

Original Article  
**Self-Efficacy in Disability**

<sup>1</sup>Mei Ie

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Economic and Business, Universitas Tarumanagara, West Jakarta, Indonesia.

Received Date: 06 May 2023

Revised Date: 16 May 2023

Accepted Date: 22 May 2023

Published Date: 27 May 2023

**Abstract:** SLB student necessary to prepare entrepreneurship education, self-efficacy and family support also important factor for people with disabilities who will start a business. This study was conducted to determine the relationship between communication and family support to self-efficacy. This study used quantitative methods with a sample of 30 students of SLB Tanjungpandan, Belitung. Participants were dominated by men with 12 participants with a percentage of 70%. Researchers used Structural Equation Modeling techniques to analyse the data. According to data analysis findings, self-efficacy for people with impairments is positively and negligibly influenced by communication. Also relatives for people with impairments, support has a positive and considerable impact on self-efficacy.

**Keywords:** Entrepreneurship Education, Communication, Family Support, and Self-Efficacy.

## I. INTRODUCTION

In addition to entrepreneurship education, self-efficacy is also a very important factor for every individual who will start a business. Self-efficacy is the assurance or faith that a person can do what they set out to do. With strong self-efficacy in a person, it will strengthen a person's determination to be an entrepreneur. It is unfortunate that having self-efficacy is generally difficult for persons with impairments, thus it is not surprising that these individuals still experience issues with their livelihood and welfare today (Surwanti, 2014).

Everyone needs to have self-efficacy, which if a person feels confident that he is able to complete the task or work given to him, then that person can do his task or work more calmly and produce good results as well (Hitches et al., 2022). With this self-efficacy, a person can also face challenges in his career without rushing and panicking, so this self-efficacy needs to be owned by employees and companies should be able to help create self-efficacy in each of their employees. Self-efficacy can be felt if someone gets positive support, especially from the closest people.

On the other hand, a person's family will always play the most significant part in their life, and this is true even for those who have disabilities. Despite their physical and mental limitations, people with disabilities genuinely need a family that supports them. Without a supportive family, usually people with disabilities will be even worse off in their limitations (Pranatasari, Hartono & Kusuma, 2019). This is quite in line with the opinion of Hartono et al. (2016) which states that people with disabilities need special support from the environment to be able to become entrepreneurs like most people. One of the people who play a role in this development is the mother. The role of a mother is indispensable in shaping the mentality of a person with a disability. If the family fosters an interest in entrepreneurship, this desire will develop through family support because family members' attitudes and behaviours both directly and indirectly affect one another (Riwayati & Gunadi, 2015).

The skills possessed in the world of entrepreneurship must also be supported by adequate communication competence, because communication competence is a competency that is very influential in increasing communication effectiveness. The importance of a good self-concept and communication competence is not only for normal people but also for people with disabilities in socializing with the surrounding environment and meeting their needs by working. Because good communication has a good influence on increasing the efforts of people with disabilities so that they can actualize themselves in the world of entrepreneurship (Armas, Unde & Fatimah, 2017).

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

### A) Conceptual Definition of Variables

#### a. Communication

Armas, Unde & Fatimah (2017) state that communication is the ability of an individual to adapt and communicate effectively in all social situations all the time. Because it strives to exchange ideas and convey knowledge, communication plays a crucial role. In light of its function in the process of socialisation, perception, and representation of organisational reality and culture, which links businesses and stakeholders, communication is a strategic factor, according to Gara and La Porte (2020). In contrast, communication, as defined by Winbaktianur & Sutono (2017), is the transfer of information from one individual or group to another.



Suranto (2010) lists a number of signs of effective communication, including:

- 1) Understanding  
Is the capacity to comprehend a communication just as the communicator meant.
- 2) Pleasure  
In addition to being successful in conveying information, communication will also be better if it takes place in a pleasant atmosphere for both parties.
- 3) Influence on attitudes  
Communication is said to influence attitudes; if a communicator changes his attitude in response to a message, it will depend on what the communication means. Everyday existence involves influencing other people.
- 4) Improved relationship  
The quality of interpersonal connections inadvertently rises when communication is highly successful.
- 5) Action  
Both parties who are communicating act in accordance with the message that was sent. The findings and comments can be presented separately or all at once, and if preferred, they can be divided into header subsections.

### **B) Family Support**

Family support is emotional support that includes empathy and concern for the family, appreciation support by giving positive appreciation to children with disabilities so that children who have deficiencies will feel more confident, instrumental support by providing direct assistance and information support such as providing advice for the good of their children (Prastikasari, 2018). According to Azizah & Pahlevi (2021) the family environment is a place that plays an important role in influencing a person's attitude or behavior, because the family environment is the first education a person gets so that what is seen is a lesson given to that person.

Meanwhile, according to Syamsu Yusuf (2009 in Susila & Suwandi, 2019) there are three main things that influence a person's development in his life. The three main things are as follows:

- 1) Family Functioning  
Each family goes through different changes as a result of internal (family members' physical, psychological, and moral problems) and external (socio-cultural changes) variables that influence life's journey. A family that has been able to perform its functions is referred to as functioning (or normal). Modelling, mentoring, organizing, and teaching are the four guiding concepts of family duties. A socialization function and an educational function make up the family function in this instance. The socialization function is concerned with the role of the family as a determining factor that greatly affects the quality of future generations, including in terms of the work that children choose to do, which in this case is entrepreneurship. The educational function is concerned with the role, guidance, and skills related to entrepreneurship that are beneficial to children.
- 2) Parents' Attitudes and Treatment of Children  
Each type of parental behavior or attitude towards their children has a different impact on the personality of the child. Parents' attitudes and behaviors towards their kids will essentially serve as a model for them as they move through life's stages that will affect their growth, including any entrepreneurial pursuits they may have.
- 3) Economic Status  
Economic status is thought to have an impact on adolescent growth, development, and personality. Low-income parents frequently emphasize deference to authoritative figures, whereas parents in the middle and upper classes frequently emphasize the growth of their kids' initiative, curiosity, and creativity. This will have an impact on how children's entrepreneurial interest is developed.

### **C) Self-efficacy**

Self-efficacy is a belief held by individuals regarding their ability to perform or complete a task (Mugiono et al., 2019). Or it can also be defined as an action needed to achieve the results of the goals that have been set either by others, companies or oneself.

Self-efficacy was split into three categories by Ghufroon & Risnawati (2017) in their study: level, strength, and generality. The level dimension is related to how much degree of difficulty a person has and feels able to do it. The strength dimension is related to the individual's belief or expectation to be able to reach their potential. The generality dimension is related to the field of behavior towards the abilities possessed by the individual. According to research by Malik et al. (2020) Entrepreneurial self-efficacy is the development of students' feelings that they can perform innovative behaviors that are important for creating ideal results and outcomes that are new searches. Entrepreneurial self-efficacy is the self-confidence that a person has in his or her own ability to perform tasks and perform his or her role for business success Emrizal et al. (2020). According to Bandura (1977 in Ghozali and Sahrah, 2017) the dimensions of entrepreneurial self-efficacy consist of:

- 1) Magnitude  
Is the level of difficulty a person feels capable or unable to do something.
- 2) Strength  
Is a person's strength or endurance in solving a problem.
- 3) Generality  
Is a person's assessment of the work that the person has done.

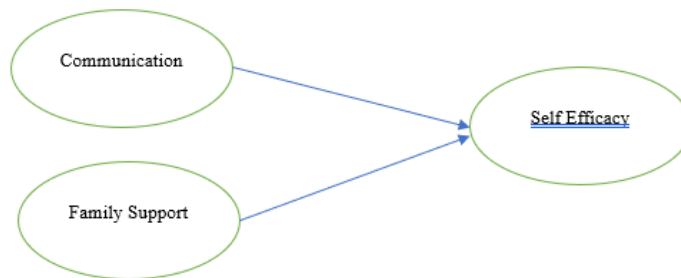
**D) Relationship Between Variables**

**a. Communication between Self Efficacy**

The act of transferring information to another person in order to inform them or to influence their attitudes, opinions, or behaviours can be done directly (face-to-face communication) or indirectly (communication through the media). From this definition, it is concluded that the purpose of communication is to get certain effects on communicants, one of which is an increase in self-confidence or self-efficacy (Nurhadi & Kurniawan, 2017). Spitzberg & Cupach state that communication competence is the ability of an individual to adapt and communicate effectively in all social situations at all times.

**b. Family Support between Self Efficacy**

According to Puspitaningsih (2014), support is an internal component that has a significant impact on a person's self-efficacy. If the family has a good impact on this desire, entrepreneurial interest will develop through family support since family members' attitudes and behaviours affect one another either directly or indirectly (Riwayati & Gunadi, 2015).



**Fig. 1 Research Model**

Based on the explanation presented in the definition of variables and the relationship between variables, several hypotheses that will be tested in the study can be formulated, as follows:

- H1: Communication has a positive influence on self-efficacy.
- H2: Family support has a positive influence on self-efficacy.

**III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**A. Description of Research Subjects**

The description of the research subjects consisted of gender and type of disability of the students of SLB Tanjungpandan, Belitung. There were 21 male respondents (70%) and 9 female respondents (30%). The types of disabilities of the respondents were mentally disabled as many as 16 people (53.3%), hearing impaired as many as 12 people (40%) and physically disabled as many as 2 people (6.7%).

**B. Results of Data Analysis**

The following are the results of testing the structural model (inner model) which has been processed through the SmartPLS software version 3.2.9.

**a. Inner Model Analysis**

The following are the results of testing the inner model which consists of coefficient of determination (R<sup>2</sup>), effect sizes (F<sub>2</sub>), path coefficients, and hypothesis testing.

- 1) Coefficient of Determination (R-Square/R<sup>2</sup>)

Table 1 shows the results of R<sup>2</sup> testing which is worth 0.481 or 48.1%. Which means that the communication and family support variables affect the self-efficacy of persons with disabilities by 48.1%, the remaining 51.9% is explained by other variables.

**Table 1: The Results of the Coefficient of Determination (R<sup>2</sup>)**

	<b>R Square</b>	<b>R Square Adjusted</b>
Self Efficacy	0.481	0.442

2) Effect Size (f2)

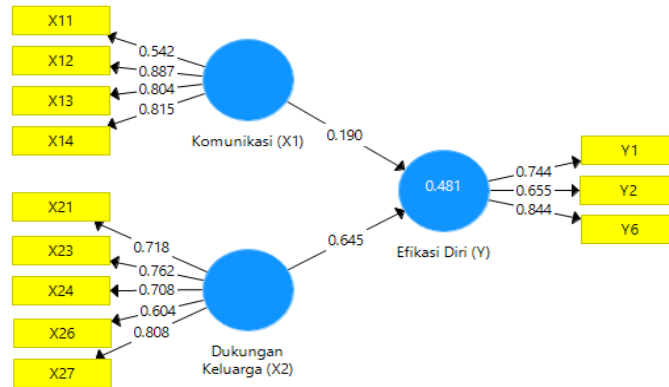
Table 2 shows the results of the f2 test on each independent variable that family support is the predictor that has the greatest effect on self-efficacy, while communication is the predictor that has the least effect on self-efficacy.

**Table 2: The Results of Effect Size (f<sup>2</sup>)**

	R Square	R Square Adjusted
Self Efficacy	0.481	0.442

3) Path Coefficients

Figure 2 shows the results of path coefficient testing, in which all relationships on related variables are positive except for the relationship between organizational citizenship behavior and job stress and employee well-being and job stress.



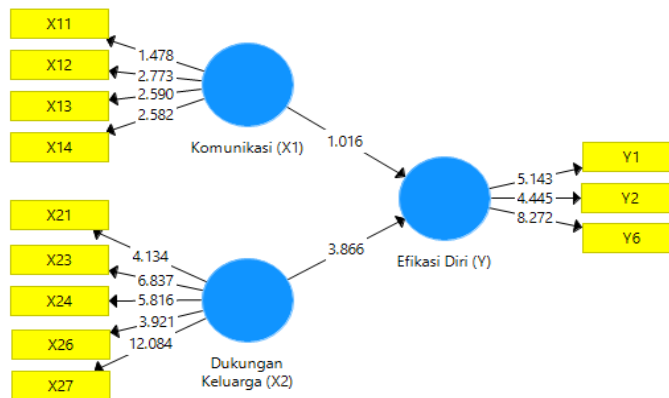
**Fig. 2 The Results of Inner Model Analysis**

4) Hypothesis testing.

The significance of the t-statistics and p-values in this study demonstrate the use of hypothesis testing. To determine the value of the t-statistics and p-values, however, bootstrapping is required during the testing phase. So that the outcomes of hypothesis testing may be seen in Table 3 (which details the results of testing t-statistics and p-values) and Figure 3, which is a research model following the bootstrapping procedure.

**Table 2: The Results of Effect Size (f<sup>2</sup>)**

	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	T Statistics	P Values
Family Support (X2) -> Self Efficacy (Y)	0.645	0.666	0.167	3.866	0.000
Communication (X1) -> Self Efficacy	0.190	0.228	0.187	1.016	0.310



**Fig. 3 The Results of Outer Model Analysis**

The results of testing H1 show that communication has a positive influence on self-efficacy which can be seen from the original sample value (0.310) between communication and self-efficacy. However, this influence is an insignificant influence which can be seen from the p-values (0.310) and t-statistic (1.016) which are in accordance with the applicable provisions.

The results of testing H2 show that family support has a positive influence on self-efficacy which can be seen from the original sample value (0.645) between the relationship between family support and self-efficacy. In addition, this influence is also a significant influence which can be seen from the p-values (0.000) and t-statistic (3.866) which are not in accordance with the applicable provisions.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

The following conclusions can be drawn from the previously mentioned discussion:

- a. Communication positively and insignificantly affects people with disabilities' sense of self-efficacy.
- b. For people with impairments, family support has a favourable and significant impact on self-efficacy.

Based on this study, family support greatly affects the self-efficacy of disability. Family members are therefore crucial in boosting the motivation and self-assurance of persons with disabilities so they can engage in activities, particularly those requiring entrepreneurship.

#### Interest Conflicts

Regarding the publication of this paper, there is no conflict of interest.

#### Funding Statement

The researcher would like to thank Universitas Tarumanagara, who has greatly helped the researcher in completing this research.

#### Acknowledgments

The researcher would like to LPPM Universitas Tarumanagara. Which has provided an opportunity for researchers to conduct research. The researcher would also like to express her deepest gratitude to the all participants who have voluntarily participated in this study.

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