They are inclined to mission into unknown territories, make daring decisions, and embody uncertainty as an inherent phase of entrepreneurial endeavors [8]. (4) Proactivity and Opportunity Orientation: Entrepreneurial spirit is characterized by using proactivity and a sturdy orientation in the direction of recognizing and seizing opportunities. They show an excessive stage of alertness, adaptability, and a willingness to act upon rising chances [18]. (5) Resilience and Persistence: Entrepreneurial spirit is carefully linked to resilience and persistence in the face of challenges and setbacks. Resilient entrepreneurs are greater probable to show off entrepreneurial spirit and proceed to innovate and create price [19]. (6) Environmental Factors: Environmental elements play a full-size function in fostering or inhibiting entrepreneurial spirit. Conversely, destructive conditions, such as regulatory barriers, lack of funding, and terrible societal attitudes in the direction of entrepreneurship, can avert the improvement of entrepreneurial spirit [20].

The principle of entrepreneurial spirit integrates these key insights, emphasizing the function of passion, purpose, innovativeness, risk-taking, proactivity, resilience, and environmental elements in shaping individuals' entrepreneurial attitude and behaviors. Understanding the nature and determinants of entrepreneurial spirit can inform the improvement of interventions, academic programs, and insurance policies

aimed at fostering an entrepreneurial lifestyle and nurturing the entrepreneurial workable of individuals.

Parenting Pattern

Parenting patterns refer to the steady behaviors, attitudes, and techniques that mother and father rent in elevating their children. These patterns have a great impact on infant development, together with cognitive, emotional, social, and behavioral outcomes. Recent literature has shed light on a range of parenting patterns and their consequences on children. (1) Authoritative Parenting: Authoritative parenting is characterized by means of excessive ranges of warmth, responsiveness, and support, mixed with realistic expectations and constant discipline. Children raised through an authoritative mother and father have a tendency to have greater self-esteem, higher social skills, and educational achievement, as well as decrease tiers of behavioral issues [21]. (2) Authoritarian Parenting : Authoritarian parenting is characterized with the aid of strict rules, excessive demands, and low warmth. Some research endorses that strict parenting can make a contribution to higher tutorial overall performance and conformity, however it may additionally lead to greater degrees of anxiety, decrease self-esteem, and difficulties in autonomy improvement [22]. (3) Permissive Parenting: Permissive parenting is characterized with the aid of low control, minimal demands, and excessive warmth. Children raised by permissive mothers and fathers may additionally battle with self-regulation, showcase greater tiers of aggression and impulsivity, and trip difficulties in following regulations and boundaries [21]. (4) Neglectful Parenting: Neglectful parenting, additionally recognized as uninvolved parenting, is characterized with the aid of low stages of each manage and warmth. Neglectful parenting has persistently been related with terrible effects for children. Children raised with the aid of a neglectful mother and father are extra able to ride emotional and behavioral problems, decrease tutorial achievement, and difficulties in forming wholesome relationships [23]. (5) Cultural and Contextual Influences: Different cultural norms, values, and expectations structure parenting practices, mainly variants in parenting patterns and their effects. Additionally, the broader socio-economic context, social guide systems, and neighborhood assets play a huge position in shaping parenting patterns and they have an effect on infant improvement [24]. (6) Parenting Styles and Parent-Child Relationships: The fantasy of the parent-child relationship and the conversation and emotional connection between dad and mom and adolescents considerably average the consequences of parenting patterns on infant outcomes. Positive parent-child relationships characterized by a way of warmth, open communication, and belief can mitigate the poor outcomes of much less efficient parenting patterns [22].

Entrepreneur Interest

Entrepreneurship activity refers to the motivation and inclination of persons toward attractiveness in entrepreneurial activities. It encompasses the wish to discover and take advantage of enterprise opportunities, take risks, and create fees through modern ventures. Recent research has shed mild light on more than a few elements that have

an effect on entrepreneurship and the underlying mechanisms using entrepreneurial behavior. (1) Personality Traits: sure character features notably influence entrepreneurship interest. Traits such as want for achievement, locus of control, risk-taking propensity, and proactivity have been observed to be positively related with the possibility of people pursuing entrepreneurial endeavors. [6]. (2) Social Networks and Social Capital: Social networks play a vital function in shaping entrepreneurship interest. The research suggests that publicity to entrepreneurial function models, entry to entrepreneurial networks, and social help from household and buddies positively affect individuals' hobby in entrepreneurship. Moreover, excessive tiers of social capital, which includes trust, norms, and social cohesion, foster entrepreneurial intentions and movements [14]. (3) Education and Experience: Education and prior entrepreneurial journey have been recognized as influential elements in shaping entrepreneurship interest. Prior entrepreneurial trip presents folks with treasured insights and studying opportunities, positively impacting their inclination closer to entrepreneurship [10]. (4) Environmental Factors: Favorable conditions, such as supportive policies, availability of mission capital, and a bright entrepreneurial ecosystem, have a tendency to foster greater degrees of entrepreneurship pastime [18]. (5) Cognitive Factors: Moreover, cognitive bias such as overconfidence and optimism can positively have an effect on individuals' inclination toward entrepreneurial activities. And greater stages of entrepreneurial self-efficacy, i.e., individuals' trust in their capacity to correctly operate entrepreneurial tasks, make a contribution to extended entrepreneurship hobby [25]. (6) Motivational Factors: Intrinsic and extrinsic motivations additionally play an integral position in shaping entrepreneurship interest. Intrinsic motivations, such as the wish for autonomy, creativity, and impact, have been recognized as giant drivers of entrepreneurship interest. Extrinsic motivations, consisting of economic rewards, social status, and recognition, can additionally have an effect on individuals' inclination closer to entrepreneurship [18].

2 Method

This study used a quantitative approach to the type of associative quantitative research. Data collection in this study was carried out using a survey method. The survey method is a quantitative research approach employed to gather data pertaining to past or present occurrences, encompassing beliefs, opinions, characteristics, and variables related to behavior, social interactions, and psychological aspects. It aims to test various hypotheses regarding these variables by collecting data from specific populations through sample selection. The data collection techniques in surveys typically involve observations through interviews or questionnaires that do not delve into extensive details. Consequently, the research outcomes derived from surveys tend to generate quantitative results. [2]. The subjects were 7 SMK in Garut. The research sample consisted of 296 students, which was carried out using a simple random sampling method. The survey was administered electronically, ensuring participant anonymity and convenience.

A combination of closed-ended Likert scale questions and open-ended questions was used to collect comprehensive data. The research analysis using multi-regression analysis. Multi-regression analysis was conducted to examine the relationships between the two independent variables (entrepreneurial spirit and parenting pattern) and the dependent variable (entrepreneur interest). The analysis technique employed statistical tests, specifically the F-test and t-test, to evaluate the obtained data. The F-test was utilized to examine the significance of the entrepreneurial spirit variable and parenting pattern on entrepreneurship interest. Meanwhile, the t-test was employed to assess the significance of the impact of entrepreneurial spirit on entrepreneurship interest, as well as the influence of parenting patterns on entrepreneurship interest.

3 Result and Discussion

3.1 Result

The result of statistic Test shown in Table 1

Table 1. Statistic Test Result

Statistic Test	Coefficients	Asym. Sig	Tolerance	VIF	F	Constant	X1	X2
Normality test		0,200						
Multicollinearity Test	Tolerance		0,907	1,103			0,907	0,907
	VIF		0,907	1,103			1,103	1,103
Heteroscedasticity Test	Sig.						0,824	0,748
Multiple Regression Test	Re- F test				100,212			
	t test						11,345	4,599
	Y					7.687	0.663	0.166

The classic assumption test includes normality, multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity and regression tests. The normality test utilized the Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test. The obtained Asymp.Sig of $0.200 > 0.05$ indicates that the data satisfies the normality assumption. Multicollinearity test was conducted to determine whether the regression model established a correlation among the independent variables [26]. This test involved examining the tolerance column and the VIF column. The entrepreneurial spirit variable (X1) and parenting pattern (X2) exhibited a tolerance value of $0.907 > 0.10$ and a VIF value of $1.103 < 10$. Hence, it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity among the independent variables.

The purpose of the heteroscedasticity test was to examine whether there were variations in the residuals across all observations in the regression model [26]. The regression model requires the absence of heteroscedasticity symptoms as a prerequisite. The Glejser test was employed to assess heteroscedasticity by correlating the independent variables with the absolute value of the residual. For the entrepreneurial spirit variable (X1), the significant level was $0.824 > 5\%$. Similarly, for the parenting variable (X2), the significant level was $0.748 > 5\%$. Based on these results, it can be con-

cluded that there is no heteroscedasticity present between the independent variables and the residuals.

First hypothesis, the effectiveness of the multiple regression test can be assessed by examining the F-value and its corresponding significance (Sig) value. When the calculated F-value exceeds the critical F-value from the table and the Sig value is less than 0.05, it indicates that each independent variable has a significant simultaneous impact on the dependent variable. In this case, the calculated F-value was found to be 100.212, and the Sig value was 0.00, which is less than 0.05. Referring to the F table, which yielded a value of 3.02, it is evident that the calculated F-value exceeds the critical F-value. Consequently, these findings suggest that both the entrepreneurial spirit variable and the parenting style variable have a simultaneous influence on the interest in entrepreneurship variable. To evaluate the impact of each independent variable on the dependent variable, the t-test results are examined. If the calculated t-value surpasses the critical t-value from the table, it indicates that the independent variable significantly influences the dependent variable.

Second hypothesis, from the coefficients table of the multiple regression test, the calculated t-values for X1 and X2 were 11.345 and 4.599, respectively. Referring to the t-table, which yields a value of 1.97, it can be observed that both X1 and X2 have calculated t-values exceeding the critical t-value. Therefore, these results indicate that the entrepreneurial spirit variable (X1) and the parenting style variable (X2) separately exert an effect on the interest in entrepreneurship variable (Y).

Third hypothesis, the combined analysis indicates a noteworthy impact of both entrepreneurial spirit and parenting style on entrepreneurship interest. The regression equation, $Y = 7.687 + 0.663X1 + 0.166X2$, demonstrates a positive relationship between the two variables and interest in entrepreneurship. These variables collectively account for 40.6% of the influence on entrepreneurship interest, while the remaining portion is attributed to other factors.

3.2 Discussion

The results of the study show that in general there is a significant relationship between the entrepreneurial spirit and parenting style towards the interest in entrepreneurship. Based on research results. First, Entrepreneurial spirit encompasses traits such as motivation, passion, risk-taking propensity, proactiveness, and autonomy. Recent literature supports the notion that entrepreneurial spirit positively influences entrepreneurship interest. Studies by [27] found that individuals with a strong entrepreneurial spirit exhibit a higher level of interest and inclination towards entrepreneurship due to their inherent motivation and passion for pursuing entrepreneurial opportunities. Moreover, [28] highlighted the link between entrepreneurial spirit and risk-taking propensity, suggesting that those with an entrepreneurial spirit are more likely to embrace the inherent risks of entrepreneurship, thus increasing their interest in entrepreneurial pursuits. This aligns with the findings of previous research by [29], who emphasized the positive relationship between risk-taking and entrepreneurship interest. Furthermore, the literature shows that individuals with entrepreneurial spirit possess reactivity and autonomy, which are key drivers of entrepreneurship inter-

est. Recent studies by [30] demonstrated that those with an entrepreneurial spirit are attracted to entrepreneurship because it allows them to be proactive in pursuing their goals, make autonomous decisions, and have control over their professional lives.

Second, parenting has a substantial influence on entrepreneurial interest. Authoritative parenting, characterized by warmth, support, and high levels of parental involvement, has been found to positively impact entrepreneurship interest. Recent literature supports the notion that children raised by authoritative parents exhibit higher levels of self-confidence, independence, and autonomy, which are crucial traits for entrepreneurial endeavors. Studies by [27] highlight that children with authoritative parents tend to have greater curiosity, a willingness to take initiative, and a sense of personal efficacy, all of which contribute to their interest in entrepreneurship. Additionally, these children often experience open communication with their parents, which exposes them to a broader range of ideas and encourages the exploration of entrepreneurial opportunities.

Permissive parenting, characterized by low levels of control and discipline, has shown mixed effects on entrepreneurship interest in recent literature. Some studies suggest that permissive parenting can foster entrepreneurship interest by encouraging creativity, autonomy, and risk-taking. Research by [18] found that children raised by permissive parents often develop a high tolerance for uncertainty and a willingness to challenge conventional norms, which can drive their interest in entrepreneurial pursuits. However, other studies highlight that excessive permissiveness and lack of structure may hinder the development of key skills such as self-discipline, goal-setting, and perseverance, which are crucial for entrepreneurial success.

Authoritarian parenting, characterized by strict rules, high control, and low warmth, has been found to have mixed effects on entrepreneurship interest. While some studies suggest that children raised by authoritarian parents may have lower entrepreneurship interest due to limited autonomy and reduced exploration opportunities, other research provides contrasting findings. [28] argue that the strict structure and discipline imposed by authoritarian parents can instill a strong work ethic, discipline, and a desire for achievement, which are valuable traits for entrepreneurial endeavors. However, excessive control and a lack of autonomy may impede the development of creativity, risk-taking, and innovation, which are also essential for entrepreneurial success.

Neglectful parenting, characterized by low levels of involvement, support, and emotional connection, has generally been associated with lower levels of entrepreneurship interest. Recent literature suggests that children raised in neglectful environments may lack the necessary support, guidance, and role models to develop an entrepreneurial mindset. Studies by [31] highlight that the absence of parental involvement and emotional support may result in lower self-esteem, reduced self-efficacy, and limited exposure to entrepreneurial opportunities, which can diminish entrepreneurship interest.

Thirdly, both entrepreneurial spirit and parenting patterns have a considerable impact on an individual's level of interest in entrepreneurship. The studies indicate that the relationship between these factors is intricate and multifaceted. Individuals who possess an entrepreneurial spirit are more likely to harbor an interest in entrepreneur-

ship, whereas those who lack such a spirit may be less inclined towards it. However, other factors such as education, experience, and social networks may also significantly influence an individual's interest in entrepreneurship. Additionally, individuals with a strong entrepreneurial spirit may be more resilient in the face of parental influences that are not supportive or conducive to entrepreneurship. Furthermore, they may actively seek out and respond to parenting patterns that align with their entrepreneurial aspirations, further enhancing their interest in entrepreneurship.

Entrepreneurial spirit, characterized by warmth, support, and excessive involvement, is often fostered through authoritative parenting styles. Parents who display an entrepreneurial spirit and adopt a supportive and autonomy-promoting approach tend to have children who are more interested in entrepreneurship. Conversely, parents who do not exhibit an entrepreneurial spirit and adopt a controlling and restrictive approach have children who are less interested in entrepreneurship. The impact of other parenting styles, such as authoritarian, permissive, and neglectful, requires further investigation. Understanding the interaction between entrepreneurial spirit, parenting styles, and entrepreneurship activity can provide valuable insights for fostering entrepreneurial aspirations and supporting the development of future entrepreneurs.

4 Conclusion

Individuals with a strong entrepreneurial spirit exhibit a notable degree of curiosity and inclination towards entrepreneurship. Their inherent motivation and passion for exploring entrepreneurial opportunities are the driving forces behind their entrepreneurship interest. These individuals are more likely to perceive entrepreneurship as an alluring and rewarding career path and are proactive in seeking out opportunities to engage in entrepreneurial activities.

Parenting patterns play a significant role in shaping an individual's entrepreneurial interest. An authoritative parenting style, in particular, has a positive impact on entrepreneurial interest. Children raised by authoritative parents tend to display a higher propensity and interest in entrepreneurship due to the supportive and encouraging environment created by their parents. As a result, these individuals are more likely to view entrepreneurship as a viable and appealing career choice.

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