

DETERMINANT FACTORS OF *SANTRI*'S ENTREPRENEURIAL MOTIVATION

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Abstract

The development of young entrepreneurs in Indonesia has become one of the government's strategic efforts to strengthen and improve the national economy. *Pesantren* (Islamic boarding schools) represent educational institutions with significant potential for fostering young entrepreneurs. This study aims to examine the factors influencing *santri*'s (Islamic boarding school students') entrepreneurial motivation, including family environment, *Pesantren* environment, peer environment, self-efficacy, and entrepreneurial knowledge. This study employed a quantitative research approach using questionnaire-based data collection techniques. Data were obtained from 52 *santri* actively involved in the business unit of *Pesantren* Fadhlul Fadhlun. The findings indicate that the family environment and *Pesantren* environment have a positive and significant effect on *santri*'s entrepreneurial motivation. In contrast, the peer environment does not significantly influence entrepreneurial motivation. Furthermore, entrepreneurial knowledge moderates the relationship between peer environment and *santri*'s entrepreneurial motivation. However, self-efficacy does not moderate the influence of family environment, *Pesantren* environment, or peer environment on *santri*'s entrepreneurial motivation.

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INTRODUCTION

The Covid-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the global economy and caused an economic crisis. The world economic crisis has caused a massive layoffs and increased unemployment rates (Barba & Atienza, 2017). In order to overcome the economic crisis, the Indonesian government is working on national economic recovery by creating entrepreneurs in Indonesia with a target of reaching 5%. Indonesian Vice President KH. Ma'ruf Amin highlighted the low national entrepreneurship ratio which was only recorded at 3.47 from the 12% targeted by 2045 to realize the vision of a Golden Indonesia (rejogja.republika.co.id).

Pesantren as one of the oldest educational institutions in Indonesia has great potential to produce young entrepreneurs. The educational pattern implemented in *Pesantren* has formed the character of *santri* who are tenacious, loyal, and disciplined, and risk takers. According to data from the Indonesian Ministry of Industry until 2022 there were 88 *Pesantren* 10,199 *santri* who had become targets of the *santri entrepreneur* program. However, this number is still far from the number of *Pesantren* in Indonesia. According to data from Indonesian Ministry of Religion, the number of *Pesantren* in Indonesia in 2021 was 30,494 with 4,373,834 *santri* (satudata.kemenag.go.id). So, there are still many *Pesantren* that have to develop their own *Pesantren* entrepreneurship with the *Pesantren's* potency and train the *santri* to become entrepreneurs to create the economic independence of *Pesantren*.

The economic potential of *Pesantren* can be managed well if *santri* as *Pesantren* entrepreneurial managers also have the motivation to run *Pesantren's* business. *Santri's* Entrepreneurial motivation is not only needed to optimize the role of *santri* in managing *Pesantren's* businesses, but entrepreneurial motivation also has a function to encourage *santri* to be able to become entrepreneurs after graduating or even while still living in *Pesantren* as an effort to help the government in realizing national economic recovery.

Research on entrepreneurial motivation among both academics and non-academics has been widely conducted (Bartha et al., 2019; Kah et al., 2022; Khan et al., 2021), but research on entrepreneurial motivation among *santri* is still limited (Agustina et al., 2023; Muzakki et al., 2022; Salam et al., 2023). Based on several studies conducted by previous researchers, there are differences in research results. In the family environment variable, there is research shows that the family environment has a big influence on entrepreneurial motivation, such as research by Mantik et al. (2020); and Suratno et al. (2020). Meanwhile, other research shows that the influence of the family environment on entrepreneurial motivation is relatively small, such as research conducted by Tria (2018) and Sodikin (2014). The differences in research results were also found in peer environment factors. The peer environment can greatly influence entrepreneurial motivation (Hanafi et al., (2022) and Benardi et al., (2021)). But, in other studies, peers can only have a small influence on a person's entrepreneurial motivation, as has been studied by (Astuti & Sukardi, 2013).

McClelland's Motivation Theory states that high achievers will have the desire to master objects, ideas, or other people to increase self-confident through talent training (Andjarwati: 2015). Agusmiati & Wahyudin, (2019) used self-efficacy as a moderating variable for the influence of family environment, entrepreneurial knowledge, personality, and motivation on entrepreneurial interest. Aryaningtyas & Palupiningtyas, (2019) used entrepreneurship education as a variable that moderates the influence of proactive personality on *santri's* entrepreneurial intentions.

Previous research results show a research gap in the magnitude of the influence that varies in each variable studied in this study. Therefore, this study will include entrepreneurial knowledge and self-efficacy as moderating variables. There has not been much research on the factors that influence student entrepreneurship, so this research is important to do. This research

aims to identify the determinant factors that influence the entrepreneurial motivation of *santri* in *Pesantren* Fadhlul Fadhlun Semarang, including the family environment, *Pesantren* environment, peer environment, self-efficacy and entrepreneurial knowledge.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study employed a quantitative research method. The population consisted of 247 *santri* from *Pesantren* Fadhlul Fadhlun. The sample was selected using purposive sampling, resulting in 52 *santri* who were actively involved in managing the *Pesantren* business units. This study involved three types of variables: dependent, independent, and moderating variables. The dependent variable was entrepreneurial motivation. The independent variables included family environment, *Pesantren* environment, and peer environment, while the moderating variables were self-efficacy and entrepreneurial knowledge.

Data were collected using a questionnaire that had undergone validity and reliability testing. The questionnaire employed a five-point Likert scale with five response categories: Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Neutral (N), Disagree (D), and Strongly Disagree (SD). The data analysis techniques included descriptive analysis, classical assumption tests, Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA), and hypothesis testing. The relationship among the variables can be expressed in the following equation:

$$Y = a + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + b_3X_3 \dots \dots \dots (I)$$

$$Y = a + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + b_3X_3 + b_4M_1 + b_5M_2 \dots \dots \dots (II)$$

$$Y = a + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + b_3X_3 + b_4M_1 + b_5M_2 + b_6X_1M_1 + b_7X_2M_1 + b_8X_3M_1 + b_9X_1M_2 + b_{10}X_2M_2 + b_{11}X_3M_2 \dots \dots \dots (III)$$

Where:

a	: constant	M ₁	: self-efficacy
b	: regression coefficient	M ₂	: entrepreneurial knowledge
X ₁	: family environment	Y	: entrepreneurial motivation
X ₂	: <i>pesantren</i> environment	e	: error
X ₃	: peer environment		

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results of the descriptive analysis serve to describe all the variables used in the research, namely entrepreneurial motivation, family environment, *pesantren* environment, peer environment, self-efficacy and entrepreneurial knowledge. The results of descriptive analysis using SPSS 24 are as follows:

Table 1. Results of Descriptive Analysis of Research Variables

	Descriptive Statistics				
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Entrepreneurial motivation	52	63.00	97.00	79.5962	7.15722
Family environment	52	65.00	103.00	86.4038	9.25088
<i>Pesantren</i> environment	52	56.00	75.00	65.4038	5.34775
Peer environment	52	26.00	52.00	41.3269	5.59314
Self-efficacy	52	28.00	50.00	37.9231	5.66671
Entrepreneurial knowledge	52	59.00	85.00	74.0962	6.70458
Valid N (listwise)	52				

Source: processed primary data, 2024

Based on the Table 1, it shows that the entrepreneurial motivation variable has a mean value of 79.5962 with a standard deviation of 7.1572, the family environment variable has a mean value of 86.4038 with a standard deviation of 9.25088, the *Pesantren* environment variable has a mean value of 65.4038 with standard deviation is 5.34775, the peer environment variable has a mean value of 42.3269 with a standard deviation of 5.59314. The mean value of the self-efficacy variable is 37.9231 with a standard deviation of 5.66671 and the entrepreneurial knowledge variable has a mean value of 74.0962 with a standard deviation of 6.70458.

The classic assumption test is a pre-requisite test carried out before hypothesis testing. Classic assumption tests include normality tests, multicollinearity tests, and heteroscedasticity tests. Based on the results of the classical assumption test, it is known that the data used is normally distributed, there is no multicollinearity and there is no heteroscedasticity.

Moderated Regression Analysis is used to test the effect of self-efficacy and entrepreneurial knowledge as moderating variables on the influence of family environment, *Pesantren* environment, and peer environment on entrepreneurial motivation. This method is carried out with three equation models. The first model is used to determine the direct influence of the dependent variable on the independent variable. The second model is used to determine whether the moderating variable has a direct influence on the dependent variable. The third model is used to determine the moderating effect on the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable. The following are the MRA test results:

Table 2. Model I Regression Results

Coefficients ^a						
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta			
1 (Constant)	20.983	9.109			2.303	.026
LK	.308	.120	.398		2.577	.013
LP	.530	.205	.396		2.580	.013
LTS	-.065	.180	-.051		-.359	.721

a. Dependent Variable: MV

Source: processed primary data, 2024

Based on the results of the regression analysis in the table, the following equation as follows:

$$Y = a + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + b_3X_3 \dots \dots \dots (I)$$

$$Y = 20.983 + 0,808 X_1 + 0,530X_2 - 0,065X_3$$

Regression model II is presented in the following table:

Table 3. Model II Regression Results

Coefficients ^a						
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta			
2 (Constant)	16.783	9.435			1.779	.082
LK	.180	.124	.233		1.451	.153
LP	.510	.197	.381		2.594	.013
LTS	-.104	.172	-.082		-.605	.548
ED	.426	.148	.338		2.880	.006
PK	.027	.128	.026		.214	.831

a. Dependent Variable: MV

Source: processed primary data, 2024

Based on the results of the regression analysis in the table, the following equation is obtained:

$$Y = a + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + b_3X_3 + b_4M_1 + b_5M_2 \dots \dots \dots (II)$$

$$Y = 16.783 + 0,180X_1 + 0,510X_2 - 104X_3 + 426 M_1 + 0,027 M_2 \dots \dots \dots (II)$$

The results of model III regression analysis obtained the following results:

Table 4. Model III Regression Results

Coefficients ^a					
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
3 (Constant)	-240.771	103.961		-2.316	.026
LK	-2.137	1.806	-2.763	-1.183	.244
LP	9.178	2.499	6.858	3.672	.001
LTS	-2.783	2.458	-2.175	-1.133	.264
ED	.235	2.064	.186	.114	.910
PK	3.711	1.655	3.477	2.243	.031
LK*ED	-.007	.029	-.749	-.240	.811
LP*ED	-.063	.032	-4.459	-2.010	.051
LTS*ED	.045	.042	2.485	1.085	.284
LK*PK	.021	.020	3.282	1.038	.305
LP*PK	-.109	.034	-10.946	-3.216	.002
LTS*PK	.062	.025	4.799	2.463	.018

a. Dependent Variable: MV

Source: processed primary data, 2024

Based on the results of the regression analysis in the table, the following equation is obtained:

$$Y = a + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + b_3X_3 + b_4M_1 + b_5M_2 + b_6X_1M_1 + b_7X_2M_1 + b_8X_3M_1 + b_9X_1M_2 + b_{10}X_2M_2 + b_{11}X_3M_2 \dots \dots \dots (III)$$

$$Y = -240.77 - 1,137 X_1 + 9,178X_2 - 2,783X_3 + 0,235 M_1 + 3,711 M_2 - 0,007X_1 M_1 - 0,063 X_2 M_1 + 0,045X_3 M_1 + 0,021X_1 M_2 - 0,109 X_2 M_2 + 0,062X_3 M_2 \dots \dots \dots (III)$$

Therefore, the Research Model Results of MRA Analysis are as shown in Figure 1.

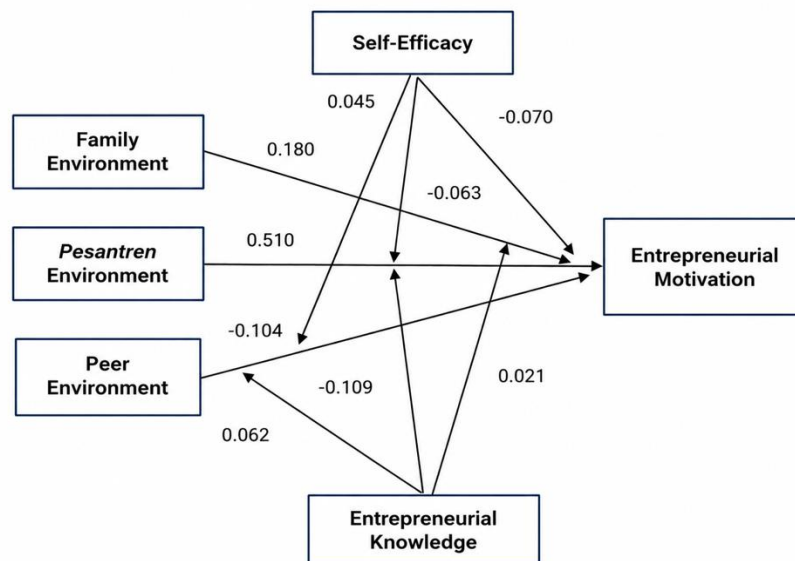


Figure 1. Moderated Regression Analysis Model

The partial test or t test is carried out to test whether there is an influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable partially. If the significance level is <5% then the proposed hypothesis is declared accepted or H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted. The following are the results of the t test in this study.

Table 5. t Test Result

Variable	B	T	Sign	Conclusion
LK	0,308	2,577	0,013	significant
LP	0,530	2,580	0,013	significant
LTS	-0,065	-0,359	0,721	insignificant
ED	0,426	2,880	0,006	significant
PK	0,027	0,214	0,832	insignificant
LK*ED	-0,007	-0,024	0,811	insignificant
LP*ED	-0,063	-0,201	0,051	insignificant
LTS*ED	0,045	1,085	0,284	insignificant
LK*PK	0,021	1,038	0,305	insignificant
LP*PK	-0,109	-3,216	0,002	significant
LTS*PK	0,062	2,463	0,018	significant

Source: processed primary data, 2024

DISCUSSION

The Influence of Family Environment on Entrepreneurial Motivation

The results of statistical analysis to test the first hypothesis show that the regression coefficient value of the family environment variable on entrepreneurial motivation is 0.308. The statistical results of the calculated t value are 2.577 with a significance value of 0.013 which is smaller than the error tolerance value of 0.05. Thus, the family environment has a positive and significant effect on entrepreneurial motivation so that H1 is accepted.

This research also found that the coefficient of determination was positive. This shows that the better the *santri's* family environment, the greater the *santri's* entrepreneurial motivation. Changes in the family environment will also cause changes in *santri's* entrepreneurial motivation in the same direction. This research is in accordance with the motivation theory put forward by David McClelland which states that a person's motivation is influenced by the need for achievement. Someone who comes from an entrepreneurial family environment will consider entrepreneurship as a proud profession, so that the individual will feel proud if they are able to become an entrepreneur. The family environment makes a major contribution in shaping individual character. Individuals who have known entrepreneurship since childhood will find it easier to enter the world of entrepreneurship. This can be seen from the results of research on *santri* at the *Pesantren* Fadhlul Fadhlul which shows that the majority of the jobs of the parents of the *santri* who manage the *Pesantren* business unit are as traders and entrepreneurs. The results of this research are in line with research conducted by Aini et al. (2019), Mantik et al. (2020) and Molina, (2020).

The Influence of the *Pesantren* Environment on Entrepreneurial Motivation

Based on the test results and data analysis, it can be seen that there is a positive influence of the *Pesantren* environment on entrepreneurial motivation by looking at the regression coefficient value of the *Pesantren* environmental variable on entrepreneurial motivation of

0.530. The results of the analysis also prove that the influence of *Pesantren* environmental variables on entrepreneurial motivation is significant. This can be seen from the calculated t value of 2.580 which is greater than the t table which is 1.675 with a significance value of 0.013 which is smaller than the error tolerance value of 0.05. The direction of the relationship between *Pesantren* environmental variables and entrepreneurial motivation is positive. shows that the better the family environment, the better the entrepreneurial motivation of *santri* at the *Pesantren* Fadhlul Fadhlun. Thus, the *Pesantren* environment has a positive and significant effect on entrepreneurial motivation so that H2 is accepted.

The findings of this research are in line with the entrepreneurial motivation theory proposed by Mahto & McDowell, (2018), Hasanah (2022), Hayana & Wahidwarni, (2019). *Pesantren* Fadhlul Fadhlun environment is a *Pesantren* environment that supports entrepreneurial activities. This can be seen from the results of data collection through a questionnaire which shows that the environmental category of the *Pesantren* Fadhlul Fadhlun is in the very good category. This is because *Pesantren* have various business units operating in various fields including food, beverage, retail, livestock, transportation, agriculture and construction services. Apart from that, Kyai as the highest leader at the *Pesantren* has a moderate attitude, is open to change, and provides full support to the *santri* to develop the *Pesantren* business unit. So that *santri* are motivated to become entrepreneurs because various business units are available and are fully supported by Kyai as leaders of *Pesantren*.

The Influence of Peer Environment on Entrepreneurial Motivation

Based on the results of the analysis, it is known that the regression coefficient value of the peer environment variable on entrepreneurial motivation for *santri* at the *Pesantren* Fadhlul Fadhlun is -0.065. This value shows a negative value so that the influence that occurs is a negative influence. If the peer environment of the *santri* at the *Pesantren* Fadhlul Fadhlun increases, the *santri's* entrepreneurial motivation will decrease and vice versa. The calculated t value of 0.359 is smaller than the t table, namely 1.675 with a significance value of 0.721, more than 0.05. The calculated t value and significance value show an insignificant effect. Thus, the family environment has a negative and insignificant effect on entrepreneurial motivation so that H3 is rejected.

This condition is not in accordance with the desired theory that the peer environment will increase entrepreneurial motivation. Apart from being able to shape individual character, the peer environment is also a forum for forming close relationships between individuals of the same age group. The insignificant influence of the peer environment on the entrepreneurial motivation of *santri* at the *Pesantren* Fadhlul Fadhlun is because the scope of peers among the *santri* who manage the *Pesantren* business unit is relatively the same. The formation of a circle of friends between *santri* who manage this business unit occurs after the *santri* both manage the *Pesantren* business unit. The *santri* were inspired to manage the *Pesantren* business voluntarily because they were influenced by the *Pesantren* environment, especially the support of the Kyai, family background, and the desire to improve individual abilities, as well as the desire to be more productive. The results of this research are not in line with research conducted by Astuti & Sukardi, (2013) and Benardi et al. (2021).

The Influence of the Family Environment on *Santri's* Entrepreneurial Motivation is Moderated by Self-Efficacy

Based on the results of statistical analysis, it shows that the regression coefficient value of the interaction variable family environment and self-efficacy on entrepreneurial motivation is -0.007. This value shows a negative influence, meaning that the self-efficacy variable weakens

the influence of the family environment on entrepreneurial motivation. However, the calculated t value is 0.024 which is smaller than 1.675 with a significance value of 0.811 which is greater than 0.05. Thus, it can be concluded that the self-efficacy variable does not moderate the influence of the family environment on the entrepreneurial motivation of *santri* at the *Pesantren Fadhilul Fadhlan* so that H4 is rejected. The self-efficacy variable is not able to moderate the influence of the family environment on entrepreneurial motivation because the self-efficacy variable is an independent variable. This is shown by the results of the t test or individual parameter test on the efficacy variable to determine the direct influence of the self-efficacy variable on entrepreneurial motivation. The calculated t value of self-efficacy for entrepreneurial motivation is $2.888 > 1.675$ and the significance value is $0.006 < 0.005$. Thus, self-efficacy has a positive and significant effect on the entrepreneurial motivation variable. The findings of this research are not in line with research conducted by Eliyani (2018) and Agusmiati & Wahyudin (2019) where the self-efficacy variable succeeded in influencing the family environment, entrepreneurial knowledge, personality, and motivation on interest in entrepreneurship.

The Influence of the *Pesantren* Environment on *Santri*'s Entrepreneurial Motivation is Moderated by Self-Efficacy

Based on the results of the regression analysis, it is known that the regression coefficient value of the interaction variable between the *Pesantren* environment and self-efficacy on entrepreneurial motivation is -0.063 and the calculated t value is $0.201 > 0.051$. A negative coefficient value indicates that the self-efficacy variable weakens the influence of the *Pesantren* environment on *santri*'s entrepreneurial motivation. However, seeing that the calculated t value is smaller than 1.675 and the significance value is more than 0.05, the analysis results show that it is not significant. Thus, the self-efficacy variable failed to moderate the influence of the *Pesantren* environment on entrepreneurial motivation so that H5 was rejected. These findings do not match the proposed framework of thinking where self-efficacy will moderate the influence of the *Pesantren* environment on entrepreneurial motivation. Self-efficacy cannot be a moderating variable in this research because it is known that self-efficacy acts as an independent variable.

The Influence of Peer Environment on *Santri*'s Entrepreneurial Motivation is Moderated by Self-Efficacy

Based on the results of the regression analysis, it shows that the regression coefficient value of the peer environment interaction variable and self-efficacy on entrepreneurial motivation is 0.045. This value shows a positive value, meaning that self-efficacy can strengthen the influence of the peer environment on entrepreneurial motivation. The calculated t value is $1.085 < 1.675$ with a significance value of $0.284 > 0.05$. Based on these values, the influence of the peer environment on entrepreneurial motivation which is moderated by self-efficacy is not significant. Thus, the self-efficacy variable does not moderate the influence of the peer environment on entrepreneurial motivation so that H6 is rejected. Self-efficacy does not moderate the influence of the peer environment on entrepreneurial motivation because it is an independent variable that has a direct influence on entrepreneurial motivation. Peers and self-efficacy may be factors that jointly influence entrepreneurial motivation or entrepreneurial intentions as per research conducted by Bellò et al. (2018).

The Influence of the Family Environment on *Santri*'s Entrepreneurial Motivation is Moderated by Entrepreneurship Knowledge

Based on the results of regression analysis using SPSS 24, it is known that the regression coefficient value of the interaction variable family environment and entrepreneurial knowledge on entrepreneurial motivation is 0.021 and the calculated t value is 1.038 with a significance value of 0.305. With these results, it can be concluded that entrepreneurial knowledge does not moderate the influence of the family environment on the entrepreneurial motivation of *santri* at the *Pesantren* Fadhlul Fadhlul so that H7 is rejected.

The research findings do not match the framework of thinking proposed in this research. This finding is also not in line with research conducted by Pandey, (2013) which states that entrepreneurship education is a factor that can increase a person's motivation to become an entrepreneur. Based on the results of respondents' answers to the questionnaire, it can be seen that the majority of *santri* at the *Pesantren* Fadhlul Fadhlul gained knowledge about entrepreneurship and business management autodidactically. New *santri* learn entrepreneurial knowledge when *santri* manage *Pesantren* business units.

The Influence of the *Pesantren* Environment on *Santri's* Entrepreneurial Motivation is Moderated by Entrepreneurship Knowledge

The results of the regression analysis show that the regression coefficient value of the interaction variable of the *Pesantren* environment and entrepreneurial knowledge on entrepreneurial motivation is -0.109. This shows that the moderating variable has the effect of weakening the influence of the dependent variable on the independent variable. Meanwhile, the significance value shows a value of $0.002 < 0.05$. By paying attention to the regression coefficient and significance values, it can be concluded that entrepreneurial knowledge is able to moderate the influence of the *Pesantren* environment on *santri's* entrepreneurial motivation. However, the resulting moderation effect is negative or weakening, so this result is not in accordance with the proposed hypothesis, so H8 is rejected.

Pesantren environment has a direct, positive and significant influence on *santri's* entrepreneurial motivation. High or low *santri's* entrepreneurial knowledge does not have an impact on entrepreneurial motivation. This finding is not in line with research conducted by Hasanah (2022) which stated that religiosity and entrepreneurship education had a positive and significant influence on the entrepreneurial motivation of *santri* at the *Pesantren* Fathul Ulum Jombang.

The Influence of Peer Environment on *Santri's* Entrepreneurial Motivation, Moderated by Entrepreneurship Knowledge

Based on the results of the regression analysis, it can be seen that the positive influence of the peer environment interaction variables and entrepreneurial knowledge on entrepreneurial motivation is 0.062 and the calculated t value is $2.463 > 1.675$. Meanwhile, the significance value shows a value of 0.018. This significance value is smaller than the error tolerance value, namely 0.05. Thus, the entrepreneurial knowledge variable succeeded in moderating the influence of the peer environment on the entrepreneurial motivation of *santri* at the *Pesantren* Fadhlul Fadhlul so that H9 was accepted.

The *santri's* peer environment at the *Pesantren* Fadhlul Fadhlul has an influence on entrepreneurial motivation after being moderated by the entrepreneurial knowledge variable. The influence of the peer environment on entrepreneurial motivation becomes stronger after *santri* have entrepreneurial knowledge. This entrepreneurial knowledge does not take the form of knowledge obtained through a structured curriculum in *Pesantren*, but this knowledge is obtained through entrepreneurial experience and practice carried out by *santri* while managing *Pesantren* business units.

These findings strengthen McClelland's motivation theory which states that one of the needs that influences motivation is the need for affiliation. The results of this research are also in line with the findings of Bartha et al. (2019) which stated that knowledge, experience, and examples of entrepreneurial practice, as well as entrepreneurial guidance can increase confidence and motivation to carry out roles and duties as an entrepreneur.

CONCLUSION

This study demonstrates that the family environment and the *Pesantren* environment are important determinants of *santri*'s entrepreneurial motivation, whereas the peer environment does not directly influence entrepreneurial motivation. The findings also reveal that self-efficacy functions as an independent predictor rather than a moderating variable. In contrast, entrepreneurial knowledge strengthens the influence of the peer environment on entrepreneurial motivation, indicating that entrepreneurial knowledge enables peer interactions to become more meaningful in fostering entrepreneurial aspirations among *santri*.

These findings enrich the literature on entrepreneurial motivation in Islamic boarding schools by highlighting the distinct roles of social environments and personal competencies. While supportive family and *Pesantren* environments directly encourage entrepreneurial motivation, entrepreneurial knowledge enhances the effectiveness of peer interactions in stimulating entrepreneurial aspirations. Practically, the results suggest that *Pesantren* should strengthen entrepreneurship education through experiential learning, mentoring, and business practice while fostering a supportive institutional climate that encourages entrepreneurial development among *santri*.

This study has several limitations. First, the sample was limited to 52 *santri* from a single Islamic boarding school, *Pesantren* Fadhlul Fadhlun, which may limit the generalizability of the findings to other *Pesantren* contexts. Second, the study relied solely on self-reported questionnaire data, which may be subject to response bias. Third, the research examined a limited set of environmental and psychological variables, while other potential determinants of entrepreneurial motivation were not included.

Future research should involve larger and more diverse samples from different types of *Pesantren* across Indonesia to improve the generalizability of the findings. Further studies are also encouraged to incorporate additional variables, such as entrepreneurial mindset, institutional support, religious values, entrepreneurial experience, or digital entrepreneurship competence, and to employ mixed-method or longitudinal approaches to better understand how entrepreneurial motivation develops over time among *santri*.

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