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The Entrepreneurial Intention Among Indonesian College Students During The COVID-19 Pandemic: Based On Psychological Capital

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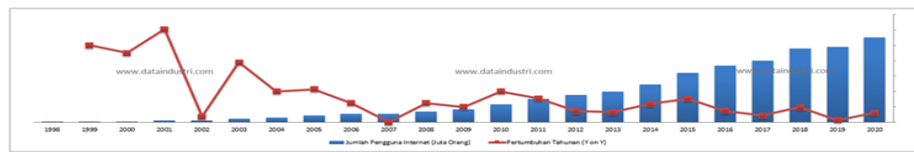
Abstract: This study aims to empirically examine the relationship between psychological capital and entrepreneurial intention during the COVID-19 pandemic among Indonesian students. The respondents were 205 students from various universities and majors, aged 19-24. This research method uses primary data and quantitative descriptive data analysis using multiple linear regression. The Psychological Capital Questionnaire (PCQ) and Entrepreneurial Intention Questionnaire (EIQ) were used to measure the psychological capital scale, which includes self-efficacy, optimism, hope, resilience, and entrepreneurial intention. The findings of this study indicate a positive relationship between psychological capital and entrepreneurial intention among Indonesian students during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: PsyCap, Entrepreneurial, Intention, COVID-19

INTRODUCTION

The global COVID-19 pandemic has significantly impacted all activities across all sectors. Work from home (WFH) implemented by companies and distance learning (PJJ) by the education sector have helped suppress the increase in the number of COVID-19 victims. On the other hand, online learning has given students free time that they can use for various activities, one of which is entrepreneurship. Many factors influence someone's desire to become an entrepreneur, including motivation based on needs, interests, economic factors, or simply filling spare time. Social media, intelligence, personality, and motivation influence students' entrepreneurial interest. Attitudes and behaviors, subjective norms, and self-control influence students' entrepreneurial intentions. (Chevalier et al., 2021). Freedom in working, risk tolerance, and self-efficacy influence the high level of interest in entrepreneurship among students. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency of Indonesia in 2020 (BPS Indonesia, 2020). The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is an increase in the number of open unemployment cases in August 2020 by 7.07 percent, an increase of 1.84 percentage points compared to August 2019. BPS data shows that as many as 29.12 million people (14.28 percent) of the working-age population were affected by COVID-19. However, the opportunities for online entrepreneurship are wide open. Field data shows that in 2021, during the pandemic, internet users in Indonesia increased by 11 percent compared to the previous year. The following data

is summarized from Data Industry Research and the Indonesian Internet Service Providers Association (APJII):



Picture 1 Internet User Data During the Pandemic
Source: Research Industry Data (2021)

Based on the image above, the opportunity to become an online entrepreneur during the pandemic, in particular, certainly requires efforts to address the increasing number of unemployed, especially among students and college graduates. The psychological factors of prospective entrepreneurs are very important to consider: an approach is carried out through a psychological capital approach. Psychological capital itself is an approach to optimizing the potential of individuals who consist of H.E.R.O., namely: Hope, Self-efficacy, Resilience, Optimism (Luthans, Youssef & Avolio, 2006). Psychological capital (PsyCap), a cluster of four positive psychological constructs comprising hope, efficacy, resilience, and optimism (HERO), has demonstrated preventative and promotive qualities on mental health symptoms and subjective well-being outcomes with adult populations (employees, university students)(Finch et al., 2025). As individuals build psychological resources, they tend to develop mental resilience, essentially building and expanding their psychic resources. Understanding entrepreneurial thinking requires examining both the level of difficulty and stability present in the operational environment, as well as the resilience that enables them to persist in the face of such adversity, and believing in their own self-efficacy. (Renko et al., 2021). Psychological capital, as a core element of an individual's positive psychological state, has a significant impact on the formation of entrepreneurial intentions among college students (Weng et al., 2022)

Reviewing previous studies, it was found that students' entrepreneurial intentions were influenced by several factors, as well as psychological capital, and had achieved relatively consistent results. The study of entrepreneurial intention can clarify the formation mechanism of college students' entrepreneurial intention and provide theoretical guidance on how to intervene in college students' entrepreneurial behavior. (Lijia, 2023). Self-efficacy, hope, optimism, and resilience play an important role in generating the intention to become an entrepreneur. Additionally, the results indicated that students' entrepreneurial self-efficacy and prosocial tendencies play a partial mediation role between post-traumatic growth and entrepreneurial intentions in the post-COVID-19 era, and that there is a chain mediating effect between students' entrepreneurial self-efficacy and prosocial tendencies. (Wang, 2022). Hope moderates the relationship between work values and unconditional entrepreneurial intention. Improving the quality of hope can be used as an intervention to improve college students' unconditional entrepreneurial intention. (Tian, 2022)

The topic of psychological capital and entrepreneurial intention during the COVID-19 pandemic is an interesting topic to examine and is the focus of this research. While previous studies have discussed the role of psychological capital and entrepreneurial intention in general, research on the relationship between psychological capital and entrepreneurial intention during the COVID-19 pandemic remains limited. On the other hand, the relationship between psychological capital and entrepreneurial intention during the COVID-19 pandemic is significant and has a significant impact on building the spirit of the younger generation in facing the crisis. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, especially on educated graduates, has significantly impacted unemployment and other social issues. On the other hand, there are still opportunities to recover and start entrepreneurship. Show that both entrepreneurship education

and psychological capital positively impact students' sustainable entrepreneurship intentions. (Nguyen et al., 2022). The various challenges and current situation of the COVID-19 pandemic are crucial for developing individual psychological capital, which addresses the individual's mental state when starting a business. With psychological capital, individuals will be mentally prepared for entrepreneurship and will be interested in becoming potential startups during the COVID-19 pandemic. The COVID-19 pandemic significantly influences psychological dynamics, which are inseparable from the interaction between personal characteristics (personality, values, knowledge), the situation (culture, norms, religion), and government policies in handling the COVID-19 pandemic. Understanding the socio-psychological dynamics of the COVID-19 pandemic helps us think, act, and behave, and provides input for the government and related parties in formulating accurate, effective, and comprehensive COVID-19 handling policies. Effective online entrepreneurship education will increase students' intention to enter the world of entrepreneurship. (Umi et al., 2022).

Based on the empirical background and research gaps, this study is important and aims to analyze the influence of psychological capital on entrepreneurial intention during the COVID-19 pandemic among university students, especially in Indonesia. Entrepreneurship is crucial for economic development efforts. However, as an academic community, we still know relatively little about the mindset of entrepreneurs under difficult conditions. The development of entrepreneurial intention implies the willingness, even the desire, of individuals to act to improve their standing in society and to meet the needs of stakeholders, such as customers and employees, around them. (Renko et al., 2021). This study provides valuable insights into the influence of Psychological capital on entrepreneurial intentions among college students in the COVID-19 era and suggests that universities can improve students' entrepreneurial intentions by adopting measures to encourage the growth of self-efficacy, hope, optimism, and resilience in students to remain enthusiastic in online entrepreneurship and their prosocial tendencies. The results of this study are expected to provide theoretical contributions to the entrepreneurship literature and provide practical recommendations to increase enthusiasm in higher education institutions in an effort to face Indonesia's challenges in producing students who are creative, innovative, mentally prepared to face risks, have strong motivation and hope, so that they become more mentally prepared for entrepreneurship.

The research question formulated:

What is the relationship between psychological capital (self-efficacy, optimism, hope, and resilience) and entrepreneurial intention among college students during the COVID-19 pandemic?

Research Hypothesis:

- H1: Self-efficacy has a positive relationship with entrepreneurial intention during the COVID-19 pandemic among Indonesian college students.
- H2: Optimism has a positive relationship with entrepreneurial intention during the COVID-19 pandemic among Indonesian college students.
- H3: Hope has a positive relationship with entrepreneurial intention during the COVID-19 pandemic among Indonesian college students.
- H4: Resiliency has a positive relationship with entrepreneurial intention during the COVID-19 pandemic among Indonesian college students.

METHOD

This research was conducted during the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia from June to December 2022. The sample consisted of 205 active students from various faculties as respondents using a purposive sampling technique. Primary data was obtained through a structured questionnaire, while secondary data was collected from company documents and relevant literature. The research instrument was a closed-ended questionnaire using a 6-point

Likert scale (1 = strongly disagree to 6 = strongly agree), developed based on the indicators of each variable.

Psychological Capital consists of the variables Self-Efficacy, Hope, Optimism, and Resilience, which are measured using a scale based on the Psychological Capital Questionnaire, which has been developed by Luthan and Avolio (F.Luthans, C. Youssef, 2007), compiled by Terrence C. Sehora (Terrence C. Sehora, 2011). Respondents responded using a six-point Likert scale, where 1 represents strongly disagree, and 6 represents strongly agree. The final result was determined based on the average response. The higher the number of results, the higher the respondents' self-efficacy, hope, optimism, and reliance. The validity and reliability of the instrument test were assessed with a Cronbach's Alpha value ≥ 0.70 , indicating that all items were declared reliable and acceptable. The analysis method in this study used multiple linear regression statistical analysis using the IBM SPSS Statistics 26 program.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Respondent Profile

Descriptive data from 205 respondents, who were active students from various faculties, are presented below. The descriptive results are presented below:

Table 1. Respondent Profile

Category	Classification	Frequency	%
Gender	Male	62	30
	Female	143	70
Age	19 – 21	94	46
	22 - 24	197	52
	>24	4	2
Average Income /month	< Rp 500.000	45	22
	Rp 500.000 - Rp 1.000.000	91	44.4
	Rp 1.000.000 - Rp 2.000.000	46	22.4
	Rp 2.000.000 - Rp 3.000.000	16	7.8
	>Rp 3.000.000	7	3.4
Business Interests	Food and Beverage	105	51
	Fashion	50	24
	Reseller	9	4
	Crafts	12	6
	Health	1	1
	Design Services	4	2
	Content Creation Services	6	3
	Translation	2	1
	Course Services	3	2
	Others	13	6

Source: Data Collected from Questionnaire (2022)

The majority of respondents were women (70%), aged 22-24 years (52%) who had pocket money of around Rp 500,000 - Rp 1,000,000. Most were interested in having a business in the food and beverage sales sector (58.6%). This shows that most respondents are still young with enough pocket money/income to build their desired business, namely opening a business in the food and beverage sector.

The results of this study indicate that women have a greater interest in entrepreneurship during the COVID-19 pandemic and are in the high category (XE 43.74). In the current competitive business world, PsyResil is a predictor of business success at all stages of the entrepreneurial activity, and an important personal quality for entrepreneurs, both men and women. points out that female entrepreneurs exhibit different characteristics of entrepreneurial resilience when compared to men. Women in decision-making tend to be more psychologically

resistant and ready to face challenges stably. In addition, it is believed that women entrepreneurs who demonstrate entrepreneurial resilience are willing to work harder to achieve all their goals, to adapt quickly to changes, in order to create and take advantage of new business opportunities. Female students who are relatively young tend to be very confident in their ability to be successful and have the courage to face risks. (Margaça et al., 2021).

Descriptive analysis of Self-Efficacy, Optimism, Hope, Resiliency, and Entrepreneurial Intention was conducted to observe the tendency of respondents' answers for each variable using a 6-point Likert scale. The interpretation criteria are as follows:

Table 2. Categorization of Self-Efficacy, Optimism, Hope, Resiliency , and Entrepreneurial Intention in Respondents

Scale	Empirical Mean	Hypothetical Mean	Category
Self Efficacy	37.7	28	High
Optimism	29.9	21	Very High
Hope	40	28	Very High
Resiliency	28.1	28	Moderate
Entrepreneurial Intention	43.9	41	Very High

Source: Processed Data (2022)

Based on the table above, the results obtained for the empirical mean for the categorization of Optimism (mean empirical 29.9) and Hope (mean empirical 40), both are very high. Respondents who are students feel optimistic and have very high hopes of becoming entrepreneurs during the COVID-19 pandemic. Psychological capacity factors in forming entrepreneurial intentions. The students feel they have hope to continue a better life by becoming entrepreneurs. It is necessary to understand the motives and explore the factors that influence behavioral intentions towards entrepreneurship, especially during uncertain conditions such as a pandemic. (Margaça et al., 2021). They are very optimistic about their abilities to become entrepreneurs, and they are ready to face any risks that may occur during the COVID-19 pandemic. Optimists can find opportunities in any situation: they use them to set high goals, and they believe they can achieve goals and find a path to success. In order to achieve goals, individuals need a high level of self-efficacy, which means they will put in the effort to achieve goals. Then they will look for solutions to many of the problems they face in starting a business to achieve goals, and if they fail in the first attempt, they will have the resilience to fight again until they succeed. Studies have suggested that psychological capital has a significant effect on entrepreneurial intentions (Tian, 2022). Improving the quality of hope can be used as an intervention to improve college students' unconditional entrepreneurial intention. Optimism and Hope have a very high role in realizing goals related to Entrepreneurial Intention compared to Self-efficacy and resilience.

Table 3. Results of Multiple Linear Regression Test of Self-Efficacy, Optimism, Hope, and Resiliency on Entrepreneurial Intention

Variable	Coefficient	Sig.	Description
Self Efficacy	0,351	.000	Linear, Positive
Optimism	0,174	.000	Linear, Positive
Hope	0,215	.000	Linear, Positive
Resiliency	0,384	.000	Linear, Positive

Dependent Variable: Entrepreneurial Intention

Source: Processed Data (2022)

Based on the table above, the results of the multiple linear test show that all variables in Capital Psychology have a linear and positive relationship. The regression equation model is as follows:

$$Y = 7,803 + 0,351SEf + 0,174Op + 0,215Hp + 0,384Res + e$$

The formula above demonstrates the relationship between psychological capacity and entrepreneurship. The model was tested on Indonesian university students during the COVID-19 pandemic. The motives and explore factors that influence behavior intention toward entrepreneurship, especially during uncertain conditions like pandemics. (Margaça et al., 2021). Encouraging entrepreneurial interest, mental and character development (such as the courage to take risks, the belief in success, and the ability to bounce back from failure) plays a crucial role. Moreover, students with high PsyCap had less entrepreneurial action-related doubt, fear, and aversion, which also increased Entrepreneurial Intention.(Chevalier et al., 2021).

Table 4. Determinant Test Results

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	R Square Change
1	.725 ^a	.525	.516	3.95492	.525

a. Predictors: (Constant), Resiliency, Hope, Self-Efficacy, Optimism

b. Dependent Variable: Entrepreneurial Intention

Source: Processed Data (2022)

The Determinant Test Adjusted R Square of 0.516. This indicates that the percentage contribution of all Psychological Capital variables to entrepreneurial interest during the Covid-19 pandemic was 51.6%. The remaining 48.4% was influenced or explained by other variables not included in this study, such as intention measurement scales, such as attitude toward becoming an entrepreneur, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control. Three experiences—attitude towards entrepreneurship, perceived behavioral control, and social norms— have a direct impact on the likelihood of future entrepreneurial initiatives. (Youssef et al., 2023). Structured reading materials and mindfulness intervention can develop entrepreneurs' psychological capital (M. Zhang & Fu, 2023). The contribution of self-efficacy to entrepreneurial interest is 63.3%, optimism is 61%, hope is 60.4%, and the contribution of rising from adversity to entrepreneurial interest is 56.7%.

H1: Self-Efficacy has a positive relationship with Entrepreneurial Intention during the COVID-19 Pandemic, accepted. Self-Efficacy has a positive relationship with Entrepreneurial Intention during the COVID-19 Pandemic, accepted. The Self-Efficacy Factor has a positive relationship with Entrepreneurial Intention, with a regression coefficient of (+) 0.351. This shows that self-efficacy and entrepreneurial intention during the COVID-19 pandemic show a unidirectional or linear relationship. The higher the self-efficacy in students, the higher the students' interest in entrepreneurship during the COVID-19 pandemic. This study shows that high Self-Afficacy in students is 37.7, included in the **high** category. During the COVID-19 pandemic, students felt they could start a business, were confident in conveying ideas for new businesses to others, had confidence in being able to achieve success, were able to make wise decisions, had leadership skills, failure made students more confident and not give up, were always confident when analyzing problems in the long term, felt confident in starting a business during the COVID-19 Pandemic. Students' interest in entrepreneurship during the COVID-19 Pandemic was greatly influenced by high self-efficacy in students. The results of this study are supported by other studies, which state that several self-efficacy attitudes during the COVID-19 pandemic have a significant influence on students' interest in entrepreneurship. (Kun, 2025). Entrepreneurial self-efficacy (ESE) is an important factors that contribute to people's entrepreneurial intentions across environments. More specifically, resilience is a more

essential human resource to draw upon in adverse environments than ESE.(Renko et al., 2021). Student self-efficacy sometimes plays a mediating role in the relationship between subjective norms, role models, achievement demands, and entrepreneurial interest. This remains a contributor to entrepreneurial intention.(Wardana et al., 2024).

H2: Optimism has a positive relationship with Entrepreneurial Intention during the COVID-19 Pandemic, accepted. The Optimism factor of students during the COVID-19 Pandemic shows that Optimism and Interest in Entrepreneurship during the COVID-19 pandemic have a positive and unidirectional relationship. This is indicated by the coefficient value, which has a positive linear relationship to Entrepreneurial Intention with a regression coefficient of (+) 0.174, meaning that student Optimism and Entrepreneurial Intention show a unidirectional or linear relationship. The higher the sense of optimism in students, the higher the students' interest in entrepreneurship during the COVID-19 pandemic. This study shows that the optimistic attitude of students (Optimism) is 29.9, which is included in the **very high** category. During the COVID-19 pandemic, students have a high sense of optimism for future developments. Even during the Pandemic, respondents stated that they still prepare agendas and have activity targets for the future after the Pandemic and try to think about and find solutions to risks that may occur in the future. This is what strengthens the student interest in entrepreneurship during the COVID-19 pandemic, which is greatly influenced by a high sense of optimism in students. Research investigating the impact of sustainability orientation on the relationship between entrepreneurial optimism and green entrepreneurial intentions among final-year college students in China shows that entrepreneurial optimism significantly influences green entrepreneurial intentions.

Furthermore, entrepreneurial resilience and entrepreneurial self-efficacy significantly mediate the relationship between entrepreneurial optimism and green entrepreneurial intentions. Furthermore, sustainability orientation significantly moderates the relationship between entrepreneurial optimism and green entrepreneurial intentions, such that the association is stronger at high levels of entrepreneurial optimism and vice versa (Y. Zhang et al., 2023). Dispositional optimism, a construct in the realm of positive emotions, and entrepreneurial self-efficacy influence entrepreneurial intention in 484 students (Charokopaki, 2025).

H3: Hope has a positive relationship with Entrepreneurial Intention during the COVID-19 Pandemic, accepted. Hope shows a positive linear relationship to Entrepreneurial Intention with a regression coefficient of (+) 0.215, meaning that students' Hope and entrepreneurial intention during the COVID-19 pandemic show a positive, unidirectional or linear relationship. The higher the students' hope, the higher the students' interest in entrepreneurship during the COVID-19 pandemic. This study shows that students' hope is 40, which is included in the **very high** category. When high-level students pursue the goal of entrepreneurship, their path thinking will inevitably produce a path to achieve the goal of entrepreneurship, and have the confidence to achieve it. Studies have shown that high levels can make more assertive judgments about how to achieve work goals (Tian, 2022). During the COVID-19 pandemic, students had backup plans and had hope even in uncertain circumstances. Students hope to find various ways to find a way out of the situation during the COVID-19 Pandemic. The hope of being able to overcome difficult situations during the COVID-19 Pandemic greatly influences the interest in entrepreneurship among students during the COVID-19 pandemic. Hope, respondents showed a positive linear relationship to Entrepreneurial Intention with a regression coefficient of (+) 0.215, meaning that student Hope and Entrepreneurial Intention during the COVID-19 pandemic showed a positive relationship in the same direction or linear. The higher the student's hope, the higher the student's interest in entrepreneurship during the COVID-19 pandemic. This study shows that student hope is 40,

included in the very high category. During the COVID-19 pandemic, students had backup plans and held onto hope despite the uncertainty. The hope of finding ways to navigate a very difficult situation and the hope of being able to overcome the crisis significantly influenced student interest in entrepreneurship during the COVID-19 pandemic. (Margaça et al., 2021).

H4: Resiliency has a positive relationship with Entrepreneurial Intention during the COVID-19 Pandemic, accepted. Resilience and Entrepreneurial Intention during the COVID-19 pandemic have a positive and unidirectional relationship. Resilience has a positive linear relationship with Entrepreneurial Intention, with a regression coefficient of (+) 0.384, indicating a positive, unidirectional or linear relationship between Resilience and Entrepreneurial Intention. The greater the enthusiasm to recover from adversity, the higher the students' interest in entrepreneurship during the COVID-19 pandemic. Conversely, the lower the enthusiasm to recover from adversity, the lower the students' interest in entrepreneurship during the COVID-19 pandemic. This study shows that students' enthusiasm to recover from adversity (Resilience) is 28.11, which is included in the moderate category. Students have an attitude of trying to adapt to conditions during the COVID-19 pandemic, remaining calm and believing that every misfortune always has a bright spot, and trying to choose alternatives rather than blaming the past. Thus, students become calm, and conditions such as these influence their interest in entrepreneurship during the COVID-19 pandemic. The results show a positive correlation between entrepreneurial and organizational resilience and the proactive ability of smart sellers, positive relationships of the smart ability of sellers on resilience, and the positive impact of the direct influence of entrepreneurial resilience on strong sellers. (Panjaitan, 2022). Empat komponen of psychological capital: (1) self-efficacy, (2) optimism, (3) hope, and (4) resiliency are also proven to affect it positively, especially for resiliency (Nguyen et al., 2022).

The multiple linear regression test shows that all dimensions involved in Psychological Capital have a contribution and have a positive relationship with the interest in entrepreneurship among students during the COVID-19 pandemic. This means that if there is an increase in Psychological Capital, the interest of students in entrepreneurship during the COVID-19 pandemic increases, and vice versa, if there is a decrease in Psychological Capital, the lower the interest of students in becoming entrepreneurs during the COVID-19 pandemic. This study shows that the interest of students in entrepreneurship during the COVID-19 pandemic is 43.9, which is included in the very high category. The attitude of students who are still young, happy in facing risks and planning to realize a business after graduating from college, as well as support from family and lecturers, increases the motivation of students to become entrepreneurs. Other studies show that students state that the pandemic is an opportunity to become entrepreneurs, and they feel optimistic about their abilities in starting a business, and have the perception that being an entrepreneur provides better income potential, greatly encouraging students to become entrepreneurs. Psychological capital has a significant predictive effect on entrepreneurial intention. Not as a moderating role between work values and the entrepreneurial intention of college students by hierarchical regression analysis (Tian, 2022). The students who have a strong desire to become entrepreneurs are interested in pursuing entrepreneurship as a career path in the future. (Rasyidah & Nawang, 2023). Self-efficacy, optimism, hope, and the effort to recover from adversity during the COVID-19 pandemic significantly influence students' interest in entrepreneurship. Psychological capital has a significant positive impact on students' entrepreneurial intentions, and educational interventions can effectively increase their levels of psychological capital, thereby strengthening their entrepreneurial intentions. (Kun, 2025). Findings show that both entrepreneurship education and psychological capital positively impact students' sustainable entrepreneurship intentions. Moreover, psychological capital is also proven to affect it positively. Based on the results, we proposed several solutions to promote the sustainable entrepreneurship behavior of students (Nguyen et al., 2022). The psychological processes that influence career expectations among

undergraduates highlight the importance of fostering psychological capital and creating supportive learning environments to improve students' employability (Huang et al., 2025). Psychological capital influences entrepreneurial intentions more than communication skills. Green entrepreneurship is a recent business phenomenon that is related to ecological issues. In the time of COVID-19, every business entity is looking for a unique way to be more resilient and noticeable. In this regard, green entrepreneurs hold the potential to manage scarce resources, fulfill social responsibility, and put forward the solution to environmental degradation in the new normal of the post-COVID-19 era.(Weng et al., 2022). Students' Psychological capital had a significant positive relationship with perceived learning from the program and a relationship to entrepreneurial actions. Students with high psychological capital learned more from the program in terms of perceived skills and knowledge, and in turn had a higher Entrepreneurial Intention. (Chevalier et al., 2021).

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results described above, the proposed hypothesis is accepted, meaning there is a positive linear relationship between Psychological Capital: Self-Efficacy, Optimism, Hope, and Resiliency, and Entrepreneurial Intention among students during the COVID-19 pandemic. Students' interest in entrepreneurship during the COVID-19 pandemic, based on Psychological Capital, is categorized as very high, and the contribution of Psychological Capital to Entrepreneurial Intention among students during the COVID-19 pandemic is 51.6%. Several other factors that influence Entrepreneurial Intention, attitude towards entrepreneurship, perceived behavioral control, and social norms have a direct impact on the likelihood of future entrepreneurial initiatives.

Implications of this research suggest that encouraging students to develop an entrepreneurial mindset by stressing the importance of attitude, perceived behavioural control, and psychological capital may improve their chances of becoming successful entrepreneurs. Suggestions for factors that practitioners and entrepreneurship education should take into account when they prepare students with Psychological Capital support.

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