

The Influence of Entrepreneurial Interest and Self-Confidence on Entrepreneurial Interest Among Students

Ghaluh Kharisnaseva

Universitas Komputer Indonesia, Bandung, Indonesia

Trustorini Handayani

Universitas Komputer Indonesia, Bandung, Indonesia

Ni Putu Dita Saraswati

Universitas Komputer Indonesia, Bandung, Indonesia

Trenggono Tri Widodo

Universitas Ibnu Sina, Batam, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

This research focused on the impact of entrepreneurial interest and self-confidence (self-efficacy) on the entrepreneurial intention of students at the Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Komputer Indonesia specifically the students who have taken entrepreneurship courses. A quantitative research was done with descriptive and verificative methods. The questionnaires, data collection tool, were randomishly distributed to 89 students. These individuals were taken from a population of 782 with the help of Slovin's formula. The methodology used was multiple linear regression analysis, supported by correlation analysis, coefficient of determination, as well as t-test and F-test. The result shows that both entrepreneurial interest and self-efficacy have a significant positive influence on entrepreneurial intention. Besides, these two variables when considered together explain 53.6% of the changes in entrepreneurial intention whereas 46.4% of the variation is explained by other factors outside the model. First of all, these findings have important practical implications for higher institutions that they could come up with courses that will arouse students' interest and boost their confidence to be entrepreneurs such as experiential learning and business incubation. Secondly, this research paper enriches the academic literature on entrepreneurial intention by highlighting the joint influence of interest and self-efficacy in fostering students' entrepreneurial behavior.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurial Interest, Self-Efficacy, Entrepreneurial Intention, Students, Entrepreneurship*

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia's economy has hit a rough patch recently causing unemployment to rise. The problem extends not only to big factories but also to the disruption of the existence of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) which are very important for the country (Hasyim, 2017). The situation gets worse because of the disparity between the number of graduates and that of job vacancies. As per Central Statistics Agency (BPS) data of 2023, the open unemployment rate of university graduates was 5.18% which was up from 4.8% in 2022. At the same time, vocational school graduates had the highest unemployment rate of 9.31%, followed by senior high school graduates (8.15%) and diploma

holders (4.8%). Such statistics highlight the fact that graduate skills are not matching with the labor market requirements.

Among other strategies, a key one to combat unemployment is to encourage entrepreneurship in the youth market. Besides being a source of job creation, entrepreneurship also acts as a spillover for new inventions, new ideas and raising financial independence (Entaresmen, et al., 2021). Still, according to Purwaningsih, et al., (2023), Indonesia's entrepreneurship level is still quite low compared to other ASEAN countries. There are several reasons for this situation, such as the financiers' reluctance to provide funds, business market uncertainty, lack of entrepreneurial passion, and lack of confidence in oneself to engage in a business (Nulhakim & Dwi Santy, 2022).

Today, as coming graduates, students are the ones who are potentially capable of making a significant contribution in developing entrepreneurship. But the reality is that only a small number among those that show enthusiasm for entrepreneurship via academic means such as courses and seminars actually proceed to establish a business. Besides, lack of networks, fear of failure, limited experience, low self-confidence are some of the big issues which serve as deterrents (Oei, et al., 2022). Besides, this can be noted in the Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Komputer Indonesia (UNIKOM), where students' interest in entrepreneurship programs is relatively high, yet the transition from interest to actual entrepreneurial action is still limited.

Several research works changed the focus to the psychological factors that influence entrepreneurial intention. Pramudita (2021) revealed that entrepreneurial self-efficacy is effective in inspiring entrepreneurial interest both directly and through the mediation of entrepreneurial attitudes. Correspondingly, Nursyirwan et al. (2022) discovered that self-efficacy and attitudes toward entrepreneurship are the two main factors shaping entrepreneurial intention, while attitudes also serve as a significant mediator.

Besides that, Deliana (2023) emphasized that self-efficacy is the main factor in deciding entrepreneurial intention as it influences a person's motivation, behavior, and their level of confidence. Other studies also show that self-efficacy seems to be the most powerful predictor of entrepreneurial intention in comparison to other variables like personality traits and entrepreneurial education (Juhari et al., 2023; Sunanto et al., 2023). Regardless of that, the combination of entrepreneurial interest and self-confidence has not been given much consideration in explaining entrepreneurial intention, especially among students of Universitas Komputer Indonesia, although self-efficacy and entrepreneurial intention have been widely discussed in previous studies. Most research, indeed, investigates self-efficacy together with attitudes or personality aspects, whereas, the interaction between interest and self-confidence is still a very neglected area.

In light of this gap, the present research points in the direction of a new viewpoint by looking at the combined effect of entrepreneurial interest and self-confidence on students' entrepreneurial intention in one particular institutional setting. Probably, this study will help in better understanding of how the internal psychological elements combinedly work to promote entrepreneurial intention in students. In terms of academics, this research further has verified the connection between entrepreneurial interest, self-confidence and entrepreneurial intention by providing real data. On the other hand, in terms of practical implications, the findings are going to help universities and policymakers tailor entrepreneurship programs not only to arouse students' interest but also to develop their confidence in setting up and running a business; For that reason, this paper focuses on the role of entrepreneurial interest and self-confidence in shaping entrepreneurial intention among students.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Interest in Entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurial interest refers to a person's first contact with the business world which is marked by their interest and motivation to find business opportunities even before starting a business stage (Prihandani et al., 2024). This is crucial since it is the foundation of entrepreneurial interest and commitment, where less interested individuals are mostly less motivated to learn skills or take actual steps (Barton, Schaefer, & Canavati, 2018). The level of interest varies from person to person, influenced by internal factors such as motivation and personal values, as well as external factors such as social support and environmental conditions (Vuorio, Puumalainen, & Fellnhofer, 2018).

Factors that shape entrepreneurial interest include entrepreneurial education experiences, family support, peer influence, and access to business information through technology (Hasbiah & Hasdiansa, 2023). Indicators used to measure this interest include the desire to become an entrepreneur, motivation to achieve success, and social support from the surrounding environment (Prihandani et al., 2024). Therefore, entrepreneurial interest can be seen as a foundation that guides individuals to develop interest and readiness in entering the business world.

Self-Efficacy

Self-efficacy refers to an individual's belief in their ability to perform tasks and achieve specific goals (Meirani & Lestari, 2022; Nugroho & Sulistyowati, 2020). This confidence in one's own abilities plays an important role in fostering entrepreneurial intention, as individuals with high self-efficacy tend to be more willing to make decisions, take responsibility, and confidently face various challenges in business activities (Nabilah, Riza, & Kurniawan, 2022). Thus, self-efficacy functions as a psychological resource that encourages the development of motivation and the courage of students to initiate entrepreneurial activities.

Several factors influence self-efficacy, including personal interest, patience, resilience in dealing with failure, personal characteristics, and the motivation to continuously learn (Mukti & Tentama, 2020). The indicators of self-efficacy include past performance, vicarious experience, and physiological or emotional states (Sebayang & Sembiring, 2017). Through these indicators, self-efficacy is believed to strengthen students' confidence and enhance their readiness to engage in entrepreneurial activities.

Entrepreneurial Intention

Entrepreneurial intention can be defined as a psychological drive that motivates individuals to start, develop, and manage a business as a means of self-actualization (Ali Wafa & Prasetyo, 2019; Yuhendri L. V, 2017). This intention not only reflects an interest in entrepreneurship, but also mental readiness, intrinsic motivation, and a willingness to face the challenges and risks associated with business activities (Santoso & Rahmawati, 2020). Individuals with strong entrepreneurial intentions tend to show strong determination, a willingness to learn from failure, and consistency in managing business activities even in uncertain conditions (Anggraeni & Harnanik, 2015; Iffan, 2018). Therefore, entrepreneurial intention is an important factor that determines the seriousness of students or individuals in choosing entrepreneurship as a career path.

Several factors are known to influence entrepreneurial intention, such as self-confidence, perceptions about the feasibility of starting a business, perceptions about the attractiveness of entrepreneurship, and previous entrepreneurial experience (Chen, Zhou, & Li, 2020). Indicators of entrepreneurial intention are a strong desire to be a business starter attractions towards entrepreneurship, determination not only to be an entrepreneur but to also take risks (Putri & Wijaya, 2023). Referring to those indicators the level of internal sources that motivate a person to choose entrepreneurship as a career is determined.

METHODOLOGY

This study employs a quantitative approach by integrating descriptive and verificative methods. Quantitative approach is chosen to provide the research with the ability to handle numerical data as well as to test the research hypotheses objectively (Sugiyono, 2021).

The descriptive method describes the situation of students' entrepreneurial interests, self-confidence, and entrepreneurial intentions at the Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Komputer Indonesia, after taking the entrepreneurship courses. Whereas the verificative method is engaged to test the hypotheses on the causal links of entrepreneurial interest and self-confidence with entrepreneurial intention, the effects considered separately and jointly (Purba et al., 2023).

The research data were gathered by questionnaire which were administered to 89 respondents who were selected through the Slovin formula from the total number of 782 students. The research instrument was a 1-5 Likert scale, which indicates the degree of agreement with each item. Firstly, data analysis was done through a descriptive method to give characteristic of the respondents and the variables of the research. Besides this, it involved multiple linear regression, correlation coefficients, determination coefficients, t-tests, and F-tests. So, with this approach, the research expects to offer an empirical account of internal factors affecting students' entrepreneurial intention.

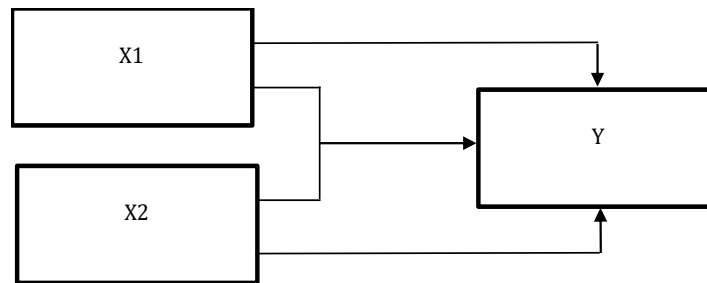


Figure 1. Research Paradigm Model

Source: Data processed by the author (2025)

DISCUSSION

Descriptive Analysis

Table 1. Summary of Respondents' Responses Regarding (X1) Interest in Entrepreneurship

Indicators	Question Item	Actual Score	Ideal Score	%	Category
Desire	2	633	890	71.1%	Good
Motivation	2	593	890	66.6%	Satisfactory
Social Support	2	544	890	61.1%	Satisfactory
Total		1770	2670	66.3%	Satisfactory

Source: Data processed by the author (2025)

According to the summary of the respondents' answers, desire indicator has the highest score, amounting to 71.1%, and being labeled as good. It means that FEB UNIKOM students who have taken entrepreneurship courses, in general, are quite willing to participate in business activities and entrepreneurship. Meanwhile, the lowest percentage is that of social support indicator which is 61.1%, placing it in the fairly good class. That is, the encouragement from family, friends, and the environment still fails to be the main factor for the students' entrepreneurial interest.

The entrepreneurial interest variable, in fact shows 66.3% score on average, revealing quite a good level. Though students carry a pretty strong desire, things like motivation (66.6%) and social support (61.1%) are still weak and in need of improvement for their overall interest in entrepreneurship. These results are supportive of Ketaren et al. (2021) who notion that internal factors such as motivation and external factors such as social support play an important role in developing entrepreneurial interest among students.

Table 2. Summary of Respondents' Responses Regarding (X2) Self-Confidence

Indicators	Question Item	Actual Score	Ideal Score	%	Category
Experience of Success	2	626	890	70.3%	Good
Personal Experience	2	532	890	59.8%	Satisfactory
Physiological Condition	2	591	890	66.4%	Satisfactory
Total		1749	2670	65.5%	Satisfactory

Source: Data processed by the author (2025)

The summary of respondents' answers shown in the table above reveals that the indicator with the highest percentage value is Successful Experience. A value of 70.3% categorizes this as a good level. This result indicates that UNIKOM FEB students who have taken entrepreneurship courses have a high level of self-confidence because their successful experiences serve as a positive source of motivation to face entrepreneurial activities.

Meanwhile, the indicator with the lowest percentage is Personal Experience, which accounts for only 59.8% and is considered fairly good. It implies that students' direct experiences in running a business are still limited so their levels of confidence are not yet maximum. Physiological Condition indicator also reached 66.4%, classified as fairly good, meaning that students' ability to manage their emotional and physical conditions when facing entrepreneurial challenges is still lacking.

In general, the Self-Confidence variable obtained a score of 65.5% and was categorized as fairly good. These findings show that self-confidence of FEB UNIKOM students is not fully optimal and they still have to work on it particularly in terms of personal experience and physiological condition control.

Table 3. Summary of Respondents' Responses Regarding (Y) Interest in Entrepreneurship

Indicators	Question Item	Actual Score	Ideal Score	%	Category
Strong Desire to Start a Business	2	633	890	71.1%	Good
Enthusiasm for Entrepreneurial Activities	2	581	890	65.3%	Satisfactory
Commitment to Becoming an Entrepreneur	2	628	890	70.6%	Good
Readiness to Take Business Risks	2	550	890	61.8%	Satisfactory
Total		2392	3560	67.2%	Satisfactory

Source: Data processed by the author (2025)

Based on the respondents' answers in the table above, the indicator with the highest percentage is "Strong Desire to Start a Business" with a score of 71.1%, which is categorized as good. This shows that UNIKOM FEB students who have taken entrepreneurship courses have a strong drive to start a business and prepare steps towards future entrepreneurial activities. In addition, the indicator "Commitment to Becoming an Entrepreneur" also received a high score of 70.6% in the good category, which shows the serious determination of students to continue pursuing entrepreneurship in a sustainable manner.

Meanwhile, the indicators "Enjoyment in Entrepreneurial Activities" and "Readiness to Take Business Risks" received lower scores, 65.3% and 61.8% respectively, which are classified as fairly good. This means that although students are interested in entrepreneurship, their enthusiasm and readiness to take business risks still need to be improved. Overall, the Interest in Entrepreneurship variable scored 67.2%, which is in the fairly good category. These findings indicate that interest in entrepreneurship among FEB UNIKOM students has not been fully maximized, especially in terms of enjoyment of entrepreneurship and readiness to face risks, which are still relatively limited.

Verificative Analysis

Classical Assumption Test

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		89
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	3.13961778
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.055
	Positive	.055
	Negative	-.053
Test Statistic		.055
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200 ^{c,d}

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

Figure 2. Normality Test with Kolmogorov–Smirnov Test

Source: Data processed by the author (2025)

Looking at Figure 2, the significance value is 0.200. Since this value is greater than 0.05, it shows that the data are normally distributed and satisfy the normality assumption for proceeding with the analysis.

Coefficients^a

Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)		
	Ketertarikan Berwirausaha	.625	1.599
	Efikasi Diri	.625	1.599

a. Dependent Variable: Minat Berwirausaha

Figure 3. Normality Test with Kolmogorov–Smirnov Test

Source: Data processed by the author (2025)

Looking at Figure 3, it is evident that the two variables, entrepreneurial interest and self-confidence, are not highly intercorrelated. This is indicated by a Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) value of less than 10 and a Tolerance greater than 0.1. Thus, it can be concluded that the assumption of multicollinearity in this research data has been fulfilled.

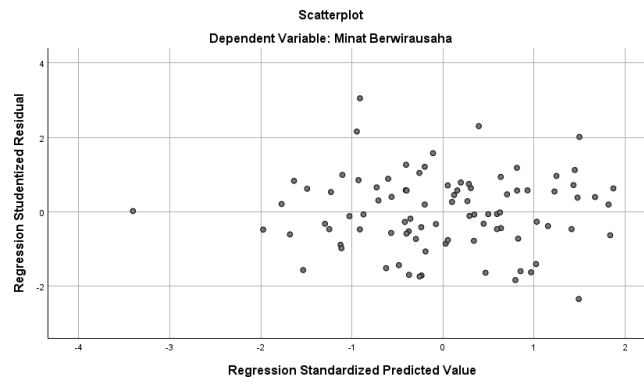


Figure 4. Heteroscedasticity Test (Regression Standardized Predicted Value)

Source: Data processed by the author (2025)

Based on Figure 4, it can be seen that the Entrepreneurial Interest variable does not show heteroscedasticity. This can be seen from the distribution of points above and below 0 on the Y-axis, which does not show a specific pattern.

Correlation Coefficient

Correlations		Keterarikan Berwirausaha	Minat Berwirausaha
Keterarikan Berwirausaha	Pearson Correlation	1	.680**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	89	89
Minat Berwirausaha	Pearson Correlation	.680**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	89	89

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

Figure 5. Interest in Entrepreneurship with Entrepreneurial intention

Source: Data processed by the author (2025)

The correlation coefficient for entrepreneurial interest is 0.680. According to correlation interpretation standards, this figure falls within the range of 0.60-0.799, indicating a strong relationship between interest in entrepreneurship (X1) and entrepreneurial intention (Y).

Correlations		Efikasi Diri	Minat Berwirausaha
Efikasi Diri	Pearson Correlation	1	.753**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	89	89
Minat Berwirausaha	Pearson Correlation	.753**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	89	89

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

Figure 6. Self-Efficacy with Entrepreneurial intention

Source: Data processed by the author (2025)

The correlation coefficient for self-efficacy is 0.753. According to the rules for interpreting correlations, this figure falls within the range of 0.60-0.799, indicating a strong relationship between self-efficacy (X2) and entrepreneurial intention (Y).

Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.802 ^a	.644	.636	3.17592

a. Predictors: (Constant), Efikasi Diri, Ketertarikan Berwirausaha

b. Dependent Variable: Minat Berwirausaha

Figure 7. Interest in Entrepreneurship and Self-Efficacy on Entrepreneurial intention

Source: Data processed by the author (2025)

Based on the results of the multiple correlation coefficient calculation, the magnitude of the influence of Entrepreneurial Interest and Self-Confidence on Entrepreneurial Interest is 0.802 with a coefficient of determination (R Square) of 0.644 or 64.4%.

Coefficient of Determination

Coefficients^a

Model		Standardized Coefficients Beta	Correlations Zero-order
1	(Constant)		
	Ketertarikan Berwirausaha	.350	.680
	Efikasi Diri	.539	.753

a. Dependent Variable: Minat Berwirausaha

Figure 8. Partial Coefficient of Determination

Source: Data processed by the author (2025)

Based on the analysis results, the variable that has the greatest influence on entrepreneurial intention is self-efficacy with a contribution of 40.6%, while Interest in Entrepreneurship contributes 23.8%. This confirms that self-efficacy plays a more dominant role in encouraging the formation of entrepreneurial intention among students.

Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.802 ^a	.644	.636	3.17592

a. Predictors: (Constant), Efikasi Diri, Ketertarikan Berwirausaha

b. Dependent Variable: Minat Berwirausaha

Figure 9. Simultaneous Coefficient of Determination

Source: Data processed by the author (2025)

Referring to the figure above, the coefficient of determination (R-square) obtained is 0.644. This figure indicates that interest in entrepreneurship and self-efficacy are able to explain 64.4% of the variation in students' entrepreneurial intention, while the remaining 35.6% is influenced by other variables outside the scope of this study, such as achievement motivation, family support, and entrepreneurial knowledge. This indicates that the research model used has a fairly good ability to explain the contribution of the two independent variables to students' entrepreneurial intention.

Hypothesis Testing

T-test

		Coefficients ^a			
		Unstandardized Coefficients	Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
Model		B	Std. Error	Beta	
1	(Constant)	2.661	1.919		1.387 .169
	Ketertarikan Berwirausaha	.456	.106	.350	4.295 .000
	Efikasi Diri	.821	.124	.539	6.628 .000

a. Dependent Variable: Minat Berwirausaha

Figure 10. Hypothesis Testing of Interest in Entrepreneurship on Entrepreneurial Intention

Source: Data processed by the author (2025)

The partial test results (t-test) show that the interest in entrepreneurship variable (X_1) has a t-value of 4.295, which is greater than the table t-value of 1.988 with a significance level of $0.000 < 0.05$; therefore, H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. This means that interest in entrepreneurship has a significant effect on students' entrepreneurial intention.

		Coefficients ^a			
		Unstandardized Coefficients	Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
Model		B	Std. Error	Beta	
1	(Constant)	2.661	1.919		1.387 .169
	Ketertarikan Berwirausaha	.456	.106	.350	4.295 .000
	Efikasi Diri	.821	.124	.539	6.628 .000

a. Dependent Variable: Minat Berwirausaha

Figure 11. Testing the Hypothesis of Self-Efficacy on Entrepreneurial Intention

Source: Data processed by the author (2025)

The results of the partial test (t-test) show that the Self-Efficacy variable (X_2) has a t-value of 6.628, which is greater than the table t-value of 1.988 with a significance level of $0.000 < 0.05$; therefore, H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. This means that Self-Efficacy has a significant effect on students' entrepreneurial intention.

F-test

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1568.122	2	784.061	77.734	.000 ^b
	Residual	867.434	86	10.086		
	Total	2435.556	88			

a. Dependent Variable: Minat Berwirausaha

b. Predictors: (Constant), Efikasi Diri, Ketertarikan Berwirausaha

Figure 12. Simultaneous Hypothesis Testing (F Test)

Source: Data processed by the author (2025)

The simultaneous test (F test) shows that the calculated F value of 77.734 exceeds the F table value of 3.10 at a significance level of 5% ($\alpha = 0.05$). This means that H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted, so it can be concluded that interest in entrepreneurship (X_1) and self-efficacy (X_2) together have a significant effect on students' entrepreneurial intention.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The results of the descriptive analysis show that interest in entrepreneurship, self-efficacy, and entrepreneurial intention of FEB UNIKOM students are in the fairly good category. The indicators of desire to become an entrepreneur and experience of success received the highest scores, while social support, personal experience, and readiness to take risks are still relatively low, indicating the need to increase the role of the environment and practical experience of students in entrepreneurial activities. The verification analysis also shows that interest in entrepreneurship and self-efficacy partially and simultaneously have a positive and significant effect on entrepreneurial intention with a contribution of 64.4%, where self-efficacy has the most dominant influence. These findings confirm that students' confidence in facing business risks and challenges is an important factor in encouraging entrepreneurial interest. However, this study still has limitations because the respondents only included FEB UNIKOM students and the variables used were limited to entrepreneurial interest and self-confidence. Therefore, it is recommended that further research be conducted by expanding the research object and adding other variables such as entrepreneurship education, family environment, entrepreneurial motivation, and technological support in order to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the factors that influence entrepreneurial interest.

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ABOUT THE AUTHORS

Ghaluh Kharisnaseva, email: ghaluh.21221074@mahasiswa.unikom.ac.id

Ghaluh Kharisnaseva is a student at Universitas Komputer Indonesia. Bandung Indonesia

Trustorini Handayani, email: trustorini.handayani@email.unikom.ac.id

Trustorini Handayani is a lecturer at Universitas Komputer Indonesia. Bandung Indonesia

Ni Putu Dita Saraswati, email: ni.21223039@mahasiswa.unikom.ac.id

Ni Putu Dita Saraswati is a student at Universitas Komputer Indonesia. Bandung, Indonesia

Trenggono Tri Widodo, email: trenggono.tri@uis.ac.id

Trenggono Tri Widodo is a lecturer at Universitas Ibnu Sina. Batam Indonesia