

**THE EFFECTS OF SELF-EFFICACY, SOCIAL SUPPORT, EXPERIENCE, AND
ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION ON STUDENTS' MOTIVATION IN SOCIAL
ENTREPRENEURSHIP AMONG UNDERGRADUATES**

NUR ATHIRAH BINTI NORAZMAN

**FACULTY OF MANAGEMENT AND ECONOMIC
UNIVERSITI PENDIDIKAN SULTAN IDRIS**

2020

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NUR ATHIRAH BINTI NORAZMAN

**PROJECT PAPER SUBMITTED IN FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR
THE DEGREE OF EDUCATION (BUSINESS MANAGEMENT) WITH HONOUR**

**FACULTY OF MANAGEMENT AND ECONOMIC
UNIVERSITI PENDIDIKAN SULTAN IDRIS**

2020

DECLARATION OF WORK

This declaration is made on the.....(day).....(month) 20.....(year)

i. Students' Declaration

I, NUR ATHIRAH BINTI NORAZMAN, D20161074155 hereby declare that project paper for Faculty of Management and Economic titled The Effect of Self-Efficacy, Social Support, Experience and Entrepreneurship Education on Students' Motivation in Social Entrepreneurship among Undergraduates is my original work. I have not plagiarized from any other scholars' work and any sources that contains copyright had been cited properly for the permitted meanings. Any quotations, excerpt, reference or re-publication from any works that has copyright had been clearly and well cited.

Students' Signature

ii. Supervisors' Declaration:

I, DR NORSAMSINAR BINTI SAMSUDIN hereby certify that the work entitled The Effect of of Self-Efficacy, Social Support, Experience and Entrepreneurship Education on Students' Motivation in Social Entrepreneurship among Undergraduates was prepared by the above named student, and was submitted to the Faculty of Management and Economic as a fulfillment for the conferment of Degree of Education (Business Management) With Honour, and the aforementioned work, to the best of my knowledge, is the said students' work.

Date:

Signature of Supervisor

APPRECIATION

‘In The Name Of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful’

Thankfully for the divine gift of grace, I was able to successfully complete this final year project. I am express my deep appreciation to Dr. Norsamsinar binti Samsudin, Supervisor of my final year project, for her guidance.

A big thanks to my one and only beloved parents Mr Norazman bin Alias and Mrs Rosida binti Abdullah who gave me many words of encouragement, support and prayers that never end. Without their support and prayer over my four years of study and especially as I completed this final year project, it was impossible for me to finish it. As well as my sister Nur Amerah binti Norazman for always providing long-term support and praying for my comfort, health and well-being.

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May all the cooperation and devotion given by all parties receive the blessing and glory of Allah Almighty and always be blessed in daily life.

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to investigate the factors that most contributing to the students' motivation toward social entrepreneurship among undergraduates. A total of 1220 students from fifteen selected public universities in Malaysia under the Entrepreneurial Act Us Program (Enactus) were involved in this research. This research focused on four factors that most contribute in students' motivation toward social entrepreneurship which is self-efficacy, social support, experience and entrepreneurship education. A set of questionnaire was utilized to collect data. Descriptive statistics such as mean, frequency, standard deviation and percentages were used to identify the level of students' motivation toward social entrepreneurship, self-efficacy, social support, experience and entrepreneurship education. Inferential statistics including simple linear regression and correlations were used to test the research hypotheses of the research. The results show that there is a significant effect between dependent variables namely self-efficacy, social support, experience and entrepreneurship education and independent variables which is students' motivation for social entrepreneurship. The findings of the study are hoped to be useful to relevant parties in order to enhance graduates participation in social entrepreneurship programs.



ABSTRAK

Kajian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji faktor yang mempengaruhi motivasi pelajar terhadap keusahawanan sosial dalam kalangan mahasiswa. Seramai 1220 orang pelajar daripada lima belas buah universiti awam terpilih di Malaysia yang mengikut Program Entrepreneurial Act Us (Enactus) dilibatkan sebagai populasi dalam kajian motivasi pelajar terhadap keusahawanan sosial ini. Kajian difokuskan kepada empat faktor motivasi keusahawanan sosial iaitu efikasi sendiri, sokongan sosial, pengalaman dan pendidikan keusahawanan. Soal selidik turut digunakan untuk mengumpul data kajian. Statistik deskriptif seperti min, frekuensi, sisihan piawai dan peratus digunakan untuk mengenalpasti tahap motivasi pelajar terhadap keusahawanan sosial, efikasi sendiri, sokongan sosial, pengalaman dan pendidikan keusahawanan. Statistik inferensi yang merangkumi korelasi dan regresi linear mudah telah dibentuk untuk menguji hipotesis kajian. Hasil kajian mendapati bahawa terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara pemboleh ubah bersandar iaitu efikasi sendiri, sokongan sosial, pengalaman dan pendidikan keusahawanan serta pemboleh ubah bebas iaitu motivasi pelajar terhadap keusahawanan sosial. Dapatan kajian yang telah diperolehi di harap mampu dimanfaatkan oleh pihak yang berkaitan untuk meningkatkan penyertaan graduan dalam program berorientasikan keusahawanan sosial.





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entrepreneurship, self-efficacy, Social Support, Experience and Entrepreneurship Education

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LIST ABBREVIATON

DoSM	Department of Statistics in Malaysia
FMSP	<i>Fakulti Muzik Seni Persembahan</i>
FPE	<i>Fakulti Pengurusan dan Ekonomi</i>
FSKIK	<i>Fakulti Seni Komputer dan Industri Kreatif</i>
FSM	<i>Fakulti Sains dan Matematik</i>
FSSK	<i>Fakulti Sains Sukan dan Kejuralatihan</i>
FBK	<i>Fakulti Bahasa dan Komunikasi</i>
FSM	<i>Fakulti Sains Kemanusiaan</i>
FPTV	<i>Fakulti Pendidikan teknikal dan Vokasional</i>
FPM	<i>Fakulti Pembangunan Manusia</i>
NGO	Non-governmental organizations
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
SRS	Sample random sampling
UniMAP	<i>Universiti Malaysia Perlis</i>
UPSI	<i>Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris</i>
UIA	<i>Universiti Islam Antarabangsa</i>
UMP	<i>Universiti Malaysia Pahang</i>
UMS	<i>Universiti Malaysia Sabah</i>
UMT	<i>Universiti Malaysia Terengganu</i>
UNIMAS	<i>Universiti Malaysia Sarawak</i>
UNITEN	<i>Universiti Tenaga Nasional</i>

UPM	<i>Universiti Putra Malaysia</i>
USIM	<i>Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia</i>
USM	<i>Universiti Sains Malaysia</i>
UTeM	<i>Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka</i>
UTHM	<i>Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia</i>
UUM	<i>Universiti Utara Malaysia</i>
UiTM	<i>Universiti Teknologi Mara</i>
WIEF	World Islamic Economic Forum
SPM	<i>Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia</i>
STPM	<i>Sijil Tinggi Persekolahan Malaysia</i>
ANOVA	Analysis of Variance

EDGE Entrepreneurial Development & Graduate Employability.



CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Preface

At the global level, the focus of the government some countries focused on the development of the entrepreneurial ecosystem to produce high-potential entrepreneurs. Efforts to equip entrepreneurs with the skills required intensified through the introduction of a national entrepreneurship policy to adapt themselves to the changing business environment and emerging technologies that are disruptive. Entrepreneurship is the key to improve a country's economic growth by contributing to GDP, stimulate investment and generate employment. In addition, entrepreneurship is a catalyst for innovation for the generation and as a platform to improve the socioeconomic status of the community by providing economic opportunities to all levels of society, particularly the marginalized and disadvantaged in the labor market, in starting and developing business.(Ministry of Entrepreneurship Development,2019)

Based on the analysis at the global level, countries like the United States (US), United Kingdom (UK), Canada, Germany, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam and Indonesia have introduced entrepreneurship policy focused on entrepreneurs and small and medium enterprises (SMEs) with emphasis on business to mainstream entrepreneurship agenda. There are also some countries that adopted the agenda and policies of entrepreneurship in their macro policies such as short-term development





plans, industrial policy and innovation policy. Such policies generally outlines the strategy and the plan to overcome the obstacles inherent foundation in entrepreneurship, with the aim to provide equal opportunities to all walks of life, thus paving the way for individuals to venture into entrepreneurship.(Ministry of Entrepreneurship Development, 2019). Because of its rapid business growth in diverse sectors, past entrepreneurship could be a well-known field in several countries for many years. As a result of these days, no individuals, groups, governments, companies, and institutions can dispute the success of the field of entrepreneurship, there are still as enterprises in numerous current entrepreneurs. Over and above that, over a popular in 61 economies around the world, the adult population assumes that entrepreneurs are valued among the most contributors to the economic cycle and luxuriate in their communities.(World Islamic Economic Forum, 2017)

Malaysia has implemented various entrepreneurship development programs that include funding, research and development (R & D), training and capacity building, infrastructure, technology transfer, market access, social entrepreneurs and internationalization. Existing programs and initiatives will be further strengthened with the introduction of the *Dasar Keusahawanan Negara 2030* (DKN 2030), which is the first national entrepreneurship policy.(Ministry of Entrepreneurship Development,2030)

The Department of Statistics, Malaysia has conducted Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey (HIS&BA) in 2016 and 2017 to collect data on the characteristics of Malaysian household particularly on income and basic amenities. Personal interviewing approach was used for a period of twelve months starting from May 2016 until April 2017. This survey used probability samples that represent all Malaysian household in Malaysia. In Malaysia there T20, M40 and B40 which is this is main three of income group. Focused on B40 classes are those with a median household income which is below RM3,000 B40 which is income group that government highlighted because of this income group has the highest number of people compare to T20 and M40. For T20 and M40 is classified as the class of





citizens with a median household income of at least RM13,148 and of RM 6,725 respectively. Government urge more non-government organization to help this B40 group in improving their standard of living. This income groups are vulnerable in the event of changes in the cost of living such as rising prices of goods, food, transportation, utilities and so on. (Tun Dr Mahathir, 2019). Thus, there is a need for the government to give priority and assistance to them. That is one of the reason why social entrepreneurship is important in Malaysia today.

Social entrepreneurship is an entrepreneurial model that is concerned not only with income, but also with creating a society that emphasizes the positive and equal effect (Suraiya & Ahmad, 2015). Social entrepreneurship as an innovative approach to society's social change. Although still recent, social entrepreneurship among young people is gaining. Social entrepreneurs are individuals with innovative solutions to a social problem that people around them are facing. A social entrepreneur can take any resources and possibilities that are available, not seen by others, to improve society, inspire new strategies and also think about how new solutions can be used to better the world around them. It is a social project for financial entrepreneurs. Wealth or benefit is not the primary mission, but the success and effect of their social mission will be more concerned.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. At its heart are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are an urgent call for action by all countries - developed and developing - in a global partnership. They recognize that ending poverty and other deprivations must go hand-in-hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth – all while tackling climate change and working to preserve our oceans and forests. (United Nations Department of Public Information, 2015). Thus this also a call to all over country across the world to help sustain.





“Social enterprises allow society to react with smart, market-oriented solutions to global problems that can no longer be solved by governments. It brings stakeholders together to think and build return on impact in a viable way”

(Thami shweichler, 2018)

“To achieve the SDGs, we must scale up sustainable systems that can help us reach them, and then maintain them. Social enterprises are sustainable by design and focused on solving the very challenges created by old systems.”

(Kristin Kagetsu, 2018)

While progress towards the 17 Sustainable Development Goals is behind target, the groundswell of support coming from entrepreneurs should give us hope. These new organizations, designed with sustainability in mind, are tackling the SDGs in innovative and scalable ways many specifically focusing on a handful of the 169 targets that demonstrate progress towards these goals. The work of these social entrepreneurs may hold the key not only to achieving the global goals, but to creating a new paradigm for development that can guide the sector toward more lasting impact.





At an event held at the British Council HQ in London, Richard Collier-Keywood from PwC, said:

“Business welcomes the SDGs... We did a survey at PwC, which found that over 90% of UK business boards were aware of the SDGs already, compared with 30% of British citizens. Even more surprisingly perhaps, over 70% of British businesses have already started to prepare what they are going to do relative to those SDGs, which is pretty impressive engagement from a business community standpoint.”

(Richard collier Keywood, 2017)

According to Malaysian Global Innovation and Creative Center (MaGIC) because of social entrepreneurship is one of rarely in Malaysia, social entrepreneurship may face some difficulties in attracting Malaysians to participate and actively involve. Social entrepreneurship, known as the social enterprise market in Malaysia is a new development plan for Malaysia to tackle social needs that may not be addressed by the government. (MaGIC, 2015). Thus, this show how Malaysia adapt and adopt with this new culture of social entrepreneurship.

There are several reasons that inspire you to participate when you decide to get interested in some association or club. Motivation plays an important role in setting up new businesses because it affects the decision-making process. Motivation is one of most important factor in setting up new businesses because it affects the decision-making process. The theory of human motivation Thus provides an overall of how human use their motivation in decision-making useful basis for understanding how motivation works and happen



1.2 Research Background

In order to see the estimate number of social enterprise in Malaysia, we looked into three wider categories or organisations that include social enterprises in Malaysia: micro, small, and medium enterprise (MSME), co-operative and non-governmental organisation (NGO). The estimated the prevalence rate of organisations that exhibited social enterprise characteristics for each category. For MSMEs with 907,065 total and 0.80% the expected number of social enterprise is 7,257, for co-operatives total numbers 14,094 and the prevalence rate with 78.57% with 11,073 expected number of social enterprise and the NGOs with 69,760 totals and 3.47% of prevalence rate with expected total social enterprise in Malaysia is 2,419. It is possible to make a provisional estimate of the total number of social enterprises in Malaysia. This would give us a figure of around 20,749 enterprises. Thus this shows that there are long way to make Malaysia as one of social entrepreneurship country.

Usually in University where all undergraduates get their first exposure in organization. University is a place where students are exposed to soft skills same goes to other institutions in terms of communication and cultural integration between different ethnic groups and nations, such as the organization of events, student mobility and community service with peers, faculty and community members, Although this activity promising knowledge, employability and personal development is fine, this is all about what ideal student should be in university but it goes different way, the students were reluctant to play a role and contribute to the character of social and welfare activities as a good response.

University students ' participation in group social activities can bring benefits either directly or indirectly. Students are part of a group of young people. The Ministry of Youth and Sports (2019) youth by definition are the 15-30-year-olds. Nowadays, people describes youth as an enthusiastic, efficient, and profitable category of labor economics aspects of young people. (Syed Saddiq, 2019).

The awareness in our country of the importance of providing university students with a responsible attitude has existed for a long time and is realized through efforts at various levels, particularly in the community's social activities. Whether in schools, higher learning institutions and one of the students or the audience. This mentality has been fostered through the university, public and government agency. This action should be enough to shape and urge them to step out from their comfort zone rather than only spend time with class and cafe only. Sadly, many students have been influenced by a perception suggesting that involvement in social activity activities does not offer any benefit and only a waste of time and money. It is therefore not shocking that only a small number of students who are actively engaged in group social activities relative to a university's total number of students.

In order to attract students in social entrepreneurship, various platforms have been created. Enactus is one of the organizations that invest explicitly in social entrepreneurship. At Enactus, they believe it creates a better future for us all to engage in students who take entrepreneurial action for others. 72,000 Entrepreneurship undergraduates and graduates, across 1,730 campuses in 36 countries, values-driven social innovators have a positive impact on the lives of people from their various country each year. All this impactful activities were involved by educators and sponsored by business leaders, they see the problem of what community and social needs and then the student teams carry out evaluations, find the perfect solution on how to overcome with it and execute the community with impactful projects that may solve their. This is where all start for social entrepreneurship with the idea and innovation, plus they can improve their skills in all aspects. Enactus believe, as in business, that competition fosters innovation. This means more lives that are affected every day for Enactus. (Hockerts,2015)

Other than that, SULAM was introduced to the school and university by the government. SULAM is a credit-bearing, course-based educational experience in which students engage in a standardized service project that addresses the community needs defined. Students will focus on their service performance and interactions and link them to the desired learning outcomes, thereby gaining a deeper understanding of course content, broader curriculum appreciation, enhanced sense of personal values and civic responsibility. Effectively all universities will adopt SULAM by September 2019.

It clearly shows that participation in making this country more impactful for our better future by university students is very important. By joining Enactus or other social enterprise organization that does the same things to save the planet, young people can start small.

1.3 Problem Statement

In general, in developing the social entrepreneurship market, Malaysia is still in its infancy (General Entrepreneurship Monitor, 2011). The development of social entrepreneurship in Malaysia has now received a good response in the event of an annual increase in the activities of government agencies and NGOs. Nonetheless, there is still the ability disparity between the success of existing social entrepreneurship programs with the willingness of students to become social entrepreneurs.

It is also shown in Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris that the number of students involved in Enactus about 37 active members out of 20,000 students, rather by the large number of UPSI students in 2019. Only 1.85% number of students in UPSI involve in Enactus. This clearly shows that only small amount of students that are aware of Enactus helps students to involve in social entrepreneurship. This clearly shows that students in University do not aware about social entrepreneurship and how Enactus involve in social entrepreneurship directly.

Unemployment among students, however, is currently becoming a concern, not only in Malaysia, but worldwide as well. More than 290,000 students graduate from higher learning institutions each year record unemployed. Statistic from Department of Statistic Malaysia shows that number of unemployment rate a small decline from 3.3% in 2018 to 3.2 % in 2019. Small decline that affecting 329.0 thousand people that got employed. An still have big number of people of unemployed which is 512.1 thousand. This number still shows that the number of unemployment among graduates at worrying state and still can consider not in a good term. (Department of Statistic Malaysia, 2019). Unemployment rate also prove that all graduates across Malaysia do not consider social entrepreneurs is one of trend nowadays in the world.



Special emphasis on social entrepreneurship could be an important tool for bridging the gap between household income, wealth distribution, and low-income (B40) social inclusion. B40 group record the highest number with Foundation Chair of the World Islamic Economic Forum (WIEF) Tun Musa Hitam said it is not a new business model, but it is the starting method that is fast growing worldwide. He said that social entrepreneurship plays an important role in helping to solve social issues, including the distribution of unfair opportunities that affect, especially on the B40. Based on this statement made it shows B40 can be helped by social entrepreneurship activities in Malaysia.

1.4 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this research is to explore factors that contribute the most to the student's motivation toward social entrepreneurship.

1.5 Objective of the Study

Specifically, the objective of the study are:

- 1.1.1 Identify the level of students' motivation in social entrepreneurship activities.
- 1.1.2 Determine the level of self-efficacy among undergraduate students
- 1.1.3 Investigate the importance of social support in conducting students' social entrepreneurship.
- 1.1.4 Investigate the level of students' prior experience in working with community.
- 1.1.5 Investigate the importance of entrepreneurship education in conducting students' social entrepreneurship.



- 1.1.6 Determine the effects of self-efficacy, social support, prior experience in community, and entrepreneurship education on the students' motivation in social entrepreneurship activities.

1.6 Research Question

The purpose of this research is to answer the following question:

- 1.1.7 What is the level of students' motivation toward social entrepreneurship activities?
- 1.1.8 What is the level of self-efficacy among undergraduate students?
- 1.1.9 What is the importance of social support in conducting students' social entrepreneur among undergraduate students?
- 1.1.10 What is the level of students' prior experience in working with community?
- 1.1.11 To what extend is the importance of entrepreneurship education in conducting students' social entrepreneurship?
- 1.1.12 What are the effects of self-efficacy, social support, prior experience in community, and entrepreneurship education on the students' motivation toward social entrepreneurship activities?

1.7 Research Hypothesis

Based on the factors, a significant impact on social entrepreneurship motivation among undergraduates is listed. The research therefore suggests four factors that may influence the motivation of undergraduates in social entrepreneurship. Such factors have an impact on self-efficacy, social support, experience and education in entrepreneurship. This study's ideas are highlighted as follow

H₁: Self-efficacy have a positive effect on the students' motivation toward social entrepreneurship activities.

H₂: Social support have a positive effect on the student's motivation toward social entrepreneurship activities.

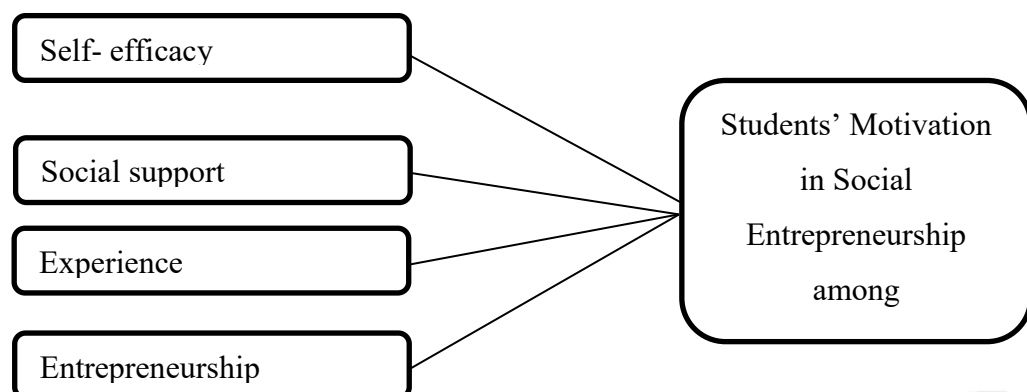
H₃: Students' prior experience with community have a positive effects on the students' motivation toward social entrepreneurship activities.

H₄: Entrepreneurship education have a positive effect on the students' motivation toward social entrepreneurship activities.

1.8 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual model is proposed to identify the effects on undergraduates of self-efficacy, social support, experience, and entrepreneurship education on students' motivation of social entrepreneurship shown in Figure 1.1

Figure 1.1: Conceptual Framework.



1.9 Operational Definition

1.9.1 Motivation in social entrepreneurship

There are two types of motivation that are intrinsic (internal) and extrinsic (external) motivation. Motivation comes from a person within (intrinsic) or outside (extrinsic). In this research we will discover more on how and what motivates people when they get involved in social entrepreneurship activities in university. Whether they tend to be motivated from within (intrinsic) or from outside (extrinsic) themselves. All social entrepreneurs may act accordingly to schedule appropriate stimulation in order to achieve a goal or purpose in their lives. The motivation comes from within, motivated by happiness and wonder factors called 'intrinsic motivation (Bahiah et al., 2018).'

1.9.2 Self-efficacy

Self-efficacy is individual level of confidence and energy that they can control the events, needs and wants in their live. Self-efficacy also plays a major roles in decision-making in their live. Self-efficacy also refer to responsibility of in each person. In the analysis, how someone puts self-confidence to invoke practices of social entrepreneurship. Self-efficacy also about faith in everything action that person do (Bahiah et al., 2018)

1.9.3 Social support

Social support is somekind of motivation from people around. In the context of social entrepreneurship it comes from your networking that assist and support you ideas and efforts. Today, the number of social entrepreneurs across the world increase in number because of encouragement that enables them to made networking with each other (Kai Hockerts, 2018)

1.9.4 Experience

Experience is what person feels in past or what had a person encounter In social entrepreneurship most of them had enjoyed in voluntary before in any organization that base on volunteering. From the past experience they can make decision and apply the knowledge into any form of social enterprise. In this research, the experience that most affects people through engaging in social entrepreneurship activities. We can therefore expect people with more experiences in some prosocial or any voluntary

activities to gather knowledge and skills to help them develop social entrepreneurial motivation for themselves. (Kedmenec, 2015)

1.9.5 Entrepreneurship education

Why do people with higher education involve in social entrepreneurship more than others? This is because when they go outside of the college, they will apply their knowledge of entrepreneurship accordingly. Entrepreneurship education also is a basis knowledge on how to be an entrepreneur. This is very helpful for those people who already have interest in it. In this research, we want to see how educational approaches can build the characteristics through people that need to be present in order to be social entrepreneurs. (Hockerts, 2015)

1.10 Limitation of the Study

This research focuses on students at several public universities throughout Malaysia that involve in Enactus. The universities involved in this research are *Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris (UPSI)*, *Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM)*, *Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia (USIM)*, *Universiti Malaysia Pahang (UMP)*, *Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia (UTHM)*, *Universiti Teknologi Mara (UiTM)*, *Universiti Malaysia Perlis (UniMAP)*, *Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS)*, *Universiti Malaysia Terengganu (UMT)*, *Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (UNIMAS)*, *Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka (UTeM)*, *Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM)*, *Universiti Islam Antarabangsa (UIA)*, *Universiti Tenaga Nasional (UNITEN)* and *Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM)*.



The data obtained was restricted to Enactus leaders and members only and people with social entrepreneurship background. The variables in this study are also limited to the purpose of this study. As the scope of social entrepreneurship is wide, the researcher only focuses on aspect of motivation elements that is self-efficacy, social support, experience and entrepreneurship education.

This study is a quantitative survey which is aim to investigate the factors that most contributing student's motivation in social entrepreneurship activities. Each of the finding and discussions in this research is limited to the context of this study only.

1.11 Importance of the Research



The importance of this research is to benefit the Ministry of Education in particular the Ministry of Higher Education (MoHE) in detail. This is because the research carried out helps the ministry to recognize the factors that empower students in social entrepreneurship, including self-efficacy, social support, experience and education in entrepreneurship. Policymakers should find solutions that incorporate the facts and results of this study to the extent of national development based on research.

In addition, Enactus team can use the results of this study to make a reference in evaluating the success of the program that was carried out. This study's findings will allow the Enactus team to develop their programs. This way, Enactus will help meet social entrepreneurial demands and in line with factors that contribute to inspiration for social entrepreneurship. The results of this study will illustrate and confirm the social entrepreneurship-based program coordinated by Enactus.



Through this research, students and graduates will be able to explore new career options and create job opportunities for themselves as well as other people at the same time. The knowledge and awareness of students involved in social entrepreneurship at the self-efficacy is very significant as it demonstrates an effort to encourage more active social enterprise students. With demonstrated validity and reliability study, social entrepreneurship that includes elements of motivation such as self-efficacy can be used for future research with social support, experience and entrepreneurship education.

Last but not least, writers and scholars interested in social entrepreneurship should integrate literature relating to social entrepreneurship and at the same time it can be used as a reading material and resource for future research.

To conclude, through this chapter, researcher has set an outlined objectives and purpose of this study to ensure it is still on the right path. This chapter briefly discusses why this research need to be conducted which covers introduction, background research, problem statement, purpose of the study, objective of the study, research question, research hypothesis, operational definition, limitations of the study and importance of the research. The next step in this analysis is to achieve the goals. The next chapter will address the literature review of the research procedure, which is the main focus of this analysis.