DETERMINANTS OF INTENTION TO BECOME TAX AGENTS AMONG ACCOUNTING STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

There is an insufficient number of tax agents in Malaysia. This insufficiency could be due to the intention to become tax agents among accounting students. Theory of Planned Behavior indicates that behavioral intention is the main predictor of actual behavior. Hence, this study attempts to investigate the determinants of factors that could influence the accounting students to become tax agents. In order to determine the intention of accounting students to become tax agents, this study uses the Theory of Planned Behavior as the fundamental theory. The first objective of the study was to determine whether attitude towards becoming tax agents influences the intention to become tax agents among accounting students. The second objective of the study was to determine whether subjective norms influences the intention to become tax agents among accounting students. The last objective was to determine whether perceived behavioral control (self-efficacy and knowledge on tax agent requirements) influences the intention to become tax agents among accounting students. Questionnaire survey were used for data collection. Reliability, validity, descriptive and multiple regression analyses were conducted using the data collected from 330 respondents chosen by using the convenience sampling techniques. The result of multiple regression analyses shows that the independent variables tested can explain 58% variances towards the intention to become tax agents. Hence, the model used in this study were supported being suitable and it was able to predict the dependent variable; intention to become tax agent. From the research findings, it was found that independent variables that influence the intention to become tax agent were attitude, subjective norm and self-efficacy.

Keywords: Intention, Attitude, Subjective Norm, Self-efficacy, Knowledge on Tax Agent Requirements
ABSTRAK


Kata kunci: Niat, Sikap, Norma Subjektif, Efikasi Kendiri, Pengetahuan mengenai Kelayakan Ejen Cukai
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CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Taxation has become a significant economic tool to administer economics for developing countries like Malaysia. According to the overview by the World Bank on October 2015, it states that Malaysia is an upper-middle income country with highly open economy (Retrieved from http://www.worldbank.org, 22 October 2015). Currently, the economy transition in Malaysia is converging towards achieving Vision 2020 or Wawasan 2020. The layout of Vision 2020 was designed by the former Prime Minister Tun Dr. Mahathir Mohamad in order to achieve a fully developed country by the year 2020. However, there is less than five years left for Malaysian to achieve that Vision. Government on the other hand has taken and also working on various initiatives in order to strengthen and stabilize the economy.

From the tax perspective, Malaysia was using the Official Assessment System (OAS) where the income tax is assessed by the Inland Revenue Board of Malaysia (IRBM) under which the IRBM issues tax assessments after reviewing all the submitted tax returns by the taxpayers. In the year 1999, a total of 1,828,126 out of 2,629,933 income tax forms were returned to the IRBM for assessment of taxes (Jaidi, Noordin, & Kassim, 2013). Due to the ever-mounting tasks, the Inland Revenue workforce deployed to the assessment department, but they were still unable to meet the demands of the department. Hence, the IRBM were unable to recruit staff and this led to lack of workforce which gave an inefficient services output (Abdul Rahim, 1998). In due
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REFERENCES


