
**THE INFLUENCE OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP ON ECONOMIC
INDEPENDENCE OF STUDENTS WITH INTERNAL LOCUS OF CONTROL
AS A MODERATION VARIABLE IN AN ISLAMIC BUSINESS
PERSPECTIVE**

Latifah¹

Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Intan Lampung, Bandar Lampung, Indonesia
latifahtd03@gmail.com

Ridwansyah²

Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Intan Lampung, Bandar Lampung, Indonesia
ridwansyah@radenintan.ac.id

Mia Selvina³

Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Intan Lampung, Bandar Lampung, Indonesia
miaselvina@radenintan.ac.id

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the effect of entrepreneurship on the economic independence of students at the Raden Intan State Islamic University of Lampung, with Internal Locus of Control as a moderating variable. A quantitative approach was used, employing Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM). Data were collected through an online questionnaire completed by 96 respondents who were entrepreneurs at the State Islamic University Raden Intan Lampung. Based on the background of this article, the method used in this study was a descriptive method with a quantitative approach. The results showed that entrepreneurship had a positive and significant effect on economic independence. Meanwhile, the internal locus of control was not able to moderate the relationship between entrepreneurship and economic independence. These findings indicate that the higher the level of student involvement in entrepreneurial activities, the greater their financial independence. From an Islamic business perspective, entrepreneurship and internal locus of control are noble efforts to achieve economic independence. However, they must be complemented by Tawakkal (trust in God) to ensure sustainability, avoid arrogance, and reject resignation. This study recommends expanding the research object so that it is not limited to certain students, allowing the generalization of results to be tested in a wider area.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Economic Independence, Internal Locus of Control

INTRODUCTION

In times of increasingly fierce competition in the world of work, students are required to not only rely on formal job prospects but also be able to create economic opportunities independently. The reality on the ground shows that the open unemployment rate among college graduates is still quite high. This indicates a gap between the competencies of students with the needs of the world of work and business. Then, many college students still face economic difficulties and dependence on parents (Marsono et al., 2020).

A survey among young people conducted by the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs in the country and Asia Pacific found that 70 percent more young people now do not want to be employees of either government or private employees, but they want to be businessmen (globalnews.id, 2023). A survey of 1,000 respondents with the Gen Z age category stated that as many as 64% of Gen Z have an interest in becoming entrepreneurs because being an entrepreneur offers the opportunity to earn a higher income than as a worker/employee (IDN Research Institute, 2021)

Students, as a young generation full of creative ideas and innovative spirit, have great potential to become successful entrepreneurs. Through entrepreneurial activity, students can develop managerial skills, take advantage of market opportunities, and increase their financial independence. Entrepreneurship also provides opportunities for students to learn how to deal with risks and challenges, as well as take the initiative in developing their own businesses (Kewirausahaan, 2025).

Hisrich, Peters, and Shepherd in 2010 found that college students engaged in entrepreneurship tend to have higher economic independence. They are better able to create job opportunities for themselves and have flexibility in managing time and resources (Sukirman et al., 2020).

Economic independence is one of the key indicators of a nation's successful development. Students, as part of the educated younger generation, have a strategic role in fostering economic growth through innovation and entrepreneurial activities. Economic independence of students is one of the important aspects in improving the quality of life. Economically independent students are considered better able to manage finances, make financial decisions, and reduce dependence on others. Therefore, concrete steps are needed to equip students with relevant and applicable entrepreneurship (Maimunah et al., 2025).

One factor in forming economic independence is entrepreneurship, which can be a solution to overcome this problem. According to Ricard Cantillon in 1973 defines entrepreneurship is defined as the concept of the ability to create something new and different to generate added value, but by having the courage to face risk or uncertainty (Haryono & Zairina, 2022). Entrepreneurship not only offers opportunities to create jobs for oneself but also makes a significant contribution to economic independence and innovation (Sukirman et al., 2020).

On the other hand, unemployment based on the level of university education is still very high in Lampung Province. This is one of the phenomena that makes many undergraduate graduates who change their career path become entrepreneurs.

Table 1.

Open Unemployment According To Education			
Education Level	2021	2022	2023
SD	43.415	49.832	42.135
SLTP	47.010	37.066	30.023

SLTA General	54.934	56.914	78.098
SLTA Vocational	45.010	34.544	39.903
DI/DII/DIII/AK	4.142	2.177	3.564
University	16.121	18.432	13.519
Total	210.632	207.965	207.242

Source: BPS Lampung Province, 2023

Based on Table 1 above, it can be seen that the high number of unemployed in Lampung Province is one of the dominant factors at the level of university/undergraduate education, namely in 2021 at 16,121, in 2022 at 18,432, and in 2023 at 13,519. The high rate of open unemployment among higher education graduates shows the gap between the availability of formal employment and the growing number of graduates.

Based on the research of Maimunah et al, which suggests that entrepreneurship has a significant influence on the economic independence of students (Maimunah et al., 2025). Then based on research asmini et al showed that the role of entrepreneurs in encouraging economic independence of Indonesia, among others, can increase the creativity and ability of the community in channeling ideas and creations, the dynamics of business activities have the potential to improve the economy and increase the sense of well-being, the creation of innovation, employment, encourage the development of productive (Asmini et al., 2024). Furthermore, research conducted by Shandy Marsono et al explained that the existence of entrepreneurial activities makes students more motivated to produce creative products as a first step to be able to be economically independent (Sandy et al., 2019).

One of the interesting phenomena to study as a variable of moderation is the Internal locus of control. Rotter explains that the Internal locus of control refers to the belief that success or failure in life is the result of personal actions and decisions, not solely due to external factors such as fate or the intervention of others (Rotter, 1966). Individuals with a high internal locus of control tend to have a sense of responsibility, discipline, and motivation to achieve goals. In the context of entrepreneurship, confidence in personal abilities largely determines the success of a business, especially in the face of risks, market uncertainty, and innovation demands (Gugnani, 2022).

Individuals who have an independent business but are not accompanied by strong internal control may have difficulty maintaining the stability and sustainability of their business. Conversely, individuals who believe that their economic fate is in their own hands tend to be more resilient and independent in managing their businesses. This finding aligns with the research of Pradiningtyas and Lukiastruti, which suggests that locus of control has a positive impact on student financial management behavior (Prasetyo et al., 2023). Then the research of Murti et al states that locus of control has a positive and significant effect on financial management behavior. Furthermore, Nisa and Haryono's research explained that locus of control variables affect financial management behavior, that is, a person's self-control of their finances can determine good or bad financial management behavior that can have an impact on a person's economic independence (Murti & Utami, 2021).

The reason the author conducted this study because it assesses that this research is important as there are not many previous researchers who have examined the influence of entrepreneurship on the economic independence of students. This research can also provide input and contribution for educational institutions to the development of the curriculum and support the development of student entrepreneurship potential.

The main purpose of this study was to examine and analyze in depth the influence of entrepreneurship on the economic independence of students, especially on students of the state Islamic University of Raden Intan Lampung. Furthermore, this study aims to investigate the role of internal Locus of Control as a moderating variable in the relationship, to understand how individuals' beliefs in their ability to control life outcomes can strengthen or weaken the impact of entrepreneurship on economic independence. In addition, the study also seeks to provide a new perspective and understanding of this phenomenon in the context of Islamic business, ensuring that the observed entrepreneurial practices and outcomes are aligned with Sharia principles.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Schumpeter's Theory (Joseph Alois Schumpeter 1883-1950)

This theory was developed by Joseph Alois Schumpeter (1883-1950). According to Schumpeter, the main keys to economic development are innovation and entrepreneurship. Economic progress of a society can only be realized through innovation by entrepreneurs. Besides being able to increase profits and raise people's living standards, entrepreneurship is also able to open up opportunities in creating additional jobs to absorb the growing labor force every year (Priyono & Ismail, 2012). Therefore, the author uses Schumpeter's theory because the entrepreneurial spirit of the community will allow an increasing number of businesses that will encourage entrepreneurial interest, so that the growth of economic independence, especially among students.

Theory of Planned Behavior

This study is based on the theory of planned behavior (TPB) expressed by Icek Ajzen (1991). The theory is a development of the theory of reasoned action (TRA). Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) is a psychological framework that explains human behavior based on intention, which is influenced by three main factors: attitude to behavior, subjective norms (social pressure), and perceived control of behavior (self-efficacy) (Widyastuti Laurensia et al., 2017)

Entrepreneurship

Some experts give their own definition of entrepreneurship, such as Peter Drucker, who defines entrepreneurship as the process of creating something different and valuable by exploiting existing opportunities, regardless of the resources you currently have. Robert D. Hisrich (1985) defines entrepreneurship as the process of translating ideas into action by creating opportunities in the face of risk and uncertainty (Mu'ah, 2016)

In addition, William Bygrave and Andrew Zacharakis stated that entrepreneurship is the new creation of any form that generates value. Furthermore, Thomas W Zimmerer also defines entrepreneurship as the application of innovativeness and creativity for problem-solving and utilizing the various opportunities that others face every day (Zarefar et al., 2021). Entrepreneurship has several indicators, namely innovation, courage to face risks, and ambition to find opportunities (Pratama, 2022)

Internal Locus of Control

Internal Locus of Control was first introduced by Julian B. Rotter in 1966, who defined internal locus of control as an individual's belief that they have control over the events in their lives through personal efforts, decisions, and actions, rather than due to external factors such as luck or the interference of others (Rotter, 1966). According to Azzahra and Yohana, internal locus of control refers to the degree to which a person believes that they can

control the outcome of their own actions. Individuals with an internal locus of control tend to have the belief that success or failure is determined by personal effort and responsibility, rather than by fate (Azzahra, Yohana, 2025). Internal locus of control has several indicators, namely solving personal problems, believing in one's own abilities, and self-control (Sari, 2021)

Economic Independence

Economic independence consists of two words that must first be at least partially understood. That is the word independence, and the word economy. The first word is "independence," can be interpreted as an ability to think, feel, and do things on their own (Sujarot, 2024). The term independence can also be defined as the state of an individual who can stand up for himself and not depend on others. In language, independence comes from "self", and it means inseparable from the turn of events or the development of a person. The nature of the self is the embodiment of character, which is the middle point that can organize and regulate all parts of the character (Rizqy Aiddha Yuniawati, 2021). Economics, according to Abraham Maslow (1954), is a scientific field that can solve the problems of human life through the mobilization of all available economic resources based on theories and principles in an economic system that is considered efficient and effective. Economic understanding, according to Robbin (1932), is a study of human behavior as a relationship between the objectives faced with the availability of resources to achieve its goals (Tindangen et al., 2020)

Economic independence, according to Gutter & Copur (2011), is the ability of individuals to meet the needs of life without excessive dependence on other parties. Meanwhile, Shim (2010), in (Aminin, 2025), calls financial independence the ability to manage expenses, save, plan for the future, and avoid consumptive debt. Indicators of economic independence include the existence of a business that is managed, has its own economic strength, and confidence in conducting economic activities not only based on donations or assistance from external parties (Abdullah et al., 2023)

RESEARCH METHOD

Based on the background of this article, the method used in this study is a descriptive method with a quantitative approach. The descriptive method with a quantitative approach is appropriate for this study because it allows measuring the causal relationship between entrepreneurship, economic independence, and internal locus of control in students of Raden Intan State Islamic University of Lampung statistically, as well as analyzing the extent to which Islamic Business perspectives affect these perceptions, thus providing an objective and measurable picture.

Descriptive methods are used to provide a systematic, factual, and accurate picture of the facts and characteristics of the population or object under study. The quantitative approach was chosen because this study focuses on the collection and analysis of numerical data that can be measured statistically, thus allowing researchers to identify patterns and trends that occur among students of Raden Intan Lampung state Islamic University related to entrepreneurship, economic independence, and internal locus of control. This approach also supports the objectivity of the research and provides results that can be generalized more broadly.

The population used in this study is the students who conduct entrepreneurial activities at the state Islamic University of Raden Intan Lampung, with an unknown number.

In this study, the sampling method is Purposive sampling according to Sugiyono (2020), in (Edi Setiawan (2023), that is, sampling techniques are based on certain considerations such as the nature or characteristics of the population. The number of samples taken in this study using the Formula Lameshow is due to the number of unknown populations.

Based on the calculation, the number of samples to be used is as many as 96 respondents. Using Google Forms to get data from consumers with questions based on a 5-point Likert scale (1=strongly disagree, 5= strongly agree). In addition to primary data from questionnaires, this research also relies on literature studies as a secondary data source that supports the findings, such as books, data reports, journals, and scientific articles. The Model in this study was analyzed through two stages of testing, namely testing the outer model and the inner model.

The method of data processing in this study uses Partial Least Squares (PLS). Partial Least Squares is a powerful method of analysis and is often referred to as soft modeling because it negates the assumptions of OLS (Ordinary Least Squares) regression, such as data must be normally distributed, multivariate, and the absence of multicollinearity problems between exogenous variables (Suhardi et al., 2019). In the first stage, the outer model is used to evaluate several aspects, namely convergent validity (with outer loading > 0.7 and AVE > 0.5), construct reliability (with Composite Reliability and Cronbach's Alpha > 0.7), and discriminant validity assessed through HTMT < 0.9 . After all indicators meet these criteria, the analysis proceeds to the inner model stage. This stage aims to measure the relationship between latent variables using the path coefficient (B) and evaluate the strength of the model through the value of R-Square (R2). The value of R2 is classified into three levels, namely low (0.19), medium (0.33), and high (0.67). The effect of mediation is considered significant if the value of $p < 0.05$. The entire analysis process was carried out using SmartPLS 4 software (Hair et al., 2023).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Characteristics of Respondents

Respondents in this study were students of entrepreneurs at the state Islamic University of Raden Intan Lampung, totaling 96 people, and were distributed questionnaires and questionnaires. From the questionnaire collected obtained a general description of the characteristics of respondents was obtained in Table 2

Table 2

Characteristics Of Respondents

Description	Categories	Total	Percentage
Gender	Men	63 people	34%
	Girls	33 people	66%
Faculty	Faculty Of Manners	0 people	0%
	Faculty Of Tarbiyah And Teacher Training	24 people	24,7%
	Faculty Of Sharia	5 people	5,3%
	Faculty Of Ushuluddin And Religious Studies	28 people	28,9%

Faculty Of Da'wah And Communication Sciences	4 people	4,1%
Faculty Of Islamic Economics And Business	36 people	37,1%

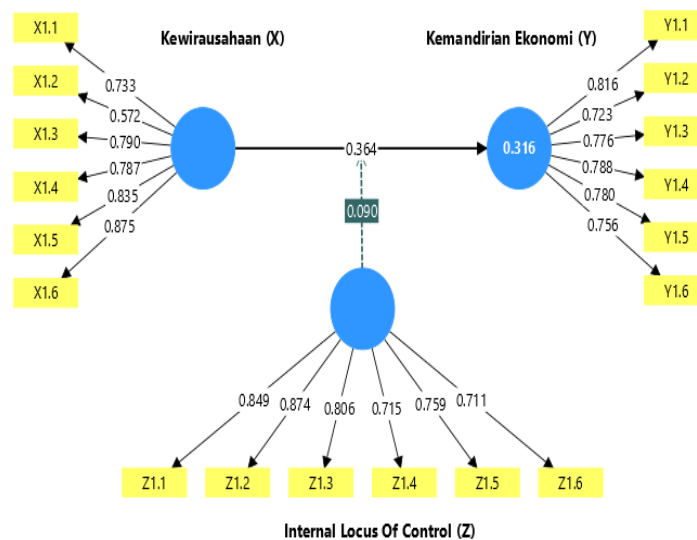
Source: Data Processed By The Author

Table 2 shows the characteristics of respondents categorized by gender and the Faculty of Entrepreneurial Students at Raden Intan State Islamic University, Lampung. Based on the gender of respondents, with male gender as much as 34% and 66% of women. Based on the Faculty of students with the faculty of adab as much as 0%, Faculty of tarbiyah and teacher training as much as 24.7%, Faculty of Sharia as much as 5.3%, Faculty of ushuluddin and religious studies as much as 28.9%, Faculty of Da'wah and ilm communication as much as 4.1%, Akultas economics and Islamic Business senyak 37.1%.

Test Outer Model

Based on the initial outer model shown in the figure, here is the interpretation of the analysis of the measurement model using the Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) method: convergent validity is assessed based on the outer loading value or load factor of each indicator to the measured latent variable. Some important points are that indicators with outer loading values above 0.7 are considered to meet convergent validity criteria, indicating that the indicator is strong enough in measuring latent variables. From the figure, most indicators have an outer loading above 0.7, indicating that the latent variables "Entrepreneurship (X)", "Internal locus of control (Z)", and "economic independence (Y)" have a fairly good relationship with their respective indicators. However, there are some indicators with outer loading below 0.7, on X1.2 and Z1.2, so they need to be eliminated.

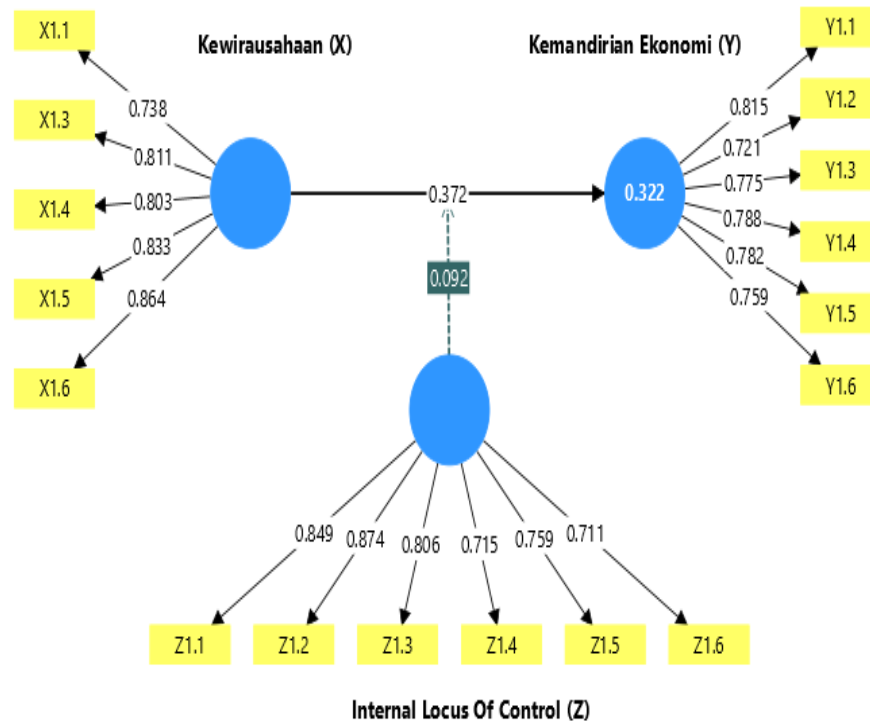
Figure 1.
Early Models of Research in SmartPLS



Source: Data Processed By Researchers (2025)

After elimination of the X1.2 indicator with a low outer loading of 0.572, the final model showed improvements in validity and reliability. The reliability of the model can be measured using Composite Reliability (CR) and Cronbach's Alpha, with a minimum standard of 0.7. With an increase in the value of the outer loading, the reliability of the model most likely increases. The variables Entrepreneurship (X), Internal Locus of Control (Z), and economic independence (Y) are now more consistent in measuring each of the concepts they represent.

Figure 2.
Evaluation of Outer End Models in SmartPLS



Source: processed Data (2025)

All indicators have an outer loading value above 0.7, which indicates that they are valid in measuring the variables they represent.

Convergent Validity Test

Convergent validity was tested using the loading factor and Average Variance Extracted (AVE). The indicator is considered valid if it has a loading factor > 0.70 and AVE > 0.50.

Table 3
Recapitulation Of Loading Value Of Research Indicator

Variable	Entrepreneurship (X)	Economic Independence (Y)	Internal Locus Of Control (Z)	Description
X1.1	0.738			Valid
X1.3	0.811			Valid
X1.4	0.803			Valid
X1.5	0.833			Valid
X1.6	0.864			Valid

Y1.1	0.815		Valid
Y1.2	0.721		Valid
Y1.3	0.775		Valid
Y1.4	0.788		Valid
Y1.5	0.782		Valid
Y1.6	0.759		Valid
Z1.1		0.849	Valid
Z1.2		0.874	Valid
Z1.3		0.806	Valid
Z1.4		0.715	Valid
Z1.5		0.759	Valid
Z1.6		0.711	Valid

Source: processed Data (2025)

Table 4
Average Variance Extracted

Variable	Average Extracted	Variance	Description
Entrepreneurship	0.658		Valid
Economic Independence	0.599		Valid
Intrnal locus of control	0.621		Valid

Source: processed Data (2025)

The results showed that all indicators have a loading vector >0.70 and AVE >0.50, so that the validity of convergent validity in this study has been met.

Descriptive Validity Test

Discriminant validity was tested using the Heterotrait-Monotrait Ratio (HTMT), with a tolerance limit < 0.90

Table 5
Heterotrait-Monotrait Rasio (HTMT)

Variable	Internal Locus of Control	Independence Economy	Entrepreneurship
Internal Locus Of Control (Z)			
Economic Independence (Y)	0.507		
Entrepreneurship	0.459	0.521	
Internal Locus Of Control (Z) x Entrepreneurship (X)	0.250	0.097	0.290

Source: Data Processed By Researchers (2025)

The results show that the entire HTMT value is still within the recommended limits. Thus, the discriminant validity of the model has been met.

Reliability Test

A construct reliability test was conducted with reference to three measures, namely Cronbach's Alpha and Composite Reliability. A construct is said to be reliable if the three values exceed the number 0.70, as recommended by (Hair et al., 2023). This provision is used to ensure that the indicators in a construct have good internal consistency.

Table 6
Composite reliability

Variable	Cronbach's Alpha	Composite Reliability	Description
Internal Locus of Control	0.879	0.907	Reliable
Economic Independence	0.866	0.899	Reliable
Entrepreneurship	0.599	0.887	Reliable

Source: Data Processed Author (2025)

Based on the table above, it can be seen that each variable has more than Cronbach's Alpha >0.70, so it can be concluded that all variables X, Y, and Z are reliable.

Analysis of the Inner Model

Hypothesis Testing (T Test)

Statistical t-tests are used to prove that independent variables affect dependent variables individually. It is said to be significant when the value of T is calculated salty- each independent variable with a statistical $t > 1.98$ and p values < 0.05 .

Table 7
T Test Results

Hypothesis	Influence	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	T statistics	P Values
H1	X→Y	0.372	0.384	0.084	4.431	0.000

Source: Data Processed Author (2025)

From the above data, the results of the T-statistics are $4,431 > 1.98$ and p-value $0.000 < 0.05$. This proves that entrepreneurship has a positive and significant effect on economic independence, so that H1 in this study is supported.

Moderation Test

Based on the data processing that has been done, the results can answer the hypothesis in this study. The moderation effect test is used to test the main effect, the direct relationship between the independent variable (X) on the dependent variable (Y), where the relationship on the main effect must be significant. If it is significant, simultaneous testing can be done on the influence of the independent variable (2) moderation variable (Z), on the dependent variable (Y).

The moderation variable (Z) is said to be significant if the T-statistic value > 1.98 and the p-value < 0.05 .

Table 8
Moderation Test Results

Hypothesis	Influence	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	T Statistics	P Values
H2	ZxX→Y	0.092	0.085	0.091	1.008	0.157

Source: Data Processed Author (2025)

The table above shows the results of the moderation test in this study using the SmartPLS 4 method. The hypothesis tested (H2) is related to the effect of the moderation

variable (Z) on the relationship between the independent variable (X) and the dependent variable (Y). The original sample value of 0.092 and the sample average of 0.085 indicate that the effect of moderation has a positive direction. The T-statistic value of 1.008 is smaller than 1.96. In addition, a p-value of 0.157, which is greater than 0.05, indicates that the moderation effect is not significant. So H2 in this study is not supported.

Coefficient of Determination Test

The coefficient of determination test (R^2) is used to determine the change in the dependent variable (Y) caused by the independent variable (X). If R^2 is greater, then the percentage change in the dependent variable (Y) caused by the independent variable (X) is greater. Conversely, if R^2 is smaller, then the percentage change of the independent variable (X) is lower. The following table shows the coefficient of determination test results in this study:

Table 9.
Coefficient of Determination Results

Variable	R Square
Economic Independence	0.322

Source: processed data (2025)

Coefficient of determination test results in the table above, it can be seen that the value of the coefficient of determination or R Square of consumer buying interest of 0.322. Such results indicate that entrepreneurship variables are able to provide an explanation of Economic independence of 32.2% while the rest can be explained by other variables outside this study.

The Influence of Entrepreneurship on the Economic Independence of Students

The results of this study showed that entrepreneurship has a significant effect on economic independence statistically, entrepreneurship proved to have a significant effect on economic independence. The P-value shows $0.000 < 0.05$, and the T-statistic shows $4.431 > 1.98$. On the whole construct shows that the latent factor is able to explain at least more than a quarter of the variance of each indicator.

This finding is a very positive thing, because it shows that entrepreneurship contributes to increasing the economic independence of students. This is supported by findings in journals such as research by (Maimunah et al., 2025) in the Digital Business Insights Journal, which states that entrepreneurship directly and positively affects students' economic independence by developing management and innovation abilities. Through entrepreneurship, students acquire practical skills in managing resources, generating their own income that reduces financial dependence on parents, as well as fostering an independent and job-creating mental attitude as emphasized by Ketaren and Wijayanto, 2021), so that they not only solve personal economic problems but also contribute to broader economic growth.

Schumpeter's theory of entrepreneurship says that the main keys to economic development are innovation and entrepreneurship. Economic progress of a society can only be realized through innovation by entrepreneurs. Besides being able to increase profits and raise people's living standards, entrepreneurship is also able to open up opportunities in creating additional jobs to absorb the growing labor force every year (Priyono & Ismail, 2012).

A number of previous studies have shown that entrepreneurship, or the process of identifying, developing, and realizing a vision into a new business idea or opportunity with innovation and creativity, has a crucial role in increasing the economic independence of

students. Through entrepreneurship, students not only earn additional income but also develop managerial, communication, marketing, and creativity skills that are invaluable in their professional and personal lives (Mufidah, 2025)

Based on this, this study confirms that entrepreneurship is considered important because it serves as a holistic development program that prepares students to face the professional world as a whole. In addition to the ability to generate income and manage finances independently, entrepreneurship intensively fosters crucial soft skills, such as creativity, innovation, leadership, problem-solving, and mental resilience in the face of risk of failure and uncertainty.

The Role of Internal Locus of Control in Moderating the Relationship Between Entrepreneurship and Economic Independence

Internal Locus of Control (ILOC) is thought to moderate the relationship between entrepreneurship and economic independence because individuals with a strong ILOC believe that the success of their lives depends largely on their own actions, decisions, and personal efforts. However, not all entrepreneurs believe that every result they get, whether success or failure, is purely the fruit of their hard work and decisions. Many other factors, such as fate, good timing, unexpected market conditions, or luck, play a significant role. This belief reflects a more balanced view (balanced locus of control), where they work persistently and proactively (internally), but remain humble and realistic by accepting that there are factors beyond their control (externally) that can affect the final line of economic independence.

The Theory of Planned Behavior (Theory of Planned Behavior) states that a person's intention to perform a behavior is the main predictor of their actual behavior, and that intention is formed by three main components: attitude to behavior, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control. This theory is one whose main focus is on planned behavior and is under the control of the will of the individual. However, we can analyze the components of TPB, especially related to the concept of Perceived Behavioral Control. TPB recognizes that behavior is not entirely under volitional control. When a person faces a situation that is irreversible or beyond their capabilities, their perception of control will be low. They feel they can't change the situation.

The results of this study also showed that the Internal Locus of Control has not been able to moderate the relationship between entrepreneurship and economic independence. The value of T-satistik = 1.004, which is smaller than 1.96. In addition, the p-values of 0.157 are greater than 0.05. The insignificance of the ILoC as a moderator can also be due to the presence of other, more dominant or more specific factors that interact with entrepreneurship in achieving economic independence. Economic independence as a complex result is often so strongly influenced by external factors that it is difficult to control by purely internal beliefs, even for an entrepreneur. Factors such as access to capital, market conditions, government policy support, and social networks may have a greater and more measurable effect on interaction with entrepreneurial practices.

Islamic Business Perspective on the Influence of Entrepreneurship on Economic Independence of Students with Internal Locus Of Control as a Variable Moderation

In Islamic Business, Entrepreneurship is not only an economic activity, but also a part of worship (muamalah). Economic independence achieved through entrepreneurship is considered noble because it takes a person away from begging and gives them the ability to fulfill social obligations. The principle of self-reliance, hard work, and earning a lawful living

is highly emphasized in the Qur'an and is very relevant for students, especially in the context of starting their own business (entrepreneurship) while studying. Based on the word of Allah SWT in Surah al Mulk verse 15, namely :

هُوَ الَّذِي جَعَلَ لَكُمُ الْأَرْضَ ذَلُولًا فَامْشُوا فِي مَنَاكِبِهَا وَكُلُوا مِنْ رِزْقِهِ وَإِلَيْهِ النُّشُورُ ﴿١٥﴾

It means: “it is he who made the earth easy for you, so walk in all its corners and eat of his sustenance. And to him You shall return after resurrection.”

The meaning of this verse is to encourage humans to actively move and try to find sustenance from the Earth. Students are encouraged to be independent, not only to rely on parents or scholarships, but also to try halal.

Meanwhile, the Islamic view of the concept of Internal Locus of Control in general is positive and in line with the teachings of Ikhtiar (effort).

However, Islam perfected this psychological concept by adding a spiritual dimension called Tawakkal (reliance on Allah). The Internal locus of control is strongly supported in Islam because it is the foundation for individuals to strive, work hard, and innovate without waiting for fate alone. This is a rejection of blind resignation and the assertion that everyone is responsible for their actions. Based on the word of Allah in Surah Ar-Ra'd, verse 11

إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يُغَيِّرُ مَا بِقَوْمٍ حَتَّى يُغَيِّرُوا مَا بِأَنْفُسِهِمْ

"Indeed, Allah does not change the condition of a people until they change what is in themselves."

This paragraph fundamentally supports the ILOC and affirms that initiatives for change (both success and failure) come from the actions and internal conditions of the individual or community. The belief that personal effort is the key to change is at the core of ILOC.

In addition to the above surah, ILOC juga is explained in QS. An-Najm verse 39

وَأَنْ لَيْسَ لِلْإِنْسَانِ إِلَّا مَا سَعَىٰ

It means: “and that a man has nothing but what he has earned.”

This verse confirms that every result obtained is a direct result of effort (sa'y). It motivates individuals to take full control of their work, studies, and business in accordance with the ILOC mentality.

So it is implied that entrepreneurship in the Islamic business perspective is a noble endeavor to achieve economic independence. The concept of Internal Locus of Control (ILOC) is strongly supported in Islam (QS. Ar-Ra'd: 11) as a foundation for Endeavour. However, the ILOC must be perfected with Tawakkal (reliance on results to Allah) to ensure sustainability, avoid pride, and reject blind resignation.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data analysis using the PLS-SEM approach on 96 respondents who have their own business or have become an entrepreneur, it can be concluded that entrepreneurship has a positive and significant influence on economic independence. The higher the level of involvement of students in entrepreneurial activities, the greater financial independence they achieve. However, the key finding of this study is that the Internal Locus of Control (ILOC) has not been able to moderate the positive relationship between entrepreneurship and economic independence of students. Although in theory ILOC is expected to increase the effectiveness of entrepreneurship, the results show that students '

internal confidence in their own abilities is not a significant modifying factor for the impact of entrepreneurship on economic independence.

This implies that, regardless of how firmly students believe that their fate is in their own hands, the real results of entrepreneurship on their economic independence may be more dominated by other factors that affect business performance, such as access to capital, networks, or external market conditions, rather than simply perceived behavioral control internally. This study also has some limitations that need to be considered in the development of subsequent studies. First, the object of research is limited to students of the state Islamic University of Raden Intan Lampung only, so that the generalization of the results to other regions is still limited. Second, this study used only three main variables without considering other variables. Therefore, it is recommended that future research expand the scope of the region and add other supporting variables in order to produce a more comprehensive understanding of the influence of entrepreneurship on the economic independence of students from an perspective of Islamic Business perspective.

REFERENCES

- Aminin. (2025). *Peran Pendidikan Ekonomi Dalam Meningkatkan Kemandirian Finansial Mahasiswa*. 4(3), 56–66.
- Asmini, Fitriyani, I., Kadewi Sumbawati, N., & Rachman, R. (2024). Peran Entrepreneur dalam Mendorong Kemandirian Ekonomi Indonesia. *Indonesian Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, 4(1), 12–24. <https://journal.publication-center.com/index.php/ijssh/article/view/1625>
- Azzahra, yohana, A. luthfia. (2025). *ISSN : 3025-9495 1 2 Neraca Akuntansi Manajemen, Ekonomi*.
- Edi setiawan, sutrisno. (2023). Pengaruh Kemudahan Penggunaan Dan Promosi Penjualan Terhadap Keputusan Penggunaan *E-wallet* Dana Pada Mahasiswa di kota Yogyakarta. *STIE "YKP" Yogyakarta*, 16.
- Ekuitas, S., Majid, A., Noviarita, H., & Anggraeni, E. (2023). *Peran Digitalisasi Ekonomi Untuk Membentuk Kemandirian Ekonomi Pondok Pesantren*. 4(4), 1265–1273. <https://doi.org/10.47065/ekuitas.v4i4.3441>
- Hamid, S. M., & Anwar, R. S. (2019). *Struktural Equation Modelling (Sem) Berbasis Varian Konsep Dasar Dan Aplikasi Program Smart PLS 3.2.8. Dalam Riset Bisnis*. PT Inkubator Penulis Indonesia.
- Haryono, A., & Zairina, Z. (2022). Pengaruh entrepreneunial intention terhadap motivasi berwirausaha mahasiswa. *Journal of Management and Digital Business*, 2(2), 103–115. <https://doi.org/10.53088/jmdb.v2i2.569>
- Kewirausahaan, D. A. N. (2025). *Peran Program Wirausaha Merdeka Dalam Mendorong Kemandirian*. 2(3), 21–28.
- Maimunah, Susanto, B. F., & Zulrahmadi. (2025). Pengaruh Kewirausahaan Terhadap Kemandirian Ekonomi Mahasiswa. *Digital Business Insights Journal*, 1(1), 1–7. <https://doi.org/10.32520/bidi.v1i1.4006>
- Marsono, S., Sulistyani, L., & Lathifah, I. (2020). Pelatihan Kewirausahaan dalam Mewujudkan Kemandirian Ekonomi bagi Siswa Sekolah Menengah Kejuruan (SMK) PGRI di Surakarta. *Wasana Nyata*, 4(2), 131–136. <https://doi.org/10.36587/wasananyata.v4i2.748>
- Mu'ah. (2016). *Kebijaksanaan Pengembangan Kewirausahaan Di Kalangan Pengusaha*

- Kecilkhususnya Tentang Management Usaha*. 2(2), 133–143.
- Mufidah, R. (2025). Peran Kewirausahaan dalam Meningkatkan Kemandirian Ekonomi Mahasiswa (Studi Kasus pada Mahasiswa Aktif di Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Port Numbay Jayapura). *Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Bisnis*, 17(1), 226–233. <https://doi.org/10.55049/jeb.v17i1.427>
- Murti, C. D., & Utami, E. R. (2021). Pengaruh Motivasi Kerja, Self Efficacy dan Internal Locus of Control Terhadap Kinerja Karyawan Badan Kredit Desa (BKD). *Reviu Akuntansi Dan Bisnis Indonesia*, 5(2), 197–207. <https://doi.org/10.18196/rabin.v5i2.13550>
- Prasetyo, A., Lubis, T. A., & Solikhin, A. (2023). Pengaruh Literasi Keuangan dan Sikap Keuangan terhadap Perilaku Pengelolaan Keuangan UMKM Kuliner dan Locus of control Sebagai Variabel Mediasi di Kecamatan Pasar Kota Jambi. *J-MAS (Jurnal Manajemen Dan Sains)*, 8(2), 1451. <https://doi.org/10.33087/jmas.v8i2.1354>
- Priyono, & Ismail, Z. (2012). *Teori Ekonomi*. Dharma Ilmu.
- Rizqy Aiddha Yuniawati. (2021). Pemberdayaan Perempuan dalam Membangun Kemandirian Ekonomi. *SELAPARANG: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat Berkemajuan*, 5(1), 169–173.
- Sandy, M., Mulazid, A. S., & Mubarak, F. (2019). An Analysis on the Effect of Performance Factors and Technology Aspect on Market Share of Sharia-Compliant Banking in Indonesia. *Advances in Economics, Business and Management Research*, 101(Iconies 2018), 370–375. <https://doi.org/10.2991/iconies-18.2019.73>
- Sari, N. (2021). Pengaruh Financial Literacy, Locus of Control, Life Style, dan Gender terhadap Financial Management Behavior Mahasiswa Universitas Negeri Surabaya. *Jurnal Ilmu Manajemen*, 9(2), 670. <https://doi.org/10.26740/jim.v9n2.p670-680>
- Sugiyono. (n.d.). *Metode Penelitian Bisnis (Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Kombinasi dan R & D Sugiyono. In Metodologi Penelitian.)*.
- Sujarot. (2024). Perempuan Single Parent Dan Kemandirian Ekonomi Di Gurabesi Jayapura Utara. *Indonesian Journal of Intellectual Publication*, 5(1), 9–19.
- Sukirman, S., Afifi, Z., & Zazuli, A. (2020). Analisis Kemandirian Usaha Mahasiswa Melalui Inovasi Produk, Pemanfaatan Teknologi Informasi Dan Minat Berwirausaha. *JBTI: Jurnal Bisnis Teori Dan Implementasi*, 11(1), 73–82. <https://doi.org/10.18196/bti.111132>
- Tindangen, M., Engka, D. S. M., Wauran, P. C., Pembangunan, J. E., & Ekonomi, F. (2020). *Jurnal Berkala Ilmiah Efisiensi Volume 20 No. 03 Tahun 2020 PE RAN PEREMPUAN Dalam Meningkatkan E Ko Nomi Keluarga (Studi Kasus : Perempuan Pekerja Sawah Di Desa Lemoh Barat Kecamatan Tombariri Timur Kabupaten Minahasa). Megi Tindangen Jurnal Berkala Ilmiah Efisiensi Volume 20 No. 03 Tahun 2020 Latar Belakang Megi Tindangen*. 20(03), 79–87.
- Widyastuti Laurensia, Suhaidar, & Yunita Anggreani. (2017). Analisis Penerimaan Teknologi Finansial Agregator Cekaja.com Terhadap Behavior Intention Melalui Pendekatan Teori Perilaku Rencana (Theory of Planned Behavior atau TPB). *Indonesian Journal of Accounting and Business*, 24(0717), 103–113.
- Zarefar, A., Oktari, V., & Zarefar, A. (2021). Pengaruh Orientasi Kewirausahaan, Inovasi, Kemampuan Menyusun Laporan Keuangan Dan Literasi Keuangan Terhadap Kinerja UKM. *Kajian Akuntansi*, 22(2), 5–24.
- Afifah, I., & Kuswati, R. (2023). *Does Green Purchase Intention Mediate the Effect of*

- Ethical Self Identity on Green Purchase ?1(2).*
- Ahmed, I., & Ishtiaq, S. (2021). Reliability and validity: Importance in Medical Research. *Journal of the Pakistan Medical Association*, 71(10), 2401–2406. <https://doi.org/10.47391/JPMA.06-861>
- Bakar, R., Fauziyah, N., & Rahmat, A. (2025). *Do Consumers Perceive Impulsive Buying and Pain of Payment ? E-Commerce Transactions Using Pay Later .* 27(1), 31–59, <https://search.informit.org/doi/abs/10.3316/informit.T2025012900005191866823380>
- Bashar, A., Wasiq, M., Nyagadza, B., & Maziriri, E. T. (2024). Emerging trends in social media marketing: a retrospective review using data mining and bibliometric analysis. *Future Business Journal*, 10(1). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s43093-024-00308-6>
- Burgess, J., & Spinks, W. (2014). An Examination of the Four Factors of Brand Resonance and their Theoretical Application to Video Games. *Journal of New Business Ideas & Trends*, 12(2), 37–49. <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=bth&AN=100510743&lang=it&site=ehost-live>
- Ellyana Ayu Pramesti, & Kuswati, R. (2024). Innovative Approaches and Entrepreneurial Intentions: Analyzing Indonesia's Youth through the Theory of Planned Behavior. *Journal of Business and Management Studies*, 6(1), 45–54. <https://doi.org/10.32996/jbms.2024.6.1.3>
- Ihza, F., Widiyantoro, A., & Kuswati, R. (2024). *Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences Studies Understanding the Influence of Brand Experience and Brand Satisfaction on Brand Loyalty: Mediated by Brand Love.* 7–16. <https://doi.org/10.32996/jhsss>
- Indriana, A., Sholahuddin, M., Kuswati, R., & Soepatini. (2022). The Impact of e-WOM and Celebrity Endorser on Purchase Intention Mediated by Brand Image: A Study on Halal Cosmetic Products. *Journal of Business and Management Studies*, 4(4), 197–210. <https://doi.org/10.32996/jbms.2022.4.4.29>
- Isbahi, M. B., Zuana, M. M. M. ., & Mariana, E. R. . (2022). The Technology Strategy in Website Communication Media in Improving Business Activities. *Majapahit Journal of Islamic Finance and Management*, 1(2), 126–138. <https://doi.org/10.31538/mjifm.v1i2.17>
- Isbahi, M. B., Zuana, M. M. M., & Toha, M. (2024). The Multi-Social Relation of the Cattle Industry in the Plaosan Subdistrict Animal Market of Magetan Regency. *Malacca: Journal of Management and Business Development* , 1(1), 31–46. <https://doi.org/10.69965/malacca.v1i1.51>
- Joseph, A. S. (2022). “Social Media Impact on Online Impulse Buying-A social Commerce Perspective.” 24(12), 1–05. <https://doi.org/10.9790/487X-2412050105>
- Karnia, R. (2024). *Importance of Reliability and Validity in Research.* 13(6), 137–141.
- Kuswati, R., Soepatini, S., Kussudyarsana, K., & Zakiyah, S. (2024). Parasocial Interactions of Indonesian Beauty Vloggers in the Digital Age: Do they Impact Purchases by Millennial Netizens? *WSEAS Transactions on Information Science and Applications*, 21, 196–207. <https://doi.org/10.37394/23209.2024.21.19>
- Lee, J. P. (2024). Social anxiety and social networking service addiction proneness among university students: A moderated mediation model of narcissism and gender. *PLoS ONE*, 19(6 June), 1–14. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0304741>
- Niehaves, B., & Ortbach, K. (2016). The inner and the outer model in explanatory design theory: The case of designing electronic feedback systems. *European Journal of*

- Information Systems*, 25(4), 303–316. <https://doi.org/10.1057/ejis.2016.3>
- Nur, R., Saputra, M., Kuswati, R., & Surakarta, U. M. (2024). *The Effect Of Hedonic Motivation ang Positive Affect on Impulsive Buying Behavior Mediated by Shopping Lifestyle*. 4(12), 11186–11199, <https://doi.org/10.59188/eduvest.v4i12.43133>
- Rahayu Pangestuti, M., Alam Romadhon, Y., & Kuswati, R. (2024). The Influence of Compensation and Workload on the Quality of Health Services in Hospitals with the Effectiveness of Electronic Medical Records as a Mediating Variable. *International Journal of Management Science and Information Technology*, 4(2), 285–296. <https://doi.org/10.35870/ijmsit.v4i2.2934>
- Safeer, A. A. (2024). Harnessing the power of brand social media marketing on consumer online impulse buying intentions: a stimulus-organism-response framework. *Journal of Product and Brand Management*, 33(5), 533–544. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JPBM-07-2023-4619>
- Sharma, K., Kodhati, P., and Sukhavasi, S. (2022). Emotional Marketing on Consumer Behaviour - Perception Study. *International Journal of Consumer Studies*, 47(6), 2396–2416. https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=4636043
- Taherdoost, H. (2021). Data Collection Methods and Tools for Research; A Step-by-Step Guide to Choose Data Collection Technique for Academic and Business Research Projects Hamed Taherdoost. Data Collection Methods and Tools for Research; A Step-by-Step Guide to Choose Data Coll. *International Journal of Academic Research in Management (IJARM)*, 2021(1), 10–38. <https://hal.science/hal-03741847>
- Toha, M., Zuana, M. M. M., & Isbahi, M. B. (2024). Acculturation of Mataraman Local Wisdom with Islamic Values: Implications for Social and Economic Development. *Danadyaksa: Post Modern Economy Journal*, 2(1), 33–47. <https://doi.org/10.69965/danadyaksa.v2i1.143>
- Yuliana, R. (2024). *Analysis of the Effect of Entrepreneurship Education on Entrepreneurial Intentions with Entrepreneurial Motivation and Opportunity Recognition as Intervening Variables*. 4(1), 148–154. <http://103.8.12.212:33180/unj/index.php/jpepa/article/view/30142>
- Zamroni, M. A., Toha, M., Zuana, M. M. M., & Baiqun Isbahi, M. (2023). Exploring Zakat Distribution Via Blockchain in Indonesia Perspective of Maslahah Mursalah Wahbah Zuhaili. *Indonesian Interdisciplinary Journal of Sharia Economics (IIJSE)*, 6(3), 3544–3555. <https://doi.org/10.31538/ijse.v7i3.5821>
- Zafar, A. U., Qiu, J., Shahzad, M., Shen, J., Bhutto, T. A., & Irfan, M. (2021). Impulse buying in social commerce: bundle offer, top reviews, and emotional intelligence. *Asia Pacific Journal of Marketing and Logistics*, 33(4), 945–973. <https://doi.org/10.1108/APJML-08-2019-0495>