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The Role Of Technological Innovation In Mediating The Influence Of Self-Efficacy And Technical Competence To Encourage Technopreneurship Intention

Peran Inovasi Teknologi Dalam Memediasi Pengaruh Self Efficacy Dan Kompetensi Teknis Untuk Mendorong Technopreneurship Intention

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ABSTRACT
This study aims to explore the role of technological innovation as a mediating variable between self-efficacy and technical competence in shaping technopreneurship intentions. Along with the rapid development of the digital era, the need for workers who have expertise and in-depth understanding in the field of information technology is increasing. This study uses a quantitative approach with a non-probability sampling jenuh. The results of the analysis show that both self-efficacy and technical competence have a significant influence on the intention to become a technopreneur, where technological innovation plays an important role in strengthening the relationship between the two factors.

Keywords : *Technological Innovation, Self Efficacy, Technical Competence and Technopreneurship Intention*

ABSTRAK
Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengeksplorasi peran inovasi teknologi sebagai variabel mediasi antara efikasi diri dan kompetensi teknis dalam membentuk niat technopreneurship. Seiring dengan perkembangan pesat era digital, kebutuhan akan tenaga kerja yang memiliki keahlian dan pemahaman mendalam di bidang teknologi informasi semakin meningkat. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan teknik sampling jenuh non-probabilitas. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa baik efikasi diri maupun kompetensi teknis berpengaruh signifikan terhadap niat untuk menjadi technopreneur, dimana inovasi teknologi berperan penting dalam memperkuat hubungan antara kedua faktor tersebut.

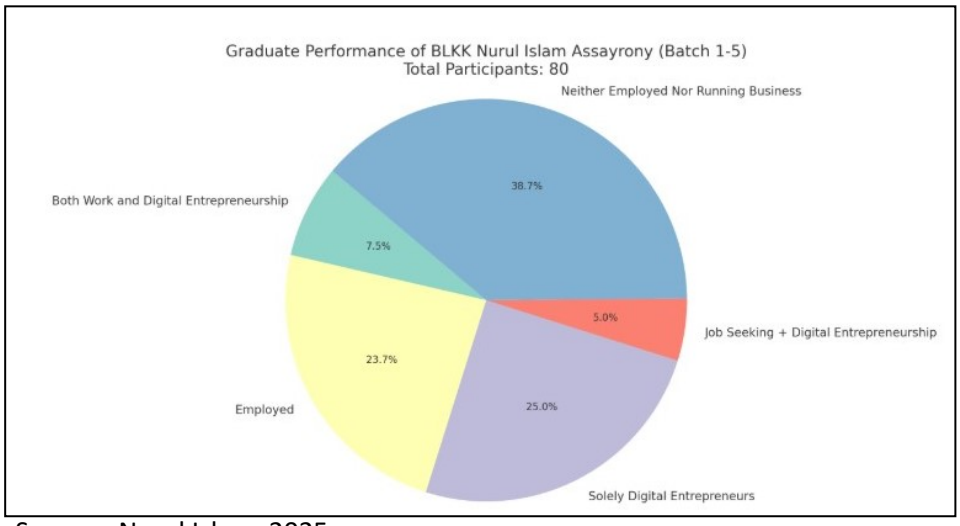
Kata Kunci: Inovasi Teknologi, Efikasi Diri, Kompetensi Teknis, Niat Technopreneurship

1. Introduction

The role of technopreneurs is becoming increasingly important in driving innovation and economic growth in Indonesia, especially considering the intensifying competition in the industrial world. While digital enterprises are one of the main pillars of economic development, challenges such as technological infrastructure and access to capital remain obstacles for technopreneurs to fully optimize their potential (Kaparang et al., 2024). With developments in the digital era, there is an increasing demand for individuals with competencies and knowledge in the field of information technology. One way to enhance skills and knowledge in this area is through vocational training (Maria, Hariroh, et al., 2022). The Informatics Community Vocational Training Center (BLK Komunitas Informatika) is one of the

educational institutions that facilitates training in various fields, including technology and information.

Based on the 2024 employment data report of the third batch of BLK Komunitas participants in the Greater Jakarta area (Jabodetabek), 45% were employed, 10% had businesses aligned with their field of study, and 45% were not yet employed or self-employed (Employment Data Report of BLKK Participants in Jabodetabek, 2024). In this increasingly sophisticated digital era, there is a growing need for human resources in surrounding regions. For example, a survey of graduates from BLKK Nurul Islam Assayrony, South Cikarang, showed that 7.5% of participants were engaged in both work and digital entrepreneurship, 23.75% were employed, 25% were solely digital entrepreneurs, 5% were looking for jobs while already engaging in digital entrepreneurship, and 38.75% were neither employed nor running a business. These figures represent the total participants from batch 1 to batch 5, amounting to 80 individuals or 100% of the training cohort (Graduate Performance Data of BLKK Informatics Nurul Islam Assayrony). Thus, education and training in information technology are essential strategies for improving human skills and knowledge.



Source : Nurul Islam, 2025

Fig. 1 Graduate Performance

Technopreneurship, as one of the driving factors behind technological innovation and economic growth, has been receiving increased attention in today's digital era. According to Marti'ah (2017) (Wijayanto et al., 2023), technopreneurship is a combination of business and technological skills used to create new products and services and to develop profitable markets. It plays a critical role in economic development, and governments often support it through technopreneurship recruitment programs (Rustamaji et al., 2016).

Self-efficacy refers to the extent to which a person believes they can perform a specific task or job when using multi-functional tools or mobile phones (Sugiarto, 2024) (Ramadhan et al., 2025). According to Utama & Syaiful (2020) (Alamsyahrir & Ie, 2022), self-efficacy is defined as an individual's self-assessment and belief in their skills to perform tasks and achieve goals. Previous studies have shown that self-efficacy plays a significant role in shaping the intention to become a technopreneur (Maria, et al., 2022). A high level of self-efficacy is associated with innovative thinking and a willingness to take risks in building a tech-based business. It can be said that entrepreneurial self-efficacy is a strong psychological foundation for technopreneurial potential, boosting confidence in facing challenges and fostering the

development of more ambitious technology-based business visions (Koerniawan Hidajat, 2024).

According to Mangkunegara (2012) (Tussoleha Rony et al., 2020), technical competence includes a range of elements related to knowledge, abilities, and skills in a specific field that directly affect individual performance. These elements include: specific knowledge in the technical field; abilities aligned with one's expertise; and skills that reflect a set of systematic behaviors contributing to work goal achievement (Soleha et al., 2022).

Technical competence itself is a combination of knowledge and practical skills required to complete specific work tasks (Harisandi et al., 2023). When employees have a high level of technical competence, it becomes easier for supervisors to delegate work without concerns about the quality of outcomes (Yahya et al., 2021). Therefore, achieving company goals becomes more effective. Thus, it can be assumed that competence influences employee performance (Samsuri et al., 2024). According to Fithri and Amanda (2012) (Rahwandi, 2022), competence is defined as a combination of knowledge, skills, and abilities that directly impact a person’s performance in developing their business or career. In addition, business development also requires attention to entrepreneurial development as an important supporting factor (Yahya, et al., 2023).

Technological advancement has become a crucial element in various aspects of life, including the world of work and other activities. In the context of employment, technology plays a major role in facilitating task completion (Yuningsih et al., 2021). Moreover, innovation is also a key factor that supports work efficiency. The presence of technology has a significant impact, particularly in production processes. In fact, the role of technology extends beyond production it can also transcend spatial and temporal limitations in transactional activities that were previously constrained (Haryono et al., 2021). The use of technology enables time efficiency and is believed to contribute to economic growth through various business activities, both small and large scale (Nurastuti et al., 2022). According to Suryana, innovation refers to an individual's ability to generate new ideas that can be applied and add value to existing resources. Technology is often closely associated with computers, which serve as tools to store and process data, thereby simplifying human tasks (Junedi et al., 2021). Essentially, technology is designed to help humans accomplish tasks, including those that cannot be performed directly by humans (Subhan Akbar Abbas, 2022). The advancement of technology has opened up various opportunities for entrepreneurs to explore and expand their business operations (Rakib & Said, 2023; Fifit Lestari & Ridlwan Muttaqin, 2023).

2. Literature Review

Technopreneurship, as one of the driving forces behind innovation and technology-based economic growth, is gaining increasing attention in today’s digital era. According to Husna & Sofyan (2020) (Apriani et al., 2024), technopreneurship is a combination of advanced technology, innovative thinking, and entrepreneurial spirit. It involves individuals who are tech-savvy, capable of thinking creatively and innovatively, and willing to take well-calculated risks. Marti'ah (2017) (Wijayanto et al., 2023) also stated that technopreneurship is a blend of business and technological skills used to create new products and services, as well as to develop profitable markets. According to Ayeni & Killian (2023) (Choirunnisa et al., 2024), technopreneurship intention refers to the establishment of new ventures driven by the use of technological innovations and inventions, with the goal of commercial development and industrialization to compete in the global market. Koe (2020) (Hidajat, 2024) defines technopreneurship intention as a mindset that shapes and influences an individual’s efforts to

create and implement new business and technological concepts, believing that the intention to adopt technology reflects the strength and determination to initiate such implementation.

Self-efficacy refers to the extent to which a person believes in their ability to perform a specific task or job using a multifunctional device or smartphone (Sugiarto, 2024; Ari Ramadhan et al., 2025). According to Utama & Syaiful (2020) (Alamsyahrir & Ie, 2022), self-efficacy is defined as an individual's self-assessment and confidence in their skills to complete tasks and achieve goals. Previous studies have shown that self-efficacy plays a crucial role in shaping the intention to become a technopreneur. High levels of self-efficacy are associated with innovation and a willingness to take risks in building a tech-based business. Entrepreneurial self-efficacy can thus be regarded as a strong psychological foundation that enhances confidence in facing challenges and fosters the development of more ambitious, tech-based business visions. According to Apriani et al. (2024), ICT self-efficacy is defined as a person's confidence in their ability to efficiently operate information and communication technology. This belief plays a significant role in encouraging students to participate more actively in technology-related activities. (Sudirman & Bagiva, 2024) identify three self-efficacy measurement indicators: level, strength, and generality.

According to Mangkunegara (2012) on (Rony et al., 2020), technical competence consists of several elements related to knowledge, abilities, and skills in a specific field that directly affect individual performance. These elements include specific technical knowledge, abilities aligned with one’s expertise, and skills that reflect systematic behavior contributing to goal achievement. According to (Abdi & Rasmansyah, 2019) define competence as a combination of knowledge, skills, abilities, or personal attributes that directly impact job performance. Technical competence refers to in-depth expertise in production and business technologies, enabling organizations to quickly adapt to emerging opportunities. According to (Ulfaturrosida & Swasti, 2022), there are six indicators: a) values, b) understanding, c) knowledge, d) attitude, e) ability, and f) interest. According to (Samsuri et al., 2024) argue that technical competence contributes positively and significantly to improved employee performance. These competencies can be utilized to provide effective solutions and relevant ideas for solving various organizational problems.

Innovation is defined as the ability to leverage creativity to solve problems and seize opportunities to enhance creative potential. According to (Harini et al, 2022) (Meta Indah Tiara et al., 2023), innovation refers to achievements in the social and economic spheres through the application of new methods or modified combinations of old methods, aimed at converting inputs into outputs. This process leads to meaningful or even drastic changes in utility value, consumer benefits, user perception, or pricing. (Kevin & Ida, 2020) on (Hidayat, 2025) define technological innovation as the effort to create and implement new products, services, or approaches by utilizing technological advancements to increase efficiency, effectiveness, and competitive advantage. According to Suryana (Abbas, 2022), innovation can also be understood as an individual's capacity to create something applicable and capable of adding value to existing resources. The relationship between technological innovation and business development is a key focus in various research and academic discussions, as a deep understanding of this relationship can provide important insights for both business practitioners and policymakers. According to (Fatimah, 2021), there are four indicators of innovation: discovery, development, duplication, and synthesis (Judijanto et al., 2024).

Table 1. Operational Variable

No.	Variable	Indicator
1	Technopreneurshop Intention (Y) (Koe 2020)	- Professional goals - Carry out all efforts - Have determination
2	Self Efficacy (X1) (Sudirman & Bagiva, 2024)	- Level - Power - Generality
3	Technical Competence (X2) (Dewi and Harjoyo 2019)	- Knowledge - Attitude - Ability - Interest
4	Technological Innovation (Z) (Siti Fatimah, 2021)	- Discovery - Development - Duplication - Stuttgart

Source : data processed, 2025

3. Research Methods

This study employs a quantitative approach. According to (Sugiyono, 2022), quantitative research is a research method based on the philosophy of positivism, used to examine specific populations and samples. Data collection is conducted using research instruments, and the data analysis is quantitative or statistical in nature, aimed at testing predetermined hypotheses. The research was conducted at BLKK Nurul Islam Assayrony, located in Serang Village, South Cikarang District. The data was obtained from primary sources, specifically through questionnaires. The sample consisted of 80 respondents. The sampling technique used in this study is non-probability sampling, which means that not all elements of the population have an equal chance of being selected as samples. The specific method employed was saturated sampling, a technique in which the entire population is used as the sample

4. Results and Discussions

This study aims to analyze the role of technological innovation as a mediating variable between self-efficacy and technical competence in fostering technopreneurship intention. To achieve this objective, data were collected through questionnaires distributed to 80 respondents. Based on the collected data, the author conducted data analysis, including data feasibility tests such as convergent validity test, reliability test, and Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) analysis using Partial Least Squares (PLS).

Characteristics of Respondents

Table 2 Characteristics of Respondents

Characteristic	People	Presentage
Male	36	45%
Female	44	55%
Sum	80	100%
Age < 19 years old	6	7,5%
19 – 23 years old	46	57,5%
23 – 26 years old	15	18,8%
26 years and above	13	16,2%
Sum	80	100%
High School/Vocational School	29	36,3%
D3	3	3,7%
S1	42	52,5%

S2	6	7,5%
Sum	80	100%

Source : Google Form Questionair (2025)

Validity Test

Convergent Validity Test

Research indicators are considered valid if they have an outer loading value above 0.7 for each instrument. However, an outer loading value of 0.5 is still considered acceptable (Ghozali, 2006, as cited in Hasrizal & Donard Games, 2023). When the outer loading value is less than 0.5, the item should be removed. Some also use a guideline of < 0.6, in which case the item must be eliminated as well.

Table 3 Outer Loading

Variabel		Outer Loading	Keterangan
Self Efficacy (X1)	X1.1	0.795	Valid
	X1.2	0.860	Valid
	X1.3	0.808	Valid
	X1.4	0.810	Valid
	X1.5	0.799	Valid
	X1.6	0.828	Valid
	X1.8	0.711	Valid
Kompetensi Teknis (X2)	X2.1	0.762	Valid
	X2.2	0.829	Valid
	X2.3	0.777	Valid
	X2.4	0.769	Valid
	X2.5	0.731	Valid
	X2.6	0.821	Valid
	X2.7	0.828	Valid
	X2.8	0.820	Valid
Technopreneurship Intention (Y)	Y1.1	0.734	Valid
	Y1.2	0.713	Valid
	Y1.3	0.713	Valid
	Y1.4	0.729	Valid
	Y1.5	0.713	Valid
	Y1.6	0.814	Valid
	Y1.7	0.834	Valid
	Y1.8	0.814	Valid
Technological Innovation (Z)	Z1.1	0.791	Valid
	Z1.2	0.754	Valid
	Z1.3	0.791	Valid
	Z1.4	0.802	Valid
	Z1.5	0.829	Valid
	Z1.6	0.795	Valid
	Z1.7	0.858	Valid
	Z1.8	0.838	Valid

Source : Smart Pls data, 2025

Based on Table 2, it can be concluded that the value of all the research variables > 0.5. This indicates that all variables have been met and each variable has a high degree of validity.

Discriminant Validity Test

The Discriminant Validity value is a cross loading value that functions to determine whether a construct has adequate discrimination. Discriminant Validity can be seen from the square value of Average Variance Extracted (AVE). Discriminant Validity or correlation value is said to be achieved or valid if the AVE value is > 0.5 and the correlation value of 56 is declared invalid if the AVE value is < 0.5 (Ghozali, 2006 in Hasrizal & Donard Games, 2023).

Table 4 Average Variance Extracted (AVE)

Variable	Average Variance Extracted (AVE)
Self Efficacy (X1)	0.653
Technical Competence (X2)	0.629
Technopreneurship Intention (Y)	0.644
Technological Innovation (Z)	0.577

Source : Smart PLS 03, 2025

Cronbach Alpha & Composite Reliability Test

The reliability test was assessed through two methods, namely Cronbach's Alpha and Composite Reliability. A variable can be said to have good reliability if Cronbach's Alpha value is greater than 0.6 and a variable can be said to have good reliability if the Composite Reliability value is greater than 0.7 (Ghozali, 2006 in Hasrizal & Donard Games, 2023).

Table 5 Cronbach Alpha & Composite Reliability

Variable	Cronbach's Alpha	Composite Reliability	Description
Self Efficacy (X1)	0.924	0.983	Reliable
Technical Competence (X2)	0.915	0.931	Reliable
Technopreneurship Intention (Y)	0.907	0.927	Reliable
Technological Innovation (Z)	0.894	0.916	Reliable

Source : Smart PLS 03, 2025

In Table 3 above, it can be concluded that the Cronbach's Alpha value of all constructs > 0.6, which means that all constructs meet the Cronbach's Alpha criteria and that each construct in this study has a high reliability value. A variable can be said to have good reliability if the Composite Reliability value > 0.7.

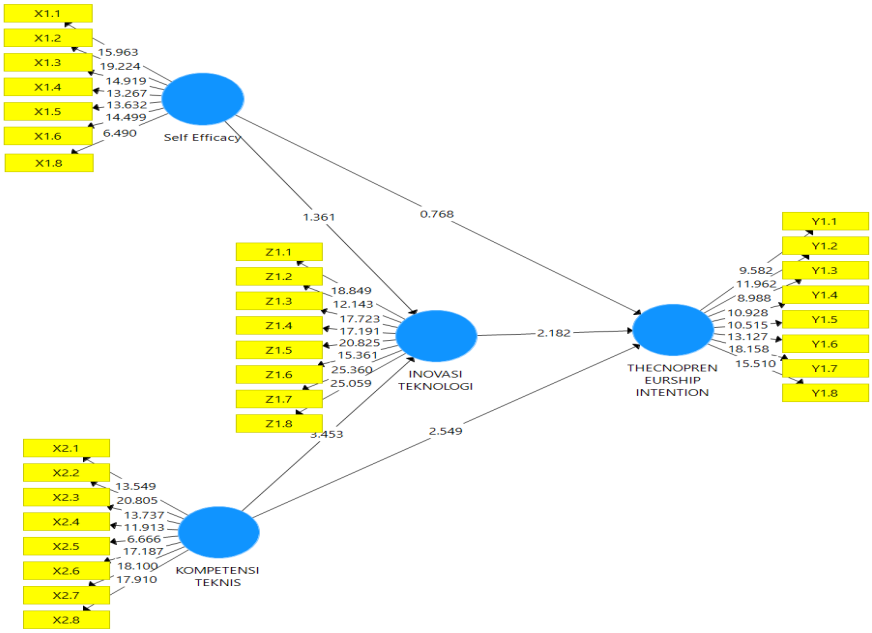
Hypothesis Analysis

The hypothesis test in this study can be seen in the Path Coefficient Table which serves to test whether the hypothesis can be accepted or rejected. The Path Coefficient Criterion was 5%, t = 1.96. If the statistical value t is greater than (>1.96), then the hypothesis is significant or H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted. The Path Coefficient table of this study is as follows:

Table 6 *Path Coefficient*

Variable	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Strandard Deviation (STDEV)	T Statistics (|O/STDEV|)	P Values
Technological Innovation > Thecnopreneur Intention	0.289	0.282	0.132	2.182	0.030
Technical Competence > Technological Innovation	0.581	0.563	0.168	3.453	0.001
Technical Competence > Thecnopreneur Intention	0.418	0.258	0.164	2.549	0.011

Self Efficacy > Technological Innovation	0.238	0.258	0.175	1.361	0.174
Self Efficacy > Thecnopreneur Intention	0.149	0.173	0.195	0.768	0.443
Self Efficacy > Technological Innovation > Thecnopreneur Intention	0.069	0.086	0.064	1.068	0.289
Technical Competence > Technological Innovation > Thecnopreneur Intention	0.168	0.173	0.064	1.068	0.289



Source : Smart PLS 03, 2025

Fig. 1 Bootstrapping Hypothesis Results

Source: Smart PLS 3.0 primary data, 2025

This study employed SmartPLS 3.0 to analyze the relationships among the variables. The following is a detailed discussion of each tested hypothesis:

1. **The Effect of Self-Efficacy (X1) on Technopreneurship Intention (Y)**
   The results show that Self-Efficacy has a positive and significant effect on Technopreneurship Intention, with a T-statistic value of 2.182 (> 1.96). Thus, H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. This finding supports the studies by Machmud (2019) and Koe (2021) in Pirdaus et al. (2022), which demonstrate that ICT self-efficacy influences technopreneurship intention. However, it contrasts with Isma et al. (2023), who found no significant relationship between self-efficacy and technopreneurship intention among BLKK training participants. Therefore, individuals aspiring to become technopreneurs must possess strong confidence in their ability to manage technology-based ventures.
2. **The Effect of Technical Competence (X2) on Technopreneurship Intention (Y)**
   Technical Competence was found to have a positive and significant impact on

Technopreneurship Intention, indicated by a T-statistic value of 2.549 (> 1.96). This result aligns with the findings of Rahman (2024) and Samsuri et al. (2024), which suggest that strong technical skills enhance participants' digital entrepreneurial interests and performance. Hence, technical competence is a critical factor in supporting entrepreneurship in the digital era.

3. **The Effect of Technological Innovation (Z) on Technopreneurship Intention (Y)** Technological Innovation significantly affects Technopreneurship Intention, as evidenced by a T-statistic value of 2.182 (> 1.96). This is consistent with Hidayat (2025) and Meta Indah Tiara et al. (2023), who argue that technological innovation enhances business performance by improving product quality and fostering creativity. Therefore, innovation serves a strategic role in driving technopreneurial activity.
4. **The Effect of Self-Efficacy (X1) on Technological Innovation (Z)** Self-Efficacy was found to have no significant effect on Technological Innovation, with a T-statistic value of 1.361 (< 1.96). This aligns with Setiyowati & Santosa (2025), who found that creative work behavior in startup employees was not influenced by their level of self-efficacy. However, this contrasts with Juarini & Indrawati (2024), who claimed that self-efficacy positively affects innovation, as individuals with strong self-belief are more motivated to take risks and experiment with new ideas. These findings suggest that self-efficacy alone may not be sufficient to stimulate technological innovation.
5. **The Effect of Technical Competence (X2) on Technological Innovation (Z)** The results indicate that Technical Competence has a significant effect on Technological Innovation (T-statistic = 3.453 > 1.96). This supports the findings of Noerchoidah (2022), which emphasize that entrepreneurial competence contributes to product innovation. However, it contradicts Sudiyani et al. (2021), who found that higher competence may negatively affect innovative behavior due to possible misalignment with individual-job fit. Therefore, technical competence is beneficial for innovation, provided it is supported by appropriate work contexts and motivation.
6. **The Effect of Self-Efficacy (X1) on Technopreneurship Intention (Y) through Technological Innovation (Z)**
   The mediating effect of Technological Innovation in the relationship between Self-Efficacy and Technopreneurship Intention was not significant (T-statistic = 1.068 < 1.96). This finding does not support the study by Winda Novariana & Andrianto (2020), which found a significant relationship among entrepreneurial self-efficacy, innovative behavior, and entrepreneurial intention. These results suggest that while self-efficacy may influence intention directly, it does not necessarily do so through the path of innovation.
7. **The Effect of Technical Competence (X2) on Technopreneurship Intention (Y) through Technological Innovation (Z)**
   Similarly, the mediating effect of Technological Innovation in the relationship between Technical Competence and Technopreneurship Intention was not significant (T-statistic = 1.892 < 1.96). This contrasts with findings by Rahman (2024) and Rakib (2023, in Rudi Kurniawan, 2023), who emphasized the importance of integrating technical skills and innovation in developing strong technopreneurial intentions. The insignificant mediation effect implies that while technical competence directly supports technopreneurship intention, its indirect effect through innovation is less evident in this study.

5. Conclusion

Based on the findings of this study, it can be concluded that self-efficacy and technical competence significantly influence technopreneurship intention. Strengthening these aspects

through training and the development of technological competencies plays a crucial role in building participants' confidence and ability to initiate and manage technology-based ventures. Furthermore, technological innovation functions as a mediating variable that enhances the relationship between self-efficacy and technical competence on entrepreneurial intention, making innovation a key driver in accelerating technopreneurship growth in the digital era.

Moreover, the results indicate that the continuous improvement of technical skills and technological innovation is essential to foster participants' interest and motivation in technology entrepreneurship. This condition underscores the importance of strengthening competence and innovation as part of a strategy to enhance technology-based entrepreneurship. Therefore, the development of skills, self-confidence, and technological innovation should be the primary focus in designing training programs and policies aimed at promoting technopreneurship and innovation in Indonesia, especially amid the rapid development of the digital era.

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