

The Effect of Harmonious Passion on Work Satisfaction and Life Satisfaction through Work-Life Enrichment Among Entrepreneurs

Sherly Rosalina Tanoto¹, Raynard Liko², Kenny Laurence Gunawan^{3*}

¹²Program Business Management, School of Business and Management, Universitas Kristen Petra, Jl. Siwalankerto No. 121-131, Surabaya, Indonesia

³Program International Business Management, School of Business and Management, Universitas Kristen Petra, Jl. Siwalankerto No. 121-131, Surabaya, Indonesia

*sherlytanoto@petra.ac.id

Abstract

Becoming a successful entrepreneur requires passion. Although there has been much research on passion, little has explored the role of passion in work-life enrichment and, in particular, its impact on entrepreneurial life and job satisfaction. This study aimed to examine the influence of harmonious passion on job satisfaction and life satisfaction through work-life enrichment among entrepreneurs. The research method used in this study is quantitative. The total number of respondents was 310 entrepreneurs. The sampling technique used was a purposive sampling technique with data collection methods in the form of a questionnaire. The results of the study show that harmonious passion has a direct effect on job satisfaction with work-life enrichment. However, harmonious passion has no direct impact on life satisfaction. Indirectly, harmonious passion influences job satisfaction and life satisfaction through work-life enrichment. This research adds to the existing body of knowledge by demonstrating that entrepreneurs' work-life enrichment can mediate the relationships between harmonious passion and work and life satisfactions. Moreover, it also addresses a notable gap in entrepreneurial passion research, particularly in non-Western, emerging contexts, and represents the inaugural investigation of this subject matter in Indonesia.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurs, Harmonious Passion, Life Satisfaction, Work-Life Enrichment, Work Satisfaction*

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia, which has a large population, has a low entrepreneurial rate compared to other Southeast Asian countries. Based on the Global Entrepreneurship Index (GEI) in 2021, Indonesia is ranked 45th, while several neighboring countries such as Malaysia, Singapore, and Thailand are ranked 14th, 23rd, and 30th. According to international standards, the number of entrepreneurs must be more than 14 percent of the population ratio to become a developed country. In comparison, entrepreneurs in Indonesia are only around 3.1 percent (AsiaToday.id, 2020).

The concept of work passion has garnered significant attention from scholars in recent years. Although there has been rapid advancement in research on passion related to work during the past decade, many aspects remain unexplored and require further investigation (Pollack et al., 2020). Being an

entrepreneur requires passion because passion is essential to entrepreneurship. Indeed, individuals must have a passion when they want to become entrepreneurs because entrepreneurs are driven by the desire of the individual himself to create new businesses (Bayraktar & Jimenez, 2022). Furthermore, various studies reveal that individuals who have entrepreneurial passion will provide positive results, where individuals will be persistent in facing challenges and have high morale and motivation (Bayraktar & Jimenez, 2022).

Understanding the part that a person's passion plays in their work-life experience is essential for several purposes. Firstly, evidence implies that a person's home and job lives are intertwined and that one might influence the other (Obrenovic et al., 2020). We may anticipate that a person's love for their profession will significantly impact it positively or negatively. Moreover, as life satisfaction is linked

to work consequences, including job and career satisfaction (Erdogan et al., 2012), studies in these areas should take advantage of a more holistic perspective that considers the influence of work passion on life satisfaction (Chummar et al., 2019).

Our study emphasizes a crucial subject that has yet to obtain much scholarly attention, as far as we can tell. The focus of past studies has been different, although there are only a few studies on the function of passion and work-life issues. For example, Alam & Shin (2021) concentrated on passion and job satisfaction, while Ye et al. (2019) explored passion and its link to job engagement. Therefore, it is clear that more research on the connection between passion and the work-life boundary is necessary. Additionally, the emphasis should be expanded to include proximal and distal consequences, such as work and life satisfaction (Chummar et al., 2019).

Work satisfaction is a crucial factor for individual employees and organizations, which is called "a positive or pleasurable emotional state resulting from the assessment of one's job or job-related experiences" (Locke, 1976). Prior studies identified significant connections between harmonious passion and work outcomes (McAllister et al., 2017; Sephar et al., 2022). Harmonious passion emerges from autonomous internalization, which occurs when individuals willingly embrace an activity as personally significant, free from external pressures or conditions (Vallerand et al., 2003). In essence, harmonious passion is the outcome of autonomously integrating work into one's sense of self, reflecting a solid inclination to engage voluntarily and deeply in one's work. This individual recognizes the work as an integral part of their identity without feeling compelled to dwell on it or work incessantly constantly (Benitez et al., 2023).

Life satisfaction can be defined as the cognitive assessment of one's life quality by self-established standards and criteria (Diener et al., 1985). Across various fields of study, researchers commonly regard life satisfaction as a pivotal indicator of subjective well-being (Chummar et al., 2019). Existing research has shown that both harmonious and obsessive passion is linked to different aspects of well-being (Carpentier et al., 2012; Salas-Vallina, 2022; Yukhymenko-Lescroart et al., 2022). According to Self-Determination Theory (SDT), how individuals internalize their passionate pursuits into their identity can lead to either harmonious or obsessive passion. Consequently, when individuals are autonomously motivated by their Harmonious Passion (HP) for work, they are more inclined to invest their time in work activities because of their inherent satisfaction (Vallerand et al., 2003).

Although previous research has primarily concentrated on HP and OP (Obsessive Passion) in contexts outside of work, such as sports, we propose

that similar conceptualizations can be applied to work-related passion. By combining SDT and Conservation of Resources (COR) theory, our hypothesis posits that individuals who experience harmonious passion for their work are driven by autonomous motivation in their work-related tasks, leading to positive emotions while working. We argue that these positive emotional experiences spill over into their non-work life, ultimately resulting in higher life satisfaction. Furthermore, individuals who possess harmonious work passion are not depleting their personal resources to cope with additional stress and anxiety related to work, leaving them with sufficient resources to engage in and enjoy their non-work activities fully.

For management academics in entrepreneurship, the convergence of passion, work-life outcomes, and workplace situations constitute a fascinating field of study. In particular, this research crosses numerous disciplines, including organizational behavior (OB) and entrepreneurship, expanding pre-existing theories and creating fresh viewpoints. Our study explores the diverse effects of work passion on the work-life interface and, as a result, on life satisfaction. It builds on the conservation of resources (COR) and self-determination theories (SDTs). In particular, we propose a relationship between harmonious passions, work-life enrichment (WLE), and work and life satisfaction. This exciting research offers a novelty as only a few studies discuss the link between harmonious passion and work-life issues (Chummar et al., 2019). Moreover, based on our knowledge, they are outside the entrepreneurship context in Indonesia.

The entrepreneurs studied in this research will encompass diverse individuals engaged in various entrepreneurial activities within the Indonesian context. Their scope is not limited to a specific sector or industry but encompasses a broad spectrum of entrepreneurial endeavors. These entrepreneurs could range from small-scale local business owners to those involved in larger enterprises or those who run Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises.

This research is vital and beneficial to understand whether passion affects WLE and entrepreneurs' work and life satisfaction, especially since the number of Indonesian entrepreneurs is small. Therefore, investigating these subjects would provide theoretical and practical contributions to entrepreneurs. We present our theoretical framework and develop the research hypotheses in the following paragraphs.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Previous studies argue that passion varies from work motivation and work addiction (Houllfort et al., 2015). Passion is considered a psychological factor that sustains commitment and dedication over time (Vallerand et al., 2010). Furthermore, work

passion surpasses work engagement (Chummar et al., 2019). Indeed, work engagement is not associated with identity and self-concept (Birkeland & Buch, 2015). While employers often view work passion favorably for demonstrating optimism and satisfaction (Thorgren et al., 2013), this is not always the case, as argued by Birkeland & Buch (2015).

In contrast, obsessive passion was positively connected to burnout and negatively connected to life satisfaction; harmonious passion was negatively related to burnout and favorably associated with life satisfaction in their study of work holism. Obsessive passion was also strongly correlated with burnout (Carbonneau et al., 2008). As passion is dualistic, it is critical to understand their main distinctions. Under SDT, Butt et al. (2019) contend that harmonious passion (HP) results from an autonomous internalization process in which people can decide how much time and effort to devote to their passions. People with HP for a particular activity do not feel forced to perform it; instead, they pursue it because they love it and it fits their identity (Butt et al., 2019). They do not put themselves under pressure to engage in or overindulge in their favorite activity but rather take pride in their time and effort. The person can keep independent control over the passionate endeavor and preserve a reasonable harmony with other crucial life pursuits.

On the other hand, the cause of obsessive passion (OP) is the regulated absorption of passionate acts into one's identity (Vallerand et al., 2010). Individuals with OP invest significant time in activities they enjoy, esteeming and defining themselves through them. The meticulous internalization of these actions creates an irresistible urge to engage in them, unlike in the case of harmonious passion (HP), which does not prompt such absorption. People with OP immerse themselves in activities at the expense of other aspects of their lives, seeking social acceptance and self-worth (Li et al., 2017). In essence, those with OP depend on intense activity participation to bolster their self-esteem, leading to frequent conflicts with other pursuits and facets of their lives.

McNall et al. (2021) define work-life enrichment as the enrichment of work-life, i.e., the degree to which experience in one role improves the quality of life. For example, when an entrepreneur has a work-life enrichment, the entrepreneur will have a more profound understanding of how to enhance his business and will also impact life satisfaction because he likes what he does. In addition, Rhee & Zheng (2019) also said that work-life enrichment has a positive effect on life satisfaction. Therefore, it can be interpreted that the greater the work-life enrichment, the greater the level of life satisfaction experienced by an individual. Work-life enrichment is also related to work satisfaction. Obrenovic et al. (2020) state that family conditions affect work satisfaction and vice versa.

The Effect of Harmonious Passion on Work Satisfaction

Past studies explain that harmonious passion and work satisfaction have a positive relationship (Alam & Shin, 2021; McAllister et al., 2017). According to Coetzee & Bester (2019), increased harmonious passion will increase work satisfaction over time. According to Vallerand & Houliort (2003 in Carbonneau et al., 2008), when individuals work with harmonious passion, they will produce work satisfaction. The existence of harmonious arousal helps in the reduction of burnout and an increase in work satisfaction. Additionally, work satisfaction can manifest differently across different cultural settings, with collectivistic contexts often experiencing the highest levels of satisfaction (Li et al., 2019; Lin & Huang, 2021).

H₁: Harmonious passion affects work satisfaction.

The Effect of Harmonious Passion on Life Satisfaction

Individuals with a harmonious passion will make an entrepreneur free to spend time at work, and work will be done with the satisfaction that exists in that individual (Chummar et al., 2019). Entrepreneurs who work according to passion will produce satisfaction in themselves to produce life satisfaction in the individual. Life satisfaction is something that an entrepreneur must own. Therefore, the role of harmonious passion in an entrepreneur is needed to produce satisfaction at work, which will impact life satisfaction. Individuals with a harmonious passion experience greater well-being (Mageau & Vallerand, 2007; Chummar et al., 2019). Harmonious passion significantly correlates with increasing life satisfaction (Lafrenière et al., 2012; Clohessy et al., 2020).

H₂: Harmonious passion affects life satisfaction.

The Effect of Harmonious Passion on Work-Life Enrichment

According to Vallerand (2010), individuals with a harmonious passion will invest their time in their work. Research from Lavigne et al. (2012) shows that harmonious passion can improve the experience in the workplace. Harmonious passion also minimizes negative influences when working (Chummar et al., 2019). A harmonious passion for work also produces positive experiences that will affect psychological well-being (Philippe et al., 2009; Chummar et al., 2019). Harmonious passion is closely related to work-life enrichment because when an entrepreneur has a harmonious passion, he will be willing to invest time in work. The individual will get enrichment of knowledge beyond entrepreneurs who do not have harmonious passion. Passion work affects behavior at work, leading them to become successful entrepreneurs. It is essential to know that harmonious passion can facilitate work-life enrichment (Siddiqui & Shah, 2017).

H₃: Harmonious passion affects work-life enrichment

The Effect of Work-Life Enrichment on Work Satisfaction

Obrenovic et al. (2020) conclude that family conditions will affect the work satisfaction of individuals and vice versa. Wayne et al. (2004) state that individuals who get positive values or benefits from family or work get satisfaction, so it can be assumed that work-life enrichment is considered to provide work satisfaction. Work-life enrichment is vital in life, family, and work satisfaction (Agha et al., 2017). According to Pathak & Srivastava (2020), harmonious passion is a factor that affects work satisfaction and has a positive influence on these relationships.

H₄: Work-life enrichment affects work satisfaction

The Effect of Work-Life Enrichment on Life Satisfaction

According to Rhee & Zheng (2019), work-life enrichment positively correlates with family satisfaction. Research shows that work and family can significantly impact life satisfaction (Gayathri & Karthikeyan, 2016). The past study concludes that working hours can affect hours with family; even though they lose hours with family, individuals still get positive things from other resources, such as knowledge in work, that will create life satisfaction (Erdogan et al., 2012). Work-life enrichment is an important thing that entrepreneurs must have because when an entrepreneur has a work-life enrichment, individuals will gain a positive experience from the work done. Positive experiences resulting from work will give an entrepreneur life satisfaction. Greenhaus & Powell (2006) say that work-life enrichment affects various outcomes, such as work and life satisfaction.

H₅: Work-life enrichment affects life satisfaction

The Effect of Harmonious Passion on Work Satisfaction through Work-Life Enrichment

According to Chummar et al. (2019), harmonious passion has a positive relationship with work-life enrichment, where an individual with harmonious passion can fully engage in an activity with conducive attention. Wan et al. (2021) also state that harmonious passion allows individuals to work according to their wants. Individuals with a harmonious passion can still do activities outside of their work, such as their hobbies, without monopolizing the individual's life. For example, someone with a high harmonious passion means having high work satisfaction as well, and if it's time to take a break from work, they can leave their job for a while and enjoy their time by focusing on aspects of non-work life (Wan et al., 2021).

H₆: Harmonious passion affects work satisfaction through work-life enrichment.

The Effect of Harmonious Passion on Life Satisfaction through Work-Life Enrichment

Burke et al. (2015) explained that harmonious passion is related to the incorporation of work behavior that a person can regulate to maintain harmony with other things that can lead to positive results, such as work-life enrichment. Chummar et al. (2019) said that these positive outcomes would transform into positive experiences outside of work, leading to greater life satisfaction.

H₇: Harmonious passion affects life satisfaction through work-life enrichment.

METHODS

This study investigates the effect of harmonious passion and work-life enrichment on work and life satisfaction. This research is quantitative with a cross-sectional approach. Figure 1 illustrates the research model.

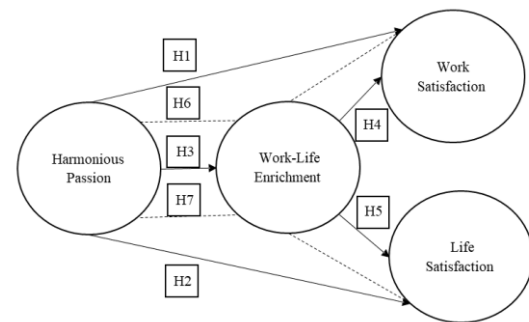


Figure 1. Research Model

Source: Chummar et al. (2019); Jan & Zainal (2020)

The population taken for this research were entrepreneurs in Indonesia, where the total population cannot be counted because it is uncertain. Therefore, this study used a non-probability sampling technique because there is no definite sampling due to the large population. The non-probability sampling method was purposive sampling to focus on a particular group intended to obtain the required information according to predetermined characteristics. The respondents in this study were entrepreneurs who have been running their businesses for more than three years, are domiciled in Indonesia, and are business owners. Hair et al. (2014) suggested using a minimum sample of 100. However, this study managed to obtain 310 respondents. Data collection was conducted through an online questionnaire, namely the Google form.

All variables were measured using questionnaires adopted from past studies. The questionnaire will consist of four variables measured using a five-class Likert scale (Ranging from 1 = strongly disagree to 5 = strongly agree). We adopted the questionnaire from Vallerand et al. (2003) to measure harmonious passion. Harmonious passion is defined as the freedom of an individual (entrepreneur) to pursue activities that they love and

consider important. Harmonious passion in this study refers to entrepreneurs' passion, where they will do work they love and feel the activity is essential.

Work satisfaction was assessed using the questionnaire from Thorgren et al. (2013). Work satisfaction presents an individual's feelings as a perception of a job that fulfills material and psychological needs. Entrepreneurs will produce work satisfaction, which shows the feelings of an entrepreneur towards the work done to fulfill material and psychological needs. Questionnaires to measure life satisfaction variables were adapted from the research of Diener et al. (1985 in Lopez-Ramos et al., 2018). Hagmaier et al. (2018) used a similar questionnaire. Life satisfaction in entrepreneurs refers to the assessment of an entrepreneur by comparing the current situation with the expected one.

Finally, the questionnaire for measuring work-life enrichment was adopted from Carlson et al. (2006). Work-life enrichment is defined as resources generated in one life role that enhance performance in other life roles. Work-life enrichment is something that an entrepreneur has where an entrepreneur uses work-life enrichment as a resource to improve other life roles, such as work-to-family development, work-to-family affect, and work-to-family capital.

Data collected from filling out the questionnaire were processed using the Structural Equation Modeling with the Partial Least Square (PLS) by implementing the SmartPLS 4.0 software application. The SmartPLS program uses a form of analysis that is broken down into two sub-models: the outer model, which is used to test the validity and reliability of the data obtained in the study, and the inner model, which is used to test the model's feasibility and the proposed research hypothesis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Respondent Profile

Table 1 shows the demographic profile of the respondents. From the table, it can be concluded that the number of respondents was dominated by respondents who worked in other industrial fields, as many as 163 people (52.58% of the total respondents), followed by respondents who worked in the consumer sector with a total of 74 people (23.87% of the total respondents). The dominant sex of the respondents in this study was male, with a total of 165 respondents or 53.23%, while female respondents were 145 respondents or 46.77%. Most respondents in this study were 18-23 years old, namely 84 respondents or as much as 27.09%, followed by the second most in the age range of 42-47 years. Most respondents in this research questionnaire have been entrepreneurs for 3-5 years, namely 145 people or 46.77% of the total respondents. Also, regarding the place of business, most respondents came from East Java, with 114 respondents or 36.77%. At the same time, the second

most were in Central Java province, with 56 respondents or 18.06%.

The respondents from the island of Java exhibit diversity in the business sectors, although they are predominantly engaged in the consumer goods industry. A similar pattern can also be observed in the Bali, Banten, and Kalimantan respondent profiles. In contrast, entrepreneurs from DKI Jakarta are significantly more inclined to operate within the industrial sector. Most of those originating from the Riau Islands, Lampung, Sulawesi, and Nusa Tenggara regions are involved in businesses categorized under the "other" sector, such as printing, beauty salons, or bike workshops. Conversely, all respondents from Papua are engaged in industries focused on the restaurant, hotel, and tourism sectors.

This research still provides a fairly representative view of entrepreneurship in Indonesia, especially if the objective is to understand the trends or characteristics of entrepreneurship in some key provinces. The study involved 310 respondents, which is a reasonably large sample size. Large sample sizes tend to increase the likelihood of better representation of the wider population, in this case, the entrepreneurial population in Indonesia. While most of the respondents are from East Java, they include respondents from other provinces, such as Central Java and West Java. The presence of respondents from different provinces creates an opportunity to illustrate the geographical diversity of entrepreneurship in Indonesia. Table 1 shows that the most respondents are from East Java at 36.77%, which may reflect that East Java is one of the most populous provinces in Indonesia. Therefore, the high proportion of respondents from East Java may reflect the overall population distribution of Indonesia. The data also recorded respondents from other provinces in the "others" category, with 28 respondents or approximately 9.03%. Although this number is lower, it shows an attempt to cover provinces with fewer respondents. Considering the above factors, this study still provides a fairly representative view of entrepreneurship in Indonesia, especially if the objective is to understand the trends or characteristics of entrepreneurship in a few key provinces. However, if this study is intended to provide a broader picture of entrepreneurship across Indonesia, then there needs to be a future study that provides more significant effort to ensure a more even representation of all provinces in Indonesia.

Table 1. Respondent Demographic Profile

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Business	4	1.29
Industry	3	0.96
Industry	12	3.87
Consumer Goods	74	23.87
Health	2	0.64
Finance	1	0.32
Property and real estate	5	1.61
Technology	8	2.58
Infrastructure	10	3.22

Variables	Frequency	Percentage		
Province	Transportation and logistics	10	3.22	
	Investment	2	0.64	
	Restaurant, hotel, and tourism	16	5.16	
	Others	163	52.58	
	East Java	114	36.77	
	Central Java	56	18.06	
	West Java	34	10.96	
	South Sulawesi	30	9.67	
	East Kalimantan	14	4.51	
	Bali	13	4.19	
	Jakarta	11	3.54	
	Banten	3	0.96	
	Lampung	3	0.96	
	East Nusa Tenggara	3	0.96	
	North Sumatra	2	0.64	
	West Sumatra	2	0.64	
	Riau Islands	2	0.64	
	Central Kalimantan	2	0.64	
	North Sulawesi	2	0.64	
	Yogyakarta	2	0.64	
	North Kalimantan	1	0.32	
	Central Sulawesi	1	0.32	
	Papua	1	0.32	
	South Papua	1	0.32	
	West Nusa Tenggara	1	0.32	
	West Kalimantan	1	0.32	
	Riau	1	0.32	
	Gender	Male	165	53.23
		Female	145	46.77
	Age	18 – 23 years	84	27.09
		24 – 29 years	24	7.74
		30 – 35 years	22	7.09
36 – 41 years		33	10.64	
42 – 47 years		57	18.38	
48 – 53 years		57	18.38	
>53 years		33	10.64	
Period in Business	3 – 5 years	145	46.77	
	6 – 8 years	58	18.71	
	9 – 11 years	39	12.58	
	>12 years	68	21.93	

Outer Model

The evaluation of the measurement model (outer model) was measured in two ways: the validity and reliability tests. The validity test can be done by convergent and discriminant validity tests. In convergent validity, the acceptable factor loading value, which has a value of 0.5 to 0.6, is considered sufficient (Ghozali, 2014). Indicators or loading factor values that have a value of 0.5 and below will be removed unless they have strong support for inclusion. Based on the results of the outer model test in Table 2, it can be concluded that all indicators in each variable have an outer loading value that meets the criteria to be said to be valid.

Table 2. Convergent Validity

Variables	Indicator	Outer Loading	Description
Harmonious Passion (HP)	X1.1	0.626	Valid
	X1.2	0.679	Valid
	X1.3	0.555	Valid
	X1.4	0.723	Valid
	X1.5	0.613	Valid
	X1.6	0.707	Valid
	X1.7	0.678	Valid

Variables	Indicator	Outer Loading	Description
Work Satisfaction (WS)	Y1.1	0.857	Valid
	Y1.2	0.888	Valid
	Y2.1	0.816	Valid
	Y2.2	0.777	Valid
	Y2.3	0.817	Valid
Work-Life Satisfaction (LS)	Y2.4	0.670	Valid
	Y2.5	0.748	Valid
	Z1.1	0.718	Valid
	Z1.2	0.704	Valid
	Z1.3	0.699	Valid
Work-Life Enrichment (WLE)	Z1.4	0.750	Valid
	Z1.5	0.760	Valid
	Z1.6	0.756	Valid
	Z1.7	0.763	Valid
	Z1.8	0.702	Valid
	Z1.9	0.718	Valid

The outcomes of the measuring model are shown in Table 3. Hair et al. (2014) state that two conditions must be met to evaluate the measurement model. The average variance extracted (AVE) must first be more significant than 0.5. The measurement model also needs to have good convergent and discriminant validity. As shown in Table 4, the relationship between the construct and other constructs is more significant than all the AVE square root values. The measuring model has discriminant validity, in other words. Hence, it is safe to presume that all scales demonstrated appropriate construct validity.

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Table 3. Results of the Measurement Model

Variables	Composite Reliability	Cronbach's Alpha	AVE
HP	0.841	0.767	0.515
WS	0.864	0.687	0.761
LS	0.911	0.824	0.589
WLE	0.877	0.891	0.533

Table 4. Correlations among Study Constructs

Variables	HP	WS	LS	WLE
HP	1.000	0.586	0.369	0.563
WS	0.596	1.000	0.500	0.575
LS	0.369	0.500	1.000	0.605
WLE	0.563	0.575	0.605	1.000

Inner Model

The evaluation of the structural model (inner model) was carried out by the coefficient of determination (R^2), prediction relevance (Q^2), Path coefficient, hypothesis testing, and indirect effect testing. Table 5 shows that the work satisfaction variable can be explained by harmonious passion by 43.2%, and the remaining 57.8% is explained by other variables to be studied. Construct validity on work-life enrichment is explained by harmonious passion by 31.6%, while other variables explain the remaining 68.4%. Construct variability in life satisfaction can be explained by harmonious passion by 36.8%, while other variables will explain the remaining 63.2%.

Table 5. Test Results of the Coefficient of Determination

Variables	R^2
Work Satisfaction	0.432
Life Satisfaction	0.368
Work-Life Enrichment	0.316

The Q^2 value can be calculated using the results obtained based on the measurement of R^2 . The following is a calculation to get prediction relevance (Q^2) results.

$$Q^2 = 1 - (1 - R^2) (1 - R^2) (1 - R^2)$$

$$Q^2 = 1 - (1 - 0.432) (1 - 0.368) (1 - 0.316)$$

$$Q^2 = 1 - (0.568) (0.631) (0.684)$$

$$Q^2 = 1 - (0.24553958)$$

$$Q^2 = 0.75446042$$

Based on the above calculations, the Q^2 value obtained in this study is 0.75446042 or greater than 0, which means that the structural model prepared to explain harmonious passion in entrepreneurs in Indonesia is valid or relevant. In other words, this shows that the research model has predictive relevance.

The p-value is used to assess the results of the study's hypotheses. If the p-value is less than 0.05, the study's hypothesis is accepted, and the opposite is true. Additionally, the study's hypothesis cannot be accepted or rejected if the t-statistic analysis's results are more significant than 1.96 (>1.96) (Sekaran & Bougie, 2016). As shown in Table 6, six out of seven hypotheses are accepted. The results of testing the second hypothesis show that the p-value is 0.532 and the t-statistic is 0.624. It means the p-value is less than 0.05, and the t-statistic value is more significant than 1.96. Hence, the second hypothesis, which states that harmonious passion affects life satisfaction, is rejected.

Table 6. Hypotheses Test Results

Hypotheses	T-statistic	P-value	Result
HP -> WS	3.989	0.000	Accepted
HP -> LS	0.624	0.532	Rejected
HP -> WLE	6.918	0.000	Accepted
WLE -> WS	3.683	0.000	Accepted

Hypotheses	T-statistic	P-value	Result
WLE -> LS	8.862	0.000	Accepted
HP -> WLE -> WS	5.621	0.000	Accepted
HP -> WLE -> LS	2.493	0.013	Accepted

The Effect of Harmonious Passion on Life Satisfaction

Based on the results of testing the data, it was found that the first hypothesis, namely, harmonious passion influences work satisfaction in entrepreneurs in Indonesia, was accepted. Thorgren et al. (2013) said that harmonious passion and work satisfaction have a positive relationship. The greater the harmonious passion an entrepreneur has, the higher the work satisfaction of the entrepreneur. According to Carbonneau et al. (2008), increasing harmonious passion will increase work satisfaction over time. It is crucial for entrepreneurs because doing business needs passion so that the company may become sustainable. A harmonious passion helps reduce burnout and increase work satisfaction (Vallerand, 2012). Therefore, it can be concluded that the existence of a harmonious passion owned by an entrepreneur can produce work improvements to create work satisfaction.

The Effect of Harmonious Passion on Life Satisfaction

The second hypothesis that harmonious passion influences life satisfaction is rejected. This study's results differ from those of Gillet et al. (2022), where harmonious passion influences life satisfaction. However, caution is needed to interpret Gillet et al. (2022) results as they only employed a single-item measure to assess life satisfaction. It is generally recognized that single-item measures have lower reliability than multi-item measures and are less effective at covering the entire content of the studied construct. The different results in this study are suspected because the respondents in this study have a variety of industrial fields, causing differences in life satisfaction in each industry. In addition, most respondents in this study were relatively young (18-23 years old), so perhaps they needed to receive the expected life satisfaction. Finally, life context can also influence harmonious passion's influence on life satisfaction. For example, in times of high economic uncertainty or social pressure COVID-19, individuals may focus more on other aspects of their lives, such as financial security, rather than the positive experiences associated with their passion.

The Effect of Harmonious Passion on Work-Life Enrichment

The third hypothesis that harmonious passion influences work-life enrichment is accepted. According to Vallerand (2010), individuals who have harmonious passion will invest their time in their work. Similar to research from Lavigne et al. (2012), harmonious passion can improve the experience in

the workplace. Therefore, it is essential to know that harmonious passion can facilitate work-life enrichment (Siddiqui & Shah, 2017). The more entrepreneurs have a harmonious passion, the more willing they are to invest time in entrepreneurial activities. When the individual gives more time to their work, they will receive enrichment or learn to create positive value for their life. Harmonious passion also minimizes negative influences at work (Chummar et al., 2019; Vallerand et al., 2010). In addition, harmonious passion at work produces positive experiences that will affect psychological well-being (Philippe et al. 2009). When an entrepreneur enriches something he does, it will create new positive experiences and help entrepreneurs become even better individuals. Similar to the statement from Craven et al. (2016), individuals with a harmonious passion can work attentively, which is conducive to producing positive experiences. Harmonious passion is closely related to work-life enrichment because when entrepreneurs have a harmonious passion, they will be willing to invest time to work, and the individual will get knowledge enrichment than entrepreneurs who do not have harmonious passion.

The Effect of Work-Life Enrichment on Work Satisfaction

The fourth hypothesis that work-life enrichment affects work satisfaction in entrepreneurs is accepted. Therefore, this proves that entrepreneurs with work-life enrichment have work satisfaction in carrying out entrepreneurial activities compared to individuals who do not have work-life enrichment in the entrepreneurial field. It is reinforced by previous studies that say work-life enrichment affects work satisfaction. According to Obrenovic et al. (2020), family conditions will affect individual work satisfaction and vice versa. The more individuals have work-life enrichment, the higher the job satisfaction of an entrepreneur. It happens because when entrepreneurs enrich or learn in business, it will create continuous updates to produce positive value daily and create satisfaction at work. Wayne et al. (2004) said that for individuals who get positive values from family or work, it could be said that family and work provide benefits so that individuals get satisfaction from this that work-life enrichment is considered to provide work satisfaction. According to Agha et al. (2017), work-life enrichment is essential for life, family, and work satisfaction. From previous studies, it can be concluded that when individuals get enrichment at work or in a family, it will create a positive influence that helps an entrepreneur generate work satisfaction.

The Effect of Work-Life Enrichment on Life Satisfaction

The fifth hypothesis that work-life enrichment affects life satisfaction in entrepreneurs is accepted.

The results obtained from this study are consistent with that of Rhee & Zheng (2019) and Taşdelen-Karçkay & Bakalım (2017), which state that work-life enrichment has a positive relationship with life satisfaction. The research shows that work and family can significantly impact life satisfaction (Gayathri & Karthikeyan, 2016). It is evidenced by working hours that can affect hours with the family. However, even though they lose hours with family, individuals still get positive things from other resources, such as knowledge at work, which will create life satisfaction (Erdogan et al., 2012). Work-life enrichment is an important thing that entrepreneurs must have because when an entrepreneur has work-life enrichment, the individual will get a positive experience from the work being done. The positive experience resulting from work will give an entrepreneur life satisfaction. Greenhaus & Powell (2006 in McNall et al., 2021) said that work-life enrichment affects various outcomes such as work satisfaction, home-life satisfaction, and life satisfaction. Therefore, it can be concluded that an entrepreneur with high work-life enrichment can positively impact their level of life satisfaction, where individuals will ultimately get life satisfaction when enriching their work as entrepreneurs.

The Effect of Harmonious Passion on Work Satisfaction through Work-Life Enrichment

The results of this study indicate that harmonious passion has an indirect positive effect on work satisfaction through the mediation variable work-life enrichment for entrepreneurs. According to Chummar et al. (2019), harmonious passion has a positive relationship with work-life enrichment, where an individual with harmonious passion can be fully involved in an activity with full attention, which is conducive. Wan et al. (2021) also stated that harmonious passion allows individuals to work according to their wants. Individuals with a harmonious passion can still carry out activities outside of work, such as their hobbies, without monopolizing the individual's life. For example, individuals with high harmonious passion mean high work satisfaction, too. If it is time to take a break from work, they can temporarily leave their job and enjoy their time by focusing on non-work aspects of life (Wan et al., 2021). Therefore, it can be concluded that harmonious passion can influence work satisfaction indirectly through work-life enrichment mediating variables. It is because when an entrepreneur is fully involved in his work as an entrepreneur, the individual will get positive results, and the individual will maintain a balance between work and life to feel work satisfaction. They do not feel burdened because they must work continuously but feel enriched outside their profession.

The Effect of Harmonious Passion on Life Satisfaction through Work-Life Enrichment

Additionally, harmonious passion indirectly positively affects life satisfaction through work-life enrichment for entrepreneurs. Burke et al. (2015) have explained that harmonious passion is related to the internalization of work behavior that someone can control to maintain harmony with other things that can lead to positive results, such as work-life enrichment. Chummar et al. (2019) stated that these positive results would translate into positive experiences outside of work, which can lead to greater life satisfaction. Therefore, it can be concluded that the existence of a harmonious passion owned by an entrepreneur will encourage entrepreneurs to do more enrichment and learning compared to individuals who do not have work-life enrichment. With the enrichment in work and education, individuals will get a positive value that will impact their life satisfaction.

In carrying out the role of an entrepreneur, harmonious passion is vital for an individual. Luth et al. (2017) stated that an individual's passion for work is essential, not just involvement. In becoming an entrepreneur, individuals must show a level of control to be involved in an activity following their life goals and not be burdened with a sense of being forced to undergo or be engaged in that activity. Entrepreneurs must know the harmonious passion in themselves so that individuals can run their businesses according to their interests and produce a sustainable business. In addition, entrepreneurs must have a harmonious passion for getting a positive effect from entrepreneurship results. The positive results obtained from harmonious passion can increase work satisfaction in entrepreneurs because individuals will feel happy doing their jobs to produce a positive impact on work and lead to satisfaction in working for an individual.

The results of this study also state that harmonious passion can increase life satisfaction through the work-life enrichment variable. Entrepreneurs who have work-life enrichment at work will provide enrichment and learning. Hence, the more an entrepreneur has a harmonious passion individual, the more their desire to learn to enrich the knowledge entrepreneur. Therefore, work-life enrichment in entrepreneurs has a high level of satisfaction with the work being carried out and a high level of satisfaction with the individual's life.

Entrepreneurs with a harmonious passion tend to have work-life enrichment in themselves, so individuals will enrich activities that follow their passion. Enrichment by an entrepreneur makes the entrepreneur feel the life satisfaction of an individual because an entrepreneur will work without any demands, and individuals will be more flexible in enriching and learning to produce positive values in life and create life satisfaction. In addition, work-life enrichment entrepreneurs tend to get work

satisfaction in running a business. This is because individuals who have harmonious passion tend to have higher work-life enrichment. Individuals with high work-life enrichment will be more deeply involved in their work, positively influencing work outcomes and family roles.

Encouraging entrepreneurs to manage demands at work is also essential. It can be done by paying attention to the scope of work being carried out. To increase work-life enrichment, entrepreneurs must have a harmonious passion for creating work-life enrichment, such as having healthy and consistent daily working hours. With a balance that an individual carries out, it can help increase life satisfaction and work satisfaction.

Conclusion

The study concluded that harmonious passion influences work satisfaction and work-life enrichment but not life satisfaction. Moreover, work-life enrichment mediates the relationships between harmonious passion, work satisfaction, and life satisfaction. Therefore, an entrepreneur with a high level of harmonious passion will help enrich himself in work and life. When the individual's passion increases, it will impact an entrepreneur's high level of work-life enrichment. It happens because the high level of work-life enrichment will impact life satisfaction.

This research adds insight into entrepreneurship in Indonesia, especially regarding the relationship between passion, life satisfaction, and job satisfaction. However, there are some research limitations. First, this research only covers one region, namely Indonesia. Future research is expected to be able to expand the area of research into the Asian site so that the research results can be broader. Second, this research only focuses on harmonious passion, work-life enrichment, work satisfaction, and life satisfaction variables. Future research is expected to examine the role of work-life enrichment on happiness, performance, and career success.

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