

# Analyzing the Role of Entrepreneurial SCM Competence, Supply Chain Strategies, Family Environment and Entrepreneurial Motivation towards Entrepreneurial Intentions

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**Abstract-** The current study purpose is to figure out the interrelationship among the family environment, entrepreneurial motivation, entrepreneurial supply chain management competencies, supply chain strategies and entrepreneurial intention of students in at Krisnadwipayana university of Jakarta. For this purpose, the data was collected from the 300 students of Krisnadwipayana university of Jakarta that represent 50 percent response rate. Using cross sectional research design and quantitative research approach. The Structural Equation moderating (SEM) technique direct effect key findings had shown that family support had a significant relationship with the entrepreneurial intention, while entrepreneurial intention did not have a direct relationship with the entrepreneurial motivation. The direct effect further shown that entrepreneurial motivation, supply chain strategies also have a significant relationship with the EI. Similarly, entrepreneurial supply chain management competencies also had a positive and significant relationship with the supply chain strategies. In other words, the indirect effect had shown that entrepreneurial motivation also significantly mediating in the relationship of family environment and entrepreneurial intention. Moreover, the entrepreneurial supply chain management competencies also positively and significantly moderated on the family support and entrepreneurial motivation. These findings could add a body of knowledge that could provide help to increase the future research. The research limitations were also discussed at the study end.

**Keywords;** *Entrepreneurial intentions, Entrepreneurial motivation, Family environment, entrepreneurial SCM competencies, supply chain strategies.*

## 1. Introduction

Supply chain management (SCM) denotes to managing the supply chain and adding value to existing supply chain of business. Organizations strive hard for their supply chain competence resulting in competitiveness. Regardless of size of operations, supply chain exists in different forms primarily dependent on level of incorporation [16]. Alike the importance of supply chain

management it is also worthy to note that entrepreneurial supply chain competence is also important for individuals and organizations. Entrepreneurship integrated supply chain results in relationship with customers and suppliers regarding the innovative ideas [1]. Additionally, with the changing business dynamics supply chain strategies are also becoming important. Organizations with pool of supply chain strategies tend to adapt to ongoing situation and reduce their resource dependence [19]. It is expected that organizations who follow the entrepreneurial supply chain competence tend to have better pool of supply chain strategies which can further boost the entrepreneurial intentions.

On the other hand the high level of competition in finding work has become a problem for various parties, both from the government itself, the world industry, and society. The difficulty of finding a job today is not only seen by people with low education, but also many scholars who are just unemployed. This is due to the fact that graduates still have skills, so that graduates are only focused as job seekers, and very once of these graduates become entrepreneurs.

Entrepreneurship is a concept of the ability to create something new and different creatively and innovatively to generate added value and courage in the face of weakness and uncertainty. Entrepreneurship has a very large role in economic development, including more than just increasing per capita income, it also includes initiating and establishing changes in the structure of business and society. A theory of economic growth is only innovation as key, not in developing new products (or services) for the market, but also in stimulating investment interest in the established business.

Entrepreneurship both externally and internally. Externally, entrepreneurship acts as a provider of jobs for job seekers. With the absorption of labor by the opportunities that have been provided, the national unemployment rate will decrease. Internally, entrepreneurship in reducing the level of dependence on others can increase self-confidence and increase the

purchasing power of the perpetrators. The decline in the unemployment rate can have a positive impact on the increase in per capita and people's purchasing power, and the growth of the national denomination. In addition, with the growth of the per capita economy, it can have an impact on reducing crime, which is usually caused by unemployment [4].

Entrepreneurial motivation is a link between intention and behavior in entrepreneurship, and entrepreneurial motivation will determine the resulting performance [8]. According to [35] entrepreneurial motivation is a person's behavior to create a business with opportunities that exist around him and dare to take risks that may occur in running his business.

In entrepreneurship, motivation has a very important role in fostering enthusiasm to become a successful entrepreneur. Because motivation is a strong thing from a person to achieve an achievement. Moreover, by remembering to build a new business that understands that it will not be easily obtained immediately, of course a strong training is needed to learn, to overcome any related problems, and must be able to learn from mistakes.

Motivation for entrepreneurship based on existing needs, internal conditions that encourage or cause someone to do activities, and goals that invite all activities to achieve them. In running entrepreneurship, one must have a strong motivation. This is because an entrepreneur automatically wants the success of his business, therefore there needs to be a strong effort to achieve the success of his business [18].

There are many factors that can encourage someone to open a business or become an entrepreneur, according to [3] as for the factors that can encourage someone to entrepreneurship can be influenced by encouragement from family, conditions of employment and available resources.

Several studies that have been done previously also reveal that the family environment has a big role in influencing someone to become entrepreneurial, including research conducted by [35] which states that the family environment has a positive and significant influence on entrepreneurial motivation. In line with research conducted by [2] which revealed that the greater the support of the family environment for entrepreneurship, the greater a person's motivation for entrepreneurship. Conversely, the smaller the encouragement from the family environment that is given to entrepreneurship, the less motivation a person will have to be entrepreneurial.

Besides having an effect on entrepreneurial motivation, the family environment also has an influence on a person's entrepreneurial intentions. This was stated by [38] in their research which suggested that the family environment has a positive and significant influence on entrepreneurial intentions. This means that the better the family

environment, the more it will increase one's entrepreneurial intention. In addition, [22] in their research also revealed that the family environment has a strong influence on a person's entrepreneurial intentions.

Besides the family environment and entrepreneurial motivation there are some other factors as well which do contribute towards the entrepreneurial intentions. Entrepreneurial supply chain competence is one of the important factor with regard to entrepreneurial intentions. An entrepreneurial approach towards the supply chain competence includes the innovation and proactiveness orientation which means that individuals/organizations with such approach tend to be innovation, ready to confront the future circumstances, and incorporate new technologies in supply chain [3]. It is worthy to note that entrepreneurial supply chain competence is not widely studied variable in context of entrepreneurial intentions. Moreover, it is also less studied in Small and Medium Scale Organizations (SMEs) [1]. Hence it is important to study entrepreneurial supply chain competence in SME context since they play a key role in economic progress of different countries.

Based on background descriptions and previous research, the author is interested in conducting research on the role of entrepreneurial motivation in mediating the family environment towards entrepreneurial intentions. Additionally, study also incorporate the entrepreneurial supply chain competence as an antecedent of entrepreneurial intentions.

Based on the existing problems, the current study purpose is to figure out the interrelationship among the family environment, entrepreneurial motivation, entrepreneurial supply chain management competencies, supply chain strategies and entrepreneurial intention of students in at Krisnadwipayana university of Jakarta.

The study was divided in the following five sections, introduction, literature review, research methodology, data analysis, conclusion and research limitations.

## 2. Literature Review

### Family Environment

The family as the smallest social unit in society is the first and foremost cultural environment in order to form norms and develop various habits, behaviors and attitudes that are considered important for personal life, family and the community environment.

Family is a school where children study. It is from their family that they will learn noble qualities, such as loyalty, mercy and compassion. From family life, a father and husband acquire and cultivate the character of courage and tenacity and effort in defending their family and making them happy in life and after death. The family is the smallest unit that can be the support and generator of the birth of the nation and society, on the other hand, it can

also contribute to the collapse of a nation and society funds. It is not surprising that the family can be said to be the pillar of the state, with the family rising or the home [41].

Family atmosphere has an important role for the development of a child's personality. A child will learn more and receive all the influences given by his family, be it from the way parents educate, relationships between members in the family, home conditions, and the economic situation of the family itself [31]. [5] also suggests that parents are the first and foremost educators in an effort to instill the behavior and behavior of the child.

From some of the explanations that have been described, it can be synthesized that the family environment is the first and foremost educational environment that children have in an effort to instill the values given by all family members in interacting, either directly or indirectly, which is reflected through indicators, namely 1) the way parents educate; 2) Relationships between family members; 3) Home atmosphere; 4) The economic situation of the family; 5) Definition of parents; and 6) Cultural background.

### **Entrepreneurial Motivation**

Every person in carrying out a certain action must be motivated by certain motives. Motivation usually arises because of the unfulfilled goals, or because of the desired expectations. According to [32] Motivation is always associated with activities that someone does associated thrust or attitude someone to do something, power pull from the external environment cause someone to do action or not do it . Motivation is always associated with activities that a person does related to someone's impulse or attitude to do something, the attraction from the external environment causes someone to take action or not do it. Every individual has their own motivation which may be different.

[21] suggests that motivation is a process that begins with a physiological or psychological deficiency that drives behaviors or drives aimed at goals or incentives. Meanwhile, according to [5] work motivation is something that creates enthusiasm or encouragement for someone to achieve goals.

Entrepreneurial motivation is not carried from birth, but entrepreneurial motivation can be trained, learned and developed. Entrepreneurial motivation is an encouragement that arises from a person to take or carry out activities related to the field of entrepreneurship. According to [37] motivation has the goal of being able to support the characteristics of an entrepreneur, including: 1) hardworking; 2) never give up; 3) have passion; and 4) having commitment.

From some of the explanations of the experts mentioned above, it can be synthesized that entrepreneurial motivation is an impetus that arises from a person to take or carry out activities related to the field of entrepreneurship. Which is reflected through indicators, namely: 1) Having self-confidence; 2) Task oriented; 3) Dare to take risks; 4) leadership spirit; 5) Future oriented; and 6) Originality.

Motivational have been examined extensively from the extant literature in which consists of [33], [36], [26], [29], [7].

### **Entrepreneurial Intentions**

Intention is a person's position in the subjective probability dimension which involves a relationship between himself and several actions. Intention is a motivational factor that affects behavior. Intention is seen as the closest change for an individual to perform behavior, thus intention can be seen as a special thing from a belief whose object is always individual and its attribute is always behavior [11].

According to Wijaya in [10] intention is the seriousness of a person's intention to do an act or bring up a certain behavior. Entrepreneurial intention can be interpreted as a process of searching for information that can be used to achieve the goals of forming a business (Katz and Gartner in [10]).

According to Sanjaya, the intention plays a unique role in directing action, namely connecting the deep considerations that a person believes and wants with certain actions. Furthermore, intention is the seriousness of a person's intention to take action or bring up a certain behavior [30].

From some of the experts' explanations above, it can be synthesized that entrepreneurial intentions are the intentions of individuals to create new jobs, namely by changing something that is of no value or low value into something of value. Which is reflected through indicators, namely: 1) Behavioral Expectations (Behavioral Expectations); and 2) Willingness to Perform a Behavior (Willingness to Do Behavior). Entrepreneurial have been examined extensively by previous researchers including: [9], [25], [24] and [27].

### **Entrepreneurial Supply Chain Competence**

Entrepreneurial supply chain competence provides with the certain advantages to an organization which help the supply chain activities. They serve as a resource later on resulting in highly innovative orientation. These competencies are rare, valuable and also cannot be substituted so they provide with competitive advantage to respective organizations. Moreover, entrepreneurial supply chain competence is composed of five elements such as innovative orientation, risk taking orientation,

proactiveness orientation, relational capital and coordination. These are applicable to individuals and organizations as well [17]. It can be defined as unique supply chain management ability to recognize and pursue business opportunities which results in success and growth [6]. From organizational perspective, an organization when gains the entrepreneurial supply chain competence tends to openly welcome the innovations and innovative ideas. It can be regarded as an expression of entrepreneurial intentions at organizational level. Whereas from individual perspective when an individual welcomes the innovations and adopt the recent technologies in business operations then it tend to be an expression of entrepreneurship. Risk taking, and coordination aspect of supply chain competence also pinpoint the entrepreneurship within an individual [5, 28, 17, 16]. Hence it is argued that when an individual or an organization gains the entrepreneurial supply chain competence then it becomes a resource ultimately resulting in more entrepreneurial intentions.

### Supply chain strategies

As indicated in Figure 1, it is expected that entrepreneurial supply chain competence tends to enhance the supply chain strategies. The presence of supply chain competence results in pool of supply chain strategies which can be implemented as per the circumstances. It has been argued that presence of competencies results in more strategic development as per the industry environment 64. Moreover, association between entrepreneurship is established. Thus, it can be asserted that entrepreneurial supply chain competence is significant for organizations to develop more innovative strategies through which they can gain better performance. It is worthy to mention that previously studies have established a relationship between the entrepreneurial supply chain competence and supply chain strategies [1;4]. Moreover, [1] in their study contended that competence in supply chain positively contributes towards the supply chain strategies. For products delivery to the customers in an effective and efficient way the organizations need to have supply chain competence. Accordingly, it is also asserted that entrepreneurial backed supply chain competence results in a pool of supply chain strategies. It is worthy to note that degree of entrepreneurial supply chain competence may differ but their importance cannot be ignored at all. It is also argued that presence of entrepreneurial supply chain competence leads towards the development of capabilities such as supply chain strategies [15] which later on enhances the entrepreneurial intentions because pool of strategies is available at hand because skilled personnel will employ best fitted strategy as per situation.

### Concetual Framework

Based on the research objectives and literature review, the framework in this study can be presented in the following figure.

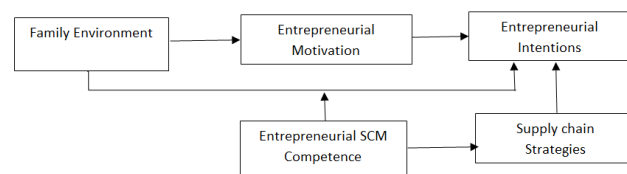


Figure 1. Concetual Framework

### Hypothesis

The hypothesis of the study are formulated based on the study objective that is to figure out the interrelationship among the family environment, entrepreneurial motivation, entrepreneurial supply chain management competencies, supply chain strategies and entrepreneurial intention of students in at Krisnadwipayana university of Jakarta. The hypothesis that became the initial assumptions in the study were:

- 1)H<sub>1</sub>: The family environment affects entrepreneurial motivation.
- 2)H<sub>2</sub>: Family environment affects entrepreneurial intentions.
- 3)H<sub>3</sub>: Entrepreneurial motivation affects entrepreneurial intentions.
- 4)H<sub>4</sub>: Entrepreneurial motivation is able to mediate the family environment towards entrepreneurial intentions.
- 5)H<sub>5</sub>: Entrepreneurial supply chain competence affects supply chain strategies.
- 6)H<sub>6</sub>: Supply chain strategies affects entrepreneurial intentions.
- 7)H<sub>7</sub>: Entrepreneurial SCM competences is able to moderate the family environment towards entrepreneurial intentions.

### 3. Research Methodology

The current study purpose is to investigate the interrelationship among the family environment, entrepreneurial motivation, entrepreneurial supply chain management competencies, supply chain strategies and entrepreneurial intentions of students in at Krisnadwipayana university of Jakarta. To attain this objective, the current study has used the quantitative research approach, cross sectional research design and study correlational in nature which shows that relationship among the variables. The study is consisting of primary data which was collected by using the self-administered questionnaires. These questionnaires were distributed to the 600 students which were Krisnadwipayana university of Jakarta of Indonesia. The questionnaire which were returned back 312, after screening among of these 312

responses, there were 300 responses were valid for further analysis which yield a 50 percent response rate. The questionnaire of the current study was adopted from the previous studies, where these questionnaires were already testing, in this regards, the questionnaire reliability is more. All the questionnaires were measured by using a five point Likert Scale which is ranged from strongly disagree (1) to strongly agree (5).

#### 4. Data Analysis and Discussions

##### Measurement Model

This study has used the Partial Least Square (PLS) Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) for the model testing. In the procedure of the model assessment, the first step is consisting of attain the reliability and validity acceptance level through the model assessment. For this purpose, the Smart PLS version 3 used which is being used the measurement model evaluation. In the assessment of the path modeling, composite reliability (CR) and Cronbach's alpha utilize to evaluate variables reliability. Measurement model is used for the valuation of validity and internal consistency of scale items [13]. Cronbach's alpha and CR are usually used to evaluate the internal consistency of construct. CR used to check the internal consistency of the construct and it also emphasis on the construct reliability valuation. The CR is based on the individual indicators reliability of the estimated model which suppose that all the items have different factor loadings, while Cronbach's alpha tells composite reliability of construct [14, 15]. The minimum value recommended value is 0.7, for Cronbach alpha is 0.7, for factor loading is 0.5 and for average variance extracted (AVE) is 0.5 [14, 15]. On the other hand, for the discriminant validity, the Fornell Lacker and HTMT are recommend by [40]. For the Fornell Lacker, all the diagonal values should be greater than from below values. As per the [15] instructions comparison was established among the AVE square roots for each variable and correlations of the latent constructs. In addition, for the HTMT the correlation among the two construct should be less than 0.85 [40]. All of the convergent and discriminant validity results are predicted in the Table 1, 2 and 3 below.

**Table 1.** Reliability and validity of the model

Construct	Item	Loadings	Cronbach's Alpha	CR	AVE
<b>Family Environment</b>	FE1	0.821	0.761	0.799	0.504
	FE2	0.825			
	FE3	0.902			
	FE4	0.840			
<b>Entrepreneurial Motivation</b>	EM1	0.893	0.893	0.890	0.672

	EM2	0.783				
	EM3	0.780				
<b>Entrepreneurial Intention</b>	EI1	0.897	0.787	0.811	0.521	
	EI2	0.813				
	EI3	0.819				
	EI4	0.813				
	EI5	0.792				
<b>Supply chain Strategies</b>	SCS1	0.725	0.787	0.855	0.545	
	SCS2	0.887				
	SCS3	0.894				
	SCS4	0.781				
	SCS5	0.904				
	SCS7	0.782				
	SCS9	0.673				
	<b>Entrepreneurial SCM competencies</b>	ESC1	0.916	0.913	0.929	0.766
		ESC2	0.903			
ESC3		0.910				
ESC5		0.898				
ESC6		0.785				
ESC7		0.921				
ESC8		0.765				
ESC9		0.702				
ESC10		0.756				
ESC11		0.812				
ESC12		0.897				
ESC13		0.910				
ESC14		0.863				
ESC15		0.871				
ESC17		0.783				
ESC19		0.562				
ESC20	0.567					
ESC21	0.783					
ESC22	0.921					
ESC25	0.780					
ESC26	0.859					

	ESC2 7	0.753			
	ESC2 8	0.892			
	ESC2 9	0.784			
	ESC3 0	0.687			
	ESC3 2	0.904			

**Note:** FE- Family environment, EM-entrepreneurial motivation, EI-entrepreneurial intention, SCS-supply chain strategies, ESC-entrepreneurial supply chain management competencies.

**Table 2.** Fornell and Lacker for Discriminant validity

	FS	EM	EI	SCS	ESC
FE	<b>0.710</b>				
EM	0.568	<b>0.721</b>			
EI	0.267	0.258	<b>0.738</b>		
SCS	0.010	0.040	0.237	<b>0.875</b>	
ESC	0.504	0.515	0.313	0.194	<b>0.820</b>

**Note:** FE-family environment, EM-entrepreneurial motivation, EI-entrepreneurial intention, SCS-supply chain strategies, ESC-entrepreneurial supply chain management competencies.

**Table 3.** HTMT for Discriminant Validity

	FS	EM	EI	SCS	ESC
FS					
EM	0.168				
EI	0.167	0.258			
SCS	0.110	0.040	0.237		
ESC	0.304	0.515	0.313	0.194	

**Note:** FE-family environment, EM-entrepreneurial motivation, EI-entrepreneurial intention, SCS-supply chain strategies, ESC-entrepreneurial supply chain management competencies.

### Structural Model

After the assessment of the structural model of the study, the structural model of the study by using a bootstrap 500 resampling technique applied by using a Smart PLS. The structural model tests the study hypothesis. The direct effect of the study has shown that family environment (FE) had a positive and significant relationship with the entrepreneurial intention (EI). While, the family environment (FE) did not significantly associated with the entrepreneurial motivation (EM). In addition, the EM are also significantly and positively effect to the EI. In the same vein, the entrepreneurial supply chain management competencies (ESC) also

significantly and positively effects to the supply chain strategies (SCS). These above three following findings had supported to the direct proposed hypothesis of the study. Therefore, these findings could be considered that these following variable are considered to be a significant indicator that could help to increase the EI. In other words, the FE is not significantly and positively associated with the EM that is not being supporting to the proposed hypothesis. These findings have shown that Indonesia has played an important role on the above discussed indicators to increase their EI. On the other hand, the indirect effect had shown that entrepreneurial motivation (EM) also significantly mediating in the relationship of FE and EI that is being supporting to proposed hypothesis. In other words, the entrepreneurial supply chain management competencies (ESC) had also a significant moderating effect on the relationship of FE and EI. These indirect effect results had shown that EM and ESC are considered to be important mediating and moderating variable that strengthen the relationship of FE and EI. These findings had shown that FE did not only effect directly to EI but also indirectly effect to EI. The above discussed findings are predicted in the following Table 4 below.

**Table 4:** Hypothesis results

Hypothesis	Beta	S.D	T Statistics	P Values	Results
FE-> EI	0.374	0.061	6.121	0	Supported
FE-> EM	0.103	0.063	1.634	0.083	Not Supported
EM -> EI	0.131	0.05	2.615	0.009	Supported
ESC->SCS	0.662	0.026	25.764	0	Supported
SCS->EI	0.593	0.044	13.632	0.593	Supported
FE-> EM->EI	0.702	0.034	20.453	0	Supported
ESC*FE->EI	0.374	0.061	6.121	0	Supported

**Note:** FE-family environment, EM-entrepreneurial motivation, EI-entrepreneurial intention, SCS-supply chain strategies, ESC-entrepreneurial supply chain management competencies.

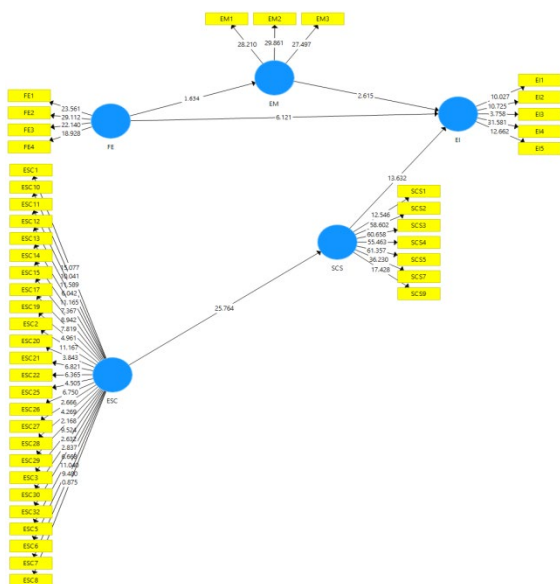


Figure 2: Direct effect Model

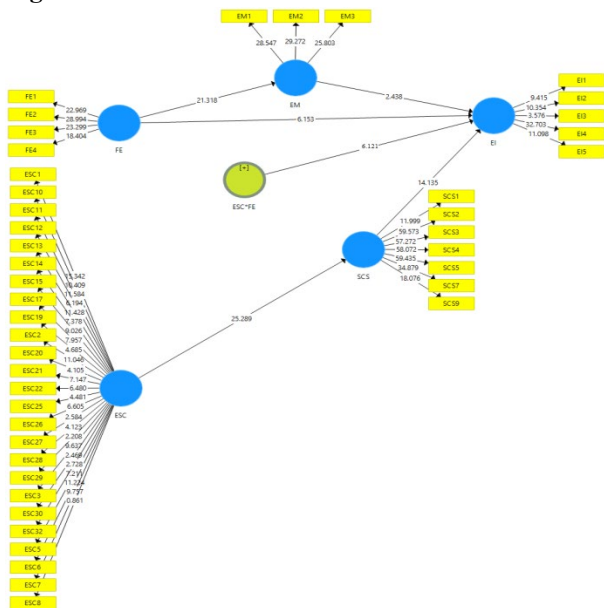


Figure 3: Indirect effect model

**5. Conclusion**

The entrepreneurial intention (EI) is considered to be an important and integral part that could help to the organization for long term survival and achieve competitive advantage. If the EI could not be maintaining by the organization, then organization could not be a compete for a long term. To address this, there are various factors that could help to increase the EI. Among of the them, family environment, entrepreneurial motivation, entrepreneurial supply chain management competencies and supply chain strategies are considered to be important factors that could help to increase EI. Therefore, the current study purpose is to figure out the interrelationship among the family environment, entrepreneurial motivation, entrepreneurial supply chain management competencies, supply chain strategies and entrepreneurial intention of students in at Krisnadwipayana university of

Jakarta. For this purpose, the data was collected from the students Krisnadwipayana university of Jakarta. The direct effect key findings had shown that family support had a significant relationship with the entrepreneurial intention, while entrepreneurial intention did not have a direct relationship with the entrepreneurial motivation. The results of this study are contrary with research conducted by [2] which revealed that the greater the support of the family environment for entrepreneurship, the greater one's motivation to be entrepreneurial. Conversely, the smaller the encouragement from the family environment that is given to entrepreneurship, the less motivation a person will have to be entrepreneurial. In addition, [35] also stated that the family environment has a big role in influencing someone to be entrepreneurial, the greater the support provided by the family environment, the higher one's motivation to be entrepreneurial.

The direct effect further shown that entrepreneurial motivation, supply chain strategies also have a significant relationship with the EI. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by [2] which revealed that the greater the support of the family environment for entrepreneurship, the greater one's motivation to be entrepreneurial. Conversely, the smaller the encouragement from the family environment that is given to entrepreneurship, the less motivation a person will have to be entrepreneurial. In addition, [35] also stated that the family environment has a big role in influencing someone to be entrepreneurial, the greater the support provided by the family environment, the higher one's motivation to be entrepreneurial. Family environment is the environment experienced by children in interacting with family members, either directly or indirectly. The family atmosphere will affect the development of the child's personality. Students who learn will receive influence from the family in the form of the way parents educate, relationships between family members, home atmosphere, and family economic conditions [31]. Motivational have been examined extensively by previous researchers including: [34], [6], [26], [29], [7].

In addition, the results of this study are in line with the research conducted by [18] which states that entrepreneurial motivation has a significant positive effect on entrepreneurial intentions, which means that any increase in entrepreneurial motivation will result in increased entrepreneurial intentions. In addition, [36] in their research also suggested that entrepreneurial motivation has a positive and significant effect on students' entrepreneurial intentions. [9], [25], [24] and [27]. In entrepreneurship, motivation has a very important role in fostering enthusiasm to become a successful entrepreneur. Because motivation is a strong impetus from within a person to achieve success. Especially considering the difficulty of building a new business, which of course



success will not be easily obtained immediately, of course a strong encouragement is needed to learn, to overcome every problem faced, and to be able to learn from mistakes.

Similarly, entrepreneurial supply chain management competencies also had a positive and significant relationship with the supply chain strategies. In other words, the indirect effect had shown that entrepreneurial motivation also significantly mediating in the relationship of family environment and entrepreneurial intention. Moreover, the entrepreneurial supply chain management competencies also positively and significantly moderated on the family support and entrepreneurial motivation. These findings had shown that family support and entrepreneurial intention relationship are strengthened by the mediating and moderating effect. Therefore, the mediating and moderating effect relationship are considered to be big contribution of the study. These findings could also be contributing a body of knowledge that could helped to increase the empirical research in future. The findings could also provide help to provide guidelines to the policy makers, regulatory bodies, and owners to know about the significance of the above discussed indicators to increase their entrepreneurial intentions. In addition, the findings could also increase the collaboration within the researchers and owners to increase the entrepreneurial intentions.

### Research limitations and suggestions

Based on the results of the conclusions and previous discussion, in increasing the entrepreneurial intention of students at the Krisnadwipayana University Jakarta, suggestions that may be useful are as follows:

1) In an effort to remind students of their entrepreneurial intentions, parents need to provide encouragement and motivation in the form of morale or material to their children to increase creativity and instill independence so that children have the interest and motivation for entrepreneurship. In addition, parents should carry out active communication with their children to provide descriptions of opportunities that can be achieved by children so that they are expected to be able to become entrepreneurs in the future with more adequate provisions.

2) It is recommended for other researchers who want to conduct research with similar themes to add several variables that can influence entrepreneurial motivation and entrepreneurial intentions, such as entrepreneurial knowledge, social media and peer environment, as well as for other researchers to expand the object of research not only limited to Krisnadwipayana University Jakarta but it can be done at other universities with a wider coverage area.

Along with these significant contributions, the current study still had some limitations. Firstly, the study was limited on Indonesia that is a developing country. Therefore, the findings could not be generalized on developed economies. In this regards, a future study could be done on developed economies to increase the research generalizability. Secondly, the study had only family environment as a main exogenous variable, there are also some other variables that could effect to the entrepreneurial intention. Therefore, a future study could be done along with other exogenous variable. Thirdly, the current study had used the cross sectional research design in which data had collected only one time. Therefore, a future research could be done longitudinal research design to increase the research generalizability.

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