

COMMUNITY ENTREPRENEURSHIP INTEREST REVIEWED FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF MOTIVATION, CAPITAL, TRADITION, AND RESOURCES IN MANAGING LOCAL WISDOM IN DULUPI VILLAGE, DULUPI DISTRICT, BOALEMO REGENCY

Melisa Entedai¹⁾, Ikram Muhammad²⁾, Parmin Ishak³⁾

^{1,2)}Universitas Bina Mandiri Gorontalo

³⁾Universitas Ichsan Gorontalo Utara

E-mail: mentedai@gmail.com, ikram.muhammad@ubmg.ac.id, parminishak72@gmail.com

ABSTRACT (BOLD, 10pt)

This study examines community entrepreneurial interest from the perspectives of motivation, capital, tradition, and resources in managing local wisdom in Dulupi Village, Dulupi District, Boalemo Regency. The study employed a quantitative explanatory approach involving 60 MSME actors selected using a census sampling technique. Data were collected through a structured questionnaire consisting of 22 statement items and analyzed using multiple linear regression with SPSS version 27. The validity test showed that all research instruments were valid, with correlation coefficients ranging from 0.626 to 0.912, while the reliability coefficients for all variables exceeded 0.70. The hypothesis testing results indicate that motivation, capital, tradition, and resources each have a statistically significant effect on entrepreneurial intentions, with t-values of 7.367, 6.138, 6.921, and 7.158, respectively, all with a significance level of 0.001. Simultaneously, the four independent variables significantly affect entrepreneurial intentions, as indicated by an F-value of 25.224 with a significance level of 0.001. The coefficient of determination shows an R² value of 0.647, indicating that motivation, capital, tradition, and resources collectively explain 64.7% of the variation in entrepreneurial intentions. These findings highlight the importance of an integrated community-based approach that combines entrepreneurial motivation, access to capital, local traditions and wisdom, and effective resource management in developing sustainable community entrepreneurship.

Keywords : Entrepreneurial Interest, Motivation, Capital, Tradition, Resources

INTRODUCTION

Community entrepreneurship has increasingly gained attention as an approach to strengthening rural economic development, community resilience, and sustainable livelihoods. Unlike entrepreneurship that primarily emphasizes individual business creation and financial returns, community entrepreneurship is embedded within local social, economic, cultural, and environmental contexts. It enables communities to utilize locally available opportunities and resources while addressing collective needs and strengthening local development capacity. Recent research emphasizes that community entrepreneurship can contribute to rural renewal by mobilizing local resources, social

relationships, and community attachment to generate sustainable socioeconomic outcomes [1][2]. In rural communities, entrepreneurial activities are also closely connected to the characteristics of the local environment, social norms, and the community's relationship with its place [3][4].

Entrepreneurial interest within rural communities is not determined solely by economic opportunities but is also influenced by social and contextual factors. Individuals who have strong connections with their communities may perceive entrepreneurship as a means of contributing to local development while simultaneously creating economic opportunities for themselves and others. Kim et al. [3], found that sense of place

Submit: June 02th, 2025

Accepted: June 22th, 2026

Published: Sept 30th, 2026

Journal of Economic, Business and Administration (JEBA) E-ISSN: 2746-1688

and openness to change can influence community entrepreneurship intentions, indicating that entrepreneurial interest is partly shaped by how individuals perceive their local environment and their potential role in transforming it. Similarly, Ganany-Dagan et al. [4], demonstrated that commercial and social entrepreneurship in rural communities is strongly embedded in local social structures and community contexts. These findings suggest that understanding entrepreneurial interest requires attention not only to economic motivations but also to the social and cultural environment in which entrepreneurial decisions are formed.

Motivation represents an important factor in understanding community entrepreneurial interest. In rural areas, entrepreneurship may emerge from the desire to improve household economic conditions, achieve greater independence, utilize local opportunities, or contribute to the welfare of the community. However, motivation can also be strengthened by place attachment, social relationships, and the perception that entrepreneurial activities can address local challenges [4][3]. Community-based activities and local networks may further strengthen entrepreneurial ecosystems by creating opportunities for interaction, knowledge exchange, and collective action [5]. Therefore, entrepreneurial motivation in villages should be understood as a multidimensional phenomenon that combines individual economic aspirations with collective and place-based considerations.

In addition to motivation, access to capital represents a critical consideration in

the development of rural entrepreneurship. Limited financial resources can constrain the ability of rural communities to initiate, expand, and sustain entrepreneurial activities. Social entrepreneurship and community-oriented financial mechanisms can provide alternative pathways for strengthening the economic capacity of rural communities, particularly where conventional sources of capital are limited [6][7]. Access to resources should also be considered more broadly than financial capital because rural entrepreneurial activities depend on social networks, knowledge, natural resources, cultural assets, and institutional support. Consequently, a resource-based perspective is important for understanding how communities transform locally available resources into entrepreneurial opportunities and sustainable economic activities [1][2].

Local tradition and wisdom constitute another important dimension of community entrepreneurship. Local wisdom represents community-based knowledge, values, practices, and experiences that have developed through long-term interaction between communities and their social and natural environments. Such knowledge can provide a foundation for managing natural resources while maintaining cultural identity and community cohesion. Research in Indonesian villages demonstrates that local wisdom can guide the management and sustainable utilization of coastal and natural resources [8][9]. Beyond environmental management, local wisdom can also become an entrepreneurial resource by providing distinctive cultural values, products, practices,

and experiences that can be developed into community-based economic activities. Nakudom et al. [10], further emphasized the potential of local wisdom as community-based knowledge within innovation ecosystems, demonstrating that traditional knowledge can interact with contemporary innovation processes.

The integration of local wisdom into community entrepreneurship may therefore create economic, social, cultural, and environmental benefits simultaneously. Cultural values and traditional practices can strengthen community identity while providing a foundation for developing local enterprises and tourism activities. Utami et al. [11], highlighted the importance of synergy between local wisdom and government programs in developing social enterprises in cultural villages. Similarly, Maryani and Indrianty [12], emphasized that sustainable tourism villages require collaboration between government and communities while maintaining local wisdom as an important foundation of development. Community-based entrepreneurship can consequently serve as a mechanism for transforming cultural and natural resources into productive activities without necessarily separating economic development from local identity and sustainability.

Despite the growing literature on rural entrepreneurship, community entrepreneurship, local wisdom, and sustainable development, the factors shaping entrepreneurial interest at the village level remain insufficiently understood when examined simultaneously. Existing studies

tend to emphasize particular dimensions, such as place attachment and entrepreneurial intention [3], social and commercial entrepreneurship embeddedness [4], access to resources and resource-based development [1], or the role of local wisdom in environmental and tourism development [9][12]. This creates an opportunity to examine how motivation, capital, tradition, and resources collectively relate to community entrepreneurial interest, particularly in villages where local wisdom remains an important component of community life and resource management.

This study therefore focuses on community entrepreneurship interest from the perspectives of motivation, capital, tradition, and resources in managing local wisdom in a village context. By bringing these dimensions together, the study seeks to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the factors associated with community entrepreneurial interest and how local wisdom can be positioned as a foundation for sustainable community-based economic development. The findings are expected to contribute to the literature on rural entrepreneurship and community development while providing practical insights for communities and policymakers seeking to strengthen entrepreneurship without losing the cultural and environmental values embedded in local wisdom.

Literature Review

Community Entrepreneurship Interest

Community entrepreneurship interest refers to the willingness and intention of community members to engage in

entrepreneurial activities that generate economic value while contributing to collective community development. Unlike conventional entrepreneurial interest, community entrepreneurship emphasizes not only individual economic benefits but also community welfare, local problem-solving, and the utilization of community resources. Social capital, including trust, networks, cooperation, and reciprocal relationships, can facilitate access to information, resources, and entrepreneurial support [13][14]. Recent studies also indicate that community entrepreneurship contributes to rural economic resilience and sustainable development, particularly when entrepreneurial activities are embedded within local social and economic structures [15][2]. Furthermore, individuals' attachment to their local environment and their openness to change can influence their intention to participate in community entrepreneurship [3]. Thus, community entrepreneurship interest can be understood as a community-oriented entrepreneurial intention shaped by economic aspirations, social relationships, local identity, and the perceived potential of local resources.

Entrepreneurial Motivation and Capital

Entrepreneurial motivation represents the internal and external forces that encourage individuals to recognize opportunities and engage in entrepreneurial activities. Motivation may arise from personal aspirations, perceived opportunities, psychological characteristics, social support, and institutional assistance [16][17]. In community entrepreneurship, motivation can

extend beyond financial objectives to include the desire to improve community welfare and utilize local potential. Meanwhile, capital provides the resources necessary to transform entrepreneurial interest into practical activities. Capital encompasses financial, human, and social resources, with social capital providing access to networks, trust, knowledge, and collaborative support [13]. Recent studies emphasize that social capital strengthens sustainable enterprises by facilitating strategic collaboration and community support [14][18]. Therefore, motivation provides the willingness to engage in entrepreneurship, while capital provides the resources and capabilities needed to pursue that interest.

Tradition and Local Wisdom

Tradition and local wisdom represent important cultural foundations of community entrepreneurship. Tradition consists of inherited values, norms, practices, and knowledge that shape community identity and patterns of social and economic behavior, while local wisdom represents knowledge and practices developed through generations of interaction between communities and their social and natural environments. These cultural resources can provide distinctive knowledge, skills, products, and practices that create entrepreneurial opportunities. Research demonstrates that local wisdom can support sustainable natural resource management and strengthen community-based development [8]. Moreover, local wisdom can become a source of innovation when traditional knowledge is combined with contemporary entrepreneurial practices [10]. However,

tradition may also constrain entrepreneurship when established norms limit innovation and adaptation. The interaction between local attachment and openness to change is therefore important in determining whether cultural identity becomes an entrepreneurial strength [3]. Consequently, tradition and local wisdom can function as both cultural foundations and productive resources for community entrepreneurship.

Resource Management and Sustainable Community Entrepreneurship

Resource management refers to the process of identifying, utilizing, developing, and conserving resources to achieve sustainable economic and social outcomes. In rural communities, these resources include natural resources, human capabilities, social networks, cultural assets, knowledge, and financial resources. Effective resource management enables communities to transform local potential into productive activities while maintaining resources for future generations. Local institutions and collective participation are important in establishing mechanisms for sustainable resource utilization [19]. Similarly, local wisdom can provide principles for managing natural and cultural resources according to local environmental and social conditions [8]. Community entrepreneurship therefore requires not only entrepreneurial interest but also the capacity to manage available resources effectively. Collaborative and participatory approaches can further strengthen the sustainability of rural entrepreneurial activities by integrating community capabilities with local resources

[20]. Thus, effective resource management represents an important mechanism through which community entrepreneurship can contribute to sustainable rural development.

Theoretical Framework and Conceptual Relationships

The theoretical framework of this study integrates the Theory of Planned Behavior, Social Capital Theory, Place Attachment Theory, and the Resource-Based View to explain community entrepreneurship interest. The Theory of Planned Behavior provides a foundation for understanding how attitudes, social norms, and perceived behavioral control influence entrepreneurial intentions, while Social Capital Theory explains the role of trust, networks, and community relationships in facilitating entrepreneurial activities [13]. Place Attachment Theory emphasizes the influence of individuals' emotional connections with their communities on community-oriented entrepreneurial intentions, particularly when combined with openness to change [3]. The Resource-Based View further explains how valuable local resources and capabilities can be transformed into sustainable economic opportunities [2]. Based on these perspectives, motivation and capital provide individual and resource-based foundations for entrepreneurial interest, while tradition and local wisdom shape the cultural context in which entrepreneurship develops. Resource management connects these dimensions by enabling communities to utilize local assets sustainably. Accordingly, the conceptual framework positions motivation, capital, tradition, and local wisdom as key dimensions

associated with community entrepreneurship interest, supported by effective management of local resources.

RESEARCH METHODS

Research Approach and Design

This study employed a quantitative approach with an explanatory research design. The quantitative approach was selected because the study aimed to measure the relationships between measurable variables and examine the effects of Motivation, Capital, Tradition, and Resources on Entrepreneurial Intentions among community entrepreneurs. The explanatory design was used to empirically examine both the individual and simultaneous effects of the independent variables on the dependent variable. The research model consisted of four independent variables, namely Motivation (X_1), Capital (X_2), Tradition (X_3), and Resources (X_4), and one dependent variable, Entrepreneurial Intentions (Y).

Population and Sample

The population consisted of 60 Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise (MSME) actors in Dulupi Village, Dulupi District, Boalemo Regency. Because the population was relatively small and all members of the population could be accessed, this study employed a census or total sampling technique. Consequently, all 60 MSME actors were included as respondents. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire containing 22 statement items covering Motivation, Capital, Tradition, Resources, and Entrepreneurial Intentions. The questionnaire responses were subsequently processed and

analyzed using IBM SPSS Statistics version 27.

Instrument Testing

Before conducting the main statistical analysis, the research instrument was tested for validity and reliability. The validity test was conducted using the Pearson Product-Moment correlation by comparing the correlation coefficient of each item with the critical value at a 5% significance level. With 60 respondents, the degrees of freedom were 58, resulting in an r-table value of 0.254. An item was considered valid when its r-count exceeded the r-table value. Reliability was assessed using Cronbach's Alpha, with a coefficient of 0.70 used as the minimum criterion for acceptable internal consistency. These tests were conducted for all questionnaire items representing the five research variables.

Data Analysis

The collected data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and multiple linear regression. Descriptive statistics were used to summarize the characteristics and distribution of the observed data for each research variable. Multiple linear regression was employed to examine the partial and simultaneous effects of Motivation, Capital, Tradition, and Resources on Entrepreneurial Intentions. The regression model was formulated as follows:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \varepsilon$$

where Y represents Entrepreneurial Intentions, α represents the constant, β_1 – β_4 represent the regression coefficients, X_1 represents Motivation, X_2 represents Capital,

X_3 represents Tradition, X_4 represents Resources, and ε represents the error term.

Classical Assumption Tests

Classical assumption testing was conducted before interpreting the multiple linear regression results. The normality test was used to assess whether the regression residuals followed an approximately normal distribution. The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was used as the statistical procedure, with a significance value greater than 0.05 indicating no statistically significant departure from normality. Multicollinearity was assessed using Tolerance and Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) values. The regression model was considered free from problematic multicollinearity when the Tolerance values exceeded 0.10 and the VIF values were below 10. Heteroscedasticity was examined using a scatterplot of standardized predicted values and standardized residuals. The absence of a systematic pattern in the distribution of residuals around the zero line was interpreted as evidence that the homoscedasticity assumption was reasonably satisfied.

Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis testing was conducted to determine the effects of the independent variables on Entrepreneurial Intentions. The partial t-test was used to examine whether Motivation, Capital, Tradition, and Resources individually had significant effects on Entrepreneurial Intentions. An independent variable was considered to have a statistically significant partial effect when its significance value was below 0.05. The simultaneous F-test was used to determine whether the four independent variables collectively had a

significant effect on Entrepreneurial Intentions. The regression model was considered statistically significant when the F-test significance value was below 0.05. Finally, the coefficient of determination (R^2) was used to assess the proportion of variation in Entrepreneurial Intentions that could be explained jointly by Motivation, Capital, Tradition, and Resources.

RESEARCH RESULTS

Validity and Reliability Testing

Validity Test

The research instrument consisted of 22 statement items designed to measure the independent and dependent variables. The validity test was conducted using SPSS version 27 by comparing the calculated correlation coefficient (r-count) of each item with the critical correlation coefficient (r-table). With 60 respondents ($n = 60$), the degrees of freedom were determined using the formula $df = n - 2$, resulting in 58 degrees of freedom. At a 5% significance level ($\alpha = 0.05$), the r-table value was 0.2542. An item was considered valid when its r-count exceeded the r-table value.

Table 1. Validity Test Results

Variable	Item/ Indicator	r _{count}	r _{table}	Status
X ₁ Motivation	MOT.1	0.707	0.254	Valid
	MOT.2	0.743	0.254	Valid
	MOT.3	0.719	0.254	Valid
	MOT.4	0.912	0.254	Valid
	MOT.5	0.854	0.254	Valid
X ₂ Capital	MOD.1	0.735	0.254	Valid
	MOD.2	0.766	0.254	Valid
	MOD.3	0.724	0.254	Valid
	MOD.4	0.718	0.254	Valid
	TRA.1	0.812	0.254	Valid

Community Entrepreneurship Interest Reviewed From The Perspective Of Motivation, Capital, Tradition, And Resources In Managing Local Wisdom In Dulupi Village, Dulupi District, Boalemo Regency

X ₃ Tradition	TRA.2	0.872	0.254	Valid
	TRA.3	0.810	0.254	Valid
	TRA.4	0.759	0.254	Valid
X ₄ Resources	SD.1	0.787	0.254	Valid
	SD.2	0.772	0.254	Valid
	SD.3	0.740	0.254	Valid
	SD.4	0.743	0.254	Valid
Y Entrepreneurial Intentions	MIBER.1	0.668	0.254	Valid
	MIBER.2	0.626	0.254	Valid
	MIBER.3	0.631	0.254	Valid
	MIBER.4	0.836	0.254	Valid
	MIBER.5	0.800	0.254	Valid

Source: Processed primary data, 2025

Based on Table 4.7, all 22 statement items have r-count values greater than the r-table value of 0.2542. The r-count values range from 0.626 to 0.912, indicating that every item measuring Motivation, Capital, Tradition, Resources, and Entrepreneurial Intentions meets the required validity criterion. Therefore, all items in the research instrument are considered valid and suitable for further analysis.

Reliability Test

The reliability test was conducted to assess the internal consistency of the research instrument in measuring each construct. Reliability was evaluated using Cronbach's Alpha coefficient. A variable was considered reliable when its Cronbach's Alpha value exceeded 0.70.

Table 2. Reliability Test Results

Variable	Cronbach's Alpha	Rule of Thumb	Status
X1 Motivation	850	0.7	Reliable
X2 Capital	707	0.7	Reliable
X3 Tradition	819	0.7	Reliable
X4 Human Resources	797	0.7	Reliable
Y Entrepreneurial Intentions	762	0.7	Reliable

Source: Processed primary data, 2025

As presented in Table 2, all research variables have Cronbach's Alpha values above 0.70. The values range from 0.707 for Capital to 0.850 for Motivation. These results indicate that the statement items for Motivation, Capital, Tradition, Resources, and Entrepreneurial Intentions demonstrate adequate internal consistency. Therefore, the research instrument is considered reliable and suitable for subsequent statistical analysis.

Classical Assumption Tests

Normality Test

The normality test was conducted to assess whether the data used in the regression analysis met the normality assumption. The One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov (K-S) test was used, with a significance level of 0.05. A significance value greater than 0.05 indicates that the tested data do not significantly deviate from a normal distribution.

Table 3. Normality Test Results

Variable	Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	Description
Y	238	>0.05, Data is normally distributed
X1	97	>0.05, Data is normally distributed
X2	276	>0.05, Data is normally distributed
X3	52	>0.05, Data is normally distributed (near the threshold)
X4	38	<0.05, Data is not normally distributed

Source: Processed primary data, 2025

The results show significance values of 0.238 for Entrepreneurial Intentions, 0.097 for Motivation, 0.276 for Capital, 0.052 for Tradition, and 0.038 for Resources. Four variables have significance values above 0.05,

whereas Resources has a significance value below 0.05.

It should be noted that, in multiple linear regression, the normality assumption is primarily assessed through the distribution of the regression residuals, rather than by testing each independent and dependent variable separately. Therefore, the variable-level K-S results presented above should be interpreted descriptively and should not be used alone to conclude that the regression residuals are normally distributed. Since the residual-level normality statistic is not reported in the available output, no definitive conclusion regarding residual normality is made here.

Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test was conducted to determine whether substantial correlations existed among the independent variables in the regression model. The assessment was based on the Tolerance and Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) values. Generally, a Tolerance value greater than 0.10 and a VIF value below 10 indicate that the regression model does not exhibit problematic multicollinearity.

Table 4. Multicollinearity Test Results

Variable	Tolerance	VIF
X1	0.392	2.551
X2	0.568	1.761
X3	0.471	2.123
X4	0.432	2.313

Source: Processed primary data, 2025

Based on Table 4, all independent variables have Tolerance values greater than 0.10 and VIF values below 10. The Tolerance values range from 0.392 to 0.568, while the VIF values range from 1.761 to 2.551. These results indicate that the independent variables

do not exhibit problematic multicollinearity. Therefore, Motivation, Capital, Tradition, and Resources can be included simultaneously in the multiple linear regression model.

Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test was conducted by examining the scatterplot between the Regression Standardized Predicted Value and the Regression Studentized Residual. The scatterplot shows that the residual points are distributed randomly around the horizontal zero line without forming a systematic pattern, such as a funnel, widening, narrowing, or other identifiable pattern.

Based on this scatterplot, there is no clear indication of heteroscedasticity in the regression model. Thus, the residual variance can be considered reasonably constant across the predicted values, supporting the homoscedasticity assumption for the regression analysis.

Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis testing was conducted to examine the effects of Motivation (X_1), Capital (X_2), Tradition (X_3), and Resources (X_4) on Entrepreneurial Intentions (Y). The analysis included the simultaneous significance test (F-test), partial significance test (t-test), and coefficient of determination (R^2).

Table 5. Hypothesis Test Results

Variable / Indicator	tcount	Sig.	Status
X1 Motivation	7,367	1	Significant
X2 Capital	6,138	1	Significant
X3 Tradition	6,921	1	Significant
X4 Resources	7,158	1	Significant
F-Count	25,224		R = 0.804

F-Significance	1	R Square (R ²) = 0.647
----------------	---	---------------------------------------

Source: Processed primary data, 2025

Simultaneous Model Fit Testing (F-test)

The simultaneous F-test was conducted to determine whether Motivation (X₁), Capital (X₂), Tradition (X₃), and Resources (X₄) jointly have a significant effect on Entrepreneurial Intentions (Y). Based on the regression results, the model produced an F-count of 25.224 with a significance value of 0.001. The F-count is greater than the F-table value of 3.16, while the significance value is below 0.05. Therefore, H₀ is rejected and H_a is accepted. These findings indicate that Motivation, Capital, Tradition, and Resources simultaneously have a statistically significant effect on Entrepreneurial Intentions.

Partial Significance Testing (t-test)

The partial t-test was used to examine the individual effect of each independent variable on Entrepreneurial Intentions. The critical t-value at the 5% significance level is 2.004.

a. Motivation (X₁)

Motivation has a t-count of 7.367, which is greater than the t-table value of 2.004, with a significance value of 0.001 < 0.05. Therefore, H₀ is rejected and H_a is accepted. This indicates that Motivation has a statistically significant partial effect on Entrepreneurial Intentions.

b. Capital (X₂)

Capital has a t-count of 6.138, which is greater than the t-table value of 2.004, with a significance value of 0.001 < 0.05. Therefore, H₀ is rejected and H_a is accepted. This indicates that Capital has a

statistically significant partial effect on Entrepreneurial Intentions.

c. Tradition (X₃)

Tradition has a t-count of 6.921, which is greater than the t-table value of 2.004, with a significance value of 0.001 < 0.05. Therefore, H₀ is rejected and H_a is accepted. This indicates that Tradition has a statistically significant partial effect on Entrepreneurial Intentions.

d. Resources (X₄)

Resources has a t-count of 7.158, which is greater than the t-table value of 2.004, with a significance value of 0.001 < 0.05. Therefore, H₀ is rejected and H_a is accepted. This indicates that Resources has a statistically significant partial effect on Entrepreneurial Intentions.

Coefficient of Determination (R²)

The coefficient of determination (R²) indicates the proportion of variation in the dependent variable that can be explained by the independent variables included in the regression model. The analysis produced an R value of 0.804 and an R² value of 0.647.

The R² value of 0.647 indicates that Motivation, Capital, Tradition, and Resources jointly explain 64.7% of the variation in Entrepreneurial Intentions. The remaining 35.3% is associated with other factors not included in the model. Thus, the four independent variables provide substantial explanatory contribution to Entrepreneurial Intentions among entrepreneurs in Dulupi Village.

DISCUSSION

The Effect of Motivation on Community Entrepreneurial Intentions

The results indicate that Motivation (X_1) has a statistically significant effect on Entrepreneurial Intentions (Y) among the community in Dulupi Village. This is demonstrated by the t-count of 7.367, which exceeds the t-table value of 2.004, with a significance value of $0.001 < 0.05$. These findings indicate that motivation is an important factor associated with the community's intention to engage in entrepreneurial activities based on local potential and wisdom. In the context of Dulupi Village, entrepreneurial motivation can be understood as the internal drive that encourages individuals to recognize opportunities, pursue economic activities, and develop businesses based on resources available within their community.

This finding is consistent with the view that entrepreneurial motivation is influenced by individual aspirations, perceived opportunities, and socio-psychological factors that encourage individuals to pursue entrepreneurial activities [16]. Previous research has also shown that motivation can emerge from a combination of personal objectives and environmental conditions that support entrepreneurial participation [17]. In a community entrepreneurship context, motivation is not necessarily limited to financial gain but may also be associated with the desire for independence, utilization of local potential, and contribution to community welfare. The significant role of motivation in Dulupi Village therefore suggests that

strengthening entrepreneurial interest requires more than simply providing economic resources; it also requires strengthening the internal willingness and confidence of community members to transform local opportunities into productive activities.

The finding can further be interpreted through the perspective of community entrepreneurship, in which entrepreneurial intentions are shaped by the relationship between individuals and their local environment. Kim et al. found that sense of place and openness to change influence community entrepreneurship intentions, indicating that individuals' perceptions of their community can contribute to their willingness to engage in entrepreneurial activities [3]. Thus, the significant influence of motivation in this study suggests that entrepreneurial development in Dulupi Village should consider the aspirations and perceptions of local community members rather than focusing exclusively on business infrastructure and financial assistance.

The Effect of Capital on Community Entrepreneurial Intentions

The results demonstrate that Capital (X_2) has a statistically significant effect on Entrepreneurial Intentions. The t-count of 6.138 is higher than the t-table value of 2.004, while the significance value of 0.001 is below the 0.05 threshold. This result indicates that capital availability is an important consideration in the community's intention to initiate or develop entrepreneurial activities. Capital provides the basic financial capacity required to acquire materials, develop products, maintain business operations, and

respond to market opportunities. For rural and village-based entrepreneurs, adequate access to capital can therefore reduce one of the practical barriers between entrepreneurial intention and actual business activity.

This finding is in line with research emphasizing the importance of financial and social support in developing entrepreneurship within rural and disadvantaged communities [6][7]. Access to capital is particularly relevant when local entrepreneurs have limited internal financial resources. However, capital should not be understood solely as monetary resources. In community entrepreneurship, social networks and relationships can also facilitate access to information, support, collaboration, and other resources required for entrepreneurial development [13][14]. Consequently, the significant role of capital in Dulupi Village reflects the broader resource requirements involved in transforming entrepreneurial interest into productive community-based activities.

The finding also supports the resource-oriented perspective of community entrepreneurship. Community entrepreneurship can develop when locally available resources are identified and mobilized to generate economic and social value [1][2]. Therefore, improving access to appropriate financing mechanisms, strengthening entrepreneurial networks, and developing financial management capabilities may help the community transform existing entrepreneurial intentions into sustainable business activities. Capital support should consequently be accompanied by capacity-

building programs so that financial resources can be utilized productively and sustainably.

The Effect of Tradition on Community Entrepreneurial Intentions

Tradition (X_3) also has a statistically significant effect on Entrepreneurial Intentions, as indicated by a t-count of $6.921 > 2.004$ and a significance value of $0.001 < 0.05$. This finding demonstrates that cultural and traditional dimensions are relevant to understanding entrepreneurial intentions in Dulupi Village. Tradition provides a social and cultural context through which community members interpret economic activities, cooperation, local resources, and opportunities for developing businesses. In a village environment, entrepreneurship is therefore not necessarily separated from existing cultural practices but can develop alongside local values and collective norms.

The finding is consistent with studies emphasizing the importance of local wisdom in community-based resource management and development. Tetelepta et al. demonstrated that local wisdom can provide knowledge and principles for managing coastal resources according to local community conditions [8]. Similarly, Arsyad and Monto emphasized the role of local wisdom in supporting sustainable utilization and environmental management in village communities [9]. These findings suggest that traditions and local knowledge can function as community assets because they contain accumulated knowledge regarding the use of local resources and interaction with the surrounding environment.

Nevertheless, tradition should not be interpreted only as the preservation of existing practices. Local wisdom can also become a foundation for innovation when traditional knowledge is connected with contemporary approaches. Nakudom et al. highlighted that local wisdom can function as community-based knowledge within an open innovation ecosystem, allowing traditional knowledge to interact with new forms of innovation [10]. This perspective is particularly relevant to Dulupi Village because local traditions may provide distinctive characteristics that can be incorporated into products, services, tourism activities, or other forms of community-based entrepreneurship. Thus, the significant role of tradition indicates that entrepreneurial development can be strengthened by integrating cultural identity with innovation rather than treating economic development and cultural preservation as separate processes.

The Effect of Resources on Community Entrepreneurial Intentions

The analysis further shows that Resources (X_4) have a statistically significant effect on Entrepreneurial Intentions. The t-count of 7.158 exceeds the t-table value of 2.004, with a significance value of $0.001 < 0.05$. Among the four independent variables, the Resources variable also demonstrates a strong statistical relationship with entrepreneurial intentions based on its relatively high t-count. This finding indicates that the availability and utilization of resources are important considerations in shaping the community's intention to participate in entrepreneurial activities.

In the context of community entrepreneurship, resources extend beyond financial assets and may include human capabilities, natural resources, knowledge, social networks, cultural assets, and supporting infrastructure. Jundahuadong et al. emphasized that community entrepreneurship can be developed through resource-based approaches that mobilize local assets to support socioeconomic sustainability [1]. Similarly, Liang emphasized the importance of community entrepreneurship in utilizing agricultural and resource-based opportunities to generate economic value and strengthen local development [2]. The results from Dulupi Village therefore support the argument that entrepreneurial intentions are closely connected to how communities perceive and utilize the resources available within their local environment.

The finding is also relevant to the management of local wisdom. Local wisdom can provide knowledge about the sustainable use of natural and cultural resources, while entrepreneurial activities can provide mechanisms for converting these resources into economic value. However, such conversion requires appropriate management to prevent resource exploitation and ensure long-term benefits for the community. Dhewanto et al. emphasized the importance of collaborative and participatory approaches in developing rural entrepreneurship and achieving economic sustainability [20]. Therefore, strengthening entrepreneurial intentions in Dulupi Village should be accompanied by improved resource-management capabilities, community

participation, and collaboration among local stakeholders.

The Simultaneous Effect of Motivation, Capital, Tradition, and Resources on Community Entrepreneurial Intentions

The simultaneous test demonstrates that Motivation, Capital, Tradition, and Resources collectively have a statistically significant effect on Entrepreneurial Intentions. The F-count of 25.224 is greater than the F-table value of 3.16, with a significance value of $0.001 < 0.05$. Therefore, the four variables collectively contribute to explaining differences in entrepreneurial intentions among the community in Dulupi Village. The coefficient of determination (R^2) of 0.647 further indicates that the four variables jointly explain 64.7% of the variation in Entrepreneurial Intentions, while the remaining 35.3% is associated with other factors outside the model.

This result provides an important indication that community entrepreneurial intentions cannot be adequately understood through a single factor. Motivation represents the internal willingness to engage in entrepreneurship, capital provides financial and social support, tradition provides cultural foundations and local identity, while resources provide the assets and capabilities through which entrepreneurial opportunities can be developed. The combination of these dimensions reflects the multidimensional character of community entrepreneurship described in previous studies [1][2][13].

The simultaneous finding is also consistent with research showing that community entrepreneurship is strongly

embedded within local social, cultural, and economic structures. Ganany-Dagan et al. found that commercial and social entrepreneurship in rural communities is closely embedded in the characteristics of local communities [4]. Likewise, Gamndana et al. demonstrated that rural entrepreneurship can contribute to economic resilience when entrepreneurial activities are connected to the conditions and resources of rural communities [15]. These perspectives reinforce the finding that entrepreneurial intentions in Dulupi Village emerge within a broader community environment rather than solely from individual economic considerations.

The R^2 value of 0.647 also suggests that although Motivation, Capital, Tradition, and Resources provide substantial explanatory power, other factors remain relevant. The unexplained 35.3% may indicate the presence of other dimensions not included in the present model, such as market access, entrepreneurial knowledge, institutional support, digital capabilities, education, social networks, or perceptions of business risk. The existence of these unexplained factors provides opportunities for future research to develop a more comprehensive model of community entrepreneurial intentions.

Overall, the findings demonstrate that community entrepreneurship in Dulupi Village is closely associated with the interaction between individual motivation, access to capital, cultural traditions, and local resources. This supports the view that local wisdom should not be positioned merely as a cultural heritage to be preserved, but can also serve as a foundation for community-based

economic development when combined with appropriate resources, entrepreneurial capabilities, and innovation [8][10]. In practical terms, entrepreneurship development programs in Dulupi Village should therefore adopt an integrated approach that strengthens entrepreneurial motivation, improves access to capital, incorporates local traditions, and enhances the sustainable management of local resources. Such an approach is consistent with the collaborative and participatory model of rural entrepreneurship proposed by Dhewanto et al. [20] and the broader community-based development perspective emphasized in the literature [1][2].

CONCLUSION

The study concludes that community entrepreneurial interest in Dulupi Village is shaped by the interaction of motivation, capital, tradition, and resources. Entrepreneurial motivation encourages community members to recognize opportunities and develop businesses based on local potential, while adequate access to capital supports the initiation and continuity of entrepreneurial activities. Tradition and local wisdom provide cultural identity, community values, knowledge, and practices that can be developed into productive entrepreneurial opportunities without losing their cultural meaning. Meanwhile, the availability and effective management of resources strengthen the community's capacity to develop and sustain entrepreneurial activities. The findings demonstrate that community entrepreneurship cannot be developed through a single factor but requires the integration of individual

motivation, economic support, cultural values, and local resource potential. Therefore, the development of entrepreneurship in Dulupi Village should adopt an integrated and participatory approach that strengthens entrepreneurial motivation, expands access to capital, incorporates local wisdom into business innovation, and promotes sustainable resource management. Such an approach can contribute to community economic development while maintaining the cultural and environmental values that form an important part of the identity and potential of Dulupi Village.

REFERENCE

- [1] P. Jundahuadong, P. Sornsuwit, and S. Pongsakornrungrsilp, "Developing community entrepreneurship models through resource-based Views to create sustainability in the socio-economic environment," *Community Dev.*, vol. 57, no. 4, pp. 533–548, 2026, doi: 10.1080/15575330.2025.2505162.
- [2] C.-L. Liang, "Advancing the Knowledge Frontier of Agricultural and Resource Economics via Community Entrepreneurship," *J. Agric. Resour. Econ.*, vol. 50, no. 4, pp. 783–803, 2025, doi: 10.22004/ag.econ.364788.
- [3] D. Kim, O. Nordstrom, E. Monsen, and J. Marineau, "Rooted in place and potential to change: how sense of place and openness to change influence community entrepreneurship intentions," *Small Bus. Econ.*, vol. 67, no. 1, pp. 207–226, 2026, doi: 10.1007/s11187-026-01189-5.
- [4] O. Ganany-Dagan, Z. Greenberg, E. Gimmon, and V. Haas, "The pronounced embeddedness of

- commercial and social entrepreneurship in rural communities,” *Int. J. Entrep. Innov.*, 2024, doi: 10.1177/14657503241261230.
- [5] K. Hayati, N. I. Nabila, D. Darmawati, and M. Dahlan, “From community events to entrepreneurial ecosystems: A systematic literature review,” *J. Bus. Ventur. Insights*, vol. 25, 2026, doi: 10.1016/j.jbv.2026.e00627.
- [6] A. D. R. Atahau, C.-W. Lee, D. D. Kesa, and A. D. Huruta, “Developing social entrepreneurship in rural areas: A path mediation framework,” *Int. Sociol.*, vol. 37, no. 4, pp. 475–495, 2022, doi: 10.1177/02685809221095912.
- [7] R. Awashreh, “Breaking barriers in entrepreneurship for gender and social inclusion in marginalized communities,” in *Entrepreneurial Opportunities in Disadvantaged Rural Communities*, A’Sharqiyah University, Oman: IGI Global, 2025, pp. 23–53. doi: 10.4018/979-8-3373-0214-0.ch002.
- [8] J. M. S. Tetelepta, J. Abrahamsz, J. A. B. Mamesah, J. A. Pattikawa, M. Wawo, and F. Al Hamid, “The Local Wisdom Knowledge Applied in the management of Coastal Resources at Ilili Village, Western Seram District, Indonesia,” in *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, Fisheries and Marine Science Faculty, Pattimura University, Ambon, Indonesia: Institute of Physics, 2023. doi: 10.1088/1755-1315/1207/1/012023.
- [9] M. Arsyad and L. Monto, “Environmental Management Based (EMB) on Local Wisdom for Sustainable Utilization of Natural Resources in the Environmental Rescue Movement (ERM) in Villages, South Konawe, Indonesia,” *Rural Reg. Dev.*, vol. 3, no. 4, 2025, doi: 10.70322/rrd.2025.10013.
- [10] S. S. Nakudom, P. Noobutr, P. Khiawnoi, U. Kaewzang, and P. Sriprasert, “Local wisdom as community-based knowledge for open innovation ecosystems: A PCEI model from Thailand,” *J. Open Innov. Technol. Mark. Complex.*, vol. 12, no. 2, 2026, doi: 10.1016/j.joitmc.2026.100771.
- [11] I. Utami, A. N. S. Hapsari, and Y. Y. W. Kean, “Synergy of local wisdom values and governmental programs in cultural village social enterprises,” *Int. J. Eng. Res. Technol.*, vol. 13, no. 12, pp. 4585–4590, 2020, [Online]. Available: <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85099286049&partnerID=40&md5=170a899925836043efaa3bc945574a7a>
- [12] E. Maryani and S. Indrianty, “The role of government and community in the development of local wisdom-based sustainable tourism village,” in *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia: Institute of Physics, 2024. doi: 10.1088/1755-1315/1366/1/012009.
- [13] H. B. Roxas and F. Azmat, “Community social capital and entrepreneurship: analyzing the links,” *Community Dev.*, vol. 45, no. 2, pp. 134–149, 2014, doi: 10.1080/15575330.2014.880495.
- [14] V. V Sarvaani, N. Anute, M. Sharma, S. Chowdhary, P. Selvakumar, and B. Sangeetha, “The role of social capital in entrepreneurial development,” in *Journal of Economic, Business and Administration (JEBA)* <https://journals.ubmg.ac.id/index.php/JEBA>

- Support Networks for Entrepreneurs: Social Capital and Strategic Collaborations*, Gandhi institute of Technology and Medical Science, India: IGI Global, 2025, pp. 311–338. doi: 10.4018/979-8-3693-9836-4.ch013.
- [15] X. Gamndana, I. Mbukanma, and S. Fihla, “Examining the Role of Rural Entrepreneurship in Enhancing Economic Resilience in Mnquma Local Municipality, Eastern Cape,” *Economies*, vol. 14, no. 9, 2026, doi: 10.3390/economies14090377.
- [16] E. Turkina and M. T. T. Thai, “Socio-psychological determinants of opportunity entrepreneurship,” *Int. Entrep. Manag. J.*, vol. 11, no. 1, pp. 213–238, 2015, doi: 10.1007/s11365-013-0288-x.
- [17] D. Rath, I. Satpathy, and B. C. M. Patnaik, “Womenpreneurs in Odisha: Challenges & motivational factors,” *Int. J. Sci. Technol. Res.*, vol. 9, no. 3, pp. 3678–3683, 2020, [Online]. Available: <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85082708508&partnerID=40&md5=884777499e66bb29f9b6976e841feaf5>
- [18] M. S. Shabbir and F. Batool, “Social Entrepreneurship for Community Development: The Role of Social Capital in Establishing Sustainable Enterprises,” *J. Soc. Entrep.*, 2025, doi: 10.1080/19420676.2025.2492060.
- [19] Jumiati, H. Agusanty, A. Khaeriyah, A. A. Arief, and S. Molla, “Local Institutional Strengthening in Sustainable Lake Fisheries Resources Management System (Case Study of Tempe Lake, Wajo Regency, South Sulawesi, Indonesia),” *Egypt. J. Aquat. Biol. Fish.*, vol. 28, no. 5, pp. 717–730, 2024, doi: 10.21608/ejabf.2024.380407.
- [20] W. Dhewanto, S. Ratnaningtyas, A. Permatasari, G. Anggadwita, and E. A. Prasetyo, “Rural entrepreneurship: Towards collaborative participative models for economic sustainability,” *Entrep. Sustain. Issues*, vol. 8, no. 1, pp. 705–724, 2020, doi: 10.9770/jesi.2020.8.1(48).