

THE INFLUENCE OF WORK FREEDOM AND FAMILY ENVIRONMENT ON STUDENTS' ENTREPRENEURIAL INTEREST THROUGH RISK TOLERANCE

Mohammad Suyanto.¹, Tri Andjarwati.², Putri Ainurrohmah.³, Dian Isdiyanti.⁴

1. Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya

2. Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya

3. Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya

4. Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya

Email: suyanto@untag-sby.ac.id¹, triandjarwati@untag-sby.ac.id²,
1212200092@sirel.untag-sby.ac.id³, 1212200083@sirel.untag-sby.ac.id⁴

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to determine the influence of Freedom to Work, Family Environment, and Student Entrepreneurial Interest through Risk Tolerance. The sampling technique in this research used purposive random sampling and data collection was carried out using a questionnaire distributed directly to respondents. The population in this study were active students of the Faculty of Economics and Business, University of 17 August 1945 Surabaya who had taken entrepreneurship courses and the sample in this study was 96 respondents. The data analysis technique uses multiple linear regression analysis with the help of the PLS program. The observation results show that the validity test for all variables is said to be valid, this can be seen from the AVE value > 0.05 and the reliability test is said to be reliable, this can be seen from the Cronbach alpha value > 0.7 . From the Direct Effect hypothesis test it was found that: 1) The variable Freedom to work has a significant effect on Entrepreneurial Interest, this can be seen from the P Value of $0.025 < 0.050$. 2) The Freedom to work variable has a significant effect on the Risk Tolerance Variable, this can be seen from the P Value of $0.016 < 0.050$. 3) The Family Environment variable has a significant effect on Entrepreneurial Interest, this can be seen from the P Value of $0.002 < 0.050$. 4) Family Environment variables have a significant effect on Risk Tolerance, this can be seen from the P Value of $0.000 < 0.050$. 5) The Risk Tolerance variable has a significant effect on Entrepreneurial Interest, this can be seen from the P Value of $0.018 < 0.050$. From the Indirect Effect hypothesis test, it was found that 1) Freedom to Work through Risk Tolerance has no significant effect on Entrepreneurial Interest, this can be seen from the P Value of $0.070 > 0.050$. 2) The Family Environment variable through Risk Tolerance has a significant effect on Entrepreneurial Interest, this can be seen from the P Value of $0.039 > 0.050$.

Keywords: Freedom to Work, Family Environment, Risk Tolerance, Student Entrepreneurial Interest

INTRODUCTION.

The condition of world economic growth since 2019 has decreased or weakened. In particular, the economic growth that is currently occurring in developed countries is due to one of the reasons that the whole world is being hit by the Covid 19 pandemic, as is Indonesia. The occurrence of the Covid pandemic will affect economic growth in Indonesia. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) financial institution predicts world economic growth and Indonesian economic growth. World economic growth in 2019 grew around 3% lower compared to the previous year 2018 which was only 3.2%. In 2020 growth.

Even though world economic conditions are weakening, developed countries in the world are experiencing the phenomenon of economic entrepreneurship or the dependence of large industries on small entrepreneurs. Economic entrepreneurship is the level of dependence of large businesses on clusters, while small businesses adapt quickly, are skilled and understand technology. In developed countries, large industrial growth is now starting to mushroom, which is being supported by groups of small businesses called creative cluster entrepreneurs. Developing countries like Indonesia are entering an entrepreneurial revolution phase. The entrepreneurial revolution phase increases Indonesia's economic growth activities. Entrepreneurship is the main pillar for increasing sustainable economic activities. The country will not advance in world competition without the presence of entrepreneurship. The entrepreneurial phenomenon has occurred among some of the population in Indonesia. Indonesia needs to accelerate things that make it easier for Indonesian economic actors to improve. Therefore, Indonesia needs to take steps to create new entrepreneurs or entrepreneurs with various professions, skills, qualities and education such as students. Meanwhile, unemployment in Indonesia is increasing. Actors who are looking for work among graduates and non-graduates are competing to get the job they want. Entrepreneurship among the younger generation is becoming a new trend at the moment, with the emergence of young entrepreneurs among students providing positive developments for business growth in Indonesia. Entrepreneurship is a country's development potential, in addition to government development which is very limited.

Drucker (1996), states that the process of economic change as a whole depends on entrepreneurs. Adi Susanto (2000) said that freedom to work, self-success and tolerance for risk are motivations that encourage someone to become an entrepreneur. An entrepreneurial spirit must be developed with the encouragement and desire to come up with new ideas and a creative and innovative mindset. Suryana (2011) said that an axiom is that challenges are the beginning of the entrepreneurial process. These challenges will give rise to encouragement and a willingness to take initiative, as well as being more innovative in doing things. Therefore, students at universities are provided with

entrepreneurship knowledge during their studies in the hope of being able to create their own entrepreneurial spirit and apply it when entering the world of work.

The results of Arika Winda Cahya Suritno's research show that the variables of freedom in work, self-efficacy and tolerance for risk have a positive and significant influence on entrepreneurial interest. The research results of Hanifah Sausan Nida, Hanung Eka Atmaja show that self-efficacy, tolerance for risk, and freedom at work have a significant simultaneous effect on entrepreneurial motivation.

The emergence of interest in entrepreneurship is based on a person's attitude towards starting a new business. According to Slameto (2003) attitude is something that is learned and how individuals react to situations and determines what individuals are looking for in life.

Formulation of the problem

1. Does Freedom of Work have an effect on Students' Entrepreneurial Interests?
2. Does Freedom of Work have an effect on Risk Tolerance?
3. Does the family environment influence students' entrepreneurial interest?
4. Does the family environment influence risk tolerance?
5. Does risk tolerance influence student entrepreneurial interest
6. Does Freedom to Work through Risk Tolerance have an effect on Students' Entrepreneurial Interests?
7. Does the family environment through risk tolerance influence students' entrepreneurial interests?

Research purposes

The aim of this research is to find out and analyze:

1. The Influence of Freedom to Work on Students' Entrepreneurial Interests
2. The Effect of Freedom to Work on Risk Tolerance
3. The Influence of Family Environment on Students' Entrepreneurial Interests
4. Influence of Family Environment on Risk Tolerance
5. The Influence of Risk Tolerance on Student Entrepreneurial Interest
6. The Influence of Freedom to Work through Risk Tolerance on Students' Entrepreneurial Interests
7. The Influence of Family Environment through Risk Tolerance on Students' Entrepreneurial Interests.

Understanding entrepreneurship

An entrepreneur is someone who pays a certain price for a certain product, and then sells it at an uncertain price, while making decisions about efforts to achieve and utilize resources, and accepting risks. Lupiyoadi (2004) defines an entrepreneur as someone who has creativity and innovation in realizing an effort to improve the welfare of oneself, society and the surrounding environment. Creativity is realized by the ability to create something new and that has never existed before. Meanwhile, innovation is realized by the ability to create something that already exists and then modify it into something

different from before. Another opinion expressed by Meredith suggests that entrepreneurship can also be defined as the ability to see and assess business opportunities, gather the resources needed to take advantage of them and take appropriate action to generate profits from these opportunities.

Entrepreneurial Interest

Abdul Rahman Shaleh and Muhhib Abdul Wahab (2004) say that interest is a tendency to pay attention and act towards people, activities or situations that are the object of that interest accompanied by feelings of pleasure. Muhibbin Syah (1999) also said that interest is a tendency and high enthusiasm or a great desire for something. According to Loekmono (1994), interest can be defined as the tendency to feel attracted or encouraged to pay attention to someone, an item or an activity in certain areas. Interest is one of the things that determines a person's success in all fields, whether study, work and other activities. Interest in a particular field will result in attention to a particular field, so that entrepreneurial interest can be interpreted as a tendency and high enthusiasm or a great desire for entrepreneurial activities. From the statements above, it can be concluded that interest in entrepreneurship is a person's choice of activity because they feel interested, happy and have the desire to become an entrepreneur and dare to take risks to achieve success. From the definition of entrepreneurial interest above, the indicators that can be used in the entrepreneurial interest variable are:

1. Make activity choices. Entrepreneurship is a desire that arises from within, not forced by other people or not based on other people's wishes.
2. Feel interested in entrepreneurship. Feel encouraged and challenged to become an entrepreneur or open a business.
3. Feel happy about entrepreneurship. The feelings that arise after deciding to become an entrepreneur.
4. Desire to become an entrepreneur. There will be an intention to become an entrepreneur and the courage to start entrepreneurship.
5. Dare to take risks. In terms of entrepreneurship, you have to be brave enough to take risks to be successful or risk failure.

Freedom to Work

Freedom to run a business is another advantage for an entrepreneur. Some entrepreneurs use their freedom to structure their personal life and work behavior flexibly. Hendro (2005) stated that in reality many entrepreneurs do not prioritize flexibility on one side only. However, they value the freedom of an entrepreneurial career, such as doing their own thing, making their own profits and setting their own schedule. Adi Tama (2010) said that there are typical characteristics associated with an entrepreneur, namely being able to determine his own destiny, being hardworking in achieving success, always being moved to act personally in realizing challenging goals, having tolerance for uncertain situations, being intelligent and confident. yourself in using your free time,

This freedom to work is an added value for an entrepreneur. Basically, people who have a leadership spirit and have initiative will be more challenged to do work that frees

up all their innovation and creativity. Raymond Kao & Russell Knight, 1987 stated that freedom in work is a work model where a person does work for himself and is not committed to an employer for a certain long term. Going to work without being bound by formal rules or working hours, or doing business infrequently but once making a profit, the profit is enough to enjoy for months or enough for the next few weeks.

According to Adi Susanto (2000), freedom at work is measured by a personality test which is carried out using the following indicators:

1. Doesn't like being managed
2. Likes to take the initiative
3. Stubborn
4. Personal freedom
5. Intuitive

Family Environment

According to Wasty Soemanto (2008) states that. implementation of entrepreneurship education includes: (1) family environment; (2) school environment; and (3) Community environment. The family is where the main activities of an individual's life take place, so that the family is the first and main institution for human resource development. Soerjono, (2004). States that the family is the smallest social unit which has a very important role in developing its family members. The family environment is a person's first environment in his life. The family environment is the smallest community group consisting of father, mother, children and other family members. The family is the foundation for the growth and development of children, it is here that provides the initial influence on the formation of personality. In the family environment, parents will influence their children in determining their future, for example in terms of choosing a job. Becoming an entrepreneur cannot be separated from the support of parents or family. If the family provides support and has a positive influence on interest in entrepreneurship then a person will have an interest in entrepreneurship, but if the family does not support someone in entrepreneurship then their interest in entrepreneurship will be smaller or they will have no interest in entrepreneurship. Based on the researchers' initial observations, most parents want their children to become civil servants. Judging from the student respondents' answer choices economic education who chose civil servant jobs because of parental support. The attitudes and activities of fellow family members influence each other both directly and indirectly, for example, parents who are entrepreneurs, this can arouse someone's interest in entrepreneurship. If the family supports someone in becoming an entrepreneur, the person's interest in becoming an entrepreneur will be higher than if there is no support from the family environment. Research conducted by Suhartini (2011) concluded that the family environment influences interest in entrepreneurship. The more conducive the family environment around them is, the more it will encourage someone to become an entrepreneur. If the family environment is supportive, a person will have a higher intention to become an entrepreneur than if they do not have support from the family environment. Alma (2008: 8) Family environment indicators are measured based on:

1. Parental support,
2. Parents' work

Risk Tolerance

Tolerance for risk is related to ability and creativity in resolving the size of a risk taken to obtain the expected income. Risk tolerance is related to self-confidence. The greater a person's confidence in his own abilities, the greater his confidence in his ability to influence the outcome of his decisions and the greater his confidence in trying what others see as risky. According to Alma (2016), apart from considering risk tolerance, entrepreneurs must also make careful plans. Tolerance for risk is related to the ability and creativity to overcome taking large or small risks in order to obtain income according to expectations. If taking high risks causes the income earned to be higher.

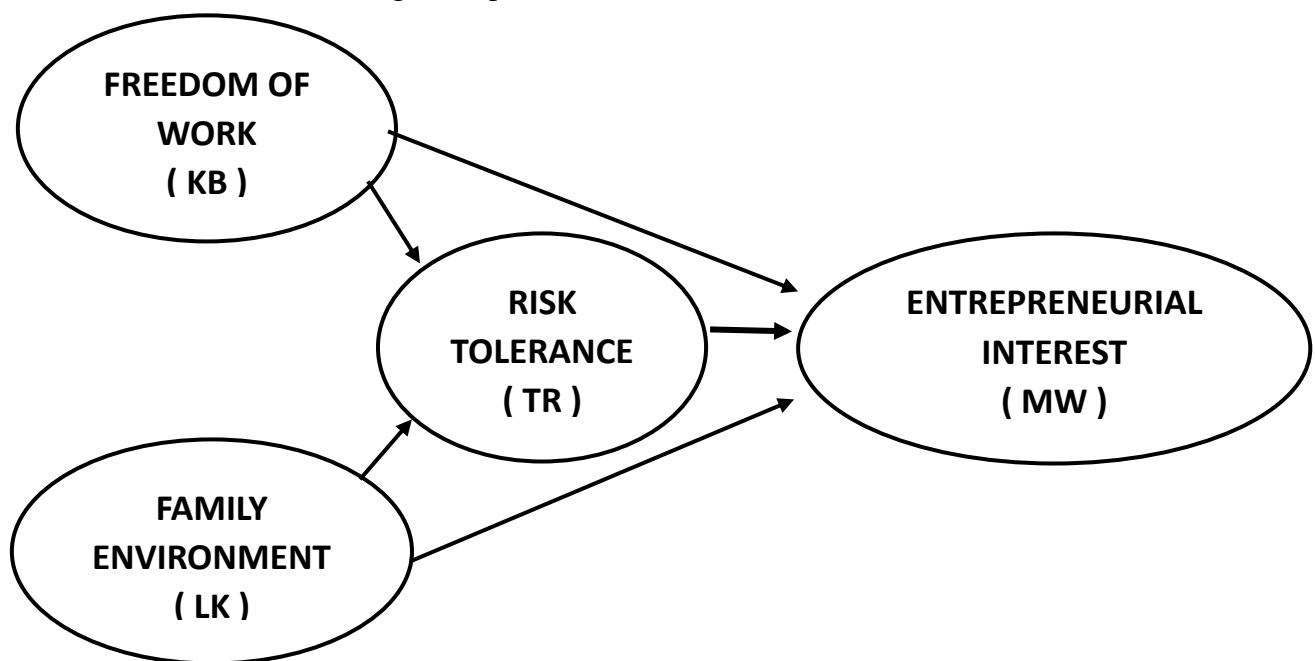
Richard Cantillon, the first person to use the term entrepreneur in the early 18th century, said that an entrepreneur is someone who takes risks. Entrepreneurs in taking action should not be based on speculation, but rather careful calculations. He dared to take risks with his work because it was calculated. Therefore, entrepreneurs always dare to take moderate risks, meaning the risks taken are not too high and not too low. Suryana, (2003) stated that courage to face risks, supported by strong commitment, encourages entrepreneurs to continue to struggle in search opportunity to achieve results. These results must be real/clear and objective, and serve as feedback for the smooth running of activities. Decision-making by business people or entrepreneurs should consider the level of tolerance for risk. An entrepreneur can be said to be risk averse (avoids risk) where they only want to take opportunities without risk, and an entrepreneur can be said to be a risk lover (likes risk) where they take opportunities with a high level of risk. Activities will always have a level of risk that is directly proportional to the level of return. If you want high returns or results, you also have to accept a high level of risk. Each individual has a different level of tolerance for risk, some are happy with risk with a desired level of return and some are afraid of risk. Praag and Cramer (2002) explicitly consider the role of risk in a person's decision to become an entrepreneur. Rees and Shah (1986) states that the difference in income for independent individual workers (entrepreneurs) is three times that of individuals who work for other people, and concludes that tolerance for risk is something that persuades them to do independent work (entrepreneurs). Douglas and Shepherd (1999) used anticipated risk as a tool to predict a person's desire to become an entrepreneur, stating "the more tolerant a person is in responding to a risk, the greater the person's incentive to become an entrepreneur." Akintoye & Macleod (1996) stated that perceptions of risk vary depending on a person's beliefs, judgment behavior and feelings and also include supporting factors, including educational background, practical experience in the field, individual characteristics, clarity of information, and environmental influences. around. The willingness and ability to take risks is one of the main values in entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurs who don't want to take risks will find it difficult to start or take initiative. According to Yuyun Wirasmita (2003), an entrepreneur who dares to take risks is someone who always wants to be a winner and wins in a good way.

According to Geoffrey G. Meredith (2000), the ability to take risks is determined by indicators:

1. Confidence in oneself means that the greater one's confidence in one's own abilities, the greater one's confidence in one's ability to influence outcomes and decisions and the greater one's willingness to try what others think is a risk.
2. Willingness to use abilities in looking for opportunities and possibilities to gain profits
3. Ability to realistically assess risk situations.

Conceptual Framework

Based on the previous theoretical discussion, the next step is to develop the relationship between research variables. The relationship between variables can be described in the following conceptual framework:



2.7. Hypothesis

Based on the problem formulation, theoretical review, previous research and research conceptual framework, a hypothesis is prepared as follows:

1. Freedom to Work has a significant effect on Student Entrepreneurial Interest
2. Freedom to Work has a significant effect on Risk Tolerance
3. Family environment has a significant effect on students' entrepreneurial interest
4. Family environment has a significant effect on risk tolerance
5. Risk Tolerance has a significant effect on Student Entrepreneurial Interest
6. Freedom to Work through Risk Tolerance has a significant effect on Student Entrepreneurial Interest
7. Family environment through risk tolerance has a significant influence on student entrepreneurial interest.

METHODS

Research Design

The research design is a brief research design. The short statement is the information that you want to obtain in this research, the population and sample, how to collect data and measure it, how to take samples and the analytical tools used. The information to be taken in this research is to test, analyze and prove the influence of each variable. The researcher determined the type of quantitative research, descriptive data analysis technique, is a technique used to analyze data by describing or illustrating the data that has been collected, without any intention of making generalizations from the research results, Sugiono (2017; 57). The data used by researchers is primary and secondary data

Research population

This research was conducted on active students at the Faculty of Economics and Business, UNTAG Surabaya, majoring in management who had taken the Entrepreneurship course. The sampling technique used purposive sampling where the sample used in this research was 96 respondents.

Method of collecting data

Data collection in this research uses primary data. Primary data was obtained from a questionnaire given to respondents with closed answers assessed using a Likert scale. The respondent's opinion on the statement has a value of 5 for each alternative answer of strongly agree (SS), a value of 4 for each alternative answer of agree (S), a value of 3 for each alternative answer of no opinion (N), a value of 2 for each alternative answer of disagree (TS), value 1 for each alternative answer strongly disagree (STS).

Research Variables

Concept Variable Definition

1. Freedom at Work (KB)

Freedom to work is a work model where students do and manage work for themselves. Feel free to work without being tied to rules or working hours and not committing to a leader. As well as getting the freedom to be able to enjoy the profits obtained from the business that is already running

2. Family Environment (LK)

The family environment is a person's first environment in his life. namely the smallest community group consisting of father, mother, children and other family members.

3. Risk Tolerance (TR)

Tolerance for risk is related to ability and creativity in resolving the size of a risk taken to obtain the expected income

4. Entrepreneurial Interest (WM)

Entrepreneurial interest is a tendency and high enthusiasm or a great desire for entrepreneurial activities

Operational Definition

1. Freedom at Work (KB)

According to Adi Susanto (2000), freedom at work is measured by a personality test which is carried out using the following indicators:

1. Doesn't like being managed
 2. Likes to take the initiative
 3. Stubborn
 4. Personal freedom
 5. Intuitive
2. Family Environment (LK)

According to Alma (2008: 8) the family environment indicators used are:

1. Parental support
 2. Parents' work
3. Risk Tolerance (TR)

According to Geoffrey G. Meredith (2021:260), the ability to take risks is measured by indicators:

1. Belief in yourself
 2. Willingness to use abilities in looking for opportunities and possibilities to gain profits
 3. Ability to realistically assess risk situations.
4. Entrepreneurial Interest (MW)

Indicators that can be used in the entrepreneurial interest variable are:

1. Make activity choices.
2. Feel interested in entrepreneurship. Feel encouraged and challenged to become an entrepreneur or open a business.
3. Feel happy about entrepreneurship.
4. Desire to become an entrepreneur.
5. Dare to take risks

Data analysis techniques

Data analysis in this research uses quantitative Multiple Regression analysis. The data obtained was processed using PLS software. The method used to analyze the data

Hypothesis Testing

Test the hypothesis using the Direct Effect hypothesis test and the Indirect Effect hypothesis test by comparing the P Value with the tolerance level of error in the research, namely if the P Values < 0.05 then the hypothesis is accepted and vice versa if the P Values > 0.05 then the hypothesis is rejected

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

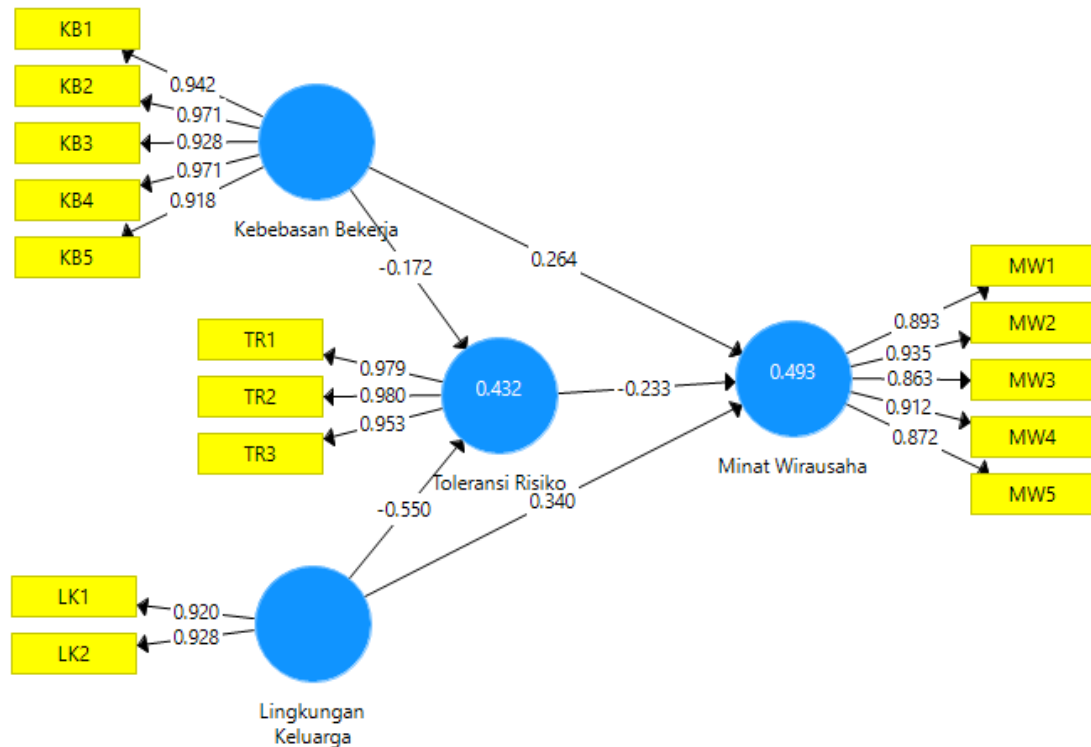
From calculations using PLS it is obtained

Validity test results

Validity test is a test used to show the extent to which the measuring instrument used can measure what is being measured. This can be seen from the out loading value and

AVE value, namely if the loading factor value is > 0.50 and the AVE value is > 0.5 then it is said to be valid.

Convergent Validity calculation results:



AVE Calculation Results

Construct Reliability and Validity

Matrix	Cronbach's Alpha	rho_A	Composite Reliability	Average Variance Extracted (...)
	Cronbach's Al...	rho_A	Composite Rel...	Average Varian...
Kebebasan Bekerja	0.971	0.972	0.977	0.895
Lingkungan Keluarga	0.828	0.830	0.921	0.853
Minat Wirausaha	0.938	0.942	0.953	0.802
Toleransi Risiko	0.969	0.971	0.980	0.943

From the calculation results, it was found that all loading factor values were > 0.5 and AVE values were > 0.5 , so it could be said to be valid, meaning that the measuring instrument the researcher used could measure what was to be measured.

Reliability Test Results

The Reliability Test is carried out to determine the consistency of the measuring instrument when repeated in the same way. Related to this, the Cronbach Alpha value can be seen, that is, if the Cronbach Alpha value is > 0.7 , it can be concluded that it is reliable. From the calculation results it was found that all Cronbach Alpha values were > 0.7 so they could be said to be reliable

Hypothesis Test Results

The estimated value of the path coefficient between the constructs is said to be significant if the P Values < 0.05 , it can be concluded that the independent variable has a significant influence on the dependent variable.

From the calculation results it is obtained:

Direct Effect Test

Path Coefficients

Mean, STDEV, T-Values, P-Val...	Confidence Intervals	Confidence Intervals Bias Cor...	Samples	Copy to Clipboard:	
	Original Sampl...	Sample Mean (...)	Standard Devia...	T Statistics (O/...	P Values
Kebebasan Bekerja -> Minat Wirausaha	0.264	0.279	0.118	2.247	0.025
Kebebasan Bekerja -> Toleransi Risiko	-0.172	-0.179	0.071	2.412	0.016
Lingkungan Keluarga -> Minat Wirausaha	0.340	0.331	0.110	3.085	0.002
Lingkungan Keluarga -> Toleransi Risiko	-0.550	-0.547	0.089	6.182	0.000
Toleransi Risiko -> Minat Wirausaha	-0.233	-0.229	0.098	2.383	0.018

Tabel 1
 Nilai Original Sampel dan P Value
 Direct Effect

No	Hypothesis	Original Sampel	P Value	Conclusion
1	KB \Rightarrow MW	0,254	0,025	Significant
2	KB \Rightarrow TR	-0,172	0,016	Significant
3	LK \Rightarrow MW	0,340	0,002	Significant
4	LK \Rightarrow TR	-0,550	0,000	Significant
5	TR \Rightarrow MW	-0,233	0,016	Significant

Uji Indirect Effect Test

Specific Indirect Effects

Mean, STDEV, T-Values, P-Val...	Confidence Intervals	Confidence Intervals Bias Cor...	Samples	Copy to Clipboard:	Excel Format
	Original Sampl...	Sample Mean (...)	Standard Devia...	T Statistics (O/...	P Values
Kebebasan Bekerja -> Toleransi Risiko -> Minat Wirausaha	0.040	0.038	0.022	1.819	0.070
Lingkungan Keluarga -> Toleransi Risiko -> Minat Wiraus...	0.128	0.126	0.062	2.071	0.039

Indirect Effects

No	Hypothesis	Original Sampel	P Value	Conclusion
1	KB => TR => MW	0,040	0,070	Not Significant
2	LK => TR => MW	-0,128	0,039	Significant

The Influence of Freedom to Work on Entrepreneurial Interest

Based on the results of testing the path analysis model (path analysis) using Smart PLS, the results showed that Freedom to Work has a positive and significant effect on Student Entrepreneurial Interest

Freedom in work is a work model where a person does work for himself and is not committed to an employer, goes to work without being bound by rules or formal working hours set by the employer, so that he can regulate his own activities every day. This is one of the factors that students are interested in choosing a profession as an entrepreneur. This can be seen from the results of the analysis, namely that freedom to work has a positive and significant influence on entrepreneurial interest, namely P Value $0.025 < 0.050$, which means that the higher the freedom to work, the higher There is also student interest in choosing an entrepreneurial profession

The Influence of Freedom to Work on Risk Tolerance

Based on the results of testing the path analysis model using Smart PLS, the results show that Freedom to Work has a negative and significant effect on Risk Tolerance

Freedom to work is a work model where a person can regulate his own activities every day, but if he is not careful and misinterprets this freedom in relation to his business commitment, it can endanger his profession as an entrepreneur. Therefore, it is important to consider the risks that may occur because of freedom to work. which is carried out. It can be seen that from the results of the analysis, freedom to work has a negative and significant influence on risk tolerance, namely $0.016 < 0.05$, which means that the higher the freedom to work, the lower the risk tolerance being considered. Regarding the results of this analysis, even though an entrepreneur has the freedom to work, he must pay attention to the risks that may arise from the freedom to work he has.

The Influence of Family Environment on Entrepreneurial Interest.

Based on the results of testing the path analysis model using Smart PLS, the results show that the family environment has a positive and significant effect on student entrepreneurial interest.

The family environment, one of which is parents, will influence their children in determining their children's future, for example in terms of choosing a job. Will a child choose to become an entrepreneur or become an employee? Related to

this, it can be seen from the results of the analysis that the family environment has a positive and significant effect on entrepreneurial interest, namely $0.002 < 0.05$, which means that if family support increases, entrepreneurial interest will also increase.

Influence of Family Environment on Risk Tolerance

Based on the results of testing the path analysis model using Smart PLS, the results show that the family environment has a negative and significant effect on risk tolerance.

Most parents who have a profession will influence their children in determining their child's future in their profession for the reason of continuing their parents' profession, but if they are not careful, it can endanger their child's profession in the future, so it is important to consider the risks that may occur because it is not certain that their child's interests will be in line with parents' wishes or profession. This can be seen from the results of the analysis, namely that the family environment has a negative and significant influence on risk tolerance, namely P Value $0.000 < 0.05$, which means that if the influence of the environment is increased, the risk tolerance under consideration will decrease and vice versa. Regarding the results of this analysis, parents must pay attention to the risks that might occur.

The Influence of Risk Tolerance on Entrepreneurial Interest

Based on the results of testing the path analysis model using Smart PLS, the results show that Risk Tolerance has a negative and significant effect on Entrepreneurial Interest.

Tolerance for risk is related to ability and creativity in resolving the size of a risk taken to obtain the expected income. Apart from considering risk tolerance, entrepreneurs must also be able to make careful plans. So an entrepreneur must have courage and be able to measure the risks of decisions taken related to his business. This can be seen from the results of the analysis, namely that risk tolerance has a negative and significant influence on entrepreneurial interest, namely P Value $0.016 < 0.05$, which means that if business risk is high then entrepreneurial interest will decrease. Related to the results of this analysis, it is to increase entrepreneurial interest. So students must be able and creative to resolve existing business risks.

The influence of freedom to work through risk tolerance on entrepreneurial interest

Based on the results of testing the path analysis model (path analysis) using Smart PLS, the results showed that freedom to work through risk tolerance had a positive and insignificant effect on student entrepreneurial interest.

It can be seen that from the results of the analysis, namely that freedom to work through risk tolerance towards entrepreneurial interest P value $0.070 > 0.05$

Influence of Family Environment through Risk Tolerance on Entrepreneurial Interest

Based on the results of testing the path analysis model using Smart PLS, the results show that the family environment through risk tolerance has a positive and significant effect on student entrepreneurial interest.

This can be seen from the results of the analysis, namely that the family environment through risk tolerance towards entrepreneurial interest P value is $0.070 > 0.05$. With the role of the family in increasing interest in entrepreneurship, the family environment must be able to help understand and understand the risks of decisions taken regarding their business so that students are able and creative to resolve existing business risks.

CONCLUSIONS

Conclusion

Based on the problem formulation, literature review, analysis of research results and discussions previously described, it can be concluded as follows:

1. Freedom to Work has a positive and significant effect on Student Entrepreneurial Interest
2. Freedom to Work has a negative and significant effect on Risk Tolerance
3. Family environment has a positive and significant effect on students' entrepreneurial interest
4. Family environment has a negative and significant effect on Risk Tolerance
5. Risk Tolerance has a negative and significant effect on Entrepreneurial Interest
6. Freedom to work through risk tolerance has a positive and insignificant effect on student entrepreneurial interest
7. Family environment through risk tolerance has a positive and significant effect on students' entrepreneurial interest

Suggestion

Based on the research results and conclusions above, the researcher provides suggestions that can be used as consideration for the community, prospective entrepreneurs and future researchers:

1. Public:

For the community/parents, because the family environment has a positive and significant influence on entrepreneurial interest, risk tolerance and has a negative influence on risk tolerance, it is a good idea for parents who have an entrepreneurial profession to involve their children from an early age in running their business so that children are better trained in entrepreneurial activities, especially in making decisions regarding the business.

2. Entrepreneur Candidate

For prospective entrepreneurs, it is a good idea to run their business by considering the risks that occur and responding to existing risks wisely, not just being interested in becoming an entrepreneur because of the freedom to work.

3. Next researcher

For future researchers, the results of this research can be used as a basis for conducting research on entrepreneurial interest by conducting more in-depth research

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