The Influence of the Family Environment, Entrepreneurial Knowledge, and Personality on Students' Entrepreneurial Interests at Student Boarding School al-Barokah Ponorogo

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Abstrak: The purpose of this study is to analyze the influence of the family environment, entrepreneurial knowledge and personality on students' entrepreneurial interests. This research is a type of quantative research. The population was 200 student respondents and a sample of 134 respondents. Meanwhile, the data collection technique carried out in this study was a questionnaire. The data analysis used is classical assumption test, simple linear regression analysis, multiple linear regression analysis, model accuracy test and hypothesis test. The results of this study show that the family environment positively affects the interest in entrepreneurship, entrepreneurial knowledge has a positive effect on entrepreneurial interests, personality negatively affects entrepreneurial interests, simultaneous results show the family environment, entrepreneurial knowledge and personality have a simultaneous effect on entrepreneurial interests.

Keywords: environment, knowledge, personality, interests.

INTRODUCTION

Islam is the perfect religion of God, man was created on earth as a leader (caliph) intended to prosper, prosper the earth and take it in a better direction. In Islam, Allah has instructed humans on how to do halal business, how to try and how to manage working relationships with fellow human beings in order to provide good benefits for the common good. Work and effort (entrepreneurship), are part of human life. A Muslim entrepreneur has a character of giving (almsgiving), namely that every sustenance received must be partially distributed to people who are more in need. And every sincere gift will add to the quality and quantity of his sustenance and his life is full of blessings. Everything in the universe is no exception to the world and all of it is God's creation including treasure. Therefore, even treasure belongs to God. Humans only use and manage it in accordance with sharia provisions. A sharia-based entrepreneur must be confident in these provisions, and the entrepreneur is

guided by faith to find and manage property, and use it according to sharia provisions, there is a part to be cultivated, to pay zakat, and also to develop a business (Aminah, 2019).

To encourage students to become entrepreneurs. The mindset and environment that is always oriented towards being an employee must be changed. Currently, the mindset about employment among students is to work in government agencies because of easy jobs and high salaries. Meanwhile, in reality, the government's ability to recruit new employees is also very limited. The interest in entrepreneurship does not grow instantly, because it requires stages and processes according to each person's personality. Therefore, the easiest step is that the interest in entrepreneurship must be cultivated from a young age. The lecture period is the ideal time to cultivate this interest (Baskara & Has, 2018).

According to Hendro, ada several factors that influence a person's desire / interest in choosing the path of entrepreneurship / entrepreneurship as his way of life. These factors are: individual/personal factors that cover life experiences from childhood to adulthood, either by the environment or family (such as: the influence of his childhood, development as an adult, his perspective or ideals), work atmosphere, level of education, personality (personality), educational achievements, family drive, environment and association, self-esteem, compulsion and circumstances. (Hendro, 2011) According to Hendro, the family environment is very influential in choosing a future career, the family plays an important role in growing and accelerating a person to make career decisions as *an entrepreneur*, because parents function as personal consultants, coaches and mentors. (Hendro, 2011) As explained by Buchari Alma, the motivation to form entrepreneurship also comes from friends, family environments, friends where they can discuss entrepreneurial ideas and ways to overcome problems, besides that the environment in the form of "*role models*" also affects entrepreneurial interests. These *role models* usually look to parents, siblings, other families (grandfathers, uncles, bobos, children) friends, spouses or successful entrepreneurs whom they idolize. Parents' work also often affects children, when parents work alone or have their own business tend to tell their children to become entrepreneurs as well. (Alma, 2005) From the above opinion, it can be concluded that the family environment greatly influences the entrepreneurial interests of a student. This is in line with research from Aristuti and Widiyanto which states that the first factor that affects the interest in entrepreneurship is the family environment.

According to Hendro, one of the factors that influence the interest in entrepreneurship is the family environment. The family environment plays an important role in growing and accelerating a person to make career decisions as an *entrepreneur*. (Hendro, 2011) This environment is the closest social environment to students and plays a very large role in shaping characters such as the entrepreneurial character of a child. Basically the family is the place of the first education received by the child. It is hoped that the student's family environment will encourage students to become entrepreneurs. (Aristuti & Widiyanto, 2019) The next factor that affects interest is entrepreneurial knowledge according to Suryana, an entrepreneur will not succeed if he does not have the knowledge, ability, and will. (Suryana

& Bayu, 2012) So entrepreneurial knowledge is included in the driving factor for a person in entrepreneurship. This is in line with research conducted by Ika Indriani and Subowo which states that entrepreneurial knowledge has a positive and significant effect on students' entrepreneurial interests. Entrepreneurship knowledge is a person's ability to produce something new and the knowledge of entrepreneurship itself can be obtained through many ways, such as learning materials, the internet, television, radio or gadgets. (Indriyani & Subowo, 2019) According to Hendro, personality is very influential on entrepreneurial interests, career selection in the future, personality there are many types such as controller, *advocator, analiytic, facilitator, of* the types that have been mentioned tend to have a high desire to choose a career to become an entrepreneur is the *controller* (dominant), and *the advocator* (speaker), but it's not something absolute, because all can be as long as there is a municity and the way to start is certainly different (Hendro, 2011). A controller himself has the characteristics of a popular ambitious advocator (sociable, talkative and friendly), in fact in the field there are still students who have the characteristics of a controller and advocator soul but are not entrepreneurial.

METHOD

This study is a quantitative study with a total sample of 134 respondents. The sampling method is carried out with the *proportionate stratified random sampling* technique which is a sampling technique if the population has inhomogeneous members / elements and is proportionally stratified. The method of collecting data is through a distributed questionnaire. Data analysis used through classical assumption test, simple linear regression analysis, multiple linear regression analysis, model precision test and hypothesis test. This study uses independent variables of family environment, entrepreneurial knowledge and personality and entrepreneurial interests as dependent variables.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research has led to validity and reability tests. The results of the validity test in this study can be seen in the following table:

Table 1
Validity Test Results X1

No	Statement	Rhitung	Rtabel	Information
1	X1.1	0,397	0,361	Valid
2	X1.2	0,699	0,361	Valid
3	X1.3	0,718	0,361	Valid
4	X1.4	0,739	0,361	Valid
5	X1.5	0,748	0,361	Valid
6	X1.6	0,523	0,361	Valid
7	X1.7	0,435	0,361	Valid
8	X1.8	0,395	0,361	Valid
9	X1.9	0,804	0,361	Valid

Table 2
Entrepreneurship Knowledge Validity Test Results

No	Statement	Rhitung	Rtabel	Information
1	X2.1	0,693	0,361	Valid
2	X2.2	0,626	0,361	Valid
3	X2.3	0,583	0,361	Valid
4	X2.4	0,747	0,361	Valid
5	X2.5	0,631	0,361	Valid
6	X2.6	0,573	0,361	Valid
7	X2.7	0,659	0,361	Valid
8	X2.8	0,627	0,361	Valid

Source: Primary data processed, 2022.

Table 3
Personality Validity Test Results

No	Statement	Rhitung	Rtabel	Information
1	X3.1	0,896	0,361	Valid
2	X3.2	0,869	0,361	Valid
3	X3.3	0,753	0,361	Valid
4	X3.4	0,524	0,361	Valid
5	X3.5	0,613	0,361	Valid
6	X3.6	0,844	0,361	Valid
7	X3.7	0,748	0,361	Valid
8	X3.8	0,536	0,361	Valid
9	X3.9	0,726	0,361	Valid
10	X3.10	0,685	0,361	Valid
11	X3.11	0,927	0,361	Valid

Source : Primary Data processed,2022

Based on Table 1 The results of the family environment validity test show that the family environment variable has valid criteria for all question items with a correlation coefficient value greater than the$_{r\ table.}$ This means that the statement items in the research instrument can actually be used to measure the family environment. This validity test also concerns the accuracy of an instrument.

Based on Table 2 The results of the entrepreneurial knowledge validity test show that the entrepreneurial knowledge variable has valid criteria for all statement items with a correlation coefficient value greater than that of the r_{table} . This means that the statement items in the research instrument can actually be used to measure entrepreneurial knowledge. This validity test also concerns the accuracy of an instrument.

Based on Table 3 The results of the personality validity test show that the personality variable has valid criteria for all statement items with the value of the correlation coefficient greater than that of the r_{table}. This means that the statement items in the research instrument

can actually be used to measure entrepreneurial knowledge. This validity test also concerns the accuracy of an instrument.

Table 4
Validity Test Results of Entrepreneurial Interest

No	Statement	Rhitung	Rtabel	Information
1	Y.1	0,511	0,361	Valid
2	Y.2	0,361	0,361	Valid
3	Y.3	0,423	0,361	Valid
4	Y.4	0,416	0,361	Valid
5	Y.5	0,736	0,361	Valid
6	Y.6	0,419	0,361	Valid
7	Y.7	0,579	0,361	Valid
8	Y.8	0,684	0,361	Valid
9	Y.9	0,5	0,361	Valid
10	Y.10	0,552	0,361	Valid
11	Y.11	0,597	0,361	Valid
12	Y.12	0,419	0,361	Valid

Source: Primary Data processed, 2022

Based on Tabel 4 The results of the entrepreneurial interest validity test show that the entrepreneurial interest variable has valid criteria for all statement items with a correlation coefficient value greater than that of the r_{table} . This means that the statement items in the research instrument can actually be used to measure entrepreneurial knowledge. This validity test also concerns the accuracy of an instrument.

Based on Table 5, the reliability test results show that Cronbach's Alpha value of the family environment variable is 0.762, the entrepreneurial knowledge variable is 0.739, the personality variable is 0.907, and the entrepreneurial interest variable is 0.695. Thus it can be concluded that the statement in this questionnaire is reliable because it has Cronbach's Alpha greater than 0.6. This shows that each item is capable of obtaining consistent data which means that if the question is asked Back will be obtained an answer that is relatively the same as the previous answer. This reliability indicates that the research instrument is trustworthy or reliable. Reliability also shows the steadiness/consistency of measurement results.

Table 5
Reliability Test Results

Variable	Cronbach's Alpha	Border	Information
Family Environment	0,762	0,6	Reliable
Entrepreneurial Knowledge	0,793	0,6	Reliable
Personality	0,907	0,6	Reliable
Entrepreneurial Interests	0,695	0,6	Reliable

Source: Primary data processed, 2022.

Table 6
Normality Test Results
One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

			Unstandardized Residual
Monte Carlo Sig. (2-tailed)	Itself.		.059[d]
	99% Confidence Interval	Lower Bound	.052
		Upper Bound	.065

Source: primary data treated, 2022.

Based on the results of the normality test in Table 6, it is known that Monte Carlo is 0.059 > 0.05 so it can be concluded that the normally distributed residual or normality test is met. This means that the residuals are spread normally. The point is that the distribution of data is evenly distributed so that it can represent the population because basically in statistics, the characteristics and properties of the population should be normal.

Based on the results of the multicollinearity test in Table 7, it is known that the VIF value of the family environment variable is 1.154 < 10, the entrepreneurial knowledge variable is 1.210 < 10, the personality variable is 1.166 < 10, of which the value is < 10. So it can be concluded that multicollinearity does not occur. So it can be interpreted that there is no linear relationship between independent variables in regression, because if there is a relationship between independent variables, a perfect collinearity problem will arise that will not be obtained by estimating the coefficient of regression parameters.

Table 7
Multicollinearity Test Results

Coefficients[a]			
		Collinearity Statistics	
Model		Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)		
	Family Environment	.866	1.154
	Entrepreneurial Knowledge	.826	1.210
	Personality	.857	1.166

a. Dependent Variable: Minat berwirausaha

Source: Primary data processed, 2022.

Based on heterochedasticity testing Table 8 obtained data that the significance value of family environment variables 0.424 > 0.05, entrepreneurial knowledge 0.408 > 0.05 and personality 0.681 > 0.05 So this shows H 0 is accepted which means that there are no cases of heterochedasticity. This suggests that there is no deviation from the conditions of classical

assumptions in the regression model, which in the regression model must be met the condition of absence of heterochedasticity.

Table 8

Heterochedasticity Test Results

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Itself.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	4.258	1.528		2.787	.006
	Family Environment	-.035	.044	-.075	-.802	.424
	Entrepreneurial Knowledge	-.043	.051	-.079	-.830	.408
	Personality	-.017	.040	-.039	-.412	.681

Table 9

Autocorrelation Test Results

Model Summary[b]					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.297[a]	.088	.067	2.37233	1.912
a. Predictors: (Constant), Personality , Family Environment, Entrepreneurial Knowledge					
b. Dependent Variable: Entrepreneurial Interest					

Source: Primary data processed, 2022.

Based on the results of the autocorrelation test in Table 9, the value of dw = 1.912 , n = 134, k = 3, dU = 1.763, 4-dU = 2.237 was obtained so that data of 1.763 < 1.912 < 2.237 (dU < dw < 4-dU) can be obtained so that H_0 is accepted. It can be concluded that no autocorrelation occurs or the autocorrelation test is met. This means that the variables in this model do not have cases of autocorrelation.

Table 10

Linearity Test

ANOVA Table							
			Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Itself.
Y * X1	Between Groups	(Combined)	94.665	15	6.311	1.052	.408
		Linearity	27.326	1	27.326	4.556	.035

	Deviation from Linearity	67.339	14	4.810	.802	.666
	Within Groups	707.790	118	5.998		
	Total	802.455	133			

Source: Primary data obtained, 2022.

Based on the results of the linearity test of Table 10, it can be seen the deviation value *from Linearity Sig* 0.666 > 0.05. So between the variables of the family environment, entrepreneurial knowledge and personality there is a linear relationship. So that any changes that occur in the family environment, entrepreneurial knowledge and personality will be followed by changes with a magnitude that is parallel to the variables of entrepreneurial interest.

Table 11

Results of a Simple Linear Regression Analysis Test X1 against Y

Coefficients[a]					
	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
Model	B	Std. Error	Beta	T	Itself.
1 (Constant)	32.399	1.823		17.770	.000
Family Environment	.141	.066	.185	2.157	.033
a. Dependent Variable: Entrepreneurial Interest					

Source: Primary data processed, 2022.

Based on Table 11 the results of the simple linear regression analysis test X1 against Y can be concluded the regression equation as follows:

Y = 32.399 + 0.141 X1 + *error*

a. The content of 32,399 mathematically states that the value of the free variable of the family environment is equal to zero or fixed, hence an increase of 32,399.

b. The family environment has a regression efficiency of 0.141 with a positive direction indicating that there is a unidirectional relationship between the family environment variable (X1) and entrepreneurial interest (Y). If the family environment increases, the interest in entrepreneurship also increases. The coefficient value of 0.141 means that if the family environment is raised by one level, the interest in entrepreneurship increases by 0.141 units assuming the other independent variables remain.

Table 12

Results of Simple Linear Regression Analysis Test X2 to Y

Coefficients[a]					
	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
Model	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Itself.

1	(Constant)	30.667	1.714		17.895	.000
	Entrepreneurial Knowledge	.244	.074	.277	3.314	.001
a. Dependent Variable: Entrepreneurial Interest						

Source: Primary data processed, 2022.

Based on Table 12 the results of the simple linear regression analysis test X2 against Y can be concluded the regression equation as follows:

Y = 30.667 + 0.244 X2 + *error*

a. The constant of 30.667 mathematically states that the value of the free variable of entrepreneurial knowledge is equal to zero or fixed hence the increase of 30.667.

b. Knowledge has a regression coefficient of 0.244 with a positive direction indicating that there is a unidirectional relationship between the entrepreneurial knowledge variable (X2) and entrepreneurial interest (Y). If entrepreneurial knowledge increases by 0.244 meaning that if entrepreneurial knowledge is raised by one level then entrepreneurial interest rises by 0.244 units with another independent variable remaining.

Table 13
Results of Simple Linear Regression Analysis Test X3 to Y

Coefficients[a]					
	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
Model	B	Std. Error	Beta	T	Itself.
1 (Constant)	34.678	1.892		18.327	.000
Personality	.053	.061	.075	.866	.388
a. Dependent Variable: Entrepreneurial Interest					

Source: Primary data processed, 2022.

Based on Table 13 the results of the simple linear regression analysis test X3 against Y can be concluded the regression equation as follows :

Y = 34.678 + 0.053 X3 + error

a. The constant of 34.678 mathematically states that the value of a free variable is equal to zero or fixed hence an increase of 34.678.

b. Personality has a regression coefficient of 0.053 with a positive direction indicating that there is a unidirectional relationship between the personality variable (X3) and entrepreneurial interest (Y). If the personality increases by 0.053 meaning that if the personality is raised by one level then the interest in entrepreneurship rises by 0.053 units with the asusmsi of the other independent variables remaining.

Table 14

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Test Results X1, X2, X3 against Y

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Itself.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	29.633	2.414		12.277	.000
	Family Environment	.086	.069	.113	1.255	.212
	Entrepreneurial Knowledge	.224	.081	.254	2.762	.007
	Personality	-.029	.063	-.041	-.457	.648

a. Dependent Variable: Entrepreneurial Interest

Source: Primary data processed, 2022.

Based on Tabel 14 the results of the multiple linear regression analysis test X1,X2,X3 against Y can be formulated the multiple linear regression equation as follows:

Y = 29.633 + 0.086 X1 + 0.224 X2 – 0.029 Z + error

a. The constrantas of 29,633 mathematically states that if the value of the free variables of the family environment ,entrepreneurial knowledge and personality is equal to zero or fixed then the interest in entrepreneurship will increase by 29,633.

b. The family environment has a regression coefficient of 0.086 with a positive direction indicating a unidirectional relationship between the family environment variable (X1) and entrepreneurial interest (Y). If knowledge increases, the interest in entrepreneurship also increases. The coefficient value of 0.086 means that if the family environment is increased by 1 unit or increased by one level, the interest in entrepreneurship increases by 0.086 units assuming the other independent variable remains.

c. Entrepreneurial knowledge has a regression coefficient of 0.224 with a positive direction indicating a unidirectional relationship between the entrepreneurial knowledge variable (X2) and interest (Y). If entrepreneurial knowledge increases, then the interest in entrepreneurship also increases. The coefficient value of 0.224 means that if entrepreneurial knowledge is increased by 1 unit or raised by one level then interest increases by 0.224 units assuming the other independent variable remains.

d. Personality has a regression coefficient of – 0.029 with a negative direction indicating the absence of a unidirectional relationship between the personality variable (X3) and entrepreneurial interest (Y). If personality increases personality increases then interest in entrepreneurship decreases. The value of the coefficient -0.029 means that if the personality is raised by 1 unit or raised by one level then the interest in entrepreneurship decreases by -0.029 units assuming the other independent variable remains.

Table 15
Test Results F X1, X2, X3 against Y

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Itself.
1	Regression	70.824	3	23.608	4.195	.007[b]
	Residual	731.631	130	5.628		
	Total	802.455	133			

a. Dependent Variable: Entrepreneurial Interest

b. Predictors: (Constant), Personality , Family Environment, Pengetahuan Entrepreneurship

Source: Primary data processed, 2022.

Table 16
Coefficient of Determination Test Results (R2)

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.297[a]	.088	.067	2.37233

a. Predictors: (Constant), Personality , Family Environment, Entrepreneurial Knowledge

Source: Primary data processed, 2022.

Based on Table 15 test results f X1, X2, X3 against Y it can be seen that the calculated F test value is 4.195 so that the table F value is 2.67. Then F $_{calculates}$ > F$_{of the table}$ so that it says the variables will have a simultaneous effect on the dependent variables. So that it can be concluded F$_{table}$ 4.195 > 2.67 then personality, family environment, entrepreneurial knowledge together have a significant effect on entrepreneurial interests.

Based on Table 16 The results of the coefficient of determination test (R^2) can be seen that the value of R Square obtained by 0.088 shows that the variables X1, X2, and X3 against Y are 8.8% and the remaining 91.8% is influenced by other variables that are not included in the discussion model.

Table 17
Test Results t XI, X2 and X3 against Y

Coefficients[a]

		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	T	Itself.
	(Constant)	29.633	2.414		12.277	.000
	Family Environment	.086	.069	.113	1.255	.212
	Entrepreneurial Knowledge	.224	.081	.254	2.762	.007
	Personality	-.029	.063	-.041	-.457	.648

a. Dependent Variable: Entrepreneurial Interest

Source: Primary data processed, 2022.

Based on Table 17 the results of the t test X1,X2,X3 against Y can be seen that testing the variable X1 against Y produces a calculated h value of 1.255 < 1.978 $t_{this\ table}$ means that there is no effect. The significance value of the t test is 0.212 > 0.05 so H 0 is accepted. This means that there is no significant effect of X1 on Y. Testing the variable X2 against Y yielded a t_{count} of 2,762 > 1,978 t of$_{the\ table}$ this means there is an influence. The signification value of the t-test is 0.007 > 0.05 so H 0 is accepted. This means that there is a significant influence of X2 on Y. Testing the variable X3 against Y yielded a count of -456 < 1.978 $t_{of\ this\ table}$ with no effect. The significance value of the t test was 0.648 > 0.05 so that H$_{o\ was}$ accepted. This means that there is no effect of Z on Y insignificantly.

The Influence of the Family Environment on Students' Entrepreneurial Interests at Al-Barokah Islamic Boarding School

To test the hypothesis that states that the family environment has a significant effect on students' entrepreneurial interests at the Al-Barokah Islamic Boarding School, it is carried out with a test t. Based on Table 17 It is known that the regression coefficient of the family environment variable is positive and insignificant to the interest in entrepreneurship of 0.086 or 8.6 % which means that H_{a1} is accepted and H_0 rejected where there is no influence between the family environment on entrepreneurial interests. This illustrates that the family environment has a positive value influence so that it means that the increase in the family environment will increase the interest in student entrepreneurship at Pondok Pesamtren Al-Barokah. The results of the analysis showed that the family environment influenced the interest of students at the Al-Barokah Islamic Boarding School.

The Influence of Entrepreneurial Knowledge on Students' Entrepreneurial Interests at Al-Barokah Islamic Boarding School

To test the hypothesis that states that entrepreneurial knowledge has an effect that entrepreneurial knowledge has a significant effect on students' entrepreneurial interests at the Al-Barokah Islamic Boarding School, it is carried out with a test t. Based on Table 17, it is known that the regression coefficient of entrepreneurial knowledge variables is positive and significant to entrepreneurial interest of 0.224 or 22.4% which means H_{a2} is accepted and H_0 rejected where there is an influence between entrepreneurial knowledge and entrepreneurial interests. This illustrates that entrepreneurial knowledge has a positive influence so that it means that increasing entrepreneurial knowledge will increase students' interest in entrepreneurship at the Al-Barokah Islamic Boarding School. The results of this analysis show that entrepreneurial knowledge affects the interest in student entrepreneurship at the Al-Barokah Islamic Boarding School.

The Influence of Personality on Students' Entrepreneurial Interests at Al-Barokah Islamic Boarding School

To test the hypothesis that personality has a significant effect on students' entrepreneurial interests at the Al-Barokah Islamic Boarding School, it is carried out with a test t. Based on Table 17 It is known that the regression coefficient of personality variables has a negative and significant effect on entrepreneurial interest of -0.029 or 2.9% which means H_{03} accepted and H_{a5} rejected where there is no influence between personalities on entrepreneurial interests. This illustrates that personality has negative values so it means that increasing personality will not increase students' interest in entrepreneurship at Al-Barokah Islamic Boarding School.

The Influence of the Family Environment, Entrepreneurial Knowledge and Personality on Students' Entrepreneurial Interests at Al-Barokah Islamic Boarding School

To test the hypothesis that states that the family environment, entrepreneurial knowledge and personality together have a significant effect on students' entrepreneurial interests at the Al-Barokah Islamic Boarding School, it is carried out with Test F. Based on Table 15 the test results of the F test show that the calculated F test value is 4.195 so that the table F value is 2.67. Then F $_{calculates}$ > F$_{of the table}$ so that it says the variable will have a simultaneous effect on the dependent variable. So that conclusions can be drawn F$_{table}$ 4.195 > 2.67 then personality, family environment, entrepreneurial knowledge together have a significant effect on entrepreneurial interests. This means that H 0 4 is rejected and H_{a4} is accepted where there is an influence between the family environment, entrepreneurial knowledge and personality on entrepreneurial interests. This illustrates that the family environment, entrepreneurial knowledge and personality have a positive nil ai so that it means that with the increase in the family environment, entrepreneurial knowledge and personality will increase the interest in entrepreneurship of students at the Al-Barokah Islamic Boarding School.

CONCLUSION

Based on the description of the data description and data analysis in this study, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Based on the results of testing and analysis, it can be concluded that the influence between the family environment on the interest in entrepreneurship at the Al-Barokah Islamic Boarding School is 0.086, which means H_a1 dit erima and H_{01} ditolak which there is no influence between the family environment on the interest in entrepreneurship at the Al-barokah Islamic Boarding School.

2. Based on the results of testing and analysis, it can be concluded that the influence between entrepreneurial knowledge on students' entrepreneurial interests at the Al-Barokah Islamic Boarding School is 0.224, which means that H_{a2} is accepted and H_{02} is rejected, which is the influence of entrepreneurial knowledge on students' entrepreneurial interests at Pondok Pesamtren Al-Barokah.

3. Based on the results of testing and analysis, it can be concluded that the influence between personality on student entrepreneurship interests at Al-Barokah Islamic Boarding School is -0.029 or 2.9%, which means that H_a3 is rejected and H_{03} is accepted, which there is no influence between personalities on entrepreneurial interest in Al-Barokah Islamic Boarding School.

4. Based on the results of testing and analysis, it can be concluded that the influence between the family environment, entrepreneurial knowledge and personality on the interest in student entrepreneurship at the Al-Barokah Islamic Boarding School is 4,195 so that the F_{value} of the table is 2.67. Then $F_{calculates} > F_{of the table}$ so that it says variables will have a simultaneous effect on the dependent variables. So that conclusions can be drawn F_{table} 4,195 > 2.67, then personality, family environment, entrepreneurial knowledge together have a significant effect on entrepreneurial interests. This means that H_04 is rejected and H_{a4} is accepted where there is an influence between the family environment, entrepreneurial knowledge and personality on the entrepreneurial interests of students at the Al-Barokah Islamic boarding school.

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