

Entrepreneurial Passion and Social Entrepreneurial Intent: The Mediating Role of Entrepreneurial Self-Efficacy in Public Universities in Ghana

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ABSTRACT

Entrepreneurship makes a huge contribution to any country's economy by providing jobs, instilling innovation, and creativity, and fostering exceptional social development. Scholars have recognized the value of entrepreneurship education since it has a significant impact on students by instilling a feeling of entrepreneurship in them. Entrepreneurial passion refers to the good and intense sensations a person gets from participating in activities related to their role as an entrepreneur. The primary goal of this research is to determine the impact of entrepreneurial passion on social entrepreneurial intent, as well as the role of entrepreneurial self-efficacy as a mediating factor. The study developed a mediation model to further research on the relationship between entrepreneurial passion and entrepreneurial intention. The study also investigated if entrepreneurial self-efficacy plays a role in this relationship. This study's philosophical viewpoint is positivism, and the research design is descriptive and explanatory. The study relied on primary data collected using questionnaires. The study adopted a quantitative approach and to analyze the data obtained from a sample of 200 (graduate students). The study revealed that entrepreneurial passion has a positive impact on entrepreneurial intention and self-efficacy. Second, using entrepreneurial self-efficacy as a mediator, the indirect effect of entrepreneurial passion on entrepreneurial intention was significant and positive. It is therefore recommended that more emphasis be paid to Entrepreneurial Self-Efficacy when attempting to build or increase Social Entrepreneurial Intent through Entrepreneurial Passion.

Keywords: Entrepreneurial Passion, Social Entrepreneurial Intent, Entrepreneurial Self-Efficacy, Public Universities, Ghana.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Entrepreneurship plays a key role in contributing to the economy of every nation. It promotes the creation of jobs, innovation and entrepreneurship, positive social progress, and economic development (Rowley, *et al.*, 2011; Acs & Audretsch, 2005; Shane & Venkataraman, 2000). It also establishes and strengthens the management skills needed to excel in business (Wilson, *et al.*, 2009).

Developing countries like Ghana and other Sub-Saharan are characterized by high levels of unemployment and as a result, governments of these nations have embarked on policies that promote entrepreneurship as a way to reduce unemployment especially among graduate students. In addition, the substantial growth in business entrepreneurial activities has now been a rewarding feature of economic development in every country. The government's commitments to the entrepreneurial specifics which include businesses, education, rural and social sectors have eventually resulted in sustainable development, just as all infrastructures required for a broader development objective are covered by commitments.

Much of the theoretical works in entrepreneurship literature in this part of the world has concentrated on companies with a specific focus on small-scale companies.

Nevertheless, the spread of companies in small towns and rural areas, the empowerment of women, the change and maintenance of a fresh set of social principles that prompt development have not been effective. Despite the admired high level of entrepreneurship in our world, the development of new principles and businesses has been repetitive, particularly business specific. Evidence suggests that the establishment of an Entrepreneurial Intent (EI) is the first step in starting a new business (Biraglia and Kadile 2017). To better create new social entrepreneur enterprises and lower the degree of unemployment in our part of the world, it is necessary to understand the variables that lead to the establishment of an EI. As a result, the purpose of this study was to determine the impact of entrepreneurial passion on social entrepreneurial intent, as well as the mediating function of entrepreneurial self-efficacy among Ghanaian postgraduate students.

The remainder of the paper is organized in the following manner. The hypothesis and conceptual framework are presented in the second section. The third segment looks at the research on entrepreneurial passion, social entrepreneurship, and entrepreneurial self-efficacy. The methodology that was employed to carry out the study is next presented. This section goes through the sampling methods,

as well as the reasons for using them, as well as the sample size and characteristics. In accordance with the study's aims, the fourth section describes the findings and discusses them. The final section summarizes the main findings, examines managerial and theoretical consequences, and offers study ideas for the future.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Entrepreneurship. It is most commonly referred to as the process of creating something valuable by putting in the required effort and time, embracing the financial, social as well as psychological risks, and possibly reaping the personal fulfilment, financial and independence as a consequence (Hisrich *et al.*, 2010). According to Onuoha (2007), entrepreneurship is the process of founding new organizations or rejuvenating mature organizations, notably new enterprises, in response to perceived opportunities. It may also be simply defined as "the process of starting a new endeavor or organization" from the ground up with an idea through putting it into action and turning it into a viable business (Shane and Venkataraman, 2000).

A. Entrepreneurial Passion and Social Entrepreneurial Intent

Entrepreneurial passion has been proposed as the central attribute of an entrepreneur, theorized to drive a variety of entrepreneurial practices, according to Liu *et al.* (2018). The study has created and validated a mathematical model that incorporates both cognitive (namely, subjective, behaviourally responsive, and business-influential) and emotional (competent) variables to determine or evaluate their relation to entrepreneurial intentions (TPB). For data collection, the analysis used a quantitative study and a self-report survey. The evaluation of the hypothesis was conducted using the partially smallest square approach by 250 university students. The findings indicate that the desire for entrepreneurship and entrepreneurship are connected to their cognitive contexts (that is perceived behavioural control and attitudes toward entrepreneurship). To improve business education systems, the research has led to the evolutionary examination of entrepreneurial passion and improved its role as a factor to be carefully studied.

Karimi (2019) assessed entrepreneurial passion and creativity as antecedents of entrepreneurial ambitions, using social cognitive theory as a framework. The results show entrepreneurial passion, and a creativity has a positive relationship with entrepreneurial goals or ambitions, even when entrepreneurial self-efficacy was used as an intermediary. Otherwise, entrepreneurial self-effectiveness modulates the relationship between creativity and entrepreneurial ambitions, implying that people must often feel self-sufficient in order to pursue their goals.

Previous studies have again demonstrated that entrepreneurial passion has a favorable association with entrepreneurship intentions. Fuller *et al.* (2018) added to the current body of knowledge by investigating the moderating impacts of interest and mediating role of creativity and the in the link between entrepreneurial passions and intentions. Data analyzes from 295 participants reveal that entrepreneurial excitement drives entrepreneurship, and that

innovation partially mediated entrepreneurial passion and entrepreneurial intentions link. In contrast, the mediating effect for people with high interest was stronger than for people with low curiosity. Analysis contributes to a better view of how and where entrepreneurial zeal is linked to entrepreneurial intentions. Therefore, the study proposed that:

H1: Entrepreneurial passion has a positive Relationship with Social Entrepreneurial Intention.

B. Entrepreneurial Passion and Entrepreneurial Self-Efficacy

As a prepared and purposeful act, entrepreneurship is famous with several stakeholders, including legislators, academics, and students (Bird, 1988; Curran & Stanworth, 1989). In the entrepreneurial education, the initial researchers have focused on personal personality attributes in literature, which relates to the impact of entrepreneurial priorities (Nelson, 1977). Researchers later began paying attention to demographic influences, such as gender, age, education, etc. (Barnir, *et al.*, 2011; De Clercq, *et al.*, 2013). Researchers eventually turned to cognitive theory to examine the influence of entrepreneurial human variations on entrepreneurial behavior due to the comparatively low degree of personality characteristics (Donnellon, *et al.*, 2014; Sivarajah & Achchuthan, 2013). More and more scholars have started, from the viewpoint of cognitive theory, to investigate the mystery of the cognitive paradigm of the entrepreneur (Nanda & Sørensen, 2010).

Young and Sexton (1997) stress that researchers need to focus in entrepreneurial learning on the fields of cognitive cognition, mental awareness and ethics or spiritualism. In the social cognitive theory parents, teacher and peers are strengthened and assessed (Bae *et al.*, 2014). Entrepreneurial education, like previous entrepreneurs' assessment, can interfere with students' cognitive factors (self-efficacy) which will help them determine their own intentions and actions (Ajzen, 1985). The role of the business passion is discussed by Cardon *et al.*, (2009) based on theory of self-regulation and the Entrepreneurial Passion model is created that proposes entrepreneurial passion as a sort of feeling that will culminate in an inspiring entrepreneurial result. While previous views presented cognition and emotions as fundamentally contradictory, scientists now understand that cognition and emotion can operate as a cohesive, interconnected interrelated mechanism that operates together towards the desired objective of managing actions (Lee *et al.*, 2014).

Fellnhöfer (2017), by the combination of self-regulation theory and social cognitive science, offered a deeper explanation of whether and how entrepreneurship preparation enhances the inclination and motivation to start-up. The result has shown that entrepreneurial motivation and entrepreneurial self-efficacy are fundamental considerations for an appreciation of the effect of entrepreneurship education on business purposes. The study explored the role of teamwork in the framework of entrepreneurship preparation. Self-regulation theory and social cognitive theory highlights the influence of the external environment on the person's internal structure. In literature, team is an external variable

nearest to the participant in this environment during entrepreneurship preparation. The study findings show that the level of collaboration of the team is directly proportional to the level of enthusiasm for entrepreneurship and entrepreneurial self-efficacy. This allows students to reach a higher degree of entrepreneurial productivity and have a greater affinity for entrepreneurship in situation where there is high level of team cooperation. In brief, the present study analyzed the process of shaping entrepreneurial education on two pathways; explains the theory of self-regulation and theory of social cognitive theory to explain why entrepreneurial education strengthens the entrepreneurial intentions of the recipient. An outside interference can affect entrepreneurial education in terms of human perception and emotion because of self-regulation and social cognitive theories.

Again, the research showed that students appear to have a high level of entrepreneurial self-efficacy and enthusiasm when they consider a high level of entrepreneurial education, which further strengthens entrepreneurial intent. In addition, the results of the study revealed that people who experience strong team cohesion will concentrate more on self-motivational factors (self-efficacy and passion) and in effect their entrepreneurial intent (Miranda *et al.*, 2017). The study therefore postulates that:

H2: Entrepreneurial passion has a positive Relationship with Entrepreneurial Self-Efficacy.

C. Entrepreneurial Self-Efficacy on Social Entrepreneurial Intent

An imperative research subject in entrepreneurship has been entrepreneurial intention. In the choice to launch a new company, scholars pursuing the cognitive approach claim that aim plays a very important role (Bird, 1998; Kolvareid, 1996; Krueger, 1993; Liñán & Chen, 2009; Krueger & Brazeal, 1994). On this subject, various works have been written. However, several studies are still required to improve the understanding of what factors influence the expectations and purpose of entrepreneurship and the explanation behind the differences in the significance of the factors that explain aim across different cultures (Liñán & Chen, 2009; Vuong *et al.*, 2011). The findings do not seem to be very consistent regarding entrepreneurial self-efficacy, among many variables discovered to have a direct and indirect influence on entrepreneurial intent. Several researchers believe that entrepreneurial self-efficacy has been recognized as a key component and the best determinant for exploring the entrepreneurial intent and achievement of a person (Krueger *et al.*, 2000; Tsai *et al.*, 2014). Prior studies have made a considerable contribution to entrepreneurial literature but concerns about the impact of self-efficacy on entrepreneurial intent are not yet directly addressed (Tsai *et al.*, 2014).

In addition, personal values are the willingness of individuals to exert a certain behavioral influence on perceived behavioral regulation and behavioral attitudes, thereby affecting the desire to perform this activity (Ajzen, 1991). Therefore, it is important to recognize the impact of entrepreneurial effectiveness on company start-up intentions by assumed behavioral influence and attitudes towards entrepreneurship. In addition, subjective criteria, which

represent the perceptions of exemplary individuals in terms of carrying out the basic actions of an individual, may impact the self-efficacy of individuals. Nevertheless, prior studies have concentrated on the direct connection amongst entrepreneurial intention and self-efficacy, and have discovered a relevant relationship. (Markman *et al.*, 2002; Chen *et al.*, 1998). The study therefore postulates that:

H3: Entrepreneurial Self-Efficacy has a positive Relationship with Social Entrepreneurial Intent.

D. Entrepreneurial Passion, Self-Efficacy Intent, and Social Entrepreneurial Intent

Entrepreneurship has a proven effect on the economic development, job creation and creativity of a nation (Cardella *et al.*, 2020). Many public and private sector governments depend on entrepreneurship to build employment (Neneh 2019; Sánchez-García *et al.* 2018). In comparison to Chinese university graduates, where only 2% of students start their enterprises at 10% accomplishment, advanced nations are 20% successful in entrepreneurship, as per Hu and Ye (2017).

By creating a moderated mediation model, Laguía & Moriano, (2019), expanded the research on the partnership between entrepreneurial zeal and entrepreneurial intention. The research examined whether this interaction is mediated by entrepreneurial self-efficacy. The thesis also explored whether this mediation paradigm is moderated by social reinforcement by performing a mild mediation review. The study found that entrepreneurial willingness, by using a 500 reliable survey of university students, first, had a positive impact on entrepreneurial intentions and entrepreneurial effectiveness. Secondly, the influence of entrepreneurial enthusiasm by entrepreneurial self-efficacy was significant and optimistic. Third, social support has a strong and relevant impact on entrepreneurial intent, whereas social support adjusted the indirect impact of entrepreneurial passion on entrepreneurial intention via entrepreneurial self-efficacy. The project culminates with realistic ramifications in South Africa for academics and policymakers (Laguía & Moriano, 2019).

The relationship between entrepreneurial self-efficacy, social assistance, and the ambitions of students at universities was explored in Sánchez-García *et al.* (2018). 870 university students from China's Hainan Province were drawn to the research process. The university delivered programs in entrepreneurial practice, university students performed beautifully in entrepreneurial contests, and its graduates displayed excellent entrepreneurship, suggesting an entrepreneurial education model for this university. The students were assessed based on entrepreneurial autonomy, the perceived level of social support and the scale of entrepreneurial purpose. The effect on entrepreneurial intention and moderation of social motivation is directly explored by the undertaking self-efficacy of university students. The following results were reached: (a) high and well organized entrepreneurial self-efficacy and (b) social encouragement positively modulated the effects of entrepreneurial self-effectiveness on entrepreneurial intentions.

The research offered a theoretical and realistic guide for maximizing university students' entrepreneurial intentions

(Sánchez-García *et al.*, 2018). Bogatyreva *et al.* (2019) explored the role of entrepreneurial zeal in the identification of potential, the creation of entrepreneurial self-efficacy and entrepreneurial purpose in the presence of proactive personality in shaping entrepreneurial behavior. The thesis applied a modeling of partial least squares structure equation for the students in the Jiangsu province in China, which included 346 hypotheses. Research suggests that entrepreneurship, entrepreneurial self-efficiency, and entrepreneurial actions play a major and important part in the understanding of entrepreneurship. The results also found that the association amongst entrepreneurial intention and entrepreneurial behavior was moderated favorably and substantially by a constructive personality.

In addition, previous studies have examined entrepreneurship drivers by defining why people create the entrepreneurial intention to become an entrepreneur (Kautonen *et al.*, 2015; Bueckmann-Diegoli and Gutiérrez, 2020). These studies mostly represented the development of entrepreneurial purposes using entrepreneurial models, paying little attention to the role of the entrepreneurial operation. Consequently, it is important to move past models that end up with informative intentions to move towards how these entrepreneurial intentions transform into entrepreneurial behavioral acts, as the decision-making processes that make the entrepreneurial activity of a person stay an open problem in the field of behavioral study (Shirokova *et al.*, 2016; Shinnar *et al.*, 2018).

Again, Ward *et al.* (2019) argued that the purpose of entrepreneurship applies to the intention of developing a new enterprise and choosing an alternative profession to common jobs. As some scholars have suggested, the best indicator for assessing entrepreneurial behavior is intentions (Douglas and Fitzsimmons, 2011; Ajzen and Sheikh, 2013).

Previous researchers pointed out that people with a high level of entrepreneurship affect entrepreneurship greatly (Kautonen *et al.*, 2015; Neneh, 2019). Cardon and Kirk (2015) say that in numerous researches in the past three decades, the influence of entrepreneurial passion is being examined in the forecasting of entrepreneurial goals and entrepreneurial orientation. The impact of entrepreneurial passion on entrepreneurial growth has been given less emphasis. The impact of entrepreneurial passions with consequences of entrepreneurial diligence, entrepreneurship and proactive behavior on entrepreneurial actions was thus placed little focus in literature (Campos, 2017; Cardon and Kirk, 2015). It is therefore not evident what kinds of influences are converting ambitions into entrepreneurial behavior, particularly in the partnership amongst entrepreneurial passion, entrepreneurial self-efficacy, consumer diligence and positive personality. It is therefore necessary to incorporate all these metrics to provide new theoretical and functional perspectives. The study therefore postulates that:

H4: Entrepreneurial Self-Efficacy mediates the Relationship between Entrepreneurial Passion and Social Entrepreneurial Intent

Conceptual framework showing the connection amongst Entrepreneurial Passion and Social Entrepreneurial Intent; the Mediating Role of Entrepreneurial Self-Efficacy and Hypothesis.

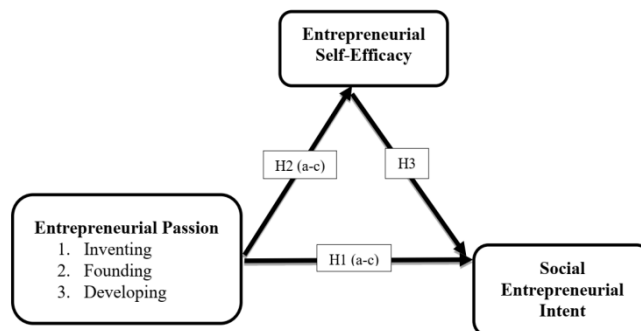


Fig. 1. Conceptual Model. Source: Researcher’s Construct, 2020.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Descriptive and explanatory research designs were used for this study and the philosophical perspective is positivism. The population for the study consists of all the postgraduate students in public universities in Ghana during the period of the research. The population was over 10000 students. The sample size drawn for the review was 200 students. A probability sampling technique with strata technologies was the sampling tool used to draw out the sample size. This suggests that equal chances were granted to all participants to be chosen to respond to the questionnaire. The data used for this analysis was purely primary data with the help of a questionnaire using a 5 point Likert scales. CFA was carried out to test for the validity and also assess the fit indices and other component of concern, such as T-values, Alpha Cronbach (CA), Average Variance (AVE), Composite Reliability, CFA.

Chi-Square enables comparison between variance-covariance matrix and the predicted variance covariance matrix. The Chi-square value is expected to have a p-value exceeding 5% (p> 0.5). Root Mean Square Approximation Error (RMSEA) measures the size of the residual uniform associations and is acceptable at >.05. The Non-Normed Fit Index (NNFI) value is considered acceptable if it exceeds 8 (>80). The comparative fit index (CFI) shows the degree to which the model evaluated is higher than the alternative model and is established to reach 0.80. Also, SRMR values depict a right fit if lower than 0.10. All the constructs follow the corresponding thresholds as indicated in Table I and as such the data is thus appropriate for further study.

TABLE I: MODEL FIT INDICES

	χ^2	DF	χ^2/DF	P	RMSEA	NNFI	CFI	SRMR
ENPA	151.52	84	1.88	0.36	0.057	0.86	0.90	0.049
SEIN	143.72	79	1.82	0.48	0.063	0.88	0.91	0.035
ESELF	168.45	85	1.98	0.29	0.041	0.89	0.94	0.017

Note: χ^2 = Chi-square, DF = Degree of Freedom, RMSEA = Root MEAN Square Error of Approximation, NNFI = Non-Normed Fit Index, CFI = Comparation Fit Index, SRMR = Standardized Root Mean Residual, GFI = Goodness of Fit Index. Source: Field Study 2020.

IV. RESULTS

A. Demographic Information about Respondents

Table II displays the research participants' background information. The study indicates that there were a lot more male participants than female participants. 144 participants were male (72.0%), and 56 participants were female (28.0%). The dispersal on age classification indicates that, the participants aged 21-25 years were 1 (0.50%), those aged 26-30 years were 78(39.0%), those aged 31-35 were 79 (39.58%), those aged 36-40 were 34(17.0%) and those aged 41-45 were 8 (4.0%).

TABLE II: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ABOUT RESPONDENTS

Variable	Description	Freq (N)	Percentage (%)
Gender	Male	144	72.0
	Female	56	28.0
Age	21 – 25 years	1	0.50
	26 – 30 years	78	39.0
	31 – 35 years	79	39.5
	36 – 40 years	34	17.0
	41 – 45 years	8	4.0
Employment position	Non manager	15	7.5
	Lower-level manager	74	37.0
	Mid to upper-level manager	111	55.5
Total		200	100

Source: Field Study, 2020.

For the educational institution of respondents those who attended KNUST were 50 (25.0%), those from Legon were 50 (25.01%), UCC were 50 (25.0%), and those from UDS were 50 (25.0%). The study indicates that the respondents were educated using the various stream for acquiring their certificate such as Regular, Part-Time and Weekend. Respondents with Regular stream were 21(10.5%), those with Part-Time stream were 76 (38.0%) and Weekend stream were 103 (51.5%). With regards to the employment status of respondents 170 respondents representing 51.5% were full time employee, 28 were part time employees, representing 14.0% of the total respondents and those that were unemployed were 2 (1.0%). For employment position those with non-manager position were 15 representing 7.5%, those with lower-level manager position were 74 (37.0%) and those with mid to upper-level manager position were 111 (55.5%). With regards to Nascent (Emerging; just coming into existence) entrepreneurs, respondents that fall within “neither” were 11 (5.5%). Nascent entrepreneurs were 76 (38.0%) and Individuals interested in a business start-up and who have engaged in one start-up activity 113 (56.5%).

B. Descriptive Statistics

For entrepreneurial passion, the analysis showed a composite mean score and standard deviation of 4.11 and

0.781, respectively. The survey also reveals a cumulative mean score for social entrepreneurship intent and a standard deviation of 4.14 and 0.778, respectively. The survey also reveals a cumulative mean score of 4.13 and 0.779 for entrepreneurial self-efficacy, respectively. Juxtaposing the mean score values (4+) of the entrepreneurial passion social entrepreneurship intent and entrepreneurial self-efficacy on the Likert scaled used for the study indicates that majority of the respondents agree to most of the items used to measure the respective constructs.

TABLE III: DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

Item	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev.
Entrepreneurial passion	200	1	5	4.11	0.781
Social entrepreneurial intent	200	1	5	4.14	0.778
Entrepreneurial self-efficacy	200	1	5	4.13	0.779

C. Correlation Analysis

The study found that entrepreneurial passion has a positive correlation with social entrepreneurial intent ($r = 0.552, p < 0.01$). The study also found that entrepreneurial passion has a positive correlation with and entrepreneurial self-efficacy ($r = 0.497, p < 0.01$). The study again found that entrepreneurial self-efficacy has a positive correlation with social entrepreneurial intent ($r = 0.597, p < 0.01$).

D. Regression Analysis

This section of the study presents the regression analysis as well as test the hypothesis of the study (Table V).

E. The Effect of Entrepreneurial Passion on Social Entrepreneurial Intent

Entrepreneurial passion records positive coefficients with social entrepreneurial intent ($\beta = 0.127, t = 3.686, p < 0.05$). This implies that Entrepreneurial passion has positive effect on social entrepreneurial intent. Therefore, a rise in Entrepreneurial passion will result to a corresponding increase in social entrepreneurial intent. Hence, the hypothesis that Entrepreneurial passion affects social entrepreneurial intent is supported. Additionally, the study found that Entrepreneurial passion explains up to 37.2% of variability of social entrepreneurial intent.

F. The Effect of Entrepreneurial Passion and Entrepreneurial Self-efficacy

The study again revealed that there is a favorable relationship between entrepreneurial passion and entrepreneurial self-efficacy ($\beta = 0.250, t = 2.895, p < 0.05$). This indicates that entrepreneurial passion in a constructive way is related to entrepreneurial self-efficacy. Therefore, the Hypothesis 2 is supported.

TABLE IV: CORRELATION MATRIX

	Mean	SD	1	2	3	4	5	6
Gender			1					
Age			-0.074	1				
Position			-0.051	0.134	1			
ENPA	4.11	0.741	0.039	0.072	0.032	1		
SEIN	4.14	0.778	-0.014	0.018	-0.079	0.552**	1	
ESELF	4.13	0.779	-0.178*	0.091	0.001	0.497**	0.597**	1

**Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: Field Study 2020.

TABLE V: REGRESSION ANALYSIS

Variables	Social Entrepreneurial Intent	Social Entrepreneurial Intent	Entrepreneurial Self-efficacy	Social Entrepreneurial Intent	Social Entrepreneurial Intent	VIF
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5	
	Beta (t-value)	Beta (t-value)	Beta (t-value)	Beta (t-value)	Beta (t-value)	
<i>Controls</i>						
Gender	-0.099 (-0.220)	-0.172 (-0.394)	-2.870(-2.637)	0.232(0.531)	0.128(0.299)	1.007
Age	0.092 (0.384)	0.031(0.132)	0.552(0.949)	0.011(0.046)	-0.027(-0.119)	1.023
Position	-0.371 (-1.155)	-0.400 (-1.282)	-0.262(0.337)	-0.346(-1.126)	-0.372(-1.234)	1.020
<i>Main effect</i>						
ENPA		0.127 (3.686)	0.250(2.895)		0.101(2.964)	1.051
Mediator variable						
ESELF				121(4.376)	0.105(3.768)	1.084
<i>Model Indices</i>						
R	0.085	0.568	0.579	0.610	0.668	
R Square	0.007	0.372	0.378	0.396	0.435	
Δ R Square	0.007	0.365	0.340	0.389	0.128	
Adjusted R Square	0.113	0.353	0.359	0.377	0.413	
Δ F	0.475	13.586	8.382	19.152	14.352	
DF	196	195	195	195	194	
Sig.	0.700	0.000	0.004	0.000	0.000	

Note: * $p < .05$; hypothesized paths are evaluated at $t \geq 1.645$ (5% sig. level), t-values are in parenthesis. Field Study 2020.

TABLE VI: HYPOTHESIS TESTING

Hypothesis	Direct Effect (D)	Indirect Effect (I)	Total Effect (D + I)	Sobel test	P-value	Result
ENPA \rightarrow ESELF \rightarrow SEIN	0.127	0.105*.250 = 0.026	0.153	2.907	0.004	mediation

Source: Field work, 2020.

G. The Effect of Entrepreneurial Self-efficacy on Social Entrepreneurial Intent

Further, the study found that entrepreneurial self-efficacy has a positive influence on social entrepreneurial intent ($\beta = 0.121$, $t = 4.376$, $p < 0.05$). The Hypothesis 3, that there is a favorable relationship between entrepreneurial self-efficacy and the social entrepreneurship intent is accepted.

H. The Mediating Role of Entrepreneurial self-efficacy on the Entrepreneurial Passion Social Entrepreneurial Intent Relationship

The study also analyzed the mediating role of entrepreneurial self-efficacy on the relationship between entrepreneurial passion and social entrepreneurial intent. Baron and Kenny (1986) procedure were employed to assess the mediator role in the link between Entrepreneurial passion and social entrepreneurial intent. The indirect impact of the mediating function of entrepreneurial self-efficacy in the partnership amongst entrepreneurial passion and social entrepreneurial intention, reveals that when entrepreneurial self-efficacy is applied to the equation, the impact of entrepreneurial passion on social entrepreneurial intent is dramatically decreased and becomes statistically negligible. The regression coefficient decreases from $\beta = 0.127$ (3.686) in model 2 to 0.101 (2.964) in Model 5. This suggest that entrepreneurial self-efficacy does mediates the positive relationship between Entrepreneurial passion and social entrepreneurial intent. Moreover, the study conducted a Sobel Test using the coefficients and their corresponding standard error ($a = \beta = 250$, Std. error = 0.086; $b = \beta = 105$, Std. error = 0.028), and found that the result is statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) for mediation as indicated in Table VI. Therefore, it confirms hypothesis 4 that, the link between entrepreneurial passion and social entrepreneurial intent is mediated by entrepreneurial self-efficacy.

V. DISCUSSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

This aspect of the study discusses the findings in relations to the objective of the study and indicates literatures that support or refute the findings.

A. The Effect of Entrepreneurial Passion on Social Entrepreneurial Intent

The study sought to assess the effect of Entrepreneurial passion on social entrepreneurial intent. From Table V (in Model 2), Entrepreneurial passion records positive coefficients values with significant t-values ($\beta = 0.127$, $t = 3.686$, $p < 0.05$). This implies that Entrepreneurial passion is positively associated with social entrepreneurial intent. Therefore, a rise in Entrepreneurial passion will result to a corresponding increase in social entrepreneurial intent. Additionally, the study found that Entrepreneurial passion has 32.7% relative change in social entrepreneurial intent.

B. The Effect of Entrepreneurial Passion and Entrepreneurial Self-efficacy

Model 3 further reveals the direct impact of entrepreneurial passion on the self-efficacy of entrepreneurship. The finding shows that entrepreneurial passion and entrepreneurial self-efficacy are correlated positively with each other ($\beta = .250$, $t = 2.895$, $p < 0.05$). This indicates that entrepreneurial passion in a constructive way is related to entrepreneurial self-efficacy.

C. The Effect of Entrepreneurial Self-efficacy on Social Entrepreneurial Intent

The outcome of the analysis shows that entrepreneurial self-efficacy significantly affects social entrepreneurial intent. The regression analysis indicates that entrepreneurial self-efficacy positively influences social entrepreneurial intent ($\beta = 0.121$, $t = 4.376$, $p < 0.05$). Additionally, the R-square value of 0.396, indicates that entrepreneurial self-

efficacy explains up to 39.6% of variability in social entrepreneurial intent particularly for respondents that participated in the study.

D. The Mediating Role of Entrepreneurial Self-efficacy on the Entrepreneurial Passion Social Entrepreneurial Intent Relationship

The mediator role in the link between entrepreneurial passion and social entrepreneurial intent was assessed using the Baron and Kenny (1986) technique. From Model 5, the indirect effect of the mediating role of entrepreneurial self-efficacy in the relationship between entrepreneurial passion and social entrepreneurial intent, shows that when entrepreneurial self-efficacy is added to the equation, the effect of entrepreneurial passion on social entrepreneurial intent decreases dramatically and becomes statistically significant. The regression coefficient decreases from $\beta = 0.127$ (3.686) in model 2 to .101 (2.964) in Model 5. This indicates that the positive relationship between entrepreneurial passion and social entrepreneurial intent is mediated by entrepreneurial self-efficacy. Moreover, the study conducted a Sobel Test using the coefficients and their corresponding standard error ($a = \beta = 250$, Std. error = 0.086; $b = \beta = 105$, Std. error = 0.028), and found that the result is statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) for mediation as indicated in Table VI.

VI. CONCLUSION

Entrepreneurship makes a major contribution to the economy of every nation by promoting job creation, innovation and entrepreneurship, high jobs, positive social progress, and economic development (Rowley, *et al.*, 2011; Acs & Audretsch, 2005; Shane & Venkataraman, 2000). The value of entrepreneurship education has been noted by academics as it affects the intention of students to become entrepreneurs (Autio, *et al.*, 1997; Packham, *et al.*, 2010; Schwarz, *et al.*, 2009; Souitaris, *et al.*, 2007). It establishes and strengthens the management skills needed to excel in business (Wilson, *et al.*, 2007). Therefore, the need for more study on its relationship with result variables, provided that the importance and influence of entrepreneurship education has not yet been identified (Albornoz & Rocco, 2013; Peterman & Kennedy, 2003).

The study sought to assess the effect of Entrepreneurial passion on social entrepreneurial intent and found that Entrepreneurial passion is positively associated with social entrepreneurial intent. As a result, Entrepreneurial passion has 32.7% relative change on social entrepreneurial intent. The study again also sought to evaluate the relationship between Entrepreneurial passion and entrepreneurial self-efficacy and found that Entrepreneurial passion has a positive relationship with entrepreneurial self-efficacy. Consequently, Entrepreneurial passion explains up to 37.8% of variability of entrepreneurial self-efficacy. In addition, the study attempted to determine the effects of entrepreneurship upon social entrepreneurship and concluded that entrepreneurship impacts social entrepreneurship substantially.

Entrepreneurial self-efficacy therefore explains up to 39.6% of variability in social entrepreneurial intent. Finally, study aims to explore the mediating role of entrepreneurial

self-efficacy in the relationship amongst entrepreneurial passion and social entrepreneurial intent, finding that entrepreneurial self-efficacy is mediating the relationship amongst entrepreneurial passion and social entrepreneurial intent.

VII. LIMITATIONS AND FUTURE RESEARCH

This study offers new insights and confirms findings in extant literature. Our study also proposes some new directions for future study. To begin with, EP is a multidimensional notion, but this study only looked at the first dimension. Future research could build on this work by looking into additional EP dimensions such as developers and inventors, which were not included in this study. Second, like in other studies (Hsu *et al.* 2018; Bullough, Renko, and Myatt 2014; Tsai, Chang, and Peng 2014), the current study shows that the ESE-EI interaction is characterized by a number of border constraints that limit the impact and influence of ESE to specific contexts. Investigating these boundary conditions will provide a more complete understanding of this interaction. Finally, the current research focused on the formulation of intentions rather than the actual start-up of a firm (Neneh 2019). Because intentions alone may not always be sufficient to regulate real business startup, other studies can investigate how entrepreneurial passion, entrepreneurial self-efficacy, as well as social support in influencing actual business startup.

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