

The Relationship between Chinese Parental Psychological Control and Next-Generation's Entrepreneurial Intention

Saier Su^{1*}, Fan Yang², Fei Zhu²

¹Wealth Management College, Ningbo University of Finance and Economics, China

²University of Nottingham, Ningbo, China

*Corresponding Author.

Abstract:

In the research field of entrepreneurial intention (EI), scholars have researched the predictors including personal natural traits, demographics, family career background, entrepreneurial education etc., and in current years, the role of parental style in effecting the EI of next generations has received increasingly attention in the field. Very limited research, however, has investigated the detailed role of parental style, particularly the parental psychological control (PPC) affecting children's EI. In order to address this research gap, this paper aims to investigate the role of PPC on next generation's EI development as well as mental health, and meanwhile, to figure out the mediated mechanisms of the PPC – EI and mental health relationship. Drawing from Ajzen's theory of planned behavior (TPB) which has been supported by previous empirical research evidence, the mediating roles of need for control, perceived desirability, resilience, perceived feasibility in the PPC-EI relationship are empirically investigated in the Chinese context. The data were collected via a cross-sectional survey using a questionnaire on a sample of who are facing imminent career decision, including the undergraduate students and postgraduate students. A total amount of 330 questionnaires were returned during 2 months, in which 45 cases were found to be largely incomplete and 30 cases were identified as outliers. Thus, 75 cases were deleted from the dataset and the finally 255 cases were retained for the data analysis. The findings from this study released that there is no clear linear relationship between parental psychological control and next generation's entrepreneurial intention which was proposed to be mediated by ability of resilience and need for autonomy. Although the data result does not fully support the proposed multiple mediator model, the most interesting finding is that the data released the curvilinear U-shape and S-shape relationship between two mediators (resilience and need for autonomy) and parental psychological control, which still gives the inspired contribution to the future research on this topic. Data result revealed U-shape relationship between next generation's resilience and parental psychological control. For the perspective of need for autonomy, there is also U-shape relationship between need for autonomy and psychological control from mother, but S-shape relationship was released between need for autonomy and psychological control from father. This curvilinear relationship between predictor and mediator, may also have the curvilinear effect on final outcome of next generation's entrepreneurial intention. For future study, it will be suggested to further enhance our understanding of the underlying personal-level assumptions young generation in Chinese family firms which may lead them to later entrepreneurial intentions and decisions.

Keywords: *psychological control, entrepreneurial intention; Chinese family firm; sequential mediation; resilience*

I. INTRODUCTION

Over the past decades, entrepreneurs have been receiving more and more recognition^[1], and numerous scholars have consistently show the importance of the entrepreneurial activities in the countries as the power engine of the economic development, job creation and social poverty reduction, especially in those developing countries with fast developing speed^{[2] [3]}. Take China as example, because of the historical reality of a strongly socialist system, before 1978; there were few private enterprises in China. Since the Chinese reform and the policy of opening up in 1978, numerous private enterprises were established and large amount of entrepreneurs and entrepreneurial activities spring up. This new economic entity becomes a powerful driver to boost Chinese economic and social development in past four decades. By the final quarter of 2018, according to Xinhua News Agency^[4] which is the official news service of China, private enterprises contributed more than 60% to Chinese GDP and more than 50% to the national tax revenue, also 80% of the national employment are supplied by this new economic entity, what's more, 90% of new job opportunities are created by the private enterprises.

Researchers also believe that, from the long-term view, entrepreneurs will be the dominate participants to achieve the sustainable economic growth and social stability^{[5] [6]}. With this underpinning brief, keeping the entrepreneurial desirability and capabilities is quite important social task for each country. With understanding about the importance of the entrepreneurial activities, Chinese government continuously keeps providing the favorable policies to support this economic entity^[7]. Undoubtedly, politic priority is one of the key elements to maintain the dynamic and continuous entrepreneurial activities in the marketing, however, from the long-term view, the EI of the young generations plays more critical role to the country's entrepreneurial performance in next four and five decades.

From the perspective of psychological study, original intention is the primary precursors to person's later particular engagement or planned behaviors^[8], so knowledge about underlying factors that influence the young generation's Entrepreneurial Intention (EI) are quite necessary. Previous researches have investigated the factors including personal natural traits, demographics, family career background and educational background^[9]. Krueger^{[10] [11]} inspired that future research could improve the underlying personal-level assumptions which underpin the later behavior intentions, and this suggestion is also echoed by Fayolle & Liñán^[12] who more explicitly suggested to investigate the factors of typical mental psychological prototypes which may automatically lead to the person's final entrepreneurial decision making. Despite the natural traits, scholars have also explained the important effects from the outside context or unique experiences in person's early life which make many successful entrepreneurs appear to be different from others^[13]. According to Hofstede^[14], it is obvious that the first external social context in person's lives is always their family into which they are born, and the family's parental growth style plays an important role to develop children's psychological mindset. Some scholars also stated that influences

from parental style are crucial factor to the young people's occupational intention decision^[15], however, limited research investigated about how family parenting style influence next generation's EI. According to Hofstede Insights^[14], China is a typical collectivist society with the low individualism index of 20, and one characteristics of the collectivist society is the individual compliance and obedience to the groups^[14]. This fit the current researches finding about Chinese unique parenting style, and the scholars stated that families and parents in China prefer the obedient children, and parenting styles with psychological control is relatively more prevailing than the western countries^[16].

Taking Krueger and Liñán's call as the research gap in this field, within the specific Chinese social context, this paper will mainly investigate about the influences of the PPC on the next-generation's EI in Chinses society, and also has the aim to figure out what will be the mediators between this relationship. With the new finding of unique curvilinear relationship between parental psychological control and two mediators (ability of resilience and need for autonomy), this paper knocks off a new beginning in the subject matter of the effect of parental psychological control on entrepreneurial intention in context of Chinese culture, and contribute some inspiration for the future research. Another contribution can be the identification of need for autonomy and resilience in developing entrepreneurial intention. This paper has been structured in five parts. After the introduction, the second part will present the relevant literature review about this study and also build the hypothesis model. Then, the third section describes the empirical analysis including method, sample, measurement and the final test results of hypothesized model. Section four will conduct the discussion and limitation. Finally, the paper ends with a conclusion sections.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Entrepreneurial Intention

Entrepreneurial intention is a rapidly developing field of research, with a increasing number of studies using entrepreneurial intention as a powerful theoretical study framework. Since early 1980s, the publication of Shapiro's seminal works marks the beginning of EI research^[12], then this new stream of research starts a new chapter within the study field of entrepreneurship, and increasing number of scholars begin to recognize the value of entrepreneurial intention^[17]. Entrepreneurial Intention is defined as the cognitive state temporally and causally before the decision of starting a business is made, and the construct of intentions is deeply fundamental to how human make decision in next steps^[16].

There are three core EI models which provide a basic guide to an understanding of the process to EI: 1) Shapero's^[18] model of the entrepreneurial event; 2) Bird's^[17] model for implementing entrepreneurial ideas; 3) Ajzen's^[19] theory of planned behavior^{[16][20]}. Despite the Bird's^[17] model, the other two have both supported by the empirical evidence with the sample consisted of student facing imminent career decisions. Both Shapero's model of the entrepreneurial event (SEE) and Ajzen's theory of planned behavior (TPB) are strongly supported by statistic result^[11].

For future research, scholars suggested that research on entrepreneurial intention could make significant investigation by trying to develop the understanding of person's deep assumptions which underpin intentions^{[21][22]}. The later researchers could assess the role and the importance of mental prototypes and schemas, mind-set cognition, which may shed light on the formation of entrepreneurial intentions and then help to gain a better understanding of how human decision making occurs via automatic processing^{[12][10]}. More generally, it still need increasing researches for refining current intension models by exploring more explanatory variables which may contribute to deeper understanding of constructive process of the entrepreneurial intentions and the intention–behavior link.

2.2 Ajzen's theory of planned behavior

According to Krueger, et al.^[11], with a number of developmental intention models and constant advances in modeling intention, theory of planned behaviour (TPB) (see Figure 1) could finally be a work of art. To model the link between attitude and behaviour, TPB conceptualise three motivational antecedents influencing intention and behaviour, namely attitude toward start-up or perceived desirability, perceived subjective norm, and perceived behavioural control or perceived feasibility^[19].

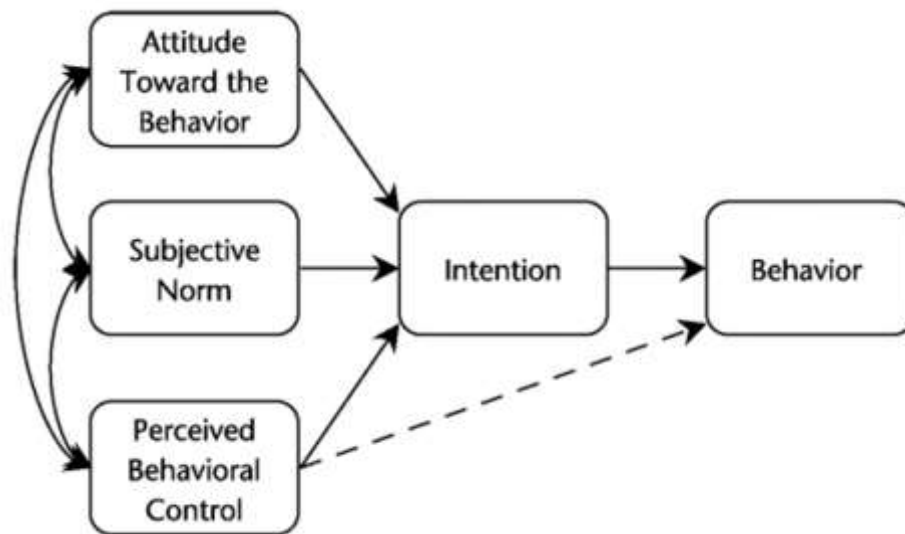


Figure 1: The theory of planned behaviour^[23]

Among the antecedents, perceptions of perceived desirability and perceived feasibility are seen as fundamental and crucial to explain and predict the intent to start a business in the real world. With regard to the relation between desirability and feasibility, there are convergences in findings from scholars that desirability and feasibility reciprocally impact each other in positive ways^[16].

Shapero's^[18] model of entrepreneurial event echoes with Ajzen's theory of planned behaviour on desirability and feasibility, but takes into account of another antecedent, the propensity to act that captures the potential for a viable opportunity to shape intent and consequently, action. In contrast with Ajzen's perspective towards intents as mediator between attitude and behaviour, Shapero focused on forces facilitating an entrepreneurial event, for example, venture creation^[16] and argued for the existence of forces

that moderated the intent–behaviour linkage, which could be facilitators or barriers (see Table 1). This implies the need to consider external situational factors influencing the actual sufficient ability to control over performing the behaviour, instead of relying on the assumption of intentions as the principally important predictor of behaviour in planned behaviour theory^[19].

Table I: Comparison between theories^[19]

Model	Desirability	Social Norms	Feasibility	Other
TPB	Attitudes towards behaviour/ perceived desirability	Social subjective norms	Perceived behaviour control/perceived feasibility	n/a
Shapero’s model	Perceived desirability	(Included at left)	Perceived feasibility	Propensity to act/external situational factors

2.2.1 Perceived desirability

Perceived personal desirability depends on subjective outcome expectations resulting from the behavior. In another words, perceived desirability is dependent on the perceptions toward the consequences of possible outcomes derived from performing the pre-defined behaviour, including their likelihood, negative or positive consequences, and internal or external rewards^[23]. Also, perceived desirability can refer to one person’s perception of social pressure pertaining to the decision of performing particular behaviour under considerations, so in Shapero’s model, it include social norm into the antecedence of perceived desirability^[16]. Previous research state that perceived desirability is the main determinant of EI, and from the perspective of personal-level variables, many researches have investigated how the social capital, dominate culture, family business exposure and university education influence the next generation’s perceived desirability to be an entrepreneur^{[16][24][25][11][26]}. Limited research, however, has be taken to investigated the influence of parental style in one specific culture on next generation’s desirability to entrepreneurship.

2.2.2 Perceived feasibility

Perceived feasibility is the perceived ability to execute a specific behavior which also overlaps Bandura’s^[27] view of perceived self-efficacy^[11], and perceived feasibility improves the measurability of intentions in the real-world scenario, which refined the framework of TPB. Also, Ajzen^[23] referred Perceived feasibility to a sense of self-efficacy or an ability to perform the behavior of interest given the presence of enabling means, resources and opportunities.

From the perspective of human agency, personal efficacy is the most central mechanisms of agency contributing to one’s psychosocial functioning^[24]. According to Ajzen^[19], perceived feasibility closely

relates to perceptions of self-efficacy. As Bandura^[27] stated, self-efficacy associates with the extent to which an individual is confident regarding one's capabilities to mobilize the incentives, cognitive resources, and causes of action that required to satisfy given situational needs. Especially, social-cognitive theory accounts of four factors influencing individual's sense of self-efficacy, that are, enactive mastery, social persuasion, judgments of one's own physiological states, and role modelling and vicarious experience^[27].

Wood and Bandura^[28] maintained, self-efficacy depends on the continual performance accomplishments and surmounting obstacles, achieving "a resilient sense of efficacy"^[24]. Self-efficacy has been seen an important mechanism to lower the perceptions of risk^[24]. In this sense, the past experiences of dealing with obstacles including failures seem to be crucial for conditioning oneself toward achievement. This resonated Bandura's perspective towards efficacy beliefs as both products and constructors of experiences. Moreover, self-efficacy was found to be able to differentiate entrepreneurs from managers^[29].

Self-efficacy is context-specific as much as the overarching entrepreneurial intention framework. Bandura^[24] maintained that self-efficacy as personal agency operates within a broad network of sociostructurally influences given human adaption and change are rooted in social system and naturalized as social norms, indicating interweaving relation between perceived feasibility and disability. However, Bandura^[24] also reminded that "the more non-ability factors operate on performance, the less diagnostic performance is of personal capacity", implying that we should give more weights on the internal cognitive process rather than external assisting forces.

2.3 Parenting style

A parenting style, according to the integrated model by Darling and Steinberg^[30], is defined as a constellation of attitudes toward the child which form an emotional climate where parents raise their children. It is to be distinguished from parenting practices, which are specific behaviors that parents use to socialize their children to succeed in school or society, such as parental monitoring, or parental involvement in the child's schoolwork. In contrast, a parenting style has a focus on the climate where the parents' behaviors are constantly expressed to the child.

Early work on parenting styles examined a variety of characteristic dimensions, including: democracy versus autocracy, restrictiveness versus permissiveness, love versus hostility or similarly acceptance versus rejection, responsiveness versus unresponsiveness, psychological control versus psychological autonomy and firm control versus lax control^{[31][32][33][34][35]}. Among these concepts, Schaefer's indexes of parental behaviors were thoroughly tested empirically and generated a parental behavior assessment inventory – Child Report of Parent Behavior Inventory (GRPBI) – that is still frequently used today^[34]. According to his factor analysis of parenting aspects, Schaefer defined parenting styles in two dimensions: affective dimension and control dimension. The affective dimension refers to the parent's attitude towards the child which could be warm or cold, encouraging or rejecting. The control dimension includes psychological control and behavioral control which can be distinguished by the tactics and object of the control. Behavioral control is thought to be part of essential monitoring that provides necessary supervision and

guidance of the child's behavior. Psychological control, however, is believed will undermine a child's developmental and is inhibiting.

Building on early work, Diana Baumrind collected abundant empirical evidence through interviews with parents and identified three basic clusters of observed variables, which are conceptualized as three primary parental typologies: "authoritative," "authoritarian," and "permissive"^[36]. Each typology can be elaborated considering the (un)demandingness and (un)responsiveness of the parenting behavior, resonating with Schaefer's concepts of behavioral/psychological control and warmth: authoritative parents are demanding and responsive, high on measures of control and hold high expectations for achievement but are nonetheless warm and nurturing, set rules but also give inductions (i.e. reasoning behind the rules), and tend to encourage independence of the child through allowing bi-directional communication; authoritarian parents are demanding but not responsive, expect unconditional obedience from the child, generally score low on warmth and bidirectional communication, set strict standards and rules and engage in harsh disciplinary behaviors, and expect the child to comply with the standards and rules without communicating the rationale behind them; permissive parents are moderately responsive but excessively undemanding, their expectations low and generally dismissive and indulgent when it comes to socializing the child. Following Baumrind's work, a fourth typology – "disengaged/uninvolved" parents – was added by Maccoby and Martin, to refer to parents who are low on both responsiveness and demandingness^[37].

2.3.1 Parental psychological control

Parental psychological control, or intrusive parenting, according to current majority researches, it is a widely studied concept of negative parenting, where the parent intrudes into the psychological maturation and hinders the independent development of the child through various manipulative tactics^[38]. It is to be distinguished from the behavioral form of control which serves as helpful monitoring of the child's behavior as discussed by Schaefer. Psychological control targets the child's thinking processes, self-expression, attachment to parents, and development of ego, and although it is one important dimension of socialization, it is almost exclusively defined as a negative form of parental control.

On Schaefer's Child Report of Parent Behavior Inventory (CRPBI), scales that significantly load onto the psychological control factor include: Intrusiveness, Parental Direction, Control through Guilt, Possessiveness, Protectiveness, Nagging, Negative Evaluation, Strictness, and Punishment^[34]. Specific ways include: manipulative tactics (eliciting guilt in the child), excessive parental control (intrusiveness, parental direction, possessiveness, protectiveness, nagging) and criticisms (negative evaluation and punishment). Both higher order features (such as covert and indirect characteristics and intrusiveness) and lower order features (such as explicit punishment and shaming) are intrinsic to psychological control.

Previous studies show that adolescents who perceive their parents as adopting high levels of psychological control are at a higher risk of depression^[39], internalizing problem behaviors^[40], lower self-esteem^[41], and antisocial behavior^[42]. The discussion on the influence of psychological control is not limited to Schaefer's conceptual model: Maccoby and Martin^[37] whose model was built upon Baumrind's typology also discussed the negative influence of authoritarian/autocratic parenting on the child, such as

external locus of control, lack of confidence and social adaptation, low self-esteem.

Meanwhile, there is a possibility that the detrimental effect of psychological control is affected by the sex of the parent. Adolescent's report of psychological control from their mother is more likely bound up with report of depression and antisocial behavior compared with report of psychological control from the father^[42]. Additionally, risk for adolescent aggression is further increased when psychological control from one parent is coupled with low-quality relationship shared with the opposite-sex parent. While most studies linking parental psychological control with child development tend to focus primarily on mother psychological control only, the gender of the parent does play a significant mediating role and there is a need to differentiate between the effects of mother and father psychological control.

The majority of existing studies on psychological control have been conducted in Western societies. Publication on the influence of psychological control in Asian context is scarce, although elements of control are believed to be intrinsic to Chinese parenting practice^[43]. Psychological control in the Chinese context is structurally originated in the Confucianism system of thought and behavior, in which filial piety is considered a key virtue and parent-child relationships are strictly hierarchical. In particular, father-son relationship forms the core among the five relationships that are seen as fundamental to a Confucianist society. This relationship is justified by the father taking the superior position, taking responsibility of passing down wisdom, rules and traditions to the son, who are in turn expected to be completely obedient and respectful to his father. Cultural beliefs further add to the dynamics: proverbs such as "wishing a son to be a dragon and a daughter phoenix" and "resenting the iron block for not turning into steel" are examples of excessively high parental expectations and conditional love for the child. This is exacerbated by the implementation of one-child policy, at present, most families are one-child families, thus parents have greater expectations of their children, and hope their children will become competent and competitive. As the traditional beliefs were met with more recent social-economic changes and increase in parents' education level in major cities, Chinese parent-child dynamics have been gradually shifting towards a Westernized child-centered structure^[44] together with continuous endorsement of Chinese cultural values, resulting in overall intertwined authoritative and authoritarian parenting styles which largely depends on one family's particular circumstances. This diversity in family dynamics leaves fertile ground for research.

The lasting influence of early experience on child development across the lifespan has been emphasized in parenting theories. In particular, adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) has been the center of a growing body of research. Ten ACEs are commonly recognized which include: Emotional abuse (being insulted, let down, sworn at, or threatened with physical abuse), Physical abuse (being pushed, slapped, hit or injured), Sexual abuse (being touched/fondled in a sexual way or forced sexual intercourse), Emotional neglect (scoring low on feeling important, loved, looked out for or close to the family), Physical neglect (food deprivation, lack of care and protection), Domestic violence (witnessing of), Household substance abuse (lived with a problem drinker or drug user), Mental illness in household (exposure to anyone in the household who was depressed, mentally ill or had attempted suicide), Parental separation or divorce, Criminal household member^[45]. In the context of parent-child relationship, a number of commonalities can be detected between parental psychological control and the nature of part of the listed

ACEs: lower-order features of psychological control such as shaming and punishment can be included in the emotional and physical abuse construct of childhood adversity; covert psychological control (threats of withdrawal of love when disobeyed, manipulative tactics to elicit compliance despite the child's own wish and needs, excessive exploitation of the child's love and respect) is very much similar to emotional neglect.

In contrast, positive parenting practices are often seen as a buffer against the negative impact of childhood adversities particularly in early development. A large scale study using data from the National Survey of Children's Health demonstrated that the protective factors of positive parenting is independent of the number of adverse childhood experiences, whereas the absence of this type of positive parenting can be viewed as an adversity itself^[46], which resonates with the previous discussion on parental control and emotional abuse as a source of adversity.

Despite the often strong relationship between continuous exposure to early life adversities and negative developmental outcomes, the relationship is nevertheless not deterministic. The relationship between environmental stressors and positive outcomes is also supported by earlier studies on arousal-performance relations and more recent neurophysiological findings. The Yerkes–Dodson law portrays a unique relationship between stressful stimuli (categorized by electric shock intensity in the original experiment) and performance (speed of learning demonstrated by experiment mice), which has formed the theoretical grounds for subsequent research on the effect of stress on reacting. Also from the experiment of real society, an interesting result showed the unique relationship between arousal and task performance with optimal performance was replicated in college students who were put in the experiment environment with stress and anxiety^[47]. More recently, research sheds new light to the interplay between adverse situations and cognition/mental health from the perspective of physiology: a recent review discussed optimal learning ability increased under the external stress, whereas lower external stress levels may lead to boredom and drowsiness and therefore less than ideal performance. In addition, research on the process of long-term potentiation (LTP) – a proposed neurobiological mechanism of learning – also showed that LTP activities are optimal when under the environment with external stress^[48]. Meanwhile some research on the effect of parenting on socialization outcomes also echoes the similar finding, especially in Chinese specific culture: although a warm and accepting parenting style has been associated with academic achievement, the association is not as strong in studies on Chinese American adolescents^[49], whereas another study did not find such association in its sample of Chinese adolescents in Hong Kong^[50]. In contrast, another study even found a positive relationship between a more control-centered, authoritarian parenting style and Chinese adolescents' academic performance^[51]. In order for a situation to induce a stress response, the situation has to be interpreted as novel, uncontrollable, or as an external social environment threat, which is in line with the definition of a childhood adverse situation.

Schmitt-Rodermund^[52] point out to be an successful entrepreneur will require some unique personal traits or ability which make those entrepreneurs different from others. Those ability includes creativity, risk takers, need independence and autonomy, persistent in difficult environment etc. Holland^[14] also stated that certain personality type development which is required by certain career can come from two different

sources, and one is the characteristics person born with, and the other is influenced by external contextual input. So early entrepreneurial competence which may lead to final entrepreneurial intention also lie in the context within which an individual raise. This also echoes the research result from other scholars, that outside social and family context or person's unique experience during the early childhood times, shows important effects on make many successful entrepreneurs appear to be different from others^{[13][52]}, then as discussed before, parental psychological control as the adversity experience in childhood may develop the personal ability such as coping with stressful or risky situation, persistence with uncertainties etc., and with these unique tough personality which is highly required to be a successful entrepreneur, parental psychological control could also have positive effects on next generation's development of their entrepreneurial intention. Thus, the following hypothesis is proposed.

Hypothesis 1: Psychological control is positively related to entrepreneurial intention.

2.4 The mediating role of perceived resilience capability

Consistent to the previous discussion, the parental psychological control is regarded as the adversity experience in childhood. From the perspective of personal natural ability development, decades of correlational research have been dedicated that children grown up in adverse environments can better manage to avoid developmental problems and also have better capacity of resilience. The growing body of research has focus on the process of developing resilience itself. Recent research has revealed that exposure to an increasing amount of adverse experience leads to more optimal developmental outcome compared with exposure to no adversities. This provides a more straight-forward explanation for the development of person's resilient coping system, with adverse experience itself as the sole explanatory factor. The results could suggest that the source of adversities in the early childhood time allows the individual to be desensitized towards relatively minor stressors, while avoiding or decrease the detrimental effect of extremely high adversity on the individual's development of identity, brain functioning and regulation of stress physiology. Furthermore, interpretation of resilient coping behaviour is an ability to use flexible cognitive appraisal (creative, optimistic and aggressive approach) to solve problems in a stressful setting, and it also suggests that adverse experience in childhood could serve as a kind of practicing such problem solving skills, however, this does not necessarily suggest that an adverse childhood environment should be encouraged or that it has zero negative impact, and instead, it shows that in some extent, exposure to adversities may expedite the development of future resilience^[53]. In another words, childhood adversities such as parental psychological control could be regarded as a situation that can facilitate children's further development of resilience which is also the optimal socialization outcome.

From the previous research, personality traits and lead to entrepreneurial intention, especially by concerning entrepreneurial later success, an entrepreneurial personality of the founder was found to be critical. Ability of risk-taking, persistent in following their aim with self-confident in difficult condition are some important traits which are required to be an entrepreneur^[53], and all of these personal traits are related to ability of resilience. Resilient individuals tend to do what or to have what kind of attitude when facing challenges, risk or uncertain situations. Those actions and attitudes are essential for conducting

entrepreneurial activities, thereby EI is high. Thus it is proposed that:

Hypothesis 2: Resilience mediates the relationship between psychological control and entrepreneurial intention.

2.5 The mediating role of perceived feasibility

As discussed in previous part, perceived feasibility is one of the most significant factors lead to the entrepreneurial intention. Among the psychological factors influencing entrepreneurial intentions, personality factors have been examined by several scholars, including the need for achievement^[54], locus of control, and risk-taking propensity and persistence^[55], with especially the latter three close relating to self-efficacy as discussed earlier. As discussed previously, psychological control from parents could be one source of stress, uncertainties and also adversities from external environment^{[45][46]}, and generally, the children will gain the ability to adapt the situation with uncertainties and risks in life and workplace, then this developed ability will increase their self-perceived efficacy to cope with the difficulties and setbacks which is imagined may happen during entrepreneurship career, which then in turn, increases their intention to be an entrepreneur, so it is proposed as:

Hypothesis 3: Perceived feasibility mediates the relationship between psychological control and entrepreneurial intention.

Particular regarding the relation between perceived feasibility and resilience, scholars maintained that people who are more confident in task accomplishments under the situation full with uncertainties are more likely to have a pathway to resilience where they reframe a negative event or obstacle as a learning experience that would contributes to task accomplishments in later stages^{[56][57]}. Specially, individuals who have higher levels of self-efficacy tend to utilize greater coping strategies for negative events which also could be understood as the higher level of resilience. Pragmatically, Mangundjaya^[58] used the modified AQ Profile by Stoltz to assess participants resilience and Entrepreneurial Intention Questionnaire (EIQ) to measure entrepreneurial intentions amongst University of Indonesia students and employees and found a significant correlation between entrepreneurial intention and resilience amongst employees, but no significant correlation amongst students. Moreover, the author also contended that person's resilience ability can increase the level of perceived feasibility to control over the entrepreneurial process when facing challenges and difficulties, and this personal trait is also quite crucial especially at the later stages after becoming entrepreneur^[58].

From above literature, it is seemly true that the perceived feasibility to do the entrepreneurship and resilience tends to be co-occur and enhance each other. In some cases, the presence of resilience personability explains the presence of perceived feasibility. Importantly, from the entrepreneurial intention's point of view, the enterprenurship is always be considered as the process with great uncertities and challenges, so percieved resilience ability enables individuals to keep the hope and be confident to overcome those difficulties during adverse time, which contributing to the perceived feasibility to be an

entrepreneur, and subsequently increase the intention to chose the entrepreneurship as one's long-term career goal. So it is proposed that: Hypothesis 4: The relationship between Psychological control and entrepreneurial intention is sequentially mediated by resilience and perceived feasibility such that high psychological control increases resilience, which in turn increases perceived feasibility and entrepreneurial intention subsequently.

Hypothesis 4: The relationship between psychological control and entrepreneurial intention is sequentially mediated by resilience and perceived feasibility.

2.6 The mediating role of need for autonomy

Apart from serving as a potential source of adversity, parental psychological control can also generate conflicts in autonomy pursuing behaviors in the child. Invalidation of the child's thoughts and perspectives is one of the key factors in parental psychological control, where the child's spontaneous expression of thoughts and feelings are constrained and replaced by the parent's wish and preferences. Whether or not a child chooses to identify or comply with their parents' regulations, and whether the child chooses to act on it with a sense of volition, largely depends on the nature of the control/guideline behavior manifested by the parents. These dynamics can be better understood in the context of self-determination theory.

Self-determination theory is a social theory on motivation and personality that emphasizes the concept of autonomy: a significant human capacity to pursue goals in a volitional manner^[59], where the formation of goals and adjustment of personality mainly depend on the process of internalization. Internalization, when described in the family context, is a process in which children gradually integrate social values and personal desirability into a coherent sense of self^[60]. The key difference between a child's internalization of a certain value and simply swallowing and blindly taking it in is that by internalizing the value, the child combines it with personal experiences, justification and deep internal desirability, fully endorses the value as their own, and chooses to pursue it with a sense of autonomy and volition.

In the family environment with parental psychological control, parents have a tendency to pressure the child to behave or think against their own will, this becomes a case of controlling socialization, and controlling socialization can be categorized into external controlling and internal controlling in a way that resembles higher order features and lower order features of parental psychological control: external controlling strategies include constrain or reject the children's own thoughts or choice through physical or corporal punishments or verbal abuse, extreme extensive monitoring, and depletion of personal freedom (i.e. grounding) when the child refuses to obey the parents' willingness. The internal controlling strategies, on the other hand, are more covert and less obvious: when the child choose to do something without their permission or willingness, parents may convey disappointment or shame in a non-verbal way, or even more severe, parents may have elicit compliance through love withdrawal, guilt-induction, or instilling anxiety^[61].

Both acts of external controlling and internal controlling are constraining the children's freedom for their own choice and action desired, in another words, parental psychological control suppresses the children's their own autonomy. According to the self-determination theory, and concept of internalization process, both external controlling and internal controlling are likely to be backfire, because although in short-term situational case, the children may choose to comply with their parents' wishes, but this kind of obedience mainly in order to avoid the unpleasantness of potential punishment or perceived feeling of guilt and anxiety, and is not from the underlying value of children their own. For example, school children whose parents adopt mainly external controlling strategies and are excessively punitive may be more likely to exhibit conduct problems^[62]. Meanwhile, while internal controlling strategies tend to activate interjected regulation and the child may choose to comply with parents' wish, simultaneously they are likely to accumulate negative feelings towards their parents for obstructing their autonomy^[61], and under the long time constraining of freedom for choice or action they desire, as a result, person's need for control or autonomy will be accumulated and positively increased, and it will eventually lead to one outcome: next generation will finally choose rebel against their parents' will in pursuit of their personally endorsed goals and aspirations, especially for some goals they believe can totally satisfy their own need for autonomy. And this outcome is best exemplified by succession of family businesses: when the parent-founder fails to take the child's perspective and forces the responsibility onto the child by utilizing parental psychological control tactics, it is instead interpreted as a threat to autonomy by the child, who is then less likely to value or be committed to family business activities, and more likely to pursue new business opportunities by themselves with expectation to achieve the freedom of self-autonomy and right to make the decision by them own^[63]. This also suggests an intricate interplay between parental psychological control and autonomous motivation in a child's process of internalization. As the locus of control or need for autonomy is also believed as one of the most important personal psychological trait. Accompany with this internal subjective need for autonomy, it will automatically lead the young generation to choose entrepreneurial career which they keep the value that they can absolutely gain the control by themselves and also take the control about the external environment. So in order to achieve this perceived freedom for choice and control, and factor of need for autonomy contributes to the idea to start the independent business by them own, and also increase the intention to choose the entrepreneurship as their long-term career goal. Then it is proposed that:

Hypothesis 5: Need for autonomy mediates the relationship between psychological control and entrepreneurial intention.

2.7 The mediating role of perceived desirability

As discussed previously, perceived personal desirability depends on subjective outcome expectations resulting from the behavior, and that is, perceived desirability is dependent on the perceptions toward the consequences of possible outcomes derived from pre-defined behavior, including their likelihood, negative or positive consequences^[23]. On the other hand, as psychological control from parents will constrain children's freedom of choice and decision making, and the children will accumulate the unsatisfied feeling or even anger under this family environment, and as a result it will lead them to enhance the cognition of

positive consequences to be self-employed as their career goal which they believe they can achieve the basic freedom for choice and actions, and finally with the higher level of desirability, in turn, they will also increase their intention to be an entrepreneur, so it can be proposed:

Hypothesis 6: Perceived desirability mediates the relationship between psychological control and entrepreneurial intention.

As discussed previously, the parental psychological control will definitely stimulate children's independent wish including making choice and decision by them own, this is also believed as the desirability of need for autonomy. Meanwhile with the accumulated with such wish for independent, the children will subjectively increase the positive consequence of choosing to be an entrepreneur by which they believe can finally achieve the freedom of action and decision. This subjective cognition then will increase their desirability to choose the entrepreneurial career when they are facing the career choice, and finally in turn, the increase of the desirability will lead to higher level of entrepreneurial intention, so it was proposed that:

Hypothesis 7: The relationship between psychological control and entrepreneurial intention is sequentially mediated by need for autonomy and perceived desirability.

2.8 Hypothesized Model

According to the previous literature review, despite the negative outcome from parental psychological control, there still have some silver lights from this unique parental style. It has been discussed previously that psychological parental control may build an adverse external context that facilitates the development of resilient coping strategies. There is also a possibility that psychological parental control, in turn, could increase the child's desire and likelihood to fight for autonomy. These two unique personalities also may contribute to the perceived feasibility and perceived desirability to start the independent business, and finally increase the intention to be an entrepreneur when they face the decision making for their career. The conceptual model is showed in Figure 2.

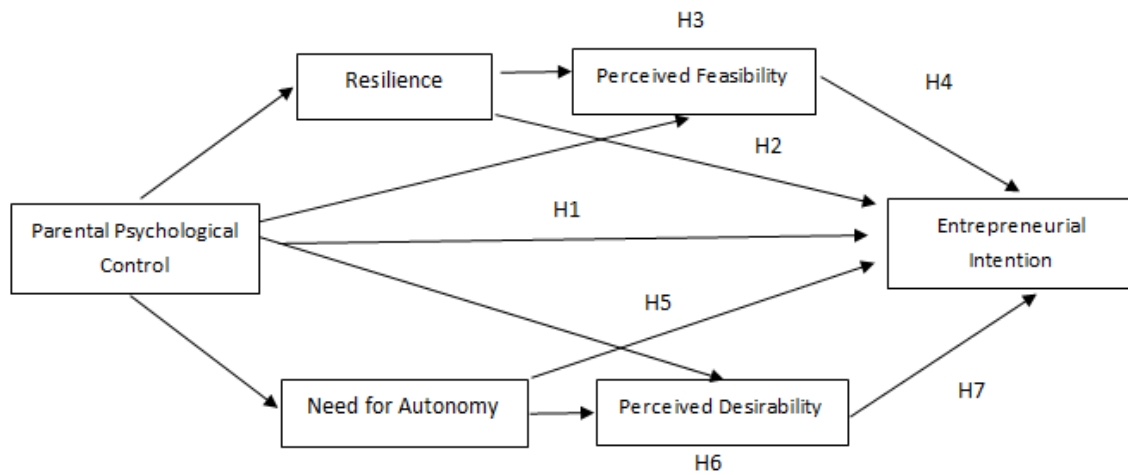


Figure 2: Conceptual Model

III. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Method

The data were collected via a cross-sectional survey using a questionnaire on a sample of Chinese university students who are facing imminent career decision, including the undergraduate students and postgraduate students. There are two main reasons for focusing the sample on the university students. Firstly, from the research perspective of entrepreneurial intention, previous scholars show their preference to test the TPB model by using the sample consist of university students' subjects facing the occupation choice, and in majority case, the result offered strong statistic support for this research model which is also the testing theory utilized in this study^{[11][9]}. Secondly, from the view of psychological control theory test, University is a very important stage in life, especially for Chinese children, and in China, university life can be treated as the bridge from family environment to social environment in person's life. Different from the children in western countries, majority Chinese kids will experience their independent living life only in university studying, so during this stage, they really started to face the independent decision making away from their parents. However, in this stage, the influence from family growing environment is still deep in their memory, so the specific decisions they make at this stage can more accurately reflect the impact of the original family environment, or in another word, reflect the impact of the original parental style.

3.2 Sample and Procedure

After receiving the ethics approval, web-based questionnaire has been used as the survey instrument to gain the primary data from participants, because it is a cost-effective and rapid way of survey administration. More importantly, concern the convenience to the respondents, they can access the survey from any electronic devices including computers, laptops, and mobile phones. The scan code and the survey link were the access to the questionnaire. As the target sample is the university students who are facing the imminent career decision, also concern about the efficiency of the data collection, some

universities were selected as the target sites to collect data, including University of Nottingham Ningbo China (UNNC), Zhejiang Wanli University, Ningbo University of Finance & Economics, Zhejiang University, Xiamen University, Wenzhou Medical University etc. The own personal network is utilized to collect the data. In UNNC, the survey link and scan code were circulated in the student groups in WeChat and my WeChat memory page. And in other universities, received the help from friends who helped to circulate the survey link or scan code to students in the groups of WeChat or the forum of universities. In order to tell the participants that their participation would be totally voluntary, in the very beginning of questionnaire, all the participant will be asked if they are willing to take this survey, if they are answer is yes, then they can continue the survey questions, and if they are answer is no, the survey will directly be finished. Meanwhile, all the participants were further assured that their responses would be kept in strict confidentiality.

A total of 330 questionnaires were returned after 2 months, yielding an overall response rate of 97.63%. As a result of preliminary analyses, 45 cases were found to be largely incomplete and 30 cases were identified as outliers. Thus, 75 cases were deleted from the dataset and the finally 255 cases were retained for the data analysis.

From the demographic perspective, the data result showed that 61% of participants were female, and rest 39% were male, and their birth year range from 1994 to 2000. 30 cases were first year undergraduate students (12%), 42 cases were second year undergraduate students (16%), 34 cases were third year undergraduate students (13%), 72 cases were final year undergraduate students (28%), 65 cases were master students (26%), and 13 cases were PHD students (5%), so 72% participants are students (third year and final year undergraduate, master and PHD) who will face the occupation decision imminently. From the perspective of the educational background, 119 cases have taken the business related major (53%), the rest 106 (47%) were from non-business related major, and 105 cases have taken the courses related to entrepreneurship (46%), and rest 150 cases have not (54%).

3.3 Measurement of Variables

Variables in this study were measured using self-reported items. Respondents indicated the extent of their agreement with each item on different type of Likert scale including seven-point, five-point and three-point Likert scale.

3.3.1 Dependent Variable

The dependent variable (EI) was measured using the scale developed by Liñán et al^[25], and respondents were asked to ask 6-itmes (I'm ready to make anything to be an entrepreneur; My professional goal is becoming an entrepreneur; I will make every effort to start and run my own firm; I'm determined to create a firm in the future; I have very seriously thought in starting a firm; I've got the firm intention to start a firm someday) on a 5-point Likert-type scale, and 1 means total disagreement and 7 means total agreement. In this study, reliability for measurement scale of entrepreneurial intention is 0.953.

3.3.2 Independent Variable

3.3.2.1 Parental Psychological Control

Psychological control was measured using the Disrespect Scale developed by Barber et al.^[42], and respondents were asked 8-items (ridicules me or puts me down (e.g., saying I am stupid, useless, etc.); embarrasses me in public (e.g., in front of my friends); doesn't respect me as a person (e.g., not letting me talk, favoring others over me, etc.); violates my privacy (e.g., entering my room, going through my things, etc.); tries to make me feel guilty for something I've done or something she thinks I should do; expects too much of me (e.g., to do better in school, to be a better person, etc.); often unfairly compares me to someone else (e.g., to my brother to sister, to herself); often ignores me (e.g. walking away from me, not paying attention to me).) on a 3-point Likert-type scale, and 1 means not like her/him, 2 means somewhat like her/him and 3 means a lot like her/him. As previous studies stated the gender of the parent does play a significant mediating role and suggest to differentiate between the effects of mother and father psychological control, so in questionnaire, this scale is tested separately from the mother and father perspectives. The reliability for measurement scale of parental psychological control in this study is 0.818.

3.3.2.2 Resilience Capability

Resilience was tested using Sinclair and Wallston's^[53] brief resilience coping scale, which is a 4-item (I look for creative ways to alter difficult situations; Regardless of what happens to me, I believe I can control my reaction to it; I believe I can grow in positive ways by dealing with difficult situations; I actively look for ways to replace the losses I encounter in life), 5-point Likert-type scale ranging from 1 (does not describe me at all) to 5 (describe me very well). The reliability for measurement scale of resilience capability in this study is 0.974.

3.3.2.3 Need for Autonomy

Need for autonomy can be defined as the need to do and say as one likes despite conventional expectations. This variable was measured with four formative items indicating the freedom to decide on working hours, work contents and work progress, and to operate without supervision (having freedom of choice over when I do my work is important to me; I prefer to determine the content of my work as far as possible on my own; I would rather set the sequence of my work tasks on my own; I dislike being subordinated to other people). The scale was developed by Dohse and Walter^[64] on 7-point Likert-type ranging from 1 (total disagreement) to 7 (total agreement). The reliability for measurement scale of need for autonomy in this study is 0.948.

3.3.2.4 Perceived Feasibility

In order to measure perceived feasibility to be an entrepreneur, the scale with 4-items developed by Zhao et al^[64] was utilized, and the respondents were asked the questions about the self-confidence evaluation about doing particular type of things which are closely related to entrepreneurship (identifying new business opportunities; creating new products; thinking creatively; commercializing an idea or new development), and the scale is on 7-point Likert-type ranging from 1 (no confidence) to 7 (complete confidence). The reliability for measurement scale of perceived feasibility in this study is 0.948.

3.3.2.5 Perceived Desirability

In order to measure perceived desirability to be an entrepreneur, the scale with 5-items developed by Liñán et al.^[9] was tested, and the respondents were asked to indicate the level of agreement with the statements which are closely related to entrepreneurship (Being an entrepreneur implies more advantages than disadvantages to me; A career as entrepreneur is attractive for me; If I had the opportunity and resources, I'd like to start a firm; Being an entrepreneur would entail great satisfactions for me; Among various options, I'd rather be an entrepreneur), and the scale was on 7-point Likert-type ranging from 1 (total disagreement) to 7 (total agreement). The reliability for measurement scale of perceived desirability in this study is 0.949.

3.3.3 Test Result of Hypotheses

As the chain model with the analysis of mediators should be tested, so a regression-based approach with the support by the PROCESS macro in SPSS will be utilized^[65]. More specifically, for the indirect effect in this study, it was computed by utilizing Model 6 of the Process procedure in SPSS software which was developed by Preacher and Hays^[65] for the multiple-mediation analysis.

By using the method of bias-corrected bootstrapping, 10,000 bootstrap samples were generated to calculate indirect effects at 95% level of confidence for confidence intervals. The statistical results are presented in below (Table 2, Table 3, Table 4, and Table 5):

Table II: Structural Path Coefficients and Indirect Effects for Mediation Model

	Path Coefficients			Indirect Effects	
	REC	PF	EI	Estimates	Bias-corrected 95% CI
FPPC	-.3655*	-.2335	.5310**		
REC	-	1.1655**	-.0049		
PF	-	-	.6980**		
FPPC -> REC -> EI				.0018	-.1258, .1133
FPPC -> PF -> EI				-.1630	-.4040, .0803
FPPC -> REC -> PF ->EI				-.2974	-.6166, -.0290

Note: N=255. FPPC=Father's Parental Psychological Control; REC=Resilience; PF=Perceived Feasibility; EI= Entrepreneurial Intention; CI=Confidence Interval.
 Total effect (FPPC -> EI) = .0724 (P =.7666) *p<0.05;**p<0.01

Table III: Structural Path Coefficients and Indirect Effects for Mediation Model

	Path Coefficients			Indirect Effects	
	NFA	PD	EI	Estimates	Bias-corrected 95% CI
FPPC	-.5468	-.0477	.3799**		

NFA	-	.7127**	-.0457		
PD	-	-	.7601**		
FPPC -> NFA -> EI				.0250	-.0469, .1811
FPPC -> PD -> EI				-.0363	-.3258, .2280
FPPC -> NFA -> PD ->EI				-.2962	-.6427, -.0282

Note: N=255. FPPC=Father’s Parental Psychological Control; NFA= Need for Autonomy; PD=Perceived Desirability; EI= Entrepreneurial Intention; CI=Confidence Interval.

Total effect (FPPC -> EI) = .0724 ($P = .7666$) * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$

Table IV: Structural path coefficients and indirect effects for mediation model

	Path Coefficients			Indirect Effects	
	REC	PF	EI	Estimates	Bias-corrected 95% CI
MPPC	-.4416*	-.0301	.4103*		
REC	-	1.1756**	.0097		
PF	-	-	.6826**		
MPPC -> REC -> EI				-.0043	-.1657, .1122
MPPC -> PF -> EI				-.0205	-.3120, .2368
MPPC -> REC -> PF ->EI				-.3544	-.7305, -.0888

Note: N=255. MPPC=Mother’s Parental Psychological Control; REC=Resilience; PF=Perceived Feasibility; EI= Entrepreneurial Intention; CI=Confidence Interval.

Total effect (MPPC -> EI) = .0311 ($P = .9022$) * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$

Table V: Structural path coefficients and indirect effects for mediation model

	Path Coefficients			Indirect Effects	
	NFA	PD	EI	Estimates	Bias-corrected 95% CI
MPPC	-.7487*	-.1254	.5019**		
NFA	-	.7096**	-.0422		
PD	-	-	.7650**		
MPPC -> NFA -> EI				.0316	-.0666, .1891
MPPC -> PD -> EI				-.0959	-.4481, .2447
MPPC -> NFA -> PD ->EI				-.4064	-.8473, -.1558

Note: N=255. MPPC=Mother’s Parental Psychological Control;

NFA= Need for Autonomy; PD=Perceived Desirability; EI= Entrepreneurial Intention;

CI=Confidence Interval. Total effect (MPPC -> EI) = .0311 ($P = .9022$) * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$

Hypothesis 1 proposed a positive relationship between parental psychological control and next generation's entrepreneurial intention. Results showed that the total effect of parental psychological control on entrepreneurial intention was insignificant (FPPC-> EI = .0724, $P > 0.05$; MPPC-> EI = .0311, $P > 0.05$), so the result did not support to Hypothesis 1.

In Hypothesis 2, it was proposed that resilience would mediate the relationship between psychological control and entrepreneurial intention. It was found that resilience did not mediate this relationship (FPPC -> REC -> EI: effect size = .0018, CI [-.1258, .1133]; MPPC -> REC -> EI: effect size = -.0043, CI [-.1657, .1122]), because its 95% confidence interval contained zero^[65]. Thus Hypothesis 2 was not supported by data result.

Hypothesis 3 proposed that perceived feasibility would mediate the relationship between psychological control and entrepreneurial intention. It was found that perceived feasibility did not mediate this relationship (FPPC -> PF -> EI: effect size = -.1630, CI [-.4040, .0803]; MPPC -> PF -> EI: effect size = -.0205, CI [-.3120, .2368]), because its 95% confidence interval contained zero^[65]. Thus Hypothesis 3 was also not supported by data result.

In Hypothesis 4, it was assumed that the relationship between Psychological control and entrepreneurial intention would be sequentially mediate by resilience and perceived feasibility. Results showed that these mediators significantly mediated the effect of parental psychological control on next generation's entrepreneurial intention in a sequence (FPPC -> REC -> PF -> EI: effect size = -.2974, CI [-.6166, -.0290]; MPPC -> REC -> PF -> EI: effect size = -.3544, CI [-.7305, -.0888]) since 95% confidence interval of their combined indirect effect did not contain zero^[65]. However, the direction of the relationships does not support the Hypothesis4.

Hypothesis 5 proposed that need for autonomy would mediate the relationship between psychological control and entrepreneurial intention. It was found that need for autonomy did not mediate this relationship (FPPC -> NFA -> EI: effect size = .0250, CI [-.0469, .1811]; MPPC -> NFA -> EI: effect size = .0316, CI [-.0666, .1891]), because its 95% confidence interval contained zero^[65]. Thus Hypothesis 5 was not supported by data result.

In a similar vein, Hypothesis 6 proposed that perceived desirability would mediate the relationship between psychological control and entrepreneurial intention. It was found that perceived desirability did not mediate this relationship (FPPC -> PD -> EI: effect size = -.0363, CI [-.3258, .2280]; MPPC -> PD -> EI: effect size = .0959, CI [-.4481, .2447]), because its 95% confidence interval contained zero^[65]. Thus Hypothesis 6 was not supported by data result.

Finally, Hypothesis 7 assumed that the relationship between psychological control and entrepreneurial intention is sequentially mediated by need for autonomy and perceived desirability. Results showed that these mediators significantly mediated the effect of parental psychological control on next generation's entrepreneurial intention in a sequence (FPPC -> NFA -> PD -> EI: effect size = -.2962, CI [-.6427,

-.0282]; MPPC → NFA → PD → EI: effect size = -.4064, CI [-.8473, -.1558]) since 95% confidence interval of their combined indirect effect did not contain zero. However, the result released that the direction of the relationships does not support the Hypothesis 7.

IV. DISCUSSION

4.1 Further data analysis

Despite the finding failure of the linear relationship between parental psychological control and next generation's entrepreneurial intention which was proposed to be mediated by resilience and need for autonomy, I conducted further analysis and found interesting curvilinear relationship between parental psychological control and these two mediators (resilience and need for autonomy). Data result revealed U-shape relationship between next generation's resilience and parental psychological control (Appendix 1 & Appendix 2). For the perspective of need for autonomy, there is U-shape relationship between need for autonomy and psychological control from mother, but S-shape relationship was release between need for autonomy and psychological control from father (Appendix 3 & Appendix 4). This curvilinear relationship between predictor and mediator, may also have the curvilinear effect on final outcome of next generation's entrepreneurial intention.

As the data released the U-shape relationship between next generation's perceived capability for resilience and parental psychological control, that is to say, in the low or high value range of parental psychological control, children's perceived ability of resilience is relatively high, however, while in the moderate range of parental psychological control, children's perceived ability of resilience is relatively low. This result is just contrary to the previous study from some western researchers. Those scholars have also stated that childhood frustration or adversity experience, including physical and psychological trauma, has a curvilinear influence on next generation's ability of resilience, however, their curve is inverted U-shaped, that is, moderate adversity experience can enhance the resilience of the next generation, and then no frustration experience and extremely high frustration experience, in this case, the ability of the next generation of resilience will be weakened^[66]. From the data result in this paper, in Chinese context, it released the total contrary result in the relationship between parental psychological control and children's resilience.

From the perspective of parental psychological control in low value range, why the children's perceived resilience would be relatively high, it can be discussed via two different types of raising style both with low psychological control. Firstly, according to uninvolved parental style which is refer to parents who are low on both responsiveness and demandingness, then the child has not been too much influenced by the family environment. Therefore, from the subconscious point of view, if a child has not been experienced a certain amount of external pressure, they would have no actual understanding about the concepts of adversity and resilience. Therefore, from the perspective of human instinct, they will naturally highly believe their personal ability, which leads to the data reflecting high resilience ability in this group of children. But it should be noted that, only they perceive they own such ability, but in fact, it may not be

the case, and only when they encounter certain life setbacks or adversities, will they wake up. Secondly, another more positive parental style which is also believed as western-style raising type emerged in China in past two decades will be also interpreted as low parental psychological control perceived by the next generation. This raising style, gives more support and confidence to children, and when they encounter setbacks or difficulties, such as exams failure and unexpected things in life, their parents will enlighten and give great encouragement and spiritual support to them. Such kind of parents gradually become the external supportive power in the mind of children, so with this sense of protection, children are more willing to try different things, and their willingness of trial and error is also relatively higher, because they are sure that even if they confront the failure and setbacks, or even they make mistakes, they can still get the understanding and supportive help from their parents, which also shows that they rely more on the external power from their parents for their resilience ability, because they will think that I can overcome the difficulties because of supportive parents, but this cognition still does not reach the deepest level of perceived cognition about self-ability, because despite those external supportive forces, as an independent individual, they do not have the underpinning belief that they have this ability to resist pressure or setback by themselves, so this also conflicts with the origin aim of our research about the relationship between parental psychological control and mediators.

Then from the perspective of parental psychological control in high value range, why the children's perceived resilience would also be relatively high, it can be discussed via Chinese traditional culture. Up to now, the traditional Chinese Confucian culture still occupies the dominant value of the whole Chinese culture. There is a very famous saying in Mencius: When the God is about to grant a man great responsibility, he would first frustrate his spirit and will, toiling his flesh and bone, staving him always, exhausting his body and disordering his actions, so that he will be persistent and benefited for gaining the abilities which he had not before. If a person wants to achieve something, he must firstly go through all kinds of trials and difficulties to toughen his temperament and increase his talent and ability, so that he can complete the tasks which he could not accomplish before. This tough personality is also deeply required to be a successful entrepreneur.

So from this cultural point of view, for Chinese people, they think that adversity and hardship are not necessarily bad things. It is also a well-known saying in China that "no cross, no crown" there is also an old saying that "where there is a strict supervision, there is a dutiful son". These ancient and unchanging Chinese mindsets have created a special Chinese way of parenting psychological control.

Under this particular Chinese culture, and we also know that quantitative accumulation can finally lead to substantive qualitative change, that is, things are in constant change, and in the process of changing from one nature to another which always start from small changes (quantitative changes), and when such accumulation reaches a certain degree, it will lead to final substantive change of the nature of things (qualitative change). This also echoes the theory mentioned in the previous article, the impact of external pressure stimulation on the individual cerebral cortex, only when accumulated to a certain degree, the individual's biological or psychological nature will be fundamentally changed^[47]. This also explains that under the influence of moderate parental psychological control, the individual's resilience ability (natural

personality) will not be significantly developed or improved, or worse yet, this parental psychological control will be regarded as the shadow in childhood experience, which will lead to negative personality, such as timidity, fear of failure, anxiety, worrying about loss etc., which are all negative effects happened during the process of quantitative accumulation. However, once the critical point of stress is reached, individuals can finally have a qualitative change of their personality and develop their ability to resist pressure and resilience, and this cognition comes from the affirmation underpinning in their perceived self-belief, which is indeed the mediator this paper studies as the bridge between the parental psychological control and perceived feasibility to be an entrepreneur, and finally lead to the entrepreneurial intention.

Then, based on the results of western scholars' study, they concluded that moderate adversity can lead to the enhancement of resilience^[66]. However, what need to be further studied is that moderate itself is also an interval range, not a specific point. Therefore, this interval also has high and low values, then future research needs to subdivide the range of the moderate interval, and further study the high-value and low-value segments, to know which range in moderate interval that really has a positive impact on outcome we desired.

For the relationship between next generation's need for autonomy and father's parental psychological control, the data released interesting S-shape. From the perspective of low value of parental psychological control, it echoes the effects from uninvolved parental style and positive Western-style raising type which has discussed previously. Both two parental styles will give the freedom of choice to children, and generally, this freedom become their personal habit, and they prefer the environment with freedom both in life and workplace, and they cannot take any constrains from the external environment. Then for the moderate parental psychological control, during the interval with low value, the desirability for autonomy become weaken, and then need for autonomy become strong again in the interval with relatively high value of parental psychological control, which release the result of development process for desirability's change from low parental psychological control to relatively high parental psychological control, and finally to the interval of extremely high parental psychological control, the desirability for autonomy become weaken again. This interesting result is consistent with the previous scholars' statement about the relationship between adversity and resilience ability^[66].

4.2 Limitation and future research

Firstly, the number of the sample could be one of the main limitations. Comparing to the whole population of Chinese young person, 255 sampling number is quite limited which may also lead to the bias of the data result. Meanwhile, as cultural factor especially the family culture in China, plays quite important role in this research, according to the previous research in the field of cross-culture, despite the particular national culture, there also would be different segments of local culture under the whole national picture, culture is supposed to change over time rather than be static^{[67][68][69]}. However, the sampling targets are mainly from the universities in south-east of China because of limitation of resource, so lack of the geographic support become another limitation of this paper. For future research, longitudinal research

method is suggested with larger sampling numbers from different locations in China.

Secondly, as mentioned previously, measurement for moderate interval need to be further studied, and in this interval also include high and low value of parental psychological control, then it is suggested to do the detailed research in different value segments, and finally to know which range in moderate interval that indeed has a positive impact on outcome we desired to find.

Finally, for research methodology, only focusing on the quantitative research it seems to be another limitation. As this paper did the research about underlying factors that influence the young generation's perceived ability and desirability, and want to find how the factors of typical mental psychological prototypes may automatically lead to person's final entrepreneurial intention, so the research will be limited if it is lack of the deeper and closer communication with the research participants. In future study, it is suggested to combine the qualitative research method such as interview or experiments together with quantitative method. As recommended by previous researches in the psychological field, if the quantitative method could help to give the general big picture, then the qualitative method could help to catch more detailed and crucial information^[70].

V. CONCLUSION

This study set out to understand the effect of parental psychological control on next generation's entrepreneurial intention's development, and also wants to figure out the mediated mechanisms in this relationship. The findings from this study released that there is no clear linear relationship between parental psychological control and next generation's entrepreneurial intention which was proposed to be mediated by ability of resilience and need for autonomy.

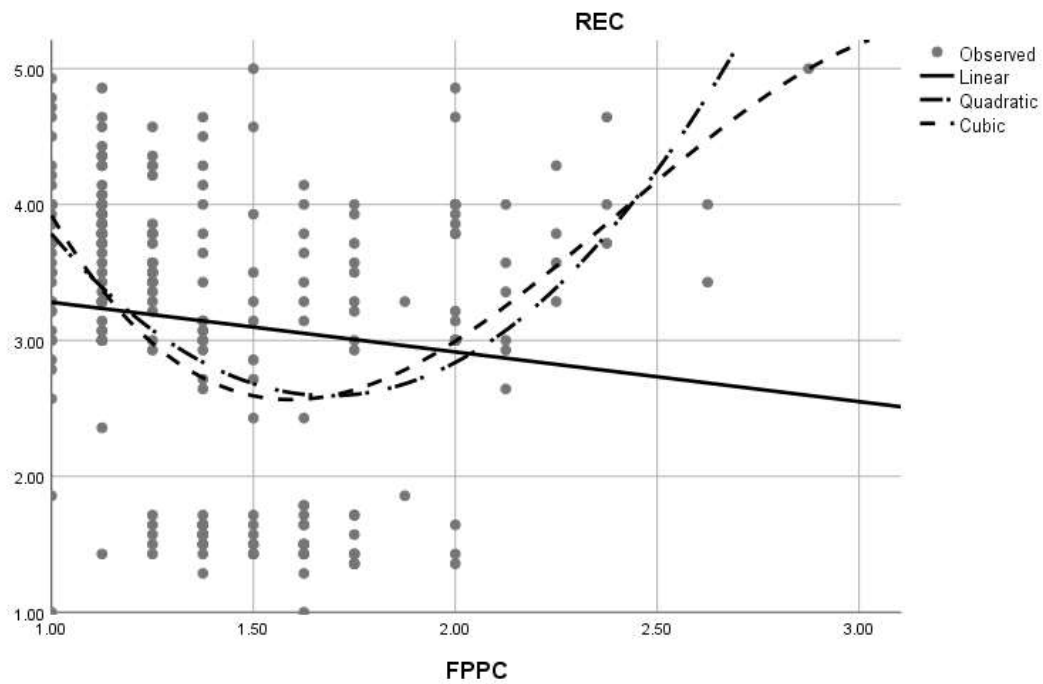
However by conducting the further data analysis, and this paper found interesting curvilinear relationship between parental psychological control and these two mediator (resilience and need for autonomy). Data result revealed U-shape relationship between next generation's resilience perceived capability and parental psychological control. For the perspective of need for autonomy, there is U-shape relationship between need for autonomy and psychological control from mother, but S-shape relationship was release between need for autonomy and psychological control from father. This curvilinear relationship between predictor and mediator, may also have the curvilinear effect on final outcome of next generation's entrepreneurial intention.

According a saying from one wise man: "In literature and in life, we ultimately pursue not conclusions, but beginnings." True to this saying, with the new finding of unique curvilinear relationship between parental psychological control and those two mediators, this study is but a beginning in the subject matter of effect of parental psychological control on entrepreneurial intention in context of Chinese culture. In all sincerity, it will need the future academic world to further look into this research topic, and enhance our understanding of the underlying personal-level assumptions in Chinese young generation which may lead them to later entrepreneurial intentions and decisions.

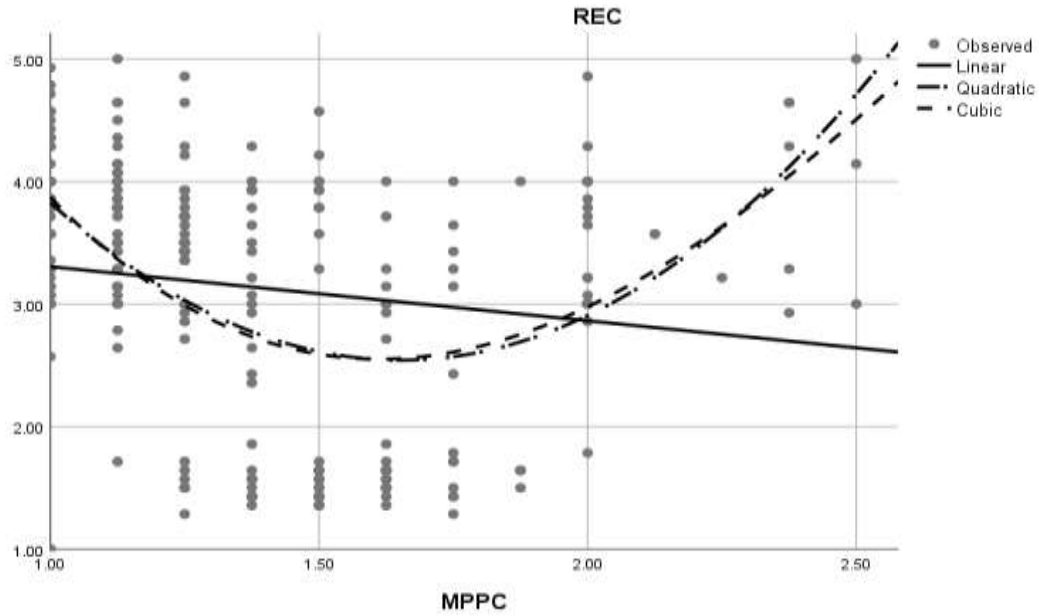
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This research was supported by Zhejiang Provincial Soft Science Research Plan Project in 2022 (Project No.: 2022C35120).

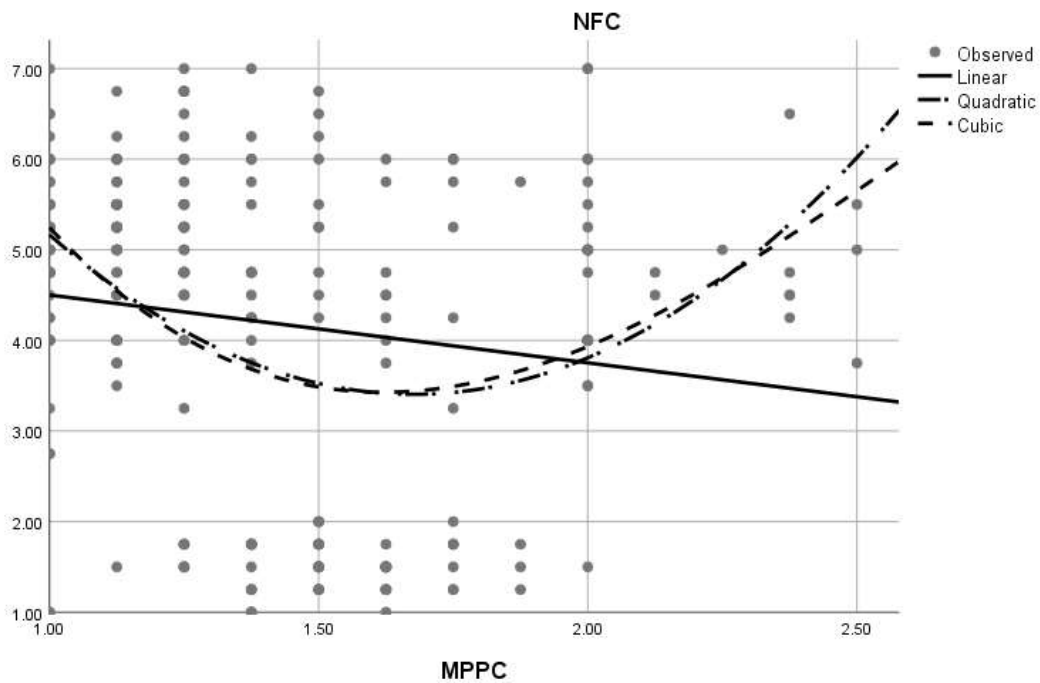
Appendix 1:



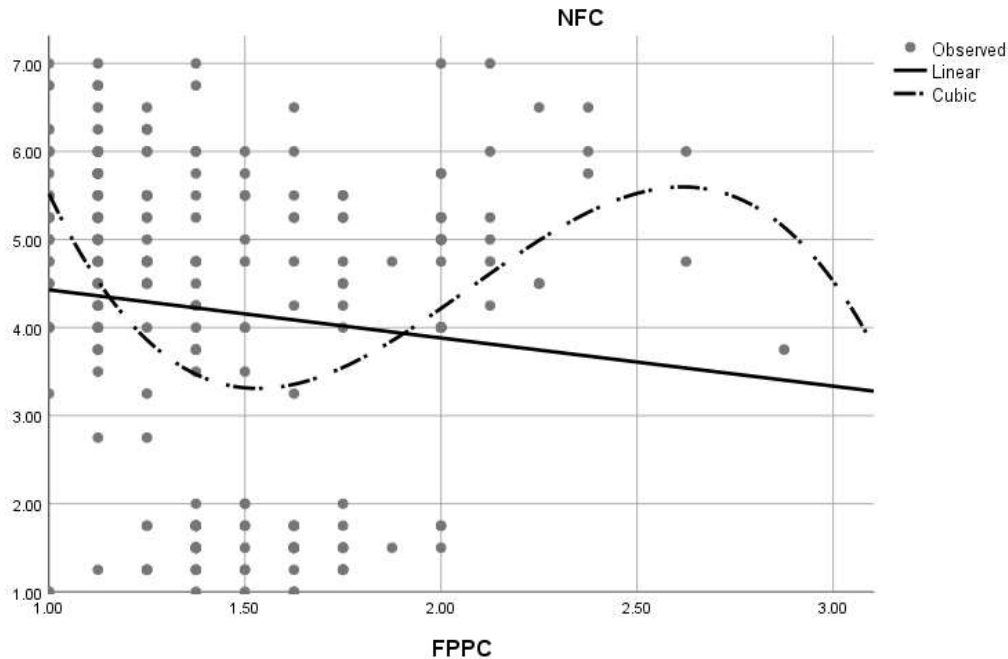
Appendix 2:



Appendix 3:



Appendix 4:



REFERENCE

- [1] Ribeiro-Soriano, D. (2017). Small business and entrepreneurship: Their role in economic and social development. *Entrepreneurship & Regional Development*, 29(1-2), 1-3.
- [2] Battilana, J., & Casciaro, T. (2012). Change agents, networks, and institutions: a contingency theory of organizational change. *Academy of Management Journal*, 55(2), 381.
- [3] Willis, K. (2011). *Theories and practices of development (2nd ed., Routledge perspectives on development)*. London: Routledge.
- [4] XinHua News Agent (2018), boost the marketing and maintain the confidence: *private enterprises development in contemporary China*. Retrieved from http://www.xinhuanet.com/2018-10/31/c_1123643512.htm.
- [5] Forsman, H. (2011). Innovation capacity and innovation development in small enterprises. A comparison between the manufacturing and service sectors. *Research Policy*, 40(5), 739-750.
- [6] Mckeever, E., Anderson, A., & Jack, S. (2014). Entrepreneurship and mutuality: Social capital in processes and practices. *Entrepreneurship & Regional Development*, 26(5-6), 453-477.
- [7] XinHua News Agent (2019), *Favorable policies boost private enterprise development: political advisors*. Retrieved from http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2019-03/09/c_137881873.htm.
- [8] Krueger, N., Reilly, M., & Carsrud, A. (2000). Competing models of entrepreneurial intentions. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 15(5), 411-432.
- [9] Liñán, F., Rodríguez-Cohard, J., & Rueda-Cantuche, C. (2012). Factors affecting entrepreneurial intention levels: A role for education. *International Entrepreneurship and Management Journal*, 7(2), 195-218.

- [10] Krueger, N. F., & Day, M. (2010). Looking forward, looking backward: From entrepreneurial cognition to neuroentrepreneurship. In Z. J. Acs, & D. B. Audretsch (Eds.), *Handbook of entrepreneurship research. An interdisciplinary survey and introduction* (pp. 321–358) (2nd ed.). New York: Springer.
- [11] Krueger, N., Reilly, M., & Carsrud, A. (2000). Competing models of entrepreneurial intentions. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 15(5), 411-432.
- [12] Fayolle, A., & Liñán, F. (2014). The future of research on entrepreneurial intentions. *Journal of Business Research*, 663.
- [13] Garcia, P.R.J., Sharma, P., De Massis, A., Wright, M., Scholes, L. (2018). Perceived Parental behaviors and next generation engagement in family firms: A social cognitive perspective. *Entrepreneurship Theory & Practice*, Forthcoming.
- [14] Hofstede, G., & Hofstede, Gert Jan. (2005). *Cultures and organizations: Software of the mind*. (Rev. and expanded 2nd ed. / Geert Hofstede and Gert Jan Hofstede. ed.). New York; London: McGraw-Hill.
- [15] Laspita, S., Breugst, N., Heblich, S., & Patzelt, H. (2012). Intergenerational transmission of entrepreneurial intentions. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 27(4), 414-435.
- [16] Xu, Y., Farver, J., Zhang, Z., Zeng, Q., Yu, L., & Cai, B. (2005). Mainland Chinese parenting styles and parent–child interaction. *International Journal of Behavioral Development*, 29(6), 524-531.
- [17] Bird, B. (1988). Implementing entrepreneurial ideas: The case for intention. *Academy of Management Review*, 13(3), 442–453.
- [18] Shapero, A., & Sokol, L. (1982). Social dimensions of entrepreneurship. In C. A. Kent, D. L. Sexton, & K. H. Vesper (Eds.), *Encyclopedia of entrepreneurship* (pp. 72–90). Englewood Cliffs (NJ): Prentice Hall.
- [19] Ajzen, I. (1991). The theory of planned behavior. *Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes*, 50, 179–211.
- [20] Shook, C. L., Priem, R. L., & Mcgee, J. E. (2003). Venture creation and the enterprising individual: A review and synthesis. *Journal of Management*, 29(3), 379–399.
- [21] Krueger, N. F. (2007). What lies beneath? The experiential essence of entrepreneurial thinking. *Entrepreneurship: Theory and Practice*, 31(1), 123–138.
- [22] Krueger, N. F. (2009). Entrepreneurial intentions are dead: Long live entrepreneurial intentions. In A. L. Carsrud, & M. Brännback (Eds.), *Understanding the entrepreneurial mind* (pp. 51–72). New York: Springer.
- [23] Ajzen, I. (2005). *Attitudes, personality and behavior* (1 ed.). Berkshire: Open University Press.
- [24] Bandura, A. (1997). *Self-efficacy The Exercise of Control*. New York: W.H. Freeman and Company,.
- [25] Liñán, Francisco, & Fayolle, Alain. (2015). A systematic literature review on entrepreneurial intentions: Citation, thematic analyses, and research agenda. *International Entrepreneurship and Management Journal*, 11(4), 907-933.
- [26] Esfandiar, Kourosh, Sharifi-Tehrani, Mohamad, Pratt, Stephen, & Altinay, Levent. (2019). Understanding entrepreneurial intentions: A developed integrated structural model approach. *Journal of Business Research*, 94, 172-182.
- [27] Bandura, A. (1986). *The Social Foundations of Thought and Action*. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall.
- [28] Bandura, A. (1989). *Social Foundations of Thought and Action: A Social Cognitive Theory*. Prentice-Hall, EnglewoodCliffs: NJ.

- [29] Chen, C. C., Greene, P. G., & Crick, A. (1988). Does Entrepreneurial Self-efficacy Distinguish Entrepreneurs from Managers? *Journal of Business Venturing*, 13, 295–316.
- [30] Darling, N., & Steinberg, L. (1993). Parenting style as context: An integrative model. *Psychological bulletin*, 113(3), 487.
- [31] Baldwin, A. L. (1948). Socialization and the Parent-Child Relationship. *Child Development*, 19(3), 127-136. doi:10.2307/1125710.
- [32] Becker, W. C. (1964). Consequences of different kinds of parental discipline.
- [33] Schaefer, E. S. (1959). A circumplex model for maternal behavior. *The Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology*, 59(2), 226.
- [34] Schaefer, E. S. (1965). Children's reports of parental behavior: An inventory. *Child Development*, 413-424.
- [35] Sears, R. R., Maccoby, E. E., & Levin, H. (1957). Patterns of child rearing.
- [36] Baumrind, D. (1978). Parental disciplinary patterns and social competence in children. *Youth & Society*, 9(3), 239-267.
- [37] Maccoby, E., & Martin, J. (1983). Socialization in the context of the family: Parent-child interaction. *Handbook of child psychology: Socialization, personality and social development*, 1-102.
- [38] Barber, B. K. (1996). Parental psychological control: Revisiting a neglected construct. *Child Development*, 67(6), 3296-3319.
- [39] Soenens, B., Park, S.-Y., Vansteenkiste, M., & Mouratidis, A. (2012). Perceived parental psychological control and adolescent depressive experiences: A cross-cultural study with Belgian and South-Korean adolescents. *Journal of adolescence*, 35(2), 261-272.
- [40] Barber, B. K., & Harmon, E. L. (2002). Violating the self: Parental psychological control of children and adolescents.
- [41] Plunkett, S. W., Henry, C. S., Robinson, L. C., Behnke, A., & Falcon, P. C. (2007). Adolescent Perceptions of Parental Behaviors, Adolescent Self-Esteem, and Adolescent Depressed Mood. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, 16(6), 760-772.
- [42] Barber, B. K., Stolz, H. E., Olsen, J. A., Collins, W. A., & Burchinal, M. (2005). Parental support, psychological control, and behavioral control: Assessing relevance across time, culture, and method. *Monographs of the society for research in child development*, i-147.
- [43] Shek, D. T. (2007). A longitudinal study of perceived parental psychological control and psychological well - being in Chinese adolescents in Hong Kong. *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 63(1), 1-22.
- [44] Xu, Y., Farver, J., Zhang, Z., Zeng, Q., Yu, L., & Cai, B. (2005). Mainland Chinese parenting styles and parent-child interaction. *International Journal of Behavioral Development*, 29(6), 524-531.
- [45] Felitti, V. J., Anda, R. F., Nordenberg, D., Williamson, D. F., Spitz, A. M., Edwards, V., & Marks, J. S. (1998). Relationship of childhood abuse and household dysfunction to many of the leading causes of death in adults: The Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) Study. *American journal of preventive medicine*, 14(4), 245-258.
- [46] Yamaoka, Y., & Bard, D. E. (2019). Positive Parenting Matters in the Face of Early Adversity. *Am J Prev Med*, 56(4), 530-539. doi:10.1016/j.amepre.2018.11.018.
- [47] Deshpande, S. W., & Kawane, S. D. (1982). Anxiety and serial verbal learning: A test of the Yerkes-Dodson Law. *Asian Journal of Psychology & Education*, 9(3), 18-23.

- [48] Diamond, D. M., Bennett, M. C., Fleshner, M., & Rose, G. M. (1992). Inverted - U relationship between the level of peripheral corticosterone and the magnitude of hippocampal primed burst potentiation. *Hippocampus*, 2(4), 421-430.
- [49] Chao, R. K. (2001). Extending Research on the Consequences of Parenting Style for Chinese Americans and European Americans. *Child Development*, 72(6), 1832-1843.
- [50] McBride-Chang, C., & Chang, L. (1998). Adolescent-Parent Relations in Hong Kong: Parenting Styles, Emotional Autonomy, and School Achievement. *The Journal of Genetic Psychology*, 159(4), 421-436.
- [51] Leung, K., Lau, S., & Lam, W.-L. (1998). Parenting styles and academic achievement: A cross-cultural study. *Merrill-Palmer Quarterly* (1982-), 157-172.
- [52] Schmitt-Rodermund, E. (2004). Pathways to successful entrepreneurship: Parenting, personality, early entrepreneurial competence, and interests. *Journal of Vocational Behavior*, 65(3), 498-518.
- [53] Sinclair, V. G., & Wallston, K. A. (2004). The Development and Psychometric Evaluation of the Brief Resilient Coping Scale. *Assessment*, 11(1), 94-101.
- [54] McClelland, D., & Winter, D. G. (1969). *Motivating Economic Achievement*. New York: Free Press.
- [55] Brockhaus, R. (1982). The psychology of the entrepreneur. In C. Kent, D. Sexton, & K. (. Vesper (Eds.), *Encyclopedia of entrepreneurship* (pp. 39-57). Englewood Cliffs: NJ Prentice-Hall.
- [56] Luthans, F., Vogelgesang, G., & Lester, P. (2006). Developing the psychological capital of resiliency. *Human Resource Development Review*, 5(1), 25-44.
- [57] Bullough, A., Renko, & Myatt, T. (2013). *Danger Zone Entrepreneurs: The Importance of Resilience and Self-Efficacy for Entrepreneurial Intentions*. Baylor University.
- [58] Mangundjaya, W. H. (2009). The Relationship of Resilience and Entrepreneurial Intentions. *Proceedings International Entrepreneurship Congress SMEs and Entrepreneurship*, (pp. 1-5). Izmir, Turkey.
- [59] Deci, E. L., & Ryan, R. M. (2000). The " what" and " why" of goal pursuits: Human needs and the self-determination of behavior. *Psychological inquiry*, 11(4), 227-268.
- [60] Grolnick, W. S., Deci, E. L., & Ryan, R. M. (1997). Internalization within the family: The self-determination theory perspective. In *Parenting and children's internalization of values: A handbook of contemporary theory*. (pp. 135-161). Hoboken, NJ, US: John Wiley & Sons Inc.
- [61] Soenens, B., & Vansteenkiste, M. (2010). A theoretical upgrade of the concept of parental psychological control: Proposing new insights on the basis of self-determination theory. *Developmental Review*, 30(1), 74-99.
- [62] Olson, S. L., Ceballo, R., & Park, C. (2002). Early problem behavior among children from low-income, mother-headed families: A multiple risk perspective. *Journal of Clinical Child and Adolescent Psychology*, 31(4), 419-430.
- [63] McMullen, J. S., & Warnick, B. J. (2015). Article Commentary: To Nurture or Groom? The Parent-Founder Succession Dilemma. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, 39(6), 1379-1412.
- [64] Walter, Sascha G, & Dohse, Dirk. (2012). Why mode and regional context matter for entrepreneurship education. *Entrepreneurship and Regional Development*, 24(9-10), 807-835.
- [65] Preacher, Kristopher J, & Hayes, Andrew F. (2008). Asymptotic and resampling strategies for assessing and comparing indirect effects in multiple mediator models. *Behavior Research Methods*, 40(3), 879-891.

- [66] Seery, M. D., Leo, R. J., Lupien, S. P., Kondrak, C. L., & Almonte, J. L. (2013). An Upside to Adversity?: Moderate Cumulative Lifetime Adversity Is Associated With Resilient Responses in the Face of Controlled Stressors. *Psychological Science*, 24(7), 1181-1189.
- [67] McSweeney] Sivakumar. K., & Cheryl Nakata. (2001). The Stampede Toward Hofstede's Framework: Avoiding the Sample Design Pit in Cross-Cultural Research. *Journal of International Business Studies*, 32(3), 555-574.
- [68] Mcsweeney, B. (2002). Hofstede's Model of National Cultural Differences and their Consequences: A Triumph of Faith - a Failure of Analysis. *Human Relations*, 55(1), 89-118.
- [69] Gerhart, B., & Fang, M. (2005). National culture and human resource management: Assumptions and evidence. *The International Journal of Human Resource Management*, 16(6), 971-986.
- [70] Tsang, E. W. (2004). Toward a Scientific Inquiry into Superstitious Business Decision-Making. *Organization Studies*, 25(6), 923-946.