

Cross-cultural adaptation and psychometric properties of the Indonesian version of the social entrepreneurial antecedents scale in college student

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Keyword : Scale adaptation; social entrepreneurship; sociopreneur; students.	Abstract The concept of social entrepreneurship has gained popularity in Indonesia. However, there has been a lack of development in measuring individuals' readiness or interest in social entrepreneurship within the Indonesian context. Based on a literature review, no existing studies have translated and adapted instruments to measure the antecedents of social entrepreneurship for students. One such instrument, the Social Entrepreneurial Antecedents Scale (SEAS), was initially developed to assess social entrepreneurial intentions. This study aims to adapt the scale, especially for students in tertiary institutions, for 131 students. Following Beaton's theoretical framework, the research was conducted in six stages: translation, synthesis, back translation, expert committee review, pretesting, and assessment. The construct validity of the adapted scale was analyzed through confirmatory factor analysis using JAMOV, focusing on four aspects of social entrepreneurship: empathy, moral obligation, self-efficacy, and social support. The adapted scale, which consists of 14 items, has a reliability coefficient of 0.835. Item discrimination for these 14 items ranged from 0.207 to 0.684. Based on the results of the adaptation process, this sociopreneurship scale is valid for measuring social entrepreneurial intentions and evaluating the effectiveness of interventions that foster such intentions.		
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INTRODUCTION

Social entrepreneurship is increasingly recognized as an effective tool in addressing various global social and economic challenges (Miah et al., 2024). Social entrepreneurship emphasizes financial profit and the creation of sustainable social value.

Social entrepreneurship is beginning to flourish in Indonesia. This concept stands out due to its fusion of two divergent objectives: social impact and financial profit (Peredo & McLean, 2006). As a pivotal strategy for sustainable community development, social entrepreneurship often begins with an individual's interest or intention in social entrepreneurship. Social entrepreneurial intention refers to the belief, desire, or determination to establish a new social enterprise (Tran & Von-Korflesch, 2016).

Increasingly, educational institutions strive to cultivate entrepreneurial graduates who prioritize social welfare or specific communities (Nakao & Nishide, 2020). Therefore, educational processes aim to instil in students the ethos of sociopreneurship or social entrepreneurship. However, assessing this outcome requires proper measuring tools to gauge students' social entrepreneurial intentions.

A tool for measuring social entrepreneurship was developed by Hockerts (2017), drawing from the conceptual framework proposed by Mair and Noboa (2006). Mair and Noboa (2006) state that social entrepreneurial behaviour begins with empathy, moral judgment, self-efficacy, and social support. The measuring instrument, The Social Entrepreneurial Antecedents Scale, was administered to participants from 120 countries, comprising 2790 respondents, 49% female and with a mean age of 32.8 years (Hockerts, 2017). Reliability, assessed using Cronbach's alphas, indicated $\alpha = .714$ for empathy, $\alpha = .784$ for moral obligation, $\alpha = .692$ for entrepreneurial self-efficacy, and $\alpha = .747$ for perceived social support. Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) for this scale showed a significant χ^2 /df of 1.586, indicating a good fit. The root-mean-square approximation (RMSEA) was 0.048, with a two-tailed 90% confidence interval ranging from .038 to .059, all values below the .06 threshold. The Standardized Root Mean Square Residual (SRMR) was 0.69. At the same time, the Comparative Fit Index (CFI) and Incremental Fit Index (IFI) stood at 0.945, indicating a good fit that surpassed the traditional 0.9 cutoff and approached the stricter 0.95 limit.

The objectives of this study encompass three main aims. Firstly, the study seeks to adapt The Social Entrepreneurial Antecedents Scale (SEAS) to Indonesia's linguistic and cultural context. This adaptation is crucial for ensuring the relevance and appropriateness of the scale for Indonesian respondents. Secondly, the study aims to evaluate the validity and reliability of the Indonesian version of SEAS. Validity and reliability testing are essential in establishing the adapted scale's credibility and effectiveness for measuring social entrepreneurial intentions among Indonesian individuals. Lastly, the study endeavours to assess the factor structure of SEAS within the unique cultural landscape of Indonesia. Understanding how the factor structure of SEAS manifests in the Indonesian context can provide valuable insights into the cultural nuances that influence social entrepreneurial behaviours and attitudes in the country. Through these objectives, the study aims to advance research on social entrepreneurship in Indonesia and enhance our understanding of the cultural dynamics shaping social entrepreneurial endeavours.

METHOD

The scale that is translated and adapted is The Social Entrepreneurial Antecedents Scale (SEAS). Data was collected from 131 respondents aged 18-50, consisting of 87.78% female and 12.22% male. As many as 54.19% are in rural areas, and 45.81% are in urban areas. The Social Entrepreneurial Antecedents Scale (SEAS) consist of 18 items for empathy, moral obligation, social entrepreneurial self-efficacy, and perceived social support. An example of empathy is, "When thinking about socially disadvantaged people, I try to put myself in their shoes. An item for a moral obligation is "It is one of the principles of our society that we should help socially disadvantaged people". An item of social entrepreneurial self-efficacy is "I am convinced that I can contribute to addressing societal challenges if I put my mind to it". An item of perceived social support is "If I planned to address a significant societal problem people would back me up". Each scale item used a 5-point Likert-type response format ranging from 1, "strongly disagree", to 5, "strongly agree".

The translation and adaptation process for using questionnaires in different languages and cultural settings is broken down into three steps: the first is the translation process, the second step is cross-cultural verification and adaptation, and the third step is verifying the instrument to the target population (Rahman et al., 2003). DuBay and Watson (2019) stated that in the translation process, the steps are explained, namely the need to translate the items in the questionnaire according to the research respondents, conduct a pretest on the target population, and statistically analyze the new items that have been translated. Beaton et al. (2000) stated that the cross-cultural adaptation process has six steps. The first step is translation of the original instrument into the target language. The first stage is the translation stage, where the original measurement items will be interpreted by two people in the target language (Beaton et al., 2000; Sousa & Rojjanasrirat, 2011). The first person is a translator informant (T1) or an interpreter who understands the concept of this research. The second person who became the translator was the original translator (T2), a translator who did not understand the concept of this research. The second step is synthesis; from the translation results, we choose which sentences are closest to the original understanding and to what extent they convey the theory used. The third step is a back translation. After synthesizing the instrument, back translation in English was performed again by providing the synthesis results to native speakers (Beaton et al., 2000). For this step, at least two native speakers must carry out the back translation process to check whether the translation has the same meaning as the original.

The fourth step is expert committee review. Heale and Twycross (2015) describe three types of validity: content validity, construct validity, and criterion validity. The expert committee review checks content validity to ensure that the research instrument accurately measures all aspects of a construct (Beaton et al., 2000). Content validity is used for instruments appropriate for the construct and the population studied. The socio-cultural background of the research, or the need for a new or modified instrument, can be assessed by at least three experts with a doctorate in the field studied (Mohamad et al., 2015; Sugiyono, 2017). The fourth process is an expert committee review of four experts from four perspectives. The first perspective is semantic equivalence, which refers to the view of words as having the same meaning and examining their multiple meanings for a given item. Apart from that, there were some grammatical difficulties in translation. The second perspective is conceptual equivalence, which examines each item that can be measured and has meaning appropriate to the variable's definition.

Experiential equivalence is a third perspective that examines items with facts experienced in the target culture. The fourth perspective is idiomatic equivalence, which formulates equivalent expressions in the target version (Beaton et al., 2000). Sousa and Rojjanasrirat (2011) argued that further testing the instrument for clarity of instructions, items, and response format should be done using a sample of 6-10 experts. The fifth step is pretesting. The pretesting step examines the adapted scale design's construct validity and reliability. This process uses measurements to test using CFA (Confirmatory Factor Analysis). The reliability analysis used in this measurement is using Alpha Cronbach.

The sixth stage is the submission and assessment of all written reports by the developer/committee. The final step for scaling cross-cultural adaptation is the submission and assessment of all written reports by

the developer. At this step, the scale developer must document all processes and make judgments and conclusions from each item used to measure the variable.

The following are the stages in the translation and adaptation process by Beaton et al. (2000):

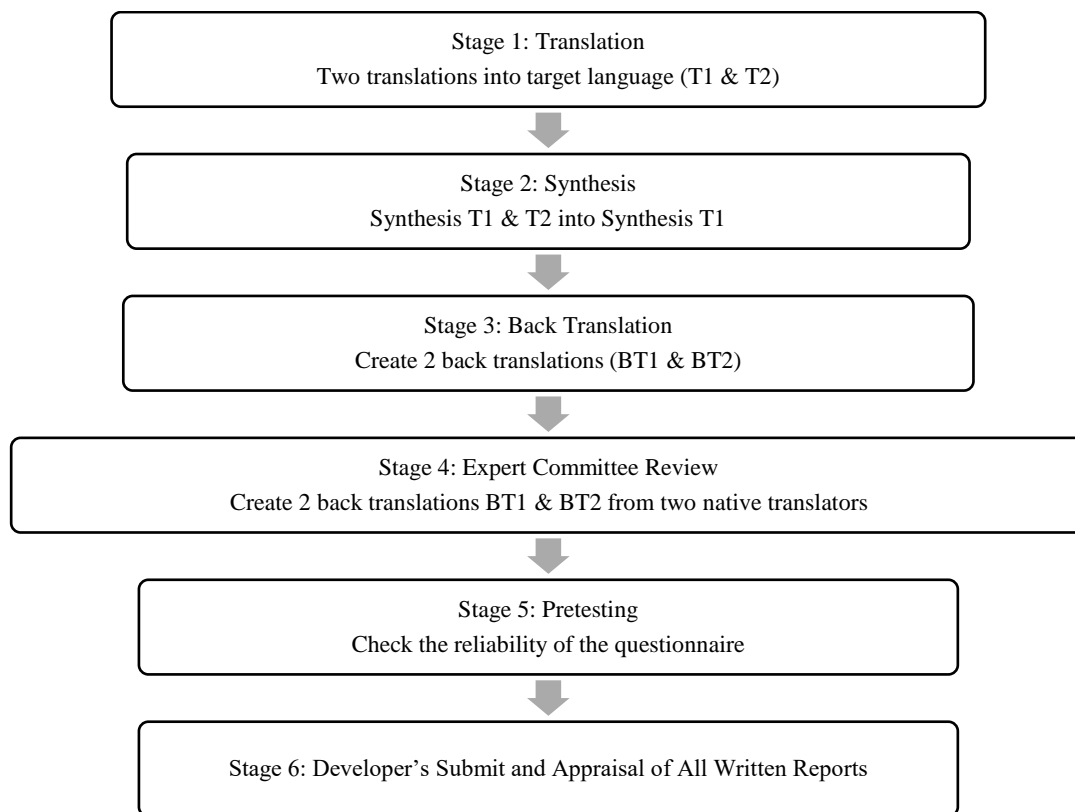


Figure 1. Process of translation and adaptation by Beaton et al. (2000)

The scale underwent testing among its primary target audience, students, to serve as an assessment tool for fostering social entrepreneurship among them. The entire research team contributed to the process following Beaton's translation and scale acquisition guidelines. Initially, two certified translators were employed for translation—subsequently, the synthesis involved collaborative discussions among researchers to ensure clarity and consensus on the translated items. Qualified experts, including native translators, then conducted back translation. The fourth stage included an expert committee review with members possessing expertise in social entrepreneurship concepts, practical implementation, language or culture, and methodology. Initial testing involved administering questionnaires to a student sample, then a final stage of evaluating statistical results for scale reliability and validity.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The translation and adaptation process has been carried out in several stages. The advanced translation stage is the first. Two different interpreters from Indonesia hold advanced translation positions. The scale is being translated from English to Indonesian in the translation process. One of the translators has a degree in English literature (master's and doctorate), and another holds a master's degree in psychology and a

bachelor's degree in English literature. They translated The Social Entrepreneurial Antecedents Scale and provided feedback on the translation process.

The second step is synthesis. Researchers synthesized the findings of the first stage. The translation results are combined and integrated to carry out the synthesis process. Some translations produce the same results, but some have different results. Back translation, completed by two independent translators who speak English as their first language, is the next adaptation stage. The first translator is an independent American professional who has worked for ten years in Indonesia. The second translator is a master's student from America studying Indonesian and staying in Indonesia for three months. Two translators translated the scale from Indonesian to English. The back-translation results that had been translated into English were examined to determine whether the sentences and words had the same meaning as the first scale of the antecedent of the sociopreneurship scale.

Review by an expert committee is the fourth stage, and the fourth procedure consists of four specialists representing four perspectives. Semantic similarity is an initial point of view where words are compared to see whether they have the same meaning for the same idea. The second viewpoint uses conceptual equivalence to examine each item that can measure the sociopreneurship scale and has a meaning relevant to the definition. Two specialists with Doctorate degrees in organizational psychology were consulted to ensure that the concepts were equivalent. The third approach to evaluating products used in the target culture is experience equivalence (Indonesian culture). Two specialists with titles check the equality of experience. They are doctors in a professional environment working as university lecturers. The fourth perspective is formulating equivalent expressions in the target version using idiomatic equivalence. The expert group then combined all questionnaire versions and created a so-called initial questionnaire for field testing.

Analysis of the construct validity of the sociopreneurship scale was carried out through confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) using JAMOVI, which involves four aspects of Sociopreneurship: empathy, moral bonds, social entrepreneurial self-efficacy, and perceived social support. The factor analysis produces Z and p whose values are not zero, meaning that each parameter/item shows a reasonable contribution to the model, so there is no reason to delete one of the items or factor correlations from the model. Table 1 presents The Z and p values.

Table 1. Factor Loadings First Model

Factor	Indicator	Estimate	SE	Z	p	Stand. Estimate
Empathy	E1	0.3740	0.0792	4.723	< .001	0.4329
	E2 - Transform 3	0.3611	0.0594	6.082	< .001	0.5486
	E3	0.4496	0.0555	8.108	< .001	0.6869
	E4 - Transform 3	0.4453	0.0625	7.129	< .001	0.6240
	E5	0.6703	0.0850	7.885	< .001	0.6775
Perceived Moral Obligation	O1	0.4772	0.0805	5.926	< .001	0.5255
	O2	0.6439	0.0642	10.026	< .001	0.7999
	O3	0.6207	0.0733	8.463	< .001	0.6986
	O4	0.5691	0.0612	9.306	< .001	0.7578
Social Entrepreneurial Self-efficacy	SE1	0.4336	0.0763	5.686	< .001	0.5392
	SE2	0.4980	0.0644	7.729	< .001	0.7055
	SE3	0.4675	0.0684	6.837	< .001	0.6446
	SE4 - Transform 3	0.3327	0.0940	3.538	< .001	0.3511
Social Support	SS1	0.3256	0.0714	4.561	< .001	0.4299
	SS2	0.6297	0.0638	9.876	< .001	0.8132
	SS3	0.5372	0.0555	9.687	< .001	0.7969
	SS4 - Transform 3	-0.0268	0.1093	-0.245	0.806	-0.0238

The calculation results show that almost all fit measurement components, including CFI, TLI, SRMR, and RMSEA, do not meet the criteria. Modifications are made by freeing indicator variables with the lowest value on each factor to fit the model. The freed indicators are listed in Table 1. The indicator variables are freed, so the model is suitable; these variables are items with codes E1 E2 for empathy, SE4 for social entrepreneurial self-efficacy and SS1, SS4 for social support.

Table 2 displays the fit measures before dropping items, explicitly focusing on the test for exact fit. The chi-square statistic (χ^2) yielded a value of 210 with degrees of freedom (*df*) equal to 129, resulting in a statistically significant p-value of less than 0.001. These results suggest that the model did not accurately fit the data, indicating potential discrepancies between the observed and expected values. Further analysis and adjustments may be warranted to improve the model's fit and alignment with the data.

The resulting model did not show satisfactory suitability (model fit) from the first model. Table 3 shows the CFI (0.882) < 0.9 and TLI (0.859) < 0.9. Therefore, required efforts might increase suitability by dropping items with significantly high loadings.

Table 2. Fit Measures before dropping items

Test for Exact Fit		
χ^2	df	p
210	129	<.001

Table 3. Fit Measure

CFI	TLI	RMSEA	RMSEA 90% CI	
			Lower	Upper
0.882	0.859	0.0693	0.0518	0.0859

After checking the factor loading on each item in Table 1, item numbers 1 (0.387), 2 (0.3611), 14 (0.3327), 15(-0.0268) and 18 (0.321) were dropped to make a fit model. So, in Table 7, the CFI value was obtained (0.930) > 0.9; TLI (0.908) > 0.9; and RMSEA (0.0708) < 0.08, which indicates that the model has a satisfactory fit (model fit).

Table 4. Factor Loadings Third model

Factor	Indicator	Estimate	SE	Z	p	Stand. Estimate
Empathy	E3	0.450	0.0569	7.89	<.001	0.687
	E4 - Transform 3	0.412	0.0640	6.45	<.001	0.578
	E5	0.711	0.0848	8.39	<.001	0.719
	E6 - Transform 3	0.588	0.0716	8.21	<.001	0.715
Perceived Moral Obligation	O1	0.480	0.0804	5.97	<.001	0.529
	O2	0.644	0.0641	10.05	<.001	0.801
	O3	0.618	0.0734	8.43	<.001	0.696
	O4	0.569	0.0611	9.32	<.001	0.758
Social Entrepreneurial Self-efficacy	SE1	0.443	0.0777	5.70	<.001	0.551
	SE2	0.513	0.0666	7.70	<.001	0.727
	SE3	0.444	0.0694	6.40	<.001	0.612
Social Support	SS2	0.652	0.0696	9.38	<.001	0.842
	SS3	0.537	0.0604	8.90	<.001	0.797

From Table 4, the χ^2 /df of 0.003, the measurement model underlying this study, can thus be considered acceptable, implying that the significant χ^2 test is not problematic. A more conservative cutoff is suggested to be below 2.0 (Hair-Jr. et al., 2009).

Table 5. Test for Exact Fit

χ^2	df	p
108	71	0.003

Tabel 6. Test for Exact Fit

χ^2	df	P
97.7	59	0.001

Table 7. Fit Measures

CFI	TLI	RMSEA	RMSEA 90% CI	
			Lower	Upper
0.930	0.908	0.0708	0.0447	0.0951

A two-tailed 90% confidence interval and a root-mean-square approximation (RMSEA) of 0.0634 demonstrate a good model fit. A standardized root mean square (SRMR) of 0.0620, below the strict 0.5 cutoffs, further supports the conclusion of a robust model fit (Diamantopoulos & Siguaw, 2000). With a comparative fit index (CFI) of 0.930, the value is higher than the usual 0.9 cutoff and is close to the recent. The model fits the data quite well.

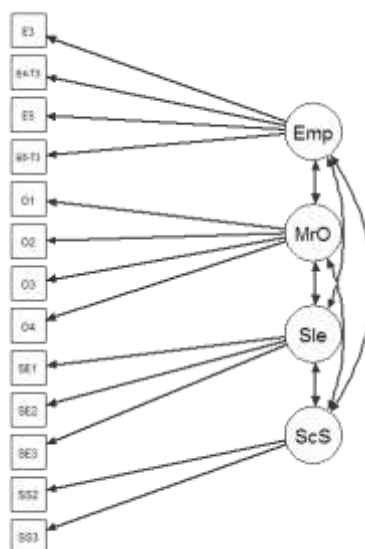


Figure 2. A diagram of the model formed

Item Reliability and Item Discrimination

The scale with the new structure consisting of 13 items has a reliability coefficient of 0.835, so the scale as a measuring tool is reliable. Azwar (2008) states that a measuring instrument will have high reliability efficiency if it is close to 1.00. Table 8 show 0.835 also means that the Sociopreneurship Scale reflects 83.5% of the variation in the subject's actual score, while 16.5% of the apparent difference in scores is due to measurement errors.

Table 8. Scale Reliability Statistics

	SD	Cronbach's α
SEAS	0.454	0.835

The meaning of measurement accuracy will be more visible from the reliability coefficient and the standard measurement error (Azwar, 2016). The calculation of the standard measurement error is formulated as follows:

$$S_e = S_x \sqrt{(1 - r_{xx'})}$$

Careful measurements will have minor standard errors because there are not many error fluctuations that may occur (Azwar, 2018). The Sociopreneurship Scale produces a reliability coefficient ($r_{xx'}$) of 0.835 and a standard deviation (S_x) of 0.454. The standard error of the Sociopreneurship Scale is computed as follows:

$$S_e = 0.454 \sqrt{(1 - 0.835)} S_e = 0,18$$

This figure is relatively small, so the prepared Sociopreneurship Scale produces a high accuracy score. Table 9 shows the item discrimination for the thirteen items ranged from 0.207 to 0.684.

Table 9. Item Discrimination Statistics

	Item-rest correlation
1	0.345
2	0.438
3	0.625
4	0.493
5	0.477
7	0.411
8	0.623
9	0.555
10	0.684
11	0.435
12	0.454
14	0.207
16	0.486
17	0.493

Table 10 shows the items that have passed the different item tests and those with high reliability ($\alpha = 0.835$).

Table 10. Translation and adaptation of SEAS

Component of SEAS Scale	Translation and adaptation items
Empathy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Melihat orang-orang yang kurang beruntung secara sosial memicu rasa empati dalam diri saya 2. Saya merasa tidak peduli ketika memikirkan orang yang terpinggirkan secara sosial. 3. Saya merasa kasihan pada orang-orang yang terpinggirkan secara sosial. 4. Saya merasa sulit untuk merasa kasihan pada orang-orang yang kurang beruntung.
Perceived obligasi moral	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Menolong orang yang kurang beruntung merupakan suatu tanggung jawab etis 2. Secara moral kita berkewajiban untuk membantu orang yang kurang beruntung secara sosial 3. Keadilan sosial mengharuskan saya untuk membantu orang-orang yang kurang beruntung 4. Membantu orang-orang yang kurang beruntung secara sosial merupakan salah satu prinsip masyarakat yang saya anut
Social entrepreneursip self efficacy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Memecahkan masalah sosial adalah salah satu hal yang dapat saya lakukan 2. Saya pribadi yakin bahwa saya mampu berkontribusi terhadap tantangan sosial jika saya fokus terhadap hal tersebut. 3. Saya mampu memberikan jalan keluar dalam membantu memecahkan masalah yang dihadapi masyarakat.
Social support	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Menarik investor untuk memulai sebuah usaha untuk mengatasi masalah sosial merupakan hal yang mungkin dilakukan. 2. Orang-orang akan mendukung saya jika saya ingin memulai sebuah usaha untuk membantu masyarakat yang terpinggirkan secara sosial.

This study successfully adapted and validated the Social Entrepreneurial Antecedents Scale (SEAS) in the Indonesian language and cultural context, demonstrating that this approach is relevant and accurate for measuring social entrepreneurial intentions in Indonesia. These findings align with previous research by Rahman et al. (2003) and Beaton et al. (2000), emphasizing the importance of a rigorous cross-cultural adaptation process to ensure the relevance and validity of measurement instruments.

Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) indicated that the SEAS has an acceptable factor structure after several modifications, with adequate model fit indicators (CFI > 0.9 and TLI > 0.9). These results are consistent with Sousa and Rojjanasrirat's (2010) findings, highlighting the importance of evaluating and modifying factor structures to achieve a good model fit in instrument adaptation research.

The adapted SEAS demonstrated high reliability with a reliability coefficient of 0.835, indicating good internal consistency. It supports the findings of Azwar (2008) and Mohamad et al. (2015), who state that

instruments with reliability coefficients approaching 1.00 exhibit high measurement accuracy. Item discrimination, ranging from 0.207 to 0.684, also illustrates the scale's capacity to differentiate various aspects of the measured construct, supporting previous research on the importance of content and construct validity in developing measurement instruments.

This research contributes to the social entrepreneurship literature by providing a valid and reliable tool for assessing social entrepreneurial intentions in Indonesia. It supports previous studies by Hockerts (2017) and Mair and Noboa (2006), highlighting the importance of understanding social entrepreneurial antecedents to promote social entrepreneurs. The adapted SEAS offers insights into empathy, moral obligation, social entrepreneurial self-efficacy, and social support that influence social entrepreneurial intentions in the Indonesian cultural context.

Various stakeholders, including educators, policymakers, and non-profit organizations, can utilize the adapted SEAS. Educators can use this scale to identify students with high social entrepreneurial potential and develop curricula that support cultivating social entrepreneurial skills. Policymakers can design programs and policies that foster social entrepreneurship based on SEAS measurement outcomes. Non-profit organizations can use the scale to assess and support individuals involved in social initiatives, ensuring they receive the necessary support to implement their social entrepreneurial ideas. The use of the scale is crucial for measuring changes in program success (Zamboni et al., 2019).

The findings of this study offer significant contributions to social entrepreneurship theory in several ways. Firstly, adapting and validating the Social Entrepreneurial Antecedents Scale (SEAS) in the Indonesian context enriches the literature on social entrepreneurship in non-Western, underrepresented cultures. This study demonstrates that instruments developed in Western countries can be effectively adapted and applied in developing countries by accounting for cultural and social context differences.

These findings support several existing theoretical models in social entrepreneurship. For instance, Mair and Noboa's (2006) social entrepreneurship theory emphasizes the role of social and cultural contexts in shaping social entrepreneurial intentions. The results of this study indicate that factors such as empathy, moral obligation, social entrepreneurial self-efficacy, and perceived social support are highly relevant in Indonesia, a country with a solid collectivist culture. It supports the view that cultural context influences social entrepreneurial intentions.

In addition to supporting existing theories, these findings challenge some theoretical models. For example, Western social entrepreneurship models often emphasize individualism and innovation as critical factors (Sampaio & Sebastião, 2024). However, this study shows that social support and moral obligation influence social entrepreneurial intentions in Indonesia. They challenge theoretical models that overly focus on individualism and suggest that social relationships and moral obligations in collectivist cultural contexts influence social entrepreneurship.

These findings enhance our understanding of social entrepreneurial intentions by demonstrating that the psychological and social factors influencing these intentions can vary significantly depending on the cultural context (Li et al., 2022). The finding regarding the significant influence of social support on social

entrepreneurial intentions in Indonesia indicates that intervention strategies to increase social entrepreneurship should consider the importance of building and strengthening social networks and community support.

The findings of this study pave the way for further research on social entrepreneurship in Indonesia. Future research can expand the sample to test the generalization of these results and explore other factors that might influence social entrepreneurial intentions. Additionally, this study can serve as a foundation for developing more effective interventions to support social entrepreneurs, which aligns with Hockerts' (2017) findings on the role of entrepreneurial education in shaping social entrepreneurial intentions and behaviours.

According to the validity and reliability examination findings, the Social Entrepreneurial Antecedents Scale is valid, reliable, and suitable for identifying the intention of social entrepreneurial antecedents among college students. The results of this measuring tool that has been translated and adapted will be beneficial in exploring research regarding the desire to become a sociopreneur or for use in the practical application of measuring sociopreneurial intentions in the field for students.

Although this study successfully adapted and validated the SEAS within the Indonesian context, several limitations must be considered. The limited number of respondents and the predominance of females in the sample may affect the generalizability of the findings (Barreto & Doyle, 2022). Future research can expand the sample to include more respondents from various demographic backgrounds to enhance the generalizability of the findings. Additionally, future research can test the SEAS in different contexts and sectors to examine its consistency and reliability.

CONCLUSION

This study successfully adapted and validated the Social Entrepreneurial Antecedents Scale (SEAS) within the Indonesian language and cultural context. Confirmatory factor analysis results indicated that the SEAS possesses an adequate factor structure after several modifications, with good model fit indicators (CFI > 0.9 and TLI > 0.9). The adapted scale demonstrates high reliability ($\alpha = 0.835$), indicating good internal consistency. Additionally, item discrimination values ranging from 0.207 to 0.684 show the scale's ability to differentiate various aspects of the measured construct.

These findings support the relevance and validity of the SEAS in measuring social entrepreneurial intentions in Indonesia. This adaptation provides a measurement tool that can be used by educators, policymakers, and non-profit organizations to identify and support individuals with potential for social entrepreneurship.

Furthermore, this study paves the way for future research to expand the sample size, test the generalizability of these results, and explore other factors that may influence social entrepreneurial intentions. Thus, this study provides a solid foundation for developing more effective interventions to support social entrepreneurship in Indonesia.

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