

# Development and Analysis of the Construction of Patriarchal Culture in Relationship with Entrepreneurial Intention

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# Development and Analysis of the Construction of Patriarchal Culture in Relationship with Entrepreneurial Intention

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**Abstract.** This study aims to build a construct that can test the relationship between patriarchal culture and entrepreneurial interests. The facts of the field so far, women's participation in the business world is still lagging behind men. This research involved 188 students of the Faculty of Economics, Unimed, who had taken Entrepreneurship courses. The data is taken online through a google form. Analyze data using Smart-PLS. The study's findings, from 13 initial instruments, obtained two constructs/dimensions. Statements number 1 to 10 construct/dimension of "male dominance in the family" and statements 11 – 13 construct/dimension construct the "superiority of men over women". The results of this study provide a theoretical contribution to future research to examine the relationship between patriarchal culture and entrepreneurial interests.

**Keywords:** patriarchal culture, entrepreneurial intention, principal component analysis

## 1 Introduction

The attention of researchers to entrepreneurship is getting bigger and bigger. Entrepreneurship has proven to be the primary support of economic growth [1], becoming an economic power in the world in the last three decades [2], as well as one of the critical determinants of economic development [3]. However, entrepreneurial actors still experience inequality between genders. Iceland, as ranked one on the global gender gap index [4], still has an index of 0.877 (economic, educational, health, and political indicators) and a global rank two on the economic participation and opportunity index figure of 0.839. This data explains that there is still inequality between women and men in economic roles. Then when viewed Indonesia's position, women's participation in the economic field has an index score of 0.685, ranked 68 out of 153 countries. Women's participation in entrepreneurship is part of participation in the economy. To make entrepreneurship as an economic driving capital, the role of women in entrepreneurship must be encouraged at least close to male participation.

Research related to factors that determine entrepreneurial intentions has been carried out a lot. For example, the impact of entrepreneurship education on the interest in entrepreneurship, among others; [5]–[9]. Then the relationship between self-efficacy entrepreneurship and interest in entrepreneurship has also become a concern for researchers such as; Saptono et al. [10]. Wardana et al. [11] who examined the relationship between entrepreneurial self-efficacy and entrepreneurial attitudes. Studies of other aspects that affect entrepreneurial intentions have also been widely studied.

However, studies that link patriarchy culture to entrepreneurship do not yet exist. This needs to be studied whether the patriarchal culture that Indonesians generally embrace positively or negatively impacts entrepreneurial intentions among students. To test this, it is necessary to build an instrument that relates the two. So this research aims to build a construct that can measure the relationship between patriarchal culture and entrepreneurial intentions. These results are expected to make a meaningful contribution to future research.

### **1.1 Patriarchal Culture, Gender, and Entrepreneurship**

Patriarchal culture is a value system that positions men higher than women [12]. In patriarchal cultures, the relationship between women and men is still asymmetrical. Men are in a position of domination, and women are subdued [13]. Patriarchal culture is still enduring in Indonesian society. This culture gives rise to various social problems that shackle women's freedom and violate the rights that women should have [14]. Women are positioned not to be the central money seekers, but they are the controllers of family finances, while men play a role in making enough money to finance children and families to live a decent life [15]. The dominance of men over women in Indonesia also occurs in the political sphere. The proportion of women in the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia from 1999-2004 was only 9%, and men 91% [13].

The study's results stated that different cultures have different ways of influencing intention [16]. The case of women entrepreneurs in Malaysia often experiences mobility constraints because they need permission from their husbands when making significant decisions such as business expansion [17]. Research on mobility limitations concerning patriarchal cultural practices has been widely carried out in other countries such as India, Pakistan, and Africa [7]. Apart from mobility limitations, women entrepreneurs' obligations to families and children also limit their entrepreneurship [18].

## **2 Method**

### **2.1. Participant**

The research population is all students in semester 6 of the Faculty of Economics who are active in 2022 and have taken Entrepreneurship courses totaling 905 people and spread across 9 study programs. The research sample was determined from 3 study programs randomly because the condition of the student was considered homogeneous to be in the same semester and had already taken entrepreneurship courses. The total sample is 188 people, namely students who are willing to fill out the questionnaire online via google form as in Table 1.

**Table 1.** Research Respondents

No	Major	Number
1	Economics	31
2	Economics Education	74
3	Management	83
<b>Total</b>		188

## 2.2. Instrument

The statement instrument is built from 3 indicators: the concept of patriarchal culture, gender position and involvement in decision making, and future orientation. Based on the indicators, 13 statements were compiled. For more details are presented in Table 2.

**Table 2.** Indicators and Research Questions

Variable	Indicators	Questionnaire	
Patriarchal culture	Family members	• Number of Brothers: ... people. Men or Women	
	Concept of patriarchal cultural	1.	11. Your family views the position of men higher than women
		2.	12. In the family, the position of men is higher than that of women
		3.	Your male parents are more powerful than the Mother in the family
		4.	Parents always put boys first over girls
		5.	If the family economy is limited, parents give priority to Education for boys
	gender position and involvement in decision-making	6.	Parents encourage boys more to get ahead
		7.	Daughters are positioned as housekeepers
		8.	Girls are not involved in the taking of whiteness in the family
		9.	Boys are more often asked for opinions in deciding things
	future orientation	10.	Boys are given more freedom to make decisions regarding themselves
		11.	Your parents encourage boys more to become entrepreneurs in the future
		12.	Your parents want boys more advanced than women
13.		Your parents expect the boys to be more successful because of the successors of the family	

## 2.3. Data Analysis

Initial Factor analysis of the 13 items on the patriarchal culture survey was conducted using the principal axis factor method and orthogonal rotation (varimax). Varimax rotation is a statistical technique used at one level of factor analysis as an attempt to clarify the relationship among factors [19]. We use a factor loading of 0.4 as a cutoff, referring to the recommendation of [20].

### 3 Results and Discussion

Respondents to the study were predominantly female. This is in line with the number of Unimed Faculty of Economics student<sup>8</sup> which is also predominantly female compared to the male gender. The details are presented in Table 3.

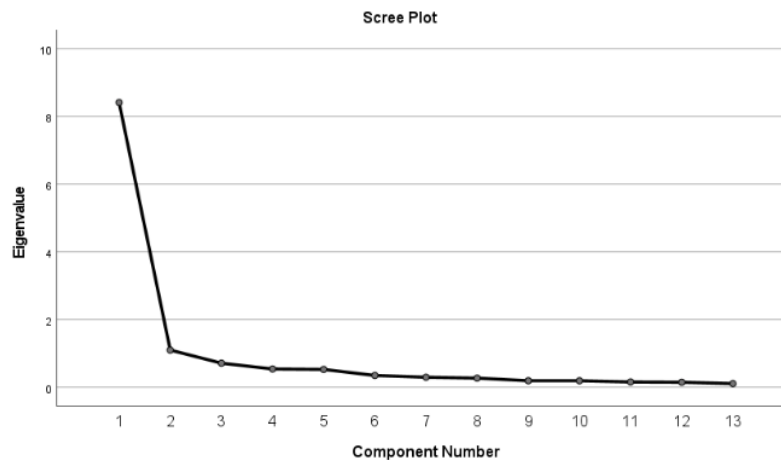
**Table 3. Gender of Respondents**

No	Gender	Number	Percentage
1	Male	48	25.53
2	Female	140	74.47
<b>Total</b>		188	100

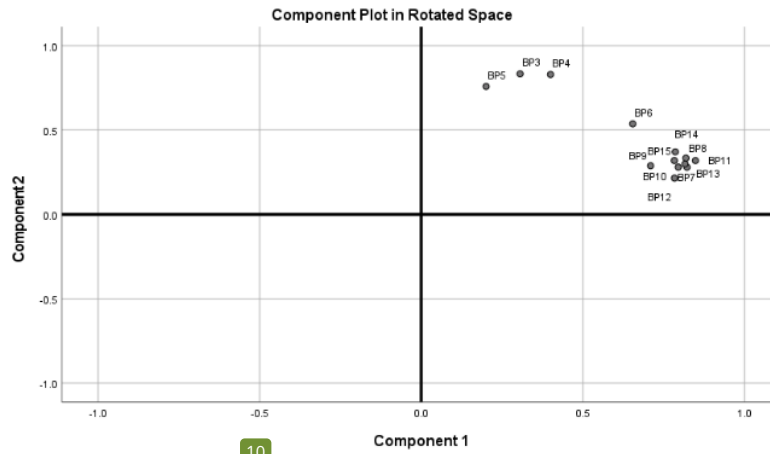
<sup>6</sup> The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy test and Bartlett's Test were used to determine<sup>15</sup> sample adequacy. The KMO statistic should<sup>19</sup> be greater than 0.5 as a bare minimum [21]. Table 4 shows that KMO value is 0.930. In terms of Bartlett's test, table 4 also shows that  $\text{sig} < 0.05$ . It can be concluded that the amount of sample is adequate.<sup>1</sup>

**Table 4. KMO and Bartlett's Test**

<b>Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.</b>		<b>0.930</b>
<b>Bartlett's Test of Sphericity</b>	Approx. Chi-Square	2958.143
	df	78
	Sig.	0.000



**Figure 1. Scree plot**



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Figure 2. Component plot in rotated space

Table 5. Matrix Component Rotation Test Results

No	Statements	Component	
		1	2
1	Boys are more often asked for their opinion in deciding something	.848	
2	If the family's economy is limited, parents will prioritize education for boys	.822	
3	Parents encourage boys to be more advanced	.819	
4	Your parents encourage boys to become entrepreneurs in the future	.816	
5	Girls are not involved in family decision making	.795	
6	Your parents want boys to be more advanced than girls	.786	
7	Boys are given more freedom to make decisions about themselves	.784	
8	Your parents expect their son to be more successful because of the successor of the family	.783	
9	Girls are positioned as housekeepers	.710	
10	Parents always prioritize boys over girls	.654	.537
11	Your family views the position of men as higher than women		.833
12	Families treat men always higher than women	.400	.829
13	Your male parents are more powerful than the mother in the family		.758

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.<sup>a</sup>

a. Rotation converged in 3 iterations.

Table 6. Component Transformation Matrix

Component	1	2
1	0.854	0.520
2	-0.520	0.854

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

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Based on Table 4 and figure 2, it is known that the results of the rotation of the matrix components from the 13 statements built to form 2 components. The first component consists of statements numbers 1 through 10. The second component consists of statements number 11 – 13. Especially for the 10th and 12th statements, there are two coefficient values. So the statement is set on the column of the component whose coefficient value is the largest. For example, statement no. 10, the first component column has a coefficient value of .654, while the second column is .537, so the statement is grouped into the first component. Furthermore, the statement of each component forms a single dimension/construct. Statements 1-10 construct the dimension/construct of "male dominance in the family". Meanwhile, statements 11 – 13 construct the dimension/construct of "male superiority over women". The naming of the two dimensions is based on grouping existing statements. Variable dimension/construct names are formulated based on existing statements and can represent all the features of that component.

This study builds two dimensions/construct variables to measure patriarchal cultural variables that are still abstract. Through this construct, a questionnaire was developed that can measure the relationship between the patriarchal culture adopted by students and the desire for entrepreneurship. Does the patriarchal culture students embrace hinder students' interest, especially women, in entrepreneurship. Patriarchal culture is still very strongly applied in Indonesia. In patriarchal culture, men play the role of controllers in society, and women have little influence, and do not have rights to common areas of society, both economically, socially, politically, and psychologically, even including marriage institutions [14].

Furthermore, Omara [13] explained that values determine gender roles in society. Men are identified with work in the public sphere as breadwinners, while women are constructed as weak figures like doing housework and taking care of the household. In patriarchal cultures, gender discrimination is caused not only by sex but also by social class [22]. This author further explains that when a woman's social class is low, she will often experience discrimination. The discrimination faced by women varies depending on the intersectional strength of the community system, such as ethnicity, race, social class, and others [23]. Intersectional systems that can influence gender discrimination experienced by women, including social class, the social class itself can be determined based on employment, education, status, wealth, and ownership [24]. Lower-class women, due to lack wealth, status, education, and other causes are more looked down upon by upper-class men.

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#### 4 Conclusion

This research can find two dimensions or constructs that can be used as the basis for developing instruments that can measure the relationship of patriarchal culture with entrepreneurial intentions. The constructs constructed are "male domination in the family" and "male superiority over women. This finding is expected to be used as a basis for testing the relationship between patriarchal culture and entrepreneurial intentions.

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