

ENTREPRENEURIAL INTENTION OF UNDERGRADUATED STUDENTS: GENDER PERSPECTIVES

Venny Soetedja

Universitas Ciputra Surabaya

E-mail: venny.soetedja@ciputra.ac.id

Abstract: This study aims to study the effect of entrepreneurial self-efficacy and locus of control towards entrepreneurial intention, besides that it also aims to further study the role of gender on the effect of entrepreneurial self-efficacy and locus of control toward entrepreneurial intention. Entrepreneurial intention to become an entrepreneur is very important for the Indonesian economy to increase the number of entrepreneurs in Indonesia. This research used quantitative methods. The test used SPSS with 200 undergraduated student respondents who were currently pursuing higher education majoring in business management and have gotten entrepreneurial learning during higher education. The study results yield that entrepreneurial self-efficacy and locus of control influenced entrepreneurial intention partially and simultaneously. The result also indicated that gender affect the relationship between entrepreneurial self-efficacy and locus of control to entrepreneurial intention, this study demonstrated that the influence of entrepreneurial self-efficacy is greater on entrepreneurial intention for female compared to male. This result shows the importance of strive for improvement for the entrepreneurial self-efficacy and locus of control of the female gender to increase entrepreneurial intention, especially for female in Indonesia.

Keywords: *gender, entrepreneurial self-efficacy, locus of control, entrepreneurial intention, Indonesia.*

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1. Introduction

Entrepreneurship is recognized as a major force behind social economic growth, this is due to the creation of new jobs, innovation, and productivity, and effective competition (Kuratko et al., 2005; Shane & Venkataraman, 2000).

There is a strong correlation between entrepreneurship and economic growth in many nations has been proven (Acs et al., 2008). As a result, Indonesian government made the proper decision to support the expansion of entrepreneurship in the country. to hasten Indonesia's economic growth and increase the number of business owners all over the country. Since Presidential Regulation No. 27 of 2013 on "Entrepreneurship Incubators Development" was issued throughout Indonesia, entrepreneurship has drawn attention and even garnered backing from the government. Presidential Regulation (Perpres) No. 2 of 2022 on "National Entrepreneurship Development" came after to strengthen it.

The entrepreneurship in Indonesia developed fast, leading to the emergence of several new businesses, according to the Ministry of Industry 3.47% of Indonesia's population was an

entrepreneur as of 2022, although this percentage is still considerably below that of industrialized nations, where 14% of the population is an entrepreneur (Kuwado, 2018). Indonesian government supports entrepreneurship through a number of ministerial programs, as the ministry of industry and the ministry of youth, which facilitate the growth and development of new startups by offering counseling, providing facilities and incubation, particularly for new start-up business. Many parties, the government, the private sector, and non-profit organizations all support the development of new startups in Indonesia as well.

Education contributes significantly to the growth of entrepreneurship (Kardiana & Melati, 2019). A career option for some people is starting their own business as an entrepreneur (Ligouri et al., 2020). Future career to become an entrepreneur can be started since their education period, particularly in higher education as it will influence the initial stages of their profession, a personal goal to become an entrepreneur may be measured from the beginning before they select their future career (Elnadi & Gheith, 2021). Therefore, this study focus is on undergraduate students in Indonesian private university, who are enrolled in entrepreneurship courses. Students may develop entrepreneurial intention as a result of the expectation that entrepreneurial courses and practices would result in entrepreneurial conduct. Although real conduct is not always the outcome of intentions, however, intentions have been shown to be the strongest indicator of developing actual behavior (Bae et al., 2014).

Some research have been investigated to understand the factors that potentially predict entrepreneurial behaviour, as Wiklund, Wright, & Zahra (2019). While many different types of factors have been investigated in entrepreneurship research, though entrepreneurial intention still the most well-known factor to predict entrepreneurial behaviour (Liñán & Chen, 2009; McGee et al., 2009). Entrepreneurship study has employed many different sorts of variables. Individual variables are one of the elements that are crucial areas of focus in entrepreneurship research (Uysal et al., 2022).

Several models of entrepreneurial intention have been created in light of the strong connection between intention and conduct in order to depper understand the causes of individual behavior, particularly in the stages prior to becoming an entrepreneur. Taking into account the extensive study on entrepreneurial intention, particularly that based on the theory of planned behaviour (Ajzen, 1991) and the social cognitive theory (Bandura, 1986). Numerous studies have investigate at a variety of variables, including personal characteristics, age, gender, and education, which are thought to impact someone's decision to start their own business (Baron, 2004). Other researches have examined the relationships between entrepreneurial self efficacy, locus of control, and entrepreneurial intention (McGee et al., 2009; Zhao, Seibert, & Hills, 2005; Rauch & Frese, 2007; Murugesan & Jayavelu, 2017).

Theory of Planned Behavior serves as the foundation for majority of international research on entrepreneurial intention, Ajzen (1991) explored the impact of self-efficacy and locus of control on entrepreneurial intention. According to Krueger (2002), the theory of planned behaviour is connected to the influence of self-efficacy and locus of control on entrepreneurial intention, as research on self-efficacy is mostly conducted in the field of psychology as suggest by Bandura (1986). Research on entrepreneurial intentions that are impacted by self-efficacy and locus of control is lacking, whereas in Indonesia it is crucial to do in-depth research in order to gain a comprehensive understanding that will serve as a balance for advancing the growth of entrepreneurship in the country.

Moderating role of gender

Numerous scholars have investigated demographic factors, notably gender (Murugesan & Jayavelu, 2017). Some studies have found that males tend to be more entrepreneurially motivated than female (Haus et al., 2013; Mueller & Conway, 2013; Yordanova & Tarrazon, 2010; Zhao et al., 2005). While launching a new firm, they also frequently have stronger entrepreneurial goals. As a result, fewer female than males establish firms (Karimi et al., 2014). However, according to certain studies (Daz-Garca et al., 2010; Gupta et al., 2009), there is no difference between the opinions of male and female on entrepreneurship. Other study suggests that females exhibit less entrepreneurial impulses than males do (Murugesan & Jayavelu, 2017).

Study on the difference between genders in locus of control in connection to entrepreneurship has produced mixed results (Uysal et al., 2022). Locus of control is viewed as a culturally dependent attribute that is higher in societies with a high individuality and low uncertainty avoidance (Hayton & Cacciotti, 2013). Meanwhile, Indonesia, with its collective culture, may probably give different results.

The number of female in Indonesia in 2023 is 49.43% of the total population of 275.7 million people (BPS, 2023), and 64,5% of small medium enterprise di Indonesia manage by female (BPS, 2021). However, there are many challenges that women face in their struggle to become entrepreneurs, even to have the intention to become one. Therefore, studying the entrepreneurial attitude of female is very necessary in facing Indonesian demographic bonus in the year of 2045 in order to guarantee the number of female entrepreneurs in the future.

Ahl (2002) urges greater study on the role of women in entrepreneurship across the world, provides the foundation for research on the link between gender and entrepreneurship. Few academics are prolific in creating study on women and entrepreneurship, despite the fact that research on women's entrepreneurship has been conducted in many developed country, such as Europe, America, and few researches in developing country in Asia, and Africa.

However, the number of studies discussing the relationship between gender and entrepreneurial ambition is relatively small, and only scholars in a few nations have productively focused on this topic. In Indonesia, number of researches on gender even less, as well as research related to gender and entrepreneurship, including entrepreneurial intention. Although it also relies on other criteria, the majority of research' findings indicate a favorable association between gender and entrepreneurship.

This study suggests disparities in individual characteristics, particularly gender, and employment position with a sample that is likely to be homogeneous because it originates from private university in Indonesia. The university ecosystem has a beneficial impact on students' entrepreneurial self-efficacy and entrepreneurial intention (Pelegrini et al., 2021). Students' intentions to start their own businesses are influenced by the entrepreneurial ecosystem (Elnadi & Gheith, 2002).

Some research argued the different results that gender differences have an impact on entrepreneurial intention; female students' entrepreneurial self efficacy have higher influence on entrepreneurial intention compared to male students (Pelegrini et al., 2021). Otherwise, the effect of entrepreneurial self efficacy on entrepreneurial intention shows a significant difference between male and female students, the male having higher entrepreneurial self efficacy (Elnadi & Gheith, 2021). According to some studies, females are less likely to believe they are entrepreneurs because they lack of entrepreneurial self-efficacy (BarNir et al., 2011; Wilson et al., 2007). However, other research suggests that entrepreneurial self-efficacy and intention are not significantly associated with differences in gender and other research has

shown no connection between entrepreneurial self-efficacy levels and gender differences (Murugesan & Jayavelu, 2017).

Disagreement over the study's findings regarding the relationship between self efficacy and locus of control towards entrepreneurial intention, shows that an empirical research is required to be carried out in Indonesia for undergraduate students. Research on entrepreneurship is essential since Indonesia is a developing country that would require many entrepreneurs to achieve long-term economic growth and become a developed country.

Based on the study above, the hypothesis of this research are:

H₁: Entrepreneurial self-efficacy influence entrepreneurial intention.

H₂: Locus of control influence entrepreneurial intention.

H₃: Students gender influence the relationship between entrepreneurial self efficacy towards entrepreneurial intention

H₄: Students gender influence the relationship between locus of control towards entrepreneurial intention

Inconsistent research results on the relationship between entrepreneurial self-efficacy and locus of control to entrepreneurial intention indicate that there are other variables that influence this relationship. This study aims to test whether gender can influence the relationship between entrepreneurial self-efficacy and locus of control toward entrepreneurial intention, as shown in the following figure,

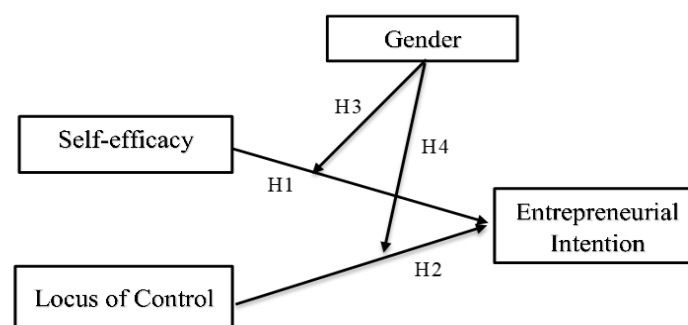


Figure 1. Research Model

The results of this study offer insight into the circumstances in which the hypothesized associations could be meaningful and can thus offer guidance for practice, which has substantial ramifications for entrepreneurship education. Although some personal traits are difficult to change, yet some academics argued that locus of control can be altered and developed from a person's life experiences (Wu, Griffin, & Parker, 2015) and intervention programs entrepreneurship or/and courses boost self-efficacy (Rauch, 2014).

This research contributed to both theory and practice. In order to apply the idea of theory of planned behavior to the creation of entrepreneurial intention, this research firstly examines one of numerous models, offering a distinctive perspective on entrepreneurial intention as a career choice. Second, this study was carried out in Indonesia, a country with unique features in comparison to developed nations where the research constructs were initially introduced and extensively studied. Third, this study contributed to the body of knowledge by identifying the processes through which individual qualities affect intentions to launch a business or become self employed.

2. Research Method

This study employs a quantitative research methodology along with quantitative description techniques that offer a comprehensive perspective of phenomena, clarify how variables are related, and assess the validity of the hypothesis. A normative survey was conducted, and questionnaires were sent out for a subset of respondents to complete. Variables employed in this study are two independent variables: entrepreneurial self-efficacy and locus of control; one dependent variable, entrepreneurial intention; and gender as a control variable acting as a moderator. Then, a comparative approach was carried out to compare the results for female and male.

The population used in this research were the undergraduated students who had learned entrepreneurship during their higher education. Purposive sampling was used to do the sampling. Sample of 200 students majoring in business and management from private university in Surabaya Indonesia, who intensively had taken part in entrepreneurship education over the course to be the respondents.

Primary data was gathered by handing out questionnaires, which respondents filled out and then returned. With a 95% confidence level, SPSS was utilized to conduct the analysis on the acquired data in order to test the hypotheses. The scales used in the questionnaire was 5-point Likert scale with 1- strongly disagree, 2- disagree, 3- neutral, 4- agree, 5- strongly agree for each question. The moderating variable is gender, coded 0 for male gender, and 1 for female gender.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Results

Total of 200 responses collected have been used for analyses, consisting of students majoring in business and management at private university who had learned entrepreneurship during their higher education period. Data descriptions of the respondents are as follows:

Table 1. Respondent's Characteristic by Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	112	56,0%
Female	88	44,0%
Total	200	100,0%

The profile of respondents obtained was 112 male (56 percent) and 88 female (44 percent). As Indonesia contains more than 13.000 islands, so this research also measure the origin of respondents. The majority of respondents (40 percent) origin came from the city of Surabaya as the university studied located in the city, 21 percent came from other cities in East of Java, 11 percent came from Central of Java, then followed by islands of Bali, Sulawesi and Kalimantan, respectively 6.5 percent, 5.5 percent. and 5 percent, while the remaining 11 percent came from various regions throughout Indonesia, including Maluku islands and Papua island.

Table 2. Respondent's Character by Origin

Origin	Frequency	Percentage
Surabaya city	80	40,0%
East of Java Island	42	21,0%
Central of Java Island	22	11,0%
Bali Island	13	6,5%

Sulawesi Island	11	5,5%
Kalimantan Island	10	5,0%
Jakarta city	4	2,0%
Maluku / Papua Islands	4	2,0%
Sumatra Island	2	1,0%
West of Java Island	2	1,0%
West / East of Nusa Tenggara Islands	1	0,5%
Others	9	4,5%
Total	200	100,0%

The model proposed in this research was measured to explain the influence of entrepreneurial self-efficacy and locus of control on entrepreneurial intention. Further, the role of gender in each relationship in the model is also measured. The results of the questionnaire data in this study were processed using SPSS. The results of data processing using SPSS obtained the following results:

Validity and Reliability

Validity in this study was tested using Pearson Correlation. Meanwhile, in the entrepreneurial self-efficacy variable there are 10 indicators where the significance value for 8 statements are 0.000, which means the 8 statements are valid, however there is one statement that has a validity test result significance which has a validity test result significance of less than 0.05 but more than 0.000, the statement "convinces other people to work in my business" with a validity test result significance of 0.028. So the results of the 10 statements on entrepreneurial self-efficacy are valid.

In the locus of control variable there are 11 valid statements, with one statement whose significance result is more than 0.000 but less than 0.05. It can be concluded that in this study the results of testing on entrepreneurial self-efficacy, locus of control and entrepreneurial intention were valid.

The reliability test was carried out using Cronbach Alpha, if the Cronbach Alpha coefficient is greater than 0.06 then the test results are reliable (Hair et al., 2009). The test results show that the reliability test for each variable has Cronbach Alpha are value of 0.83 for the entrepreneurial intention variable, 0.82 for the entrepreneurial self-efficacy variable, and 0,85 for locus of control variable. The results of the reliability test show that all results are greater than 0.6 and the Cronbach Alpha value shows that if a statement is removed it will not change the Cronbach Alpha value for each variable. It can be concluded that in this research the test results obtained on all indicators used to measure the variables entrepreneurial self-efficacy, locus of control and entrepreneurial intention are reliable. The results of the reliability testing indicate that this research can be continued.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Multiple linear regression is carried out to measure the influence magnitude of the relationship between two or more independent variables on the dependent variable (Priyastama, 2017). The results of the multiple linear regression analysis are as follows:

Table 3. Test result for Multiple linear Regression

Main Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std Error	Beta		
(Constant)	-0.04	0.42	0.00	-0.09	0.930
<i>Entrepreneurial self-efficacy</i>	0.70	0.11	0.46	6.50	.000
<i>Locus of Control</i>	0.33	0.12	0.20	2.83	.005

Table 3 shows the results of the multiple linear regression test in this research which shows that the constant value in the model is 0.04 and the value is negative, this value indicates the value of the entrepreneurial intention variable if the independent variables in the research model do not influence and are constant. Meanwhile, the entrepreneurial self-efficacy variable has value of 0.70 and is positive, so it can be concluded that every one unit increase in the entrepreneurial self-efficacy variable has an influence of 0.70 increase on the entrepreneurial intention variable, assuming that the values of the other independent variables are constant.

Meanwhile, the results of the regression test on the locus of control variable is 0.33 and positive. It can be understood that for every one unit increase in the locus of control variable will has an influence of 0.33 on the entrepreneurial intention variable, with the assumption that the other independent variables are constant. Based on the results of the multiple linear regression test analysis, the equation obtained from the research model is:

$$Y = -0.04 + 0.70 X_1 + 0.33 X_2 + e$$

Y = entrepreneurial intention

X₁ = entrepreneurial self-efficacy

B₁ = entrepreneurial self-efficacy regression coefficient

X₂ = locus of control

B₂ = locus of control regression coefficient

e = residual

Result of research model test

The research model test in this study using F test, t test, correlation and determination coefficient tests. The results of the tests explained as follows:

F test

The statistical F test is used to test whether all independent variables have a significant influence on the dependent variable.

Table 4. Result of F test

Main Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean square	F	Sig.
Regression	44,96	2	22,48	57,50	0,000
Residual	77,03	197	0,39		
Total	121,99	199			

Based on the results of the F test, the calculated F value was found to be 57.50 bigger number than the F table of 3.04 with a significance level of 0.000. The result of the calculated F significance value being less than 0.05 of the confidence level, it indicated that simultaneously entrepreneurial self-efficacy and locus of control have a significant effect on entrepreneurial intention.

t - test

The statistical t test is useful for showing the effect of each independent variable in explaining variations in the dependent variable. If the significance of the t test is less than 0.05,

it means that all independent variables partially have significant influence on the dependent variable.

Table 5. Result of t test

Main Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		Sig.
	B	Std Error	Beta	t	
(Constant)	-0.04	0.42	0.00	-0.09	0.930
Entrepreneurial Self-efficacy	0.70	0.11	0.46	6.50	0.000
<i>Locus of Control</i>	0.33	0.12	0.20	2.83	0.005

Table 5 shows the calculated t value were found to be 6.50 for entrepreneurial self-efficacy and 2.83 for locus of control, there are bigger number than the t table of 1.98. Based on the hypothesis test using the t test value, the significance of t test for the two independent variables were 0.000 and 0.005, which is smaller than 0.05 of confidence level, it means that partially the entrepreneurial self-efficacy and locus of control have significant influence on the entrepreneurial intention.

Correlation Coefficient (R) and Determination Coefficient (R²)

The correlation coefficient and coefficient of determination are intended to measure the relationship between variables in the research model. The correlation coefficient (R) shows the strength of the relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable in the research model which is between 0 and 1. Meanwhile, the coefficient of determination (R²) test shows the magnitude of the influence of all independent variables together in the model on the dependent variable, and the rest are influenced by the other variables not discussed in this study.

Table 6. Result of Correlation and Determination Coefficient

R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
0,61	0,37	0,36	0,63

The results of the correlation coefficient test (R) was 0.61, indicating that the strength of the relationship between the variables was 61 percent. This shows that the entrepreneurial intention can be explained by the entrepreneurial self-efficacy and locus of control at 61 percent, while it means two independent variables have moderate strenght relationship to entrepreneurial intention.

Results of the coefficient of determination test (R²) obtained a result of 0.37 which shows the magnitude of the influence of all the independent variables in the model on the dependent variable, so it can be concluded that the influence of the entrepreneurial self-efficacy variable and the locus of control variable together on the entrepreneurial intention variable is 37 percent and the remaining 63 percent is influenced by other variables not discussed in this research. Overall the hypotheses test results show that the main model proposed in this research is accepted.

3.2. Discussion

The influence of entrepreneurial self-efficacy on entrepreneurial intention

The research result shows that the value of the t test for the entrepreneurial self-efficacy has a significance partially influences the entrepreneurial intention of students in Indonesia. The results of this research is in line to the research results of several previous researchers who

showed positive results regarding the relationship between entrepreneurial self-efficacy and entrepreneurial intention, including Travis and Freeman (2017) who studied on students at state and private universities in the Southeastern United States; Rasul, Bekun, and Saint Akadiri (2017) who conducted research on international students in Cyprus. The results of this research prove that the existence of the entrepreneurial self-efficacy influences the entrepreneurial intention, which shows that the first hypothesis of this research is accepted. The results of this research show the conclusion that students in Indonesia have confidence in their own ability to show their interest in entrepreneurship.

The influence of locus of control on entrepreneurial intention

The research results performs the t test value with a significance level for locus of control is 0.005 which is smaller than 0.05. It can be interpreted that the locus of control variable partially has an effect on entrepreneurial intention. The results of this research prove that locus of control influences entrepreneurial intention in private university students in Indonesia. The results of this study indicate that the second hypotheses of this research is accepted.

Result of this research support the opinion expressed by Schoeijt & Shaver (2012) which states that locus of control influences entrepreneurial intention. Previous researchers who have the same opinion stated by Krueger (2009); Monsen and Urbig (2009); Monsen et al. (2010). Result of this research proves that existence of locus of control influences entrepreneurial intention of Indonesian students.

The research results lead to the conclusion that students in Indonesia have strong control, both internal control and external control, which is able to influence their interest in being involved in entrepreneurship, expressed by entrepreneurial intention.

The influence of gender on the relationship between entrepreneurial self-efficacy and locus of control on entrepreneurial intention

The influence of gender on the relationship between variables is shown by the results of measuring the coefficient of determination for each: total respondents (n=200), female respondents (n=88) and male respondents (n=112). The results of measuring the coefficient of determination are shown in the following table:

Table 7. Result of Determination Coefficient on Gender Role

	Total (n=200)	Male (n=112)	Female (n=88)
Entrepreneurial self-efficacy → Entrepreneurial Intention	0,34	0,28	0,37
Locus of Control → Entrepreneurial Intention	0,23	0,17	0,30
Self-Efficacy & Locus of Control → Entrepreneurial Intention	0,37	0,30	0,40

Table 7 shows that the coefficient of determination on the relationship between entrepreneurial self-efficacy and entrepreneurial intention for the total respondents was 0.34, while for female respondents the figure increased to 0.37, this shows that for female the influence of entrepreneurial self-efficacy is stronger. For male respondents, the coefficient of determination results are smaller than the results for the total respondents, it is 0.28, it represent that the influence of entrepreneurial self-efficacy on entrepreneurial intention for male is weaker than for the total respondents. This results answer the third hypothesis of this research, that gender roles influence the relationship between entrepreneurial self-efficacy and entrepreneurial intention, the influence is stronger for female and weaker for male.

The results of this study supported research by Wilson, Kickul, and Marlino (2009) which found that the influence of entrepreneurial self-efficacy in female was stronger than in male on entrepreneurial intention in the research with student respondents at various levels of education and young practitioners in the United States. However, the findings of this study contradicted the results of research by Travis and Freeman (2017) which did not support the role of female in the relationship between entrepreneurial self-efficacy and entrepreneurial intention among students at public and private universities in the Southeastern United States.

The coefficient of determination result on the relationship between locus of control and entrepreneurial intention was 0.23 for total respondents, for female the value was 0.30, and for male the value was 0.17. This shows that for female the influence of locus of control is stronger than for the total respondents, while for male it is weaker than the total respondents. These results indicate that the fourth hypothesis of this research can be answered, that in the female gender, the influence of locus of control is stronger on entrepreneurial intention.

The findings of this research are a consideration and complement to several previous studies which are not in accordance with the findings of this research which stated that there were no differences in gender roles found in the influence of locus of control on entrepreneurial intention for adults except in several fields of education (Schulz & Schulz, 2016) .

The relationship between entrepreneurial self-efficacy and locus of control on entrepreneurial intention simultaneously has an effect of 0.37 on total respondents, while for female the effect is 0.40 and for male is 0.30. The results of this research show that the influence of the two variables: entrepreneurial self-efficacy and locus of control together, for female is stronger than for the total number of respondents, while for male the influence is weaker than for the total number of respondents.

Comparison of the results of measuring the coefficient of determination for the total respondents (n=200), female (n=88) and male (n=112) showed that the significance of all results of measuring the coefficient of determination was valid, all showing a value of 0.000. A comparison of measurement results is shown in Figures below:

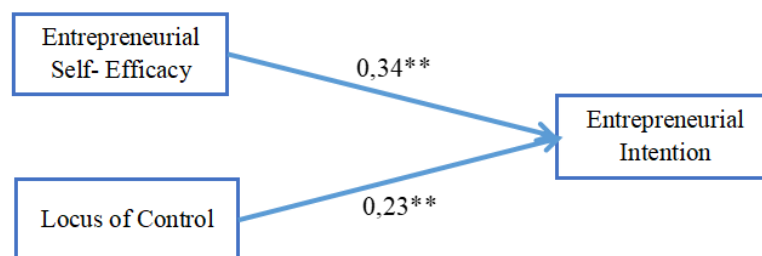


Figure 1 Regression Test Results on Total Respondents (n=200)

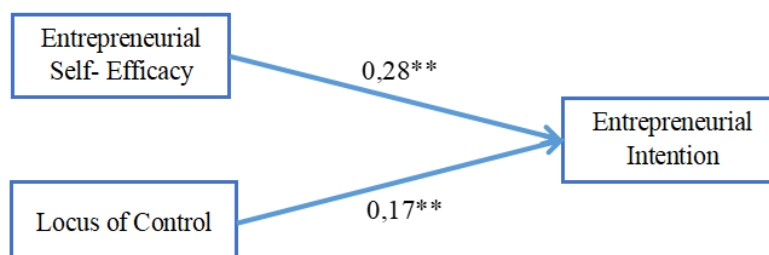


Figure 2 Regression Test Results on Male Respondents (n=112)

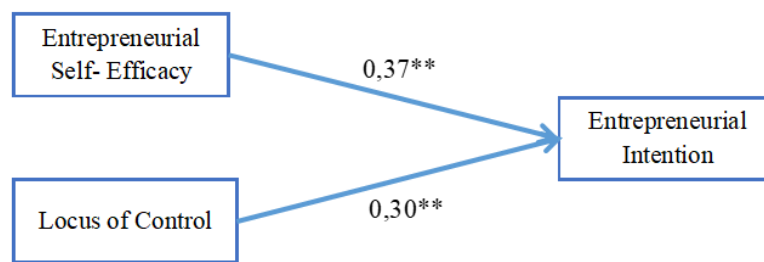


Figure 3. Regression Test Results on Female Respondents (n=88)

4. Conclusion

Based on the analysis of research results and discussion, it can be concluded as follows: 1) Entrepreneurial self-efficacy has a positive and significant influence on entrepreneurial intention among undergraduated students in Indonesia, This shows that the first hypothesis is accepted. 2) Locus of control has a positive and significant influence on entrepreneurial intention among undergraduated business students in Indonesia, This shows that the second hypothesis is accepted. 3) The role of gender in the relationship between entrepreneurial self-efficacy and entrepreneurial intention is that for female students the influence of entrepreneurial self-efficacy is stronger on entrepreneurial intention, while for male students the influence is weaker, this demonstrates that the third hypothesis is accepted. 4) The role of gender in the relationship between locus of control and entrepreneurial intention is that for female students the influence of locus of control on entrepreneurial intention is stronger, and for male students the influence is weaker, this demonstrates that the fourth hypothesis is accepted. All hypotheses in this research are proven to be accepted.

The novelty finding of this study is that self-efficacy and locus of control have a stronger relationship on female entrepreneurial intention than male to entrepreneurial intention, particularly for undergraduated students who take entrepreneurial courses during their higher education period.

Implications for research and practice

The results of this study have significant ramifications for both researchers and practitioners. By examining how gender interacts with other characteristics that affect entrepreneurial intention, this study contributed to the conceptual and empirical on the entrepreneurial intention studies.

Conceptually, this study supports the idea that entrepreneurial self-efficacy and locus of control influence entrepreneurial intention either partially or simultaneously. The study also demonstrates empirically how entrepreneurial self-efficacy and locus of control affect entrepreneurial intention among Indonesian students. This study also shows that gender affects how locus of control and entrepreneurial self-efficacy influence entrepreneurial intention, by female effect being stronger than male and vice versa.

Practically, the findings of this study have implications for the field of education, especially in terms of motivating students to show a greater interest in entrepreneurship and particularly in motivating female to exert greater control over their locus of control and entrepreneurial intention than male do. The findings of this study may provide significant guidance for designing entrepreneurship education programs that are more gender-specific to achieve the best outcomes possible from entrepreneurship education while also attracting more

students—particularly female students to be more motivated to pursue entrepreneurship as a future career.

Limitations and Future Research

The results of this study cannot be generalized to undergraduated students in all majors or other universities in Indonesia because it only examined at students from one private university and one major; in addition, all respondent students have received intensive entrepreneurship learning.

Future research should examine other characteristics that were not examined in this study, maybe by combining the investigated variables or by utilizing additional variables to assess entrepreneurial intention. Further study also can compare results from respondents with a wider range of educational backgrounds, study programs/departments, or students from other institutions.

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