

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

**EXPLORING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN
ENTREPRENEURIAL SELF-EFFICACY AND
ENTREPRENEURIAL INTENTION AMONGST
PILOT PUBLIC VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL
STUDENTS: THE MODERATING ROLE OF
SOCIAL SUPPORT**

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this present study was to explore the relationship between entrepreneurial self-efficacy (ESE) and entrepreneurial intention (EI) amongst pilot public vocational high school (PPVHS) students. Also, it examined the relationship between ESE and EI amongst PPVHS, moderated by social support (SS). There were six gaps, namely: the population gap, inconsistency evidence gap, methodological gap, theoretical gap, and few studies on the relationship between ESE and EI moderating by SS and its' scale development. This study used a mixed-methods explanatory sequential design. It had a modified Delphi technique with seven panelists, exploratory factor analysis (EFA) in a pilot study of 100 students, and confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) in the field study. The quantitative data analysis used descriptive statistics, and the qualitative data analysis used thematic analysis to answer the research questions (RQs) 1 to 3, correlation analysis to answer RQ 4 and prove all alternate hypotheses 1, then multi-group analysis to answer RQ 5 and prove hypothesis 2 because it used a moderator construct. The quantitative data was analysed using SPSS and AMOS. The qualitative data was analysed using NVivo. The population was students' classes 11 and 12 at 23 PPVHS for entrepreneurship school programme development in Jakarta, and we used multi-stage sampling. The first phase, quantitative, consisted of 391 students who answered the EntIQ, ESEQ, and SoSQ. In the second phase, qualitative, twelve students participated in the semi-structured interview and FGD. The eight key findings, including the moderate level of EI, the moderate level of ESE, the moderate level of SS, the relationship between ESE and EI and its sub-constructs in the model that was statistically significant, SS moderates the relationship between ESE and EI in the model that was statistically significant, themes that were relevant to constructs, obstacles and suggestions to enhance the constructs, and the novelties of this present study, Theoretical and statistical significance includes the new theoretical framework and scale development; a broader analysis of sub-constructs in the field and literature; and the study's findings will lead to a new understanding of the relationship between ESE and EI, with SS as a moderating construct. Practical significance, including the ABCD-Entrepreneurship Development Path, as the study's findings can be used by the research setting to take further actions to improve students' EI and find a solution for low EI, ESE, and SS.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

This chapter contains a brief description of the researcher's background in writing this present study. The problem statement section includes the general justification for why the researcher wanted to do this present study. In the problem statement, the researcher provided preliminary research (a preliminary survey and a preliminary interview), previous studies supporting the research problem, and research gaps. This chapter also provided research questions, research objectives, and the research hypotheses of the study. Furthermore, the study's significance will be explained in terms of theoretical and practical significance, the scope of the study, and the limitations of the study. The operational definition of constructs and sub-constructs was also discussed in this chapter to help readers understand the topics of this present study.

1.2 Background of Study

The researcher started with the unemployment problem. In the twenty-first century, youth unemployment has become a global issue (Wangmo, 2012). Based on unemployment rate data between Asian countries, Indonesia's unemployment rate was 4.99%, higher than Thailand's by 1%, Vietnam's by 2.15%, and Singapore's by 2.4% (Economics, 2020). In 2023, Indonesia's unemployment rate increased to 5.32%, remaining below Thailand by 0.99%, Vietnam by 2.3%, and Singapore by 2% (Economics, 2023).

The government has undertaken a number of initiatives to address the problem of unemployment, particularly through the entrepreneurship sector. In fact, entrepreneurship has become a buzzword in recent decades. It was essential for economic development, job creation, and social development (Mahajan & Arora, 2018). Besides, entrepreneurship has also become a new focus in business and academic discussions (Meinawati, 2018). Meanwhile, the lack of entrepreneurship awareness among our youth is a major concern today (Din et al., 2016). In comparison to other