

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

A. Conclusion

The results of research on all students at Jenderal Soedirman University, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The results of hypothesis testing that has been done, the entrepreneurial motivation variable is proven to have a positive and significant effect on entrepreneurial intentions so the hypothesis (H1) proposed in this study is accepted.
2. The results of hypothesis testing that has been done, the entrepreneurial education variable proved to have a positive and significant effect on entrepreneurial intentions so the hypothesis (H2) proposed in this study is accepted.
3. The test results that have been done, the Entrepreneurial self-efficacy variable proved to be able to moderate the relationship between entrepreneurial motivation to entrepreneurial intention so that the hypothesis (H3) proposed in this study is accepted.
4. The test results that have been done, the self-efficacy variable is proven to be able to moderate the relationship between entrepreneurial education to entrepreneurial intention so that the hypothesis (H4) proposed in this study is accepted.

B. Implications

Based on the results of the research obtained, the suggestions that the authors want to convey are: The importance of Entrepreneurial Motivation.

1. The results of testing the first hypothesis that entrepreneurial motivation is proven to have a positive effect on entrepreneurial intentions, it can be implied that the approach to increasing entrepreneurial intentions is focused on developing and strengthening entrepreneurial motivation, one of which is the development of entrepreneurial training and development programs that can be designed to stimulate and maintain student motivation in order to realize their ideas. Such as inviting successful entrepreneurs as guest speakers, for example, it can awaken the entrepreneurial spirit among students, enrich their knowledge of the business world, and ultimately stimulate their interest in exploring entrepreneurial potential in developing creative and innovative ideas.
2. The results of testing the second hypothesis, namely entrepreneurial education is proven to have a positive effect on entrepreneurial intention, it can be implied that the government and educational institutions to improve entrepreneurship programs in the education curriculum. The goal of improving entrepreneurial education is to prepare students with the knowledge and skills needed to start a business. To achieve this, the campus can do this by requiring entrepreneurship courses in all faculties at Jendral Soedirman University.

3. The implication of the finding that entrepreneurial self-efficacy can moderate the relationship between entrepreneurial motivation and entrepreneurial intention is the importance of paying attention to psychological factors in designing entrepreneurship programs. These programs can include components that increase self-efficacy, such as leadership skills training, developing self-confidence, and increasing the ability to overcome challenges. To increase Entrepreneurial self-efficacy in students can joining extracurricular or UKM related to entrepreneurship with this later students hone skills and abilities in entrepreneurship.
4. The implication of the finding that self-efficacy can moderate the relationship between entrepreneurial education and entrepreneurial intention is the importance of considering psychological aspects when designing entrepreneurial education programs. Improving self-efficacy can be an additional focus in entrepreneurial education modules so that learners not only gain knowledge but also build the confidence needed to face business challenges.

C. Research Limitations

This research still has several limitations that are encountered and need to be improved and developed to be used as input and reference in future studies related to research problems. The limitations of the research in question include the following:

1. In the process of collecting data, the information provided by respondents through questionnaires sometimes does not show the actual opinions of

respondents, this happens because sometimes there are different thoughts, assumptions, and understandings of each respondent, as well as other factors such as honesty in filling out the respondent's opinion in the questionnaire.

2. Entrepreneurial intention is influenced by many factors, this study is limited to examining only 3 factors that are thought to affect entrepreneurial intention, namely entrepreneurial motivation, entrepreneurial education, and entrepreneurial self-efficacy, while many other factors can affect entrepreneurial intention such as family background and individual financial circumstances.
3. Time limitations in distributing questionnaires and collecting data make it difficult for authors when doing research on entrepreneurial intentions, so this research cannot be done more deeply.

