

# ANALYSIS OF THE INFLUENCE OF RISK-TAKING COURAGE, SELF-EFFICACY, AND PERSONALITY ON ENTREPRENEURIAL INTEREST OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS OF MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTING, CLASS OF 2021, UNIVERSITY OF RIAU

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**Abstract.** *The research sample consisted of 98 respondents, obtained through questionnaires and literature studies, then using analysis techniques with the help of SPSS 26.0 For Windows and carried out in stages. There were four variables in this study, namely three independent variables and one dependent variable. The results showed that: 1) Management students from the 2021 cohort had a high interest supported by strong motivation, while Accounting students from the 2021 cohort had a fairly high interest but were hampered by a lack of attention to entrepreneurial development. 2) Management students of the 2021 cohort are more prepared but still hesitant to take risks, while Accounting students of the 2021 cohort need to improve their understanding of risk, self-efficacy, and awareness of business trends. 3) Based on the results of the partial analysis, it was concluded that Risk-Taking Behavior, Self-Efficacy, and Personality significantly influence the interest in entrepreneurship among Management and Accounting students of the 2021 cohort at the Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Riau. 4) Risk-taking propensity, self-efficacy, and personality simultaneously have a significant effect on the entrepreneurial interest of students majoring in Management and Accounting, Class of 2021, Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Riau. 5) The results of the analysis indicate that the dominant factor influencing entrepreneurial intention among Management students is Risk-Taking Propensity, while among Accounting students it is Self-Efficacy. Nevertheless, although the dominant factors differ between the two majors, strengthening risk-taking propensity, self-efficacy, and the development of personal characteristics remains essential for enhancing students' entrepreneurial capabilities.*

**Keywords:** *Class of 2021; Entrepreneurial Interest; Management and Accounting Students; Personality; Risk-taking Behavior; Self-efficacy.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Unemployment in Indonesia remains a pressing issue that requires urgent attention and must be addressed immediately. The high unemployment rate not only impacts individuals but also impacts the country's economic and social stability. The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) released data on Indonesia's Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) in February 2024, which reached 4.82%. This figure remains high, even though the previous year's TPT was 5.45%.

Young people today have a mentality of avoiding risk and seeking financial security, which is one of the obstacles to growing entrepreneurial interest. The fear of facing or taking risks among these students is the reason they are reluctant to become entrepreneurs, even though entrepreneurship can arise from individuals possessing the courage and desire to create a business through creative and innovative ideas. According to Giawa (2022), entrepreneurial interest is the drive to try leading a business. Santoso et al. (2023) argue that entrepreneurial interest is a deep inner inclination to create a business, which then involves organizing, managing, assuming risks, and developing the business.

By looking at the results of several studies that have been explained, the researcher conducted a study to analyze "Analysis of the Influence of Courage to Take Risks, Self-Efficacy, and Personality on the Interest in Entrepreneurship of Management and Accounting Students,

Class of 2021, University of Riau".

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

### *Entrepreneurial Interest*

Persuent to Yadewani and Wijaya (2017) interest in entrepreneurship refers to a person's inner tendency to be interested and driven to create, organize, manage, bear risks, and develop their own business. According to Sari et al. (2022), indicators of interest in entrepreneurship are divided into 5 parts, as follows:

1. A positif affective response towards at the entrepreneurial domain
2. An articulated preference for entrepreneurial pursuits over conventional vocational alternatives
3. A pronounced curiosity and intellectual attraction to the entrepreneurial sphere
4. Proactive engagement in and tangible participation with entrepreneurial related endeavors
5. A sustained cognitive focus on and high level of attentiveness to entrepreneurial phenomena

### *Risk-Taking Courage*

Risk-taking courage is the acceptance with confidence of a danger that may result in loss or even harm from an action that may be experienced (Febriana et al., 2022). According to Suryana (2018), indicators of Risk-taking courage are divided into 5 parts, as follows:

1. Willingness to take risks
2. Willingness to compete
3. Willingness to make decisions
4. Ability to mitigate risks
5. Readiness to face challenges

### *Self-efficacy*

Self-efficacy is an individual's belief in their ability to organize and complete a task necessary to achieve a specific result (Bandura, 1997). According to Lunenburg (2011) dan Sari et al., (2022), indicators of Self-efficacy are divided into 4 parts, as follows:

1. Always think innovatively
2. Be confident in running a business according to my abilities
3. Be able to think creatively
4. Be confident that I have opportunities for success in the future

### *Personality*

Personality is a relatively permanent pattern of character, and unique character provides consistency and individualism to a person's behavior (Afifah et al., 2020). According to Ricky Montolalu (2016), "indicators of Personality are divided into 5 parts, as follows:

1. Conscientiousness
2. Extroversion
3. Agreeableness
4. Emotional stability
5. Openness to experience

## 3. RESEARCH METHODS

This research was conducted at the Faculty of Economics and Business, Riau University, located at Bina Widya Campus, Km. 12.5 Simpang Baru Panam, Pekanbaru. Data collection was conducted from April 2025 to June 2025 at Riau University. This research was conducted by distributing physical and

non-physical questionnaires (Google Form) to respondents, namely students of the Management and Accounting study program, class of 2021. The population in this study were active students majoring in Management and Accounting, class of 2021 in the odd semester of 2024/2025, Faculty of Economics and Business, Riau University, totaling 706 students. The sampling technique in this study was the Proportional Random Sampling method. The research sample was 98. This study used a quantitative approach, namely the explanatory and exploratory approaches. Data collection techniques used were questionnaires and literature studies. Data analysis techniques used were descriptive analysis, instrument testing, classical assumption testing, multiple linear regression analysis, hypothesis testing, and difference tests.

#### 4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

##### *Classic Assumption Test*

##### **Management Department**

##### *Normality Test*

**Table 1.** Results of the Respondent Normality Test from Management Department Students Class of 2021

<b>One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test</b>	
Unstandardized Residual	
N	59
Normal Parameters, b	Red
	Std. Deviation
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute
	Negative
Test Statistic	.072
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.200c,d
a. Test distribution is Normal.	
b. Calculated from data.	
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.	
d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.	

Source: Researcher's Processed Data, 2025

Based on table 1, the results can be conveyed according to the *Kolmogorov-Smirnov* test shown by the table, so the same value is obtained in *the unstandardized residual* or *Asymp Sig (2-tailed)* of 0.200 greater than 0.05. The results of this test show that the residual value is normally distributed because the significant value is greater than 0.05. Thus, the results of this study are declared acceptable because the data analyzed has met the criteria for the normality test.

##### *Multicollinearity Test*

**Table 2.** Results of the Multicollinearity Test for Respondents of the Management Department Class of 2021

<b>Coefficient</b>	
Models	Collinearity Statistics
	Tolerance    VIVID

1	(Constant)		
	Courage to Take Risks	.497	2.012
	Self-Efficacy	.530	1.888
	Personality	.602	1.661
a. Dependent Variable: Entrepreneurial Interest			

Source: Researcher's Processed Data, 2025

From table 2, the tolerance values for the three independent variables were X1 (0.497), X2 (0.530), and X3 (0.602) which  $> 0.10$  and VIF of X1 (2.012), X2 (1.888), and X3 (1.661) which  $< 10$ . It can be interpreted that there are no symptoms of multicollinearity in the regression model.

### Heteroscedasticity Test

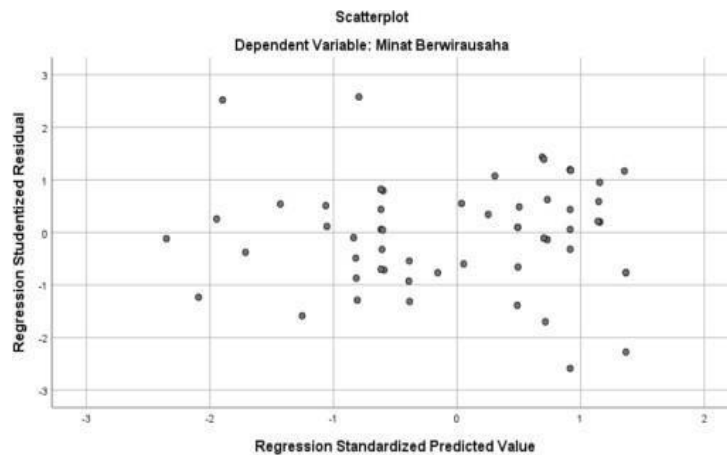


Figure 1. Results of the Heteroscedasticity Test for Respondents of the Management Department Class of 2025

Source: Researcher's Processed Data, 2025

Based on figure 3, it can be seen that the dots do not form a specific pattern and are also spread above and below on the Y axis.

### Accounting Department

#### Normality Test

Table 3. Results of the Respondent Normality Test from Students of the Department of Accounting Class of 2021

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
Unstandardized Residual		
N		39
Normal Parameters <sup>a,b</sup>	Red	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	2.72886416
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.091
	Positive	.074
	Negative	-.091
Test Statistic		.091

Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.200c,d
a. Test distribution is Normal. b. Calculated from data. c. Lilliefors Significance Correction. d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.	

Source: Researcher's Processed Data, 2025

Based on table 3, the results can be conveyed according to the *Kolmogorov-Smirnov* test shown by the table, so the same value is obtained in the unstandardized residual or *Asymp Sig* (2-tailed) of 0.200 greater than 0.05. The results of this test show that the residual value is normally distributed because the significant value is greater than 0.05. Thus, the results of this study are declared acceptable because the data analyzed has met the criteria for the normality test.

#### *Multicollinearity Test*

The following are the results of the multicollinearity test from respondents majoring in Accounting class of 2021:

**Table 4.** Results of the Multicollinearity Test for Respondents of the Accounting Department Class of 2021

Coefficient			
Models		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIVID
1	(Constant)		
	Courage to Take Risks	.369	2.711
	Self-Efficacy	.328	3.044
	Personality	.546	1.833

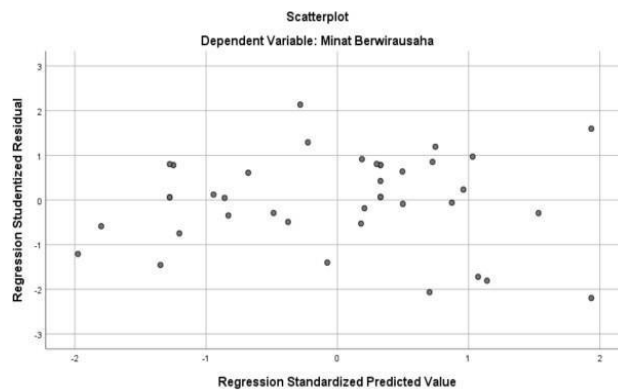
a. Dependent Variable: Entrepreneurial Interest

Source: Researcher's Processed Data, 2025

From table 4, the tolerance values for the three independent variables were X1 (0.369), X2 (0.328), and X3 (0.546) which  $> 0.10$  and VIF of X1 (2.711), X2 (3.044), and X3 (1.833) which  $< 10$ . It can be interpreted that there are no symptoms of multicollinearity in the regression model.

#### *Heteroscedasticity Test*

Based on the results of this study, it is proven that there is heteroscedasticity so that it shows that there is no difference between residual variations of entrepreneurial interest resulting from the variables that affect it. So the following heteroscedasticity test was obtained:



**Figure 2.** Results of the Heteroscedasticity Test for Respondents of the Department of Accounting Class of 2021  
Source: Researcher's Processed Data, 2025

Based on figure 2, it can be seen that the points do not form a certain pattern and are also spread above and below on the Y axis.

### Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Management Department

**Table 5.** Results of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis from Respondents Majoring in Management Class of 2021

Coefficient						
Models		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardize d Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.116	4.156		.708	.978
	Courage Taking Risks	.812	.122	.661	6.650	.000
	Self-Efficacy	1.148	.196	.614	5.868	.000
	Personality	.803	.213	.447	3.774	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Entrepreneurial Interest

Source: Researcher's Processed Data, 2025

1. The value of constant (a) is 1.116. This shows that if the value of courage to take risks, self-efficacy and personality is assumed to be zero (0), then the interest in entrepreneurship will be worth 1.116.
2. The value of the regression coefficient of the risk-taking courage variable is 0.812, meaning that every increase in risk-taking courage by 1 unit will increase entrepreneurial interest by 0.812 assuming other variables are fixed.
3. The value of the regression coefficient of the self-efficacy variable is 1.148, meaning that every increase in self-efficacy by 1 unit will increase entrepreneurial interest by 1.148 assuming other variables are fixed.
4. The value of the personality regression coefficient of 0.803 means that every increase in personality by 1 unit will increase entrepreneurial interest by 0.803 assuming other variables are fixed.

The standard error (e) is a random variable and has a probability distribution that represents all factors that have an influence on Y but are not included in the equation.

### Accounting Department

**Table 6.** Results of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis from Respondents Majoring in Accounting Class of 2021

Coefficient						
Models		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	5.181	1.777		2.915	.004
	Courage Taking Risks	.583	.143	.557	4.084	.000
	Self-Efficacy	.856	.161	.658	5.314	.000
	Personality	.676	.177	.532	3.821	.000
a. Dependent Variable: Entrepreneurial Interest						

Source: Researcher's Processed Data, 2024

1. The value of constant (a) is 5.181. This shows that if the value of courage to take risks, self-efficacy and personality are assumed to be zero (0), then the interest in entrepreneurship will be worth 5.181.
2. The value of the regression coefficient of the risk-taking courage variable is 0.583, meaning that every increase in risk-taking courage by 1 unit will increase entrepreneurial interest by 0.583 assuming other variables are fixed.
3. The regression coefficient value of the self-efficacy variable is 0.856, meaning that every increase in self-efficacy by 1 unit will increase entrepreneurial interest by 0.856 assuming other variables are fixed.
4. The value of the personality regression coefficient of 0.676 means that every increase in personality by 1 unit will increase entrepreneurial interest by 0.676 assuming other variables are fixed.

### Differential Test

Based on the decision-making criteria of the *independent sample t-test*, either through significance values (*sig. 2-tailed*) and comparison of t calculations with t tables, tests were carried out to determine the difference in average research variables between students of the Department of Management and the Department of Accounting. The initial descriptive statistics on which the analysis is based are presented in the following table:

**Table 7.** Output Group Statistics

	Group Statistics				
	Majors	N	Red	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Red
Entrepreneurial Interest	Management	59	22.46	3.720	.484
	Accounting	39	21.00	3.685	.590
Courage to Take Risks	Management	59	21.41	3.029	.394
	Accounting	39	18.18	3.523	.564
Self-Efficacy	Management	59	17.36	1.989	.259
	Accounting	39	14.97	2.833	.454
Personality	Management	59	23.08	2.070	.270

Accounting	39	19.90	2.900	.464
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1. Students majoring in Management have a higher average interest in entrepreneurship (*Mean* = 22.46) than students majoring in Accounting (*Mean* = 21.00). This shows that in general, Management students are more interested or encouraged to be involved in entrepreneurial activities than Accounting students.
2. Management students have a higher average risk courage (*Mean* = 21.41) than Accounting students (*Mean*
3. = 18.18). The results of this measurement reflect the differences in characteristics between the two groups of students. Management students are more accustomed to dealing with uncertain situations and making risky decisions, which are
4. Students majoring in Management have a higher average self-efficacy (*Mean*
5. = 17.36) than students majoring in Accounting (*Mean* = 14.97). This average difference indicates that Management students' self-efficacy is more confident in their ability to achieve goals, face challenges, and complete tasks related to entrepreneurship. Management students get more experience, training, or support to develop confidence in solving problems or making decisions related to their field.
6. Management students have a higher average risk risk courage (*Mean* = 23.08) than Accounting students (*Mea* = 19.90). The results of this measurement reflect that management students tend to have personality traits that are in accordance with characteristics that support self-development, leadership, and other important aspects, especially in the context of entrepreneurship.

*Hypothesis Test*

*Simultaneous Test (F Test)*

**Table 8.** Results of the Simultaneous Test (F Test) from the Respondents of the Management Department Class of 2021

NEW ERA						
Models		Sum of Squares	df	Red Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	396.905	3	132.302	17.934	.000 b
	Residual	405.739	55	7.377		
	Total	802.644	58			
a. Dependent Variable: Entrepreneurial Interest						
b. Predictors: (Constant), Personality, Courage to Take Risks, Self-Efficacy						

Source: Researcher's Processed Data, 2025

From table 8, the F value was calculated at 17.934 with a significance of 0.000. With the value of F the table at a significance level of 5% with the equation.

Thus, the result of F calculation (17.934) > F table (2.70) or significance (0.000) < 0.05 is obtained. Thus, it can be seen that the courage to take risks, self-efficacy, and personality together have a positive and significant effect on the entrepreneurial interest of students majoring in management Class of 2021.

The results of the simultaneous test (Test F) of the respondents majoring in Accounting Class of 2021 can be seen in table 5.25 below:

**Table 9.** Results of Simultaneous Test (Test F) from Respondents of the Accounting Department Class of 2021

NEW ERA						
Models		Sum of Squares	df	Red Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	233.025	3	77.675	9.607	.000b
	Residual	282.975	35	8.085		
	Total	516.000	38			
a. Dependent Variable: Entrepreneurial Interest						
b. Predictors: (Constant), Personality, Courage to Take Risks, Self-Efficacy						

Source: Researcher's Processed Data, 2025

Thus, the result of F calculation (9.607) > F table (2.87) or significance (0.000) < 0.05 is obtained. Thus, it can be known that the courage to take risks, self-efficacy, and personality together have a positive and significant effect on the entrepreneurial interest of students majoring in accounting Class of 2021.

*Persial Test (t-test)*

**Table 10.** Results of Partial Test (t-Test) of Respondents from the Department of Management Class of 2021

Coefficient						
Models		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardize d Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
	Courage Taking Risks	.812	.122	.661	6.650	.000
	Self-Efficacy	1.148	.196	.614	5.868	.000
	Personality	.803	.213	.447	3.774	.000
a. Dependent Variable: Entrepreneurial Interest						

Source: Researcher's Processed Data, 2025

1. Courage to take risks. A t calculation of 6.650 with a significance of 0.000 was obtained. Thus, it is known that t count (6.650) > t table (2.004045) or significance (0.000) < 0.05.
2. Self-efficacy. T calculation was obtained of 5.868 with a significance of 0.000. Thus, it is known that t count (5.868) > t table (2.004045) or significance (0.000) < 0.05.
3. Personality. A t calculation of 3.774 with a significance of 0.000 was obtained. Thus, it is known that t count (3.774) > t table (2.004045) or significance (0.000) < 0.05.

The test results (t-test) of the respondents majoring in Accounting class of 2021 can be seen in table 5.27 below:

**Table 11.** Results of Partial Test (t-test) of Respondents from the Department of Accounting Class of 2021

Coefficient	
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Models		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardize d Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
	Courage Taking Risks	.583	.143	.557	4.084	.000
	Self-Efficacy	.856	.161	.658	5.314	.000
	Personality	.676	.177	.532	3.821	.000
a. Dependent Variable: Entrepreneurial Interest						

1. Courage to take risks. T calculation was obtained of 4.084 with a significance of 0.000. Thus, it is known that t count (4.084) > t table (2.030108) or significance (0.000) < 0.05.
2. Self-efficacy. T calculation was obtained of 5.314 with a significance of 0.000. Thus, it is known that t count (5.314) > t table (2.030108) or significance (0.000) < 0.05.
3. Personality. T calculation was obtained of 3.821 with a significance of 0.000. Thus, it is known that t count (3.821) > t table (2.030108) or significance (0.000) < 0.05.

1. *Coefficient Determination Test (R<sup>2</sup>)*

**Table 13.** Results of the Determination Test (R<sup>2</sup>) of Respondents from the Department of Management Class of 2021

Model Summary				
Models	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.703 a	.494	.467	2.71 6
a. Predictors: (Constant), Personality, Self-Efficacy, Courage to Take Risks				

From table 13, the results of the R<sup>2</sup> determinant test can be explained that it is 0.494 or 49.4%. This means that 49.4% of the variables of entrepreneurial interest are influenced by the courage to take risks, self-efficacy, and personality. While the remaining 50.6% was influenced by other factors outside this study. Courage to take risks includes an individual's readiness to face challenges, as well as individuals who dare to take risks have a more positive perception of business opportunities and are better prepared for the possibility of failure. Self-efficacy includes perseverance and optimism that is large enough to face challenges and also achieve success. And personality includes the characteristics of a brave and productive individual.

**Table 14.** Results of Determination Test (R<sup>2</sup>) of Respondents from the Department of Accounting Class of 2021

Model Summary				
Model s	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.672 a	.452	.405	2.84 3

a. Predictors:	(Constant),	Self-Efficacy,	Personality,
	Courage		
	Taking Risks		

From table 14 of the results of the R<sup>2</sup> determinant test, it can be explained that it is 0.452 or 45.2%. This means that 45.2% of the variables of entrepreneurial interest are influenced by the courage to take risks, self-efficacy, and personality. While the remaining 54.8% was influenced by other factors outside of this study. Courage to take risks includes an individual's readiness to face challenges, as well as individuals who dare to take risks have a more positive perception of business opportunities and are better prepared for the possibility of failure. Self-efficacy includes perseverance and optimism that is large enough to face challenges and also achieve success. And personality includes the characteristics of a brave and productive individual

## DISCUSSION

### **The Influence of Courage to Take Risks (X1), Self-Efficacy (X2), and Personality (X3) Partially on Entrepreneurial Interest (Y) of Students of the Department of Management Class of 2021, Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Riau**

#### *1. The Effect of Courage to Take Risks (X1) on Entrepreneurial Interest of Management Students*

The results of the study show that the courage to take risks has a significant influence on the entrepreneurial interest of management majors. These findings indicate that students who have greater courage to face risks tend to have a higher interest in entrepreneurship. This is in line with the opinion of Waruwu (2024), who stated that the courage to take risks plays a crucial role in increasing interest in entrepreneurship because this aspect increases confidence and mental strength in decision-making in the business world. In addition, Saragih & Santi (2025), stated that the courage to take risks contributes positively to the formation of entrepreneurial intentions because students who dare to take risks tend to be better prepared to innovate and adapt to the dynamics of the business market.

Theoretically, this finding is in line with the opinion of McClelland (1961) who stated that one of the important characteristics of *entrepreneurs* is the *need for achievement* (nAch). Individuals with high nAch tend to take measurable risks rather than just recklessly, dare to face challenges with good calculations. In addition, the results of this study are also supported by the opinion of Zimmerer & Scarborough (2005), according to them one of the characteristics of *entrepreneurs* is to dare to take risks, but with careful calculation. The courage that arises from confidence in competitiveness will make it easier to make important decisions in uncertain situations.

#### *2. The Effect of Self-Efficacy (X2) on Entrepreneurial Interest of Management Students*

Theoretically, this finding is in line with Luthans *et al.*, (2021) in the theory of *Psychological Capital*, belief in future success is part of *hope* and self-efficacy, which means that students who are confident of success in the future tend to have tenacity and realistic expectations rather than just wishful thinking. These findings are in line with the research of Mahmood *et al.*, (2022) who stated that self-efficacy has a significant influence on entrepreneurial intentions among business students.

#### *3. The Influence of Personality (X3) on Entrepreneurial Interest of Management Students*

The results of the study show that personality has a significant influence on the entrepreneurial interest of management majors. These findings indicate that the better the quality of students' personalities, the higher their interest in entrepreneurship. Personality is not only an additional factor but is one of the driving factors for interest in entrepreneurship. When students have a personality that allows them to see opportunities, dare to take

steps, face challenges, and survive uncertain situations, then the interest for them to start a business will be greater.

Theoretically, the results of this study are in line with Goleman (1995), emotional *intelligence* is very important, especially in the context of business and entrepreneurship because an entrepreneur will be faced with a lot of pressure, conflict, and uncertainty. Weaknesses in emotional control can hinder rational decision-making and effective interpersonal relationships, two crucial aspects of the business world. According to Sanchez-Ruiz *et al.*, (2021) indicate that emotion management skills can be improved through training or educational interventions, which means that although emotion control is currently a relative weakness, it can still be developed. Emotional control training is an important note to form students who are resilient to face uncertain business dynamics.

**The Influence of Courage to Take Risks (X1), Self-Efficacy (X2), and Personality (X3) Partially on Entrepreneurial Interest (Y) of Students of the Department of Accounting Class of 2021, Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Riau**

*4. The Influence of Courage to Take Risks (X1) on the Entrepreneurial Interest of Students majoring in Accounting Class of 2021*

The results of the study show that the courage to take risks has a significant effect on the entrepreneurial interest of students majoring in accounting class of 2021. These findings indicate that the higher the level of students' courage to take risks, the higher their interest in engaging in entrepreneurial activities. The courage to take risks reflects the confidence and readiness of students in facing uncertainty and challenges when running a business. Kasmir (2019), stated that entrepreneurs who dare to take risks usually have the ability to think long-term and be confident in facing obstacles. This confidence does not mean ignoring risks, but rather the readiness to assess and manage risks realistically and strategically. In line with the research of Adeoye & Olasoji (2023), it states that the tendency to take risks is significantly related to the entrepreneurial intention of students, which means that the higher the tendency to take risks, the greater the intention to become an entrepreneur.

Theoretically, these findings are in line with Bandura's (1997) opinion that confidence and optimism can encourage individuals to face challenges and uncertainties, including in the business world. This optimistic attitude is in line with the opinion of Byrnes *et al.*, (1999) who stated that individuals with a positive perception of their own abilities are more likely to dare to take risks, especially in a competitive environment.

*5. The Effect of Self-Efficacy (X2) on the Entrepreneurial Interest of Students of the Accounting Department Class of 2021*

The results of the study show that self-efficacy has a significant influence on the entrepreneurial interest of accounting majors. These findings indicate that the higher the students' confidence in their ability to manage and run a business, the greater their interest in entrepreneurship. Self-efficacy reflects a strong sense of confidence in facing a business challenge that allows students to overcome obstacles and take initiative in the world of entrepreneurship. This is in line with the opinion of Suryana (2023), stating that self-efficacy is not just ordinary confidence, but a specific belief in the ability to achieve certain goals.

*6. The Influence of Personality (X3) on the Entrepreneurial Interest of Students majoring in Accounting Class of 2021*

The results of the study show that personality has a significant influence on the entrepreneurial interest of accounting students. These findings indicate that the better the quality of students' personalities, the higher their interest in developing an entrepreneurial spirit.

**The Influence of Courage to Take Risks, Self-Efficacy, and Personality Simultaneously on the Entrepreneurial Interest of Students of the Department of Management and Accounting batch of 2021, Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Riau**

Based on the results of the above research, it can be said that the variables of courage to take risks (X1), self-efficacy (X2), and personality (X3) simultaneously affect entrepreneurial interest (Y) among students majoring in management and accounting as follows:

Based on the results of research on students majoring in management class of 2021, the factors of courage to take risks, self-efficacy, and personality together have a significant influence on entrepreneurial interest. This shows that the three variables collectively complement each other in becoming a driving factor for students' interest in entering the world of entrepreneurship.

The courage to take risks reflects the readiness of the individual to face the uncertainties and challenges that exist in entrepreneurial activities. According to McMullen & Shepherd (2006), a brave attitude in taking risks is important because entrepreneurs are often faced with uncertain situations and need to make quick and precise decisions. Self-efficacy refers to an individual's belief in his or her abilities and achieving entrepreneurial goals. Bandura (1997) emphasized that self-efficacy is a key factor that affects a person's intentions and efforts in achieving success, including in the context of entrepreneurship.

**The Effect of Courage to Take Risks, Self-Efficacy, and Personality Simultaneously on Entrepreneurial Interest of Accounting Students**

Based on the results of research on students majoring in management class of 2021, the factors of courage to take risks, self-efficacy, and personality together have a significant influence on entrepreneurial interest. This shows that the three factors work together to form students' interest in entrepreneurship. These results show that entrepreneurial interest is not the product of a single factor, but rather a complex combination of various aspects. When students have the courage to face risks, confidence in their own abilities, and supportive personality characteristics, students' interest in entering the world of entrepreneurship is stronger.

**Dominant Factors Influencing the Entrepreneurial Interest of Students of the Department of Management and Accounting Class of 2021, Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Riau**

The following are the differences in the average results of the dominant variables that affect entrepreneurial interest in students majoring in management and accounting. It can be seen that the dominant variable that affects the entrepreneurial interest of management students is the Courage to Take Risks. This is because the Courage to Take Risk variables has the highest value compared to the variables that are independent of Effective Self-Efficacy and Personality. These findings show that the higher the courage in taking risks, daring to compete, making crucial decisions, pressing and facing risks, the higher the interest of students in entrepreneurship. This means that a person's willingness to uncertain things, has the potential to fail, and new challenges, the greater their chances of having an interest and readiness to choose an entrepreneurial path. Meanwhile, for students majoring in accounting, the dominant variable that affects entrepreneurial interest is Self-Efficacy. This indicates that accounting students' entrepreneurial interest is more encouraged when there is strong self-confidence in personal abilities in planning, managing, and executing business activities independently. Confidence and self-efficacy in overcoming operational challenges, managing financial resources, and adapting to business dynamics are the main factors that encourage accounting students to have an interest in entrepreneurship.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the partial analysis, it can be concluded that risk-taking, self-efficacy, and personality significantly influence entrepreneurial interest among Management and Accounting students at the Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Riau. Overall, these findings indicate that these three factors are important in fostering entrepreneurial interest among students, both those with Management and Accounting backgrounds.

Based on the analysis, the most dominant factor influencing entrepreneurial interest among management students is risk-taking, while for accounting students, it is self-efficacy. This difference indicates that each department's approach to developing students' entrepreneurial character can vary. Management emphasizes courage in the face of uncertainty, potential failure, and new challenges, while accounting relies more on self-confidence in planning, managing, and executing business activities independently.

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