

## **The relationship between entrepreneurial passion, entrepreneurial self efficacy, and entrepreneurial intention in housewives context**

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### **Abstract**

This study examined the relationship between entrepreneurial passion, entrepreneurial self-efficacy, and entrepreneurial intention. This hypothesis proposes that entrepreneurial passion positively affects entrepreneurial intention. Furthermore, this study also hypothesizes that entrepreneurial emphasizing on entrepreneurial intention is mediated by entrepreneur self-efficacy. The present study takes a sample from housewives who run businesses in Banyumas. This study uses a convenience method for choosing 236 housewives who run businesses. This method is chosen because there is no sampling frame in this population. The results show that Entrepreneurial passion positively influences entrepreneurial intention. Entrepreneurial self-efficacy mediates the relationship between entrepreneurial passion and entrepreneurial intention.

**Keywords:** entrepreneurial self-efficacy, entrepreneurial passion, entrepreneurial intention.

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### **INTRODUCTION**

Entrepreneurship is an activity that includes creating, discovering, evaluating, exploiting opportunities to produce services and products (Scott, 2012). Entrepreneurship is an exciting issue for discussion among scholars. Entrepreneurship is beneficial for economic growth at an individual level, organizational level as well as country level. Nowadays, entrepreneurship is becoming an excellent alternative career path (Zacher et al., 2012). At the organizational level, entrepreneurs have an essential role in the modern economy to support organizational success (Jeraj & Marič, 2013). At the

country level, entrepreneurs also highly contribute to economic growth. Roy et al. (2017) state that entrepreneurship has become an exciting topic in public policy and economic developments. One of the topics in entrepreneurship studies become attention for many scholars is entrepreneurial passion. Recently, passion is rapidly becoming the focusing researches (Curran et al., 2015). Passion is essential for entrepreneurship because it can generate new markets and products through innovative ideas and creativity.

Some entrepreneurship researchers examine the mediation of entrepreneurial passion on the relationship between entrepreneurial self-efficacy and the outcomes such as innovative behavior (Chavez & Guevara, 2020), persistent (Cardon & Kirk, 2015), entrepreneurial performance (Siddiqui, 2016). But theoretically, that mediation has a weak logical relationship. Not everyone who has self-efficacy in specific things has a passion for those things. Self-efficacy is a perception that modifies cognitive processes (Baron, 2008). That research of entrepreneurial passion mediator could not clearly explain logically reasoning how the perception of self-efficacy can build the emotion of passion. Scholars state that passion is inherently emotion (Cardon et al., 2009). Moreover, Lazarus & Lazarus (1994) posit that emotions are irrational and not influenced by thinking and reasoning. People can not explain clearly their feelings, about love, about happiness. Cognition and perception can not control an individual's feelings or emotions. So, this research provides an argument that the research models explaining the mediation of passion are indeed weak theories. This research proposes entrepreneurial self-efficacy as a mediation of the link between entrepreneurial desire and entrepreneurial intention.

The alternative explanation of the mediation effect has not been paid attention to. Entrepreneurial self-efficacy might be a mediation of that relationship. Baum & Locke (2004) state that work passion refers to love, longing, and attachment about work. Entrepreneurial passion is defined as love, desires, affection, positive feelings of entrepreneurial activities (Cardon et al., 2009). In Cardon et al. (2009), Dell states that passion is a fire that can drive an individual's work. Cardon et al. (2009) argues that passion consists of emotional energy and spirit. Passion can motivate for work. Cardon et al. (2009) suggest that entrepreneurial passion "provides emotional resources for coping with entrepreneurial challenges." Self-efficacy is a person's belief that he can cope with a task and its challenges (Bandura, 1997). Entrepreneurial passion is an emotional resource to activate self-efficacy. Emotion can influence what individuals perceive and how individuals perceive things (Oatley & Jenkins, 1992). Cardon et al. (2013) show that entrepreneurial passion increases competency and confidence. So, entrepreneurial passion can lead to entrepreneurial self-efficacy. Then individual's belief in their ability can lead to entrepreneurial intention.

Some studies have focused on entrepreneurial self-efficacy as a mediation between entrepreneurial passion and entrepreneurial intention. Still, they have a limitation of generalizability because they just concentrate on unique industries or academic students (Neneh, 2020). More researches in another context are needed for profoundly and clear explanation about that relationship. Newman et al. (2019) proposed a model that entrepreneurial passion affects entrepreneurial self-efficacy. Neneh (2020) found that entrepreneurial self-efficacy mediated the relationship between entrepreneurial passion and entrepreneurial intention in students of South African University context. This research examines that relationship in the other context. This

study examines entrepreneurial self-efficacy as a mediator between entrepreneurial passion and entrepreneurial intention in the Banyumas house-wife context. This context is chosen because patriarchy is a deep-rooted culture in Indonesia (Sakina & Siti A., 2017). The characteristic of patriarchy is a man is the breadwinner in a household (Sihite, 2007). So, homemakers do not have the responsibility of earning money to fulfill a household need. Housewives in Indonesia have a central role in carrying out a household in a home and do not have responsibility for earning money. This fact makes curiosity curious whether the relationship between entrepreneurial passion, entrepreneurial self-efficacy, and entrepreneurial intention still works in this context? Does entrepreneurial passion still affect entrepreneurial self-efficacy when individuals are not demanded to make money? Does it then lead to entrepreneurial intention?

On the other side, based on World Bank Data, in Indonesia, as a developing country, people in the lower middle economy are in the dominant population (Habib, 2020). The bad social-economic condition demands women to take part to make money for helping their husbands support their family life. Women are forced to have a role for family economic survival (Rizal et al., 2016). This condition makes an opportunity for housewives to become an entrepreneur. These arguments stimulate research about the relationship between entrepreneurial passion and entrepreneurial intention mediated by entrepreneurial self-efficacy among housewives in Banyumas.

Entrepreneurial passion studies have been discussed in psychological emotion areas. Entrepreneurial passion is a strong positive emotion toward tasks and activities related to entrepreneurship (Collewaert et al., 2016). Passion is a core of entrepreneurship (Gao et al., 2021). Gao et al. (2001) argue that entrepreneurial passion is an essential predictor of entrepreneurial behavior and performance. Cardon et al. (2013) define entrepreneurial passion as an intense positive feeling that makes individuals engage with entrepreneurial activities and self-identify as entrepreneurs. Many researchers adopt this definition (Laaksonen et al., 2011; Yitshaki & Kropp, 2016; Gerschewski et al., 2016; Wang et al., 2017). Passion is an instrument to drive motivation and ideas for doing activities (Saboor et al., 2020). Baum & Lock (2004) proposed that passion consists of three positive feelings, love, attachment, and longing for the works. Moreover, passion is also a positive feeling of pride (Xie et al., 2016), enthusiasm, and joy (Smilor, 1997). Cardon et al. (2009) review that entrepreneurial passion consists of emotion concepts (Barrett et al., 2007) and identity concepts (Burke, 2006). The identity concept explains satisfying feelings when an individual can answer proudly about who they are.

Vallerand et al. (2003) proposed that passion has a dualistic model. Passion consists of harmonious passion and obsessive passion. Individuals with harmonious passion can control their desire for all activities about entrepreneurship. On the other side, obsessive passion makes individuals are unable to control their appetite for all activities about entrepreneurship. But Newman et al. (2019) review that most research found that individuals simultaneously experienced harmonious and obsessive passion. When harmonious passion is low, obsessive passion is also common. When harmonious passion is medium, obsessive passion is also medium. When harmonious passion is high, obsessive passion is also high. They run simultaneously. So, that feelings are mixed

emotions. Based on Newman's review, this research adapts general passion from Vallerand et al. (2003).

Many types of research have proposed models of how entrepreneurial intention arises (Liguori et al., 2018; Kautonen et al., 2015; Liñán & Fayolle, 2015; Fuller et al., 2018; Bueckmann et al., 2020). Entrepreneurial intention is a conviction to become an entrepreneur and choose an entrepreneur as their career (Rantanen & Toikko, 2013). Entrepreneurial passion is an essential key to starting a business. Entrepreneurial passion is the energy to build great effort to overcome obstacles and build a new business (Zhang & Li, 2019; Xia et al., 2020). Thompson (2009) defines entrepreneurial intention as conscious planning to establish a new business. Lans et al. (2010) categorize entrepreneurial intention in three types, (1) classical entrepreneurial intention, such as intention to build a business, (2) alternative entrepreneurial intention, such as intention to continue running an existing business, (3) intrapreneurial intention, such as intention to become a corporate entrepreneur. This study focuses on the first and second types. This study analyzes the research model in the household wife's context. So, in this context, the first and the second type is relevant to be examined. Individuals who have been wives might not become corporate entrepreneurs.

Passion can motivate someone to do something they want (Cardon et al., 2013). Feelings, moods, and emotions can affect many aspects of entrepreneurial cognition and behavior (Baron, 2008). Westhead & Wright (2015) stated that an "entrepreneur with a high entrepreneurial passion is a regular entrepreneur." It means that entrepreneur who has high passion always produces their new businesses during their carrier. Huyghe et al. (2016) say that an entrepreneurial passion feels that entrepreneur's identity. So, the become entrepreneur is their pride (Xie et al., 2016). Biraglia & Kadile (2017) argue that entrepreneurial passion is a key to a successful entrepreneurial carrier. Identity and pride can be a motive for intending to build new business. Li et al. (2020) found that entrepreneurial passion positively affects entrepreneurial intention. Many research also showed that entrepreneurial passion can stimulate entrepreneurial intention and motivate individuals to build a new business (Moses et al., 2016; Stenholm & Renko, 2016; Fellnhofner 2017; Biraglia & Kadile, 2017; Turner & Gianiodis, 2018; Schenkel et al., 2019; Türk et al., 2020; Karimi, 2020). Based on the theories and previous research, this study proposes hypothesis 1: Entrepreneurial passion positively affects entrepreneurial intention.

Self-efficacy is one's belief that one can cope and perform tasks, the role of entrepreneurship with the challenges, and achieve a goal of functions. (Neneh, 2020; Nowinski et al., 2019). Self-efficacy is a cognitive process that can make positive outcomes and behavior (Miao et al., 2017; Liu et al., 2021). Self-efficacy can be a predictor of behavioral intention.

Bandura (1997) argues that perception of behavior can predict the intention of action. Intentions are motivation factors that can predict behavior (Liñán & Fayolle, 2015). Intentions refer to indicators for individuals how hard they are willing to do the activities, how much effort they plan to move activities until they perform the exercises. People's behaviors are affected by their perception of their capability for performing the behavior (Bandura, 1997). This capability called by Bandura (1997) self-efficacy. Bandura (1997) proposed that self-efficacy can affect an individual's preferences about activities,

preparation of activities, and the energy for doing exercises. Bandura (1997) argued that perceived behavior control or self-efficacy could predict behavior achievement because it can hold behavior intention constant. Self-efficacy is a driver for an individual to reach goal achievement (Sun et al., 2014). So, individuals with high entrepreneurial self-efficacy have a desire to achieve their entrepreneurial goal achievement.

An individual who believes that they can control of a new business will incline to develop the new business (Miao et al., 2017; Ward et al., 2019). An individual with higher self-efficacy intent to react positively facing their new environment, and an individual with lower self-efficacy will be hesitant to start a unique environment (Hsu et al., 2019). Previous studies found that entrepreneurial self-efficacy made entrepreneurial intention (Tsai et al., 2016; Park & Choi, 2016; Mauer et al., 2017; Neneh, 2019; McGee & Peterson, 2019). Many types of research found that there is a positive link between entrepreneurial efficacy and entrepreneurial intention (Austin & Nauta, 2016; Bagheri & Pihie, 2014; Bullough et al., 2014; Neri et al., 2013; Cardon et al., 2013; Bacq et al., 2017). Based on the theories and empirical evidence, this research proposes hypothesis 2: Entrepreneurial self-efficacy positively affects entrepreneurial intention.

Campos (2017) argues that entrepreneurial passion stimulates individuals to think entrepreneurial intention. High level of entrepreneurial passion intent to make individual create a business and express his/her passion into action. All entrepreneurs are passionate. These feelings are total energy that can drive to create value. The first step for creating value is entrepreneurial intention. Entrepreneurial passion is a critical factor in fueling entrepreneurial activities, planning, and process (Santos & Cardon, 2019). But how can this fuel work motivate individuals to do activities? Is the entrepreneurial passion directly influence entrepreneurial intention and other outcomes or any other factors that mediate that relationship? This mechanism explaining the relationship between entrepreneurial passion and entrepreneurial purpose needs to be deeply explored (Liñán & Fayolle 2015; Huyghe et al., 2016; Syed et al., 2020).

Entrepreneurial passion is positive feelings for doing activities (Huyghe et al., 2016). An individual's emotion and feelings can affect their perception (Oatley & Jenkins, 1992). Latham & Pinder (2005) argue that positive feelings influence valence, expectancy belief, instrumentality belief. They said that emotion and feeling can affect cognitive processes for reaching some goals. Affection can make an individual's mental processes construct their perception about their ability to get something. Xie et al. (2016) stated that entrepreneurial passion is a strong, positive emotion that can increase entrepreneurs' confidence to overcome business problems, find opportunities and stimulate ideas about business practices. Neneh (2020) found that entrepreneurial passion positively influences self-efficacy. The findings also align with the results of Li et al. (2020)'s study. Dalborg & Wincent (2015) and Sun (2020) find that self-efficacy is a mediator between passion and consequences. Moreover, Neneh (2020) points out that entrepreneurial passion makes individuals increase their skills, abilities related to entrepreneurial business, and then these activities will increase entrepreneurial self-efficacy. Based on the theories and previous study, this research proposes hypothesis 3: Entrepreneurial passion positively influence self-efficacy, and hypothesis 4: Self-efficacy mediates the relationship between entrepreneurial passion and entrepreneurial intention.

## METHODS

This study used a quantitative approach and collected data by survey methods. This study examines the relationship between entrepreneurial passion, entrepreneurial self-efficacy, and entrepreneurial intention. Moreover, the characteristics of data used are primary data.

This study used a sample by selecting the housewife in Kabupaten Banyumas. This research takes the sample by convenience sampling method. This method is selecting samples by accessible findings. This method is used because the population does not have a sample frame. Probability sampling can be used if there is a sample frame in the population (Newman, 2014: 252). This research uses 236 housewives for the data. 250 questionnaires are given to 250 housewives who have businesses. 236 questionnaires are returned to researchers. The response rate of this research is 94,4%. The acceptable sample size minimum for exploratory factor analysis is ten times the items (Hair et al., 2019: 132). This research uses 19 items, so the minimum acceptable sample size of this research is 190 respondents. Researchers have suggested 200 and larger (Hair et al., 2019: 132). The sample consists of 1.7% respondents who have an SD level of education, 4.2% respondents who are SMP, 45.2% respondents who are SMA, 34.3% who are S1, 11.7% respondents who are S2, 2.9% respondents who are S3.

The purpose of this study is to examine the effect of entrepreneurial passion on entrepreneurial intention, the mediator effect of entrepreneurial self-efficacy on the relationship between entrepreneurial passion and entrepreneurial intention. Entrepreneurial passion is measured by Vallerand et al. (2003) instruments. An example questionnaire is "I like my role as an entrepreneur." The measure consists of 4 items with a 5 Likert scale (1= very not agree-5=very agree). Reliability of this variable is  $\alpha = 0,783$ . Entrepreneurial self-efficacy is measured by Chen et al. (1998) instrument. An example questionnaire is "I can expand a business." The measure consists of 11 items with a 5 Likert scale (1= very not agree-5=very agree). Reliability of this variable is  $\alpha = 0,941$ . Entrepreneurial intention is measured by instruments from Rantanen & Toikko (2013). An example questionnaire is "For me, entrepreneurship is a probable career choice." The measure consists of 4 items with a 5 Likert scale (1=very, not agree-5=very agree). Reliability of this variable is  $\alpha = 0,815$

Table 1. is the result of exploratory analysis for examining the validity of items. The items are classified as valid items when the loading factor values are above 0.4 (Hair et al., 2019: 152). The results show that all item is constructed valid to measure the variables.

**Table 1**  
**The Result of Exploratory Factor Analysis**

<b>Questionnaire items</b>	<b>Loading Factors</b> <b>Ent. Passion</b>	<b>Loading</b> <b>Factors</b> <b>Ent. Self</b> <b>Efficacy</b>	<b>Loading</b> <b>Factors</b> <b>Ent.</b> <b>Intention</b>	<b>Validity</b> <b>Criteria</b>
Entrepreneurial Passion: I spend a lot of time doing my	0.672			Valid

entrepreneurial activity		
I like my role as an entrepreneur.	0.679	Valid
My entrepreneurial activities are essential for me.	0.702	Valid
My role as an entrepreneur is a passion for me.	0.717	Valid

**Entrepreneurial Self Efficacy:**

I can control costs	0.511	Valid
I can define organizational roles	0.622	Valid
I can define responsibilities	0.687	Valid
I can develop new ideas	0.570	Valid
I can create new products	0.671	Valid
I can develop new services	0.714	Valid
I can establish a position in the product market	0.821	Valid
I can expand business	0.828	Valid
I can set and attain profit goals	0.816	Valid
I can set and attain market share goals	0.872	Valid
I can set and attain sales goals	0.839	Valid

**Entrepreneurial Intention:**

If I could freely choose, I'd rather be an entrepreneur than an employee	0.762	Valid
I aim to become an entrepreneur in the future	0.783	Valid
I am going to make a living as an entrepreneur	0.751	Valid
For me, entrepreneurship is a probable career choice	0.683	Valid

Source: Analyzed Data by SPSS

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**Results**

The correlations among variables are shown in Table 2. All variable has a high value of the mean, above 3. This data is collected from a 1-5 scale Likert. It means that, on average, all respondents have relatively high entrepreneurial self-efficacy, entrepreneurial passion, and entrepreneurial intention. Entrepreneurial passion has a 1.25 minimum score and a 5 of the maximum score. Entrepreneurial self-efficacy has a higher minimum score than entrepreneurial passion (1.45) and the maximum score is the same (5). The highest minimum score is entrepreneurial intention (1.5) and the maximum score of entrepreneurial intention is 5. All variables have high correlations. The correlation between entrepreneurial passion and entrepreneurial self-efficacy is 0.609, entrepreneurial passion and entrepreneurial intention is 0.570, entrepreneurial self-

efficacy and entrepreneurial intention is 0.599. The highest correlation is the correlation between entrepreneurial passion and entrepreneurial self-efficacy.

**Table 2**  
**Means, Standard Deviation (SD), Correlations among variables**

Variables	Mean	SD	Correlations among variables		
			(1)	(2)	(3)
Entrepreneurial Passion (1)	3.89	0.740	1		
Entrepreneurial Self Efficacy (2)	3.94	0.688	0.609**	1	
Entrepreneurial Intention (3)	4.21	0.712	0.570**	0.559**	1

\*\* $\rho < 0.05$

Source: Analyzed Data by SPSS

The relationship between the variable in this research model is examined by regression analysis. Table 3. shows the result of the data analysis about the effect of entrepreneurial passion, entrepreneurial self-efficacy on entrepreneurial intention.

**Table 3**  
**Regression Analyses: The effect of Entrepreneurial Passion and Entrepreneurial Self Efficacy on Entrepreneurial Intention**

Variables	Estimate	p-value	Decision
Step 1- Entrepreneurial Passion	0.570	.000	Significant
Step 2- Entrepreneurial Passion	0.365	.000	Significant
Entrepreneurial Self Efficacy	0.337	.000	Significant

Source: Analyzed Data by SPSS

Table 3. Explains the result of hypothesis testing. The positive effect of entrepreneurial passion on entrepreneurial estimates is shown by the estimated value of 0.570 and is significant ( $p\text{-value}=0.000$ ). Step 2 is a multiple regression analysis with entrepreneurial passion and entrepreneurial self-efficacy as the independent variable. The result shows that entrepreneurial passion and entrepreneurial self-efficacy have a positive effect on entrepreneurial intention. It is shown by estimate value 0.365 ( $p\text{-value}=0.000$ ) for entrepreneurial passion and 0.337 ( $p\text{-value}=0.000$ ) for entrepreneurial self efficacy.

Table 3. shows that regression analysis in step 1 indicates that entrepreneurial passion positively affects entrepreneurial intention. But this model has not controlled entrepreneurial self-efficacy, so there might be the probability that entrepreneurial self-efficacy is included in that effect. In step 2, we examined the impact of entrepreneurial passion and entrepreneurial self-efficacy on entrepreneurial intention. Step 2, we have controlled entrepreneurial self-efficacy for entrepreneurial passion's effect. The result

shows that entrepreneurial passion has a direct impact on entrepreneurial intention. Entrepreneurial self-efficacy also has a direct effect on entrepreneurial intention. The results support H1 and H2.

Decreasing the value of entrepreneurial passion estimates from step 1 to step 2 (from 0.570 to 0.365) indicates that entrepreneurial self-efficacy mediates the relationship between entrepreneurial passion and entrepreneurial intention. The next step (Table 4) shows a regression analysis of the direct effect of entrepreneurial passion on self-efficacy. This analysis provides empirical evidence of the mediation effect of entrepreneurial self-efficacy.

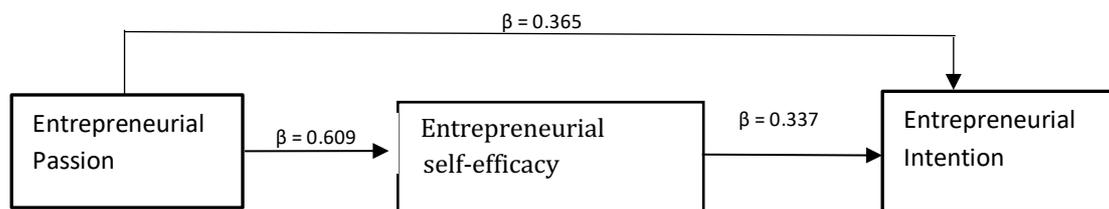
**Table 4**  
**Regression Analyses: The effect of Entrepreneurial Passion on Entrepreneurial Self Efficacy**

Variables	Estimate	p-value	Decision
<b>Step 1- Entrepreneurial Passion</b>	<b>0.609</b>	<b>.000</b>	<b>Significant</b>

Source: Analyzed Data by SPSS

Table 4. shows that entrepreneurial passion positively influences entrepreneurial self-efficacy. It is indicated by estimate value 0.609 and p-value=0.000. it means that significant.

The regression analyses show that entrepreneurial passion directly affects entrepreneurial self-efficacy (Table 3.). Besides the direct effect, the result (Table 4.) also provides empirical evidence that entrepreneurial passion has a nondirect impact on entrepreneurial intention. The relationship between entrepreneurial passion and entrepreneurial purpose is partially mediated by self-efficacy. This result is indicated by decreasing the value of entrepreneurial estimate in step 1, step 2, and the estimated value of entrepreneurial effect on entrepreneurial self-efficacy ( $\beta=0.609$ ). This research support hypothesis 3 and hypothesis 4. Figure 1. is a picture of the result of this empirical evidence.



**Research Model**  
**Figure 1**

## Discussion

This empirical evidence supports hypothesis 1 that states entrepreneurial passion positively affects entrepreneurial intention. The housewife in Banyumas, who has a passion for entrepreneurship, intends to develop their own business. Passion is an energy

that supports the spirit of entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurial passion makes individuals intend to create entrepreneurial ideas and insight. Entrepreneurial passion plays a crucial role in entrepreneurial intention and the heart of entrepreneurial activities and business creation (Biraglia and Kadile, 2017; Schenkel, Farmer, and Maslyn, 2019; Karimi, 2020; Cardon et al., 2013). Passion is a positive energy that can boost individuals to do something. There is a positive emotion, enjoy that can make an individual think to do that activity. Enjoyment in entrepreneurship stimulates individuals to produce starting business. It also can be shown by data description that explains the mean of housewives' passion that relatively high and the standard of housewives' entrepreneur intention that also relatively high.

Besides, this research provides empirical evidence about the direct effect of entrepreneurial passion; this research also results in an indirect impact. There is a logical mechanism that can explain that how entrepreneurial passion can affect entrepreneurial intention. Passion influences cognitive processes about how an individual perceives. Entrepreneurial passion stimulates individuals' perception of developing a business, believing that they can hold the challenge, and overcoming every problem in entrepreneurial activities. Entrepreneurial passion makes individuals have self-efficacy. Positive emotion, excitement, energy, the spirit of the job drives individuals to think that they can overcome and do that job or task. This empirical evidence shows that housewives with entrepreneurial passion will perceive that they can cope with the problem, the challenges related to entrepreneurial activity, and run a business. Entrepreneur self-efficacy is the mediator of the relationship between entrepreneurial passion and entrepreneurial intention. This result aligns with Neneh's (2020) and Li, Murad, Shahzad, Khan, Asyraf, and Dogbe's development (2020), which found that entrepreneurial passion influences entrepreneurial self-efficacy and increases entrepreneurial self-efficacy intention.

Many theories state that self-efficacy affects entrepreneurial intention (Chen et al., 1998; Neneh, 2020, Li et al., 2020). Bandura (1997) argues that self-efficacy affects how an individual will react to goal setting. Individuals will keep off goal setting when they have self-efficacy any. Individuals will accept goal setting when they have high self-efficacy. This empirical evidence supports these theories. This research shows that housewives with high entrepreneurial self-efficacy; they will intend to develop or create a business and housewife that have low self-efficacy will be reluctant to have their own business. It implies that entrepreneurial self-efficacy positively influences entrepreneurship intention.

## **CONCLUSION**

This research shows that housewives in Banyumas have an entrepreneurial intention that is relatively high. This intention is influenced by entrepreneurial passion and entrepreneurial self-efficacy. Self-efficacy partially mediated the effect of entrepreneurial passion. Entrepreneurial passion directly affects entrepreneurial intention. Moreover, the effect of passion is mediated by entrepreneurial self-efficacy.

This research provides some practical implications. When housewives intend to create or develop business, they must realize that their entrepreneurial passion is essential. So, they have to choose a company that they like, make them happy. Entrepreneurial passion is an energy and a key to a successful business. If they do not have entrepreneurial passion, they need more a point to increase their entrepreneurial spirit. Another implication, when we make entrepreneurial trainingng program, we also need to consider the entrepreneurial passion of the trainee (participants). We might separate the participants based on their passion. The same entrepreneurial training program wibe ll more effective for individuals with higher entrepreneurial passion than individuals with lower entrepreneurial passion.

This research used a cross-sectional study, and this method can not provide strong evidence about a causal relationship. The following investigation can use the longitudinal study to provide empirical evidence about entrepreneurial passion as an independent variable (Stenholm & Renko, 2016; Drnovsek et al., 2016). Besides longitudinal research, the following can study other variables such as barriers to creating or developing business, capability for capturing the capital, economic crisis, and other variables.

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