

Open Access Article

### Does Spirituality and Social Factor Promote the Intention of Starting a New Business?

Sugeng Hadi Utomo<sup>1\*</sup>, Agus Wibowo<sup>2</sup>, Bagus Shandy Narmaditya<sup>1</sup>, Ari Saptono<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Faculty of Economics, Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup> Faculty of Economics, Universitas Negeri Jakarta, Indonesia

*Received: October 12, 2021 ▪ Reviewed: November 11, 2021*

*▪ Accepted: December 9, 2021 ▪ Published: January 28, 2022*

**Abstract:**

This study estimates the empirical model on spirituality and social factor that can promote entrepreneurial motivation and the intention of starting a new business. In this paper, we incorporated PLS-SEM to reach a better finding on the nexus between variables and understanding the mediating variable. This study involved 320 youth Muslim entrepreneur communities in Batu of Indonesia that are concerned with various business and entrepreneurial activities. Our results reveal that spirituality is fundamental for Muslim youth entrepreneurs to start a new venture, and it highly drives entrepreneurial motivations. Similarly, social factors play also a significant role in escalating entrepreneurial motivation and intention to initiate a business. Lastly, the study confirms a significant role of entrepreneurial motivation as a mediating variable. This study recommends further improving the development of community-based entrepreneurship in rural areas to affect the motivation to start up a business of youth entrepreneurs. This study offers the government's strategy in the Indonesian context to increase the creation of new businesses.

**Keywords:** spirituality, social factor, entrepreneurial motivation, the intention of starting a new business, rural community development.

### 精神和社会因素是否促进了创业的意图?

**摘要:**

本研究估计了能够促进创业动机和创业意愿的精神性和社会因素的实证模型。在本文中，我们结合了PLS-扫描电镜以更好地发现变量之间的联系并理解中介变量。这项研究涉及印度尼西亚巴图的320个青年穆斯林

---

Corresponding Author: Sugeng Hadi Utomo, Faculty of Economics, Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia; email: [sugeng.hadi.fe@um.ac.id](mailto:sugeng.hadi.fe@um.ac.id)

*This article is an open-access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>)*

企业家社区，他们关注各种商业和创业活动。我们的研究结果表明，灵性是穆斯林青年企业家开创新事业的基础，它极大地推动了创业动机。同样，社会因素在创业动机和创业意愿的升级中也起着重要作用。最后，该研究证实了创业动机作为中介变量的重要作用。本研究建议进一步完善农村社区创业发展，以影响青年创业者的创业动机。本研究提供了印度尼西亚政府在增加新企业创建方面的战略。

**关键词：** 灵性、社会因素、创业动机、创业意向、农村社区发展。

## 1. Introduction

In the last decade, there has been a long debate on the issue of spirituality and entrepreneurship among researchers. Some active scholars on this theme believe that intention for business can be determined by entrepreneurial education, family education, and self-efficacy (Cui et al., 2019; Saptono et al., 2020). At the same time, other studies take a central role of spirituality and religion in stimulating business activities (Rehan et al., 2019; Ratten et al., 2017). However, both degree of scholars has the same willingness to escalate the number of entrepreneurs as it plays a significant role for an economy in a nation (Murnieks et al., 2020; Wibowo et al., 2021).

In detail, most studies agree that new business creation in various business scales can promote a broader job opportunity and is expected to absorb the unemployment rate (Saptono et al., 2020; Rivero & Ubierna, 2021; Handayati et al., 2021). Some previous studies have pointed out that a small business can involve approximately 10-20 new workers to alleviate poverty and increase household welfare (Wibowo et al., 2021; Cui et al., 2019). Additionally, several studies show the strong link between entrepreneurship, economic growth, and development economics in a nation (Klofsten et al., 2019; Palmer et al., 2019).

Economic development and income equality have been concerned among policy research in many countries, including Indonesia (Haseeb et al., 2020). The policymakers have responded to this issue by promoting entrepreneurship. Indonesia has a great potential for enhancing entrepreneurs and businesses and reducing the unemployment rates. The underlying reason is that Indonesia has a large population and bonus demography in 2030-2040 that can boost entrepreneurs and businesses. Second, Indonesia is well-known as it is a high social involvement that can be used as capital for business enlargement (Ratten et al., 2017). Third, Indonesia has the largest Muslim population that can promote entrepreneurs from Islamic boarding schools (Wibowo et al., 2021).

Therefore, this present study aims to comprehend the role of spirituality and social factors in promoting an intention to start a new business and examine the role of entrepreneurial motivation among youth entrepreneurs. Concerning this issue, this research will provide an insight into the entrepreneurship literature by engaging spirituality variables that can be used for business intention. Second, this study offers the government's strategy in the Indonesian context to enlarge the creation of new businesses.

The paper is outlined as follows. Section 1 provides the importance of the study and research gap, followed by the theoretical review in Section 2. In Section 3, we inform the sample and data analysis details. In Section 4, we report the empirical results and discussion. Section 5 concludes key results and proposes managerial implications.

## 2. Literature Review

The literature on entrepreneurship studies has highlighted the theory of planned behavior (TPB) by Ajzen (1991) to predict intention to initiate a new business creation (Munir et al., 2019; Al-Mamary et al., 2019). Some prior studies also incorporate TPB with social cognitive theory (SCT) by Wood and Bandura (1989) to explain individual behavior and intention. SCT proposes a robust framework in determining the nexus between cognitive variables, values, and social factors. According to these theories, spirituality can be posited to predict individual intentions. The underlying reason is that religion and spirituality have proven to influence individual activities in business creation and entrepreneurship.

A preliminary study by Halstead (2007) remarked that Islamic values are essential in driving individual intention to start a business. Some scholars added that Islamic values are concerned with the value of hard-working and creating welfare for the community (Ratten et al., 2017). Anggadwita et al. (2017) also enhanced that cooperation and collaboration have been the main idea of entrepreneurship in Islam. A preliminary study by Rehan et al. (2019) noted the most significant influence on entrepreneurial attitudes and intentions, accompanied by cooperation and hard work. Simply believing in support of God presents a valuable tool for dealing with the uncertainties associated with entrepreneurial activity (Parboteeah et al., 2015).

Business success factors are determined by motivation and social factors. According to Handayati et al. (2021), entrepreneurial motivation can be a shaping motor of one's readiness to work and accomplish their main goal. Entrepreneurial motivation is a systematic relationship between a response or a set of responses and a particular state of encouragement consisting of reason, expectation, incentives, advantage, and occasion (Murnieks et al., 2020; García et al., 2020; Rus et al., 2020). Rivero and Ubierna (2021) added that with entrepreneurship, a person will be motivated to obtain minimal rewards in the form of profit, freedom, dreams, personal that may come true, independence, and business development opportunities, have the opportunity to control their destiny.

Like motivation, social factors influence the intention to set up a new business (Klyver et al., 2018). Tung et al. (2020) noted that social factors could predict the intention of starting a new business well. An entrepreneur cannot be separated from social factors (Palmer et al., 2019; Handayati et al., 2021). The findings of Tung et al. (2020) and Handayati et al. (2021) mentioned that social factors as an essential factor for an entrepreneur to set up a new business. In fact, social factors can also be a motivation. The influence of social factors and motivation on the intention of starting a new business can be explained through TPB Ajzen (1991). Referring to TPB Ajzen, entrepreneurs in setting up new businesses are strongly influenced by social factors. Tung et al. (2020) noted that those from families of entrepreneurs would tend to become entrepreneurs.

Similarly, if the support from family, relatives, colleagues is very high, then one's intention to start a new business is also getting stronger.

On the other hand, without social factors, someone will have difficulty setting up a new business. Reinforcing the studies of Tung et al. (2020), Nguyen (2020), Gubbins et al. (2020); Handayati et al. (2021), we can argue that social factors affect motivation and also the intention of starting a new business. Based on the previous studies and publications, we propose the following hypotheses:

*H1:* Spirituality positively impacts the intention of starting a new business.

*H2:* Spirituality positively impacts entrepreneurial motivation.

*H3:* Social factor impacts intention of starting a new business.

*H4:* Social factor impacts entrepreneurial motivation.

*H5:* Entrepreneurial motivation affects the intention of starting a new business.

*H6:* Entrepreneurial motivation mediates the influence of spirituality and intention of starting a new business.

*H7:* Entrepreneurial motivation mediates the influence of social factors and intention of starting a new business.

### 3. Method

#### 3.1. Study Design and Data Analysis

A structural equation modeling (SEM)-based variance partial least square (PLS) was performed for reporting a comprehensive understanding of the relationship between variables involved in this study. The variables include spirituality, entrepreneurial motivation, social factor, and intention to start a new business (Figure 1).

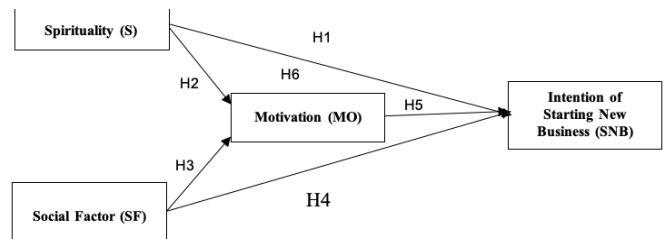


Figure 1. Research framework

This research engaged youth entrepreneurs in Batu of East Java in Indonesia since this area has many Muslim youth entrepreneurs. Batu is well-known as a tourism destination in East Java of Indonesia. From 350 questionnaires proposed to youth entrepreneurs in Batu of East Java, we collected 310 appropriate questionnaires for further analysis. The demographics of the participants in this research are provided in Table 1.

Table 1. The respondents' demographic characteristics

Characteristics	Frequency	%
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	140	43.75
Male	180	56.25
<b>Age</b>		
15 years old	0	0.00
24-25 years old	16	5.00
26 years old	180	56.25
> 26 years old	124	38.75
<b>Parents' occupation</b>		
Entrepreneur	198	61.87
Teacher/Lecturer	22	6.87
Farmers	40	12.50
Civil Servants	60	18.76
<b>Being a Muslim Community</b>		
3 years	10	3.13
5 years	170	53.13
> 5 years	140	43.74
<b>Educational Background</b>		
Junior High Schools	25	7.82
Senior High Schools	178	55.63
Diploma/S1/S2	117	36.55

Table 1 informs that the respondents of this study were dominated by males (56.25%), while the rest were female (43.75%). Furthermore, most of the respondents in this study were 26 years old (56.2%) while at least 24-25 years old (5%). Judging from the parents' occupations, most respondents come from business families (61.87%), while the rest are from teachers/lecturers' families (6.87%). Furthermore, the respondents of this study were dominated by young entrepreneurs with an education level of Senior High Schools (55.63%) and had lived in their community for five years (53.13%).

#### 3.2. Measurement and Data Analysis

TPB and SCT have been acknowledged in predicting individual intention to entrepreneurship. In this research, the intention of starting a new business (SNB) has been measured by nine items adapted from Lin et al. (2017). Additionally, social factors (SF) were measured using instruments from Tung et al. (2020). To

examine spirituality (S), we borrowed ten questionnaires from Rehan et al. (2019), and motivation to start up a business (MO) was performed using indicators from Tung et al. (2020). In this study, we adopted five scales of Likert scale aligning from 1 meaning “strongly disagree” to 5 meaning “strongly agree.” Data obtained from the questionnaire responses were estimated involving the SmartPLS (version 3.0) statistical program. We also involve the measurement model loadings and significance, convergent validity, discriminant validity, and structural model coefficient sizes and significance to check the structural equation model.

## 4. Results

### 4.1. Measurement Model (Outer)

To check the evaluation model, we first examine the validity and reliability. The variable is determined to achieve validity when the loading factor ( $\lambda$ ) > 0.70, Average Variance Extracted (AVE) should higher than 0.05 (Hair et al., 2020). Table 2 informs that the Spirituality (S) variable has a loading factor in the range of 0.826 - 0.857 (> 0.70) to achieve the validity criteria. However, some items (S3, S6, S8, S9, and S10) of the Spirituality (S) variable have been eliminated, considering it has a loading value < 0.70. Furthermore, the variables Social Factor (SF), motivate to start-up business (MO), and Intention of Starting New Business (SNB) have loading values in the range of 0.714 – 0.906 > 0.70 to reach the validity criteria.

The reliability test is also informed in Table 2, in which the variables MO, S, SF, and SNB have Cronbach’s Alpha ( $\alpha$ ) values, respectively 0.906, 0.898, 0.834, and 0.841 > 0.70 to attain the reliability test (Hair et al., 2013, 2020). It can be known that the variables MO, S, SF, and SNB have Composite Reliability (CR) values (0.934, 0.924, 0.882, and 0.904) to meet the reliability test (Hair et al., 2020). Additionally, the AVE for all variables in this research has a score aligning from 0.599 to 0.781 (> 0.50), meaning to achieve the validity test.

Table 2. Outer model assessment

Construct	Code	$\lambda$	$\alpha$	CR	AVE				
Spirituality	(S)	0.842	0.898	0.924	0.710				
	S2	0.857							
	S4	0.850							
	S5	0.826							
	S7	0.837							
	SF1	0.792							
	SF2	0.720							
Social Factor (SF)	SF3	0.753	0.898	0.882	0.599				
	SF4	0.814							
	SF7	0.787							
	SF1	0.792							
	Motivate to Startup Business (MO)	MO4				0.850	0.906	0.934	0.781
		MO5				0.905			
		MO6				0.880			
MO7		0.899							
MO4		0.850							
Intention of Starting New Business (SNB)	SNB1	0.873	0.841	0.904	0.906				
	SNB2	0.906							
	SNB3	0.834							

Furthermore, the discriminant validity has been illustrated in Table 3. Table 3 informs that the cross-loading value between variables is in the range of 0.774 to 0.884 (> 0.70) so that all variables meet discriminant validity (Fornell, 1988; Chin, 1999).

Table 3. Results of discriminant validity

	MO	S	SF	SNB
MO	0.884			
S	0.619	0.842		
SF	0.682	0.638	0.774	
SNB	0.745	0.764	0.705	0.871

### 4.2. Measurement Model (Inner)

The structural model in this study followed the suggestion from Hair et al. (2020), covering some tests: collinearity test, R-squared ( $R^2$ ), and F-square ( $F^2$ ). According to Hair et al. (2013), collinearity can be accomplished when the VIF value must be lower than 5.00 (Hair et al., 2013). Table 4 informs that the VIF value of each variable is less than 5.00, indicating that there is no collinearity between variables (Hair et al., 2013). Furthermore, the statistical estimation indicates that the  $R^2$  value of the MO variable is 0.522, which can be explained by moderate levels of S and SF variables. While  $R^2$  value of the SNB variable is 0.722, indicating that 72.2 percent of the SNB variance can be provided by the S, SF, and MO variables at a strong level. Additionally, the variables of S and SF affect the MO with a broad level ( $F^2$  value 0.410), and the variables S, SF, and MO affect the SNB with a broad level ( $F^2$  value 0.613).

Table 4. Variance inflation factor (VIF)

	MO	S	SF	SNB
MO				2.092
S		1.687		1.889
SF		1.687		2.177
SNB				2.092

### 4.3. The Goodness of Fit (GoF)

The goodness of fit (GoF) can be reached when the  $\alpha$  < 0.70, CR > 0.70, and AVE > 0.50. As provided in Table 2, the value of CR,  $\alpha$ , and AVE have met the GoF criteria. Furthermore, the Q-squared ( $Q^2$ ) prediction intends to check how well the observed values are generated by the model and the parameter estimates. The value of  $Q^2 > 0$  (zero) shows that the model has predictive relevance to reach the GoF criteria.

### 4.4. Hypothesis Testing

We involved SmartPLS version 3.0 for determining the connectivity among variables. The results of the structural model with the Bootstrap resampling method developed by Geisser and Stone are provided in Table 5 and Fig. 2. The test statistic used in this study is the t-statistic or t-test (t-count  $\geq 1.645$ ) with a significance level of 5 percent, and the p-value (probability) must be smaller (<) than 0.05 (Hair et al., 2013; Chin, 1999).

Table 5. Hypotheses testing

Hypothesis	Relationship	B	SE	T-value	Supported
H1	S → MO	0.310	0.062	5.006	Yes
H2	S → SNB	0.197	0.053	3.691	Yes
H3	SF → MO	0.484	0.058	8.306	Yes
H4	SF → SNB	0.423	0.052	8.179	Yes
H5	MO → SNB	0.348	0.049	7.116	Yes
H6	S → MO → SNB	0.108	0.026	4.210	Yes

Notes: S - Spirituality; SF - social factor; MO - motivate to startup business; SNB - intention of starting new business

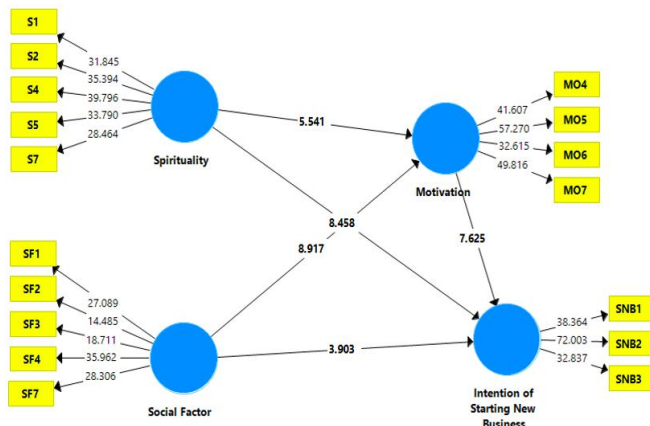


Figure 2. Structural equation modeling

## 5. Discussion

The study intended to examine six hypotheses proposed. Based on the statistical calculations, this study confirmed all hypotheses. In general, this study remarked a linear relation of spirituality on the intention of starting a new business and motivation. This finding also accords with our earlier observations by Abdullahi and Suleiman (2015), which showed that the values of religious spirituality have a positive and significant influence on creating a new venture and indirect entrepreneurial activities. The findings also support and strengthen the preliminary study by Rehan et al. (2019), which stated that Islamic spirituality values affect the intention of initiating a new business in the Islamic community.

Furthermore, our study also found the link of social factors to the intention of starting a new business and the effect of motivation on the intention of initiating a new venture. Our study also found that motivation mediates the influence of spirituality on the intention of starting a new business. Our results reinforce previous studies (Rehan et al., 2019; Tung et al., 2020; Nguyen, 2020; Handayati et al., 2021; Wibowo et al., 2021), which found the influence of spirituality, social factors, and motivation on intention to establish new business.

The results of our study also support the earlier research of Younis et al. (2021), who found a positive influence of social factors and motivation on the intention of initiating a new business. Our findings that state the influence of social factors on motivation and intention to start a new business is logical. The rationale is that an entrepreneur will obtain convenience if it is supported by social factors, especially in the capital, access to markets and networks, and customers. Family, peer, and community support makes it easier and

strengthens an entrepreneur in setting up a new business. Entrepreneurs who do not acquire social factor support will not feel this convenience.

The results of our study also found the role of motivation as a mediation of spirituality and the intention of starting a new business. Our findings support studies (Anggadwita et al., 2017; Rehan et al., 2019; Wibowo et al., 2021) that motivation directly influences and mediates the influence of spirituality on the intention of creating a new business. Our findings are logical because spirituality and social factor influence entrepreneurs setting up new businesses. The confidence gained through spirituality will motivate, strengthening the intention of starting a new business.

## 6. Conclusion

This research seeks to explore how the influence of spirituality and social factors relates to youths' intentions of initiating a new venture and examines the mediating motivation. The results of our study show that spirituality has a positive effect on motivation and youths' intention of creating a new business. Our study also found the effect of social factors on youth's intentions of initiating a new business. Furthermore, success motivation explains youths' intention of starting a new business. This study confirms that motivation has successfully mediated the influence of spirituality on the intention of initiating a new venture. This study recommends increasing social factor support to young entrepreneurs to set up new businesses successfully. Furthermore, the empowerment of easy entrepreneurs will only succeed if the community provides support through increasing understanding of spirituality and social support. Religious leaders need to provide counseling, lectures, and workshops to increase understanding of spirituality to youth in the community so that more young entrepreneurs are born in the community.

## 7. Limitations and Further Study

Our research only involved young entrepreneurs in the community of Batu city, Malang. Thus, the findings of this study cannot be induced to communities elsewhere. For future studies, it is better to involve many communities as respondents. Our study also did not make full use of the TPB. Further research needs to use cultural values, practices, and other personality characteristics (entrepreneurial inspiration, entrepreneurial attitude, self-efficacy) to further examine the nexus of Islamic spirituality on the intention of creating a new venture with respondents and many young entrepreneurs in various communities in Indonesia.

## Authors' Contributions

The authors were engaged in designing research, gathering, analyzing and preparing the paper under the obligations of research group members.

## References

- [1] AJZEN, I. (1991). The theory of planned behavior. *Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes*, 50(2), 179-211.
- [2] AL-MAMARY, Y. H. S., ABDULRAB, M., ALWAHEEB, M. A., & ALSHAMMARI, N. G. M. (2020). Factors impacting entrepreneurial intentions among university students in Saudi Arabia: testing an integrated model of TPB and EO. *Education+ Training*, 62(7/8), 779-803. <https://doi.org/10.1108/ET-04-2020-0096>
- [3] ANGGADWITA, G., RAMADANI, V., ALAMANDA, D. T., RATTEN, V., & HASHANI, M. (2017). Entrepreneurial intentions from an Islamic perspective: a study of Muslim entrepreneurs in Indonesia. *International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Small Business*, 31(2), 165-179.
- [4] CHIN, W. W., & NEWSTED, P. R. (1999). Structural equation modeling analysis with small samples using partial least squares. *Statistical Strategies for Small Sample Research*, 1(1), 307-341.
- [5] CUI, J., SUN, J., & BELL, R. (2019). The impact of entrepreneurship education on the entrepreneurial mindset of college students in China: The mediating role of inspiration and the role of educational attributes. *The International Journal of Management Education*, 19(1), 100296. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijme.2019.04.001>.
- [6] FORNELL, C., BARCLAY, D. W., & RHEE, B. D. (1988). A model and simple iterative algorithm for redundancy analysis. *Multivariate behavioral research*, 23(3), 349-360.
- [7] GARCÍA-CABRERA, A. M., LUCÍA-CASADEMUNT, A. M., & PADILLA-ANGULO, L. (2020). Immigrants' entrepreneurial motivation in Europe: liabilities and assets. *International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behavior & Research*, 26(8), 1707-1737. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJEBR-01-2020-0042>
- [8] GUBBINS, M., HARRINGTON, D., & HINES, P. (2020). Social support for academic entrepreneurship: Definition and conceptual framework. *Journal of Management Development*, 39(5), 619-643. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JMD-11-2019-0456>
- [9] HAIR JR, J. F., HOWARD, M. C., & NITZL, C. (2020). Assessing measurement model quality in PLS-SEM using confirmatory composite analysis. *Journal of Business Research*, 109, 101-110.
- [10] HAIR, J. F., RINGLE, C. M., & SARSTEDT, M. (2013). Partial least squares structural equation modeling: Rigorous applications, better results and higher acceptance. *Long Range Planning*, 46(1-2), 1-12. <https://doi.org/10.1108/EBR-10-2013-0128>
- [11] HALSTEAD, J. M. (2007). Islamic values: a distinctive framework for moral education? *Journal of Moral Education*, 36(3), 283-296.
- [12] HANDAYATI, P., WIBOWO, A., NARMADITYA, B. S., KUSUMOJANTO, D. D., SETIAWAN, A. B., & TUNG, D. T. (2021). The university students' enterprises development: Lesson from Indonesia. *Cogent Education*, 8(1), 1973286.
- [13] HASEEB, M., SURYANTO, T., HARTANI, N. H., & JERMSITTIPARSERT, K. (2020). Nexus between globalization, income inequality and human development in Indonesian economy: Evidence from application of partial and multiple wavelet coherence. *Social Indicators Research*, 147(3), 723-745.
- [14] KLOFSTEN, M., FAYOLLE, A., GUERRERO, M., MIAN, S., URBANO, D., & WRIGHT, M. (2019). The entrepreneurial university as driver for economic growth and social change-Key strategic challenges. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 141, 149-158.
- [15] KLYVER, K., HONIG, B., & STEFFENS, P. (2018). Social support timing and persistence in nascent entrepreneurship: exploring when instrumental and emotional support is most effective. *Small Business Economics*, 51(3), 709-734.
- [16] MUNIR, H., JIANFENG, C., & RAMZAN, S. (2019). Personality traits and theory of planned behavior comparison of entrepreneurial intentions between an emerging economy and a developing country. *International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behavior & Research*, 25(3), 554-580.
- [17] MURNIEKS, C. Y., KLOTZ, A. C., & SHEPHERD, D. A. (2020). Entrepreneurial motivation: A review of the literature and an agenda for future research. *Journal of Organizational Behavior*, 41(2), 115-143.
- [18] NGUYEN, T. (2020). Impact of entrepreneurship environmental support factors to university students' entrepreneurship self-efficacy. *Management Science Letters*, 10(6), 1321-1328.
- [19] PALMER, C., FASBENDER, U., KRAUS, S., BIRKNER, S., & KAILER, N. (2019). A chip off the old block? The role of dominance and parental entrepreneurship for entrepreneurial intention. *Review of Managerial Science*, 15, 1-21. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11846-019-00342-7>
- [20] PARBOTEEAH, K. P., WALTER, S. G., & BLOCK, J. H. (2015). When does Christian religion matter for entrepreneurial activity? The contingent effect of a country's investments into knowledge. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 130(2), 447-465.
- [21] RATTEN, V., & JONES, P. (2020). Entrepreneurship and management education: Exploring trends and gaps. *The International Journal of Management Education*, 19(1), 100431. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijme.2020.100431>
- [22] REHAN, F., BLOCK, J., & FISCH, C. (2019). Entrepreneurship in Islamic communities: How do Islamic values and Islamic practices influence entrepreneurship intentions? *Journal of Enterprising*

- Communities: People and Places in the Global Economy*, 3(5), 557-583.
- [23] RIVERO, C. A. P., & UBIERNA, F. (2021). The development of the entrepreneurial motivation from the university. *International Entrepreneurship and Management Journal*, 17, 1313-1334.
- [24] RUS-CASAS, C., ELICHE-QUESADA, D., AGUILAR-PEÑA, J. D., JIMÉNEZ-CASTILLO, G., & LA RUBIA, M. D. (2020). The Impact of the Entrepreneurship Promotion Programs and the Social Networks on the Sustainability Entrepreneurial Motivation of Engineering Students. *Sustainability*, 12(12), 4935.
- [25] SAPTONO, A., WIBOWO, A., NARMADITYA, B. S., KARYANINGSIH, R. P. D., & YANTO, H. (2020). Does entrepreneurial education matter for Indonesian students' entrepreneurial preparation: The mediating role of entrepreneurial mindset and knowledge. *Cogent Education*, 7(1), 1836728.
- [26] SEQUEIRA, J.M., WANG, Z, & PEYREFITTE, J. (2016). Challenges to new venture creation and paths to venture success: stories from Japanese and Chinese women entrepreneurs. *Journal of Business Diversity*, 16(1), 42-59.
- [27] TAHA, K. A. S., RAMLAN, S. N., & NOOR, I. M. (2017). The factors affecting entrepreneurial intentions of university students in Malaysia. *International Journal of Business and Technopreneurship*, 7(2), 189-202.
- [28] WIBOWO, A., WIDJAJA, S.U.M., UTOMO, S.H., KUSUMOJANTO, D.D., WARDOYO, C., WARDANA, L.W. AND NARMADITYA, B.S. (2021). Does Islamic values matter for Indonesian students' entrepreneurial intention? The mediating role of entrepreneurial inspiration and attitude. *Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research*, ahead-of-print <https://doi.org/10.1108/JIABR-03-2021-0090>
- [29] WOOD, R., & BANDURA, A. (1989). Social cognitive theory of organizational management. *Academy of Management Review*, 14(3), 361-384.
- [30] YOUNIS, A., XIAOBAO, P., NADEEM, M. A., KANWAL, S., PITAFI, A. H., QIONG, G., & YUZHEN, D. (2021). Impact of positivity and empathy on social entrepreneurial intention: The moderating role of perceived social support. *Journal of Public Affairs*, 21(1), e2124.
- [3] ANGGADWITA, G., RAMADANI, V., ALAMANDA, D. T., RATTEN, V., 和 HASHANI, M. (2017)。伊斯兰视角下的创业意图：对印度尼西亚穆斯林企业家的研究。国际创业与小企业杂志，31 (2) ， 165-179。
- [4] CHIN, W. W. 和 NEWSTED, P. R. (1999)。使用偏最小二乘法对小样本进行结构方程建模分析。小样本研究的统计策略，1 (1) ， 307-341。
- [5] CUI, J., SUN, J., 和 BELL, R. (2019)。创业教育对我国大学生创业心态的影响：灵感的中介作用和教育属性的作用。国际管理教育杂志，19(1)，100296，<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijme.2019.04.001>。
- [6] FORNELL, C., BARCLAY, D. W., 和 RHEE, B. D. (1988)。一种用于冗余分析的模型和简单的迭代算法。多元行为研究，23 (3) ， 349-360。
- [7] GARCÍA-CABRERA, A. M., LUCÍA-CASADEMUNT, A. M. 和 PADILLA-ANGULO, L. (2020)。欧洲移民的创业动机：负债和资产。国际创业行为与研究杂志，26 (8) ， 1707-1737。<https://doi.org/10.1108/IJEER-01-2020-0042>
- [8] GUBBINS, M., HARRINGTON, D., 和 HINES, P. (2020)。学术创业的社会支持：定义和概念框架。管理发展杂志，39 (5) ， 619-643。<https://doi.org/10.1108/JMD-11-2019-0456>
- [9] HAIR JR, J. F., HOWARD, M. C. 和 NITZL, C. (2020)。使用验证性复合分析评估PLS-扫描电镜中的测量模型质量。商业研究杂志，10 9、101-110。
- [10] HAIR, J. F., RINGLE, C. M. 和 SARSTEDT, M. (2013)。偏最小二乘结构方程建模：严谨的应用，更好的结果和更高的接受度。长期规划，46 (1-2) ， 1-12。<https://doi.org/10.1108/EBR-10-2013-0128>
- [11] HALSTEAD, J. M. (2007)。伊斯兰价值观：独特的道德教育框架？道德教育杂志，36 (3) ， 283-296。
- [12] HANDAYATI, P., WIBOWO, A., NARMADITYA, B. S., KUSUMOJANTO, D. D., SETIAWAN, A. B., 和 TUNG, D. T. (2021)。大学生企业发展：来自印度尼西亚的教训。有说服力的教育，8 (1) ， 1973286。
- [13] HASEEB, M., SURYANTO, T., HARTANI, N. H. 和 JERMSITTIPARSERT, K. (2020)。印度尼西亚经济中全球化、收入不平等和人类发展之间的关系：来自应用部分和多重小波相干性的证据。社会指标研究，147 (3) ， 723-745。
- [14] KLOFSTEN, M., FAYOLLE, A., GUERRERO, M., MIAN, S., URBANO, D., 和 WRIGHT, M. (2019)。创业型大学作为经济增长和社会变革的

#### 参考文献：

- [1] AJZEN, I. (1991)。计划行为理论。组织行为和人类决策过程，50 (2) ， 179-211。
- [2] AL-MAMARY, Y. H. S., ABDULRAB, M., ALWAHEEB, M. A. 和 ALSHAMMARI, N. G. M. (2020)。影响沙特阿拉伯大学生创业意愿的因素：测试城规会和EO的综合模型。教育+培训，62 (7/8) ， 779-803。<https://doi.org/10.1108/ET-04-2020-0096>



- 驱动力——  
关键战略挑战。技术预测和社会变革，141、149-158。
- [15] KLYVER, K., HONIG, B., 和 STEFFENS, P. (2018)。新生创业中的社会支持时机和持久性：探索工具和情感支持何时最有效。小企业经济学，51 (3)，709-734。
- [16] MUNIR, H., JIANFENG, C., 和 RAMZAN, S. (2019)。新兴经济体与发展中国家创业意向的人格特征与计划行为理论比较[J]。国际创业行为与研究杂志，25 (3)，554-580。
- [17] MURNIEKS, C. Y., KLOTZ, A. C. 和 SHEPHERD, D. A. (2020)。创业动机：文献回顾和未来研究议程。组织行为杂志，41 (2)，115-143。
- [18] NGUYEN, T. (2020)。创业环境支持因素对大学生创业自我效能的影响。管理科学快报，10(6)，1321-1328。
- [19] PALMER, C., FASBENDER, U., KRAUS, S., BIRKNER, S. 和 KAILER, N. (2019)。一个模子出来的？支配地位和父母创业对创业意向的作用。管理科学评论，15，1-21。 <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11846-019-00342-7>
- [20] PARBOTEAH, K. P., WALTER, S. G. 和 BLOCK, J. H. (2015)。什么时候基督教对创业活动很重要？一个国家对于知识投资的偶然效应。商业伦理杂志，130 (2)，447-465。
- [21] RATTEN, V. 和 JONES, P. (2020)。创业与管理教育：探索趋势和差距。国际管理教育杂志，19(1)，100431。 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijme.2020.100431>
- [22] REHAN, F., BLOCK, J. 和 FISCH, C. (2019)。伊斯兰社区的创业：伊斯兰价值观和伊斯兰习俗如何影响创业意向？进取社区杂志：全球经济中的人和地方，3 (5)，557-583。
- [23] RIVERO, C. A. P. 和 UBIERNA, F. (2021)。创业动机的发展源于大学。国际创业与管理杂志，17，1313-1334。
- [24] RUS-CASAS, C., ELICHE-QUESADA, D., AGUILAR-PEÑA, J. D., JIMÉNEZ-CASTILLO, G. 和 LA RUBIA, M. D. (2020)。创业促进计划和社交网络对工程专业学生可持续创业动机的影响。可持续性，12 (12)，4935。
- [25] SAPTONO, A., WIBOWO, A., NARMADITYA, B. S., KARYANINGSIH, R. P. D. 和 YANTO, H. (2020)。创业教育对印尼学生的创业准备是否重要：创业心态和知识的中介作用。有说服力的教育，7 (1)，1836728。
- [26] SEQUEIRA, J.M., WANG, Z. 和 PEYREFITTE, J. (2016)。新创企业的挑战和企业成功之路：来自日本和中国女企业家的故事。商业多样性杂志，16 (1)，42-59。
- [27] TAHA, K. A. S., RAMLAN, S. N. 和 NOOR, I. M. (2017)。影响马来西亚大学生创业意愿的因素国际商业和科技创业杂志，7 (2)，189-202。
- [28] WIBOWO, A., WIDJAJA, S.U.M., UTOMO, S.H., KUSUMOJANTO, D.D., WARDOYO, C., WARDANA, L.W. 和 NARMADITYA, B. S. (2021)。伊斯兰价值观对印尼学生的创业意图重要吗？创业灵感和态度的中介作用。伊斯兰会计和商业研究杂志，提前印刷 <https://doi.org/10.1108/JIABR-03-2021-0090>
- [29] WOOD, R., 和 BANDURA, A. (1989)。组织管理的社会认知理论。管理学院评论，14 (3)，361-384。
- [30] YOUNIS, A., XIAOBAO, P., NADEEM, M. A., KANWAL, S., PITAFI, A. H., QIONG, G., 和 YUZHEN, D. (2021)。积极性和同理心对社会创业意图的影响：感知社会支持的调节作用。公共事务杂志，21 (1)，e2124。