

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Conclusion

In the research conducted on 160 respondents using IBM SPSS Statistics 26 software, the aim was to examine the relationship or association between government support structure, knowledge, operational risks, financial support, and social support on the Entrepreneurial Intention of female students studying at universities in the Tangerang area. The research found the following results:

1. Support Structure is positively related and significant to the Entrepreneurial Intention of female students studying at universities in the Tangerang area. This result was obtained from the significant individual parameter test or t-test. Where the significance value obtained is $0.000 \leq 0.05$ and the t-value is $5.436 > 1.655$ (t-table), with a positive value. These results meet the significance criteria and the predetermined t-table. Thus, it can be concluded that the government support structure plays a role as one of the factors driving the entrepreneurial intention of female students studying at universities in the Tangerang Raya area.
2. Knowledge is positively related and significant to the Entrepreneurial Intention of female students studying at universities in the Tangerang area. This result was obtained from the significant individual parameter test or t-test. Where the significance value obtained is $0.011 \leq 0.05$ and the t-value is $2.589 > 1.655$ (t-table), with a positive value. These results meet the significance criteria and the predetermined t-table. Thus, it can be concluded that advanced knowledge plays a role as one of the factors driving the entrepreneurial intention of female students studying at universities in the Tangerang Raya area.
3. Operational Risks are negatively associated with and significant to the Entrepreneurial Intention of female students studying at universities in the Tangerang area. This result was obtained from the significant individual parameter test or t-test. Where the significance value obtained is $0.024 \leq 0.05$ and the t-value is $-2.282 > 1.655$ (t-table), with a negative value. These results

meet the significance criteria and the predetermined t-table. Thus, it can be concluded that operational risks play a role as one of the factors that reduce the entrepreneurial intention of female students studying at universities in the Tangerang Raya area.

4. Financial Support is positively associated with and significant to the Entrepreneurial Intention of female students studying at universities in the Tangerang area. This result was obtained from the significant individual parameter test or t-test. Where the significance value obtained is $0.010 \leq 0.05$ and the t-value is $2.618 > 1.655$ (t-table), with a positive value. These results meet the significance criteria and the predetermined t-table. Thus, it can be concluded that Financial Support plays a role as one of the factors that encourage the entrepreneurial intention of female students studying at universities in the Tangerang Raya area.
5. The lack of Social Support is not associated with the Entrepreneurial Intention of female students studying at universities in the Tangerang area. This result was obtained from the significant individual parameter test or t-test. Where the significance value obtained is $0.716 > 0.05$ and the t-value is $-365 < 1.655$ (t-table), with a negative value. These results do not meet the significance criteria and the predetermined t-table. Thus, it can be concluded that the lack of Social Support does not play a role as a factor reducing the entrepreneurial intention of female students studying at universities in the Tangerang Raya area.

5.2 Recommendation

Based on the research findings, the author has several suggestions for female students regarding entrepreneurial intention, universities in Tangerang Raya, the government and Tangerang Raya local governments, and lastly for future researchers. Here are the suggestions formulated by the researcher:

1. Recommendation for Female University Students

After formulating the research findings, the author has several suggestions for female university students. To grow a strong desire for entrepreneurship, the author suggests that female students actively seek opportunities to expand their

knowledge of entrepreneurship. This can involve engaging in specialized training programs, attending workshops, or pursuing internships to gain practical insights into business management. By actively investing in education and skill development, female students can not only enhance their confidence in establishing a business but also broaden their understanding of operational risks that may accompany them. Through hands-on learning experiences and exposure to real-world challenges, female students can develop the courage needed to navigate uncertainties and seize opportunities in the entrepreneurial landscape. Additionally, expanding knowledge also equips female university students with the tools and resources needed to make informed decisions and effectively manage the complexities of running a business, ultimately positioning female university students for their own business success.

2. Recommendation for Universities in Tangerang Raya

The author also has several suggestions regarding recommendations for universities in Tangerang Raya. The first recommendation is to collaborate with local government to advocate for and facilitate entrepreneurship-friendly policies and initiatives. Additionally, universities in Tangerang Raya can actively participate in the development and implementation of programs aimed at providing government support for female student entrepreneurs. This might involve hosting joint workshops or conferences to discuss policy recommendations and best practices. Other than that, universities in Tangerang Raya should review and update their entrepreneurship curriculum periodically, to include important topics about business such as market research, business planning, and negotiation skills. Furthermore, they can organize guest lectures and workshops featuring successful female entrepreneurs to provide real-world insights and inspiration to students. Also, universities can create dedicated funding programs or venture capital networks specifically targeting female-led startups and prioritize creating networking opportunities, mentorship programs, and peer support groups specifically tailored to female entrepreneurs.

3. Recommendations for Governments & Tangerang Raya Local Governments

Other than recommendations for female university students and universities in Tangerang Raya, the author also concludes with several suggestions for the government. Considering that support structure and financial support have an impact on the entrepreneurial intention of female students, it is a reason for the government to pay more attention to students, especially female students, in providing support for them in entrepreneurship. Because a good support structure and well-regulated financial support can increase the likelihood of female students engaging in entrepreneurship.

The author also concludes with several recommendations for Tangerang Raya local governments. Local governments should collaborate with universities in Tangerang Raya to advocate for and facilitate entrepreneurship-friendly policies and initiatives, ultimately creating an enabling environment for female student entrepreneurs. This could involve streamlining licensing procedures, offering tax incentives, and providing financial resources such as grants or low-interest loans to female-led startups. Also, local governments should establish dedicated funding mechanisms or venture capital funds specifically targeting female-led businesses. This includes providing financial assistance, access to investment networks, and facilitating connections with financial institutions and investors. Lastly, Tangerang Raya local governments could foster partnerships with organizations or businesses to promote gender equality and diversity in the entrepreneurship area.

4. Recommendation for Future Researchers

Furthermore, the third suggestion is for future researchers. Firstly, they should consider other independent variables that may have a relationship to entrepreneurial intention. For example, variables like self-confidence and risk-taking. This is aimed at identifying other determining factors for the entrepreneurial intention of female students. Another suggestion is to expand the scope of the population, such as studying female students in Jakarta and other cities. Additionally, future researchers can also conduct research using methods other than quantitative, such as qualitative methods and others. With the hope of providing new understanding or perspectives in research.