HOW DOES GOVERNMENT SUPPORT, FINANCE, FAMILY ENVIRONMENT AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY INFLUENCE SUSTAINABLE ENTREPRENEURSHIP?

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: The purpose of this study is to analyze in a comprehensive way the relationship between the business and the factors of government, money, business environment, and information technology.

Theoretical framework: Sustainable entrepreneurship is crucial to achieving the SDGs, not just in terms of economic growth but also in terms of achieving social and environmental goals.

Design/methodology/approach: This study employs a quantitative approach, with the population under investigation consisting of all micro and small businesses in Parepare, Indonesia, or 1000 units of businesses. and collect data by using the probability sample method with the basic random sampling technique on 286 business owners. The data collection technique employs a previously developed angket penelitian based on research variable indicators that have been validated and shown to be reliable. Method of data analysis using SEM Amos 21.

Result and Conclusion: The study's findings indicate that: (1) Government support—including funding, infrastructure provision, partnerships, business information, and business licensing—greatly influences sustainable entrepreneurship; (2) Financial factors—particularly those derived from personal funds and bank credit—are more significant in determining sustainable entrepreneurship; (3) the business environment, which is influenced by raw material availability, labor availability, business competition, and transportation—greatly influences sustainable entrepreneurship; and (4) the use of information technology in business management—greatly influences sustainable entrepreneurship.

Research implication: The findings of this study have the potential to increase understanding in the field of entrepreneurship, particularly in relation to the factors that contribute to small-scale and sustainable entrepreneurship. They can also serve as a resource for scholars who will be researching related issues and the government when formulating policies aimed at fostering the growth of SMEs.

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Originality/value: This analysis focuses on sustainable entrepreneurship, even though it has already been conducted in developing countries. However, there aren't many studies that analyze the complex relationship between sustainable entrepreneurship and the factors that influence it, such as the government, the economy, the business environment, and information technology.

Keywords: government support, finance, business environment, information technology, sustainable entrepreneurship.

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COMO O APOIO DO GOVERNO, AS FINANÇAS, O AMBIENTE FAMILIAR E A TECNOLOGIA DA INFORMAÇÃO INFLUENCIAM O EMPREENDEDORISMO SUSTENTÁVEL?

RESUMO

Objetivo: O objetivo deste estudo é analisar de forma abrangente a relação entre o negócio e os fatores governo, dinheiro, ambiente de negócios e tecnologia da informação.

Enquadramento teórico: O empreendedorismo sustentável é crucial para alcançar os ODS, não apenas em termos de crescimento econômico, mas também em termos de alcançar objetivos sociais e ambientais.

Método: Este estudo emprega uma abordagem quantitativa, com a população sob investigação composta por todas as micro e pequenas empresas em Parepare, na Indonésia, ou 1000 unidades de negócios. e coletar dados usando o método de amostra probabilística com a técnica básica de amostragem aleatória em 286 proprietários de empresas. A técnica de coleta de dados emprega um angket penelitian previamente desenvolvido com base em indicadores variáveis de pesquisa que foram validados e se mostraram confiáveis. Método de análise de dados utilizando SEM Amos 21.

Resultados e conclusão: As conclusões do estudo indicam que: (1) O apoio governamental - incluindo financiamento, fornecimento de infra-estruturas, parcerias, informações comerciais e licenciamento de empresas - influencia grandemente o empreendedorismo sustentável; (2) Os fatores financeiros - especialmente os derivados de fundos pessoais e de crédito bancário - são mais significativos na determinação do empreendedorismo sustentável; (3) o ambiente empresarial, que é influenciado pela disponibilidade de matérias-primas, disponibilidade de mão-de-obra, concorrência empresarial e transporte - influencia grandemente o empreendedorismo sustentável; e (4) o uso da tecnologia da informação na gestão empresarial - influencia grandemente o empreendedorismo sustentável.

Implicações da pesquisa: As conclusões deste estudo têm o potencial de aumentar a compreensão no campo do empreendedorismo, particularmente em relação aos fatores que contribuem para o empreendedorismo sustentável e de pequena escala. Eles também podem servir como um recurso para acadêmicos que pesquisarem questões relacionadas e para o governo na formulação de políticas destinadas a promover o crescimento das PMEs.

Originalidade/valor: Esta análise centra-se no empreendedorismo sustentável, embora já tenha sido realizado em países em desenvolvimento. Contudo, não existem muitos estudos que analisem a complexa relação entre o empreendedorismo sustentável e os fatores que o influenciam, como o governo, a economia, o ambiente de negócios e a tecnologia da informação.
1 INTRODUCTION

Micro, Small, and Micro Enterprises (MSMEs) constitute a significant industry and play a major role in achieving the goals of national economic development, including job creation, economic expansion, boosting foreign exchange earnings, and regional economic development. MSMEs require protection from the government in the form of rules and regulations as it is anticipated that they would be able to stimulate national economic growth. (Rakib et al., 2020).

Researchers studying economics are beginning to pay more and more attention to the idea of sustainable entrepreneurship as a means of achieving wealth, growth, and economic progress. This is due to the straightforward fact that prosperous entrepreneurship may help combat economic crimes, which can impede development by lowering unemployment, poverty, and other criminal offenses (Kautonen et al., 2017; Karimi et al., 2017; Babajide et al., 2020). SMEs must prosper in order to improve living standards and create jobs. SMEs, or small and medium-sized enterprises, are essential to the modern economy. Prosperity of SMEs has a major effect on jobs, wealth, and social and economic progress, according to experts from a wide variety of scientific domains (Autio, 2005; Omri and Ayadi-Frikha 2014; Omri et al., 2015).

Experts state that the success of a company is largely determined by its drivers as a factor that greatly influences sustainable entrepreneurship (Belz and Binder, 2015; Urbaniec 2017; Teran-Yepez, 2019; Vaio et al., 2020). In addition, entrepreneurial activities greatly contribute to growth. a nation's economy, so that researchers identify factors that influence sustainable entrepreneurship (Sundin et al., 2015). However, not many studies clearly examine the factors that influence sustainable entrepreneurship, including finance, government support, social networks and the environment. Financial factors are a pillar of the sustainability of every business company (Egade, 2019). Several studies have also proven that social and environmental factors have a big impact on the sustainability of a business company (Belz and Binder, 2015; Greco and De Jong, 2017; Urbaniec, 2017). Furthermore, studies have shown that social protection, financial gains, and environmental considerations are the main forces behind sustainable business (DiVaio, 2020). Moreover, Egade (2019) draws a connection between the financial
prosperity of several European enterprises and social sustainability. Academic study is necessary to have a deeper grasp of some of the influencing elements due to the sector's numerous contributions to the global society. Thus, entrepreneurship scholars have focused a great deal of emphasis on markers of sustainable entrepreneurship in this study, including funding, government assistance, social networks, and the environment.

Nonetheless, business is crucial to Indonesia's growth and evolution. This encompasses not just conventional companies that want to make a profit, particularly through CSR initiatives, but also social enterprises that integrate social and economic goals into their whole business plan. As a means of tackling challenging sustainable development concerns, sustainable entrepreneurship is gaining traction in South Africa in keeping with both global trends and African developments. Furthermore, Soleymani et al. (2020) noted that sustainable entrepreneurship in SMEs can lessen rural-urban migration in addition to being a tool for empowering and enhancing the skills of local populations. The statement highlights that in order for poor nations to surmount some development obstacles and meet a portion of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals of the 2015 Sustainable Development Goals, sustainable entrepreneurship must be promoted. (Babajide et al 2020).

Information technology is utilized by business people for e-commerce activities which can provide flexibility in production, expand market share, promote online business, improve the quality of communication and online social networks, use data from other regions and build strong relationships with new business partners. This is what makes the use of information technology have a big impact on improving business performance (Laudon & Traver, 2011). Based on this, MSME players need to utilize internet-based information technology as a global business communication medium so that they can facilitate the marketing and sales processes carried out at any time without being bound by time and space. However, most MSMEs do not realize the importance of using information technology in managing their business. The main problem in this research is how to create sustainable entrepreneurship from the aspects of government support, finance, business environment and information technology. This research aims to analyze the complex relationship between sustainable entrepreneurship and the determining factors, namely government support, finance, business environment and information technology.
2 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Economic growth, rural-urban migration, job creation, equitable income distribution, financial transparency, and identifying and maximizing the potential of the rural populace may all be achieved through sustainable entrepreneurship (Sullivan et al. 2018, Soleymani et al., 2020). This is consistent with the view expressed by Sullivan et al. (2018) that sustainable entrepreneurship is critical to realizing the SDGs' objectives for both economic development and the fulfillment of the millennium's social and environmental goals. Numerous research studies have evaluated sustainable entrepreneurship based on financial resource variables, company environment, information technology, and government assistance.

2.1 GOVERNMENT SUPPORT AND SUSTAINABLE ENTREPRENEURSHIP

The government frequently offers free information to entrepreneurs in order to encourage them; nevertheless, financial aid is typically allocated to certain non-profits, social services, educational initiatives, and research projects. Since financial accessibility is a requirement for sustainable business, government policies in this area are closely aligned (Kressel & Lento 2012). There are two ways to look at government assistance for entrepreneurial sustainability. The first consists of regulatory standards that set the legal foundation for the business's operations and sustainability, and the second is financial support in the form of financial aid and accessibility.

To provide investors trust, the government must carry out its regulatory duties by guaranteeing the stability of the financial system. Ayegba and Omale (2016) contend that a company's performance and sustainability—or lack thereof—can be ascertained with more knowledge of a nation's legal system. In the past, the government has launched several initiatives to facilitate commercial transactions. According to the International Finance Corporation (IFC, 2019) assessment, they made up 34% of the workforce overall and between 50% and 60% of all workers in the nation. All of this demonstrates how government policy has evolved into the primary determinant of a nation's ability to support sustained entrepreneurship.

The Covid-19 epidemic is killing the world economy, thus in the second quarter of 2020, the government is subsidizing more and more SME operations. According to Ayegba and Omale (2016), in order to preserve a climate that fosters sustained entrepreneurial advancement, the government must pay attention to elements such
regulations pertaining to entrepreneurial activity. Financial accessibility, foreign engagement in local entrepreneurial activity, and government measures combating corruption were recommended in a research that identified the variables fueling the growth of entrepreneurship in Nigeria. Moreover, a comparative examination of how government policies differ in their impact on entrepreneurship in South Africa and Nigeria. varied government policies in the two nations have varied effects on entrepreneurship (Akinyemi and Adejumo, 2018). Furthermore, the outcomes of the two-stage descriptive and inferential statistics provide more evidence that the variations in the two nations' approaches to implementing and adjusting policies account for the effectiveness and shortcomings found in this study. For instance, tax breaks targeted in specific economic sectors to promote entrepreneurship will spur investment in those areas.

The existence of rules pertaining to MSMEs from the banking and production sides of the economy, as well as legislation, will encourage an expansion of their involvement in the economy. Regulations are a set of guidelines designed to protect and benefit a group of people or society as a whole, according to George J. Stigler in Mandala Harefa (2008). The Ministry of Finance also plans to ensure the growth and development of MSMEs through Minister of Finance Decree No.316/KMK.016/1994. According to the order, Small Business and Cooperative Development (PUKK) must receive a minimum of one to five percent of State-Owned Enterprises' (BUMN) revenues. In Indonesia, government initiatives to fight poverty, lower unemployment, and equalize income are more frequently linked to MSMEs' policies. As a result, the growth of MSMEs is frequently seen inadvertently as a program of income redistribution or job creation. (Djamhari, 2004).

Drawing from many perspectives and government initiatives to support MSMEs' growth, it can be said that the following actions may be implemented to empower MSMEs: (1) Deciding on a strategy to support MSMEs in creating the national business environment for small enterprises, which encompasses: Financing or supplying financial resources, protocols and requirements for fulfilling funding requirements, rivalry, infrastructure, information, collaborations, licensing, (2) National small business development and guidance in the areas of manufacturing, marketing, human resources, and technology, and (3) Bank credit; guarantees from non-bank organizations; charitable fund loans as BUMN earnings; grants; and other forms of finance are some of the ways
that the national level of MSMEs' access to guarantees is facilitated. In light of the given
description, the following theory can be proposed:

H1: Government support has an influence on sustainable entrepreneurship

2.2 FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND SUSTAINABLE ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Finance has been characterized as the primary motivator for sustainable business (Ye and Kulathunga 2019 and Babajide et al., 2020). The objective of financial management is to maximize profits as opposed to maximizing owner wealth, and thus emphasizes the need for balance on the part of the business manager. This is predicated on the idea that finance is important and necessary for every business organization to survive (Adomako et al., 2015; Egade 2019). This discussion suggests that although equity shareholders, the company's owners, want to see an increase in yearly dividends, management must also prioritize stock appreciation. Therefore, growing yearly revenues is a need in order to achieve these conflicting goals. If these demands are not met, there may be "shareholder turnover," which might be detrimental to both businesses.

Studies reveal that organizations with superior scorecards have demonstrated strong financial management (Adomako, 2015; Kraus, 2018). Using the Market and System Failure Framework, Woolthuis Client (2010) demonstrates how, with proper management, any potential risk associated with incorporating innovation into corporate operations can ultimately prove to be financially advantageous. The implication is that a corporation may profit financially from systemic structure and market flaws.

Babajide et al. (2020) did a study on the promotion of entrepreneurial activities in sub-Saharan Africa through the financial sector. The study suggests that financial stability can foster the establishment of new firms. The study argues that with financial stability, corporate organizations would find it simpler to acquire money and, as a result, secure their continuation using Pooled OLS and Random Effects approaches.

According to Adomako et al. (2016), financial variables are the primary element impacting entrepreneurial sustainability, and as such, financial resource factors have a significant influence on sustainable entrepreneurship. Additional research along these lines may be found in the works of Ye and Kulathunga (2019) and Korutaro et al. (2014). For instance, Ke and Kulathunga's (2019) investigation on the correlation between financial literacy and financial accessibility in Sri Lanka revealed a favorable link between the two factors. According to Pticar (2016) and Khoury and Omran (2012),
financing is essential to a business's ability to operate profitably. They also contend that a company's finances are synonymous with it and vice versa.

Generally speaking, money is essential to every corporate entity's ability to succeed or fail. In summary, SMEs' existence and success are positively correlated with simple access to financing. Based on the description above, a hypothesis can be put forward, namely:

H2: Financial resources have an influence on sustainable entrepreneurship

2.3 SUSTAINABLE BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP ENVIRONMENT

The environment, as defined by Simpson et al. (2004), is made up of elements outside the organization that offer situational variables that can either support or obstruct entrepreneurship at start-ups and throughout the life cycle of SMEs. Dahlqvist et al. (2000) provided evidence for this claim, stating that these outside variables impact all entrepreneurs in the ecosystem by providing opportunities, dangers, and knowledge, irrespective of their individual backgrounds or company ideas. However, socioeconomic, commercial, cultural, political, institutional, legal, productive, technical, infrastructural, and other physical aspects of a certain setting are among the external influences listed by Guzman & Santos (2001).

However, Mazzarol et al. (1999) and Viviers et al. (2001) pointed out that management’s ability to regulate these environmental effects often impacts the performance of SMEs, despite the fact that they are difficult to control. The primary purpose of the concept of an environmental index is to gauge prosperous, long-term enterprise. (Sullivan et al., 2018; Soleyman et al., 2020; Urbaniec, 2017; UNCTAD 2017; Sundin et al. 2015).

In order to build sustainable values, Soleyman, et al. (2020) recently reviewed the literature and found that the rural population, economic interests, and the environment are the three key indicators of sustainable entrepreneurship in Iran. Politicians and corporate executives should take note of the Delphi approach research, which highlights the need of stabilizing key performance metrics, particularly for Iran's rural farmers. Greco and De Jong (2017) noted that effective sustainable entrepreneurship for businesses often revolves on addressing social and environmental challenges. Additionally, there are justifications for entrepreneurial sustainability that are similar to Industrial Ecology (IE).
According to Sullivan et al. (2018), in this instance, the IE principles can serve as a ground-breaking mechanism and approach to help and support the implementation of sustainable business operations. In research identifying a set of variables affecting the success of entrepreneurial operations, Sundin et al. (2015) identified environmental factors as the primary drivers of sustainable entrepreneurship. Innovation in resources and products will inevitably have a negative influence on the environment (Sullivan et al., 2018). This demonstrates that a company organization's success or failure may be determined by the environment in which entrepreneurs work.

In her analysis of environmental factors impacting entrepreneurial sustainability, Moya-Clemente (2020) demonstrated a favorable correlation between the two variables. The study, which used partial least squares methodology on data gathered for fifty (50) countries, also finds that higher and more persistent levels of sustainable entrepreneurship are seen in nations that have made significant investments in combining economic and environmental forces. Furthermore, this study further classifies problems that affect the climate, clean water, deforestation, and energy as elements of environmental variables.

Dos Santos et al. (2013) looked at how Woolworths operates in South Africa using three essential sustainability indicators: environmental, social, and economic. They discovered that these indicators are crucial to the sustainability of Woolworths' operations. Six ecological issues are also identified by the research, which divides the three sustainable business success elements into three categories. In a study of the combined impacts of environmental pollution and environmental entrepreneurship on the business environment in 35 selected sub-Saharan countries, Sun et al. (2020) stressed the necessity to mitigate the consequences of environmental pollution. Two important environmental criteria for the sustainability of entrepreneurial success in the area are examined: environmental pollution and environmental entrepreneurship. Using the PMG estimate from ARDL, this study divides these nations into low- and middle-income categories in order to properly assess the Kuznets curve support for the aggregate SSA panel. Based on the description above, a hypothesis can be put forward, namely:

H3: The business environment has an influence on sustainable entrepreneurship
2.4 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND SUSTAINABLE ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Two important environmental aspects that are assessed for the sustainability of entrepreneurial success in the region are environmental pollution and environmental entrepreneurship. Using the PMG estimate from ARDL (Zhou & Wu, 2010), this research divides these nations into low- and middle-income groups in order to accurately analyze the Kuznets curve support for the aggregate SSA panel and enhance business performance. This is because having IT resources to support business success is crucial (Syam et al., 2021; Issa-salwe, Ahmed, Aloufi, & Kabir, 2010). Based on the description above, a hypothesis can be put forward, namely:

H4: Information technology has an influence on sustainable entrepreneurship

3 METHODOLOGY

This research uses a quantitative research approach with an explanatory type of correlational research, namely trying to explain the causal relationship between financial factors, government support factors, social network factors, environmental factors and creative sustainable entrepreneurship.

Data sources consist of secondary and primary data. Secondary data was obtained from student affairs publications or archives and publications relevant to this research. Meanwhile, primary data was obtained directly from respondents through data collection techniques, namely Questionnaires.

Data collection was carried out using a survey method, namely by selecting samples randomly. The population in this study were all micro and small business owners in Parepare City who were registered with the South Sulawesi Province Small and Medium Enterprise Cooperative Service on the page https://www.diskop.id/umkm-2/ totaling 1000 businesses. The sample was determined based on the Slovin formula so that a sample of 286 businesses was obtained and taken using proportional random sampling. A questionnaire was the method employed in this study to gather data. One method of gathering data is through the use of questionnaires, which consist of a list of questions or written statements for respondents to react to.

The data analysis techniques used are descriptive and inferential statistical analysis techniques. Before testing the hypothesis, a prerequisite test for using inferential statistical analysis tools is carried out, namely the data normality test and the data linearity test. After that, if the data meets the requirements to be tested using statistical inference
4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 RESULTS

Table 1 displays the goodness of fit indices that were generated based on the AMOS 21 calculation for this SEM model. The crucial value (cut-off value) of each index will then be compared to these index values. A well-fitting model is anticipated to possess goodness of fit indices that surpass or coincide with the critical value.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goodness of fit Index</th>
<th>Cut-off Value</th>
<th>Model Results *)</th>
<th>Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(X^2) (Chi Square)</td>
<td>Sekecil-kecilnya</td>
<td>1512.012</td>
<td>Not good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probability</td>
<td>(\geq 0.05)</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>Not good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMIN/df</td>
<td>(\leq 2.00)</td>
<td>9.109</td>
<td>Not good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GFI/Goodness of Fit</td>
<td>(\geq 0.90)</td>
<td>0.647</td>
<td>Not good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGFI (Adjusted Goodness of Index)</td>
<td>(\geq 0.90)</td>
<td>0.553</td>
<td>Not good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TLI</td>
<td>(\geq 0.95)</td>
<td>0.620</td>
<td>Not good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFI (Comparative Fit Indeks)</td>
<td>(\geq 0.95)</td>
<td>0.668</td>
<td>Not good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMSEA</td>
<td>(\leq 0.08)</td>
<td>0.169</td>
<td>Not good</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Results of data processing through the Amos 21 program, 2022.

An overview of the analysis's findings and suggested values for gauging the adequacy of the model. According to the first structural model feasibility test findings, every criterion that was employed falls into the bad group. Similar to R2 in regression analysis, the GFI value is the outcome of determining the weighted percentage of variance in the sample covariance matrix that is explained by the population covariance matrix estimate. Consequently, a GFI value of 0.635 indicates that the sample covariance matrix can account for 63.5% of the population covariance matrix.

Because the computation results are below the suggested value, the analysis findings are of low quality. The model test using chi-square resulted in a value of 1512.012 with a 0.000 probability. These findings clarify why the suggested model and the empirical data vary (prob. <0.05). A model indicator called the RMSEA value calculates how much a model's parameter values deviate from the population covariance matrix. The model based on RMSEA is not very feasible since its RMSEA value of 0.169 does not satisfy the suggested recommendation criterion, which is less than 0.08. The AGFI value is equivalent to the GFI in meaning, but it has been modified to account for the impact of a model's degrees of freedom. In this analysis, the AGFI is 0.553, when the
suggested value is 0.90. Due to the rounded number not reaching the minimum suggested value, the AGFI value is rated poorly. A value of more than 0.95 is advised by the model feasibility index using the Tucker Lewis Index (TLI), and the updated computation results come out at 0.620. Similarly, the Comparative Fit Index (CFI) feasibility index suggests a value of greater than 0.95, and the updated computation results come out at 0.668.

The analysis's findings lead to the conclusion that the first evaluation model's viability is intolerable. Correlation between error indicators found in the modification index (MI) findings section is still necessary for the model's evaluation. The biggest MI is used to determine whether to add error correlation, which will either cause the probability value to rise or the chi square value to fall. The final evaluation structural model findings, which include the relationship (correlation) between mistakes, are shown below for comparison. The following table displays the results of the structural test of the final stage model, which were assessed using the goodness of fit indices:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goodness of fit Index</th>
<th>Cut-off Value</th>
<th>Model Results*)</th>
<th>Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X² (Chi Square)</td>
<td>Sekcil-kecilnya</td>
<td>148,053</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probability</td>
<td>≥ 0.05</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMIN/df</td>
<td>≤ 2.00</td>
<td>1.410</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GFI/Goodnes of Fit</td>
<td>≥ 0.90</td>
<td>0.951</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGFI (Adjusted Goodness of Index)</td>
<td>≥ 0.90</td>
<td>0.902</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TLI</td>
<td>≥ 0.95</td>
<td>0.981</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFI (Comparative Fit Indeks)</td>
<td>≥ 0.95</td>
<td>0.989</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMSEA</td>
<td>≤ 0.08</td>
<td>0.038</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Results of data processing through the Amos 21 program, 2022

A summary of the analysis’s findings and suggested values for gauging the model's viability are displayed in Table 2. Several error correlations were included to the final stage structural model, according to the findings of the model feasibility test. With an AGFI of 0.902, all status criteria are in good condition; nonetheless, Hair et al. advise aiming for a result of greater than 0.90. With a GFI of 0.951, the sample covariance matrix may account for 95.1% of the population covariance matrix. Because the computation results for the other criteria satisfy the suggested values, the analysis findings for those criteria are in good standing.

The chi-square model test results yielded a probability of 0.004 and a result of 148.053. These findings provide an explanation for why the empirical data and the suggested model do not vary (prob. >0.05). A model indicator called the RMSEA value

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*Table 2: Evaluation of Overall Goodness of Fit Indices Criteria for Final Stage Model*
calculates how much a model's parameter values deviate from the population covariance matrix. The RMSEA value of 0.036 satisfies the suggested recommendation threshold, which is less than 0.08, indicating that the RMSEA-based model is very feasible. In this study, the AGFI value is 0.902. A value of more than 0.95 is advised by the model feasibility index using the Tucker Lewis Index (TLI), and the model's computation yielded a result of 0.981. Similarly, the Comparative Fit Index (CFI) feasibility index suggests a value of greater than 0.95, and the computed results come out at 0.989.

The final structural model's results demonstrate that every criterion had good values. Put another way, it may be said that the model is in line with the data since the evaluation of the suggested model, when done from a variety of criteria and utilizing the concept of parsimony (simple), has satisfied all of the requirements.

In addition, the analysis of the suggested model reveals that the variables' overall model evaluation has yielded values above critical, indicating that the model is appropriate or consistent with the data because the modification indices' instructions are no longer necessary to conduct additional model suitability tests. The research hypothesis can be rejected or accepted based on the CR value. If the CR value is less than 2,000 and the p-value is ≥ 0.05, the causal relationship hypothesis is rejected; if the CR value is more than 2,000 and the p-value is < 0.05, the causal relationship hypothesis is accepted. Table 3 shows the results of the hypothesis testing model test of the impact of information technology, finance, business environment, and government support on sustainable entrepreneurship.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relationship Model</th>
<th>Loading Factor</th>
<th>CR</th>
<th>Prob.</th>
<th>Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government Support -&gt; Sustainable Entrepreneurship</td>
<td>0.438</td>
<td>6,117</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial -&gt; Sustainable Entrepreneurship</td>
<td>0.514</td>
<td>4,239</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Environment -&gt; Sustainable Entrepreneurship</td>
<td>0.763</td>
<td>6,607</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information Technology -&gt; Sustainable Entrepreneurship</td>
<td>0.536</td>
<td>5,774</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant at level 5% and level 1%.

Source: Results of data processing through the Amos 21 program, 2022.

Every model displays meaningful numbers. The following justifies the interpretation of Table 3:
1. According to this study's first hypothesis, government assistance significantly influences sustainable entrepreneurship. The study findings indicate that the p-value is less than 0.000 (***), and the CR value is 6.117, indicating that the calculated regression coefficient differs from zero and the p-value is less than 0.05. Therefore, at a significance level of around 0.05, it can be concluded that government funding significantly influences sustainable entrepreneurship. Consequently, this coefficient helps to explain why government assistance has a big impact on sustainable business. The structural equation $Y = 0.438X1 + \varepsilon$ may be used to calculate the extent to which government assistance affects sustainable entrepreneurship. A one-point improvement in the efficacy of government support ($Y = 0.438 (1) = 0.438$) can lead to a 0.438 rise in sustainable entrepreneurship.

2. According to this research's second hypothesis, financing significantly influences sustainable entrepreneurship. CR value is 4.239, indicating that the calculated regression coefficient differs from zero and the p-value is less than 0.05. Thus, at a significance level of 0.05, it is acceptable to conclude that financing has a substantial impact on sustainable entrepreneurship. The substantial impact that financing has on sustainable entrepreneurship may thus be explained by this variable. The structural equation $Y = 0.514X2 + \varepsilon$ may be used to calculate the extent of finance's impact on sustainable entrepreneurship. A one-point rise in finance ($Y = 0.514 (1) = 0.514$) may lead to a 0.514 increase in sustainable entrepreneurship.

3. According to this study's third hypothesis, sustainable entrepreneurship is significantly impacted by the business environment. The research findings indicate that the p-value is less than 0.000 (***), and the CR value is 6.607, indicating that the calculated regression coefficient differs from zero and the p-value is less than 0.05. Therefore, at a significance level of 0.05, it can be concluded that the Business Environment significantly influences sustainable entrepreneurship. Thus, this coefficient helps to explain why government assistance has a big impact on finance. Through the structural equation $X3 = 0.763X3+ \varepsilon$, one may ascertain the extent to which the Business Environment impacts sustainable entrepreneurship. A one-point rise in the Business Environment level ($X3 = 0.763 (1) = 0.763$) may result in a 0.763 increase in Finance.
4. According to this study's fourth hypothesis, information technology significantly influences sustainable entrepreneurship. The research findings indicate that the p-value is less than 0.000 (***) and the CR value is 5.774, indicating that the calculated regression coefficient differs from zero and the p-value is less than 0.05. Thus, at a significance level of 0.05, it can be concluded that information and technology have a substantial impact on sustainable entrepreneurship. Thus, this coefficient helps to explain why information technology has a big impact on the financial sector. Through the structural equation X3 = 0.763X3 + ε, one may ascertain the extent to which the Business Environment impacts sustainable entrepreneurship. Finance may rise by 0.763 if the degree of government support is raised by one point (X3 = 0.763 (1) = 0.763).

The findings in this research are that government support and finance have a significant effect on sustainable entrepreneurship, both partially and simultaneously. For more details, it is explained in detail below. 1) Government support has a significant effect on sustainable entrepreneurship, (2) Finance has a significant effect on sustainable entrepreneurship, 3) The business environment has a significant effect on sustainable entrepreneurship, and 4) Information Technology has a significant influence on sustainable entrepreneurship.

4.2 DISCUSSION

The outcomes of testing Hypothesis 1 demonstrate the important role that government assistance plays in promoting sustainable entrepreneurship. Because micro and small business actors in Parepare City receive support from the government in the form of funding, facilities and infrastructure, business information, partnerships, and business licensing, it follows that government support has a significant impact on sustainable entrepreneurship. even if the medium category still has extremely few options. According to Zindiye et al. (2012)'s research findings, government support increases SME ownership in Zimbabwe. According to research by Ogujiuba et al. (2021) and Xiang and Worthington (2017), government financial assistance for SMEs improves SME performance.

The results of testing Hypothesis 2 have proven that finances have a significant effect on sustainable entrepreneurship. This means that sustainable entrepreneurship is largely determined by financial factors which include personal funds, bank credit,
personal loans, and funds from family and friends. The results of this research are the same as the results of Popa and Ciobanu's (2014) research on SMEs in Romania, they have proven that financial factors greatly influence the performance of SMEs. For business actors, especially new start-up businesses, financing is the main determining factor (Arafat & Saleem, 2017).

The results of testing Hypothesis 3 have proven that the Business Environment has a significant effect on sustainable entrepreneurship. This means that micro and small sustainable entrepreneurship is largely determined by business environmental factors such as availability of raw materials, availability of labor, business competition and transportation. As stated by Yadav (2018), no country that has SMEs is able to develop successfully without a conducive business environment (Yadav, 2018). Research conducted at the IKM Agro-Wood Industry in Padang proves that the environment has a significant influence on business performance (Amir et al, 2017).

The results of testing Hypothesis 4 have proven that Information Technology has a significant effect on sustainable entrepreneurship. This means that micro and small sustainable entrepreneurship is also very much determined by technology and information factors. Information technology has a significant relationship with business performance (Yuliani et al., 2023), it has been proven that companies that adopt technology have a greater opportunity to achieve excellence in competition (Lo et al, 2016). Apart from that, if a company fails to use information technology, it will have an impact on business performance (Kheng & Muthuveloo, 2018).

5 CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion, it can be concluded that government support in terms of funding, provision of facilities and infrastructure, business information, partnerships and business licensing really determine sustainable entrepreneurship, financial factors, especially those originating from personal funds and bank credit, are more dominant in determining entrepreneurship. Sustainable, a business environment supported by the availability of raw materials, availability of labor, business competition and transportation greatly determine sustainable entrepreneurship, and the application of information technology in business management greatly determines sustainable entrepreneurship.
The implication of the results of this research is that considering the influence of government support, finance, business environment and information technology on sustainable entrepreneurship, the government should take policies in relation to increasing its support in the form of providing subsidy funds, improving facilities and infrastructure, providing business information, partnerships and ease of use. business licensing so that micro and small businesses can survive and grow amidst very tight business competition as a result of digital transformation. The university should use the results of this research as teaching material or reference in creating sustainable entrepreneurship, and future researchers should conduct research by examining other factors that influence small sustainable entrepreneurship.
REFERENCES


