

Self-Regulation Toward Entrepreneurship Intention: Mediated by Self-Efficacy in the Digital Age

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Abstract: *This study aims to determine the effect of self-regulation on entrepreneurial intentions mediated by self-efficacy on students. The subjects of this study were 180 students of the Muhammadiyah University of Malang. The characteristics of research subjects are students who have attended entrepreneurship courses or workshops. Data collection uses a Likert scale to measure the variables. The data analysis method used is Mediated Multiple Regression using SPSS ver. 22 for windows. Based on the analysis results obtained $\beta = 0.804^{**}$, then the hypothesis is accepted. A student who has high self-regulation will increase entrepreneurial intentions. The magnitude of the effect of self-regulation on entrepreneurial intentions is mediated by self-efficacy, which is 28.9% ($R^2 = 0.289$).*

Keywords: *self-regulation, entrepreneurship intentions, self-efficacy*

Introduction

In the current digital era, competition inevitably happens in finding the desired job among job seekers. A relatively new regulation was issued by the president of the Republic of Indonesia during the global competition (Asean Economic Community) which would juxtapose the competition of Indonesian Universities in free competition. This phenomenon is one of the factors that make a lot happen in Indonesia. Ironically, underdeveloped numbers were created by educated groups.

University students are expected to become educated entrepreneurs and be able to manage the businesses they set up. The more developed a country, the more educated the people, and the more important the entrepreneurial world is. Entrepreneurship is one of the supporters that determines the return because the field of entrepreneurship has the freedom to be creative and independent. All who can help with their desires and wishes as a goal to prepare capable entrepreneurs and create their jobs and do not need to increase if they fail to run the business they set up. Solutions that can be taken to come out of the above discussion demands, souls, thoughts, creativity, and innovative actions through discussion of young entrepreneurs in adequate numbers and quality (Walipah & Naim, 2016).

Entrepreneurs who have strong self-regulation characteristics are more aware of morals for personal protection in managing their businesses. Other studies on the effect of self-regulation on entrepreneurial ventures have not shown significant results. Personality and social support for entrepreneurial intentions based on gender differences in Italian countries show one of the variables of his research personality using self-regulation of entrepreneurial intentions. The results of this study say that self-regulation has the lowest significance value of other belief variables. The self-regulation characteristics are considered low to contribute to entrepreneurial intentions. In contrast to

previous research, entrepreneurial success is not only seen through environmental factors but also from individual personalities (Pujiastuti, 2013). In addition, it is necessary to research related to the self-regulation of entrepreneurial intentions on research choices to determine other factors as an amplifier to be able to mediate this second variable.

Furthermore, in addition to self-regulation, there is another important internal factor that can support entrepreneurship, namely one's intention. The term intention is known as self-efficacy. According to Bandura (1997: 3) self-efficacy is an individual's belief in the abilities needed and the requirements of the tasks required. Self-efficacy is a variable that intervenes and has an interest in entrepreneurial interest. The higher self-efficacy a person has, the higher one's interest in carrying out an activity (Anggraeni, Dwiatmadja, & Yuniawan, 2017; Ika Prima Melyana, Rusdarti, 2015; Kurniawan, Khafid, & Pujiati, 2016). Self-efficacy has an interest and a role in entrepreneurial interest (Yuhendri, 2013). Besides, in the research conducted by Oyeku et al. (2014), they concluded that self-efficacy is a good predictor of entrepreneurial interest and a strong predictor of results. Self-efficacy was found to be directly related to women's gender in the intensity of entrepreneurial intentions (Khurshid & Khan, 2017).

Many students have a fairly low intention because they are hesitant and afraid of failing and not ready to face the challenges. Doubt and fear of failure impact individuals' confidence to become entrepreneurs, especially to succeed in doing tasks.

Based on the description above, an important thing to consider is the human resources, especially students, because the students themselves are opponents of entrepreneurship so that they are the spearhead of entrepreneurial development activities. Thus, it is important to foster entrepreneurial intentions among students. This study aims to study whether self-

regulation can influence entrepreneurial intentions by mediating self-efficacy towards students.

Method

This research was conducted by refuting the theory to set boundaries to avoid bias in research so that it can be generalized by reconnecting the results of research. Quantitative methods are the research data used which are then analyzed using statistics (Sugiono, 2016)

The subjects of this study were 180 students at the University of Muhammadiyah Malang. The characteristics of the research subjects are students who have attended entrepreneurship courses or workshops. The data collection uses a questionnaire to collect data by giving a list of questions to respondents (Sugiyono, 2016). The scale measurement of the research variables is in a form of a Likert scale. The data analysis in this study is conducted using mediated multiple regression with the help of SPSS ver. 22 for windows. This analysis technique is used to measure the influence of the independent variable (x) self-regulation to the dependent variable (y) entrepreneurial intentions mediated by self-efficacy (m).

Results

The results of the statistical analysis showed the mean and standard deviation of the variable entrepreneurial intention has an average value of ($M = 3.78, SD = 0.70$), then the variable of self-regulation has an average value of ($M = 2.75, SD = 0.34$), and the self-efficacy variables have an average value of ($M = 3.78, SD = 0.71$).

The results of the test value, in fact, have intercorrelation between variables, starting from the correlation between self-efficacy and intention entrepreneurship with the value of ($r = 0.646^{**}$), correlation between self-regulation and entrepreneurship intentions with the value of ($r = 0.629^{**}$), and the correlation between self-regulation and self efficacy with the value of ($r = 0.554^{**}$).

The results of statistical calculations obtained the results of intercorrelation test values between variables, beginning with the assessment between self-efficacy and entrepreneurial intentions with a value of ($r = 0.646^{**}$), self-regulation and entrepreneurship intention with a value of ($r = 0.629^{**}$), and self-regulation and self-efficacy with a value of ($r = 0.554^{**}$)

Table 1. Hypothesis Test Results

Influence Between Variables	β	R^2
Self Regulations for entrepreneurial intentions	1,294	0,395
Self Efficacy towards an entrepreneurial intention	0,425	0,523
Self Regulations for self-efficacy	1,152	0,307
Self-regulation of entrepreneurial intentions is mediated by self-efficacy	.804	0.289

Note: $<0,05^*$, $<0,01^{**}$

Discussion

The results of the research regulations show that there is a significant effect of self-regulation and self-efficacy on entrepreneurial intentions in students. Based on these findings it can be interpreted that the higher the self-regulation is, the higher the self-efficacy will be. In line with a research from Kusumawati (2013) who states a positive relationship between self-efficacy and self-regulation. In addition, Kirana (2018) claimed that there was a positive and significant relationship between entrepreneurship education and self-regulation towards the entrepreneurial interest of students in the 2014-2016 Economic Education Study Program.

This study shows that self-efficacy has a significant effect on entrepreneurial intentions. It is in line with the research from Puspitaningsi (2016) looking to analyze the effect of self-efficacy and entrepreneurial knowledge on entrepreneurial interest through motivation. The results showed self-efficacy in the interests of entrepreneurship. Another finding in this study is that self-efficacy mediates self-regulation of entrepreneurial intentions. Self-efficacy provides the highest contribution to entrepreneurship intentions for mediating other variables (Astri & Latifah, 2017).

Conclusion

Based on this study, it can be concluded that the hypothesis proposed by the researcher is accepted. The higher a person's self-regulation is, the more he increases entrepreneurial intentions. Besides, it was found that self-efficacy is as mediation to obtain influence between the second variables. The findings in this study look more specifically at the significance of self-regulation and self-efficacy towards entrepreneurial intentions. This discovery is expected to add evidence and support for research based on the construction of industrial science and organizations.

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