

---

**The Effect of Family Environment and Entrepreneurship Knowledge on Interest in Entrepreneurship in Papuan Native Students in Jayapura, Indonesia**

---

Fadriansyah Fachril, Ida Aju Brahmasari, Riyadi Nugroho  
University of 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya, Indonesia

**Abstract.** This study aimed to prove and analyze the influence of family environment and knowledge of entrepreneurship on entrepreneurial interest in Papuan native students in Jayapura, Indonesia. The population in this study is in the final stage. It is undergoing lectures at 12 universities in Jayapura, Indonesia with a total sample of 223, and the data collection method uses a questionnaire. Data analysis uses IBM SPSS version 25. The data results prove that the family environment has a significant positive effect on entrepreneurial interest. Entrepreneurial knowledge has a significant effect on entrepreneurial interest. Family environment and knowledge of entrepreneurship simultaneously affect the interest in entrepreneurship.

**Keywords:** Family environment, Entrepreneurship knowledge, Entrepreneurship interest

### **Introduction**

As the easternmost and largest province in Indonesia regarding economic development. Papua Province is still far behind other large provinces in Indonesia. Measured by economic indicators and indicators of human development in Indonesia, Papua is one of the poorest regions in Indonesia. The 2010 SUSENAS data shows that Papua Province remains the poorest province, with more than 40 percent of the population classified as poor (jBPS, 2017). The factor of economic progress in Papua Province is prolonged due to a lack of interest in entrepreneurship, especially for the indigenous people of Papua (OAP). According to Law No. 21 of 2001 concerning Special Autonomy for Papua, indigenous people of Papua (OAP) come from the Melanesian racial group consisting of various indigenous tribes on the island of Papua and/or who are accepted and recognized as indigenous Papuans by the Papuan people. Papuan customary law community. Interest in entrepreneurship for indigenous Papuans is said to be very low. In Jayapura, the capital of Papua Province, almost the entire economy is controlled by immigrants from other islands such as Sulawesi and Java. Graduates, especially native Papuans, at existing universities are dominated by graduates who are looking for work (job seekers) rather than thinking about creating new jobs. Every individual should own the spirit of entrepreneurship in society, but sometimes they are still trapped by fear of whether they deserve to be entrepreneurs.

Entrepreneurial interest does not just appear but grows and develops according to the factors that influence it. According to Alma (2011), the growth of entrepreneurial interest is influenced by various factors, including internal and external factors. Internal factors within the entrepreneur can be personality traits, attitudes or personality, motivation, willingness, and individual abilities that can provide personal strength for entrepreneurship. External factors come from outside the entrepreneur, which can be elements from the surrounding environment, such as the family environment, the business environment, the physical environment, and the socio-economic environment.

In this case, the role of the family environment is vital in fostering entrepreneurial interest, especially for students. The family environment is the environment in which children receive their first education. The family environment plays a crucial role as a guide for the child's future so that parents can directly influence interest in work for children in the future, including entrepreneurship.

Most of the universities in Indonesia have required entrepreneurship courses in them as a form of entrepreneurial knowledge. However, this does not necessarily guarantee that graduates will be interested in entrepreneurship or become entrepreneurs because it is undeniable that they prefer to be referred to as employees or employees of one company.

The objectives of this study are to prove and analyze the effects of family environment and entrepreneurial knowledge on entrepreneurial interest in Papuan native students in Jayapura, Indonesia.

## Literature Review

### Strategic Management

According to Fred R. David (2004: 5), strategic management is the science of formulating, implementing, and evaluating cross-functional decisions that enable the organization to achieve its goals. According to Husein Umar (1999: 86), strategic management is an art and science of formulating, implementing, and evaluating strategic decisions between functions that enable an organization to achieve its goals in the future. Lawrence R. Jauch and William F. Gluech (Strategic Management and Corporate Policy, 1998) write that Strategic Management is several decisions and actions that lead to the preparation of a strategy or several effective strategies to help achieve company goals.

### Family Environment

Sartain (in Purwanto, 2011: 28) explains that the environment (environment) includes all conditions in this world that, in specific ways, affect our behavior, growth, development, or life processes except for genes and even genes. Genes can also be viewed as providing an environment for other genes. Ihsan (2005: 17) says that the task of the family is to lay the foundations for the next child's development so that children can develop well. From this understanding, it can be concluded that the family environment is all the conditions in a family that can affect an individual's behavior, growth, and development.

Family environment indicators are based on the opinion of Yusuf (2008: 42):

1. Family function
2. Attitudes and treatment of parents towards children.
3. Economic Status

### Entrepreneurship Knowledge

Entrepreneurial knowledge is the human ability to remember, learn and apply information in the brain so that the brain can encourage the body to carry out entrepreneurial activities (Kuntowicaksono, 2012). Knowledge will not increase interest in entrepreneurship. This is supported by Lambing (in Suryana, 2013: 88), stating that "most respondents become entrepreneurs because they are based on experience so that they have an entrepreneurial spirit and character."

Indicators of entrepreneurial knowledge, according to Mustofa (2014):

1. Taking business risks
2. Analyze business opportunities
3. Formulate a problem solution

### Entrepreneurship Interest

According to Subandono (2007), interest in entrepreneurship is the tendency of the heart in the subject to be interested in creating a business that then organizes, regulates, takes risks, and develops the business he makes. Suryawan (2006) defines interest in entrepreneurship as the desire, interest, and willingness to work hard or be strong-willed to be

independent or try to fulfill his life needs without being afraid of the risks that will occur and constantly learning from the failures experienced. Cahyaning (2014) also argues that interest in entrepreneurship is a desire that originates in individuals by creating new businesses with all beliefs without doubt and daring to take risks to achieve entrepreneurial success for a better life.

L.D Crow (Agatha Dita Kristsada, 2010) states that the factors that influence interest, and researchers take these factors as an indicator of the assessment of interest in entrepreneurship, among others:

1. The factor of an inner urge
2. The factor of social motive
3. Emotional factor

### Conceptual Framework

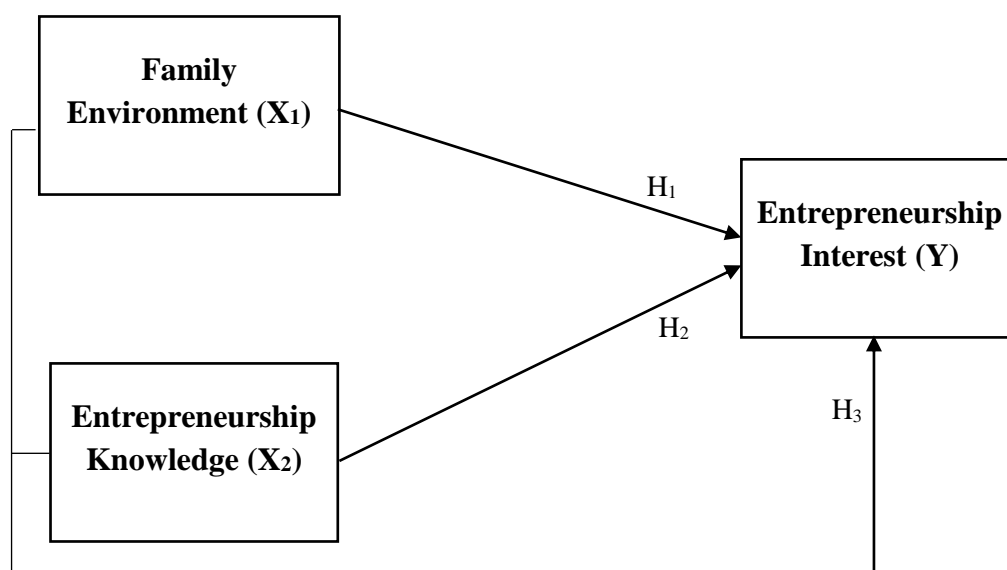


Figure 1. Conceptual Framework

### Hypothesis

Based on research objectives, literature reviews, and the above conceptual framework, four research hypotheses are formulated as follows:

#### The Effect of Family Environment on Entrepreneurship Interest

Marcelina Murniati et al. (2018) conducted a study, "The Influence of Personality, Knowledge of Entrepreneurship, Creativity and Family Environment on Interest in Entrepreneurship." Shows an influence between the Family Environment on Entrepreneurial Interest of Economic Education Students, Kanjuruhan University, Malang. Saun Supriaman (2019) in "Entrepreneurial Personality, Entrepreneurial Knowledge, and Family Environment on Entrepreneurial Interest in LP3I Jakarta Polytechnic Students". Shows a positive influence of the Family Environment on Interest in Entrepreneurship at the LP3I Polytechnic Jakarta, Cikarang Campus. The two variables are indicated by the t-test of 4.130. This shows a very significant influence between the Family Environment on Entrepreneurial Interest. Based on the literature reviews and the previous research, the first hypothesis can be formulated as follows:

*Hypothesis 1: Family environment has a significant effect on entrepreneurial interest in Papuan native students in Jayapura, Indonesia.*

## The Effect of Entrepreneurship Knowledge on Entrepreneurship Interest

Tutut Suryaningsih and Titis Mia Agustin (2020) conducted a study entitled "The Influence of Personality and Entrepreneurial Knowledge on Entrepreneurial Interest in Students." This shows a positive and significant influence between entrepreneurial knowledge and interest in entrepreneurship. This can be interpreted if the higher the entrepreneurial knowledge, the higher the student's entrepreneurial interest. The research was conducted by Marcelina Murniati et al. (2018) entitled "The Influence of Personality, Entrepreneurial Knowledge, Creativity and Family Environment on Interest in Entrepreneurship. The study results concluded that entrepreneurial knowledge positively influences students' entrepreneurial interests. Based on the literature reviews and the previous research, the first hypothesis can be formulated as follows:

*Hypothesis 2: Entrepreneurial knowledge has a significant effect on entrepreneurial interest in Papuan native students in Jayapura, Indonesia.*

*Hypothesis 3: Family environment and knowledge of entrepreneurship simultaneously have a significant effect on entrepreneurial interest in Papuan native students in Jayapura, Indonesia.*

### Research Methods

This study is causal explanatory research that will prove and explain the causal relationship between the independent variables, namely family environment ( $X_1$ ) and entrepreneurial knowledge ( $X_2$ ) on entrepreneurial interest ( $Y$ ) as the dependent variable on Papuan native students in Jayapura, Indonesia. The population in this study were Papuan students in the final semester of the 2018 and 2019 classes who were enrolled at universities in Jayapura, Indonesia. All Papuan native students in Jayapura, Indonesia, are still active, with the 2018 and 2019 entry forces totaling 3,655 people from 12 universities. Based on the Slovin formula with an error rate of 5%, the number of samples obtained is 223 samples.

### Results and Discussion

#### Characteristics of Respondents

**Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents**

Characteristics	Number of Respondents	Percentage
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	117	52,5%
Female	106	47,5%
<b>Age</b>		
20 - 21 Years	163	73%
22 - 23 Years	56	25%
24 - 25 Years	3	1,3%
>25 Years	1	0,7%
<b>University Type</b>		
State University	135	60,5%
Private University	88	39,5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>223 Respondents</b>	

The majority of respondents are male-117 people with a percentage of 52.5%, and female respondents are 106 people with a percentage of 47.5%. The age findings in this study indicate that respondents dominate this number with an age range of 21-22 years, which is

73%. University classification, 60.5% of respondents came from public universities, and 39.5% came from private universities.

### Validity & Reliability Testing

**Table 2. Result of Validity Testing**

Variable	Items	Validity Test	
		Pearson Correlation	Sig. (2-tailed)
Family Environment (X <sub>1</sub> )	X1.1	0.699	0.000
	X1.2	0.694	0.000
	X1.3	0.611	0.000
Entrepreneurship Knowledge (X <sub>2</sub> )	X2.1	0.575	0.000
	X2.2	0.662	0.000
	X2.3	0.657	0.000
Entrepreneurship Interest (Y)	Y.1	0.660	0.000
	Y.2	0.668	0.000
	Y.3	0.690	0.000
	Y.4	0.657	0.000
	Y.5	0.613	0.000
	Y.6	0.680	0.000
	Y.7	0.701	0.000

Table 1 shows that all indicators have a value of  $r_{count} > r_{table} = 0.095$ . And the significance value  $< 0.05$ . All indicators are valid in reflecting variables and can be used for further analysis.

**Table 3. Result of Reliability Testing**

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.891	13

Table 2 shows the value of Cronbach's Alpha is  $0.891 > 0.6$ . Then the item can be said to be reliable and used for further analysis.

### Results of Hypothesis Testing

#### *t-Test (Partial)*

**Table 4. Result of t-Test (Partial)**

Coefficients <sup>a</sup>						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	18.684	1.797		10.396	.000
	Family Environment	.427	.128	.218	3.348	.001
	Entrepreneurship Knowledge	.254	.110	.151	2.314	.022

a. Dependent Variable: Entrepreneurship Interest

Partial t-test results obtained sig value. The family environment ( $X_1$ ) of 0.001, entrepreneurship knowledge ( $X_2$ ) of 0.022, where the value of the two variables is smaller than the value of  $\alpha = 0.05$ . Thus showing the value of the family environment, entrepreneurship knowledge partially has a significant positive effect on entrepreneurship interest (Y) Papuan native students in Jayapura, Indonesia.

### *F Test (Simultaneous)*

**Table 5. Result of F-Test (Simultaneous)**

ANOVA <sup>a</sup>						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	272.938	2	136.469	9.046	.000 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	3318.936	220	15.086		
	Total	3591.874	222			
a. Dependent Variable: Entrepreneurship Interest						
b. Predictors: (Constant), Entrepreneurship Knowledge, Family Environment						

The results of research data processing obtained the value of sig. of 0.000. These results indicate that the variables family environment ( $X_1$ ) and entrepreneurship knowledge ( $X_2$ ) simultaneously have a significant effect on entrepreneurship interest (Y) in Papuan native students in Jayapura, Indonesia.

### *Coefficient of Determination*

**Table 6. Result of Coefficient of Determination**

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.669 <sup>a</sup>	.447	.444	3.059
a. Predictors: (Constant), Entrepreneurship Knowledge, Family Environment				

The results of the coefficient of determination test show that the R Square value is 0.447 or 44.7%, which means that the ability of the value family environment ( $X_1$ ) and entrepreneurship knowledge ( $X_2$ ) in explaining entrepreneurship interest (Y) to Papuan native students in Jayapura, Indonesia is 44.7%. Various other variables can explain the remaining 55.3% besides the value of the family environment and entrepreneurship knowledge.

### *Multiple Linear Regression*

**Table 7. Result of Multiple Linear Regression**

Coefficients <sup>a</sup>						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	18.684	1.797		10.396	.000
	Family Environment	.427	.128	.218	3.348	.001
	Entrepreneurship Knowledge	.254	.110	.151	2.314	.022
a. Dependent Variable: Entrepreneurship Interest						

Based on the above results of multiple linear regression analysis, it can be concluded that the equations model of Linear Regression is as follows:

$$Y = 18,684 + 0,427X_1 + 0,254X_2 + e$$

From the multiple linear regression equation above, it can be informed that:

1. The constant value on the Y variable is 18.684, which means that if the family environment and entrepreneurship knowledge are constant, the level of entrepreneurship interest is 18.684.
2. The regression coefficient of family environment ( $X_1$ ) is 0.427. If the family environment variable ( $X_1$ ) increases by one unit, the entrepreneurship interest (Y) will increase by 0.427. Assuming that the other variables are in a constant state.
3. The value of the entrepreneurship knowledge ( $X_2$ ) regression coefficient is 0.254. If the entrepreneurship knowledge variable ( $X_2$ ) increases by one unit, the entrepreneurship interest (Y) will increase by 0.254. Another assumption is that the variables in this study are constant.

### Discussion

1. The effect of family environment on entrepreneurship interest

Based on the analysis results, the family environment shows a significant value of 0.001 and the value of  $t = 3.348$ , which means that the family environment has a significant positive effect on entrepreneurial interest in Papuan native students in Jayapura, Indonesia.

2. The effect of entrepreneurship knowledge on entrepreneurship interest

The results showed that entrepreneurial knowledge showed a significant value of 0.022 and the value of  $t = 2.314$ , which means that entrepreneurial knowledge had a significant positive effect on entrepreneurial interest in Papuan native students in Jayapura, Indonesia. The entrepreneurial knowledge possessed by Papuan native students will increase the student's interest in entrepreneurship.

3. The effect of family environment and entrepreneurship knowledge on entrepreneurship interest

Based on the analysis results, it shows that the family environment and entrepreneurial knowledge simultaneously show a significant value of 0.000 which means that the family environment and entrepreneurial knowledge simultaneously have a significant effect on entrepreneurial interest in Papuan native students in Jayapura, Indonesia.

### Conclusion

Based on the research problem, literature review, and data analysis, the following conclusion can be drawn:

1. Family environment has a positive and significant effect on entrepreneurial interest in Papuan native students in Jayapura, Indonesia. The results of this study confirm a theory stated by Sartain (2014). The results of this study supported studies conducted by Marcelina Murniati et al. (2018)
2. Entrepreneurial knowledge has a positive and significant effect on entrepreneurial interest in Papuan native students in Jayapura, Indonesia. The results of this study confirm a theory stated by Kuntowicaksono (2012). The results of this study supported studies conducted by Suryaningsih and Titis Mia Agustin (2020).
3. Family environment and knowledge of entrepreneurship simultaneously have positive and significant effects on entrepreneurial interest in Papuan native students in Jayapura, Indonesia.

**References**

- Alma, B. (2010). *Kewirausahaan*. Bandung: Alfabeta
- Cahyaning, P. (2014). Pengaruh Sikap Mandiri dan Teman Sebaya terhadap Kreativitas Berwirausaha pada Mahasiswa. *Jurnal Psikohumanika*, 1(1).
- David, F.R. (2004). *Manajemen Strategis: Konsep* (Edisi ketujuh). PT. Prenhallindo, Jakarta
- Jauch, L. R. & Glueck, W. F. (1998). *Manajemen Strategis dan Kebijakan Perusahaan* (Edisi ketiga). Erlangga, Jakarta.
- Kuntowicaksono. (2012). Pengaruh Pengetahuan Wirausaha dan Kemampuan Memecahkan Masalah Wirausaha Terhadap Minat Berwirausaha Siswa Sekolah Menengah Kejuruan. *Journal of Economic Education*, 1.
- Nugroho, B. A. (2013). Pengaruh Prestasi Belajar Kewirausahaan terhadap Minat Berwirausaha Siswa Smk Pancasila I Kutoarjo. *Oikonomia: Jurnal Pendidikan Ekonomi*, 2(2).
- Purwanto. (2011). *Evaluasi Hasil Belajar*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Subandono, A. (2007). Pengaruh Life Skill Diklat Kimia Produktif dan Prestasi Belajar Diklat Kewirausahaan terhadap Minat Berwirausaha pada Siswa SMK Kimia Industri Theresiana Semarang. Skripsi. FMIPA-UNES.
- Suryawan, P. (2006). *Penyimpangan Tumbuh Kembang Anak*. Jakarta. Gramedia Pustaka Utama.