

Adaptation and Validation of Entrepreneurial Intention Scale in the Santri Context in Indonesia

Zainal Abidin ^{1, 2}, Yuliati Hotifah ^{2, 3, *}, Fendy Suhariadi ², Fajriantti ²

¹ Faculty of Social and Cultural Sciences, Universitas Trunojoyo, Madura, Indonesia

² Doctoral Program in Psychology, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

³ Department of Guidance and Counseling, Faculty of Education, Universitas Negeri Malang, Malang, Indonesia

*Corresponding author. Email: yuliati.hotifah.fip@um.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Entrepreneurial intention of *santri* in this study is how much the students' desire or determination to entrepreneurship reflected in the commitment to start a new business and the initial steps of a process of establishing a business which are generally long-term. Entrepreneurial Intention is measured using the Entrepreneurial Intention Inventory (EII) developed by Liñán (2009), based on four aspects, namely target, action, context and time. EII is a measure of entrepreneurial intention used in several countries. The use of measuring instruments in several cultures requires an adaptation process to obtain valid and reliable instruments. This adaptation process uses the ITC reference. The aim of this study is to adapt the entrepreneurial intention measurement tool from the version of Indonesians *santri*. Validation of this measuring instrument is held in two ways, namely content validation and construct validation. Content validation used the Content Validity Index (CVI) method, while the construct validity used the Confirmatory Factor Analysis method, using Amos 23. The subject of the scale validation involved 308 respondents. The results showed that there were 5 items that measured the entrepreneurial intentions of the *santri*. The modification results show a fit model with five statements containing entrepreneurial intention factors, as indicated by the value of GFI (0.993), CFI (0.999), TLI (0.998) and RMSEA (0.008), this proves that this entrepreneurial intention inventory tool is fit and fulfills assumption of one-dimensionality.

Keywords: entrepreneurial intention, adaptation, validation, confirmatory factor analysis

1. INTRODUCTION

The study of entrepreneurship was first introduced by Richard Catilon (1755), derived from the French word “entreprene” , which literally means intermediary. Initially, this term was used for those who buy goods and resell them at a different price. This term is increasingly popular after being used by say (1803), an economist, to describe entrepreneurs who are able to increase economic resources from a low level of productivity to a higher level of productivity (Thompson, 1999; Zhao & Hills, 2005; Suryana & Bayu, 2010).

Entrepreneurship is the origin of the word entrepreneur comes from the word “hero” means noble, lofty, superior, brave, main, exemplary, and leaders; and effort which means activity by exerting all one's energy and thoughts, work, effort, effort, and work diligence. According to Wirananda et.al., (2016) the term entrepreneur is assumed to be the main human figure, a superior human being, and a noble human being because his life means so much to himself and others (Subur, 2007).

Until now there is no same terminology about entrepreneurship, but in general it has almost the same essence, which refers to the nature, character and characteristics inherent in someone who has a strong will to bring innovative ideas into the real world of business and can develop resiliently (Drucker, 2002; in Azwar, 2013;

Maman & Amri, 2009; Ulfa, 2015). According to Suryana and Bayu (2010) entrepreneurship is a person who wants to be free, independent, to manage his own life, and not to depend on the mercy of others. They want to make their own money. Money is earned from his own strength and effort. They must create something completely new or add value to something that has value to sell or is worth buying so as to generate money for themselves and even for others around them.

Several studies have described entrepreneurship or entrepreneurship as innate behaviour, but recent findings have associated it with individual decisions (Thompson, 1999). Several authors (Ajzen, 1991, 2005, 2006, Fishbein 1975; Davidson, 1995; Krueger & Brazeal, 1994; Krueger, Reilly & Carsrud, 2000;) suggest that intention can be the best predictor of entrepreneurial behaviour.

Entrepreneurial intention is defined as a person's involvement or intention to start a business venture. According to Krueger (1993) entrepreneurial intention reflects a person's commitment to starting a new business and is a central issue that needs to be considered in understanding the process of establishing a new business. Entrepreneurial intention is a mental process that is oriented towards planning and executing a business plan (Boyd & Vozikis, 1994).

Entrepreneurial intention is an important factor for understanding the entrepreneurial process, because the

intention precedes every effort in entrepreneurial behaviour (Guzman-Alfonso & Guzman-Cuevas, 2012). Intention is defined as a behavioural construct (Wu & Wu, 2008). While Ajzen (1991) defines intention or intention as a component in an individual which refers to the desire to perform certain behaviour. Intention as a cognitive and conative representation of an individual's readiness to display a behaviour. In line with Ajzen & Fishbein (1975) defines intention as a conscious effort to achieve clearly defined goals or objectives. Intention is a predictor of behaviour dynamics. Bandura (1986) defines intention or intention as determination to carry out certain activities or produce certain conditions in the future. Intention is a vital part of individual self-regulation which is motivated by someone's motivation to act (Ajzen & Fishbein, 2005; Aditia & Rano, 2012).

Lee & Wong (2004) define entrepreneurial intention as an initial step in the process of establishing a business that is generally long-term. Almost in line with the opinion of the previous character, Hattab (2014) revealed that entrepreneurial intentions can be defined as a state of mind that directs and guides each individual towards the development and implementation of new business concepts.

An understanding of individual entrepreneurial intention can be used as a basis for increasing individual entrepreneurial motivation, or an individual's ability to transform ideas into reality (Krueger et al. 2000; Gerba, 2012). Fini et al. (2009) stated that, Entrepreneurial Intention knowledge expands the horizons of individual reasoning about entrepreneurship to be able to explore widely. In addition, Giacomin, et al (2011) stated that an understanding of individual entrepreneurial intentions is the basis for developing entrepreneurial skills. Furthermore, it can contribute to changing entrepreneurial behaviour.

Meanwhile, according to Ajzen & Fishbein (2005), to determine entrepreneurial behaviour, entrepreneurial intentions must be known, along with the antecedents that preceded it, namely including attitudes, subjective norms and perceptions of controlling entrepreneurial behaviour. The third is defined as a function based on belief, namely: beliefs about possible consequences of behaviour (behavioural belief), beliefs about other normative expectations (normative belief), and beliefs about the existence of factors that can facilitate or inhibit behaviour performance (control belief) (Baladina, 2012; Fayolle & Linan, 2014).

According to the theory of "Theory Planned Behaviour" (TPB), individual behaviour is very much determined by the individual's intention to carry out certain behaviours. Human behaviour is guided by three types of judgment: beliefs about the possible consequences of behaviour (behavioural beliefs), beliefs about other normative expectations (normative beliefs), and beliefs about the presence of factors that can facilitate or inhibit behavioural performance (control beliefs). In TPB, subjective attitudes and norms towards behaviour are

stated to influence interests, and include elements of controlling behaviour perceptions as additional factors that influence behavior. TPB shows that human action is directed by three kinds of beliefs, namely behavioral beliefs, normative beliefs, control beliefs (Ajzen & Fishbein, 2001; Suharti & Sirine, 2011; Iskandarini, 2013, Abidin, 2015).

Entrepreneurial intention is still under investigation because it is believed that an intention related to behaviour is proven to be a reflection of actual behaviour. In the theory of planned behaviour it is believed that factors such as attitudes, subjective norms will shape one's intention and then directly affect behaviour (Fishbein & Ajzen, 1985; Tjahjono & Ardi, 2008). Therefore, an understanding of a person's intention to be entrepreneurial (entrepreneurial intention) can reflect the tendency of people to establish a real business (Jenkins & Johnson, 1997).

Based on some views of the definition of entrepreneurial intentions, it can be concluded that entrepreneurial intentions are how much the students' desire or determination to do business. This determination is reflected in the commitment to start a new business and the initial steps in the long-term process of establishing a business.

In detail, Ajzen & Fishbein (2001; 2006) explains that there are four elements or dimensions of entrepreneurial intentions, namely: 1) Target, namely the existence of clear objectives and planning to start a business. 2) Action, namely the courage to start an idea that has been planned beforehand. 3) context, namely understanding opportunities in starting a business. 4) Time, which means respecting and utilizing time as well as possible and having a clear time frame objective.

Based on these four aspects, then Liñán & Chen (2009) developed a measuring tool for entrepreneurial intention to complement the needs in the field. These entrepreneurial intentions inventory consists of 6 (six) items in the form of a scale with a range of strongly disagree (score 1) to strongly agree (score 7). This measuring tool for measuring entrepreneurial intention (MEI) is unidimensional (Walker et al., 2013; Solesvik et al., 2014).

Until now, MEI has been used extensively in various studies on industries and organizations abroad and in Indonesia, although there has not been any research on its validity test other than that conducted by Liñán & Chen (2009). In addition, there is no MEI that is used in the context of students. Based on this, this study aims to adapt to MEI in order to obtain a valid and reliable MEI for use by *santris* in Indonesia.

2. METHOD

This research is a quantitative research with ex post facto type. This study involved students of Madrasah Aliyah who had lived in the *Pesantren* for at least 5 years with a total population of 430 students. Referring to the

sample calculation by Krejcie & Morgan (1970), the sample size was 309 students. The sampling technique used is simple random sampling. Data collection using a questionnaire. The number of students who complete the mission is 300 students from *Pesantren* in East Java. The details are presented in the table of population distribution and samples in the following Table 1.

Table 1 Population and Sample

No	Name of Pesantren	The Number of Santri	Number of Sample Selected
1	Pondok <i>Pesantren</i> Tremas kecamatan Arjosari, Kabupaten Pacitan, Provinsi Jawa Timur	1.926.	70
2	Pondok <i>Pesantren</i> Wirausaha "darul Muttaqin" Kota Batu, Jawa Timur	200	40
3	Pondok <i>Pesantren</i> Al-Khairot Gondang Legi Malang,	1500	40
4	<i>Pesantren</i> Murali Bayu "An-Nur" 2 dan 3 Bululawang Malang	900	50
5	Pondok <i>Pesantren</i> al-Yasini Areng Areng Pasuruan.	1.221	50
6	Pondok <i>Pesantren</i> Mambaul Hisan Sanan Gondang Gandusari Blitar.	4000	50
Total			300

This study uses an adaptation from previous research. This adaptation process uses references from the International Test Committee (ITC) guidelines for translating and adapting tests. The adaptation stages are shown in Figure 1.

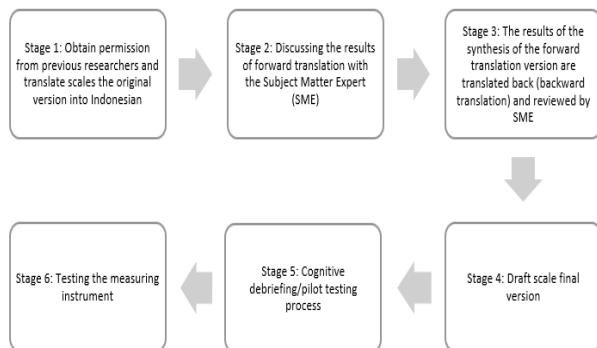


Figure 1 Measuring Instrument Adaptation Scheme

In stage 1 the researcher contacted the previous researcher (Linan & Chen, 2009) to obtain permission for using a questionnaire. Furthermore, in stage 2 forward translation. At this stage, it involves the translation process from the original language (English) into Indonesian. In stage 3, backward translation. Furthermore, at stage 4 review forward translation and backward translation. This review process involved experts, namely experts in the fields of language, industrial and organizational psychology and Islamic sociology experts in Islamic boarding schools. When that expert field is given a form of willingness to become an expert review and given a form

of willingness to become an expert review and given a description of the operational definition of the variable, a brief description of the research and the methodology. Each expert is given a comparability and similarity assessment form between the original scale version and the back-translation version.

The results of the assessment of the level of comparability and similarity of items from the four experts, then calculated the mean score of each item. According to Spearber (2004), equivalent items are items with a mean score < 4. In this study, using scale range of 1-5, with a mean score > 3, it has good comparability and similarity so that it can be compared and has the same meaning as the original version. In stage 5, a field trial is conducted. At this stage the entrepreneurial intention scale is ready for testing and pilot testing is carried out by inviting 12 clerics and senior students to fill out and provide feedback on the entrepreneurial intention questionnaire.

In the final stage, the researcher tested the measuring instrument. At this stage the entrepreneurial intention scale is ready to be given to the *Santri*. This process is carried out to test the validity of measuring instruments based on evidence based on test content and evidence based in internal structure. Validity in this study is called construct validity, which is a type of validity that aims to test theoretical constructs with field data. This validity requires statistical analysis techniques (Azwar, 2010). This study uses confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) to test the validity construct of the entrepreneurial intention. This CFA analysis uses the help of Amos 23 software. CFA analysis is used to test whether these indicators are valid indicators as a measure of latent constructs (Azwar, 2010). CFA analysis is also used to see the fit of the model to measure entrepreneurial intention. The criteria for determining model fit are shown in Table 2.

Table 2 Goodness of Fit Standard

Goodness of Measure	Cut off Value
Absolute fit Indices	
Chi Squares	< 106.395
GFI	> = .8 RMR
RMSEA	< .08
Incremental Fit Indices	
AGFI	> = .8
NFI	> = .8
CFI	> = .8
IFI	> = .8
Parsimony Fit Indices	
PNFI	.60 - .09
PGFI	0.50 – 1.00

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Results of the Content Validity Index

Testing of measuring instrument entrepreneurial intention begins with testing the validity of the content of the measuring instrument. The content validity test involved 4 (four) expert judgments. The content validity is used to select good and bad items. If rated by 4 (four)

experts or fewer, then the I-CVI score must be 1.00. If there are six or more experts, the standard bias is looser, but the I-CVI score is not lower than 0.78 (Polit & Beck, 2006). Items that have a very low I-CVI should be deleted. In this study, according to Azwar (2010), for items on a scale there are 7 scales tested using CVI with the following formula:

$$V = \sum s / (n * (c - 1)) \quad (1)$$

- V = Coefficient of content validity of Aiken's Item
 S = The result of the reduction in the panelist assessment score with the lowest validity score (rl-o)
 N = Number of panelists
 r = Figures given by the panelists
 c = the highest validity score (3)
 lo = Lowest value of validity (1)

The results of the analysis on the entrepreneurial intention scale are shown in Table 3. Table 3 shows that all items have an I-CVI value of 1.00 in all aspects of the assessment which include target, action, context and time. In this validation stage the target dimension consists of 1 (one) item, the action dimension consists of 2 (two) items, the context dimension consists of 2 (two) items and the time dimension consists of 1 (one) item. Thus, it can be said that no items were eliminated in this content validity test.

Table 3 Recapitulation of Content Validity Index of Entrepreneurial Intention Scale

Item	Target	Action	Context	Time	Result
IB1	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
IB2	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
IB3	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
IB4	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
IB5	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
IB6	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

3.2. Results of the Confirmatory Factor Analysis

Furthermore, all items that were validated were tested for construct validity using confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) analysis. CFA is used to perform construct validation (Farmawati & Hidayati, 2018; Salsabila et al., 2019). The Entrepreneurial Intention scale is a unidimensional measurement model with six items, described in Table 4.

The analysis results show that the parameters are still not fit (see Figure 2). By gradually removing items that have the highest modification index (MI) value, which will reduce the Chi-square value, the model will be fit (Ghozali, 2014). After modifying the model, the results show the fit parameter (see Figure 3).

In the modified model it can be seen that the chi-square value is small and insignificant, in contrast to the

initial model where the chi-square value is large and significant. For other fit indexes, both GFI, CFI, TLI, and RMSEA in the modified model have met the fit requirements. (see Table 4). The following modification models (Figure 2, Figure 3).

Table 4 Items of Entrepreneurial Intention Scale (Indonesian Version)

No	Item
1	Saya siap melakukan apa saja untuk bisa menjadi pengusaha
2	Tujuan saya adalah untuk menjadi seorang pengusaha professional
3	Saya bertekad untuk membuat sebuah bisnis di masa depan
4	Saya sangat serius berfikir tentang memulai sebuah bisnis
5	Pada suatnya saya bertekad untuk memulai sebuah bisnis (usaha)
6	Saya berniat untuk memulai sebuah usaha dalam lima tahun kedepan dari kelulusan saya

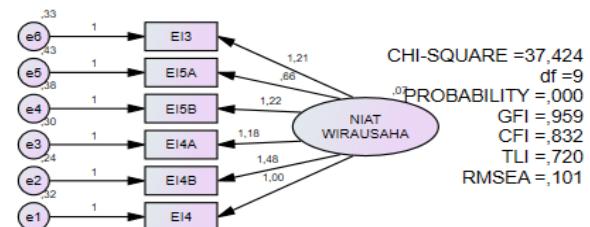


Figure 2 Entrepreneurial Intention Scale Measurement Model

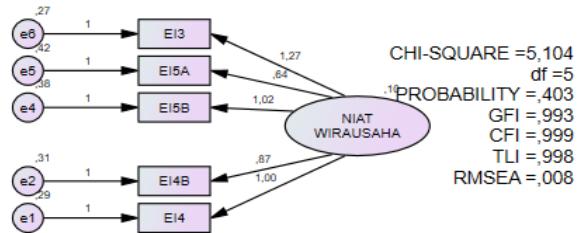


Figure 3 Measurement Model of Entrepreneurial Intention Scale Modification

The CFA results show a fit model with 5 items containing the entrepreneurial intention factor. There is 1 item that has been dropped to fit the criteria of the fit model, namely item number 3 ("I am determined to create a business in the future"). The item was dropped because it was considered represented by item number 5 ("at the time I was determined to start a business"). So that only 5 items are considered fit and representative in measuring entrepreneurial intentions. The fit index model for measuring entrepreneurial intention is described in Table 5.

Validity testing using confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) shows that this scale has a high value of item validity and reliability. The results of the analysis show that the entrepreneurial intention construct model is fit. The results of the item analysis show that the entrepreneurial intention scale has a significant change with a high loading factor estimation value between 0.403 - 0.999. The results of this study indicate that the five items on the

entrepreneurial intention scale can be used to measure the entrepreneurial intention of *Santri* in *Pesantren*.

Table 5 Fit Index of Entrepreneurial Intention Measurement

Model				
Fit Index	Early Model (Figure 2)	Final Model Modification (Figure 3)	Fit Index	Early Model
Chi-Square	37,424 Df = 9 → 16,919 < 37,424	5,104 df = 5 → 11,070 > 5,104	Small value is insignificant = p > 0.05	Fit Model
Probability	0,000	0,403	≥ 0.90	Fit
GFI	0,959	0,993	≥ 0.90	Fit
CFI	0,832	0,999	≥ 0.90	Fit
TLI	0,720	0,998	≤ 0.08	Fit
RMSEA	0,101	0,008	≥ 0.90	Fit

4. CONCLUSION

The results of the adaptation of the Measure Entrepreneurial Intention measure can be concluded to have a sufficient level of validity, both in terms of content validity and construct validity. The results of the content validity using the CVI method showed a high level of similarity. While the construct validity using the CFA method shows the result of fit modification.

The modification results show that the measure of entrepreneurial intention consists of five valid items containing three dimensions, namely action, context, target and time. The adaptation result shows that the entrepreneurial intention inventory has internal validity evidence. In addition, the reliability of the entrepreneurial intentions inventory is also quite good, so it will provide relatively consistent results when re-measured.

REFERENCES

- [1] Abidin, Zainal (2015). Niat Kewirausahaan Santri Ditinjau melalui nilai-nilai Budaya Pesantren. Proseding Jurnal Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Muhammadiyah gresik..
- [2] Aditia P. & Rano (2012). Faktor-faktor penentu minat mahasiswa manajemen untuk berwirausaha. Jurnal Manajemen, Volume 01, Nomor 01, September 2012.
- [3] Ajzen, I. Fishbein, M. (2005) The Influence of Attitudes on behavior, In Al barracin, D; Jonson; BT ; Zanna M.P (Eds). The Hanbook of attitudes, Lawence Albaum Associates.
- [4] Ajzen, I. (1991) The theory of planned behavior. Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes, 50(2), 179–211.
- [5] American Psychological Association. (2010) Publication manual of the American Psychological Association (6th ed.). Washington, DC: Author.
- [6] Azwar, Budi. (2013) Analisis Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Niat Berwirausaha (Entrepreneurial Intention)-Studi terhadap Mahasiswa Universitas Islam Negeri SUSKA Riau. Jurnal Menara Bol. 12 No. 1 Januari-Juni 2013.
- [7] Azwar, S. (2010). Metode Penelitian. Pustaka Pelajar.
- [8] Baladina, N. (2012) Membangun Konsep Entrepreneurship Islam. Jurnal Ulul Albab. Volume 13, No.2 Tahun 2012.
- [9] Boyd, N. & Vozikis, G., (1994) The Influence of Self-Efficacy on the Development of Entrepreneurial Intention and Actions. Entrepreneurial Theory and Practice Business, vol 3 pp. 11-35.
- [10] Drucker, Peter F.(2002). The Disciplin of Innovation in HRB on the Innovative Enter prise. Boston:Harvard Businnes School Press.
- [11] E En, H., & Pruitt, M. (2014). The Impact of Education, Economy and Culture on Entrepreneurial Motives, Barriers and Intention: A Comparative Study of the United States and Turkey. Journal of Entrepreneurship, 23(2), 231–261. <http://doi.org/10.1177/0971355714535309>
- [12] Farmawati, C., & Hidayati, N. (2019). Penyusunan dan pengembangan alat ukur islamic personality scale (IPS). JPIB: Jurnal Psikologi Islam dan Budaya, 2(1), 19-30. <http://doi.org/10.15575/jpib.v2i1.4318>
- [13] Fayolle, A., & Liñán, F. (2014) The future of research on entrepreneurial intentions. Journal of Business Research, 67(5), 663–666. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2013.11.024>
- [14] Fini, Riccardo., Grimaldi, Rosa., Marzocchi, Gian Luca., & Sobrero, Maurizio (2008) The Determinants of Corporate Entrepreneurial Intention Within Small and Newly Established Firms. Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice 36(2). Doi: 10.1111/j.1540-6520.2010.00411.x
- [15] Fishbein, M., & Ajzen, I. (1975) Belief, Attitude, Intention and Behavior: An Introduction to Theory and Research. Addison-Wesley Publishing Company Inc, Menlo Park, California.
- [16] Gerba, D. T. (2012) Impact of Entrepreneurship Education on Entrepreneurial Intentions of Business and Engineering Students in Ethiopia. African Journal of Economic and Management Studies, Vol. 3 Issue 2 pp. 258-277. <https://dx.doi.org/10.1108/20400701211265036>.
- [17] Ghazali, I., & Fuad. (2008). Structural equation modeling: Teori, konsep dan aplikasi dengan program lisrel 8.0. Badan Penerbit Universitas Diponegoro
- [18] Giacomin, O., Janssen, F., Pruitt, M., Shinnar, R., Llopis, F., & Toney, B. (2011) Entrepreneurial Intention, motivations and barriers: Differences among American, Asian and European students. International Entrepreneurship and Management Journal, 7(2), 219–238.
- [19] Guzmán-Alfonso, C., & Guzmán-Cuevas, J. (2012). Entrepreneurial intention models as applied to Latin America. Journal of Organizational Change Management, 25(5), 721-735.
- [20] Hattab, H. W. (2014) Impact of Entrepreneurship Education on Entrepreneurial Intention of University Students in Egypt. Journal of Entrepreneurship, 23(1), 1–18. <http://doi.org/10.1177/0971355713513346>
- [21] Iskandarini (2013). Conference, I. I., & Business, S. (2014) The Impact of Entrepreneurial Barrier Toward Entrepreneurial Intention for Decreasing Unemployment. Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences, 115 (Iicies 2013), 166–174. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2014.02.425>.
- [21] Jenkins, Mark., Johnson, Gerry (1997) Entrepreneurial Intentions and Outcomes: a Comparative Causal Mapping Study. Journal of Management Studies, Vol 34, Issue 6, Nopember 1997, Page 895-920. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-6486.00077>.

- [22] Kautonen, T., Gelderen, M.V., Fink, M., (2015) Robustness of the Theory of Planned Behavior in Predicting Entrepreneurial Intentions and Actions. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*. May edition 2015 <https://doi.org/10.1111/etap.12056>
- [23] Krejcie, R. V., & Morgan, D. W. (1970). Determining sample size for research activities. *Educational and Psychological Measurement*, 30(3), 607-610. <https://doi.org/10.1177/001316447003 000308>.
- [24] Krueger Jr, N. F., Reilly, M. D., & Carsrud, A. L. (2000). Competing models of entrepreneurial intentions. *Journal of business venturing*, 15(5-6), 411-432.
- [25] Krueger, N. (1993). The impact of prior entrepreneurial exposure on perceptions of new venture feasibility and desirability, *Entrepreneurship Theory & Practice*. Vol. 18 No. 1, pp. 5-21.
- [26] Krueger, N. F. (2003). The cognitive psychology of entrepreneurship. In *Handbook of entrepreneurship research* (pp. 105-140). Springer, Boston, MA.
- [27] Krueger, N., & Brazeal, D. (1994) Entrepreneurial potential and potential entrepreneurs. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, 18(3), 91–104.
- [28] Lee, S.H. & Wong, P. K. (2004) An Exploratory Study of Technopreneurial Intention: A Career Anchor Perspective. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 19(1): 7-28. No. 1, pp. 35-62.
- [29] Lieli, S. & Sirine H. (2011) Faktor-Faktor yang Berpengaruh Terhadap Niat Berwirausaha. *Jurnal manajemen dan kewirausahaan*, vol.13, no. 2, september.
- [30] Lin˜a˜n, F. and Chen, Y.W. (2009) Development and cross-cultural application of a specific instrument to measure entrepreneurial intentions. *Entrepreneurship Theory & Practice*, Vol. 33 No. 3, pp. 593-617.
- [31] Lin˜a˜n, F. and Chen, Y.W. (2006) Testing the entrepreneurial intention model on a two-country sample. *Working Paper No. 06/07*, Department of Business Economics, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Barcelona, July.
- [32] Maman, U., Amri Jahi (2009) Kompetensi Wirausaha Santri di Beberapa Pesantren di Jawa Barat dan Banten. *Jurnal Penyuluhan*. Maret 2009 vol 5 no. 1 *Insania* Vol. 12 no. 3 September-Desember 2007, 341-354.
- [33] Pruett, M., Shinnar, R., Toney, B., Llopis, F., & Fox, J. (2009) Explaining entrepreneurial Intention of University Students: A cross-cultural study. *International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behaviour and Research*, 15(6), 571–594.
- [34] Salsabila, D. F., Rofifah, R., Natanael, Y., & Ramdani, Z. (2019). Uji validitas konstruk indonesian-psychological measurement of islamic religiousness (I-PMIR). *JPPIB: Jurnal Psikologi Islam dan Budaya*, 2(2), 77-86.
- [35] Sandhu, M., Sidique, S., & Riaz, S. (2011) Entrepreneurship Barriers and Entrepreneurial Inclination Among Malaysian Postgraduate Students. *International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behaviour & Research*, 17(4), 428–449.
- [36] Solesvik, M., Westhead, P., & Matlay, H. (2014) Cultural Factors and Entrepreneurial Intention. *Education and Training*, 56(8/9), 680–696. <http://doi.org/10.1108/ET-07-2014-0075>
- [37] Souitaris, V., Zerbinati, S., & Al-Laham, A. (2007) Do entrepreneurship programmes raise entrepreneurial intention of science and engineering students? The effect of learning inspiration and resources. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 22(4), 566–591.
- [38] Subur (2007) Islam dan Mental Kewirausahaan: Studi Tentang Konsep dan Pendidikannya. *Jurnal Pemikiran Alternatif Pendidikan. Insania* Vol 12 no. 3 September-Desember 2007. 341-354.
- [39] Suharti, L., & Sirine, H. (2011). Faktor-Faktor yang Berpengaruh Terhadap Niat Berwirausaha (Entrepreneurial Intention) *Jurnal Manajemen Dan Kewirausahaan*, Vol.13, No. 2, September 124-134.
- [40] Suryana, Y., & Bayu, K. (2010). Kewirausahaan Pendekatan Karakteristik Wirausahawan Sukses. PT. Kencana Prenada Media Group, Jakarta.
- [41] Thompson, J. (1999). The world of the entrepreneur a new perspective. *Journal of Workplace Learning*, 11(6), 209–224.
- [42] Ulfa, N. (2015) Minat Wirausaha Kaum Santri Dan Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhinya (Studi Pada Pondok Pesantren. Ar-Riyadah Palembang. *Economics Journal*, Vol. 1. No. 1.
- [43] Walker, J. K., Jeger, M., & Kopecki, D. (2013) The Role of Perceived Abilities, Subjective Norm and Intention in Entrepreneurial Activity. *Journal of Entrepreneurship*, 22(2), 81–202. <http://doi.org/10.1177/0971355713490621>
- [44] Wirananda, A.K.M. & Warmika, I.G.K (2016). Analisis Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Intensi Berwirausaha Pada Mahasiswa S1 Feb Unud. *E-Jurnal Manajemen Unud*, Vol. 5, No.1, 2016: 678-705
- [45] Zhao, H., Seibert, S.E. & Hills, G.E. (2005). The mediating role of self-efficacy in the development of entrepreneurial Intention. *Journal of Applied Psychology*. 90(6), 1265-1272.