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11.ac.id **ABSTRACT** This study aims at examining the determinant factors affecting of

youth in preparing entrepreneurship in Indonesia. This study applied a quantitative study engaging a cross-sectional survey. This study was conducted in East Java in Indonesia by employing approximately 425 respondents. Furthermore, the

24**data were analyzed using Structural equation modeling-Partial least square (SEM-PLS).** The findings showed that the

entrepreneurial attitude and entrepreneurial intention can be

12**explained by need for achievement, risk and locus of control.**

Additionally, this study confirms a robust

13**correlation between entrepreneurial attitude, entrepreneurial intention and**

prepare for entrepreneurship. Keywords:

12**Need for achievement, Risk Perception, Locus of control, Attitudes Towards Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurial**

Intentions, Prepare for Entrepreneurship INTRODUCTION Entrepreneurship

10**plays a pivotal role in facilitating the development of a country**

(Hsiao et al., 2015). Additionally, entrepreneurship also acts as a generator in providing national welfare and competitiveness through more excellent job opportunities (Ma & Tan, 2006; Olanrewaju, 2013). Since the

crucial role of entrepreneurship, it has gained attention among policymakers and scholars throughout the world.

15 However, despite this concern, there has been no systematic effort to look at it from the

point of view of youth. The tendency is to include

23 young people in the general adult population or ignore their efforts to forge livelihoods through business activities

(Chant & Jones, 2005; Mabala, 2011). As a consequence, there is

19a lack of adequate understanding of the potential benefits of young entrepreneurship as a means of improving youth livelihoods

(Dejaeghere, 2014; Malyadri & Sumana, 2012). The primary objective of this study

16 aims to stimulate a policy debate about the potential benefits of young entrepreneurship as a viable career choice, obstacles that stand in the way, and policy steps and strategies

(Connor, 2013; Lordkipanidze et al., 2005). To present, there is generally no accurate and systematic data about young people, especially those relating to youth entrepreneurship (Hill, 2006). Therefore, this research is based on various sources that form the basis of analysis. The existing evidence in developing countries showed that the level of entrepreneurship

15 is significantly higher than among young people in developed countries

(Iakovleva & Kolvereid, 2011; Wennekers et al., 2005). In the context of Indonesia, the number of entrepreneurs has experienced an upward trend. It was about 1.67 percent in 2018 and rose to almost double to the level of 3.10 percent in 2019, with a total of 400,000 entrepreneurs. However, this achievement is still far from the expected number, ideally having two million entrepreneurs. Also, educational approaches and other competencies to prepare successful entrepreneurs to be problems that must be addressed (Statistics Indonesia, 2019). Indonesia will be awarded the Therefore, Indonesia needs a qualified young generation to continue the government relay and the struggle of this nation. The number of employment opportunities is limited and no longer able to compensate for the rate of population growth in Indonesia, especially at a productive age. This causes the number of unemployed to increase in Indonesia (Jati, 2015). Some literature on entrepreneurship the presence of entrepreneurs in society is determined by consumer demand and can be learned through training and experience (Priem & Carr, 2012). Also, several works found that the emergence of entrepreneurship in a society is determined by the values or culture adopted by the community, and psychologists find that the emergence of entrepreneurship is determined by the individual characteristics of each individual (Bygrave, 2000; Wagner & Sternberg, 2004). The individual characteristics of each person are related to the core values and character of a young entrepreneur (Ardichvili et al., 2003; Rode & Vallaster, 2005). Indeed, Hunter et al. (2003) remarked that many perspectives try to explain the entrepreneurial process as follows. First,

7 more traditional groups of researchers have focused on individual personality characteristics, such as risk-taking

and the values of innovation

7 and work. Second, the second research group has taken a social cognitive approach, looking at the relationship between individuals and their environment. The

relationship between entrepreneurs,

7 **personality characteristics, values, and other dimensions** will help determine **why some become entrepreneurs**

(Baion & Marfcmán, 2000; Markman & Baron, 2003). Various studies have reported that there are still some weaknesses of successful young entrepreneurs in Indonesia. This is relevant to have a blueprint for how to prepare the next young entrepreneur to provide understanding and education about the importance of recognizing core characters and values for a young entrepreneur (Zulvia & Adrian, 2018; Baion & Marfcmán, 2000; Nelles, 2011). This is expected that they can prepare themselves to become successful young entrepreneurs. (Koe et al., 2010). Based on the previous matters, this study attempts to understand what factors affecting youth to become entrepreneurs by engaging in some aspects, including the need for achievement, risk perception, locus of control,

20 **attitudes towards entrepreneurship, and entrepreneurial Intentions.**
Literature Review

26 **Need for Achievement The need for achievement has been studied**
comprehensively **by McClelland (1961).** Schaper and

Weber (2011) states that the need for achievement is a condition in someone who wishes to be superior

4 **or to succeed in competitive situations. Research conducted by Ramayah and Harun (2005) found that the need for achievement is positively related to Entrepreneurial Intentions among students at Universiti Sains Malaysia. Tong et al. (2011) remarked that the need for achievement is the strongest predictor of entrepreneurial intentions and individuals with high demand for achievement in providing more entrepreneurial activity. Likewise, Ferreira et al. (2012)**

and Nasip et al. (2017) mentioned

4 **that the need for achievement is positively related to Entrepreneurial**

Intentions. In addition to some consensus proving that the need for achievement also has a close relationship with an entrepreneurial attitude and entrepreneurial intentions (Botsaris & Vamvaka, 2016; Dakoumi & Abdelwahed, 2014; Jena, 2020; Peterson et al., 2016). H1:

30 **Need for achievement positively influences entrepreneurial**

attitude H2:

27 **Need for achievement positively influences entrepreneurial intention**

2 **Risk Perception Entrepreneurial risk perception can be conceptualized as**

an assessment of risk decision-makers

2 **inherent in pursuing entrepreneurial behavior** (Nabi & Liñán, 2013). **This includes individual assessments of**

estimates and estimated probabilities of levels and risk control,

2 **for example, in starting a business and trust in those estimates** (Barbosa

& Fayolle, 2006; Monsen & Urbig, 2009; Mullins & Forlani, 2005). Experts

9have recently stated that entrepreneurs do not always have a higher risk tendency (Monsen & Urbig, 2009; Simon et al., 2000). In contrast, empirical research shows differences in the risk perception hypothesis, where entrepreneurs seem to consider lower levels of risk associated with the creation of new ventures (Barbosa

& Fayolle, 2006). This happens by using

2rose-colored lenses, that is, exaggerating their chances of success and positively framing business creation (Douglas,

2017).

2Thus, these potential entrepreneurs focus on and see strengths and opportunities rather than weaknesses and threats. This risk perception predicts individual entrepreneurial intentions (Barbosa

& Fayolle, 2006) and the creation of new ventures

2(Simon et al., 2000). It thus is considered an essential factor in understanding entrepreneurial cognition and behavior. H3: Risk

perception positively influences entrepreneurial attitude H4: Risk perception positively influences entrepreneurial intention

1Locus of Control Locus of control means an individual's perception of

gifts and

1punishment in his life (Helson, 1980). This can be called the level of control a person has over

events in

1his life (Rotter, 1966). Individuals with an internal locus of control have a strong belief that they control events in their own lives. In contrast, individuals with an external locus of control refer to events on external factors, such as fate, chance, or luck. Empirically it is proven that internal locus of control is one of the main characteristics of entrepreneurship and can be a significant determinant of company success

(Chye Koh, 2006; Robinson et al., 1991; Cromie et al.,

12000). Locus of control refers to the perception that a person can personally influence particular results that are relevant to

them.

1People with an internal locus of control believe results are the result of their efforts, will, and abilities. The

construct of locus of control has been widely used in extant research as a predictor of behavior ranging from the centrality of work and alienation to work frustration and aggression (Fox & Spector, 1999a), to entrepreneurial potential (Mueller & Thomas, 2001) and moral reasoning (Cherry et al., 2020). However, in

the case of money attitudes, except for the Tang (1995), several studies try to examine the effect that the locus of control has on the meaning that people associate money.

1 On the other hand, individuals with an external locus of control believe that the results are beyond their control and external factors such as circumstances, luck, fate,

getting to know the right people, etc. Additionally, Bonnett

1 (1991) found that internal locus of control was positively related to the desire to be an entrepreneur.

H5:

30 Locus of control positively influences entrepreneurial

attitude H6:

27 Locus of control positively influences entrepreneurial intention

Attitude toward entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurial Intention and Prepare for Entrepreneurship In early attitude research, most scholars accept that a given attitude regulates behavior. When critics began to question this, it suddenly seemed

35 that attitude was a predictor of terrible behavior. The validity of

this study was based on the question of whether socially desired biases contaminated respondents or that measurement provides an incomplete assessment of the construct of attitude. Ajzen and Fishbein (1997) critique research often tries to predict concrete actions by measuring very global attitudes and therefore fails to find a clear relationship between attitudes and behavior. Attitudes are generally vital because they affect perception and behavior. However, people who have the same attitude may still act differently in certain situations (Ajzen, 2002; Schifter & Ajzen, 1985). These differences can be ascribed to, for example, accessibility, strength, and the importance of direct attitudes and experiences (Fazio & Williams, 2015). For example, most companies have positive attitudes towards ethical behavior, but not all of these companies act ethically. Whether they act ethically or not depends on how strongly they care about this problem. Schifter and Ajzen (1985) show that we must distinguish between two different types of attitudes. The general attitude is useful when predicting behavior patterns or several criteria of action, but weak in terms of predicting a single behavior. Attitude towards a behavior is a stronger predictor than a single behavior. In Preparing for Entrepreneurship, it requires Attitudes Towards Entrepreneurship (Liñán et al., 2011).

8 Transmitting the important role that entrepreneurs play in economic growth and development will help improve entrepreneurship assessments of

young entrepreneurs. Likewise, Fillion (2015) is included in the category of "entrepreneurial foundations", a series of training which can be clearly considered as entrepreneurship education. Specifically, in addition to emphasizing the importance of Attitudes Towards Entrepreneurship in Prepare for Entrepreneurship, the following content can be highlighted: transmit entrepreneurial roles and aspects, along with problems that are usually encountered;

8 Identifying the abilities used by entrepreneurs, making it clear that they can be developed and showing some techniques for doing so and make explicit successive steps involved in the initial process and business development

(Borasi & Finnigan, 2016; Schwartz & Malach-Pines, 2009). H7: entrepreneurial attitude positively influences entrepreneurial intention H8: entrepreneurial attitude positively influences preparing for entrepreneurship H9: entrepreneurial intention positively influences preparing for entrepreneurship METHOD Study Design This study applied a cross-sectional survey with participant entrepreneurs in East Java. A total of 425 questionnaires were distributed online. Of these, 404 responses were obtained, and all of the responses obtained were usable. The response rate of 95 percent is relatively high. In more detail, the demographic of

25respondents can be seen in table 1. Table 1. The demographic of respondents S/No. Characteristics Frequency Percentage

1. Age 18-25 year 280 69.3 31-40 year 62 15.3 41-50 year 62 15.3 2. Education College level 34 8.4 Elementary level 34 8.4 Graduate 34 8.4 High school level 234 57.9 No formal education 34 8.4 Postgraduate 34 8.4 3. Gender Female 300 74.3 Male 104 25.7 4. Business experience (no. of years) 1-5 year 190 47.0 6-10 year 190 47.0 Less than 1 year 12 3.0 None 12 3.0 5. Type of business Coffee Shop 69 17.1 Event organizer 16 4.0 Fashion 10 2.5 Home Industry 300 74.3 Reseller cosmetic 1 0.2 Restaurant 1 0.2 Restaurant (fish) 7 1.7 Measurement Development All the construct's measurement was adapted from previous studies with a minor modification. The questionnaire included 35 questions framing the respondent's profile and variables, which were investigated. Attitudes towards entrepreneurship (ATE)

17was measured by four items based on Linan and Chen (2009).

17Entrepreneurial intentions (EI) was measured by six items adapted from Linan and Chen (2009).

34Locus of control (LC) was measured by four items that benefited from Rotter (1966). The need for

achievement (NAC) was measured by four items based on Cassidy and Lynn (1989). Prepare for Entrepreneurship (PR)

28was measured by seven items adapted from Tung et al. (2020), and Risk Perception (RI) was measured by five items

based on Gomez-Mejia and Balkin (1989). Each construct was

33measured using the Five-point Likert Scale from "strongly disagree" (1) to "strongly agree" (5). Need for

achievement H3 Risk Perception H4 Locus of control H1 H2 Attitudes Towards Entrepreneurship H7 H5 Entrepreneurial Intentions H6 H8 H9 Prepare for Entrepreneurship Figure 1. The research framework RESULTS Assessment of Outer Model The first step of outer model assessment in PLS analysis is an examination to ensure that the instrument is reliable. Unlike Cronbach alpha, which assumes an equivalency among the measure with the assumption that indicators are equal weight, construct reliability (which is used in SEM-PLS) is more concerned with

3Individual reliability referring to different outer loadings of the indicator variables (Hair

et al., 2014). The score between 0.6 - 0.8 indicates good construct reliability (Hair et al., 2014). For validity analysis, construct validity is applied since it is more relevant for the social sciences (Cronbach & Meehl, 1995). Two sorts of validity tests were performed,

3convergent validity and discriminant validity. Convergent validity is the extent to which a measure positively correlates with another measure of the same construct. In examining the convergent validity of a measure in PLS, the average variance extracted (AVE) and item loadings are evaluated (Hair et al., 2013).

32AVE value higher than 0.50 indicates that, on the average, the

3construct explained more than half of its indicators variance. As such, the rule of thumb is that an AVE value greater or equal to 0.50 is acceptable (Hair et al., 2013).

As shown in table 2, the values of CR for each construct range from 0.835-0.906 exceed 0.6-0.7 as a cut-off score, so the construct reliability is achieved. The convergence validity test results in some of the indicators (EI3, EI6, ATE4, LC2, LC4, PR1, PR3, PR4, PR5, PR7, NAC2, NAC3, RI1, RI2, and RI3) should be removed due to the items loading lower than 0.7. After the elimination,

36all the items loading higher than 0.6 and the value of AVE

for each construct range from 0.644-0.760 exceed the recommended value 0.5, so the convergence validity is achieved. Table 2. Results of Measurement (Outer) Model Construct Attitudes towards entrepreneurship (ATE) Entrepreneurial intentions (EI) Locus of control (LC) Need for achievement (NAC) Prepare for Entrepreneurship (PR) Risk Perception (RI) Item Loading ATE1 ATE2 ATE3 ATE5 EI1 EI2 EI4 EI5 LC1 LC3 NAC1 NAC4 PR2 PR6 RI4 RI5 CR 0.867 0.831 0.848 0.816 0.794 0.811 0.816 0.788 0.905 0.837 0.864 0.854 0.885 0.906 0.878 0.863 0.849 0.839 0.814 0.906 0.784 0.835 Cronbac h Alpha 0.862 0.816 0.688 0.645 0.622 0.619 AVE 0.707 0.644 0.760 0.738 0.723 0.718 Table 3 informs the discriminant validity,

5which items differentiate among constructs or measure distinct concepts. This was conducted by calculating and investigating the associations among the measures of possibly overlapping variables (Ramayah et al., 2011), and can be assessed by examining the correlations between the measures of potential overlapping construct. The AVE for each component should be greater than the squares of the correlation between the components and all other components (Fitch et al., 2005). On the other hand, the research model is considered to have a good discriminant when the correlation among

21the components is lower than the square root of the AVE (Fornell & Larcker, 1981). Table 3. Discriminant Validity

ATE EI LC NAC PR RI Attitudes towards entrepreneurship (ATE) 0.841 Entrepreneurial intentions (EI) 0.790 0.802 Locus of control (LC) 0.557 0.587 0.872 Need for achievement (NAC) 0.624 0.616 0.574 0.859 Prepare for Entrepreneurship (PR) 0.487 0.541 0.479 0.496 0.851 Risk Perception (RI) 0.572 0.620 0.498 0.526 0.449 0.847 Table 4.

29Path Coefficients and Results of Hypotheses Testing Hypotheses Relationship Beta T-value P- values Decision H1

NAC ? ATE 0.354 6.529 0.000 Accepted H2 NAC ? EI 0.101 2.589 0.010 Accepted H3 RI ATE ? 0.279 6.373 0.000 Accepted H4 RI ? EI 0.189 4.507 0.000 Accepted H5 LC ATE ? 0.215 4.483 0.000 Accepted H6 LC ? EI 0.132 3.521 0.000 Accepted H7 ATE ? EI 0.545 13.276 0.000 Accepted H8 ATE ? PR 0.160 2.144 0.033 Accepted H9 EI ? PR 0.414 5.321 0.000 Accepted Figure 2. Measurement and structural model estimation Assessment of Structural (Inner) Model.

10All the data were run using 500 bootstrapped samples, through 130 cases

Collinearity Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) coefficient is higher than 5.00

22(Hair et al., 2014). The test results showed that the range of

inner VIF is within 1.251 – 2.334. Therefore, there is no collinearity problem existing. Path Coefficient

10The path coefficients are also used to evaluate the structural (inner) models.

6The t- statistics were estimated using the bootstrap resampling procedure. The bootstrapping procedure is a non-parametric approach for estimating the precision of the PLS-SEM estimates (Henseler, Ringle, & Sinkovics, 2009). Bootstrapping results suggest the stability of the PLS-SEM estimates. In this study, all the data was run using 500 bootstrapped samples.

As shown in table 4, all of the hypotheses were accepted since the range of p-value for each relationship is within 0.000 – 0.033, less than 0.05. Model Fit The model R-square indicates the

37model's predictive accuracy (Hair et al., 2014). R-square values

falling on or greater than 0.75 are considered as substantial, those that fall on 0.50 are considered moderate, and those that are 0.25 are considered as weak

22(Hair et al., 2014). The results showed that

0.50 or 50.0% variance of ATE was explained by NAC, RI and LC, which is a moderate level of predictivity. Furthermore, 0.687 or 68.7% variance of EI was explained by ATE, NAC, RI, and LC, which is a moderate level of predictivity. Lastly, 0.302 or 30.2 % variance of PR was explained by ATE, NAC, RI, LC and EI, which is as weak level of predictivity. In addition to evaluating the R2 value, the f2 effect size test was employed. The

18assessment of the effect size f2 seeks to evaluate whether exogenous constructs have a substantive impact on endogenous constructs. Based on the

guidelines provided by Hair et al. (2014),

14f2 values of 0.02, 0.15, and 0.35 respectively represent the small, medium, and large effect of the exogenous constructs on the endogenous constructs.

The range of f2 is between 0.014-0.149. Specifically, the effect size of NAC, LC and RI on ATE were moderate (f2 values are 0.149 and 0.104). Similarly, the effect size of NAC, LC, RI and ATE on EI were substantial (f2 values is 0.474). However, the effect size of ATE and EI on PR were weak level (f2 values are 0.014 and 0.093). DISCUSSION The results of this study answer nine hypotheses. The first and the second hypothesis have confirmed that there is a direct positive impact between the need for achievement toward entrepreneurial attitude and entrepreneurial intentions. The results of the study support several previous studies by Botsaris and Vamvaka (2016); Dakoumi and Abdelwahed (2014); Jena (2020); Peterson et al. (2016); Costa & Mares (2016), which indicate that need for achievement significantly influences

20attitudes towards entrepreneurship and entrepreneurial intentions. The young entrepreneurs think that they can

make much money by doing things that are considered productive. They also need to set short and long-term goals and strategies to provide the business (Carey et al., 2019; Greco & Kraimer, 2020). Using information channels from various media, both online and offline, they seek knowledge in doing business (Zhang et al., 2020). This young entrepreneur has the spirit of entrepreneurship and never gives up in any situation. Entrepreneurs must be more concerned about doing their job well than others. This shows that they intend to become superior people. An entrepreneur must have analytical properties, especially to analyze the business (Xiong et al., 2019). By analyzing the business, both in terms of competitors and developing the business. Also, when analyzing a business, entrepreneurs must be able to think long term. This is because they can use the results of the analysis to develop the business going forward if entrepreneurs do not think long term, then do not expect their business to run long-lasting (Lévesque & Stephan, 2019). The next findings are that risk perception positively influences attitudes towards and entrepreneurial intention. This study supports some prior studies by Padilla-Meléndez et al. (2014); Vinothkumar and Subramanian (2016); Wach and Wojciechowski (2016); Zhang et al. (2020). The youth entrepreneurs see that a good relationship is needed to start a business. There is a need for good social skills in establishing business partnerships, and they need to understand the characteristics of their colleagues (Gold & Heinemann, 2019). Choosing the right business partner or partner is crucial in starting a business partnership (Gretsch et al., 2020; Leminen et al., 2019). If young entrepreneurs make the wrong

choice, this can affect their relationship with their business partners. Young entrepreneurs also need to have an understanding related to the law to start a business. With the regulation of business law, it is expected to reduce the potential risks that can occur, especially for small and medium entrepreneurs who generally lack knowledge and access to legal information (Heuer & Seuring, 2020). This study also confirms that the locus of control can explain youth attitudes towards entrepreneurship and the intention to be entrepreneurs. This study confirms prior works conducted by Rajh

38 **et al. (2017);** Laspita **et al. (2012),** Liñán **et al. (2011);** Stevenson **and**

Jarillo (2007). Respondents believe that their business's future sustainability is determined by their own actions (Hsu et al., 2016; Jones, 2016). Many companies in Indonesia are competing to become more superior companies (Hermina & Saudi, 2020). Companies must fight hard to maintain their companies (Firman et al., 2020; Iqbal et al., 2020). Globalization causes the number of competitors in business to increase, and most of the increasing number of competitors are from abroad (Vormedal & Gulbrandsen, 2018). Sustainable growth is the primary goal of every company; all companies dream of sustainable growth (Brozovic, 2019). Business growth is also inseparable from family business planning and the phenomenon of sustainability (Tien, 2019). Young entrepreneurs can be successful or not in business, to a large extent, dependent on their own abilities (Bammer et al., 2020). The ability to do business is faced with freedom in determining their life goals. Freedom is running one's own business, and achieving one's own life goals makes many people choose to become superior entrepreneurs (Mazzarol & Reboud, 2020).

11 **Some entrepreneurs use their freedom to arrange their personal life and work behavior flexibly.**

They can determine their own business achievement targets they want, freedom in using resources, and not dependent on others (Minkov et al., 2019). The business activities they are involved in as a tool to optimize their potential and self-actualization statements. Entrepreneurs realize that the limits to their success are all things that are determined by their own creativity, enthusiasm, and vision (Xu, 2020). The study results showed

13 **that there is a correlation between entrepreneurial attitude, entrepreneurial intention, and**

preparing for entrepreneurship. These findings are in line

11 **with the results of research conducted by** Jena (2020), Liñán **et al.**

(2011), and Borasi & Finnigan (2016). These young entrepreneurs consider that an entrepreneurial career becomes an exciting profession for them (Praag, 2000; Zhao et al., 2020). Being a successful entrepreneur is everyone's dream, but to achieve all that is not easy. Many obstacles that always come in turns. If an entrepreneur is able to face every problem with cold hands, they will undoubtedly become a successful and independent entrepreneur (Dimov, 2020). Every entrepreneur in handling every problem requires excellent individual skills (Funken et al., 2018; Singh & Majumdar, 2019). This skill is generally obtained from the bench of education or may be based on an entrepreneur's experience during their career. The profession being entrepreneurs make youth more satisfied with the extraordinary achievement of their life goals. By choosing to be an entrepreneur means that they are free from all the tedious rules of work. For example, they are wearing work uniforms, boring room designs, age restrictions, and limited time for yourself. Through freedom, while working, they are guaranteed to be happier in enjoying life (Stein, 2019). If there are opportunities and resources, these young entrepreneurs will make the best use to start entrepreneurship (Osaghae & Cooney, 2019). Market characteristics are essential to be recognized further when conducting business opportunity analysis (Sinyard et al., 2018;). Targets like what young entrepreneurs are aiming for and whether they are interested in the products that will be offered. The last hypothesis showed that a significant influence between entrepreneurial intention and preparing for entrepreneurship. In preparing for business activities, young entrepreneurs are ready to do anything to become an entrepreneur; a great motivation is needed here both instinctively and extrinsically (Borasi & Finnigan, 2016; Boissin et al., 2006; Mahendra et al., 2017). By preparing themselves to increase their competence in business (Baion & Marfman, 2000; Liñán, 2008). Competence is a characteristic of someone who has the skills, knowledge, and ability to conduct business (Padilla- Meléndez et al., 2014; Zampetakis, 2008). The need for business education and training as a provision in business preparation (Allen, 2020; Dakung et al., 2017). They will try as much as possible

2 **to start and run their own business.**

Young entrepreneurs have a great determination

2to create business ventures in the future

(Davis, 2013; Mamun et al., 2017). Deciding to become an Entrepreneur means that they decide to have enough determination, perseverance, and capital to get started. The most important capital to become a successful entrepreneur is to never give up and keep trying, although it must be admitted that many surrenders before success (Kannan & Professor, 2015; Oosterbeek et al., 2010). Successful entrepreneurs do not make problems a significant obstacle instead of they see opportunities in a problem (Mcmullen & Kier, 2016). A true entrepreneur is always positive and open-minded to continue to create and innovate in order to achieve his goals (Ruskovaara, 2014; Schaefer & Minello, 2019). The professional goal in their lives is to become a successful entrepreneur (Ang, 2000; Ardichvili et al., 2003). To be a successful person, young entrepreneurs need perseverance, perseverance, and strong mentality,

1need for achievement, risk perception, locus of control, attitudes towards entrepreneurship, and

entrepreneurial intentions (Jeffrey & Zein, 2017; Barbosa & Fayolle, 2006; Linden, 2017). Usually, people who are at the peak of success have different patterns and ways of thinking with new people who will achieve success (Cui et al., 2019; Mcmullen & Kier, 2016). Everyone must have a dream and a life plan that they have set (Dejaeghere, 2014; Greco & Kraimer, 2020). However, the difference is, successful entrepreneurs not only have dreams, but they also do various things to achieve the goals they have made. They will write a step-by-step plan to achieve these goals (Nabi & Liñán, 2013). Indeed, Ferreira et al. (2012) and Nasip

4et al. (2017) also confirmed that the need for achievement is positively related to Entrepreneurial Intentions. This

study also supports numerous works conducted by (Borasi & Finnigan, 2016; Mamun et al., 2017; Nowiński & Haddoud, 2019). CONCLUSION This study aims to investigate the determinant factors affecting youth in preparing for entrepreneurship. The findings showed

13that the entrepreneurial attitude and entrepreneurial intention

can be

12explained by the need for achievement, risk, and locus of control.

This study confirms a robust

13correlation between entrepreneurial attitude, entrepreneurial intention, and

preparation for entrepreneurship. This study suggests that, first, the government institutions and universities need to be concerned about the entrepreneurial program to promote young entrepreneurs. Second, in starting a business, it is necessary to involve several stage holders in supporting their business activities, which faced by young entrepreneurs. Third, young entrepreneurs still have the locus of control that needs to be increased. The need for a more global mindset that makes them able to survive to run their business well. In this condition, the need for high motivation for these entrepreneurs to be able to work hard independently. Fourth, the formation of the attitude of young entrepreneurs who are very supportive of business activities is essential. In this case, entrepreneurs can make an appropriate and future-oriented analysis and have a high creative power. The need to participate in some business communities, both beginners and those who have succeeded, will have an impact on the formation of this young entrepreneur's character. For further research, it is necessary to provide study by engaging not only young entrepreneurs but also for students in vocational schools or vocational education. Further scholars need to consider other variables such as perceived behavioral control, motivate start-up business or institutional environment that is missing in this study. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12