

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

5.1 Conclusion

The purpose of this research is to find out the relationship between the Theory of Planned Behavioral with modified the model by considering entrepreneurship education as direct antecedent of entrepreneurial intention. This research also finds out whether variables have significant relationship and positive effect or not. This research is using primary data collected by spreading 336 questionnaires to respondent in two differences countries, Indonesia and Australia. There are six hypotheses developed in this research to test the TPB and entrepreneurship education towards entrepreneurial intention. Therefore, the analysis of results, are:

1. Personal attitude (attitude toward entrepreneurship) has significantly positive influences with entrepreneurial intention of students in Indonesia and Australia. This mean that the greater degree of attitude toward entrepreneurship the greater intention toward entrepreneurship of the students. The student who have good overall perceptions of the concept of entrepreneurship are more likely to have entrepreneurial intentions, or more precisely, to start companies one day.
2. Subjective norm has not significantly positive influences with entrepreneurial intention of students in Indonesia and Australia. This mean that the environment in which a student acts and lives not significantly influence entrepreneurial intention.

3. Perceived behavioral control significant positively affects entrepreneurial intention of students in Indonesia and Australia. This means that a belief of personal ability to succeed and perform a task or control the process of creating a company plays an important role in increasing entrepreneurial intentions. The higher level of perceived behavioral control indicates the higher level of intention toward entrepreneurship.
4. Subjective norm has significantly positive influences with personal attitude. This means that the environment in which an individual acts and lives, as well as family, friends and colleagues significantly influences the way individuals think about their own ability to take entrepreneurial actions, at the same time the higher degree of subjective norm will also develop a higher degree of personal attitude toward entrepreneurship.
5. Subjective norm has significantly positive influences with perceived behavioral control. This means that the environment in which an individual act and lives significantly influences the way individuals perform a task or control the process of creating a company, at the same time the higher degree of subjective norm will also develop a higher degree of perceived behavioral control toward entrepreneurship.
6. Entrepreneurship education do not play a role in entrepreneurial education of students in Indonesia and Australia. This means that entrepreneurship education not significantly influences entrepreneurial intention. Students with post-education of entrepreneurship not affect entrepreneurial intention significantly.

5.2 Implications of the Research

This research creates several implications for researcher and practitioners. For researcher, this research is for improving the understanding about Theory of Planned behavioral and entrepreneurship education toward entrepreneurial intention.

The researcher suggest that universities should involve in an early stage to provide entrepreneurship education on to increase awareness of students about entrepreneurship, shaping their attitude toward the behavior, stimulating subjective norm inside universities and enhancing their perceived behavioral control.

This study provides the scholar with detailed information about the entrepreneurial intention among undergraduates in higher learning institution from two countries, which are Indonesia and Australia. By investigating entrepreneurial intention, researcher can identify the entrepreneurial activity easily. Regarding the theoretical model, researcher is able to contribute to literature about theory of TPB. There is 60% of entrepreneurial intention can be explained by component of TPB (attitude toward the behavior, subjective norm and perceived behavioral control) and entrepreneurship education. The proposed theoretical framework may be referred by other researchers in future studies.

5.3 Limitation and Recommendation

Researcher found some limitation when conducted this research. Researcher suggest some recommendation from the limitation of research for future researcher.

The limitations and recommendations in this study are:

1. There are only some higher learning institutions included in this study and the sampling location is only in Padang (Indonesia) and Gold Coast (Australia). Therefore, the research outcomes are unable to represent the opinions of all students as there are many higher learning institutions situated in both of countries, Indonesia and Australia. The researcher should expand the sampling location to include universities throughout Indonesia and Australia to obtain research outcomes with high accuracy.
2. There is limitation in the number of respondents in this research, which is only 336 (168 in Indonesia, 168 in Australia). This small sample size is difficult to detect the reliability of the research and unable to represent the opinion of all student in the universities. Student from all faculties should be taken into consideration to get better insight into entrepreneurial intention.
3. The researcher has time limitation in distributing the survey. Entrepreneurial intention is the best predictor of entrepreneurial action. This research study only examines the entrepreneurial intention but not actual action as it appears to be impracticable in the real life and it requires a longer duration to monitor

the actual action. Researchers are incapable of conducting this longitudinal study.

4. This research combines all of the sample characteristic of whether respondents have or have not ever gain entrepreneurship course. The researcher proposes the differentiation for sample for whose have and have not undertaken entrepreneurship education for ignoring the bias for the result of research.
5. The research just collected the data from questionnaires survey. Researcher suggest future researchers can redesign questionnaire questions to better suit their research objectives. Validity testing should be done to ensure the questionnaire is valid for certain studies. Future researchers also can use a combination of other data collection methods such as interviews. This can increase the participation of respondents and interviewers can get more opinions from various perspectives. In addition, there is a lower probability that the respondent will misinterpret the question because the interviewer can clarify question instructions.
6. This research used Theory of Planned Behavior modified with entrepreneurship education antecedents toward entrepreneurial intention. For the next research, different variables can be added or encompassed regarding the topic of the research in order to create and found varieties of the result.