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SURAT KETERANGAN MELAKSANAKAN TUGAS

Nomor : 85/Uniska-MM/A.1/V/2020

Saya yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

N a m a : Dr. H.M. Zainul, SE, M.M
NIK : 069409112
Jabatan : Direktur Program Pascasarjana

Menerangkan bahwa :

N a m a : Dr. Dra. Hj. Rahmi Widyanti, M.Si
NIP : 196212211989102001
Jabatan : Ketua Program Studi Magister Manajemen

Telah melaksanakan tugas sebagai reviewer artikel jurnal internasional Scopus Q2 (Review Report terlampir) pada jurnal Entrepreneurial Business and Economics Review, Mei 2020.

Judul Artikel "What Does an Effective Antecedent in Developing Entrepreneurial Intention? A Study of Muslim Youth Indonesia"

Demikian surat keterangan ini diberikan, agar dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Banjarmasin, 28 Mei 2020

Direktur,



Dr. H.M. Zainul, SE, M.M
NIK. 069409112

**Entrepreneurial Business
and Economics Review**

Q2

Business and
International
Management

best quartile

SJR 2020

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##REVIEWERS##

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Aleksandra Zygmunt, Opole University of Technology, Poland

Justyna Zygmunt, Opole University of Technology, Poland

Joanna Żukowska, Warsaw School of Economics, Poland

Dr Tomasz Rachwał <t.rachwal@up.krakow.pl>

To: Rahmi Widyanti

Thu, 21 May 2020 at 4:25 am

Dear Rahmi Widyanti:

I believe that you would serve as an excellent reviewer of the manuscript, "What Does an Effective Antecedent in Developing Entrepreneurial Intention?," which has been submitted to Entrepreneurial Business and Economics Review. The submission's abstract is inserted below, and I hope that you will consider undertaking this important task for us.

Please log into the journal web site by 2020-05-27 to indicate whether you will undertake the review or not, as well as to access the submission and to record your review and recommendation.

Submission URL:

<https://eber.uek.krakow.pl/index.php/eber/reviewer/submission?submissionId=937&reviewId=2490&key=7M83X4xf>

(Please inform us via OJS if you [WILL DO THE REVIEW] or whether you are [UNABLE TO DO THE REVIEW] by pressing the proper button. We would appreciate OJS instead of sending us e-mails. Thank you!)

The review itself is due 2020-06-24.

The reviewing steps are as follows:

- 1) Press "WILL DO THE REVIEW" or "UNABLE TO DO THE REVIEW".
- 2) *Optionally read guidelines at: <https://eber.uek.krakow.pl/index.php/eber/about/submissions#authorGuidelines>
- 3) Access the file with the full article to be reviewed.
- 4) Fill in the electronic "REVIEW FORM".
- 5) *Optionally you may attach files for the author(s), for example further comments to the reviewed article.
- 6) Select one recommendation and submit the review to the editor - PLEASE DO NOT FORGET TO DO IT (most our reviewers do not remember about this last bottom!

Thank you for considering this request.

With very best wishes,
Dr Tomasz Rachwał
Pedagogical University of Cracow
T.Rachwal@up.krakow.pl

"What Does an Effective Antecedent in Developing Entrepreneurial Intention?"

Abstract

Objective: The purpose of this study is examining the domain antecedents (characteristics) of youths in Indonesia to become entrepreneurs using the TPB model

Research Design & Methods: This work in nature is a quantitative study with a deductive approach. It conducted through a survey of 727 undergraduates students from the Islamic background universities in Indonesia to measure both manifest from indicators for every constructs (analysis factors) and the correlation effects on other constructs (path analysis). All the obtained data were analysed through PLS-SEM.

Findings: Among the three exogenous driver constructs, Subjective norms has the strongest total effect on Intention (0.152) followed by Perceived Behavioural Control (0.040) and Personal Attitude (0.011).

Implications & Recommendations: By knowing the youth potential character to be entrepreneurs, on target programs and policies can be planned effectively. This paper suggests to reinforce the intention of youth where oriented culture should be focused on and developed. Support from surrounding such families, relatives and friends would approve their decision to start their own business.

Contribution & Value Added: The result in this research support and strengthen the works of several researchers whose argument about cultural and value factors which influence one's intention.

●
Rahmi Widyanti <rahmiwidyanti@yahoo.com>

To: Dr Tomasz Rachwał

Thu, 21 May 2020 at 10:03 pm

Dear Dr. Tomasz Rachwał

I am appreciate your trusting me to review an article.

I will do the best for that.

Best Regards

Dr. Rahmi Widyanti

Show original message

- -
 -
 -
-

●
Tomasz Rachwał <tomasz.rachwal@up.krakow.pl>

To: 'Rahmi Widyanti'

Thu, 21 May 2020 at 10:17 pm

Dear Dr. Rahmi Widyanti,

Thank you for accepting our request. Yes, I believe that you will be good reviewer, who knows the country specificity!

Kind regards,

Tomasz Rachwał

[EBER OJS] Editorial Board

[EBER] Article Review Acknowledgement (#937)₂

Yahoo Mail/Inbox

•
Mgr Izabela Nowakowska <nowakowi@uek.krakow.pl>

To: Rahmi Widyanti

Fri, 29 May 2020 at 7:55 pm

Dear Rahmi Widyanti:

Thank you for completing the review of the submission, "What Does an Effective Antecedent in Developing Entrepreneurial Intention?," for "Entrepreneurial Business and Economics Review" (EBER). We appreciate your contribution to the quality of the work that we publish.

With very best wishes,

Izabela Nowakowska

Secretariat of the Editorial Board
EBER

e-mail: nowakowi@uek.krakow.pl

[EBER] Article Review Acknowledgement (#937)

Yahoo Mail/Inbox

Dear Rahmi Widyanti:

Thank you for completing the review of the submission, "What Does an Effective Antecedent in Developing Entrepreneurial Intention?," for "Entrepreneurial Business and Economics Review" (EBER). We appreciate your contribution to the quality of the work that we publish.

With very best wishes,

Prof. UEK, dr hab. Agnieszka Głodowska
Editorial Secretary, Cracow University of Economics
glodowska@uek.krakow.pl

==== Prof. UEK dr hab. Agnieszka Głodowska Secretary of EBER Editorial Board Cracow University of Economics Department of International Trade ====

Major Comments (Reviewer B)

The comments are based on the sequence of sections as per the paper;

Introduction:

The research issue should be clearly elaborated by the author. Since the focus of the study is toward the youth islamic, the issue should be aligned to this context. The author need to further justify why all the three identified independent variables should be included as part of the overall research framework.

Literature Review:

Generally, the literatures should be updated. It is better to have majority of the literature to be updated within the period of 5-7 years.

In addition, there should be discussion on the theoretical perspective which could support the formation of the research framework (in fact, there is no discussion on how the framework is developed i.e. the underlying theory and the logical assumption used to supplement the explanation on how the framework was develop.

It is better if the flow of argument is arranged according to the hypothesis and that should also related and aligned to the research issues (which supposes to be discussed in 'Introduction' section).

Avoid any repeated arguments from previous section.

The authors should be explaining about the entrepreneurial behavior and the issues concerning this variable before linking that variable to other independent variable.

H1 and H3 may be similar in term of variable since the focus is on the individual rather than other aspects. However, if the author could be further justified the differences in the introduction as well as the literature reviews, then it may be acceptable.

Methodology:

a) The author should explain the questionnaire development process to strengthen the validity of the instrument used in the study;

- b) The sampling procedure need to be improved by explaining the type of sampling plan and sampling method used for the purpose of data collection
- c) The above explanation should also include the steps taken to ensure biasness could be minimized due to the purposive sampling method. How was this method conducted during the data collection?
- d) Any pilot study and what are some of the assumption used for the purpose of data analysis.

Result and Discussion:

- a) The analysis seems to focus on descriptive rather than inferential analysis. Since, the author claimed that this study is empirical in nature, more discussion and analysis should be deliberated on the multiple linear regression rather than on the descriptive;
- b) The author could maintain the descriptive analysis as part of the discussion but should focus on the mean analysis rather than reporting the percentages as part of the discussion. This will ensure the clarity of the discussion if the descriptive need to be included as part of the result. In addition, it is better to also supplement all these mean analyses with respective table for ease of reference by reader to further understand the content and context of the study;
- c) Table 1 needs to be further verified since it is not clear in term of the result? What was the assumption used for this?
- d) Table 2 and it's explanation needs to be further improvised. The author should clearly mentioned all variables involved in the analyses rather than coding it as X and Y.
- e) In table 2 as well, it should be clearer why the result of P-value (for some relationships) recorded the value of more than 0.05 but still considered as 'significant.' What is the confident interval used in this analysis?
- f) Further improvement need to be considered to include the discussion on the hypothesis. In fact, there is no discussion on this throughout the Result and Discussion section of the paper. Hence, it is not clear whether those hypothesis is supported and their linkage toward the initial research issue that should be discussed in the introduction section.

Conclusion:

Since there should be recommendation and/or contribution section in the paper, the conclusion should also be discussed about the contributions from the finding and analysis. It is better for the author to include some of the significant finding which could be used as guideline from the practitioner and future researcher to use those finding for the purpose of their future research.

ID No of submission	#937
Title of reviewed paper	What Does an Effective Antecedent in Developing Entrepreneurial Intention of Muslim Youth in Indonesia?
Date of submission	7 May 2020
Date of the 1st revision	15 Oct 2020
<i>Date of the 2nd revision</i>	
<i>Date of the 3rd revision</i>	

Author's Statement

I have read all reviews vary carefully and have tried to do my best to increase the quality of the paper by including the following changes into my original paper:

<p>The changes requested by the reviewer(s), which have been made:</p> <p>(Please provide the brief enumeration of changes you applied in the paper)</p>
<p style="color: blue; text-align: center;">Please provide the point-by point detailed explanations to comments of all reviewers and the editor!</p> <p>Editor:</p> <p>Dear Editor,</p> <p>This manuscript has been improved as requested by the editor from writing structure, references style, tables and figures, acknowledgment and biography. Thank you for all the suggestions and the effort to upgrade this article.</p> <p>Reviewer A:</p> <p>The introduction should be more focus on the background of the study objectives and aims of the research/paper. Brief description of methods and the content of each section of the article in the end of introduction is missing. Please correct it</p> <p>The contribution to research is visible, however the authors should better explain the novelty</p> <p>RESPONSE: The introduction part has been improved according to the reviewer's suggestions. We added the novelty in the introduction section (page 3 paragraph 1). Muslim youth as a studied population is what distinguish this study with others besides also adaptability of indicator under the intention variable according to the study context.</p> <p>Theoretical contribution as well explanation of methods used needs deep revision.</p> <p>RESPONSE: An improvement has been done in this section (page 12 Paragraph 3). For contribution theoretically, the results in this study support and strenghtentheworks of severalresearcherswhose argument aboutcultural and valuefactorswhichinfluencesomeone'sintention. In addition, religion element suchmoral and virtuelso playanimportant part</p>

for someone's motivations such as to help other people by creating job opportunities or giving endowment or charity funds in order to get bigger awards in the life after.

Extensive editing of English language and style required (before the re-submission please send the article to copy editing / proofreading to a native speaker)

RESPONSE: We have the manuscript proofread by LinguaLogic, 13 Greenham St Raceview, Qld 4305 Australia (uniwriteservices@gmail.com). We are so sorry for your inconveniences.

The title should be a little changed, because it is grammatically wrong.

RESPONSE: Now the title has changed from "What Does an Effective Antecedent in Developing Entrepreneurial Intention? A Study of Muslim Youth in Indonesia" to "What is the Most Effective Antecedent for Developing Entrepreneurial Intention among the Muslim Youth in Indonesia?"

The article is NOT in line with requested structure for EBER. Authors must correct the sections to be in line with the EBER guidelines.

RESPONSE: As suggested, this manuscript has been changed according to the EBER guidelines.

The literature review should be more focus on the results prior studies in this issue.

RESPONSE: The literature review section has been massively improved. It begins with prior studies that argue attitude towards the behaviour to become an entrepreneur is the strongest factor in intention development then followed by Subjective norm and perceived behavioural control. This section also provides more argumentation that support the hypothesis which stated that subjective norms is the most effective antecedent in intention development among the youth to become an entrepreneur. In addition, religious motivation is also discussed to enrich the discussion in accordance with the object under study, namely Muslim youth.

We suggest putting your hypothesis in the literature review section as the hypotheses should be developed and based on previous studies and the literature!

RESPONSE: At first we used three hypotheses, but according to the reviewer's comment, the proposed hypotheses were already accepted in various context and well developed in entrepreneurial intention research, so we decided to focus on the main issue, namely to find out which antecedent is the most effective to develop the youth intention to start their own business.

The description of the research methods should be developed. Please explain better the sampling.

RESPONSE: This part has been improved as well (page 5). We begin with explanation of the instrument used in this research and the arguments why we employed the TPB model by Ajzen then followed by the explanation of each drivers construct of the intention model. We also provide instruments development of the questionnaires and the quantitative analysis data program which we employed in this article.

Explain the limitations of the research

RESPONSE: The limitations of research have been added at the conclusion section (paragraph 5). This study uses Muslim youth population in general to measure entrepreneurial intentions. Better and more precise results will be gained when a research is conducted for Muslim youth who have taken entrepreneurship courses offered by the university. Second, the elements of religion and virtue that are inserted into the model were only partially included in the intention variable. This paper recommends for future research using the variable maqasid al-shariah (the objective of Islamic law) as a mediator variable in the TPB model. Under the maqasid al-shariah, there are five driver factors for a Muslim to achieve well-being conditions such as faith, intellect, health, progeny and wealth.

No, this is the basic problem. The results are confronted to a small extent with the results of other authors. If it is not properly revised and developed, the article cannot be published, because discussion should better relate to the mentioned theories and existing research in this field.

RESPONSE: The construction and development of our indicators is quite similar to other established methods (page 7 paragraph 1) with little justification on intention indicators. Although, the result of personal attitude is confronted to a small extent with the result of other studies. But we also present some studies which found similar result with ours (page 10 paragraph 1). And for the subjective norms as the most significant antecedent to develop the youth intention to become entrepreneur, some studies have revealed similar result as well (page 10 paragraph 2, page 11 paragraph 1).

the 59 explanatory variables we used for the computation of the index are defined in such a way, that they result in one single value per variable (e.g. percentage of families with debt, percentage of cultivated land area etc.). Hence, we are convinced that our proposed indicators and the way we estimated is appropriate with additional support from long existed social learning theory which stated that individuals are more likely to adopt behaviour observed in family and close friends or mentors, especially if the outcomes of such behaviour are valued. Another theory that support our result is the collective sub-culture, where social norms become very important for every individual who has strong orientation towards acceptance, approval and conformity to its environment. However, thank you for the comment and this section has been improved massively as suggested.

A review of the literature is good, although the authors could refer more to the research of other authors in other countries. The authors do not always strictly respect the APA style of references

RESPONSE: Now we have added authors from other countries (page 4 paragraph 2) as suggested and carefully correct our mistakes in respect to the APA style of references, thank you anyway.

Some elements need to be improved. Please check all records according to EBER rules again. Although the article is written in quite understandable English, it contains a lot of small typing errors

RESPONSE: Thank you for the comments. We have made necessary changes to the manuscript and particularly checked the typing errors.

Reviewer B:

The research issue should be clearly elaborated by the author. Since the focus of the study is toward the Muslim youth, the issue should be aligned to this context. The author needs to further justify why all the three identified independent variables

should be included as part of the overall research framework.

RESPONSE: Now we have improved the narration of research issue. On the second paragraph in the Introduction section, we describe the current situation in Indonesia where the demographic bonus should be a competitive power to advance the economy further as well as evidence that Indonesia has gone through experiences that SME has become a strong foundation went through the monetary economic crisis in 1998. However, the current facts, unemployment from the side of university graduates continues to increase. Although the number of entrepreneurs has also increased, it is still below the target and expectation. This means that there is a gap between the existing potential and the reality that occurs in the field. Therefore, this article raises the issue to see what is the most significant driving factor to increase the intention of young people to become entrepreneurs after completing their tertiary education. We chose the Muslim student population because Indonesia is the country with the largest Muslim population in the world.

Meanwhile, the three identified independent variables are included as part of the overall framework because those variables are widely used to investigate the intention formation process and manifestation. The TPB model extends the antecedents of entrepreneurial intention to a social level. The model includes a subjective norm factor that is reflected in one's attitude due to the opinions of significant others. This factor has a direct impact on entrepreneurial intention. TPB provides a clearer picture of how the entrepreneurial intention is formed with detailed basis on how to investigate the entrepreneurial intention among the youth.

Generally, the literature should be updated. It is better to have a majority of the literature to be updated within the period of 5-7 years.

RESPONSE: Related to the prior research, we carefully cited references within 5-7 years unless we didn't find the updated ones. But for the theoretical development, yes some literatures are more than 10 years but we believe that the theories are still reliable.

In addition, the literature is a discussion on the theoretical perspective which could support the formation of the research framework (in fact, there is no discussion on how the framework is developed i.e. the underlying theory and the logical assumption used to supplement the explanation on how the framework was developed).

It is better if the flow of argument is arranged according to the hypothesis and that should also be related and aligned to the research issues (which supposes to be discussed in 'Introduction' section).

In term of discussion on how the framework is developed, we have improved this section as suggested (page 5 and 6). Thank you anyway.

Methodology:

a) The author should explain the questionnaire development process to strengthen the validity of the instrument used in the study;

b) The sampling procedure needs to be improved by explaining the type of sampling plan and sampling method used for the purpose of data collection

c) The above explanation should also include the steps taken to ensure bias could be minimized due to the purposive sampling method. How was this method conducted during the data collection?

d) Any pilot study and what are some of the assumptions used for the purpose of data analysis.

RESPONSE: The explanation of questionnaire development has been added as suggested (Page 7, paragraph 1)

The points b, c and d suggestions by the reviewer have been added as well (please see page 7 and 8, at the sub-section Sample and Data Collection)

The author could maintain the descriptive analysis as part of the discussion but should focus on the mean analysis rather than reporting the percentages as part of the discussion. This will ensure the clarity of the discussion if the descriptive need to be included as part of the result. In addition, it is better to also supplement all these mean analyses with the respective table for ease of reference by reader to further understand the content and context of the study

RESPONSE: We have changed the way we report this descriptive analysis which focus on the mean analysis (page 9 paragraph 1 & 2). As for your information, we did not explore further on demographic variables such as age, program study, and ethnic because this article focuses on the three antecedents to develop youth intention to become entrepreneurs.

Further improvement needs to be considered to include the discussion on the hypothesis. In fact, there is no discussion on this throughout the Result and Discussion section of the paper. Hence, it is not clear whether that hypothesis is supported and their linkage toward the initial research issue that should be discussed in the introduction section.

RESPONSE: Now we have added and improved this section by insert the discussion on hypothesis (page 10, last paragraph). Thank you for the all constructive and valuable comments as well as suggestions.

Reviewer C:

Reviewer D:

Statement of the problem needs major revision. There are several relevant published research outputs in this domain and your research needs more elaboration to become qualified for publication.

- Theoretical contribution needs major revision. It should be in line with the mentioned above issues.

RESPONSE: Now we have improved the narration of problem statement. On the second paragraph in the Introduction section, we describe the current situation in Indonesia where the demographic bonus should be a competitive power to advance the economy further as well as evidence that Indonesia has gone through experiences that SME has become a strong foundation went through the monetary economic crisis in 1998. However, the current facts, unemployment from the side of university graduates continues to increase. Although the number of entrepreneurs has also increased, it is still below the target and expectation. This means that there is a gap between the existing potential and the reality that occurs in the field. Therefore, this article raises the issue to see what the most significant driving factor is to increase the intention of young people to become entrepreneurs after completing their tertiary education. We chose the Muslim student population

because Indonesia is the country with the largest Muslim population in the world.

Theoretical contribution as well has been revised and improved (page 12 Paragraph 3). For contribution theoretically, the results in this study support and strengthen the works of several researchers whose argument about cultural and value factors which influence someone's intention.

This section also needs major revision. Instead of considering titles such as "youth", "entrepreneurship" and the like, you would better review the papers with similar goals.

- You would better provide a classification of the existing body of literature to make it clear for readers that what you will add to that.

- Hypotheses development also should be more precise. The mentioned hypotheses are already accepted in various contexts. Then, maybe you need to highlight the importance of the context

RESPONSE: The literature review section has been massively improved. It begins with prior studies that argue attitude towards the behaviour to become an entrepreneur is the strongest factor in intention development then followed by Subjective norm and perceived behavioural control. This section also provides more argumentation that support the hypothesis which stated that subjective norms is the most effective antecedent in intention development among the youth to become an entrepreneur. In addition, religious motivation is also discussed to enrich the discussion in accordance with the object under study, namely Muslim youth. By doing this, we wish that readers able to keep focus on the main issue that we proposed with additional element of religions included in this manuscript.

At first we used three hypotheses, but according to this comment, the proposed hypotheses were already accepted in various context and well developed in entrepreneurial intention research, so we decided to focus on the main issue, which to find out which antecedent is the most effective to develop the youth intention to start their own business.

- Please explain the sample size as well as the sampling technique you used. It is more like following Shinnar et al.'s (2012) approach. The sample includes 727 respondents? Why? How did you calculate the sample size?

- Did you make some innovations in the model? If yes, please explain in more detail. Otherwise, it will be hard to justify your theoretical contribution

RESPONSE: This study sets the youths age between 19-24 as the samples who are currently studying at the university. The estimated population are 775,517 Muslim students of universities all over Indonesia under the Ministry of Religion Affairs. Samples are determined with the method of purposive sampling method from top five provinces with the highest number of Muslim students all over Indonesia namely East Java, West Java, Central Java, South Sulawesi, and Aceh. Considering that the three top provinces are in the same land (Java island) thus Central Java island is chosen as a representative of middle part of Indonesia, South Sulawesi is chosen to represent the eastern part of Indonesia, and Aceh is chosen to represent the population in the western part of Indonesia. By using the sample size table with confidence level 95% and 5% margin of error, this research should attain a minimum of 663 students to get an ideal sample. As the result, 740 respondents collected just in two months, but 13 were deleted because of invalid answers. Thus, 727 were valid responses which was used in this study. (please see the details on page 7 & 8)

Actually, we employed the TPB model by Ajzen with measurement indicators adopted from Shinnar et al. (2012), Carsrud

and Braannback, (2011), Muller, (2009) and Linan and Chen, (2009). Wehavemade a slightadjustment by incorporatingthevirtue and moralaspects, forinstance I want to beanentrepreneur so that I canhelpothers by creating new jobs, by becominganentrepreneur I canfreelyworship and I canhelpothersbothmaterially and spirituallyif I becomeanentrepreneurs.

- In "Table 1: Gender Comparison on Entrepreneurial Intention and TPB", there is no need to repeat the "n" as it is a fixed number.

RESPONSE: We have fixed this. Thank you

- Compare your findings with those of the others and elaborate your theoretical contribution.

RESPONSE: We have improved as suggested (page 11, paragraph 1 & 2; page 11 paragraph 1)

- Explain the limitations of the research.

- Suggestions must be only proposed based on the findings. some of them are general.

RESPONSE: The limitations of research have been added at the conclusion section (paragraph 5). This study uses Muslim youth population in general to measure entrepreneurial intentions. Better and more precise results will be gained when a research conducted for Muslim youth who have taken entrepreneurship courses offered by the university. Second, the elements of religion and virtue that are inserted into the model were only partially included in the intention variable. This paper recommends for future research using the variable maqasid al-shariah (the objective of Islamic law) as a mediator variable in the TPB model. Under the maqasid al-shariah, there are five driver factors for a Muslim to achieve well-being condition such as faith, intellect, health, progeny and wealth.

We broke down the suggestions in this article into 5 points in order to provide a more detail propose ideas (page 12 paragraph 3). Thank you anyway for the constructive comment

English proofreading is required. Also, there are several mistakes and typos in the text.

RESPONSE: We have the manuscript proofread by LinguaLogic, 13 Greenham St Raceview, Qld 4305 Australia (uniwritservices@gmail.com). We are so sorry for your inconveniences.

- The title might be changed. It is grammatically wrong.

RESPONSE: The title also has been corrected grammatically.

- Add the structure of manuscript at the end of Introduction.

RESPONSE: The Introduction section has been improved by adding structure of manuscript (page 3 paragraph 3)

Dear Reviewers and Editor,

Thank you so much for your constructive and valuable comments, which were very useful for us. We did our best to include all your suggestions and we are pretty sure that all your comments, tips and clues allowed to increase the quality of the manuscript.

Other changes which have been made and changed the original version of the paper:

(Please provide the brief enumeration of changes you applied in the paper)

FORM REVIEW
ENTREPRENEURIAL BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS REVIEW

Reviewer B: Dr. Rahmi Widyanti

Title of the paper: What Does an Effective Antecedent in Developing Entrepreneurial Intention of Muslim Youth in Indonesia?

Number of the paper: 937

POINTS OF PAPER'S EVALUATION (1-the worst; 5-the best)

	1	2	3	4	5
1. Novelty and originality of the content			x		
2. Applied research and analytical methods				x	
3. Subject presentation and illustrative content					x
4. Cited literature and current references				x	
5. General impression			x		
6. Final assessment					

Other general and substantive comments: Authors should be improvement the manuscript

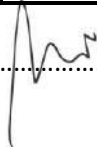
Publish without revision

Publish after the revision

Should not be published

x

Date and signature: May, 28, 2020.....



Sudah diterbitkan pada Volume 9, No. 1, March, 2021

<https://eber.uek.krakow.pl/index.php/eber/article/view/937>

What Does an Effective Antecedent in Developing Entrepreneurial Intention? A Study of Muslim Youth Indonesia

Comment [RW1]: Please used the correct grammatically

ABSTRACT

Objective: The purpose of this study is examining the domain antecedents (characteristics) of youths in Indonesia to become entrepreneurs using the TPB model

Research Design & Methods: This work in nature is a quantitative study with a deductive approach. It conducted through a survey of 727 undergraduates students from the Islamic background universities in Indonesia to measure both manifest from indicators for every constructs (analysis factors) and the correlation effects on other constructs (path analysis). All the obtained data were analysed through PLS-SEM.

Findings: Among the three exogenous driver constructs, Subjective norms has the strongest total effect on Intention (0.152) followed by Perceived Behavioural Control (0.040) and Personal Attitude (0.011).

Implications & Recommendations: By knowing the youth potential character to be entrepreneurs, on target programs and policies can be planned effectively. This paper suggests to reinforce the intention of youth where oriented culture should be focused on and developed. Support from surrounding such families, relatives and friends would approve their decision to start their own business.

Contribution & Value Added: The result in this research support and strengthen the works of several researchers whose argument about cultural and value factors which influence one's intention.

Article type: research article

Keywords: Entrepreneurship; Intention; Youth; Theory of Planned Behavior.

JEL codes: G41, L26, O15

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INTRODUCTION

In the new global economy, youth has become an instrumental issue in the field of empowerment, thereof empowerment of youth has been extensively studied in the various fields such education, health care, sociology, psychology and many others field include in area of economics for sure. Jennings, Parra-Medina, Hilfinger-Messias, & McLoughlin, (2006) assert that youth empowerment is a circumstance and factor to enhance the development of citizens especially during their transition to adulthood. In that sense, youth empowerment as a method to create job opportunity has been put as priority for every nation globally. Indonesia in particular, youth as an important element in the structure of society has not been thoroughly developed yet, this is reflected with 11.41 percent of school graduates were not employed nor continue their studies to a higher level (*Indonesia Youth Statistic Report*, 2017). According to a survey, school leavers prefer public sector employment, followed by multi-national companies and large domestic firms, whereas only a small fraction of the youth are interested in starting their own business or finding a job in a small private domestic firm.¹This situation negatively effects to the structure of society and the economy where in august 2018 unemployment increased to become 7 million compare to rate in February 2017 as many as 6.87 million peoples.²

This study attempts to examine the characteristics of youth in Indonesia to enhance their entrepreneurial intention using the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) model. At the moment, Indonesia is experiencing the period of demographic bonus, by means that the productive age of the population (15-64 years old) is double than the unproductive age (lower than 15 years old and up to 65-year-old) and this “bonus” continues until 2035.³ Another reason is entrepreneurship sector has shown its doughtiness and resistance during the crisis. The 1998 world-wide monetary crisis devastated almost every economy of ASEAN countries including Indonesia. The SMEs proved its resiliency and its ability to recover quickly from the impact of the crisis. It was because the SMEs are domestic-based market (several have export demands) provided jobs for about 91.8 million peoples or 97.3% of labor force in Indonesia and contributed to the GDP as many as 53.6% of the total GDP (Azis & Haerani, 2009). Therefore, by studying which one is the strong antecedent in order to enhance the youth’s intention to become entrepreneurs, Indonesia is able to double up its total entrepreneurs to get its ideal total of entrepreneurs.⁴

In order to achieve the objective in this study, a confirmatory approach to test the existing theories and concepts in term of which antecedent that has more affects for the intention among the youths to be an entrepreneurs. Based on the literatures exploration and studies that have been carried out, this paper formulates three hypotheses to be

Comment [RW2]: The research issue should be clearly elaborated by the author. Since the focus of the study is toward the youth Islamic, the issue should be aligned to this context.

¹ <https://regional.kompas.com/read/2017/11/24/23165301/ketua-hipmi-pengusaha-masih-sedikit-karena-anak-muda-maunya-jadi-pegawai>. [Accessed on September 2017]

² <https://databoks.katadata.co.id/datapublish/2018/11/06/bertambah-130-ribu-iwaa-pengangguran-agustus-2018-menjadi-534> [Accessed on January 2019]

³ Indonesia Statistic Agency, 2018

⁴ According to the World Bank, the ideal total of entrepreneurship in a country is 4 percent meanwhile in Indonesia still at 1.6 percent far away behind compare to other ASEAN countries. Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand are 7%, 5%, and 4.3% respectively meanwhile Vietnam and Filipina are above 3%.

⁵ <https://regional.kompas.com/read/2017/11/24/23165301/ketua-hipmi-pengusaha-masih-sedikit-karena-anak-muda-maunya-jadi-pegawai>. [Accessed on September 2017]

compared to examine which antecedents in the model of TPB has the biggest influence for the youths in Indonesia to become entrepreneurs. In addition, by assigned Muslim youth who are conducting studies at the Islamic background Universities throughout Indonesia, does makes this paper different from previous conducted research.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Youth

Youth is best understood as a period of transition from the dependence of childhood to adulthood's independence and for statistical purpose those persons between the ages of 15 and 24 years, without prejudice to other definitions by Member States.⁵ Age is the easiest way to define this group, particularly in relation to education and employment, because 'youth' is often referred to a person between the ages of leaving compulsory education and finding their first job.⁶ Therefore, this study sets the youths age between 19-24 as the samples who are currently studying at the university with the reason that student faces directly the problem of career options after graduation and during the process of their study, they are continuously considering various career possibilities and career as an entrepreneur is one option they consider (Shinnar, Giacomini, & Janssen, 2012).

In addition, youths in Indonesia who are living in the urban areas recorded more than those who are living in the rural areas, thus makes the situation of youth in Indonesia is diverse, challenging and complex as the nation itself. Youths who live in the urban area are more than who are living in the rural area (55.07 percent compare to 44.93 percent). Moreover, according to the age group, the portion of youth at the level of school age (16-18) in rural area is more than in the urban area, contrary at the group of age 19-24 more youth in the urban area than in the rural area. This indicates that the youths move from their village to the city either to get higher education at the universities or to look for a job. Advanced facilities in the city, heterogeneous of jobs, access to the technologies are reasons that attract them to migrates.

Entrepreneurship

Definition of entrepreneurship has changed over time with the development of science and society as a whole from relating to simply an activity starting a business or becoming self-employed to a type of behavior or attitude (Ellis & Williams, 2011). Cantillon and Schumpeter define entrepreneur as an innovator (Bruyat & Julien, 2000) where Cantillon was the first to place the entrepreneurial function in the field of Economics, hence the principle of profit maximization immediately became part of the definition of an entrepreneur (D. Jennings, 1994). Schumpeter alone argues entrepreneurship as a distinct and separate function of the firm and identifies five ways of revolutionizing the pattern of production namely new product development, new method of production, new market discovery and exploitation, new source of supply of raw materials, and the new way implementation of organization (Mourdoukoutas, 1999).

In recent years, many academics on entrepreneurship concern in the field of entrepreneurial, behavioral and personal traits (Gibb & Cotton, 1998). Among them define

⁵ <http://undesadspd.org/Youth.aspx> [Accessed on September 2017]

⁶ <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/social-and-human-sciences/themes/youth/youth-definition/> Accessed on Feb 2nd, 2017.

entrepreneurship as “the process of creating something new that has value” (Hisrich, 1990; Lumpkin & Dess, 1996), or creating new firm or acquiring an existing one (Vesper & Gartner, 1997). Entrepreneurship also involves activities such as discovering, evaluating, exploitation of opportunities to introduce new products, and create market that had not existed (Shane, Locke, & Collins., 2003; Venkataraman, 1997). In the field of psychology, personality traits theory emphasize personal characteristics that define entrepreneurship such as need of achievement, locus of control, risk taking, innovativeness and tolerance for ambiguity (Simeh, 2011). More on this, need for achievement theory by McClelland in 1961 explained that personal characteristics have positive and significant influence on entrepreneurial inclination (Mohar, Singh, & Kishore, 2007).

Intention Model

Entrepreneurship is exactly the type of planned behavior (Gartner, Shaver, Gatewood, & Katz, 1994; N. . Krueger, 1993; N. J. Krueger, Reilly, & Carsrud, 1995; Kyro & Carrier, 2005), therefore it all begins from its intention. Focusing on the cognitive representation, intention is a representation of actions planned to perform an entrepreneurial behavior (Tubbs & Ekegerg, 1991), looking for information and other resources (Katz & Gartner, 1988), emphasizes personal attention and experience to accomplish new venture creation (Bird, 1988, 1992). Others describe entrepreneurial intention as the personal commitment of the potential entrepreneur to start up (Reynolds & Miller, 1992).

Nonetheless, entrepreneurship could be also a reflex to respond the intriguing market condition. But a business shall be viewed as a process that occurs overtime and involve considerable planning. In this sense, entrepreneurial intention would be the first step in the evolving and sometimes long-term process of venture creation (Lee & Wong, 2004). A study has reported the correlation between intention and behavior as high as 0,90 and 0,96 respectively though in many cases and the prediction accuracy tends to be modest (King, 1975; Smetana & Adler, 1980). Meanwhile, Ajzen, Armitage, Conner and Sheeran found that on average 27% of the variance in behavior was explained by behavioral intentions (Ajzen, Czach, & Flood, 2009; Armitage & Conner, 2001; Sheeran, 2002).

Further, researchers have confirmed that intention effectively predicts the behavior and attitudes toward entrepreneurship (Ajzen, 1991, 2005). Since 1980s, there have been six major models to measure someone’s intention to become entrepreneur. They are (1) Entrepreneurial Event Model (EEM), (2) Entrepreneurial Intention Model (EIM), (3) revised EIM with self-efficacy, (4) Theory of planned behavior (TPB), (5) Economic-Psychological Model (EPM), and (6) Structural Model of Entrepreneurial Intention (SMEI). This study firmly choose the TPB to be used to explain the entrepreneurial intention among the youth because TPB has been well tested and validated empirically while others still lack of empirical test of entrepreneurial studies (Drnovsek & Erikson, 2005). Based on the work of Tung, (2012) who compared the all six models, only TPB extends the antecedents of entrepreneurial intention to a social level. The model includes subjective norm factor that reflect one’s attitude due to the opinions of significant others. This factor has a direct impact on entrepreneurial intention. Thus, TPB provides a clearer picture of how the entrepreneurial intention forms with detailed basis to investigate the entrepreneurial intention among the youth.

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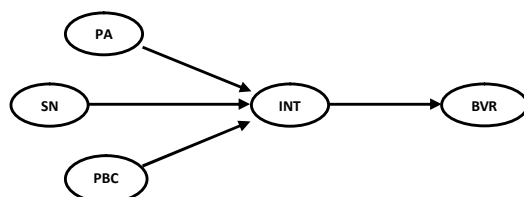


Figure 1. The Theory of Planned Behavior Model by Ajzen

source: Ajzen, 1991.

The antecedents of attitude (PA), subjective norm (SN) and perceived behavioral control (PBC) are corresponding beliefs reflecting the underlying cognitive structure. These three motivational factors that influence behavior are explained as follow: Attitude towards the behavior (BVR) refers to the degree to which the individual holds a positive or negative personal valuation about being an entrepreneur (Ajzen, 2002; Kolvereid, 1996). Perceived Social Norms measures the perceived social pressure to carry out - or not to carry out - that entrepreneurial behavior. Perceived Behavioral Control would be defined as the perception of the easiness or difficulty in the fulfilment of the behavior of interest (becoming an entrepreneur). According to Ajzen (2005) to be highlighted, the three antecedents of intention towards entrepreneurship are not equally important in all situation. Some cases, personal attitude toward entrepreneurship is sometime more important compare to other antecedents, while probably in other situation subjective norms or perceived behavioral control is more important.

Hypotheses Development

The TPB has been applied a cross-sectional design using student samples (Shook, Priem, & McGee, 2003). For personal attitude factor, plenty of studies have stated that this factor is a crucial and has been empirically proved in the literature for the significant influence on intention. For instance with the results that there is a strong influence between personal attitude and entrepreneurial intention such as Ahmad, (2014); Ajzen, (1991); N. Krueger, Reilly, & Carsrud, (2000); Maes, Leroy, & Sels, (2014); Robledo, Araan, Sanchez, & Molina, (2015); Saheed & Kavooos, (2016); Soon, Rahman, & Nadia, (2016) The first hypothesis therefore proposed in this study as follow:

H1: Personal attitude towards entrepreneurship positively influence the intention of the youths in Indonesia.

In fact, one to another antecedents can compensate each other or these three antecedents are not independent according to the arguments of some researchers (Chang, 1998; Taylor & Todd, 1995). Some studies also argue that individuals in collective culture tend to be more influenced by the opinions of others (Moriano, Gorgievski, Laguna, Stephan, & Zarafshani, 2011). Subjective has been found to be a significant predictor of entrepreneurial intentions with a positive relationship in Russia as a collectivist country (Kolvereid, 1996; Tkachev & Kolvereid, 1999). With this collective culture assumption which suited in Indonesia context, this study proposes second hypothesis as follow:

H2: *Subjective Norm is the most significant antecedent to influence the entrepreneurial intention among the youths in Indonesia followed by perceived behavioral control.*

Autio, Keeley, Klofstein, Parker, & Hay, (2001) and N. Krueger et al., (2000) argue that studies conducted in individualistic cultures generally failed to find an effect of social norm on entrepreneurial intention. For instance in Scandinavian countries and the USA, perceived behavioral control is the most closely associated with entrepreneurial intention. Another studies also revealed similar results such as Anggadwita & Dhewanto, (2015); Dabic, Daim, Bayraktaroglu, Novak, & Basic, (2012); Nabila & Haryani, (2016); Robledo et al., (2015); Shiri, Davoud, & Seyed, (2012). Therefore, this study assumes that perceived behavioural control has a positive impact towards the youth's intention to become entrepreneurs.

H3: *Perceived behavioural control toward entrepreneurship positively influence the intention of the youth in Indonesia.*

MATERIAL AND METHODS

This study was conducted through a survey of 727 undergraduates students from the Islamic background universities in Indonesia. Those samples are obtained with the method of clustered random sampling from top five provinces with the highest number of students all over Indonesia namely East Java, West Java, Central Java, South Sulawesi, and Aceh. Considering that the three top provinces are in the same land (Java island) thus Java island is chosen as a representative of middle part of Indonesia, South Sulawesi is chosen to represent the eastern part of Indonesia, and Aceh is chosen to represent the population in the western part of Indonesia. Shinnar et al., (2012) explain that sample of student is very suitable for the study of entrepreneurship intention because students face directly the problem of career options after graduation and during the process of their study in the university they are continuously considering various career possibilities. The target population is identified as youth population with age range from 19 to 24 years old.

The Instruments used in this study measured by the seven Likert scales ranging from Strongly Agree to Strongly Disagree. For personal attitude measurement this study adopts construct questions from Shinnar et al., (2012), where four latent constructs are used under the exogenous driver of behavioral believe, namely "autonomy", "money", "challenges" and "life work balance". Secondly, for subjective norms measurement this study adopts construct questions from Carsrud & Braannback, (2011) with three dimensions of the "social norms" are such figure as a role model, entrepreneurial experiences in the family, and environment support. And lastly, for perceived behavioral control measurement this study adopts construct questions from Muller, (2009) where four latent dimensions of the control believe is asserted to construct this variable, namely "self-competency", "business connection", "capital", and "government support." Moreover, entrepreneurial intention plays a role as a mediator between antecedents of intention and behavior, even when attitudes are considered as accounting for variation in behavior Begozzi, Baumgartner, & Yi, (1989). In this study, entrepreneurial intentions were measured with six items adopted from Linan, F. & Chen, (2009). A total of thirty

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five questions listed to investigate the conviction of an individual towards venture creation.

In order to achieve the objective in this study, PLS-SEM seems mostly appropriate to explain because SEM-PLS able to measure both manifest from indicators for every constructs (analysis factors) dan the correlation effects on other constructs (path analysis).

Data Analysis

Structural equation model consist of two sub-models: the measurement model, which specifies the relationship between construct and their indicator, and the structural model, which contains the relationship between construct. In the stage of measurement analysis, validity allows to assess the degree of measurement error and subsequently attempt to minimize any errors in the entire process of a study (Pallant, 2011). In the structural measurement model, three main assessment criteria are needed to outset: Internal consistency reliability, convergent validity, and discriminant validity.

For the internal consistency reliability, Ramayah, Cheah, Chuah, Ting, & Memon, (2018) suggest using composite reliability because it is more appropriate to apply with the accepted values range between 0.60–0.90. For the measurement of convergent validity, loading values (average variance extracted) equal to and greater than 0.4 are acceptable, if the summation of loadings results in high loadings scores, contributing to AVE scores greater than 0.5 (Hulland, 1999). In the next stage, Cross loading, Fornell&Larcker's criterion and HTMT are employed in measuring the discriminant validity. To be passed in this test, few requirements are needed as follows: Loadings of each indicator are the highest for their designated constructs, The square root of AVE of a construct should be larger than the correlation between the construct and other constructs in the model, and HTMT 0.85 for stringent criterion. To assess the structural model, there were steps applied further. Those steps are to check for collinearity issue, the significance and relevance of structural model relationship, and coefficient of determination.

In this study, all the data has been through screening for the assessment of the measurement analysis and the structural model. Requirements in the structural model analysis, the VIF values equal to 5 or higher, Path coefficient values were standardized on a range from -1 to +1, R^2 for a measurement of the model's predictive accuracy, where 0.26, 0.13, 0.02 respectively, describing substantial, weak level of predictive accuracy (Cohen, 1988).

FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

Descriptive Analysis and Demographic Factors

In the descriptive analysis stage, over 727 respondents the results show that the age category of 19 is the majority respondents with as many as 32% followed by 20 years old with 24.2% (176 students) and the least respondents were from the age of 23 with only 36 students or equal to 5% out of 727 respondents. Those within the age category age of 21 were spotted at the third rank and were close to the age 20 category with 156 respondents (21.5%); this was followed by age 22 and 24 years old category with 75 (10.3%) and 51 (7%) respondents respectively. With respect to the gender categories, the

female respondents were slightly more than the male with 370 female students (50.9%) compared to 357 male students (49.1%).

According to the table 1, this study found that male students were slightly higher in respect to intention compare to the female students, which was reflected from the mean values of 36.21 compare to 35.92. Several studies support this result as to the fact that males are more prominent for particular reasons. For example, masculine and entrepreneurial attributes are more likely to have a firm entrepreneurial intention (Diaz-Garcia & Jimenez-Moreno, 2010; Mazzarol, Volery, Doss, & Thein, 1999; Shinnar et al., 2012), where males scored higher on an entrepreneurship-prone personality profile or exhibited a more positive attitude towards entrepreneurship (Kolvereid, 1996; Leroy, Maes, Sels, Debrulle, & Meuleman, 2009; Obschonka, Schmitt-Rodermund, & Terracciano, 2014; Strobl, Kronenberg, & Peters, 2012), men consider entrepreneurship more desirable than other careers (Shaver, Gartner, Crosby, Bakalarova, & Gatewood, 2001), and female students were more likely to report that entrepreneurship did not fit their personality (Menzies & Tatroff, 2006).

Table 1: Gender Comparison on Entrepreneurial Intention and TPB

Construct	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Intention	Male	357	36.21	31.60
	Female	370	35.92	33.20
Personal Attitude	Male	357	79.85	6.699
	Female	370	80.53	6.051
Perceived Behavioral Control	Male	357	50.14	8.815
	Female	370	50.21	8.020
Subjective Norm	Male	357	37.55	3.036
	Female	370	37.40	3.035

Source: data analysis result

Although, this study does not describe them further based on arguments from expertise, such as demographic models provided little or no evidence of the role of family background and social condition in the individual's decision-making process (Kolvereid, 1996), demographic approach had major theoretical and methodological shortcomings, including lack of justification for suggestions that entrepreneurship might be based on sex, race, birth order or most other factors studied, and inconsistency of the approach with evidence from psychology about individual decision making (Rychlak, 1981). And also findings from personality and demographic characteristics are still vague, questionable, and cannot adequately account for entrepreneurship (Katz & Gartner, 1988).

Results and In-depth Analysis

Three hypotheses were developed in order to understand the factors that influences the youth entrepreneurial intention in Indonesia, as proposed in this study. By using Smart PLS application, t values and P values are attained to measure the impact of observed constructs on the independent variable in this study. Figure 2 and table 2 summarizes the results of the hypotheses testing, and its explanation of each hypothesis is provided. Since the significance level set in this study is 5 percent, thus the critical t values for a two-tailed test is 1.96 ($t > 1.96$) or alternatively by examining the p value, which should

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be lower than 0.05 ($p < 0.05$). Therefore, all three hypotheses are accepted where the t value and p value of each above have fulfilled the requirements.

Figure 2: Model Path Assessment

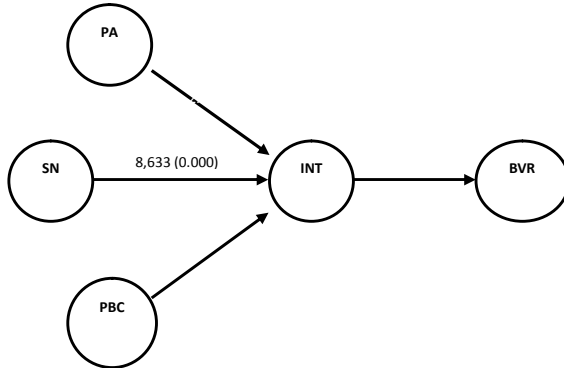


Figure 2. Model Path Assessment

Source: Analyses result.

Figure 2 demonstrates the path coefficient of personal attitude to intention has positive influence towards behavior to be an entrepreneur, although the effect size of personal attitude in this study is quite small (table 3), as revealed from the value of P (0.012 slightly below the threshold of 0.05) and its t value (2.52 slightly above the threshold of 1.96). This infers that personal attitude cannot determine the intentions of entrepreneurs, similar with the works of Ridha & Wahyu, (2017) and Arisandi, (2016).

The second hypothesis was tested in this study by examining the path coefficient of subjective norms to the entrepreneurial intention of the youth. The result implies that the subjective norm has a significant influence on their intention to start their own business. Therefore, the assumption of the third hypothesis is accepted with evidence of the t value of 8.633 (>1.96) and p value of 0.000 (< 0.05). Entrepreneurial intention was positively correlated with extraversion, openness and support of people nearby who are part of the subjective norm factor. Furthermore, the inclusion of this construct is supported by the social learning theory which suggests that individuals are more likely to adopt behaviour observed in family and close friends or mentors, especially if the outcomes of such behaviour are valued. The particular application of this construct to entrepreneurial intent is further strengthened by Cialdini & Trost, (1998), whose research suggested that social norms have the greatest impact when conditions are uncertain – as is often perceived with entrepreneurial activity.

Table 2: Results of Hypotheses Testing on the TPB Antecedents

Hypotheses	Abbreviation	T-statistics O/stdev	P-values	Results
H1	PA → INT	2,520	0.012	Accepted
H2	SN → INT	8,633	0.000	Accepted
H3	PBC → INT	5,471	0.000	Accepted

Source: data analysis result

The third hypothesis assess the influence of Perceived behavioural Control to the entrepreneurial intention of the youth. With the t value of 5.471 (>1.96) and P value of 0.000 (< 0.05), the empirical analysis in this study confirmed that perceived behavioural control significantly influences the variable of entrepreneurial intention. This result suggests that if there is an increase in youth' perceived self-efficacy towards self-employment, it will increase their entrepreneurial intentions. Moreover, researches in this area have shown that the higher someone's confidence in their ability to perform the behaviour necessary to be successful, the more someone's behaviour get influenced. Thus, it does not depend on what skills someone's possess but the belief in one's abilities.

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DISCUSSION

Guidelines for assessing f^2 are that values of 0.02, 0.15, and 0.35, respectively, represent small, medium, and large effects (Cohen, 1988) of the exogenous latent variable. Effect size values of less than 0.02 indicate that there is no effect. Therefore, among the three exogenous driver constructs, Subjective norms has the strongest total effect on Intention (0.152) followed by Perceived Behavioural Control (0.040) and Personal Attitude (0.011). From these results, it is advisable to give more attention to the Subjective Norms construct to enhance the youths intention to be entrepreneurs.

Table 3: Effect Size for each Constructs

Variables	f^2
Intention	0.173
Personal Attitude	0.011
Subjective Norm	0.152
Perceived Behavioral Control	0.040

Source: data analysis result

However, the reason why the level of subjective norm is higher than two other constructs and its influence on intention is closely related with the characteristics of the students' sample. In fact, it makes more sense if this is more related to cultural factors and values. Cultural factors and values can certainly make a considerable contribution to their relative strength in explaining intentions. In fact, some studies suggest that individuals in collective culture tend to be more influenced by the opinions of others. Autio et al., (2001) argue that studies conducted in individualistic cultures generally failed to find an effect of social norm on entrepreneurial intention. For instance, in Scandinavian countries and the USA, perceived behavioural control is the most closely associated with entrepreneurial intention, whereas subjective norm was not a significant predictor. Moreover, N. Krueger et al., (2000) found that personal attitude and perceived behavioural control, but not subjective norm, were significantly related with US students' en-

Comment [RW8]: Please improve your discussion need to be considered to include the discussion on the hypothesis. In fact, there is no discussion on this throughout the Result and Discussion section of the paper

trepreneurial intention. In contrast, subjective norm has been found to be a significant predictor of entrepreneurial intentions with a positive relationship in Russia as a collectivist country. Therefore, social influence can become a trigger to the development of an entrepreneurial career.

Regarding the context in this study, Indonesia youths in general have higher confidence that they have the ability to become entrepreneurs someday. Besides, other constructs under this antecedent such as business assistance, access to capital, and government support, are believed to be easier than it used to be and the government has more consideration on this circumstances. In addition, recent years have shown a positive development in terms of financial access, which is known as crowdfunding. Crowdfunding is a method of connecting entrepreneurs who want to increase capital and investors who have funding sources through internet-based intermediary entities. There are 14 active crowdfunding platforms in Indonesia as of 2012, consisting of 10 platforms of which the majority are Debt Based, the rest are donation-based. This shows that the development of funding platforms will have an impact on the progress of MSMEs in Indonesia.

IMPLICATIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS& CONTRIBUTION

By knowing the youth potential character to be entrepreneurs, on target programs and policies can be planned effectively. In the long run, Reasonably, if the amount of entrepreneurship is increasing thus will trigger multiplier effects in the economy such as entrepreneurship provides more job opportunities, the more availability of job opportunities the more people have income to fulfil their daily needs hence it will decline the unemployment rate, decrease of state's burden in term of social expenditures, and increase the national income and eventually will positively affect the development. Moreover, the World Bank has predicted that the ideal entrepreneurship for Indonesia is 4% to reach an achievement and become a developed country meanwhile its current total entrepreneurship is still at 1.6 percent and away left behind compare to other ASEAN countries for instance Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand which have 7%, 5%, and 4.3% respectively meanwhile Vietnam and Filipina are above 3 percent.

This paper suggests to reinforce the intention of youth where oriented culture should be focused on and developed. Support from surrounding such families, relatives and friends would approve their decision to start their own business. Start from home, the parents should change their paradigm from being government employee to a success entrepreneur is the best option after they graduated from the university. Considering that antecedent of perceived behavioral control is the second best construct which concern on self-competency, capital access and government support have significant impact to lift up the youth entrepreneurial intention, the government should provides incentive for those who willing to have their start-up after graduation from the university for instance free registration fee for business legalization, management consultant assistance from practitioner or entrepreneur figures, and capital assistance.

Besides its implication for practical and implementation towards the youth, this paper also contribute in the sphere of knowledge and theory. The result in this research support and strengthen the works of several researchers whose argument about cultural and value factors which influence one's intention.

CONCLUSIONS

The main conclusion drawn from this study is related to a better understanding of the characteristics of the youth that subjective norms influence more on entrepreneurial intention followed by perceived behavioural control. Subjective norms consist of a person's beliefs about whether important persons think she or he should engage in the behaviour. The causal effect of subjective norms on personal attitude or perceived behavioural control can be explained by the theory of persuasion and theory of cognitive dissonance. Persuasion theory explains that persuasive approach probably changes one's existing belief and attitude, thus producing new beliefs. While the cognitive dissonance theory suggests that someone is likely to change his/her decision or behaviour to seek cognitive consistency when inconsistency exists. In this entrepreneurship context, when the person believes that significant referents (for example parents, friends or other relatives, entrepreneur figures) think an entrepreneur profession should be pursued, that person may change their belief on self-competency, business connection, capital, and government support to be positive toward entrepreneurship. In other words, supports coming from parent, family, friends, consultants and business team can shape someone's belief towards entrepreneurial intention.

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Comment [RW9]: Please updated your literatures. It is better to have majority of the literature to be updated within the period of 5-7 years.

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[For co-authored articles, provide with the detailed contribution of co-authors]

Contribution share of authors is equal and amounted to 50% for each of them.

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