Entrepreneurial Intention Among Students: The Effect of Self-efficacy and Entrepreneurial Attitude

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Article Info	Abstract
	To escalate the number of university students' entrepreneurs, it is important to understand the role of self-efficacy and entrepreneurial attitude. The goal of this study is to investigate the role of self-efficacy in influencing students' entrepreneurial attitudes and intentions. This study also examines the effect of entrepreneurial attitudes linked with students' entrepreneurial intentions. The study used a cross-sectional survey design with a purposive sample of 100 university students at Universitas Pamulang in Indonesia. Structural Equation Modeling-Partial Least Square (SEM-PLS) is used to the connectivity among the independent–dependent variables in the research. The results of the study found that entrepreneurial self-efficacy had a significant positive effect on the entrepreneurial intentions of university students. In addition, attitudes towards entrepreneurship have a significant positive effect on entrepreneurial intentions. Indeed, entrepreneurial self-efficacy has a positive effect on attitudes towards entrepreneurship, and a significant influence is obtained between entrepreneurial self-efficacy on entrepreneurial intentions and attitudes towards entrepreneurship as an intervening variable.

Abstrak

Untuk meningkatkan jumlah wirausaha dari lulusan universitas, penting untuk memahami peran efikasi diri dan sikap wirausaha. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui peran efikasi diri dalam mempengaruhi sikap dan niat kewirausahaan siswa. Penelitian ini juga menguji pengaruh sikap kewirausahaan terkait dengan niat berwirausaha siswa. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain survei dengan sampel purposive 100 mahasiswa Universitas Pamulang di Indonesia. Structural Equation Modeling-Partial Least Square (SEM-PLS) digunakan untuk konektivitas antar variabel independen-dependen dalam penelitian. Hasil penelitian menemukan bahwa efikasi diri kewirausahaan berpengaruh positif signifikan terhadap niat berwirausaha mahasiswa. Selain itu, sikap terhadap kewirausahaan berpengaruh positif signifikan terhadap niat berwirausaha diantara mahasiswa. Selanjutnya, temuan dari kajian ini juga membuktikan bahwa efikasi diri kewirausahaan berpengaruh positif terhadap sikap kewirausahaan mahasiswa, dan diperoleh pengaruh yang signifikan antara efikasi diri kewirausahaan terhadap niat berwirausaha dan sikap terhadap kewirausahaan sebagai variabel intervening.

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INTRODUCTION

Unemployment has assumed a frightening proportion among graduates from schools or universities and job availability. The data of Statistics Indonesia (BPS, 2020) noted that the workforce in Indonesia is 138.22 million people, but the total working population is 128.45 million people. Therefore, the number of unemployed in 2020 increased to 9.77 million people and in August 2020, the open unemployment rate rose 7.07 percent, which number increased compared to the same period in the previous year. The data from BPS (2020) indicated that 12.33 percent of the working population have a tertiary education (diploma and above). Confronting this issue, Nursyirwan et al. (2021) mentioned that inadequate employment opportunities caused unemployment. This condition will worsen when each individual is solely oriented as a job seeker instead of thinking as a job creator. Thus, enhancing entrepreneurial intention will be essential to raise the number of entrepreneurs (Mukhtar et al., 2021).

Concerning Indonesia, it was reported that Indonesia's entrepreneurship ratio in 2020 is in the position of 3.47 percent, a number which is quite low when compared to other ASEAN countries, i.e., Singapore (8.76%), Thailand (4.26%), and Malaysia (4.74%) (Mukhtar et al., 2021). Entrepreneurship is part of a concrete solution as an effort to earn income. However, preliminary investigations found that the students chose to become workers and were less interested in entrepreneurship. This lack of interest in students' entrepreneurship is a matter to study because when there is no interest or intention, it is less possible to provide entrepreneurial behavior (Wardana et al., 2020). In this context, the intention in entrepreneurship is an endogenous variable that needs to be analyzed. It is because this entrepreneurial intention will be part of a person's determinants of behavior. Therefore, a country that wants to increase the number of entrepreneurs needs to build a stimulus to build entrepreneurial intention first, which raises the number of entrepreneurs.

In addition, some studies documented that the success of a nation depends on entrepreneurship (Oluyemi et al., 2018). Entrepreneurship is considered a creative and innovative process (Guerrero et al., 2008). The concept of entrepreneurship can also be a driving force for increasing productivity, creating new jobs, and revitalizing opportunities and markets. This concept can also bring diversification and increase people's welfare and national economic development. The large entrepreneurial potential, followed by the large potential for productive age, especially the younger generation, is a potential element that needs to be managed to increase economic growth. Therefore, the government has provided a campaign to encourage the birth of entrepreneurs by releasing many programs, both formal and even non-formal (Wardana et al., 2020). In formal programs, the government focuses on implementing entrepreneurship education (Papagiannis, 2018). According to Gurel et al. (2010), education plays an important role in the growth of a student's intention of entrepreneurship.

Entrepreneurship among the millennial generation needs to acquire special attention from various parties: the government, businesses, and academics, to raise the number of entrepreneurs. The lack of intention to entrepreneurship in higher education graduates certainly needs to obtain attention that needs to be followed up. Therefore, identifying entrepreneurial intentions will allow existing scientists to investigate the surge in creating a business (Wmpgc & Gunatissa, 2014). The university is expected to encourage students to make career choices as entrepreneurs (Tognazzo et al., 2017). Cultivating entrepreneurial intentions is not the only key to being able to contribute to development in the social field, as well as social innovation, it can contribute to the economic development of a region or nation, where this will foster the promotion of innovation and create jobs (Getz & Carlsen, 2005).

According to Ajzen (1991), a person's beliefs not only affect attitudes toward behavior, as well as control over perceived behavior but can also cause intentions and behavior that a person does. A person's intention in entrepreneurship has a greater role in predicting entrepreneurial attitudes (Peng et al., 2013). According to the planned behavior model by Ajzen (1991), several factors can cause a person's intentions in entrepreneurship, including a person's attitude and the existence of subjective norms in that person, as well as monitoring the behavior felt by a person who can show entrepreneurial behavior. In addition to entrepreneurial attitudes, entrepreneurial self-efficacy has

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been identified as an important factor and the best predictor for exploring individual entrepreneurial intentions and success. Baum et al. (2001); Baron and Markman (1999) defined entrepreneurial self-efficacy as an entrepreneur's confidence in performing a particular task.

Bandura (1982) reveals the concept that a person's self-efficacy is part of his or her dependence on the self-competence inherent in a person to show performance and be part of a person's assessment of "how well a person executes" an action that is considered necessary to follow up on prospective situations that may occur faced. Research (Naktiyok et al., 2010) produced findings related to a person's entrepreneurial self-efficacy having a robust impact on their intention to become an entrepreneur. The existence of a person's self-efficacy related to entrepreneurship can be interpreted that there is a concept of a person's belief in his or her abilities so that, in the end, someone will be able to do various things related to entrepreneurial activities (Rosique-Blasco et al., 2018). This belief triggers the birth of a person's positive attitude towards entrepreneurship. Someone with a positive attitude towards entrepreneurship will be able to form their intentions in entrepreneurship.

Since the matter of entrepreneurship, the study on this theme is on the rise by channeling intention with some predicted factors. A study by Nursyirwan et al. (2021) explained that a person's attitude toward entrepreneurship positively correlates with a person's intention to become an entrepreneur. However, the existence of subjective norms, supervision of perceived behavior, entrepreneurship education, and lecturer competence does not have an impact on someone's desire to become an entrepreneur. In addition, Yohana (2021) explained the interest in entrepreneurship from the following aspects: subjective norms, one's attitude, self-efficacy, the existence of a locus of control, the existence of entrepreneurship education, and the existence of adversity quotient. This study focuses on analyzing the determinants of student entrepreneurial interest as part of efforts to minimize educated unemployment by testing research models regarding self-efficacy and attitudes towards entrepreneurship to determining student entrepreneurial interests.

The antecedent study by Purwana and Suhud (2018) measures the impact of a person's motivation in entrepreneurship on the person's intention to do entrepreneurship; the results of the study show that in the first model tested, the "entrepreneur is cool" dimension has a significant effect on entrepreneurial intentions. In the second model tested, the dimensions of "entrepreneurial are cool," "financial freedom," and "public service" represent entrepreneurship motivation that can predict the entrepreneurship intentions of Muslim students. In the third model, motivation to take has a significant effect on motivation to give and motivation to give significantly affects intention. Research conducted by Fragoso et al. (2020) shows that aspects of personality traits, the presence of a person's self-efficacy, and entrepreneurial attitudes are strong components that can cause a person's intention to become an entrepreneur, and the variables of social recognition and country of origin are considered insignificant.

Despite the heightening interest in this theme, few studies are channeling the role of self-efficacy and entrepreneurial attitudes. This study differs from the existing studies, seen in the modeling of this study which not only examines the direct effect of entrepreneurial self-efficacy, attitudes towards student entrepreneurship, and self-efficacy on entrepreneurial attitudes but also examines the indirect effect of entrepreneurial self-efficacy on intentions using attitude towards entrepreneurship as an intervening variable. This research is expected to contribute to developing entrepreneurship models, especially among academics, to foster interest in entrepreneurship among millennials. In addition, this present paper will assist the government and universities in raising entrepreneurs from university graduates.

METHODS

The subjects of this research were undergraduate students of the faculty of economics and business, accounting Universitas Pamulang. The reason for choosing the sample is because the Accounting Department has the second largest number of students at Universitas Pamulang. This study was conducted at Universitas Pamulang, South Tangerang City, Banten Province, Indonesia, as it is known that Banten is part of the province in Indonesia with the second largest characteristic of ownership conditions for open unemployment of 7.58%. As reported by Oebaidillah (2019), it is informed that Universitas Pamulang is the largest private university in South Tangerang City, even

Banten, with more than 85 thousand students. When viewed from such a large number, it becomes a special attraction for researchers to examine more deeply related to forming students' intentions in entrepreneurship, especially at Universities in South Tangerang, Banten, Indonesia, Universitas Pamulang.

In this research, the population was undergraduate accounting study program students at the Faculty of Economics, Universitas Pamulang, South Tangerang, Banten, Indonesia in the Class of 2016-2019. The sampling approach used the purposive sampling method, namely the sampling technique of data sources with certain considerations (Valentika & Nursyirwan, 2020). The use of criteria in the sample, including students of the Faculty of Economics, Universitas Pamulang who have received entrepreneurship courses. The determination of the number of samples with an error rate of 1 percent is calculated by the following formula:

$$n = N/(1+N(k)^2)$$
$$= 600/(1+600 * (1\%)^2)$$
$$= 85.71429 \approx 86$$

Where:
n   (total sample)
N   (total population)
K   (error rate used is 1%)
e   (using a sample of 100> 86) from the minimum number of research samples

In addition, the model of the research paradigm that is being carried out by the researchers is provided in Figure 1.
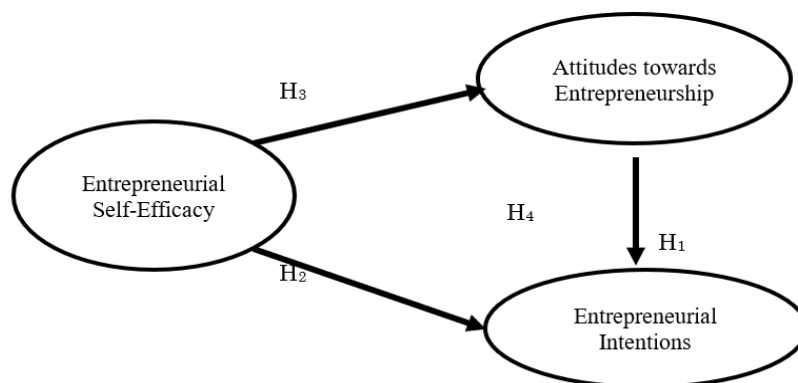

Figure 1. Research Paradigm Model

From the research paradigm, the formation of this research model is supported by previous literature studies and theories, with the following hypotheses:

H_1: There is a significant positive effect between attitudes towards entrepreneurship (ATE) and entrepreneurial intentions (EI)

H_2: There is a significant positive effect between entrepreneurial self-efficacy (ESE) on entrepreneurial intentions (EI)

H_3: There is a significant positive effect between entrepreneurial self-efficacy (ESE) on attitudes towards entrepreneurship (ATE)

H_4: There is an influence between entrepreneurial self-efficacy (ESE) on entrepreneurial intentions (EI) and attitudes towards entrepreneurship (ATE) as an intervening variable.

Furthermore, this research was assisted by the SmartPLS version 3.0 software in answering a series of research questions. The stages of this research follow the study of Wong (2013) and Kock and Lynn (2012), namely model specification, model parameter estimation, structural model testing, and

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measurement model testing. Hypothesis testing using p-value, confidence interval (CI), and effect size (f^2). The common method variance in this study was evaluated using a robust collinearity assessment approach (Kock & Lynn, 2012). The Partial Least Square (PLS) approach assumes that the research data is distribution-free, meaning that the research data does not refer to a particular distribution. PLS is an alternative method of structural equation modeling (SEM) that can be used to overcome the problem of complex relationships between variables, but the data sample size is small (30 to 100), considering that SEM has a minimum sample size of 100 (Latan & Ghozali, 2012). Evaluating the PLS model in research through the results of the assessment of the outer and inner models.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the external evaluation of the model as well as structural measurements of the model consist of: (1) First Order Construct Evaluation; (2) Construct collinearity; (3) Evaluation of Structural Models; (4) Quality Index and (5) Hypothesis Testing. Table 1 is a description of the demographics of the respondents. The demographics of the respondents were dominated by female students, with a percentage of 72 percent. In addition, the majority of respondents in this research were students in the year 2017 with a percentage of 37 percent, followed by students in the year 2019, with 36 percent. In addition, the lowest percentage was from students in the year 2018, with a percentage of 16 percent.

Table 1. Respondents' "Demographic Data

No	Characteristics	Total	Percentage
1.	Gender		
	Male	20	28%
	Female	78	72%
2.	Batch of study		
	2016	11	11%
	2017	37	37%
	2018	16	16%
	2019	36	36%

In addition to demographic findings, this research followed validity and reliability estimation. The output is provided in Figure 2, which shows that the construct is assessed as a valid and reliable construct if the Average Variance Extracted (AVE) is higher than threshold (0.05), and Composite Reliability is higher than 0.7.
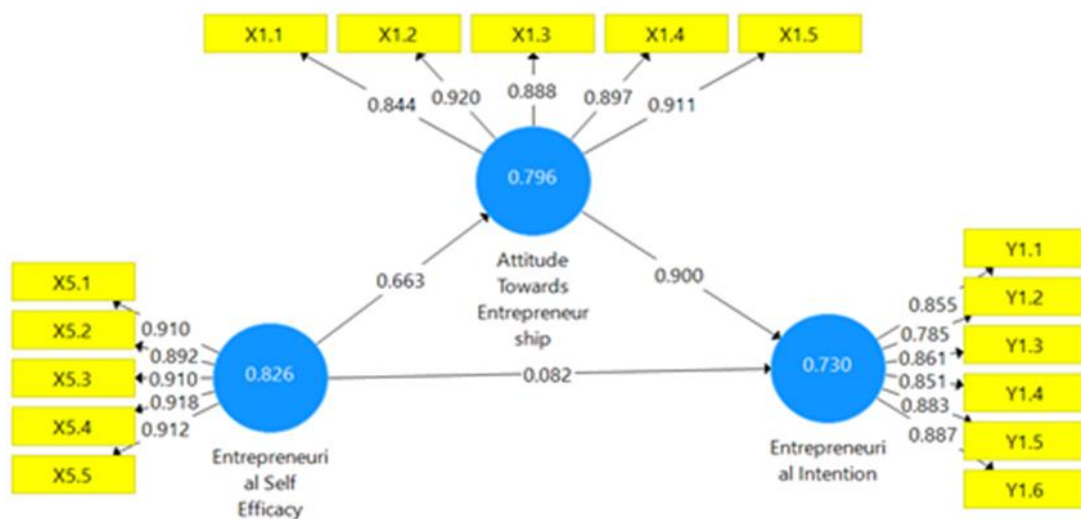

Figure 2. Final Research Model Results (Average Variance Extracted)

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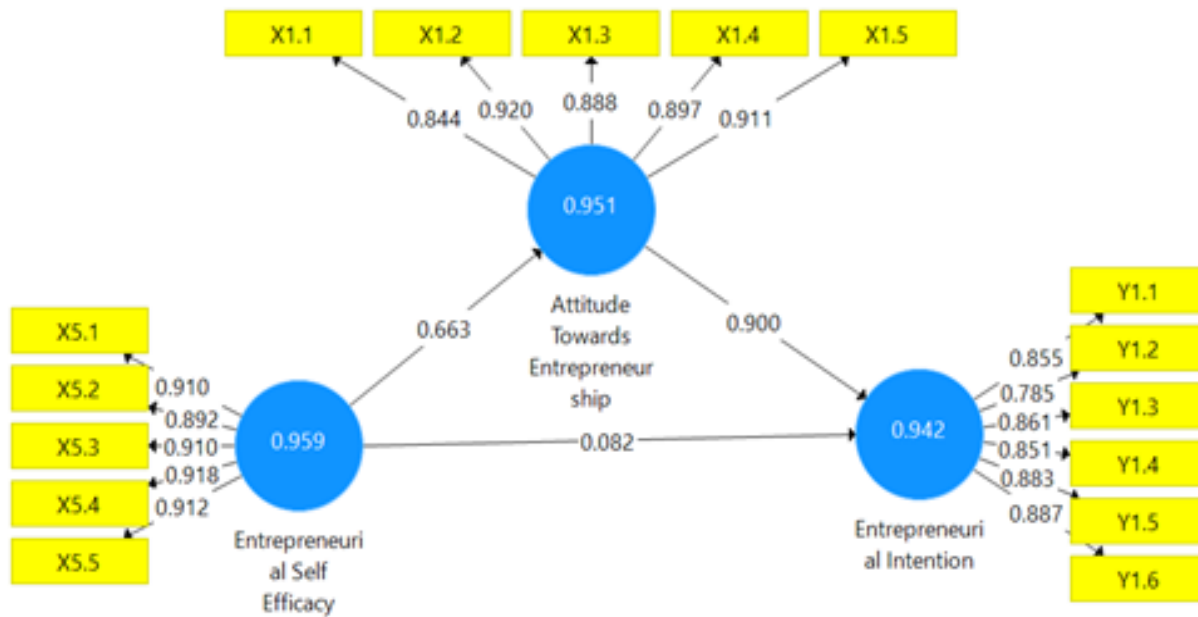
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Figure 3. Final Research Model (Composite Reliability Results)

Figure 2 is the Average Variance Extracted value, and Figure 3 is the Composite Reliability value. The results shown in the Figure. 2 show that all variables in this study are valid, and the results shown in Figure 3 indicate that all measurement variables in this study are reliable. To confirm test results' validity and reliability, it is necessary to carry out loading and cross-loading tests. In general, if the loading factor is higher than 0.7 in the construct in question and from the number in the cross-loading, the variable can be rated as valid and reliable (see Table 2).

Table 2. AVE and CR

	Average Variance Extracted (AVE)	Composite Reliability (CR)
Entrepreneurial Intention (EI)	0.730	0.942
Attitude Towards Entrepreneurship (ATE)	0.796	0.951
Entrepreneurial Self Efficacy (ESE)	0.826	0.959

Table 3. Cross Loading Model

	ATE	ESE	EI
X1.1	0.844	0.567	0.783
X1.2	0.920	0.579	0.877
X1.3	0.888	0.562	0.815
X1.4	0.897	0.617	0.884
X1.5	0.911	0.629	0.891
X2.1	0.703	0.910	0.702
X2.2	0.476	0.892	0.496
X2.3	0.593	0.910	0.615
X2.4	0.546	0.918	0.571
X2.5	0.648	0.912	0.658
Y1.1	0.849	0.553	0.855
Y1.2	0.758	0.508	0.785
Y1.3	0.831	0.565	0.861
Y1.4	0.803	0.588	0.851
Y1.5	0.819	0.663	0.883
Y1.6	0.830	0.598	0.887

Table 3 informs the values on the indicators of all variables are said to be valid, marked by a loading factor value of more than 0.7 to the value of the intended construct, as well as cross-loading. This means that these results have met the validity, convergent and discriminant aspects.

Structural Model (Inner Model)

The explanation by Hair et al. (2010); Latan and Ghozali (2012) revealed that if the R-Squared (R^2) value is 0.75, it can be interpreted that the model is strong, while the moderate model is the score of R^2 is 0.50, while weak if the R-Squared value is 0.25. This finding is depicted in Figure 4, with the R^2 value for forming attitudes toward entrepreneurship at 0.440, while the R-Squared value forming for a person's intentions in entrepreneurship is at 0.915. From the results of Figure 4, the R^2 number for attitudes toward entrepreneurship is 0.440, which means this value indicates that the variation in attitudes toward entrepreneurship can be explained by the constructed variable (entrepreneurial self-efficacy), which is only 44 percent, while the other values are variables that are not mentioned in this research model. R^2 for entrepreneurial intention variable = 0.915, which means this value indicates that the variation of entrepreneurial intention is explained by the constructed variable (entrepreneurial efficacy, attitude towards entrepreneurship) at 91.5 percent, while the remaining value is 8.5 percent as explained by other variables that not included in the research model.
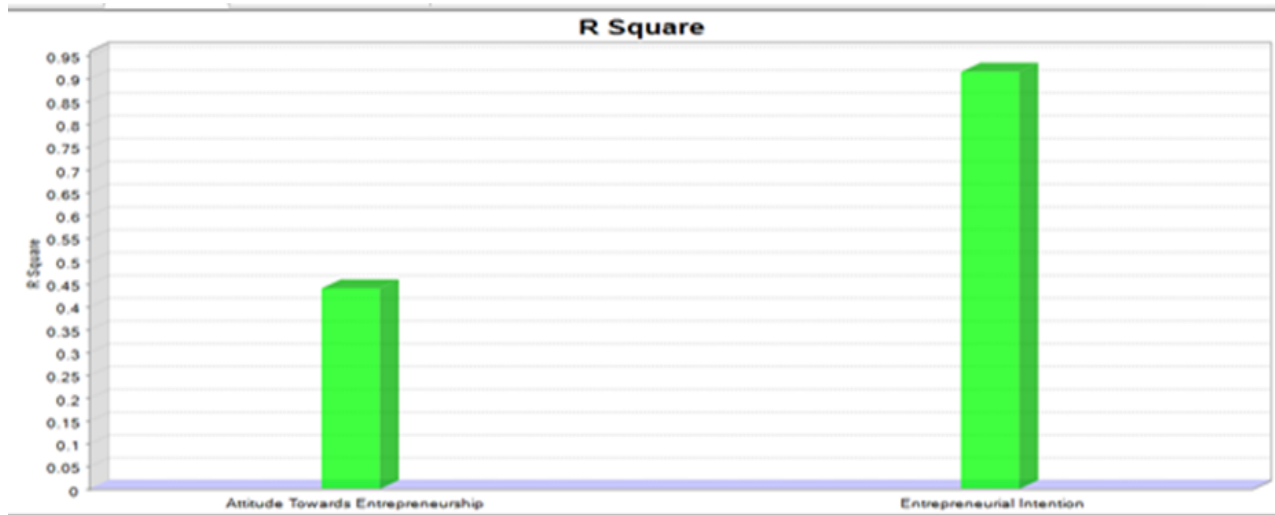

Figure. 4 R-Squared Value

Besides the R^2 value, the evaluation of the SEM-PLS model can also use predictive measurements of Q^2 relevance. This technique was adapted by PLS through a mechanism of the blindfolding procedure (Latan & Ghozali, 2012). Table 4 reveals the Q^2 value of 0.32 for the attitude to entrepreneurship variable and 0.614 for the entrepreneurial intention. The score $Q^2 > 0$, indicates that this research model has predictive relevance.

Table 4. Q Predictive Relevance

Variable	SSO	SSE	Q^2
ATE	500.000	339.943	0.320
EI	600.000	231.415	0.614
ESE	500.000	500.000	

In terms of measuring research significance, a bootstrap approach is needed. Table 5 reveals the results of the bootstrap number and the path coefficient number in the research model with a significance value of 1 percent.

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Table 5. R-Squared Value in Structural model

Endogenous Laten Variable	R-Square
ATE	0.440
EI	0.915

The value of Q^2 is used to validate the model. The Predictive Relevance (Q^2) value can be written as follows:

$$Q_2 = 1 - \{(1 - R_1)(1 - R_2)\}$$
$$= 1 - (1 - 0.440)(1 - 0.915) = 0.9524$$

From the above calculation, the value of $Q^2 = 0.9524$, which means that exogenous variables explain 95.24% of the diversity of endogenous variables, and the rest is explained by other exogenous variables not included in the model. Furthermore, to validate the model as a whole, the goodness of fit (GoF) was introduced by (Tenenhaus et al., 2004). The GoF index is a measurement related to the value of a single measure for the combined performance validation process for the existence of a measurement model and the existence of a structural model. The GoF score is obtained from the average communality index multiplied by the R2 model value. The GoF values of 0.1, 0.25, and 0.38, respectively mean that the goodness of the structural model is not good, moderate, and good. The explanation in Table 5, is the result of calculations in terms of the goodness of fit model.

Table 5. Goodness of Fit (GoF) Results

Laten Variables	Average Variance Extracted (AVE)	R-Squared
ATE	0.796	0.440
EI	0.730	0.915
ESE	0.826	
Average	0.784	0.678
GoF	0.531	

Based on Table 5, it is shown that the GoF value is 0.531; in the end, it can be said that a GoF is worth because it tends to approach 1, meaning that the model is good at explaining empirical data. The assumption or requirement in the inner least square partial model analysis is that there is no multicollinearity problem, namely the existence of a strong intercorrelation between latent variables. SmartPLS version 3 used the variance inflation factor (VIF) to evaluate collinearity. Multicollinearity is quite often found in statistics. Multicollinearity is a phenomenon in which two or more independent variables or exogenous constructs are highly correlated, causing poor predictive ability of the model (Sekaran & Bougie, 2016). Therefore, the VIF value must be less than 5 because if it is more than 5, it indicates the existence of collinearity between constructs (Sarstedt et al., 2017). Based on the VIF value in the table above, in the inner model indicator variable there is no VIF value > 5, which can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity problem.

Structural model is a model that relates exogenous latent variables (X) with endogenous latent variables (Y) or the relationship of endogenous variables (Y) with other endogenous variables (Y). The structural model in this study involves 6 exogenous latent variables and two endogenous latent variables. The results of the calculation of the standardized path coefficients for the structural model are shown in Table 7.

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Table 6. Inner Model Multicollinearity Test

Indicator Variables	VIF
X1.1	2.54
X1.2	4.435
X1.3	3.224
X1.4	3.888
X1.5	3.774
X5.1	3.61
X5.2	3.647
X5.3	3.995
X5.4	4.518
X5.5	3.771
Y1.1	2.784
Y1.2	2.033
Y1.3	3.029
Y1.4	3.15
Y1.5	3.394
Y1.6	3.98

Table 7. Path Coefficient

Hypothesis	Relationship	β	SE	T-value	Confidence Interval (BC)		Supported
					LL	UL	
H1	ATE → EI	0.900	0.035	25.586	0.818	0.952	Yes
H2	ESE → EI	0.663	0.064	1.383	0.535	0.790	Yes
H3	ESE → ATE	0.679	0.064	1.576	0.016	0.171	Yes
H4	ESE →ATE→EI	0.597	0.058	1.330	0.482	0.713	Yes

Notes: t-value >1.645 (one-tailed test), p < 0.05, BC=bias corrected, UL= upper level, LL=lower level, SE-standard error, β= path coefficient

From the results of Table 7, the influence of exogenous latent variables on the existence of endogenous latent variables can be narrated as follows. From the results of the path coefficient obtained between the attitudes towards entrepreneurship variable towards entrepreneurial intentions of 0.900 with a t-statistic number of 25.586 (> 1.64) with a significance value of = 1%, it can be concluded that there is a significant impact on attitudes towards entrepreneurship with entrepreneurial intentions. The number on the positive parameter coefficient means that the higher the entrepreneurial attitude, the more entrepreneurial intention will increase. This study strengthens Yohana (2021), which stated that attitudes toward entrepreneurship affect entrepreneurial interest. This also confirms research by Nursyirwan et al. (2021) which prove that attitudes toward entrepreneurship will shape entrepreneurial intentions.

From the path coefficient results obtained between entrepreneurial self-efficacy on entrepreneurial intentions of 0.679 with a t-statistic value of 1.576 (>1.64) at a significance level of = 1%, which is concluded namely, there is a significant impact on a person's self-efficacy related to entrepreneurship with his/her intentions in entrepreneurship. A positive value in the parameter coefficient means that the higher the entrepreneurial self-efficacy, the higher the entrepreneurial intentions. This study reinforces previous research by Kurczewska and Bialek (2014), which prove that a person's self-efficacy influences their intention to become an entrepreneur. This correlation is directly proportional. If self-efficacy is not adequate, then one's actions become less enthusiastic, and entrepreneurial interest becomes low, and vice versa. In addition, the path coefficient obtained between entrepreneurial self-efficacy variables towards attitudes towards entrepreneurship of 0.663

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with a t-statistic value of 1.383 > 1.64 at a significance level of = 1%, it is concluded that there is a significant influence between entrepreneurial self-efficacy on attitudes towards entrepreneurship.

A positive value in the parameter coefficient means that the higher the entrepreneurial self-efficacy, the more attitudes toward entrepreneurship will increase. This study strengthens previous research by Doanh and van Munawar (2019), which remarked that self-efficacy affects attitudes toward entrepreneurship. From the path coefficient results obtained between entrepreneurial self-efficacy on entrepreneurial intentions with attitudes towards entrepreneurship as an intervening variable of 0.597 with a t-statistic value of 1.330 > 1.64 at a significance level of = 1%, it is concluded that there is a significant influence between entrepreneurial self-efficacy on entrepreneurial intentions and attitudes towards entrepreneurship as an intervening variable. This study concludes that someone who has self-efficacy in their abilities will push to achieve things related to entrepreneurial activities. The more one feels confident about one's skill in starting a business activity, and it is hoped that one will be able to manage a business successfully. These conditions can potentially motivate the achievement of positive behavior related to the formation of interest in entrepreneurship.

This finding confirms previous research from (Tsai et al., 2016) that there is a relationship in terms of a person's self-efficacy regarding entrepreneurship with his intention to become an entrepreneur. Attitudes toward entrepreneurship also mediate these findings. Scores on f-squared: 0.02 is rated as small, 0.15 is rated as moderate, and 0.35 is rated as large. Numbers with a value of less than 0.02 can be categorized as ignored or declared to have no effect (Sarstedt et al., 2017). Therefore, based on the table of f-squared values above, the effect size number on the f-squared criteria > 0.35 is a number which states that entrepreneurial self-efficacy affects attitudes towards entrepreneurship by 0.786 and attitudes towards entrepreneurship towards entrepreneurial intentions. of 0.5318, while the effect of entrepreneurial self-efficacy on entrepreneurial intentions is of small value because the numbers on the f-squared are in the range of 0.02

Table 8 Effect Size Value (f²)

Latent variables	Attitudes towards entrepreneurship	Entrepreneurial intentions
Attitudes towards Entrepreneurship	-	5.318
Entrepreneurial self-efficacy	0.786	0.044

This study reveals that entrepreneurial intentions can be formed through the presence of components in one's attitude towards entrepreneurship and also one's self-efficacy in entrepreneurship. Where the attitude towards entrepreneurship can be measured by one's self-efficacy for entrepreneurship, and the presence of entrepreneurial intentions can also be seen from the side of one's self-efficacy for entrepreneurship through their attitude towards entrepreneurship. These empirical results support the theory that entrepreneurial self-efficacy has the strongest influence in shaping attitudes toward entrepreneurship, and attitudes towards entrepreneurship are also proven to shape students' entrepreneurial interests. The author states that this study proves the hypothesis that is supported by previous robust theories so that this contribution can answer research problems related to determining one's intentions in entrepreneurship among millennial generation students to be able to create jobs and take on the role of entrepreneurs.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION

The factual contribution of this research lies in the model produced, which is robust to determine student interest in entrepreneurship. This research's direct and indirect influence has become a determinant of students' intention in entrepreneurship. The existence of a person's attitude to the concept of entrepreneurship and self-efficacy has been proven in this study, which is a variable that determines whether a person will become an entrepreneur or not. These results can be a practical reference as well as for academics, legislators, and executives. Policymakers need to work together to determine follow-up policies based on this research model. Often lecturers look for many ways to

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stimulate students in entrepreneurship through this model, and it is found that a strong belief can present a positive attitude towards entrepreneurship. Attitudes towards entrepreneurship will encourage high entrepreneurial interest among students.

The practical contribution that can be applied through this research is the need to create and increase strong beliefs in the form of intensive training related to entrepreneurship. Lecturers can play an active role in mentoring students' entrepreneurship training so that entrepreneurial self-efficacy will grow well for this millennial generation. Entrepreneurial self-efficacy needs to be developed in students because self-efficacy is proven to be the most powerful determinant of one's attitude toward entrepreneurship. One's attitude towards entrepreneurship needs to be fostered by academics as the frontline who directly meet with students to stimulate their entrepreneurial interest.

In addition to research contributions, this research also has limitations, for example, the number of samples, which only amounted to 100 students. In addition, research related to entrepreneurial interest is only seen from the side of entrepreneurial self-efficacy and attitudes toward entrepreneurship. Future research needs to develop more complex models by focusing on aspects of human resource management, psychological aspects, and other entrepreneurial aspects, such as aspects of motivation, entrepreneurial skills, entrepreneurial characteristics, and risk propensity.

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