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Critical Analysis of Factors Influencing Social Entrepreneurship Intention

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ABSTRACT

Social entrepreneurs are found throughout the world, addressing the social issues that the impoverished face. The resolution of this research tabloid is to analyze that persuade SE purpose. Many factors are considered for the study. Three hundred and fifty learners contributed information for the current survey. SMART PLS 4.0 was utilised for the analysis. The result shows the direct relationship between all the variables except risk taking and SE and SE and SEA. SE does not mediate between any studied variables. Cultural background partially moderates the relationship between risk taking and SE; SE and SEA. On the other hand, university support does not moderate the rapport between US and SE and SE and SEA. The special inclusion of social entrepreneurship was desired. It was also found that mere intention will not result in action.

INTRODUCTION

According to (Jarrar, 2022) since a nation's humanity is gauged by its per capita income rather than by the development of its advantages, attributes, and contributions from its inhabitants, social entrepreneurship provides a solution to the complications associated with sustainable development, which calls for raising levels of living for the entire population without employing additional resources from nature. The prominence of social entrepreneurship as an emerging trend within culture and as a research topic has recently increased (Rey-Martí *et al.*, 2016; Canestrino *et al.*, 2020; Younis *et al.*, 2021). The research (Hota *et al.*, 2020) has inveterate that the depth of academic research on social venture capital has increased as time goes on. The research by Yang *et al.* (2023) concluded that the desire for social enterprises in less developed countries is still enormous, and stubborn and they are typically more resilient than conventional charitable giving organisations. Scholars from academia have not been the only entities interested in social entrepreneurship; commercial operations and government organizations have also taken an interest in this particular field (Hashim *et al.*, 2023). In the opinion of Carraher *et al.* (2016), social entrepreneurs work towards aims that are connected to resolving particular issues in the social economy. Tan *et al.* (2021) have narrated that a fundamental tenet of business and economic writing has been the increasing discussion of the impact of temperament individualities on SE drive in recent decades. This is because socially conscious entrepreneurship seeks to improve people's lives by creating social value and offering imaginative solutions to societal issues. The notion of SE intention has been presented by (Mair *et al.*, 2006) in which took the role of attitudes towards behaviour, moral judgement replaced social standards, and self-efficacy and the sense of community backing were seen as stand-ins for behavioural control. This was built on the ever-popular (Ajzen, 1991). Urban (2020) revealed that SE should intentionally construct interventions by fixing on brashness and cognitions, which the training has found as noteworthy prognosticators of SE goals, in addition to external support variables like financial support. Stirzaker *et al.* (2021) suggested that there are two drivers of SE viz one which denotes personal, societal, or charitable, and second reflects conducting business in a morally and socially responsible manner. Hashim *et al.* (2023) clarified the antecedent factors influencing social entrepreneurial intention and demonstrated the need for policymakers to create effective plans for encouraging social entrepreneurship among undergraduates to boost employment among state undergraduate students. Nepal (2024) elementary outcomes embrace the necessity of a curriculum to debunk the myths surrounding SE, as well as the development and execution of a sound business plan, identification of the innovation's market relevance, creative financing for the startup and scaling phases of entrepreneurship, innovation's eternal relevance for sustainability, supportive public policies, and the public sector as a potential ally in the success of SE. Hashim *et al.* (2023) pointed out that there is a deficiency of explore on SE intention in India and other South Asian countries. The research (Hossain *et al.*, 2024) concluded that testing additional contextual factors like culture, educational program, and institutional support would make their

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study interesting for future research. Our comprehension of SE may be improved by additional variables such as a proactive nature, locus of control, artistic potential, and ability to solve issues. SE intention understanding can be enhanced if there is evidence of "fear of failure," "risk taking" (Satar *et al*., 2023). (Wach *et al*., 2023; Lortie *et al*., 2024; Toufaily & Bou Zakhem, 2024) narrated that gauging the protagonist of university education can be critical for understanding SE intent. Duong (2023) suggested that the correlation between intention and real behavior within contemporary SE might be investigated further. In the wider setting of SE, this could offer a clearer comprehension of the underlying elements that drive the conversion of purpose into accomplishment.

The following research questions have emerged from this conversation

RQ1: What is the relationship between the locus of control, problem-solving skills, fear of failure, risk taking, and social entrepreneurial intention among college students in India?

RQ2: What is the mediating role of the cultural background, locus of control, problem-solving skills, fear of failure, risk taking, and social entrepreneurial intention?

RQ3: What is the moderating role of the university support locus of control, problem-solving skills, fear of failure, risk taking, and social entrepreneurial intention?
College students are the cornerstone of entrepreneurship.

The study is organised into tracks: the opening unit presents the hypothetical environment and hypotheses, while the second section builds the conceptual model and labels the measures and analysis. The next section provides illustrations of the fallout. The limitations and the need for additional research are noted in the article's conclusion.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The concept of SE gained popularity mainly from Bill Drayton's work in the 1980s. Muhammad Yunus and the Grameen Bank, a social enterprise he founded, also received recognition for their groundbreaking work in empowering women and lowering destitution through microcredit. In 2006, Drayton was presented with the Nobel Peace Prize for this work (Razzak & Al Riyami, 2024).

SE is an innovative economic process that emphasis generating value, can happen in various institutional locations, and implements its own set of rules (Santos, 2012a). Abu-Saifan (2012) defined a social entrepreneur as a mission-driven distinct. The social entrepreneur employs a set of entrepreneurial characteristics to provide a social value to the underprivileged through an entrepreneurially oriented entity that is sustainable, self-sufficient, or financially independent. In the view of Chaudhari (2024) college students who care about social issues are drawn to social entrepreneurship. (Leadbeater, 2001) mentioned the four essentials of social entrepreneurs 1) They produce social; 2) Their primary assets consist of relationships, cooperation, and trust; 3) The promoters of their organisation are not individuals focused on making profits; 4) They genuinely work to improve their community.

Locus of control

Spector (1982) outlined the two aspects of the locus of control (LOC): those who held themselves accountable for everything had an internal LOC, whereas those who held others liable were considered to have an external LOC. (Spector, 1988) has looked at LOC as a personality factor that drastically boosts the ability to pursue goals, inclination to stick with a job, and job happiness. Ryon and Gleason (2014) concluded that LOC is formed or shaped in an adverse situations, similarly, SEI is also most of the times incorporated to tackle difficult situations. (Uysal *et al*., 2022) results of the conditional indirect analysis indicated that menfolk were more likely than females to have a positive locus of control effect on entrepreneurial inclination. (Zhao *et al*., 2010; Baluku *et al*., 2018; Tentama & Abdussalam, 2020; Ladokun *et al*., 2022; Uysal *et al*., 2022; Ramadani *et al*., 2023; Chaudhari, 2022) reveled that LC has a strong association with EI. Research by (Luc *et al*., 2020; Hossain, 2021; Xiabao *et al*., 2022) showed positive relationship between LC and SEI. Lestari *et al.* (2023) reported a harmful overtone between LC and SEI. The research conducted in family business intention (Altinay *et al*., 2012) yielded negative relationship between LC and FBEI.

H1: The LOC has a significant impact on SEI

H2: SEI moderates the relationship between LOC and SEA.

Problem-solving skills

Snyder & Snyder (2008) pointed out that using learner collaboration, problem-solving techniques leads students through the process of critical thinking. (Dees, 2012) highlighted the significance of PSL in EI. Social entrepreneurs are entrepreneurs who create novel solutions for solving the most critical problems confronting humankind (Bloom, 2012; Pless, 2012; Bublitz *et al*., 2021). In the belief of (Halberstadt *et al*., 2019), SE must have more inclination towards problem solving than gross turnover. (Ibarra-Vazquez *et al*., 2023) narrated that the SE must see the problem as an opportunity. hence it is imperative to validate the delinquent explaining assistance among postulants of SEI. (Schar, 2015; Polas & Jahanshahi, 2021; Mcart *et al*., 2022) narrated that there is a durable connection among problem-solving skill and SEI.

H3:- PBS has a significant impact on SEI.

H4:- SEI moderate the connection between PBS and SEA.

Fear of failure

According to (Conroy *et al*., 2002), one thing that can

spur somebody on to accomplish something at a high level or hinder them from realizing all they can achieve is fear of failure. Anxiety of letdown is the fundamental fragment of free enterprise (Hunter *et al*., 2021; Shahid *et al*., 2024). (Morgan & Sisak, 2016; Ullah Khan *et al*., 2023) mentioned that dissatisfaction, objections, and a lack of chances or assets in social situations could worsen people's fear of failing and deter them from pursuing entrepreneurship. Santos (2012b) narrated that SEI instigates the catastrophe of the administrations. Hence, the skill to appear the catastrophe that the administration itself found wanted becomes key for the investigation. (Camelo-Ordaz *et al*., 2016; Richomme-Huet *et al*., 2022) professed the momentous bond between FOF and EI. (Iancu *et al*., 2021) enumerated the noteworthy rapport between fear of failure and SEI.

H5:- FOF has a significant impact on SEI.

H6:- SEI moderates the relationship between LOC and SEA.

Risk-taking ability

As stated by (Ray & Ray, 1994),while risk is an integral part of all possibilities, it might be labeled the adverse aspect of entrepreneurship. The social environment interacts with individual traits and characteristics, such as a penchant for taking risks, to further modify entrepreneurial ambitions (Gieure *et al*., 2020). (Tan *et al*., 2005; Montgomery *et al*., 2012) concluded that SE is about the captivating jeopardy that the unadventurous magnates resist taking and after accomplishment, sharing profits arise out of such a momentous journey. Hence it is noteworthy to have an idea about the menacing captivating aptitude of SE contenders. (Camelo-Ordaz *et al*., 2016; Watson & Robinson, 2003; Hoogendoorn *et al*., 2011) reported stout affiliation between menace taking aptitude and EI. Tan *et al*. (2021) reported adverse relation between risk-taking ability and SEI.

H7: RT has a significant impact on SEI.

H8: SEI moderate the relationship between RT and SEA.

Cultural background

Culture plays a crucial role in influencing people's acuities and understandings (Şahin & Asunakutlu, 2014). Erhardt *et al*. (2018) suggested that the consequence of a person's culture on business ownership is enormous. Moriano *et al*. (2012) promoted the value of CB in EI. D'Alessio *et al*. (2024) concluded that the economic, social, and historical developments of Italy and Romania, along with their distinct cultural values, have influenced the creation of various legal frameworks for social enterprise operations. Research investigations conducted by (Canestrino *et al*., 2020; Solesvik *et al*., 2014; Méndez-Picazo *et al*., 2021; Moorthy, 2014; Weerakoon, 2024) revealed a confident link between SEI and CB. The fallout of (Kedmenec & Strašek, 2017) revealed the undesirable affiliation between CB and SEI. In the judgment of (Méndez-Picazo *et al*., 2021) compared to social entrepreneurial intention, traditional entrepreneurial intention is more influenced by cultural variables. Agrawal *et al*. (2023) have reported that artistic context has a negative stimulus over women's SEI.

H9: CB has a significant impact on SEI.

H10: SEI moderate the relationship between Cb and SEA.

University Support

Studying university support involves looking at training, internships, curricula, and teacher assistance. For any endeavour to be successful, including social entrepreneurship, university backing is essential. (Anjum *et al*., 2021) stated that universities are a great place to encourage students' entrepreneurial spirit. Lu *et al*. (2021) found that if his premeditated foundations don't acclimate, apprentices' capability to be magnates may be circumscribed. Liu *et al*. (2022) and Lee & Eesley (2017) recounted that academic backing fosters EI. Waqar *et al*. (2023) have mentioned the adverse relationship between SEI and Academy sustenance. Salamzadeh *et al*. (2013) found a lack of educational support for SE in Iran. In the opinion of (Anh *et al*., 2022), vietnamese universities must impart information and train social entrepreneurs while taking into account the unique institutional, cultural, and business contexts of the region.

H9: The US has a significant impact on SEI.

H10: The US has a significant impact on SEA.

H11: SEI moderate the relationship between US and SEA.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Regarding the current study

The resolve of this learning was to sightsee the affiliation between SE intent and activity and locus of control, problem-solving abilities, FOF, and risk perception. The moderating effects of cultural background and university support were also investigated. The conceptual framework is given in Figure 1. The SMART PLS is best equipped to tackle complex situations (Hair *et al*., 2022).

Sampling

Cross-sectional data from the students at Gondwana University in Gadchiroli, Sant Gadge Baba University, and Rasthra Santh Tukdoji Maharaj Nagpur maravati University served as the basis for this study. Suitability specimen was used to pleat the figures. Respondents were instructed to use a five-point Likert scale. The claims were derived from earlier studies, which are listed in Table 1. The data were collected from Google form. A total of 350 forms were received. According (Weston & Gore, 2006), SMART PLS demands no fewer than two hundred observations. The details of primary data are given in table Two.

Hypothesis Testing

The study employed PLS-SEM to examine the proposed conceptual model and test the hypothesized relationships

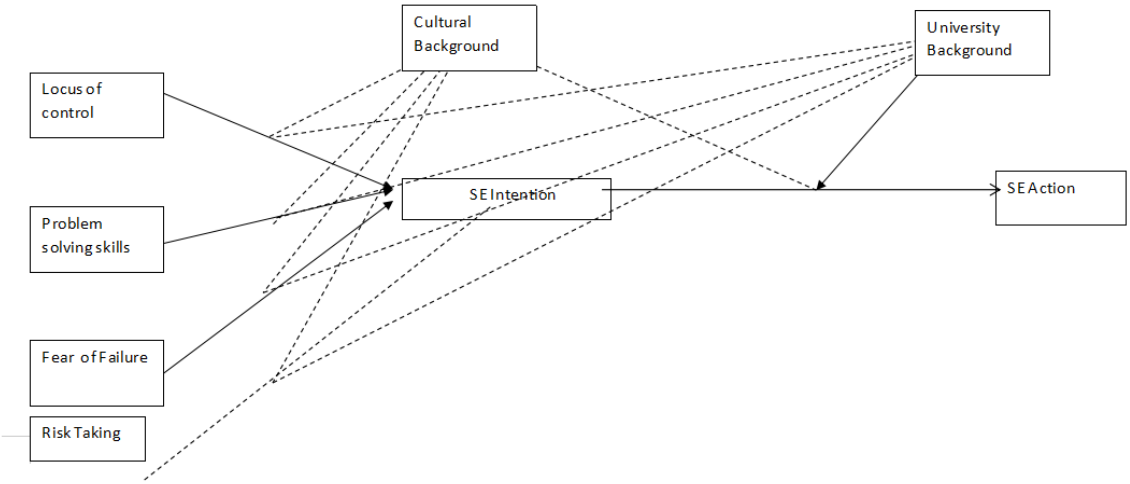

Figure 1: Conceptual framework

Table 1: Basis of features

Sr. No	Specifics	Elements	Regularity
1	Locus of control	(Usman & Mare, 2020)	07
2	Problem solving skills	(Winston *et al.*, 2024)	05
3	Fear of failure	(Cacciotti *et al.*, 2020); (Muis & Nasrawaty Hamid, 2024)	04
4	Risk Taking	(Guo & Jiang, 2020)	05
5	Cultural Background	(Castillo-Palacio *et al.*, 2017)	05
6	University support	(Saeed *et al.*, 2015)	04
7	SEI	(Mfazi & Elliott, 2022)	04
8	SEA	(Saeed *et al.*, 2015)	04

Table 2: Profile of Defendants

	Categories	N	%
Gender	M	228	65
	F	122	35
Age	Upto 20	202	58
	25-30	140	40
	Above 30	08	02
Educational Qualification	UG	219	63
	PG	75	21
	Above PG	56	16

between the constructs. Following the two-stage approach recommended in the literature, the analysis comprised an initial valuation of the measurement model, followed by the evaluating the structural model. This procedure ensured that the constructs were measured reliably and validly before examining the relationships between them.

Measurement Model Assessment

The measurement model was assessed for internal consistency, convergent validity, and discriminant validity using standard criteria.

Indicator Reliability

It is examined through the outer loadings of the indicators on their respective constructs. For a reflective measurement model, loadings above 0.70 are considered acceptable, indicating that more than 50% of the variance

Table 3: Profile of Defendants

Construct	No. of Items	Min Loading	Max Loading
LOC	5	0.73	0.87
PBS	4	0.75	0.88
FOF	4	0.72	0.89
RT	3	0.74	0.85

CB	4	0.76	0.88
US	3	0.71	0.84
SE	5	0.78	0.91
SEA	4	0.74	0.87

in the indicator is explained by the latent construct.

Interpretation

All stuffs loaded strappingly on their envisioned constructs, with loadings well above the threshold of 0.70, indicating excellent indicator reliability.

Internal consistency reliability

Two measures were used to assess internal consistency: Cronbach's alpha and composite reliability (CR). CR is preferred in PLS-SEM as it considers the actual outer loadings of each indicator.

Table 4: Internal Consistency Reliability

Construct	Cronbach's Alpha	Composite Reliability (CR)
LOC	0.813	0.871
PBS	0.801	0.868
FOF	0.822	0.883
RT	0.773	0.831
CB	0.807	0.873
US	0.798	0.857
SE	0.887	0.92
SEA	0.854	0.899

Interpretation

All constructs reported Cronbach's Alpha values above 0.70 and Composite Reliability values between 0.831 and 0.920, confirming strong internal consistency reliability.

Convergent Validity

It was measured using the AVE. A worth above 0.50 specifies that the construct elucidates more than half the variance of its gauges.

Table 5: AVE

Construct	Average Variance Extracted (AVE)
LOC	0.578
PBS	0.621
FOF	0.655
RT	0.554
CB	0.621
US	0.6
SE	0.693
SEA	0.689

Interpretation

All AVE values exceeded the 0.50 threshold, confirming that the latent constructs have adequate convergent validity.

Discriminant Validity

Discriminant validity ensures that the constructs are empirically distinct and capture phenomena not represented by other constructs in the model. It was assessed through the Fornell-Larcker Criterion and HTMT.

Fornell-Larcker Criterion

This method compares the square root of the AVE of each construct with its correlations with all other constructs. The square root of AVE, displayed on the diagonal, must be greater than any of the off-diagonal correlations.

Table 6: Fornell-Larcker Matrix

	LOC	PBS	FOF	RT	CB	US	SE	SEA
LOC	0.76	0.452	0.413	0.398	0.391	0.375	0.425	0.393
PBS	0.452	0.788	0.468	0.44	0.401	0.397	0.452	0.438
FOF	0.413	0.468	0.809	0.43	0.387	0.372	0.448	0.41
RT	0.398	0.44	0.43	0.744	0.395	0.368	0.421	0.407
CB	0.391	0.401	0.387	0.395	0.788	0.389	0.432	0.419
US	0.375	0.397	0.372	0.368	0.389	0.775	0.418	0.395
SE	0.425	0.452	0.448	0.421	0.432	0.418	0.832	0.468
SEA	0.393	0.438	0.41	0.407	0.419	0.395	0.468	0.83

Heterotrait-Monotrait Ratio (HTMT) Analysis

This is a modern and robust method for assessing discriminant validity in reflective measurement models. Unlike the Fornell-Larcker criterion, HTMT is grounded on the multitrait-multimethod matrix and provides a more stringent test for whether constructs are empirically distinct.

According to Henseler *et al.* (2015), HTMT values:

1. Below 0.85 are considered conservative and ideal,
2. Values between 0.85 and 0.90 are acceptable under less stringent conditions,
3. Values above 0.90 suggest potential issues with discriminant validity.

Interpretation

1. All HTMT values are well beneath the traditionalist dawn of 0.85, indicating that each pair of constructs is empirically distinct.

2. The highest HTMT value observed was between RT (Risk-Taking) and SE (Self-Efficacy) at 0.803, which is still within the acceptable range, though slightly higher than other pairs. This may suggest conceptual closeness but not enough to pose a validity concern.

3. Key constructs such as cultural background (CB) and university Support (US) are also statistically distinct from Self-Efficacy (SE) and other predictor constructs, as evidenced by their HTMT values (CB–SE = 0.734, US–SE = 0.729).

4. The HTMT value between the central mediating and outcome variables (SE and SEA) is 0.704, suggesting moderate association while still maintaining construct independence.

Table 7: HTMT Data Table

Construct Pair	HTMT Value
LOC – PBS	0.613
LOC – FOF	0.521
PBS – FOF	0.678
RT – SE	0.803
CB – SE	0.734
US – SE	0.729
SE – SEA	0.704
SEA	0.689

Table 8: Summary of Measurement Model Findings

Evaluation Criterion	Result / Range	Threshold	Conclusion
Indicator Loadings	0.71 to 0.91	> 0.70	Satisfied
Cronbach's Alpha	0.773 to 0.887	> 0.70	Satisfied
Composite Reliability (CR)	0.831 to 0.920	0.70 – 0.95	Satisfied
Average Variance Extracted (AVE)	0.554 to 0.693	> 0.50	Satisfied
Fornell-Larcker Criterion	√AVE > Inter-correlations	√AVE > Max Correlation	Satisfied (All constructs met criterion)
HTMT Ratio	0.521 to 0.803	< 0.85	Satisfied

Interpretation

All constructs in the measurement model demonstrated high indicator reliability, internal consistency, convergent validity, and discriminant validity. The Fornell-Larcker Criterion confirmed that each construct shares more variance with its indicators than with any other construct. Similarly, HTMT ratios confirmed the absence of multicollinearity or conceptual overlap between the constructs. Together, these metrics validate the psychometric soundness of the model and its readiness for structural model evaluation.

Structural Model Assessment

Following the validation of the measurement model, the structural model was assessed to evaluate the hypothesized relationships among latent constructs. This included assessments of collinearity (VIF), explanatory power (R^2), predictive relevance (Q^2), effect size (f^2), significance of path coefficients, and moderating and mediating effects, along with an evaluation of overall model fit using SRMR.

Collinearity Assessment (VIF)

Collinearity among forecaster paradigms was weighed using the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF). VIF values below 5.0 suggest the absence of multicollinearity and ensure the stability of regression coefficients.

Table 10: R^2 Values

Predictor → Target	VIF Value	Interpretation
LOC → SE	1.82	No collinearity concern
PBS → SE	2.14	No collinearity concern
FOF → SE	1.97	No collinearity concern
RT → SE	1.56	No collinearity concern
CB → SE	1.44	No collinearity concern
US → SE	1.69	No collinearity concern
SE → SEA	1.62	No collinearity concern
CB → SEA	1.55	No collinearity concern
US → SEA	1.48	No collinearity concern

Interpretation

All VIF values were comfortably below the threshold of 5.0, confirming that collinearity is not an issue in this model. This supports the reliability of estimated path coefficients and justifies their inclusion in the model.

Coefficient of Determination (R^2)

The R^2 statistic reflects the proportion of variance in the endogenous variables explained by the model.

Interpretation

Table 10: R^2 Values

Endogenous Construct	R^2 Value	Interpretation
Self-Efficacy (SE)	0.412	Moderate explanatory power
Social Entrepreneurship Attitude (SEA)	0.264	Modest explanatory power

The model explains 41.2% of the variance in Self-Efficacy and 26.4% in Social Entrepreneurship Attitude, which is acceptable for behavioral research, indicating the model's meaningful explanatory capability.

Predictive Relevance (Q^2)

Q^2 values, calculated via blindfolding, determine the predictive accuracy of the model. Values above 0 signify

Table 11: Q^2 Values

Endogenous Construct	Q^2 Value	Interpretation
Self-Efficacy (SE)	0.227	Model has predictive relevance
Social Entrepreneurship Attitude (SEA)	0.159	Model has predictive relevance

predictive relevance.

Interpretation

The Q^2 values confirm the model's capability to predict SE and SEA, strengthening the validity of the proposed structural framework.

Effect size (f^2)

It measures the bearing of each prognosticator on the target construct when included in the model. Cohen's (1988) guidelines are followed:

1. 0.02 = Small
2. 0.15 = Medium

Table 12: Effect size (f^2)

Path	f^2 Value	Interpretation
LOC → SE	0.035	Small effect
PBS → SE	0.052	Small to moderate effect
FOF → SE	0.031	Small effect
RT → SE	0.005	Negligible effect
CB → SE	0.026	Small effect
US → SE	0.028	Small effect
SE → SEA	0.008	Negligible effect
CB → SEA	0.024	Small effect
US → SEA	0.02	Small effect

3. 0.35 = Large

Interpretation

Problem-Solving Skills had the strongest relative effect on Self-Efficacy. Risk-Taking and SE (towards SEA) had the weakest effects. Overall, most relationships have small to modest practical significance.

Path Coefficients (Direct Effects)

Bootstrapping with 5,000 subsamples was used to

Table 13: Path Coefficient

Hypothesized Path	β Coefficient	p-value	Significance
LOC → SE	0.214	0.023	Significant
PBS → SE	0.243	0.002	Significant
FOF → SE	0.207	0.011	Significant
RT → SE	0.058	0.334	Not significant
SE → SEA	0.096	0.401	Not significant
CB → SE	0.198	0.027	Significant
CB → SEA	0.187	0.03	Significant
US → SE	0.21	0.029	Significant
US → SEA	0.193	0.041	Significant

evaluate the significance of hypothesized paths.

Interpretation

The most direct paths were significant. LOC, PBS, and FOF positively influenced SE. Contextual factors like Cultural background and university support had a dual influence directly impacting both SE and SEA. Notably, SE did not significantly influence SEA, and RT was not a strong predictor of SE.

Table 14: Mediation vs SE

Indirect Path	Indirect Effect	p-value	Significance
LOC → SE → SEA	0.021	0.234	Not significant
PBS → SE → SEA	0.023	0.224	Not significant
FOF → SE → SEA	0.02	0.237	Not significant
RT → SE → SEA	0.006	0.55	Not significant

Mediation Analysis

Interpretation

None of the mediation pathways via SE were significant. This indicates that although SE is influenced by certain traits, it does not significantly transmit their effect to SEA.

Table 15: moderation analysis

Interaction Term	β Coefficient	p-value	Significance
CB×RT → SE	-0.082	0.07	Marginal
CB×SE → SEA	-0.074	0.101	Marginal

US×LOC→ SE	-0.043	0.282	Not significant
US×SE → SEA	-0.056	0.26	Not significant

Moderation Analysis

Interpretation

The cultural background demonstrated marginal moderation effects, indicating a possible weakening effect on SE when stressors interact with personal traits. University Support, however, did not significantly moderate any relationships.

Model Fit (SRMR)

The SRMR value for the model was below 0.08, indicating that the model's implied correlations are close to the observed ones, and thus fit is acceptable.

Findings

Structural model demonstrates strong statistical validity and theoretical consistency. The model shows that internal beliefs (such as locus of control and problem-solving skills) and environmental factors (such as cultural background and supervision style) meaningfully influence self-efficacy and social entrepreneurship attitude. While SE did not mediate relationships or strongly predict SEA, the contextual variables played an evident role. The absence of collinearity, along with significant R^2, Q^2, and f^2 values, supports the structural integrity of the model. Finding the factors that support social entrepreneurship is the chief objective of this seek. This investigation is in tune with (Luc *et al.*, 2020; Xiabao *et al.*, 2022) where the strong association was found between LOC and SEI. The outcome of the research agreed with (Mcart *et al.*, 2022; Polas & Afshar Jahanshahi, 2021; Vázquez-Parra *et al.*, 2023) as it advocate the strong association between PBS and SEI. (Iancu *et al.*, 2021; Cacciotti *et al.*, 2016) yielded similar strong relationship between FOF and SEI. The study believe that CB is very significant factor in shaping SEI and SEA which was endorsed by (Weerakoon, 2024; Galindo-Martín *et al.*, 2021; Tiwari *et al.*, 2022). Outcome of the study has noted the role of university support in shaping SEI and SEA like (Saeed *et al.*, 2015; Hassan, 2020; Vázquez-Parra *et al.*, 2023; Waqar *et al.*, 2023). In accordance to the responders, social entrepreneurs require each of these facets. The individual has the power to control the occurrences. Numerous enterprising invaders have not been able to sustain themselves. Hence, FOF was significant factor. In order to promote entrepreneurial ambition, the university curriculum is essential. The lack of a specific curriculum designed to instil SEI was perceived by the students. The affiliation between risk taking ability and SEI in many previous research has a mixed opinion. Similar to this research has given adverse relationship which (Lestari *et al.*, 2023) but majority of research (Watson & Robinson, 2003; Chipeta *et al.*, 2022; Choi *et al.*, 2019) have suggested strong affiliation. The strong affiliation between SEI and SEA was witnessed in (Mair & Noboa, 2003); (Forster & Grichnik, 2013; Lyu *et al.*, 2024) has produced a negative affiliation. Failure was not a major source of dread.

CONCLUSION

The respondents believed that there is plentiful methodological and monetarist support to allay any fears. The evaluation of action and intention differed. Merely intending to do something would not lead to action. Thus, all the studied factors were found to be crucial. It is crucial that the university curriculum not only introduces students to social entrepreneurship but also creates courses that help them advance their knowledge. In an attempt to encourage social entrepreneurship, the government is working hard. Particularly in social entrepreneurship, sustainability is constantly a concern. Therefore, the applicant be tested on the elements that have been investigated before the application is approved; help should be awarded depending on the results of this test.

Limitations and scope for further research

This research is limited to an area. The parameters were also limited. The other parameters such as soft skills and technical knowledge, can be added as parameters to test SEI intention as well as action. The vast research comparing the SEI intention among urban area will be handful. (Chaudhari & Singh, 2024) discovered that kids from rural areas are open to taking up entrepreneurship. Explore on the goalmouth of social entrepreneurship in bucolic areas will be quite handful.

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