



Analysis of Factors Influencing in Social Entrepreneurial Intention : An Empirical Study of Students in Purworejo Regency, Indonesia

Srimaryani*, Siswandari, E. Muhtar

Master of Economics Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education,
Universitas Sebelas Maret, Indonesia.

*Corresponding Author. Email: srimaryani3007@student.uns.ac.id

Abstract: This study aims to analyze the factors that affect social entrepreneurial intentions in Purworejo Regency, particularly among university students. Social entrepreneurship is perceived as a potential solution to address economic inequality, unemployment, and poverty, issues worsened by the Covid-19 pandemic. Data shows that Purworejo Regency has high levels of poverty and unemployment, while the number of entrepreneurs is still low. This study used a quantitative approach with a survey method of 113 students from three universities. The research instrument used was a questionnaire designed based on the research framework, distributed online via Google Form, where respondents completed closed-ended questions using a rating scale. To analyze the data, descriptive statistics were utilized, followed by correlation and multiple regression analyses conducted using IBM SPSS 25 to examine the relationships among the identified variables. Validity and reliability tests were performed to ensure the quality of the questionnaire items before hypothesis testing. The results showed that four variables empathy (EMP), self-efficacy (SE), previous experience with social issues (PEE), and entrepreneurship education (EE) had a positive and significant effect on social entrepreneurial intention (SEI), while moral obligation (MO) and perceived social support (PSS) were rejected as predictors. Specifically, empathy and self-efficacy were identified as strong predictors with significance levels less than 0.001, while PEE and EE also demonstrated significant effects with p-values of 0.008 and 0.002, respectively. This study highlights the importance of developing entrepreneurship education and support for students to increase social entrepreneurship intention in Purworejo Regency.

Article History

Received: 10-09-2024

Revised: 15-10-2024

Accepted: 19-11-2024

Published: 21-12-2024

Key Words:

Social Entrepreneurial
Intention; Self-efficacy;
Social Support; Social
Experience;
Entrepreneurship
Education.

How to Cite: Srimaryani, S., Siswandari, S., & Muhtar, E. (2024). Analysis of Factors Influencing in Social Entrepreneurial Intention : An Empirical Study of Students in Purworejo Regency, Indonesia. *Jurnal Kependidikan: Jurnal Hasil Penelitian dan Kajian Kepustakaan di Bidang Pendidikan, Pengajaran dan Pembelajaran*, 10(4), 1620-1632. doi:<https://doi.org/10.33394/jk.v10i4.13192>



<https://doi.org/10.33394/jk.v10i4.13192>

This is an open-access article under the [CC-BY-SA License](#).



Introduction

The Covid-19 pandemic has exacerbated global economic inequality, leading to increased unemployment and poverty in many countries. Impacts include reduced employment and low incomes, which threaten economic stability and reduce people's well-being (Marginson, 2018; Pérez-Romero et al., 2022). In response, communities are developing new initiatives to address economic and social issues such as unemployment and poverty. Social entrepreneurial is one of the solutions for economic improvement and equalisation after the crisis caused by the pandemic (Adif, 2022). Widening economic inequality is a major post-pandemic challenge.

Purworejo regency, located in Central Java province, Indonesia has diverse social and economic characteristics. In recent years, attention to economic inequality in Purworejo regency has increased as the community and local government have sought to address the



economic challenges faced by some residents. Purworejo regency also exhibits economic inequality, as shown in Table 1 below:

Table 1. Economic inequality in Purworejo regency

No.	Purworejo regency			
	Indicator	2020	2021	2022
1.	Gini Ratio	0,36	0,34	0,35
2.	Number of poor people	84.790	88.800	82.640
3.	Poverty severity index	0,12	0,28	0,24
4.	Depth of poverty index	0,98	1,36	1,31
5.	Poverty line	Rp. 364.289	Rp. 376.127	Rp. 393.731
6.	Percentage of population living in poverty	11,78	12,4	11,53

Based on data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS, 2022), Kabupaten Purworejo has an unequal income distribution and a high number of poor people. Based on data from the Population Administration Information System (SIAP) of Kabupaten Purworejo in 2023, it is known that there were 160,927 people or about 19.55% of the population who were not working. Included in this category are 1569 persons with disabilities, 105,178 unemployed housewives and 89,712 persons with social welfare problems (Dinas Sosial Kabupaten Purworejo, 2023).

The conditions of poverty and unemployment in Purworejo Regency can be overcome through social entrepreneurial in the region. This is in line with Choi & Majumdar (2014) statement that social entrepreneurial can be a strategic tool to address economic inequality. Through community engagement and a focus on innovative solutions, social entrepreneurial can make a positive contribution to reducing economic inequality. Through social entrepreneurial initiatives, it is expected to create an environment that supports the economic empowerment of local communities so that they can actively contribute to improving the overall economic conditions of Purworejo Regency. Social entrepreneurial can be a solution in the effort to bridge the gap and achieve more equitable economic development in the region.

According to the Cooperatives Small and Medium Enterprises Office of Central Java Province in PeRSADA (Portal Satu Data), data on the number of entrepreneurs in several provinces in Central Java are shown in Table 2 below:

Table 2. Number of entrepreneurs in several regencies in Central Java

No	Regency/City	Labour Force			Number of Entrepreneurs
		Male	Female	P(%)	
1.	Surakarta City	39392	33165	46%	17964
2.	Demak Regency	14442	254	2%	13027
3.	Kebumen Regency	1256	76	6%	11992
4.	Semarang City	1703	355	17%	11922
5.	Banyumas Regency	2224	418	16%	8563
6.	Brebes Regency	2056	416	17%	8388
7.	Purworejo Regency	7893	182	2%	7995

The One Data Portal in Central Java Province shows that the number of entrepreneurs in Purworejo Regency is lower than the number of entrepreneurs in six other districts/cities in Central Java. This indicates the need for efforts to increase the number of entrepreneurs in Purworejo Regency by increasing entrepreneurial intentions. In addition, only 2% of the total labour force employed in businesses and enterprises in Purworejo is female. This shows that the female labour force in Purworejo district has not been optimally absorbed. This is in line with the aim of social entrepreneurial to empower women, people with disabilities and people



with social problems.

Based on data from the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) in 2023, the level of entrepreneurial intention in Indonesia is relatively low compared to other countries, only 26.00% in 2020. In many countries, including Indonesia, the number of social entrepreneurs is usually lower than the number of commercial entrepreneurs. The low number of entrepreneurs in a country can be attributed to purpose and motivation, financial challenges, difficulty in measuring social impact, and lack of awareness and education (Tran & Von Korflesch, 2016). This indicates that there is a need to increase entrepreneurial intention in Indonesia, especially in social entrepreneurial. Social entrepreneurial intention is important because it can help address social and economic issues in Indonesia. However, with low levels of entrepreneurial intention, the challenge of realising the potential of social entrepreneurship is increasing.

At this pivotal moment, social entrepreneurial intentions are increasingly recognized as a dynamic and impactful tool. Social entrepreneurship refers to a strategic approach aimed at tackling issues like unemployment and poverty through innovative, effective, and sustainable solutions (Choi & Majumdar, 2014; Pavlov, 2023). It has gained recognition as a vital means of addressing various social challenges, including those worsened by the Covid-19 pandemic, such as unemployment and poverty (Zulkifle & Aziz, 2023). The primary goal of social entrepreneurship is to empower communities by devising creative solutions to pressing social problems (Maheshwari et al., 2023). The desire to engage in social entrepreneurship often stems from an awareness of social inequalities, injustices, or environmental issues that require attention, coupled with a drive to actively contribute to positive change through innovation and business initiatives (Abu-Saifan, 2012). Strong intentions in social entrepreneurship are significant for several reasons: they foster community empowerment, address social challenges, and promote sustainability (Schnepf & Schnöckel, 2014).

Social entrepreneurs act as effective agents of change, inspiring communities to overcome the obstacles they face. A strong commitment to solving social issues motivates individuals to pursue their goals with passion and persistence, thereby helping to alleviate problems such as unemployment and poverty. Social enterprises driven by such intentions are more likely to achieve long-term sustainability. This is because their focus extends beyond financial profit to fostering enduring social transformation, increasing their resilience and potential for growth (Meoli et al., 2020). Increasing intentions is seen as a fundamental step in one's entrepreneurial strategy (Ramadani et al., 2022). This view emphasises that motivational factors can encourage individuals to translate conscious decisions into real actions (Salamzadeh et al., 2022).

There has been a significant increase in social entrepreneurial intention globally, especially in developing countries facing social and economic challenges (Erpf et al., 2019). The low level of social entrepreneurial intentions in Indonesia contrasts with the significant potential contribution that social enterprises can offer to the government. Social enterprises can help reduce unemployment by creating new jobs, increase people's income levels by providing useful products or services, and provide innovative solutions to various social problems faced by society. However, low intentions to engage in social entrepreneurial suggest that there are barriers or factors that prevent individuals from engaging in this activity.

In this context, conducting research on the factors influencing social entrepreneurial intentions becomes crucial. Such studies can help uncover the key elements that drive individuals to develop these intentions. By gaining deeper insights into these factors,



governments, educational institutions, and community organizations can craft more targeted strategies to foster greater interest and involvement in social entrepreneurship. This, in turn, can maximize the potential contribution of social enterprises to Indonesia's social and economic progress (Bui et al., 2023). Increasing the number of social enterprises in Indonesia is therefore essential. The growth of social entrepreneurship or social business aligns with the rising awareness of the need to accelerate social transformation and improve community welfare. Creative and social enterprises also play a vital role in creating more job opportunities for women, youth, and individuals with disabilities (British Council, 2021).

Social entrepreneurial is seen as the best alternative to various social problems such as unemployment and poverty in Purworejo Regency. This is because the positive impact of social entrepreneurial touches certain strata of society such as unemployed housewives, people with disabilities and people with social welfare problems. Further research is needed to improve the understanding of social entrepreneurial, namely in defining the concept, identifying its contributions and exploring indicators that trigger social entrepreneurial intentions (Rambe & Ndofirepi, 2021). Previous researchers have developed conceptual models of social entrepreneurial intentions, with a growing number of studies using behavioural approaches that examine individual actions or behaviours. The study of different individual actions or behaviours shows that behavioural intentions are highly predictive of actual actions (Sharma et al., 2024). Intention refers to a mental state that directs an individual's focus towards a goal to be achieved, and this concept has been applied to social entrepreneurial (Tran & Von Korflesch, 2016).

Drawing from the Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB), Mair & Noboa (2006) outlined four key elements influencing social entrepreneurial intention: empathy (EMP), self-efficacy (SE), moral obligation (MO), and perceived social support (PSS). Expanding on this framework, Hockerts (2017) incorporated prior experience with social issues (PEE) as an additional factor predicting social entrepreneurial intention. Meanwhile, Shinnar et al. (2014) highlighted entrepreneurship education (PE) as a critical factor in fostering entrepreneurial initiatives and driving job creation.

Although previous studies have greatly expanded understanding of social entrepreneurial intentions, the majority of this research has focused on developed countries. For example, studies have been conducted by Asma et al. (2019) in China (specifically at universities in Beijing and Shanghai), Sousa-Filho et al. (2020) in Brazil, Ip et al. (2018) in Hong Kong, and Kruse (2020) in Germany. Despite the abundance of research on this topic in developed nations, there remains a scarcity of studies in developing countries. Consequently, insights into individuals' intentions to pursue social entrepreneurship are still limited in these regions (Dwivedi & Weerawardena, 2018).

This study offers several unique contributions. First, it focuses on a developing country, specifically Indonesia, with Purworejo Regency as the research site, contrasting with most prior studies conducted in developed nations. Second, it validates the factors influencing social entrepreneurial intentions based on the theory proposed Mair & Noboa (2006) and further developed by Hockerts (2017). Third, it explores external factors affecting social entrepreneurial intentions, such as perceived social support and entrepreneurship education. The significance of researching social entrepreneurial intentions lies in understanding the drivers that motivate individuals to engage in social entrepreneurship. This understanding can help increase the number and effectiveness of social enterprises, which contribute to societal well-being. Social enterprises often tackle critical social challenges, such as poverty and unemployment, by providing innovative solutions. Social entrepreneurs identify social opportunities, integrate these into their business models, mobilize resources, and actively



address social needs while creating social value (Prieto et al., 2014).

Research Method

This study employed a quantitative approach utilizing a survey method. The research was carried out in Purworejo Regency, focusing on universities offering programs in accounting, business, and economics education. The institutions involved were Politeknik Sawunggalih Aji Kutoarjo (POLSA), Rajawali College of Economics (STIE), and Muhammadiyah Purworejo University (UMP) within the Purworejo Regency area. A purposive sampling technique was applied, and the sample size, determined using the Slovin formula, consisted of 113 students from Purworejo Regency.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + (N \times e^2)}$$
$$n = \frac{156}{1 + (156 \times 0,05^2)}$$
$$n = 112,23 \text{ (rounded up to 113)}$$

A questionnaire was employed as the primary tool for data collection. This research instrument was designed based on the study's framework and distributed online through Google Forms. Following the data collection process, descriptive statistical analyses, including mean, standard deviation, frequency, and percentage, were performed on the gathered data. Additionally, correlations between the factors were analyzed. To further explore the relationships and impact among the identified variables, multiple regression analysis was conducted using IBM SPSS 25.

Results and Discussion

The results of the validity and reliability tests, as presented in Table 3 and Table 4, indicate that all statement items meet the criteria for validity and reliability. Furthermore, before conducting the hypothesis testing, several prerequisite analyses were performed, including tests for data normality, linearity, multicollinearity, and heteroscedasticity among the factors. To examine the influence relationships between the variables identified in the study, multiple regression analysis was conducted using IBM SPSS 25.

Table 3. Instrument Validity Test Results

Indicator	Item	Correlation Value	Correlation Condition (R Table)	Description
SEI	SEI 1	0,576	> 0,361	Valid
	SEI 2	0,607	> 0,361	Valid
	SEI 3	0,723	> 0,361	Valid
	SEI 4	0,724	> 0,361	Valid
	SEI 5	0,529	> 0,361	Valid
	SEI 6	0,600	> 0,361	Valid
	SEI 7	0,625	> 0,361	Valid
	SEI 8	0,717	> 0,361	Valid
	SEI 9	0,606	> 0,361	Valid
	SEI 10	0,581	> 0,361	Valid
	SEI 11	0,602	> 0,361	Valid
EMP	EMP 1	0,692	> 0,361	Valid
	EMP 2	0,777	> 0,361	Valid
	EMP 3	0,796	> 0,361	Valid
	EMP 4	0,489	> 0,361	Valid
	EMP 5	0,545	> 0,361	Valid
	EMP 6	0,692	> 0,361	Valid
SE	SE 1	0,700	> 0,361	Valid
	SE 2	0,461	> 0,361	Valid



	SE 3	0,725	> 0,361	Valid
	SE 4	0,638	> 0,361	Valid
	SE 5	0,710	> 0,361	Valid
	SE 6	0,710	> 0,361	Valid
	SE 7	0,701	> 0,361	Valid
	SE 8	0,683	> 0,361	Valid
MO	MO 1	0,648	> 0,361	Valid
	MO 2	0,816	> 0,361	Valid
	MO 3	0,761	> 0,361	Valid
	MO 4	0,596	> 0,361	Valid
	MO 5	0,477	> 0,361	Valid
	MO 6	0,746	> 0,361	Valid
	MO 7	0,768	> 0,361	Valid
	MO 8	0,665	> 0,361	Valid
PSS	PSS 1	0,674	> 0,361	Valid
	PSS 2	0,656	> 0,361	Valid
	PSS 3	0,603	> 0,361	Valid
	PSS 4	0,680	> 0,361	Valid
	PSS 5	0,657	> 0,361	Valid
	PSS 6	0,596	> 0,361	Valid
	PSS 7	0,610	> 0,361	Valid
	PSS 8	0,490	> 0,361	Valid
	PSS 9	0,614	> 0,361	Valid
PEE	PEE 1	0,717	> 0,361	Valid
	PEE 2	0,596	> 0,361	Valid
	PEE 3	0,774	> 0,361	Valid
	PEE 4	0,533	> 0,361	Valid
	PEE 5	0,566	> 0,361	Valid
EE	EE 1	0,730	> 0,361	Valid
	EE 2	0,720	> 0,361	Valid
	EE 3	0,790	> 0,361	Valid
	EE 4	0,758	> 0,361	Valid
	EE 5	0,758	> 0,361	Valid

Table 4. Instrument Reability Test Results

No	Variable	Cronbach's	Terms	Description
1	Social entrepreneurial intention	0,844	> 0,6	Very high reliability
2	Empathy	0,753	> 0,6	High reliability
3	Self-efficacy	0,813	> 0,6	Very high reliability
4	Moral obligation	0,805	> 0,6	Very high reliability
5	Perceived social support	0,790	> 0,6	High reliability
6	Previous experience with social issues	0,612	> 0,6	High reliability
7	Entrepreneurship education	0,807	> 0,6	Very high reliability

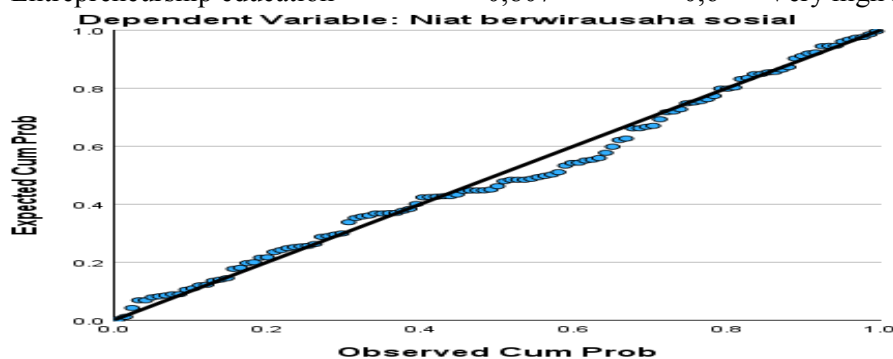


Figure 1. Normal P-P Plot of Regression Standarized Residual

Table 5. Normality Test Results

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
Test Statistic	Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	Description
0,77	0,96	Normal

Table 6. Multicollinearity Test Results

Model	Coefficients Collinearity Statistics	
	Tolerance	VIF
Empathy	.314	3.184
Self-efficacy	.282	3.543
Moral obligation	.423	2.365
Perceived social support	.292	3.423
Previous experience with social issues	.378	2.645
Entrepreneurship education	.501	1.996

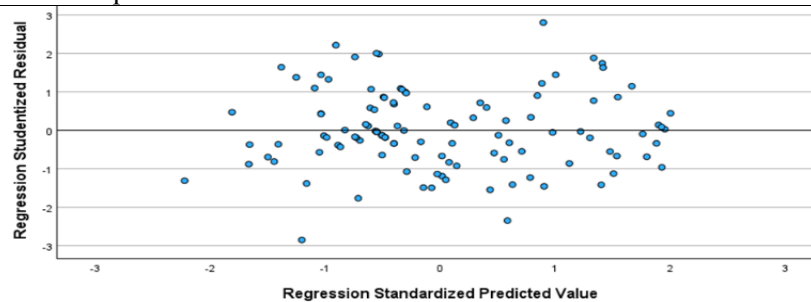


Figure 2. Scatterplot Graph of Heteroscedasticity Test

In Figure 1, the majority of points align closely with the diagonal line, suggesting that the residuals satisfy the normality assumption adequately. With a significance value exceeding 0.05, the normality test results presented in Table 5 confirm that the residuals follow a normal distribution. Additionally, the VIF values in Table 4 are all below 10, indicating an absence of multicollinearity among the variables. In Figure 2, the points are distributed fairly evenly around the horizontal line without any discernible pattern, demonstrating that the homoscedasticity assumption is fulfilled (Siswandari, 2020).

The results of the regression analysis are in the form of coefficients for the independent variables (Ghozali, 2011:159). The results of the regression analysis obtained using SPSS Statistics 25 resulted in the equation:

$$SEI = 2,515 + 0,515 EMP + 0,407 SE + 0,102 MO - 0,002 PSS + 0,294 PEE + 0,356 EE$$

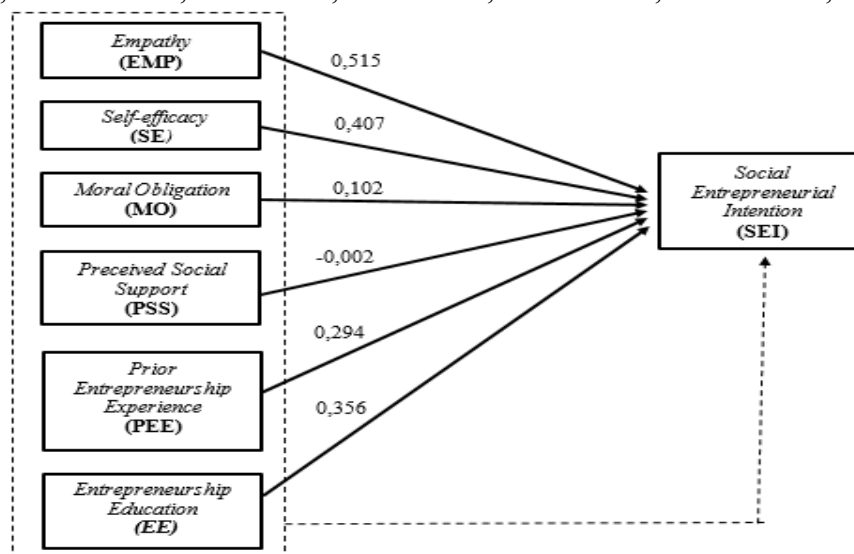




Table 7. Hypothesis Results

No	Hypothesis	Hypothesis Test Result		Test Result Decision
		Regression Coefficient	Sig.	
1	H1. EMP -> SEI	0.515	<0,001	accepted
2	H2. SE -> SEI	0.407	<0,001	Accepted
3	H3. MO -> SEI	0.102	0.245	rejected
4	H4. PSS -> SEI	-0.002	0.982	rejected
5	H5. PEE -> SEI	0.294	0.008	accepted
6	H6. EE -> SEI	0.356	0.002	accepted
7	H7. EMP, SE, MO, PSS, PEE, EE -> SEI	0.289	<0,001	accepted

The regression analysis revealed that four variables had a significant positive impact, while two were not supported. Table 7 presents the regression results examining the influence of EMP, SE, MO, PSS, PEE, and EE on SEI. The test for H1 showed that empathy is a strong predictor of social entrepreneurial intention, with a significance level of <0.001, indicating that empathy (EMP) has a highly significant positive effect, leading to the acceptance of H1. Similarly, the H2 test confirmed that self-efficacy is a significant predictor of social entrepreneurial intention, with a significance of <0.001, meaning that self-efficacy (SE) positively influences social entrepreneurial intention, and thus H2 is accepted. However, the H3 test revealed that moral obligation does not significantly predict social entrepreneurial intention, as its significance value was 0.245, which is greater than 0.05, leading to the rejection of H3. The H4 test showed that perceived social support does not significantly affect social entrepreneurial intention, with a significance of 0.982, which is above the 0.05 threshold, resulting in the rejection of H4. The H5 test indicated that previous experience related to social problems is a significant predictor, with a significance of 0.008, meaning it positively impacts social entrepreneurial intention, and H5 is accepted. Lastly, the H6 test demonstrated that entrepreneurship education significantly influences social entrepreneurial intention, with a significance of 0.002, leading to the acceptance of H6. Finally, since the significance for H7 was below 0.05, H7 was accepted.

Discussion

The research findings allow the researchers to draw conclusions regarding the factors affecting social entrepreneurial intentions among students in Purworejo Regency. The results of the multiple linear regression analysis reveal that four variables significantly impact social entrepreneurial intention, while the remaining two variables do not have a notable effect.

Empathy has been identified as a powerful and significant predictor of increased social entrepreneurial intention. This implies that students with higher levels of empathy are more likely to intend to engage in social entrepreneurship. According to Ajzen (1991), Theory of Planned Behavior, the intention to undertake an action is the most immediate predictor of behavior. A person's attitude is shaped by their perception of the potential outcomes or the expectations they have for the action (Paul & Shrivatava, 2016). The strong influence of empathy on social entrepreneurial intentions is also supported by Hockerts (2017). Hockerts (2017) who conducted a quantitative study exploring the factors that impact social entrepreneurial intentions among university students. One key finding of this study is that empathy significantly affects students' intentions to pursue social entrepreneurship. Hockerts (2017) found that students with higher empathy levels are more inclined to start social enterprises. Bacq & Alt (2018) similarly discovered that empathy plays a crucial role in motivating individuals to launch social enterprises.



A positive attitude towards entrepreneurship enhances the likelihood of individuals intending to become entrepreneurs (Blegur & Handoyo, 2020). This attitude can boost their self-efficacy in the context of social enterprises and also affect their perceptions of such ventures (Lacap et al., 2018). The results of this study reveal that students in Purworejo Regency possess confidence in their abilities, exhibit strong resilience in the face of frustration, and are willing and capable of tackling challenges. This suggests that these students have a high level of self-efficacy, which can influence their motivation and performance, preparing them to handle various situations and achieve their goals. A study by Cardella et al. (2020) examined the factors influencing social entrepreneurial intentions among university students, emphasizing the role of self-efficacy. The findings support the idea that self-efficacy plays a crucial role in shaping students' social entrepreneurial intentions, a view that is further corroborated by the research of Bui et al. (2023), Urban & Kujinga (2017), Hockerts (2017) and (Lacap et al., 2018).

Moral obligation was not identified as a significant factor in predicting social entrepreneurial intention. In the study by Chipeta et al. (2020), moral obligation was assessed as a potential influence on the social entrepreneurial intention of university students. The findings revealed that moral obligation had either a weak or negligible effect on these intentions. While social entrepreneurship is often linked to moral motivations, moral obligation does not always play a substantial role in driving the intention to pursue social entrepreneurship. Similarly, research by Bui et al. (2023) dan Aloulou & Algarni (2022) also concluded that moral obligation had little to no significant impact on social entrepreneurial intentions.

The impact of perceived social support on social entrepreneurial intention was found to be negative and insignificant. This finding may appear contradictory, as social support is typically regarded as a factor that encourages entrepreneurial action. However, some studies suggest that in specific situations, perceived social support may have little to no influence, or even a negative effect, on social entrepreneurial intentions, particularly when other factors play a more prominent role. According to Sousa-Filho et al. (2020) and Aloulou & Algarni (2022) perceived social support did not influence social entrepreneurial intentions. Bacq & Alt (2018) also found that, in certain cases, support from external sources such as family or friends could create social pressure, leading individuals to make more cautious and risk-averse decisions. Although innovation and risk-taking are often necessary for addressing social issues, this type of protective social support may discourage social entrepreneurial intentions, as individuals may feel restrained from taking the necessary risks. Furthermore, Urban & Kujinga (2017) observed that excessive perceived social support could foster psychological dependence on external resources, reducing individual initiative. When social support is too abundant, it may diminish intrinsic motivation, as individuals might feel less compelled to take responsibility, ultimately weakening their intention to engage in social entrepreneurship.

Previous social experiences have been shown to positively and significantly influence the intention to pursue social entrepreneurship. According to the Theory of Planned Behavior (Ajzen, 1991), such experiences can enhance favorable attitudes toward social entrepreneurship and boost perceived behavioral control, which reflects individuals' confidence in their ability to engage in such actions. Research by Asma et al. (2019), Ip et al. (2018), dan Kruse (2020) supports the notion that involvement in activities related to social issues can significantly foster social entrepreneurial intentions. Specifically highlight that social experiences play a crucial role in deepening one's understanding of societal needs, thereby increasing the motivation to develop impactful social entrepreneurial solutions. Social



experience significantly increases the intention to engage in social entrepreneurial (Asma et al., 2019).

Entrepreneurship education has been shown to play a vital role in fostering social entrepreneurial intentions. This aligns with the findings of Hockerts (2017), who highlighted the importance of entrepreneurship education in shaping such intentions. Similarly, Ratnamiasih et al., (2024) discovered that entrepreneurship education significantly enhances social entrepreneurial intentions. Additionally, Tran & Von Korflesch (2016) proposed a conceptual framework for understanding social entrepreneurial intentions.

Hockerts (2017) emphasized that prosocial motivation, which encompasses qualities like empathy and a sense of moral responsibility, plays a crucial role in fostering social entrepreneurial intentions. A key enabler in translating this motivation into action is self-efficacy, or confidence in one's abilities. Additionally, Hockerts highlighted the significance of social support, which bolsters individuals' confidence and provides access to resources and networks essential for pursuing social ventures. Experiences with social challenges also contribute by offering valuable perspectives that strengthen one's commitment to engaging in social entrepreneurship. Moreover, entrepreneurship education lays the groundwork for comprehending the functioning of social enterprises. According to Hockerts, a solid educational foundation equips individuals with the skills, knowledge, and strategies necessary to navigate obstacles in the field, thereby enhancing their willingness to establish social enterprises.

Empirical evidence indicates that empathy, self-efficacy, moral obligation, perceived social support, prior experience with social issues, and entrepreneurship education all significantly influence social entrepreneurial intentions. The frameworks proposed by Mair & Noboa (2006) dan Hockerts (2017) have significantly advanced the understanding of factors driving social entrepreneurial intentions. Hockerts (2017) emphasizes the role of prosocial motivation, particularly empathy and moral obligation, in fostering social entrepreneurial aspirations. Self-efficacy, or confidence in one's abilities, plays a crucial role in enabling individuals to convert prosocial motivations into tangible actions. Furthermore, Hockerts highlights the critical influence of social support, which reinforces belief systems, offers resources, and builds supportive networks essential for pursuing social ventures. Exposure to social issues provides individuals with meaningful insights and enhances their commitment to engage in social entrepreneurship. Additionally, entrepreneurship education equips individuals with essential knowledge, skills, and strategies to navigate the challenges of social enterprises, thereby fostering stronger intentions to initiate such ventures.

Conclusion

Based on the research findings, it can be concluded that empathy, self-efficacy, social experiences, and entrepreneurship education play a crucial role in shaping students' intentions to pursue social entrepreneurship. However, moral obligation and social support were found to have no significant impact.

Recommendation

Based on the findings of this study, several recommendations can be made for further research development. Firstly, it is necessary to explore other factors that have the potential to influence social entrepreneurial intention, such as personal values or family experiences. In addition, given the negative findings on social support, it is important to look more closely at the types of social support that are influential. A qualitative approach through interviews or case studies is also recommended to better understand students' motivations. The research can



be extended to other regions or nationally to obtain more generalised results. Recommendations for teachers include integrating empathy-building activities and self-efficacy enhancement strategies into the curriculum to foster students' social entrepreneurial intentions. Schools should prioritize entrepreneurship education by providing practical experiences and resources that connect students with social issues, thereby enhancing their understanding and engagement. Policymakers are encouraged to develop supportive frameworks and initiatives that promote social entrepreneurship, including funding for educational programs and partnerships with community organizations to create a conducive environment for aspiring social entrepreneurs.

Acknowledgment

We would like to thank the Ministry of Resources and LPDP for funding this programme, which is the implementation of Lesson Study on learning in higher education. Thanks also goes to the team of lecturers of the biology education study programme involved in this Lesson Study activity.

References

- Abu-Saifan, S. (2012). Social Entrepreneurship: Definition and Boundaries. *Technology Innovation Management Review*, 2(2), 22–27. <https://doi.org/10.22215/timreview523>
- Adif, R. M. (2022). Kewirausahaan sebagai Pahlawan Tanpa Tanda Bintang selama Krisis Ekonomi COVID-19: Perspektif Indonesia. *Jurnal Informatika Ekonomi Bisnis*, 4, 46–51. <https://doi.org/10.37034/infec.v4i2.124>
- Ajzen. (1991). The Theory of Planned Behavior. *Organizational behavior and human decision processes*, 50, 179–211. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10410236.2018.1493416>
- Aloulou, W. J., & Algarni, E. A. (2022). Determinants of social entrepreneurial intention: empirical evidence from the Saudi context. *Social Enterprise Journal*, 18(4), 605–625. <https://doi.org/10.1108/SEJ-11-2021-0086>
- Asma, Peng, X., Hassan, S., Akhtar, S., Sarwar, A., Khan, M. A., & Khan, B. U. (2019). Determinants of social entrepreneurial intentions for educational programs. *Journal of Public Affairs*, 19(2). <https://doi.org/10.1002/pa.1925>
- Bacq, S., & Alt, E. (2018). Feeling capable and valued: A prosocial perspective on the link between empathy and social entrepreneurial intentions. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 33(3), 333–350. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusvent.2018.01.004>
- Blegur, A., & Handoyo, S. E. (2020). Pengaruh Pendidikan Kewirausahaan, Efikasi Diri Dan Locus Of Control Terhadap Intensi Berwirausaha. *Jurnal Manajerial Dan Kewirausahaan*, 2(1), 51. <https://doi.org/10.24912/jmk.v2i1.7424>
- BPS. (2022). *Ketimpangan Ekonomi Kabupaten Purworejo*. <https://purworejokab.bps.go.id/subject/23/kemiskinan-dan-ketimpangan.html#subjekViewTab3>
- British Council. (2021). Supporting Social Enterprises in Indonesia. *DICE (Developing Inclusive and Creative Economies)*, July, 28. https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/---ilo-jakarta/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_815538.pdf
- Bui, D. T., Nghia Vu, T., Tran, T. V. H., Duong, C. D., & Loan Le, T. (2023). Impact of institutional environment on social entrepreneurial intentions. *Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity*, 9(3), 100120. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joitmc.2023.100120>
- Cardella, G. M., Hernández-Sánchez, B. R., & Sánchez García, J. C. (2020).



- Entrepreneurship and Family Role: A Systematic Review of a Growing Research. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 10(January), 1–17. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2019.02939>
- Chipeta, E. M., Kruse, P., & Surujlal, J. (2020). Effects of gender on antecedents to social entrepreneurship among university students in south africa. *Journal, International Business, O F Studies, Management*, 12(1), 18–33.
- Choi, N., & Majumdar, S. (2014). Social entrepreneurship as an essentially contested concept: Opening a new avenue for systematic future research. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 29(3), 363–376. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusvent.2013.05.001>
- Dwivedi, A., & Weerawardena, J. (2018). Conceptualizing and operationalizing the social entrepreneurship construct. *Journal of Business Research*, 86(February), 32–40. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2018.01.053>
- Erpf, P., Tekula, R., & Neuenschwander, J. (2019). Clustering social enterprises: an empirically validated taxonomy. *Social Enterprise Journal*, 15(3), 397–420. <https://doi.org/10.1108/SEJ-12-2018-0081>
- Ghozali, I. (2011). *Aplikasi Analisis Multivariat dengan Program IBM SPSS 19*. Badan Penerbit Universitas Diponegoro.
- Hockerts, K. (2017). Determinants of Social Entrepreneurial Intentions. *Entrepreneurship: Theory and Practice*, 41(1), 105–130. <https://doi.org/10.1111/etap.12171>
- Ip, C. Y., Liang, C., Wu, S. C., Law, K. M. Y., & Liu, H. C. (2018). Enhancing Social Entrepreneurial Intentions through Entrepreneurial Creativity: A Comparative Study Between Taiwan and Hong Kong. *Creativity Research Journal*, 30(2), 132–142. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10400419.2018.1446744>
- Kruse, P. (2020). Can there only be one? – an empirical comparison of four models on social entrepreneurial intention formation. *International Entrepreneurship and Management Journal*, 16(2), 641–665. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11365-019-00608-2>
- Lacap, J. P. G., Mulyaningsih, H. D., & Ramadani, V. (2018). The mediating effects of social entrepreneurial antecedents on the relationship between prior experience and social entrepreneurial intent: The case of Filipino and Indonesian university students. *Journal of Science and Technology Policy Management*, 9(3), 329–346. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JSTPM-03-2018-0028>
- Maheshwari, G., Kha, K. L., & Arokiasamy, A. R. A. (2023). Factors affecting students' entrepreneurial intentions: a systematic review (2005–2022) for future directions in theory and practice. In *Management Review Quarterly* (Vol. 73, Issue 4). Springer International Publishing. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11301-022-00289-2>
- Mair, J., & Noboa, E. (2006). Social entrepreneurship: How Intentions to Create a Social Venture are Formed. *Social Entrepreneurship*, 121–135. <https://doi.org/10.1057/9780230625655>
- Marginson, S. (2018). Higher education, economic inequality and social mobility: Implications for emerging East Asia. *International Journal of Educational Development*, 63, 4–11. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijedudev.2017.03.002>
- Meoli, A., Fini, R., Sobrero, M., & Wiklund, J. (2020). How entrepreneurial intentions influence entrepreneurial career choices: The moderating influence of social context. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 35(3). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusvent.2019.105982>
- Paul, J., & Shrivatava, A. (2016). Do young managers in a developing country have stronger entrepreneurial intentions? Theory and debate. *International Business Review*, 25(6), 1197–1210. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ibusrev.2016.03.003>
- Pavlov, R. (2023). The Ideological Fundamentals of Social Entrepreneurship: The Political Economy Aspect. *Proceedings of the European Conference on Innovation and*



- Entrepreneurship, ECIE*, 2, 710–716. <https://doi.org/10.34190/ecie.18.2.1308>
- Prieto, L. C., Phipps, S. T. A., & Addae, I. Y. (2014). Is wal-mart a social enterprise? An exploration of the relationship between corporate reputation, corporate social responsibility & financial performance. *Academy of Strategic Management Journal*, 13(2), 51–60.
- Ramadani, V., Rahman, M. M., Salamzadeh, A., Rahaman, M. S., & Abazi-Alili, H. (2022). Entrepreneurship Education and Graduates' Entrepreneurial Intentions: Does Gender Matter? A Multi-Group Analysis using AMOS. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 180(April), 121693. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.techfore.2022.121693>
- Rambe, P., & Ndofirepi, T. M. (2021). Explaining Social Entrepreneurial Intentions among College Students in Zimbabwe. *Journal of Social Entrepreneurship*, 12(2), 175–196. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19420676.2019.1683878>
- Ratnamiasih, I., Nusantara, B. D. A., & Dewi, Z. M. (2024). Personality Traits and Entrepreneurship Education as Determinants of Entrepreneurial Intentions. *Review of Integrative Business and Economics Research*, 13(1), 295–314.
- Salamzadeh, Y., Sangosanya, T. A., Salamzadeh, A., & Braga, V. (2022). Entrepreneurial universities and social capital: The moderating role of entrepreneurial intention in the Malaysian context. *International Journal of Management Education*, 20(1), 100609. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijme.2022.100609>
- Schnepf, A., & Schnöckel, H. (2014). Nanoscale molecular silver cluster compounds in gram quantities. *Angewandte Chemie - International Edition*, 53(12), 3064–3066. <https://doi.org/10.1002/anie.201310158>
- Sharma, L., Bulsara, H. P., Bagdi, H., & Trivedi, M. (2024). Exploring sustainable entrepreneurial intentions through the lens of theory of planned behaviour: a PLS-SEM approach. *Journal of Advances in Management Research*, 21(1), 20–43. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JAMR-01-2023-0006>
- Siswandari. (2020). *statistika computer based* (Cetakan 4). UNS Press.
- Sousa-Filho, J. M. de, Matos, S., da Silva Trajano, S., & de Souza Lessa, B. (2020). Determinants of social entrepreneurial intentions in a developing country context. *Journal of Business Venturing Insights*, 14(October). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbvi.2020.e00207>
- Tran, A. T. P., & Von Korflesch, H. (2016). A conceptual model of social entrepreneurial intention based on the social cognitive career theory. *Asia Pacific Journal of Innovation and Entrepreneurship*, 10(1), 17–38. <https://doi.org/10.1108/apjie-12-2016-007>
- Urban, B., & Kujinga, L. (2017). The institutional environment and social entrepreneurship intentions. *International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behaviour and Research*, 23(4), 638–655. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJEBr-07-2016-0218>
- Zulkifle, A. M., & Aziz, K. A. (2023). Determinants of Social Entrepreneurship Intention: A Longitudinal Study among Youth in Higher Learning Institutions. *Social Sciences*, 12(3). <https://doi.org/10.3390/socsci12030124>