



## Selfefficacy and Intrinsic Motivation Dreivers of Entrepreneurial Interest in Mosque in Teenagers in Deli Serdang

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### Abstract

*The role of religious institutions in fostering entrepreneurial mindsets among youth has gained increasing attention in recent years. This study examines the intersection of self-efficacy and intrinsic motivation as key drivers of entrepreneurial interest among teenagers participating in mosque activities in Deli Serdang, Indonesia. With a youth population of approximately 25% and over 500 active mosques in the region, Deli Serdang presents a unique opportunity to understand how religious environments influence entrepreneurial development in young people. Research aims to analyze the influence of self-efficacy and intrinsic motivation on interest in entrepreneurship among mosque teenagers in Deli Serdang Regency. Self-efficacy or self-efficacy is a person's belief in his or her ability to carry out a task, while intrinsic motivation is a drive from within that arises because of needs and desires from within oneself. The research used quantitative methods with a survey approach to mosque youth in Deli Serdang Regency. Data collection was carried out through questionnaires distributed to respondents using purposive sampling technique. Data analysis uses multiple linear regression to test the research hypothesis. The research results show that self-efficacy and intrinsic motivation partially and simultaneously have a positive and significant effect on the entrepreneurial interest of mosque teenagers. These findings indicate that increasing self-efficacy and intrinsic motivation can encourage the growth of interest in entrepreneurship among mosque youth. This research provides theoretical contributions to the development of religious community-based entrepreneurship literature and practical implications for the development of mosque youth economic empowerment programs*

**Keywords:** *Self Efficaci; Motivation Intrinsic; Mosque Yout; Entrepreneur.*

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### 1. Introduction

The development of entrepreneurship among mosque youth has gained attention as an alternative approach to economic empowerment within religious communities. Several studies have highlighted that self-efficacy significantly influences entrepreneurial interest among young

individuals ([Rahman et al., 2021](#); [Iqbal & Arif, 2020](#)). Self-efficacy, which refers to an individual's belief in their ability to perform entrepreneurial tasks, is a critical factor in fostering an entrepreneurial mindset ([Ali et al., 2022](#)). Previous research has demonstrated that youth with higher self-efficacy are more likely to engage in entrepreneurial activities and persist despite challenges ([Yusuf & Fauzan, 2023](#)).

Additionally, intrinsic motivation plays a vital role in encouraging entrepreneurship among mosque youth. Studies by [Hasanah et al. \(2021\)](#) and [Putra et al. \(2022\)](#) indicate that intrinsic motivation, including the desire for achievement and self-actualization, serves as a key internal driver that propels individuals toward entrepreneurial ventures. Research findings suggest that young entrepreneurs driven by intrinsic motivation tend to exhibit greater creativity and resilience in their business endeavors ([Nugroho & Setiawan, 2023](#)).

Despite these insights, mosque-based entrepreneurship programs remain underdeveloped in Deli Serdang. Comparative studies have shown that other regions, such as Medan and Jakarta, have successfully implemented mosque-driven economic empowerment initiatives, such as Sharia cooperatives and community-based small enterprises ([Fadilah & Sari, 2022](#)). However, similar programs are yet to be effectively adopted in Deli Serdang. Previous studies ([Siregar et al., 2023](#); [Hamid & Zulkarnain, 2021](#)) have identified structural and social barriers, such as limited access to entrepreneurial training and insufficient institutional support, which hinder the success of mosque-based entrepreneurship programs.

This research seeks to build upon these findings by analyzing the influence of self-efficacy and intrinsic motivation on entrepreneurial interest among mosque youth in Deli Serdang. Furthermore, it aims to identify the specific barriers and supporting factors that affect the development of mosque-based entrepreneurship programs in the region. A better understanding of these dynamics will contribute to the formulation of effective strategies to empower mosque youth economically and enhance their participation in entrepreneurial activities.

## 2. Literature Review

### Entrepreneurial Interest

Entrepreneurial interest refers to a shift in attitudes and perspectives among the younger generation and their parents, who increasingly encourage their children to pursue entrepreneurship ([Hayati, 2020](#)). Interest in entrepreneurship fosters a willingness to work hard to fulfill life's needs by establishing an independent business, without fear of associated risks ([Hapuk, 2023](#)). According to [Putri \(2021\)](#), entrepreneurial interest is the desire, interest, and willingness to work hard, take risks, learn from failures, and develop one's business.

Entrepreneurial interest emerges naturally within an individual, without external coercion. [Praswati \(2017\)](#) identifies several indicators to measure entrepreneurial interest, including:

- a. Self-Esteem: Individuals appreciate themselves more if they own a business, feel more confident, and are comfortable discussing their ventures with others.
- b. Personal Challenge: Interest in entrepreneurship involves a desire for new experiences, self-improvement, and independence in managing a business.

- c. Innovation: Entrepreneurs enjoy creative processes, seek uniqueness in their products or services, and engage in experimentation.
- d. Leadership: Entrepreneurial interest is also linked to leadership qualities, such as enjoyment in social interactions, a willingness to lead a team, and the desire to stand out from others ([Nuryulia, 2017](#)).

### Aspects of Entrepreneurial Interest

[Praswati \(2017\)](#) also highlights the key aspects influencing entrepreneurial interest:

1. General Attitude Toward Entrepreneurship: Individuals develop either a positive or negative attitude toward entrepreneurial activities based on personal preferences ([Rahmawati & Sari, 2021](#)).
2. Specific Awareness and Enjoyment: Interest in entrepreneurship arises when an individual consciously enjoys and values entrepreneurial activities.
3. Intrinsic Interest in the Content of Activities: Entrepreneurs derive satisfaction from their business activities and remain engaged due to intrinsic enjoyment ([Nugroho, 2022](#)).
4. Participation in Entrepreneurial Activities: Individuals actively choose to engage in entrepreneurship based on perceived value and personal fulfillment.

### Self-Efficacy

Self-efficacy refers to an individual's belief in their ability to achieve goals and complete tasks successfully ([Bandura, 1997](#)). It differs from self-esteem, which describes an idealized sense of self-worth. Self-efficacy plays a crucial role in entrepreneurial success, as it influences an individual's capacity to face challenges and persist despite setbacks.

According to [Ghufron \(2016\)](#), self-efficacy is shaped by four primary factors:

1. Mastery Experience: Previous successes enhance self-efficacy, while failures can diminish it. However, individuals with strong self-efficacy can mitigate the negative impact of failure.
2. Vicarious Experience: Observing others succeed or fail in entrepreneurship can influence an individual's belief in their own capabilities ([Aulia & Wulandari, 2020](#)).
3. Verbal Persuasion: Encouragement from mentors, family, or peers can influence self-efficacy, though its impact is less significant without direct experience.
4. Physiological State: Psychological and physiological responses to stress can affect self-efficacy, as individuals who perceive stress negatively may doubt their entrepreneurial abilities ([Syaifullah, 2021](#)).

### Intrinsic Motivation

Intrinsic motivation refers to an internal drive that compels individuals to act without the need for external reinforcement ([Ryan & Deci, 2000](#)). [Sumarni \(2005\)](#) emphasizes that intrinsic motivation arises from within a person and is driven by personal satisfaction. [Sutikno \(2007\)](#) further describes intrinsic motivation as an internal force that compels individuals to act based on their own volition rather than external pressure.

Key components of intrinsic motivation include:

1. Achievement: Entrepreneurial success is linked to performance and the attainment of personal and professional goals ([Wijayanti & Saputra, 2022](#)).
2. Recognition: Recognition of accomplishments, whether through verbal praise, awards, or financial incentives, reinforces motivation.
3. Work Itself: Individuals who find meaning in their work are more likely to be motivated and engaged ([Amalia & Rahayu, 2023](#)).
4. Responsibility: Entrepreneurs who take ownership of their work and operate independently experience higher motivation.
5. Advancement: Opportunities for growth, skill development, and career progression serve as strong motivators for entrepreneurial engagement ([Hidayat & Rahmat, 2022](#)).

Entrepreneurial interest is influenced by self-efficacy and intrinsic motivation. Self-efficacy enables individuals to overcome obstacles and persist in their entrepreneurial pursuits, while intrinsic motivation drives individuals to engage in entrepreneurship based on personal fulfillment rather than external rewards. By understanding these factors, efforts can be made to enhance entrepreneurial interest among teenagers in Deli Serdang through targeted education, mentorship, and supportive environments.

### 3. Methodology

The type of data that will be used in the research is quantitative research. According to [Sugiyono \(2013\)](#), quantitative research is systematic scientific research on phenomena and the quality of their relationships. Secondary data is data that does not personally provide data to researchers, for example research must be done through other people or searching through documents. The location chosen as the research object is the mosque, which is located in Deli Serdang agency. In the research, the population was 5 sub-districts, taking a sample of 11 administrators per sub-district, the core administrators by inviting BKPRMI (Communication Agency for Indonesian Mosque Youth Management in the Districts of Percut Sei Tuan, Batang Kuis, Tanjung Morawa, Beringin and Lubuk Pakam. Who were the core administrators in the youth Mosque There is a sampling technique in this research that refers to systematic random sampling, the character of the selection of Deli Serdang is because Deli Serdang is the most populous district in North Sumatra so that the sub-district represented has the largest Muslim population in Deli Serdang. Namely using this technique by applying initial specimens at random, then selecting them systematically a certain pattern, namely by selecting 11 representatives from the core management sub-districts, totaling 55 sample and This research was conducted over a period of 6 months from June to November 2024.

### 4. Results And Discussion

#### Descriptive Statistical Analysis

Descriptive analysis is a statistical technique to provide an overview general regarding the properties of each research variable which are measured through values minimum, mean value, maximum value, and standard deviation. Instruments that used in this research was a questionnaire. Total number of statements are 5 items for variable X1 (Self-efficacy), 5 items for variable Extrinsic Entrepreneurship), and 6 items for variable Y (Interest in Entrepreneurship). And The total of all statements is 16 items. As is the purpose of this writing, register a statement distributed to respondents containing statements about Self-Efficacy (X1), Extrinsic Entrepreneurial Motivation (X2) on Entrepreneurial Interest (Y)

The Normality Test functions to see whether the residual values are distributed normal or not. The normality test is carried out using the approach Kolmogorov Smirnov. By using a significance level of 5% then if the value Asymp.sig (2-tailed) above a significant value of 5% means it is a residual variable normally distributed ([Mulyono, H., & Situmorang, S. H. 2018](#))

### One Sample kolmogorov Smirnov Test

|  |               | Unstandardized Residual |
|--|---------------|-------------------------|
| N  |               | 55                      |
| Normal   | Mean          | .0000000                |
|  | Std.Deviation | 0.36831102              |
| Most Extreme Differences                                 | Absolute      | .149                    |
|  | Positive      | .074                    |
|  | Negative      | .149                    |
| Test Statistic   |               | .149                    |
| Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)                                   |               | .200 <sup>c,d</sup>     |
| <i>a. Test distribution is Normal</i>                    |               |                         |
| <i>b. Calculated from data</i>                           |               |                         |
| <i>c. Lilliefors Significance Correction</i>             |               |                         |
| <i>d. This is a lower bound of the true significance</i> |               |                         |

shows that the Asymp.Sig (2-tailed) value is 0.200 and above the significant value (0.05) or 5%. Then it can be concluded that the residual variables are normally distributed.

### Multicollinearity Test

The aim of the multicollinearity test is to see or detect whether or not there are symptoms of multicollinearity in the data, which can be done by looking at the tolerance value and Variance Inflation Factor (VIF). If the tolerance value is less than 0.1, it indicates that there is multicollinearity in the regression model. Then, if there is a VIF value greater than 10, this indicates the possibility of a multicollinearity problem ([Lubis, Z., & Osman, A. 2015](#)).

| Coefficients <sup>a</sup>                        |                             |           |                           |       |       |                        |      |       |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|-------|-------|------------------------|------|-------|
| Model  | Unstandardized Coefficients |           | Standardized Coefficients | t     | Sig.  | Collinearity Statistic |      |       |
|  | B                           | Std.Error | Beta                      |       |       | Tolerance              | VIF  |       |
| Constan  | 10.121                      | 2.314     |                           | 3.278 | .002  |                        |      |       |
| 1  | Self Efficacy               | .755      | .112                      | .465  | 4.215 | .000                   | .925 | 10.81 |
|  | Intrinsic Motivation        | .198      | .056                      | .197  | 2.292 | .024                   | .925 | 10.81 |
| Dependent Variable: interest in entrepreneurship |                             |           |                           |       |       |                        |      |       |

### Multiple Linear Regression

| Coefficients <sup>a</sup> |                             |       |       |                           |        |       |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|---------------------------|--------|-------|
| Model                     | Unstandardized Coefficients |       |       | Standardized Coefficients | t      | Sig.  |
|                           |                             | Beta  |       |                           |        |       |
| 1                         | (Constant)                  | 0,096 | 0,296 |                           | 0,325  | 0,746 |
|                           | Self Efficacy               | 0,191 | 0,015 | 0,157                     | 12,924 | 0,000 |
|                           | Intrinsic Motivation        | 1,002 | 0,013 | 0,942                     | 77,479 | 0,000 |

### Coefficient of Determination

| Model | R                 | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate |
|-------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1     | ,849 <sup>a</sup> | ,721     | ,706              | 2,502                      |

From the explanation in the table above, it can be interpreted that the Adjusted R Square figure is  $0.706 = 70.6\%$ , meaning that 70.6% of the interest in entrepreneurship among mosque teenagers can be explained by the variables Self-Efficacy and intrinsic motivation for entrepreneurship, while the remaining 29.4% is explained by the causes- other reasons not examined in this study.

Based on hypothesis testing, it is known that self-efficacy has a significant effect on interest in entrepreneurship. It is proven from the results of the t test that the t count is 2.924 and the t table is 2024 so that the t count > t table ( $2.924 > 1675$ ) so it can be concluded that the self-efficacy variable has a positive and significant effect on Entrepreneurial Interest, meaning that the first hypothesis is accepted. This is in line with the results of [Putry's \(2021\)](#) research with the research title "The Influence of Self-Efficacy on Interest in Entrepreneurship Through Motivation as an Intervening Variable". The results of the research state that self-efficacy has a positive and significant effect on interest in entrepreneurship. Likewise, [Wirjadi's \(2023\)](#) research entitled "The Influence of Self-Efficacy on Interest in Entrepreneurship with Entrepreneurial Attitude and Creativity as Mediator" also states that self-efficacy has a positive and significant effect on interest in entrepreneurship

According to [Astarini and Mahmud \(2015\)](#), self-efficacy is seen as a person's belief in his or her ability to carry out an action in certain circumstances. Someone who has high self-efficacy will tend to try hard to achieve what they want, so that someone who has self-efficacy will be more optimistic and motivated to achieve their desires. The higher a person's self-efficacy, the higher their motivation for entrepreneurship, conversely, the lower a person's self-efficacy, the lower their motivation. It can be concluded that self-efficacy has a positive effect on entrepreneurial motivation

Self-Efficacy Development, can increase understanding of how the religious environment influences self-confidence. Recognition of the role of mosques in building entrepreneurial self-confidence so that they can identify key factors that strengthen adolescent self-efficacy in a religious context and can understand the relationship between spiritual growth and entrepreneurial ability. while the Intrinsic Motivation Framework variable understand how Islamic values align with entrepreneurial drive recognition of spiritual motivation as the basis of business ethics so that insight into how religious teachings, more precisely Islam, can maintain long-term entrepreneurial interest and able to develop a special motivation model for the context of mosque youth with character, Integration of Religious Values and Entrepreneurship A framework for combining Islamic principles with business practices understanding how religious teachings support sustainable business development an ethical entrepreneurship model based on Islamic principles recognition of the potential of mosques as a center for relevant entrepreneurial development in Indonesia, especially in Deli Serdang.

## 5. Conclusion

Based on the results of tests that have been carried out from research entitled The Influence of Self-Efficacy and Intrinsic Motivation on the Entrepreneurial Interest of Mosque Adolescents in Deli Serdang, it can be concluded that Self-Efficacy as a variable (X1) has a positive and significant influence on the Entrepreneurial Interest (Y) of Deli Serdang Mosque Teenagers and Intrinsic motivation (X2) has a positive and significant influence on Entrepreneurial Interest (Y) of Mosque Adolescents in Deli Serdang

The development of entrepreneurship among youth should be of special attention, especially to the supervisors or the Mosque Prosperity Agency which is the force controlling the success of teenagers around the mosque environment, because business civilization as exemplified by the Prophet, based on mosques, is very relevant and rapidly increasing interest in entrepreneurship, the presence of BPKPMRI to be encouraging or motivating. In the future, my hope as a researcher is to form a sharia incubator in a mosque to implement the interests of teenagers.

## Author contribution statement

This research is the result of the researcher's curiosity because many mosque teenagers are not empowered through this mosque youth organization, their contribution is only on big holidays such as Isra and Mi'raj, the birthday of the Prophet or the term Bwsar day of the Islamic community only even though the mosque is also can become a driver of the sharia economy through entrepreneurial ventures.

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