



The Relationship Between Family Social Support and Entrepreneurial Interest

Mayang Ulansari^{1*}, Intan Rahayu Rosasi² and Fauzia Fauzia³

^{1,2,3}Management Study Program, Nusa Putra University

^{1,2,3}Sukabumi, West Java, Indonesia

^{1,2}[mayang.ulansari_mn20,intan.rahayu_mn20]@nusaputra.ac.id

Abstract. The desire to establish a company can be triggered by various internal and external reasons, one of which is strong social support from the family. Social support that is moral, appreciation, assistance, and knowledge are forms of social support. The purpose of this study is to determine the relationship between entrepreneurial motivation and family social support in students enrolled in the management study program at Nusa Putra University using 152 management students as samples during the 2019-2020 academic year. In this study, it is hypothesized that there is a positive and substantial relationship between students' entrepreneurial desire and family social support. A Likert scale was used to collect data for this study, with a total of 10 items for the social support factor and 10 items for the entrepreneurial motivation variable. Based on the validity test results, all items were declared valid. Spearman Rank Correlation Test, with a correlation value of 0.603 and a significance value of 0.000 (0.05), was the analysis technique used. This indicating that there is a substantial and positive relationship that is very strong connecting between student entrepreneurship motivation and family social support. The value of social support from the family accounts for 0.400, or 40%, of the entrepreneurial interest variable, with the remaining 60% influenced by factors beyond the scope of this study.

Keywords: Social Support, Entrepreneurial Interest, College Students.

1 Introduction

Indonesia, as a developing country, has a relatively large population. This condition affects the overall economic condition which is not yet fully stable. This can be seen from the total population of Indonesia in 2022, which reached 275,773,800 people based on data from the Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics. In the same year, the proportion of informal employment reached 59.31%, while the unemployment rate reached 8,425,931 people (BPS, 2022).

One of the elements that influence the development of a person's entrepreneurial interest is social support from the family. Money and emotional support are strong drivers of entrepreneurship. Support is a type of social interaction that involves offering and receiving help and generating care. Social support is characterized as a process that involves direct communication between the recipient of support and the source of that

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N. H. K. Fadhilah and K. Kurniawan (eds.), *Proceedings of the 4th International Conference on Economic, Management and Accounting (ICEMAC 2023)*, Advances in Economics, Business and Management Research 286,

https://doi.org/10.2991/978-94-6463-492-1_26

support, such as family. Family and social support are critical to fostering students' entrepreneurial spirit (Lee et al., 2011). The social support that students get when they are involved in entrepreneurial activities is an external motivator that can serve as a source of inspiration or incentive to achieve goals. High levels of social support can inspire students to start their own business. The help offered may come in the form of labor, encouragement, or money to sustain the company's operations.

A person's ability to achieve whatever they want is driven by their interests, which serve as a source of motivation. They will be interested in something if they find it rewarding. Every hobby fulfills a significant need in life, making it lasting. The more confident a person is in his actions, the more desperate his desire to maintain the interest (Hurlock, 1993). Entrepreneurial interest is a willingness made to participate in time management activities, as well as finance to advance the business they manage. According to Nurchotim (2015) entrepreneurial interest is influenced by 2 aspects, which include external and internal aspects. External aspects are aspects listed family and close areas such as community environment, opportunities and education, otherwise internal aspects are aspects that arise from within a person as a driver in entrepreneurial interest such as the need for life, motive, self-esteem, feelings of pleasure and attention. There are 3 things that influence entrepreneurship are internal locus of control, social support and the need to succeed (Primandaru, 2017).

2 Literature Review

2.1 Social Support

Support is defined as encouragement that a person gets from others. Social support can reduce the burden of problems that are being owned by someone. In early studies, the basic theory of social support was defined by Caplan (1974) as a person's interpersonal relationship that contains affirmation or assistance with the form of instrument support that individuals get as members of a social network (Russell et al., 1987). Individuals or groups of people who feel accepted, cared for, respected, and helped by others are said to have social support, according to Sarafino (2011).

Experts' theories lead to the conclusion that social support refers to a variety of helpful behaviors and words that provide emotional assistance, information, tools and appreciation to people facing problems. Sarafino and Smith (2012) say that social support factors are:

1. Potential Support Recipients

People who are unable to interact socially with their environment, who do not lend a helping hand to others, and who never admit that they really need help can be categorized as being able to receive social support. Some individuals do not need help, feel the need to be independent or help others, find it difficult to trust others, and are not sure who to turn to.

2. Potential Support Providers

It could be that someone lacks the necessary resources, is under stress and needs help, is unaware of the needs of others, or all three. Based on the explanation of the

factors above, it can be concluded that the factors that have an impact on social support are potential support recipients, namely individuals who need social support, and potential support recipients, namely individuals who need social support and potential support providers, namely someone who provides support from others.

2.2 Entrepreneurial interest

Entrepreneurial interest is a sense of interest, inclination, and desire to engage in entrepreneurial activities without coercion (Pintrich and Schunk, 1996). Meanwhile, Sutrisno (2003) states that entrepreneurial interest is the tendency to concentrate on different entrepreneurial pursuits. According to Fu'adi et al. (2009), entrepreneurial traits are considered as the desire, interest, and readiness to work hard and be entrepreneurial in order to fulfill one's needs as effectively as possible, without any fear of possible harm. It also includes a strong desire to learn from failure. This justification leads to the conclusion that entrepreneurial interest is a strong drive that occurs in a person who wants to produce and develop something new. A general attitude towards activities that prioritize entrepreneurial activities, as well as a special awareness of liking these activities, liking everything related to entrepreneurial activities, and feeling satisfied with entrepreneurial activities, are some of the five aspects of entrepreneurial interest that can be inferred from the elaboration of some of the aspects mentioned above. far into the subject matter of activities, where people emphasize entrepreneurship.

2.3 Framework

To find out whether there is a relationship between student entrepreneurial desire and family social support, a conceptual framework will be used to apply all the ideas in the theories discussed above to study objects and topics.

Students in the 2019-2020 academic year at Nusa Putra University were used as research subjects. To understand how family social support affects entrepreneurial desire, the relationship between entrepreneurial drive and social support from family is the focus of this study. The interaction pattern between the variables under study forms the research paradigm (Soegiyono, 2011). The independent variable (X) and the dependent variable (Y) are the two variables that form the direct research paradigm used in this study.

3 Material and Methods

3.1 Research Design

This research is a study that uses a quantitative approach, meaning that all data or information is realized in numbers and the analysis is based on statistical analysis. The variables used in this research are the independent variable is social support (X) and the dependent variable is entrepreneurial interest (Y). The subjects of this study were students of the 2019- 2020 Management Study Program. The entrepreneurial interest scale

and social support scale are the two scales used in this study. Likert scale type is used to build the entrepreneurial interest scale and social support. Likert scale consists of 4 answer options are strongly agree (SS), agree(S), disagree (TS) and strongly disagree (STS).

3.2 Population, sample, and data collection techniques

The following techniques were used to get an overview of the data needed to create the report:

Primary Data. Namely data collected directly from research subjects. The methods used to collect data are:

Questionnaire. Data was collected through a questionnaire containing written statements to obtain data in the form of answers from students of the Management Study Program at Nusa Putra University. This sampling adjustment uses a simple sampling technique, which is a simple random sampling technique that is carried out randomly without considering the level as a whole. The sample to be taken in the class of 2019 amounted to 72 students and in 2020 amounted to 80 students. Then the result is the total number of samples 152 students.

Secondary Data. The information obtained and applied is in the form of theoretical knowledge that the author has learned through teaching materials, related reference materials, and internet searches related to this research.

4 Data Analysis Technique

The use of regression analysis as a data analysis technique begins with a classical assumption test to determine the feasibility of data for regression analysis. The results of regression analysis will be tested for hypotheses to determine the significance of the relationship and influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable. The regression model must pass the classical assumption test which includes: normality test, linearity, partial test (t test) coefficient of determination (R^2), and spearman rank correlation which is used to test the proposed hypothesis.

Decision rule:

- a) If the probability (sig) of Spearman > 0.05 then H_a is rejected and H_0 is accepted.
- b) If the probability (sig) of Spearman < 0.05 then H_a is accepted and H_0 is rejected.

5 Results and Discussion

5.1 Results

The classification of research subjects is male and female. With the number of male respondents 49 people or 32.2% and female respondents totaling 103 people or 67.8%, the total number of subjects is 152 respondents with more women than men, the research sample for the class of 2019 was 72 or 47.4% of students, and for the class of 2020 as many as 80 or 52.6% of students.

Based on the sample of students who are running and have a business as many as 68 people or 44.7% and those who do not have a business as many as 84 people or 55.3%, students who are not running a business or do not have a business are more than students who have a business.

Table 1. Kolmogorov Smirnov Normality Test

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test			Unstandardized Residual
N			152
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean		.0000000
	Std. Deviation		3.74543943
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute		.099
	Positive		.065
	Negative		-.099
Test Statistic			.099
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)			.001 ^c
Monte Carlo Sig. (2-tailed)	Sig.		.086 ^d
	90% Confidence Interval	Lower Bound	.048
		Upper Bound	.123

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

c. Lilliefors Significance Correction

In the data research results in the table above using the Asymptotic Exact P Values approach because it is the most ideal approach in every test. The results of the normality test Exact Sig. (2-tailed) is 0.086 which means it is greater than 0.05. Based on these results, it can be concluded that the data is normally distributed.

Table 2. Linearity Test

ANOVA Table							
			Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
INTEREST IN ENTREPRENEURSHIP *	Between Groups	(Com-bined)	1779.417	21	84.734	6.292	.000
		Linearity	1411.718	1	1411.718	104.836	.000
		Deviation from Linearity	367.699	20	18.385	1.365	.151
FAMILY SOCIAL SUPPORT	Within Groups		1750.576	130	13.466		
	Total		3529.993	151			

The Sig. deviation from linearity value of 0.151 > 0.05 means that there is a linear relationship between the social support variable (X) and Entrepreneurial Interest (Y).

Table 3. Spearman Rank Test

Correlations				
			Family social support	Interest in entrepreneurship
Spearman's rho	Family social support	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.603**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000
		N	152	152
	Interest in entrepreneurship	Correlation Coefficient	.603**	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.
		N	152	152

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Based on the research results obtained Sig value. (0.000) < 0.05 means that there is a positive relationship between family social support and entrepreneurial interest in nusa putra university students in the 2019-2020 management study program. The correlation value of 0.603 means that family social support (X) provides a positive relationship to entrepreneurial interest (Y) with a strong degree of correlation.

Table 4. T-test (Partial Test)

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardize Coef- ficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	13.817	1.993		6.934	.000
	Family social support	.625	.062	.632	9.998	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Entrepreneurial interest

It is known that the sig value of variable x family social support on y entrepreneurial interest is equal to $0.000 < 0.05$ and the value of t count $9.998 > t$ table 1.97591 . so it can be concluded that there is a partial influence of family social support (X) on entrepreneurial interest (Y).

Table 5. Test Results of the Coefficient of Determination (R)²

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.632 ^a	.400	.396	3.758

a. Predictors: (Constant), Dukungan sosial keluarga

Based on the output above, it can be seen that the value of R square sebesar 0.400 which means 40% of family social support affects the interest in entrepreneurship. While the remaining 60% is influenced by other variables not included in this study.

5.2 Discussion

This study intends to investigate how student entrepreneurial interest and family social support relate to each other. based on the results of descriptive analysis that has been carried out, it shows that not many students of the 2019-2020 batch of Nusa Putra University Management Study Program have a business, seen from the comparison between those who have a business and those who do not, namely 44.7% for those who have a business and 55.3% for those who do not have a business. The results of the calculation with an estimated r of 0.1593 exceed the r table value, the findings of the research instrument test show that all questions in the questionnaire can be considered valid. This means that each item on the questionnaire can provide information that can be tested and studied. The results of the reliability test on the data show that all variables X Social Support and Y Entrepreneurial Interest are declared reliable, meaning that social support and entrepreneurial interest provide the same results on several consecutive research trials.

Based on the results of hypothesis testing, there is a significant positive relationship between family social support and entrepreneurial interest. The significance value of

the correlation coefficient for these two variables is 0.000, which is less than 0.05. This strong relationship indicates that both variables are moving in line or towards the same direction. For example, if family social support is great, then interest in entrepreneurship will go up, but if it is poor, then interest in entrepreneurship will go down. With a correlation of 0.603, family social support and entrepreneurial interest have a strong correlation. Based on the partial test results, social support from family members significantly affects students' desire to start their own business. Because support from the family, both emotional support and assistance in the form of finance greatly stimulates students to pursue entrepreneurship. The existence of social support from the family encourages the increase in student entrepreneurial motivation. Based on the results of the coefficient of determination test, only 40% of the entrepreneurial interest of management study program students in the 2019-2020 batch of Nusa Putra University is influenced by the family social support variable, the remaining 60% is influenced by other factors.

6 Conclusion

There is a positive relationship between family social support and entrepreneurial interest in students of the 2019-2020 management study program at Nusa Putra University. With a Sig value. (0.000) <0.05 obtained from the correlation coefficient test results which indicates that H_a is accepted. The correlation value of 0.603 shows a strong relationship. The direction of the correlation coefficient is positive, meaning that the higher the social support from the family, the higher the entrepreneurial interest in students.

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