

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

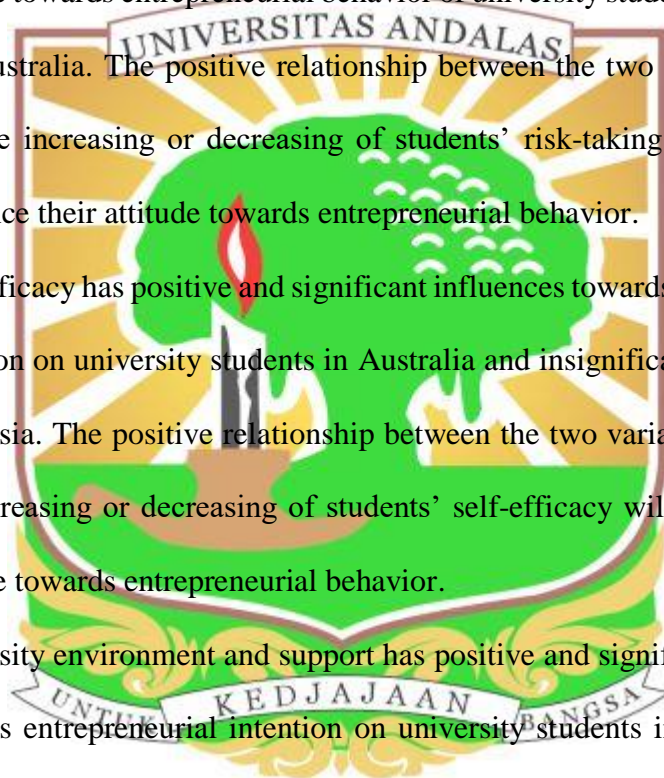
5.1 Research Conclusion

This research uses variable of attitude towards entrepreneurial behavior, subjective norms, perceived entrepreneurial behavior control, risk-taking propensity, self-efficacy, university environment and support as independent variable and entrepreneurial intention as dependent variable. The research observation used questionnaires which been distributed to 336 university students in Indonesia (Andalas University & Padang State University) and Australia (Griffith University & Southern Cross University). The data collected is processed by SPSS 25 and SmartPLS 3.0.

Thus, the results of the analysis are:

1. Attitude towards entrepreneurial behavior has positive and significant influences towards entrepreneurial intention on university students in Australia and insignificant influence on students in Indonesia. The positive relationship between the two variables means that the increasing or decreasing of students' attitude towards entrepreneurial behavior will influence entrepreneurial intention.
2. Subjective norms have positive and significant influences towards entrepreneurial intention on university students in Indonesia and insignificant influences on students in Australia. The positive relationship between the two variables means that the increasing or decreasing of students' subjective norms will influence entrepreneurial intention.

3. Perceived entrepreneurial behavior control has positive and significant influences towards entrepreneurial intention on university students in Indonesia and Australia. The positive relationship between the two variables means that the increasing or decreasing of students' perceived entrepreneurial behavior control will influence entrepreneurial intention.
4. Risk-taking propensity has positive and significant influences towards attitude towards entrepreneurial behavior of university students in Indonesia and Australia. The positive relationship between the two variables means that the increasing or decreasing of students' risk-taking propensity will influence their attitude towards entrepreneurial behavior.
5. Self-efficacy has positive and significant influences towards entrepreneurial intention on university students in Australia and insignificant influences in Indonesia. The positive relationship between the two variables means that the increasing or decreasing of students' self-efficacy will influence their attitude towards entrepreneurial behavior.
6. University environment and support has positive and significant influences towards entrepreneurial intention on university students in Indonesia and Australia. The positive relationship between the two variables means that the better or the worse of university environment and its support will influence students' perceived entrepreneurial behavior control.



5.2 Research Implication

The findings of the study have implications for several parties. For education institutions, this research could be utilized as a source of information (reference)

for increasing students' tendency in creating a business. Those institutions should encourage the development of creative ideas, provide knowledge about entrepreneurship and develop entrepreneurial skills through educational support such as syllabus and co-curricular activities.

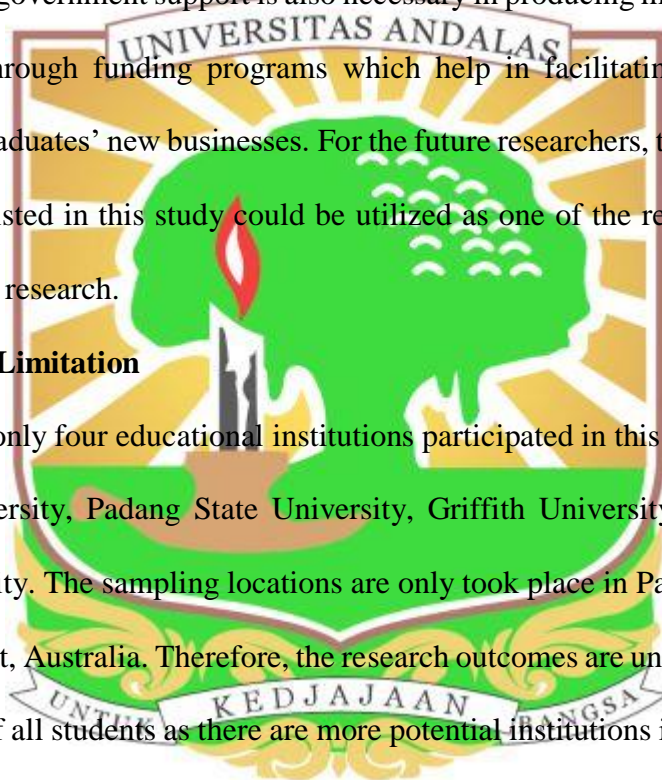
For the business players that look forward the new mentoree or incubatoree, this research could be used as a source where specific and capable students could be found. The government support is also necessary in producing more job creators. Specifically through funding programs which help in facilitating and injecting students' or graduates' new businesses. For the future researchers, the data, theories and results existed in this study could be utilized as one of the references for the similar area of research.

5.3 Research Limitation

There are only four educational institutions participated in this study which are Andalas University, Padang State University, Griffith University, and Southern Cross University. The sampling locations are only took place in Padang, Indonesia and Gold Coast, Australia. Therefore, the research outcomes are unable to represent the opinions of all students as there are more potential institutions in Indonesia and Australia that could be participated.

There are only 336 respondents who take part in this research. This small sample size is not enough to detect the reliability of the study and to represent the opinions of all students from other universities.

This study has limitations of the response bias of the respondents. Response bias is the information given by the respondents through questionnaire, sometimes



does not show the actual opinion of the respondents. This happened because of the inability of the respondents to understand each item in the questionnaire. Consequently, the respondents' honesty in answering the questions is quite doubtful.

5.4 Research Recommendation

Future researchers should conduct the research in educational institutions all over Indonesia and Australia in order to get higher accuracy of the student's feedback to avoid the bias that might be occurred. Besides, there are only 336 respondents take part in this research. Future researchers should enlarge the sample size of respondents to get a better representations of the opinion of university students.

Future researchers should continue to adopt Theory of Planned Behavior by Ajzen (1991) as the fundamental theory in investigating entrepreneurial intentions of a population because it shows a good significance in this study. Other variables could be added in order to create and find varieties of the results.

Future researchers could re-design the questionnaires to better suit their research objectives. They also encouraged to use other data collection method such as interview, focus group discussion or projective technique. Since it may increase the respondents' participation and the variety of individuals' perspectives.

