



The Influence of Field Work Practices on Entrepreneurial Interests of Class XII Students of the Online Business and Marketing Department at Perintis 1 Vocational High School, Depok

Fani Adha¹, Dwi Narsih^{2*}

^{1,2}Economics Education, Faculty of Education and Social Sciences, Universitas Indraprasta PGRI

Email address:

Email address:

fannyadha26@gmail.com, bu.dwinarsih@gmail.com

*Corresponding author : bu.dwinarsih@gmail.com

Received: May 25, 2023; **accepted :** July 19,2023 ; **Published :** August 7, 2023

Abstract: Research Objectives to determine the Effect of Field Work Practices Against the Interest in Entrepreneurship of Class XII Students of the Online Business and Marketing Department at Perintis 1 Vocational School, Depok. The population of this study are students of class XII SMK Perintis 1 Depok, totaling 70 learners. The total sample of 41 students was taken using simple random sampling. Method of collecting data using observation, questionnaire (questionnaire) and documentation. Results Simple Linear Regression Analysis research $Y=0.685+0.996X$, where constant value (a) or a fixed value of 0.685, meaning at the time of influence field work practices equal to 0, then the interest in entrepreneurship of 0.685 and if $b=0.996$, it means that every 1% increase in practice field work, then the interest in entrepreneurship will also increase by 0.996. This shows that there is an influence between field work practices and entrepreneurial interest. Correlation coefficient of 0.789 indicates there is strong relationship between fieldwork practice and interest entrepreneurship. The coefficient of determination is 0.6225 which means 62.25% of this variable affects the interest in entrepreneurship while the remaining 37.75% is contributed by other factors, such as factors that come from the family environment, environment Education and community environment. Results obtained from hypothesis testing which shows the value of $t_{hitung} > t_{tabel}$ ($8.024 > 1.684$) which states that there is an influence between work practices field on the interest in entrepreneurship of class XII students majoring online business and marketing at SMK Peintis 1 Depok. Field Work Practices, Interest in Entrepreneurship

Keywords: Field Work Practices, Interest in Entrepreneurship

1. Introduction



DOI: 10.52362/ijiems.v2i2.1190

IJIEMS This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).



The influence of field work practices on entrepreneurial interest of 12th grade students in the Online Business and Marketing Department at SMK Perintis 1 Depok has been a subject of research and analysis. Research conducted by various scholars has shown that field work practices have a significant impact on entrepreneurial interest among students. Mutmainah conducted a study on the role of parents and its effect on the entrepreneurial interest of 12th-grade students with accounting skills competence at SMK Negeri 2 Semarang in the 2013/2014 academic year will need to create these components, incorporating the applicable criteria that follow [1]. The results of this research indicated a positive correlation between parental support and children's interest in entrepreneurship. Similarly, Periera et al found that there was a positive and significant relationship between parental support and children's interest in entrepreneurship among students at SMK Strada Koja, North Jakarta.

Furthermore, research on entrepreneurial interest among students in Indonesia has been extensive. For example, research conducted by several scholars demonstrated that entrepreneurship education has a significant influence on entrepreneurial interest among students. On the other hand, another study found that learning methods did not have a significant impact on entrepreneurial interest. However, this study focuses specifically on the influence of field work practices on entrepreneurial interest among students at SMK Perintis 1 Depok. The University Of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara provides entrepreneurship courses and regularly organizes entrepreneurial training programs to enhance the entrepreneurial skills and interests of its students.

The goal of this study is to examine the specific impact of field work practices on the entrepreneurial interest of 12th-grade students in the Online Business and Marketing Department at SMK Perintis 1 Depok. It aims to determine whether engaging in field work practices can enhance students' interest in entrepreneurship and their willingness to pursue entrepreneurial endeavors. To accomplish this, the study will gather data from a sample of students in the Online Business and Marketing Department at SMK Perintis 1 Depok, but before I proceed with the completion, could you please provide the missing part of the sentence "The University Of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara who provide entrepreneurship courses and routinely hold entrepreneurial training." The University Of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara who provide entrepreneurship courses and routinely hold entrepreneurial training aims to foster an entrepreneurial mindset and equip students with the necessary skills and knowledge to succeed in the world of business. The University Of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara who provide entrepreneurship courses and routinely hold entrepreneurial training aims to foster an entrepreneurial mindset and equip students with practical and theoretical knowledge related to starting and managing a business.

2. Materials and Method

This study will utilize a quantitative research design to collect and analyze data. The research sample will consist of 12th-grade students in the Online Business and Marketing Department at SMK Perintis 1 Depok. The sample size will be determined based on the number





of students enrolled in the department. The study will use a questionnaire to gather data on students' demographic information, their level of interest in entrepreneurship, their previous experience with field work practices and their perceptions of the impact of industrial work practices on their entrepreneurial interest.

In this study using descriptive research with a quantitative approach. This research was conducted at Perintis 1 Vocational School, Depok, from January to June 2022. The population for this research was Class XII students majoring in online business and marketing, totaling 70 students. The sampling technique is probability sampling using simple random sampling which obtained 41 students as respondents. Sources of data are primary data obtained by researchers directly. Data collection techniques used are questionnaires, observation, and documentation.

2.1 Entrepreneurial Theory and Concept

The Theory and Concept of Entrepreneurship are essential components for understanding the world of business and innovation. Entrepreneurship plays a crucial role in driving economic growth, job creation, and technological advancements. Entrepreneurship goes beyond the traditional concepts of production theory, such as Cobb-Douglas, by incorporating factors such as management, technology, and on-farm performance [2]. However, despite the broad scope of entrepreneurship, there is still a lack of consensus on what constitutes entrepreneurship theory. Researchers like Shane and Venkataraman argue that there is no generally-accepted theory of entrepreneurship, and there is a need to focus more on effectively exploiting opportunities for continuous competitive advantage and wealth creation. Entrepreneurship serves as a catalyst for increasing productivity and creating a perpetual source of wealth. To understand entrepreneurship, it is important to examine various theories and concepts that attempt to explain its nature and impact. One of the traditional theories is the Schumpeterian conception of entrepreneurship, which highlights the role of creative destruction in creating value for the economy.

2.2 Entrepreneurship Education

Entrepreneurship Education is an important component in equipping individuals with the knowledge, skills, and mindset required to succeed in the business world. By offering entrepreneurship courses in tertiary institutions, we can effectively reduce the high unemployment rate, especially among educated individuals [3]. In Malaysia, the government has recognized the importance of entrepreneurship education and has taken proactive steps to incorporate it into the curriculum of higher education institutions. This shift in focus on entrepreneurship education is aimed at stimulating economic activity and promoting employment growth. By providing students with a solid foundation in entrepreneurship, they are equipped with the tools and resources needed to start their own business ventures or engage in entrepreneurial activities within existing organizations.

Entrepreneurship education also contributes to reducing the unemployment rate by fostering a culture of innovation and job creation. Through entrepreneurship education, individuals gain





the necessary knowledge and skills to identify business opportunities, develop innovative ideas, and create new ventures[4]. By encouraging individuals to pursue entrepreneurial careers, entrepreneurship education helps to alleviate poverty and reduce dependence on traditional employment. Moreover, entrepreneurship education contributes to the growth and sustainability of existing businesses.

2.3 Definition of Field Work Practices in Vocational High Schools

According to Arifin, as quoted by Ayu and Permatasari, "Praktik Kerja Lapangan is a form of systematic and synchronized implementation of education programs in schools with practical experience in the field according to specific expertise" [5]. Field Work Practice, in vocational schools refers to a systematic and synchronized implementation of educational programs that combines theoretical knowledge with practical experience in the field. This program aims to enhance students' professional skills and competencies by providing them with hands-on work experience in companies or industries for a specific period of time according to the curriculum. This program plays a vital role in bridging the gap between theory and practice, allowing students to apply their knowledge in real-world settings and develop practical skills that are relevant to their chosen field of expertise.

2.4 The Impact of Field Work Practices on Entrepreneurial Interests

The Impact of Industrial Work Practices on Entrepreneurial Intention One of the efforts to create new entrepreneurs among vocational school graduates is to cultivate their interest and enthusiasm in entrepreneurship. Research on the effect of industrial work practices on entrepreneurial intentions has shown varying results [6]. This finding is consistent with the previous research conducted by Gunawan et al at SMKN 1 Bali and Bali et al. Previous research has primarily focused on the variables of entrepreneurship education and industrial work practices using sample data from a single vocational school. There has been limited research using specific data from multiple state vocational schools in one province as respondents. However, within the context of vocational education, entrepreneurial interest can also be integrated into various subjects, including through the implementation of Industrial Work Practices. Such internships not only provide students with practical knowledge and skills, but they also stimulate their interest in entrepreneurship. Furthermore, internships are becoming an integral part of engineering curriculum, offering students an opportunity to enter the real professional market.

There are several factors that influence the extent to which industrial work practices affect interest in entrepreneurship. Research suggests that contextual factors such as entrepreneurship education, entrepreneurship experience, academic and social support, and the business environment all play a role in shaping entrepreneurial motivation and intentions [7] . Additionally, the family environment, income expectations, and the level of work freedom also impact students' interest in entrepreneurship. Furthermore, studies have shown that practical knowledge acquired through work experience significantly influences interest in





entrepreneurship. Therefore, it can be concluded that a combination of both external and internal factors, including the surrounding environment, family background, education, and work experience contribute to shaping an individual's interest in entrepreneurship [8].

3. Results

The SPSS output results of the linear regression test and the hypothesis testing of the effect of field work practices on entrepreneurial interest can be seen in the following table.

Table 1. Linear Regression Test and Hypothesis Test

Model	Unstanda Rdized B	Coefficient Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1 (constant)	.685	7.815		.088	.931
Praktik Kerja Lapangan	.996	.124	.789	8.024	.000

Table 1 shows that the linear regression value is $Y = 685 + 0.996X$. It is known that the value of *thitung* obtained from the calculation is 8,024, while the value of *ttabel* for respondent $41-2 = 39$ & an error level of 0.1 obtained a value of 1.684 Based on the decision to test the hypothesis, if *thitung* (8.024) > (1.684) then H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. This decision shows that there is an influence of field work practices on the interest in entrepreneurship. The amount of influence can be seen in the following table.

Table 2. The magnitude of the effect of Variable X on Variable Y

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of The Estimate
1	.789	.622	.613	4.108

Table 2 shows the R Square value of 0.622 or 62.2%, which means that there is an influence of field work practices on interest in entrepreneurship of 62.2%, while the remaining 37.8% is contributed by other factors, such as factors that come from the family environment , educational environment and community environment. The correlation coefficient $r_{xy} = 0.789$ means that there is a strong relationship between field work practices and an interest in entrepreneurship.

Discussion





From the results of the analysis obtained equations simple linear regression analysis $Y=0.685+0.996X$ where the constant value (a) or fixed value is 0.685, meaning that when the influence of field work practice is equal to 0, then the interest in entrepreneurship is 0.685 and if $b=0.996X$, it means that every 1% increase in field work practice, then the interest in entrepreneurship will also increase by 0.996X. This shows that there is an influence between field work practices and an interest in entrepreneurship.

To find out how strong the relationship is between the variable (X) field work practices and the variable (Y) interest in entrepreneurship, it can be seen from the results of the Pearson Product Moment Correlation of $rx_{y} = 0.789$. This shows that there is a strong relationship between variable X (fieldwork practice) and variable Y (interest in entrepreneurship). The coefficient of determination of 62.25% indicates that field work practices contribute to interest in entrepreneurship by 62.25%, while the remaining 37.75% is contributed by other factors not examined by the author such as factors that come from the family environment, educational environment and community environment. This is also reinforced by the results obtained from the Hypothesis Test which shows that *thitung* is greater than *ttabel* namely $8.024 > 1.648$ which states that there is an influence of variable X (field work practice) on variable Y (Interest in Entrepreneurship) class XII students majoring in online business and marketing at SMK Perintis 1 Depok.

4. Conclusion

The results of the study show that field work practices have a positive and significant influence on the entrepreneurial interest of class XII students majoring in Online Business and Marketing at Perintis 1 Vocational School, Depok. Direct exposure to the business world during field work practices can increase students' understanding and interest in being involved in entrepreneurial activities. Entrepreneurship education has a crucial role in shaping students' interest in entrepreneurship. Integration of entrepreneurship programs in the school curriculum can increase students' awareness and knowledge about the world of entrepreneurship. In addition to field work practices and entrepreneurship education, environmental factors and social support also play a role in shaping students' interest in entrepreneurship. A supportive family and school environment as well as the existence of entrepreneurial role models can motivate students to pursue entrepreneurial careers.

References

- [1] U. R. Pertiwi and M. Khafid, "The Effect of Entrepreneurship Education, Personality, and the Role of Parents Through Self Efficacy on Interest in Entrepreneurship," *Economic Education Analysis Journal*, vol. 10, no. 3, pp. 416–431, 2021.
- [2] M. F. Umar, I. Nugroho, D. Darmadji, and S. Suwarta, "The study of entrepreneurship and innovation adoption by farmer in improving lowland rice farming," *Journal of Socioeconomics and Development*, vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 16–28, 2020.





- [3] M. Holienka, J. Holienková, and P. Gál, “Entrepreneurial characteristics of students in different fields of study: a view from entrepreneurship education perspective,” *Acta Universitatis Agriculturae et Silviculturae Mendelianae Brunensis*, vol. 63, no. 6, pp. 1879–1889, 2015.
- [4] M. Pradana and B. R. Kartawinata, “Indonesian Private University Students’ Entrepreneurial Intention,” *APMBA (Asia Pacific Management and Business Application)*, vol. 9, no. 2, pp. 111–122, 2020.
- [5] M. Fendik and E. F. Fahyuni, “Manajemen Praktik Kerja Lapangan dan Islamic Culture Terhadap Perubahan Soft Skills Peserta Didik,” *Risalah, Jurnal Pendidikan dan Studi Islam*, vol. 8, no. 3, pp. 987–1002, 2022.
- [6] G. Yulianti, M. Chaidir, and N. Permana, “The Influence of Entrepreneurship Education and Industrial Work Practices on Interest in Entrepreneurship in State Vocational High School Students in the Central Jakarta Region,” *Jurnal Ad’ministrare*, vol. 9, no. 2, p. 729, Dec. 2022, doi: 10.26858/ja.v9i2.42945.
- [7] S. MAYA, “IMPLICATION OF ENTERPRISE AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION ON PRIMARY SCHOOL,” *ICCD*, vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 316–320, Oct. 2021, doi: 10.33068/iccd.Vol3.Iss1.369.
- [8] M. Yasir, H. Pratikto, and P. Handayati, “The Impact Of The Covid-19 Pandemic On Interest In Entrepreneurs Based On Digital Business In MSME,” *Journal of Business and Management Review*, vol. 2, no. 12, pp. 872–883, Dec. 2021, doi: 10.47153/jbmr212.2682021.

