



**CHALLENGES FACES BY STUDENT ENTREPRENEUR
OF PSA AND UNPAM
DURING PANDEMIC COVID - 19
IN MALAYSIA AND INDONESIA**

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**DIPLOMA IN BUSINESS STUDIES
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

JUNE2020 (date of academic session)

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DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY

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We hereby declare that this project is entirely our own work and that any additional sources of information have been duly cited.

We hereby declare that any internet sources, published or unpublished works from which have quoted or drawn references have been reference fully in the text and in the contents list. We understand that failure to do this will result in a failure of this project due to Plagiarism.

The researches embodied in this research have not been submitted to any other Institute or University for the award of any degree or diploma.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We are really grateful because we managed to complete our Business Project assignment within the time given by our lecturer Puan Noordini Binti Abdullah. This assignment cannot be completed without the effort and co-operation from our group members, Muhammad Firdaus Bin Awang Ahmad Kafli, Muhammad Haziq Bin Kamarusradzi, Mohamad Syameer Bin Mohamad Sobri and Muhammad Aiman Bin Azzat.

We also sincerely thank our supervisor, Puan Zaharatul Akmar binti Ahmad Zainuddin for the guidance and encouragement in finishing this assignment and also for teaching us in this course.

Last but not least, we would like to express our gratitude to our friends and respondents for the support and willingness to spend some times with us to fill in the questionnaires.

ABSTRACT

In 2020, the world has been shocked by the news of virus that spread all over world. The virus called COVID-19 where causes lot of pain unfortunate incident to the city, people, environment, and more. In our research, we focused on challenges faces by student entrepreneur of PSA and UNPAM during pandemic COVID-19 in Malaysia and Indonesia. The variables we have identified are working capital, business operation, and the breakdown of supply chain where most of students agree as challenges in running their business during pandemic COVID-19. For this research, cluster sampling and simple random sampling was used and 384 questionnaires had been distributed to entrepreneur students in PSA and UNPAM as an instruments for the purpose of gathering information regarding challenges faced by them in pandemic COVID-19. The number of sample is 384 respondents from a total population included both PSA (4 730) and UNPAM (80 000) of students. The results from descriptive analysis shows that business operation was the most effected by virus where the mean for PSA (3.7604) and UNPAM (3.5500) which they are agree to the independent variable.

Keywords: Pandemic COVID-19, PSA, UNPAM, Working Capital, Business Operation, Breakdown of Supply Chain.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The research is conducted to identify the challenges faced by student entrepreneurs of Polytechnic Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah (PSA) and University Pamulang (UNPAM) during COVID - 19 pandemic in Malaysia and Indonesia.

1.1 Background of the study

Polytechnic Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah (PSA) in Malaysia has made a big collaboration with neighboring countries as well as known Indonesia. PSA has collaborated with Indonesia' university called University Pamulang (UNPAM) since 1st August 2018 until now. It is intended to develop the potential of entrepreneurship among students in PSA and UNPAM. Knowledge sharing, entrepreneur exhibition and comparison of both campuses are one of the programs that have been executed (Tangerang Raya, Pendidikan & Kampus, 5th August 2018).

In 2020, the era of COVID-19 pandemic has spread all over the world. The pandemic had a detrimental effect on the global economy, industries, corporation and small and medium enterprises (SMEs). Consequently, economists predict the slowing down of economic activity momentum started from March 2020 onwards without a specific ending date (Segal & Gerstel, 2020). Unfortunately, entrepreneur students were also struck by the pandemic where their business operation had to do changes according to situations and even loss in the business's sale.

The Malaysia government responded to the pandemic threat by introducing PRIHATIN or the Prihatin Rakyat Stimulus Package, where the aim are to eased financial burdens of the people and businesses coping with the pandemic (Ministry of Finance Malaysia, 2020), mainly with the practices of a movement control order (MCO) issued by the federal government.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Indonesia has given social support via Sembako in terms of cash to people who live in DKI Jakarta and the near district such as Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, South Tangerang, and Bekasi (TribunMataram.com). The objectives are to ease the burden of the people and increased levels of the economy.

1.2 Problem statement

Around the globe, societies are in lockdown, and citizens are asked to respect social distance and stay at home. This is going to affect the business sector that involves entrepreneur students. People wouldn't do any normal activities during businesses when Covid-19 still around. The pandemic has exposed a major risk to Visit Malaysia 2020 (VM2020) campaign as 50% of Malaysia's tourists are originated from Singapore and China. In Indonesia, the tourist sector was being abandoned by the government as the stimulus aimed at rescuing business had not yet arrived after three months of pandemic (Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Kadin, vice chairman for tourism Kosmian Pudjiadi).

Some entrepreneurs in Malaysia encountered issues gaining the Special Relief Facility (SRF) for entrepreneurs in SMEs as banks prefer to deal with existing customers (Free Malaysia Today, 2020). The procedures of taking loans requiring KYC (know your customer) guidelines use a traditional scoring method which has led to longer processing durations.

People got scared because of the pandemic and they decided to just stay at home. As humans we have needs to satisfy our basic requirements for living such as food, water, shelter, and security. Other than that, wants are things we desire beyond our needs such as branded products. Entrepreneur had to hire a part - timer transporter or runner to deliver their product to the end customer and adopted cash on delivery (COD) transaction (Halim, 2020). However, not all entrepreneurs are able to adopt this alternative strategy due to the stresses of business infrastructure support.

We believe that working capital issues, operating business, and breakdown of supply chain are the challenges faced by entrepreneur students of PSA and UNPAM during pandemic COVID-19. Working capital is the cash or other financial assets to run the business for daily uses as to avoid bankruptcy. Next, operating business includes all the activities involved in business such promotion, sales, and more. The breakdown of supply chain is the failure or error in channeling the products or services from supplier to the end user. Questionnaires will be given to entrepreneurs' students in PSA and UNPAM to ensure whether research objectives can be achieved.

1.3 Research objective

The main research objectives for this study are as per below:

1.3.1 To study whether working capital is the challenge among entrepreneur students in PSA and UNPAM during pandemic COVID-19

1.3.2 To study whether business operation is the challenge among entrepreneur students in PSA and UNPAM during pandemic COVID-19.

1.3.3 To study whether breakdown of supply chain is the challenge among entrepreneur students in PSA and UNPAM during pandemic COVID-19.

1.4 Research question

The research questions for this study are as per below:

1.4.1 Are working capital is the challenge among entrepreneur students in PSA and UNPAM during pandemic COVID-19?

1.4.2 Are business operation is the challenge among entrepreneur student in PSA and UNPAM during pandemic COVID-19?

1.4.2 Are breakdown of supply chain is the challenge among entrepreneur student in PSA and UNPAM during pandemic COVID-19?

1.5 Theoretical Framework

In the new era, knowledge and experiences are crucial to live a better life. There's a requirement needed in order to do the task or job in the working field. Business knowledge is an important strategic asset that sums skills, experience, capabilities and expert insight, which we collectively create and rely on the business (nibusinessinfo.co.uk). Entrepreneur students must learn and skillful as their value to be prepared for further stages. In the end, they capable of making wise decisions in critical circumstances such in pandemic COVID-19 that has spread all around the globe. There are several factors that could lead to the stresses and obstacles faced by entrepreneur students in PSA and UNPAM that affect their business operation during the pandemic.

Working Capital

Capital in business includes the cash and other financial assets held by an individual or business and is the total of all financial resources used to leverage growth and build financial stability. Entrepreneur students need capital as a fund to their business and run it smoothly. There are several reports in the media due to MCO implements on small businesses. Micro entrepreneurs such as entrepreneur students experience loss of daily income due to disruptive supply chains resulting from the closure of supporting sectors, besides lack of workers and declining in cash reserves (Dzulrifli, 2020; Aling, 2020). In the moment of MCO, their business has taken a lot of cost.

Business Operation

Next, business operations are activities that businesses engage in daily to increase the value of the enterprise and earn a profit. The activities will generate enough revenues to cover expenses and absolutely the profits. The Malaysian government has announced the fourth extension of movement control order (MCO) which has started since March 18, 2020 (Prime Minister's Special Message, 2020). One of the preventive measures in response to the COVID-19 pandemic in the country are the closure of government and private premises, except those related to key national services such as health and safety, telecommunications, retail, finance and transportation (National Security Council, 2020). Thus, entrepreneur students can't set up their premises anymore.

Breakdown of Supply Chain

Moreover, breakdown of supply chain and cancellation of orders has disturbed the business operation. Supply chain is the network of all the individuals, organizations, resources, activities and technology involved in the production and sale of a product.

Due to the causes of COVID-19 pandemic that started in China, it has cut off the largest supply chain of the business. The production and the manufacturers are expected to be hampered more. China is the central manufacturing hub for many businesses globally. Therefore, any disruption in China's output will simply have repercussions (Meyer, S., 2020). As Malaysia is a highly dependable China product therefore, with the rise of this sudden COVID-19 pandemic the sales rate of online business has slowed down. Online businesses are hampered just like private and public sector companies of the country (Adb., 2020).

1.6 Significance of the study

The significance of the study is:

1.6.1 The research reveals the challenges faced by student entrepreneurs of Polytechnic Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah (PSA) and University Pamulang (UNPAM) during pandemic COVID - 19 in Malaysia and Indonesia.

1.6.2 To provide better understanding in uncertain situations such pandemic COVID-19

1.6.3 The research could help entrepreneur PSA and UNPAM to guard up faces of misfortune in future.

1.6.4 This research could be a reference for PSA and UNPAM entrepreneur students for further study in challenging student entrepreneurs of PSA and UNPAM during pandemic COVID-19.

1.7 Scope and limitations of study

The research is confined to entrepreneur students in Polytechnic Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah (PSA) and University Pamulang (UNPAM). Thus, this research helped researchers realize the obstacles faced by student entrepreneurs of PSA and UNPAM during Pandemic COVID - 19 in Malaysia and Indonesia. The research would grant various concerns to derived conclusion and analysis according to actual entrepreneur student answers in the questionnaires given. The result allows the researcher to identify obstacles faced by student entrepreneurs of PSA and UNPAM during Pandemic COVID- 19 in Malaysia and Indonesia.

1.8 Definition of terms of the study

1.8.1 **Entrepreneur** - an individual who creates a new business, bearing most of the risks and enjoying most of the rewards.

1.8.2 **COVID-19 pandemic** - also called the coronavirus pandemic, is an ongoing pandemic of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2).

1.8.3 **Working capital** - is the amount of cash a business holds and spends it safely for the growth of business. It consists of current assets minus current liabilities.

1.8.4 **Business operation** - is the work of managing the inner workings of business to run efficiently as possible. It is the under-operation management department that is responsible to keep an eye on the business activities.

1.8.5 **Supply chain** - is a network between a company and its suppliers to produce and distribute the product or services to the final users. It is essential to plan the good channel as to lowering costs involved in the network.

1.9 Summary

This chapter summarized the research focuses on challenges faced by student entrepreneurs of Polytechnic Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah (PSA) and University Pamulang (UNPAM) during Pandemic COVID-19 in Malaysia and Indonesia. The chapter consists of background of the study, problem statement, research objective, research questions, theoretical framework, significance of the study, scope and limitations of study, and definition of terms of the study.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

The literature review is supervised to recognize the term, definition, and the feature of the research topics. The research is conducted to know the challenges faced by student entrepreneur of Polytechnic Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah (PSA) and University Pamulang (UNPAM) during Pandemic COVID - 19 in Malaysia and Indonesia.

2.2 COVID-19

COVID-19 is a new type of coronavirus that causes the disease. 'CO' stands for corona, 'VI' for virus, and 'D' for disease. The COVID-19 virus is a new virus linked to the same family of viruses as Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) and some types of common cold (WHO, 2020). The Novel Coronavirus (Covid-19) acute respiratory epidemic crisis that emerged in Wuhan, China in December 2019 spread to over 200 countries worldwide, including Asia, Europe, America and Australia. The World Health Organisation (WHO, 2019) has identified this epidemic as a pandemic, as it indicates a growing human-to - human infection (Qiu, Rutherford, Mao & Chu, 2017) leading to over 200,000 deaths within three months since the start of the outbreak (WHO, 2020). The COVID-19 pandemic has created a significant systemic economic shock, surpassing that of the global financial crisis in 2007–2008 (Ross Brown, 2020). Since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, more than 70% of start-ups have had to terminate full-time employee contracts (WHO, 2020).

2.3 Entrepreneurship definition

Entrepreneurship is the purposeful activity of an individual or a group of associated individuals, undertaken to initiate, maintain or aggrandize profit by production or distribution of economic goods and services (A.H.Cole, 1959). Entrepreneurship is also any kind of innovative function that could have a bearing on the welfare of an entrepreneur (Joseph A. Schumpeter, 1934). The concept defines entrepreneurship as a concerted human activity for profit-making through productive economic activities and/or the sale of goods and services. This may be an action of a person or a group. But it is profit making that is the primary focus. During COVID-19 pandemic, there has been a significant decrease in the levels of entrepreneurial finance deals in the first quarter of 2020 compared with the first quarter of 2019 to the first quarter of 2020 (Ross Brown,2020).

2.4 Entrepreneur definition

An entrepreneur is an individual who takes control of the situation. Not just simply living by individual, but also making your own choices to assist you in making changes in life (Pat Flynn, 2020). Entrepreneurship also refers to the first stage of the founding of a business and connotes the classic Silicon Valley notion of a start-up and the innovative spirit required to launch one (Tjan et al., 2012). Many entrepreneurs have shifted focus to meet new demands for goods or services emerging from the COVID-19 pandemic (WHO, 2020). As sources of finance dry up, more than 40% of new ventures will only have enough cash for three months or less of normal operations (WHO, 2020).

2.5 Student Entrepreneur

Entrepreneurs are defined in a multitude of ways in the literature. The same is true for Student Entrepreneurs but the definitions are significantly less specific. They see themselves as “dream merchants” (Purewal, 2001) or they “build emerging businesses rather than extending and defending existing businesses” (Baghai, Coley, & White, 2000). They are sometimes defined as “academic entrepreneurs” however most of the research on academic entrepreneurship focuses on faculty members having entrepreneurial activities, not on the students (Bercovitz & Feldman, 2008). Most universities moved their teaching and online activities to an online format during COVID-19 pandemic (Liguori and Winkler, 2020). COVID-19 has resulted in a major disruption to the education system much of which is still being understood due to the severity of its effects. Entrepreneurship educators have a unique opportunity to repurpose their existing teaching methods to incorporate more digital technology during COVID-19 pandemic (Vanessa Ratten, 2020). Even though most educators have moved to digital learning, the students are still unable to do the practical side of entrepreneurship education such as starting up a small business since the COVID-19 have made people very cautious to spend money.

2.6 Working Capital

Working capital is a financial measure that represents operating liquidity available to a business. During the pandemic of COVID-19 was declared in March 2020 (WHO, 2020), small businesses have been badly hit and are struggling to get through the problems posed by the outbreak of the coronavirus. Although numerous measures have been taken by the government to provide relief for small businesses facing economic uncertainty, many are still experiencing a difficult impact on their operations and a decline in cash flows (Kapil Rana, 2020). The non-financial costs of poor cash flow can have just as negative an impact on your business as the financial costs.

2.7 Operating Business

Business operations are operations that companies participate in on a regular basis to increase the value of enterprise and earn a profit. In Malaysia the 14-days movement control order (MCO) which started from 18 March 2020 has disrupted the operation of several important sectors, including the food and beverages, agriculture, retails, transport and construction, and tourism sectors (Saari, 2020; Department of Statistics Malaysia, 2020). In most states, the operating hours for some service sectors are limited to 8 to 10 hours during the MCO period. In Sabah, for example, retail premises such as farmer's markets, restaurants, gas stations, delivery services, supermarkets, and manufacturing factories are only allowed to operate until 6:00 pm (Kota Kinabalu City Hall, 2020). Many entrepreneurs began to shift to alternative approaches to continue their business operation. Among the alternative business continuity strategy adopted by entrepreneurs during the MCO period is by selling and promoting their products via social media and mobile applications like Facebook and WhatsApp. In addition, some of them decided to hire part-time runner to deliver their product to end customer and adopted cash on delivery (COD) transaction (Halim, 2020). Nevertheless, not all small businesses in rural areas are able to adopt this alternative strategy due to the constraints of business infrastructure support.

2.8 Breakdown of supply chain and cancelation of orders

The impact of COVID-19 on global supply chains has been particularly severe in the apparel industry. As consumer markets have entered lockdown, demand for apparel products has drop. At the same time, garment supply chains have fractured under a supply shock. China's lockdown and travel restrictions imposed at the beginning of the year led to delayed and cancelled exports of raw materials. Cancelled orders, factory closures, and declines in demand have caused a spur of layoffs and lost incomes for workers (Chloé Bailey and Joya Cooper-Hohn, 2020). There have been several reports in the media about the impact of the MCO on small businesses. Micro entrepreneurs, for example, experience loss of daily income due to disruptive supply chain resulting from the closure of supporting sectors, besides lack of workers and declining in cash reserves (Dzulkifli, 2020; Aling, 2020). The entrepreneur perceived the slow demand for their products as reactions from changes in consumer buying behavior, that their buying intent on staples and sanitization goods has been elevated during the crisis. In order to ensure continuous earnings, entrepreneurs need to be more flexible and make important adjustment in their business.

2.9 Theoretical framework

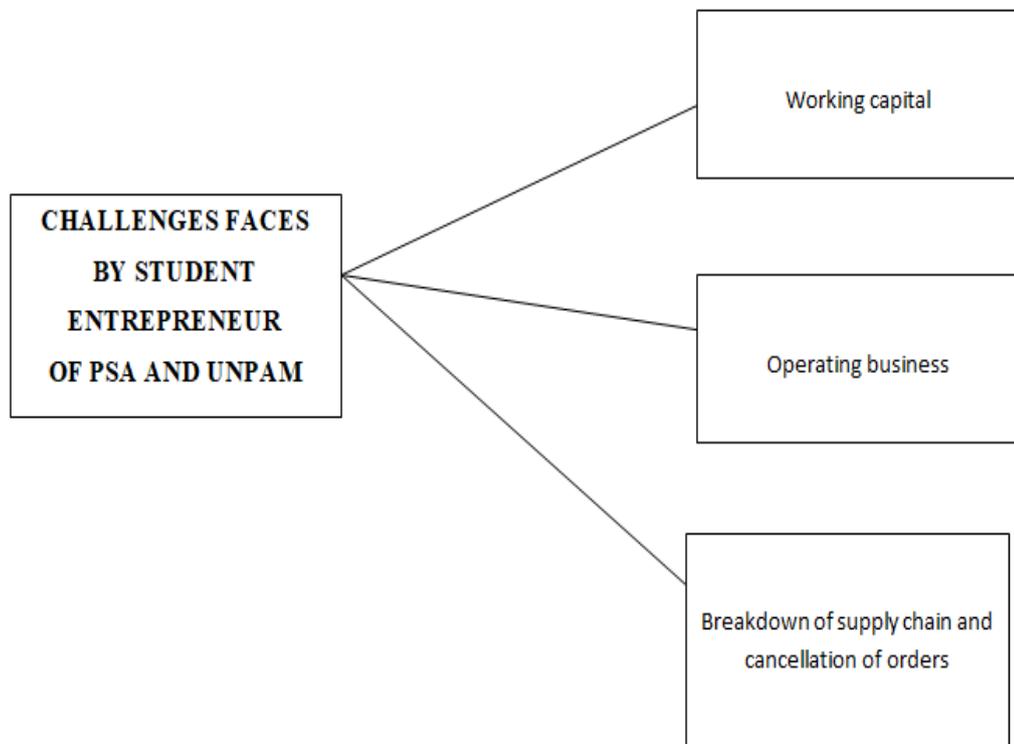


Figure 2.9.1

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

We will address methods and testing techniques that are being used in the testing for this chapter. Methodology is the systematic, theoretical analysis of the methods applied to a field of study. The theoretical study of the body of methods and concepts linked to a branch of knowledge is included. The reason why we do this is to finalize the answers to the research-related questions we would like to hear. Study, according to Clifford Woody, involves identifying and redefining problems, formulating hypotheses or ideas for suggestions; gathering, arranging and analyzing data, making deductions and reaching conclusions; and finally, carefully checking the conclusions to decide if they match the hypothesis of formulation. This study was carried out through quantitative research that helps us to recognize the challenges due to the COVID-19 pandemic affecting PSA students and UNIPAM students.

The content of this chapter starts with the design of the study, followed by population, sample size, method of sampling, instrumentation, method of data collection and data analysis.

3.2 Research Design

Research design is the framework of research methods and techniques chosen by a researcher. The design allows researchers to hone in on research methods that are suitable for the subject matter and set up their studies up for success.

This is a descriptive research that uses quantitative data. Quantitative methods that can underline the objective measurements and the mathematical, statistical, or numerical analysis of data that are collected through polls, questionnaires, and surveys, or by manipulate the pre-existing statistical data by using computational techniques that more efficient for solving the mathematical, statistical or numerical analysis. It is organized to collect the data that related to the challenges faced by student entrepreneur of Polytechnic Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah (PSA) and University Pamulang (UNPAM) during Pandemic COVID - 19 in Malaysia and Indonesia.

This survey type implements a questionnaire to understand a specific subject from the sample at a definite time period (Adi Bhat, 2019).

3.3 Population, Research and Sampling Method

3.3.1 Population and sample size

Population is a complete set of elements (person or objects) that possess some common characteristics defined by the sampling criteria established by the researcher. Sample is a method that allows researchers to infer information about a population based on results from a subset of a population, without having to investigate every individual. The research population consisted of PSA students and UNPAM students.

Population is an entire group about which some information is required to be confirm. The population must be fully designated so that thing to be included and excluded is clearly rule out according to Banerjee, A. and Chaudhury, S. (2010). Besides, population is essential to further this study because we need the point of view of the population to figure out on what factors that affect their business during COVID-19. The population for the research is the students of Politeknik Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah and University Pamulang, Indonesia. According to the latest information in the PSA website, the total of current PSA students is 4730 students and the total student of University of Pamulang is 80.000 Students. Accurate use of methods and sufficient respondents are required to obtain samples that represent a population. The selected sample size also plays an essential role. The researchers referenced Roscoe (1975), stating in the study that the minimum sample size between 30 -500 is adequate. Based on Krejcie & Morgan, (1970.p.608) if the population is between 75 000 - 100 000, the number of respondents will be 384. For the purpose of this study, 260 questionnaires will be distributed through Google Form because of the current situations of COVID-19 that not allowing face to face interaction between people.

3.3.2 Sampling method

Sampling technique is one of the crucial components in social science. It is a method that is used in statistical analysis in which from a wider population a fixed number of measurements that is taken. Accordingly, when gathering data, researchers use samples to answer problems or research question. Part of the samples is the population. The population refers to any group of individuals sharing some shared feature set. A sample apparently known to be a subset or any component of a larger population. For this research, it has been decided that the researchers will use simple random sampling that are one of the random sampling techniques. The simple random samplings were used to make statistical inferences about a population. Furthermore, with a large enough sample size; a simple random sample has high external validity: it represents the characteristics of the larger population. By chance, each individual is chosen entirely and for each member of population it has an equal chance of being included in the sample.

Simple random sampling is most useful for pilot testing. Even so, the survey is conducted with random entrepreneur students of Politeknik Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah and University of Pamulang as the sample of the survey and is done by distributing the questionnaires to the respondents.

3.4 Instrumentation

Test Instruments are assessment methods (e.g. questionnaires or scales) designed to collect data from research subjects on a topic of interest. Records of the research instrument are researched and developed by CINAHL personnel and provide information on the research instrument, including information such as the purpose of the instrument, the population discussed, the calculated variables, and more. CINAHL Plus contains records of the research instrument, validation records of the research instrument, and usage records of the research instrument. Only research instrument records are included in CINAHL.

3.4.1 Questionnaire Design

According to Saul, A questionnaire is a study tool consisting of a set of questions for the purpose of collecting respondent data. It's possible to think of questionnaires as a kind of written interview. Face to face, by telephone, machine or post, they may be carried out. Questionnaires offer a relatively inexpensive, fast and effective way for a large sample of individuals to collect large quantities of information. It is distributed with the purpose to identify challenges due to the COVID-19 pandemic affecting PSA students and UNIPAM students. The questionnaire has 2 parts which are section A and B.

Section A

Section A deals with the respondent's demographic profile and general knowledge. The questions help to define respondent profiles such as gender, nationality, department and the current situation of their company. The scaling techniques used for this portion is the Nominal Scale.

Section B

Section B is divided into Independent Variable and Dependent Variable. Independent variable divided into three which is working capital issues, operating business with under capacity and adhering to health and safety measures and lastly is breakdown of supply chain and cancellation of order while Dependent Variable is challenges. The scaling technique for section B is Likert Scale. The five-point scales can be label as:

1. Strongly disagree
2. Disagree
3. Neutral
4. Agree
5. Strongly agree

Section C open questions are given to respondents to test and feel what they have experienced since their business was disrupted by the presence of the COVID-19 pandemic

Table 3.4.1.1 - 3.4.1.4 Depicts that all instruments used in this study.

QUESTIONNAIRES

Section A (Demographics)

Gender	A. Male B. Female
You are a student of.....	A. PSA B. UNPAM
In what stage is your business?	A. Startup B. Growth C. Expansion D. Maturity
I have taken an entrepreneurship subject...	A. only for the sake of my curriculum. B. and it helps me in developing my business. C. and it doesn't help me in my business.
Type of business ventured into	A. Owner B. Agent C. Dropship
COVID - 19 is a big challenge in business	A. Yes B. No

Section B

Please rate the following statements on scale 1 – 5

Working capital issues

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
You are confident that you have enough resources and expertise to support your company over the next 6 months					
It is easy to access capital supply from government					

Operating business with under capacity and adhering to health and safety measures

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
There are risk that your business will permanently shut down because of this crisis					
New SOP during this pandemic complicate my business					
Customers are afraid to keep in touch with me while buying product					
The new business space layout of SOP adds to the cost of my business					
The COVID-19 pandemic brings difficulties to the business operation.					

Breakdown of supply chain and cancellation of order

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
I am confident that the business will survive for the next 12 months.					
I am satisfied with my profit during the COVID-19 period.					

Section C (Open questions)

1. On your point of view, what is the hardest moment regarding your business matter due COVID-19 pandemic?

Pilot Test

The concept of a full-scale, adjustable experiment is being tested using a pilot test. In order to better assess reliability and validity, it is a valuable possible insight and should not be overlooked in the pilot study. In preparation for a specific major study, Wisdom & Leavitt (2015) described pilot research as "a small-scale version or trial run". Pilot testing is important, according to Turner (2010), as it will enable research to decide if there are errors, shortcomings or other deficiencies that allow researchers to make the necessary revision before the full-scale execution of the study. Much before the questionnaires are circulated to the 260 respondents, the pilot test is performed. Simon and Jim (2011) indicated that 10%-20% of the actual sample size is adequate to perform a pilot study for the real one. For this research, the researchers had distributed 30 questionnaires to conduct the pilot test to 15 students of Politeknik Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah and also to 15 students of Pamulang University. The pilot test's result showed that the questions in the survey are easily understood by the respondents and they took a relatively short time to answer all the questions given.

Validity and Reliability

Scientific investigation reliability generally implies the stability and repeatability of the measure, or the ability of the test to yield the same results under the same conditions. Reliability and validity checking are the main step in the process of scale growth. Reliability refers to the degree to which the scale, if repeated measurements are made, produces reliable results (Sinha P., 2000). The degree to which findings are consistent over time and an accurate representation of the total population under analysis is referred to as reliability, and if the results of a study can be replicated using a similar technique, the research tool should be reliable (Joppe, 2000)

A pilot survey for statistical variability of the scale has been performed by the researchers. The most widely used reliability metric is Cronbach's Alpha. The thumb rule for the reliability test is 0.7 or greater, which means reasonable reliability and, if between 0.7 and above, may be appropriate.

Cronbach's alpha	Internal consistency
$\alpha \geq 0.9$	Excellent (High-Stakes testing)
$0.7 \leq \alpha < 0.9$	Good (Low-Stakes testing)
$0.6 \leq \alpha < 0.7$	Acceptable
$0.5 \leq \alpha < 0.6$	Poor
$\alpha < 0.5$	Unacceptable

3.5 Data Collection Method

Data collection is defined as the process of gathering and measuring information on variables of interest, in an established systematic fashion that enables one to answer queries, stated research questions, test hypotheses and evaluate the outcome. Data collection methods can be divided into two categories which are secondary methods of data collection and primary methods of data collection. For this research, it is a primary method of data collection because researchers used questionnaires to collect the data. Primary data is data originated for the first time by researchers through direct efforts and experience, specifically for the purpose of addressing the research problem (Surbhi S., 2017). Questionnaires are distributed to PSA and UNPAM students to answer the questionnaires.

3.5.1 Primary Data

Primary data is data that is collected by a researcher from first-hand sources, using methods like surveys, interviews, or experiments (Driscoll & Brizee, 2017). To gather data for this research, researchers distribute questionnaires to the respondents. According to Krejcie and Morgan table, the questionnaire will be distributed to 136 respondents of PSA and UNPAM student. Respondents are required to answer all the parts stated in the questionnaire.

3.5.2 Secondary Data

Secondary data is data gathered from studies, surveys, or experiments that have been run by other people or for other research (BHU FHSS Research Support Center, 2018). The term contrasts with primary data, which is data collected directly from its sources. Secondary data is used to increase the sampling size of research studies and is also chosen for the efficiency and speed that comes with using an already existing resource (TechTarget, 2017). Researchers gathered information from online portals like journals, etc.

3.6 Data Analysis

The data analysis method follows the procedures listed in the next part. The data analysis part answered the basic questions posed in the problem statement. Detailed analysis of how the promotion, experience and risk factors of the young entrepreneur can affect their sales during COVID-19. The method of data analysis follows the processes described in the next section. The elementary questions presented in the problem statement were answered by the data analysis section. Detailed review of how a young entrepreneur's promotion, experience and risk factors will impact their sales during COVID-19.

3.6.1 Quantitative Method

Quantitative research methods describe and measure the level of occurrences on the basis of numbers and calculations. Quantitative research can be described as 'entailing the collection of numerical data and exhibiting the view of relationship between theory and research as deductive, a predilection for natural science approach, and as having an objectivist conception of social reality'. This method is based on random sampling and structured data collection instruments

3.6.2 Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS)

The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) is a statistical package developed by the IBM Corporation and is commonly used by researchers and academics worldwide, Hanafi and Fadilah said.

The researchers used SPSS to quantitatively evaluate this particular research effectively. After the data had been obtained and analyzed, data analysis began. When information is gathered and sorted using SPSS, the findings are interpreted for the report to draw conclusions and summaries.

3.7 Summary

This chapter focused on the methodology that was used in this study. An explanation of qualitative research as a method for data collection and analysis was given. Measures followed during the data collection were discussed in this chapter and the information about the sample was provided. This chapter helps entrepreneurs to be more sensitive in various situations and make initial preparations in their respective businesses. It helps researchers to consider it as one of the samples and models for the research data collection and process from the beginning of the problem statement to the research finding.

CHAPTER 4

DATA ANALYSIS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter represents the result of the study from statistical analysis conducted on the collected data and hypothesis testing. Data had been collected from 384 respondents, and then it will be analysed and interpreted by using Statistical Package for the Social Science (SPSS) software. SPSS is used as an analysis tool in order to match with the topic of the study in this research. A summary of the analysis of data collected will be provided in this chapter.

4.2 Demography Profile of Respondents

A total of 384 responses were obtained from 384 questionnaires. The respondents from PSA entrepreneur students comprised mainly of females, 109 respondents (56.8%) and 83 males (43.2%). The Startup stage for PSA is 59 (30.7%), Growth stage is 106 (55.2%) as the highest than other, Expansion stage is 2 (1.0%) and Maturity stage is 25 (13.0%).

We gave them one question to identify either they have taken entrepreneur subject and was it useful for them? Among PSA entrepreneur students said it just for the sake of their curriculum 15 (7.8%), still the most answer is the subject helps them in developing business 171 (89.1%), and 6 (3.1%) said it doesn't help them in their business during Covid-19 pandemic. Next, type of business ventured they into for owner is 67 (34.9%), agent is 97 (50.5%), and dropship is 28 (14.6%).

PSA entrepreneur students said yes for Covid-19 pandemic is a big challenge in business 186 (96.95) and for no is 6 (3.1%).

Half of the respondents are UNPAM entrepreneur students where the highest respondents is female too 115 (59.9%) and the lowest is male 77 (40.1%). The stage of their business are 47 (24.5%) for startup stage, the highest is growth stage 119 (62.0%), 2 (1.0%) for expansion stage, and 24 (12.5%) for maturity stage.

Moreover, some of UNPAM entrepreneur students take entrepreneur subject just for the sake of curriculum 19 (9.9%), yet lot of them said the subject helps in developing business 163 (84.9%), and 10 (5.2%) said it doesn't help. The type of business venture they into for owner is 75 (39.1%), agent is 87 (45.3%), and for dropship is 30 (15.6%).

UNPAM entrepreneur students also answer yes 184 (95.8%) as the highest as Covid-19 is a big challenge in business. Just 8 (4.2%) said no.

Profile of Respondents

Respondent's Demographic			Frequency	Percentage (%)
Gender	PSA	Male	83	43.2
		Female	109	56.8
	UNPAM	Male	77	40.1
		Female	115	59.9
Stage	PSA	Startup	59	30.7
		Growth	106	55.2
		Expansion	2	1.0
		Maturity	25	13.0
	UNPAM	Startup	47	24.5
		Growth	119	62.0
		Expansion	2	1.0
		Maturity	24	12.5
Entrepreneur subject	PSA	The sake of curriculum	15	7.8

		Helps in developing business	171	89.1
		Doesn't help in developing business	6	3.1
	UNPAM	The sake of curriculum	19	9.9
		Helps in developing business	163	84.9
		Doesn't help in developing business	10	5.2
Type of business venture	PSA	Owner	67	34.9
		Agent	97	50.5
		Dropship	28	14.6
	UNPAM	Owner	75	39.1
		Agent	87	45.3
		Dropship	30	15.6
Covid- 19 is a big challenge in business	PSA	Yes	186	96.9
		No	6	3.1
	UNPAM	Yes	184	95.8
		No	8	4.2

Table 4.2

4.3 Goodness measure

The quality data collected from questionnaire surveys was important to gain accurate and good results. Reliability test was carried out on the data collected. The Cronbach's Alpha value was used to test the reliability of the items measuring each variable which is Working capital, Operating business, and Breakdown of supply chain. The SPSS has been used to test the reliability of the questionnaire instruments. The reliability of the study variable instrument is higher at the score of 0.7 and above that is the score approaching 1.

Variables	Number of items	Number of item discarded	Cronbach's Alpha
Working Capital	2	-	.608
Operating Business	5	-	.630
Breakdown of Supply Chain	2	-	.566

Table 4.3.1

Based on table 4.3.1 the scores are not high as much as 0.7 yet acceptable and can be trusted. Working Capital score is 0.608 and Operating Business score is 0.630 where they are acceptable. Bit different for the Breakdown of Supply Chain, it under poor condition that is 0.566.

Cronbach's alpha	Internal consistency
$\alpha \geq 0.9$	Excellent (High-Stakes testing)
$0.7 \leq \alpha < 0.9$	Good (Low-Stakes testing)
$0.6 \leq \alpha < 0.7$	Acceptable
$0.5 \leq \alpha < 0.6$	Poor
$\alpha < 0.5$	Unacceptable

Variables		Number of items	Number of item discarded	Cronbach's Alpha
Working Capital	PSA	2	-	.536
	UNPAM	2	-	.538
Operating Business	PSA	5	-	.710
	UNPAM	5	-	.534
Breakdown of Supply Chain	PSA	2	-	.572
	UNPAM	2	-	.461

Table 4.3.2

4.4 Research Finding

4.4.1 Descriptive Analysis

The summary of the descriptive statistic of the variables is given in Table 4.4.1. All variables were measured in 5-point Likert Scale with 5 as strongly agree, 4 as agree, 3 as neutral, 2 as disagree, and 1 as strongly disagree.

		Mean	Std. Deviation
Working Capital	PSA	3.7682	.89629
	UNPAM	2.9167	1.00174
Operating Business	PSA	3.7604	.65594
	UNPAM	3.5500	.65170
Breakdown of Supply Chain	PSA	3.4948	.88765
	UNPAM	2.8802	.90300

Table 4.4.1

4.5 Summary of chapter

Point Score	Score	Descriptive Rating	Descriptive Interpretation
5	4.20 - 5.00	Strongly Agree	Functional
4	3.40 - 4.19	Agree	Functional
3	2.60 - 3.39	Moderately Agree	Functional
2	1.80 - 2.59	Disagree	Not Functional
1	1.00 - 1.79	Strongly Disagree	Not Functional

Table 4.5.1

Table 4.4.1 shows that most of PSA and UNPAM entrepreneur students agree and moderately agree/neutral in answered our questionnaire. For PSA entrepreneur students they're agree in working capital, operating business, and breakdown of supply chain variables. In other view, UNPAM entrepreneur students mostly neutral to the questions had given such in capital working and breakdown of supply chain variables. In operating business variables they are agree to it.

CHAPTER 5

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter will present the conclusion of the research that has been analyzed in the previous Chapter 4. The conclusion is based on the feedback that researchers obtained from 384 respondents. In conclusion, a summary of the research is presented, state the discussion of the study, provides future research and summarizes the entire research from Chapter 4.

5.2 Discussion

The results of the analyses in the study were concluded, and the discussion on the results of challenges faced by entrepreneur students of PSA and UNPAM during pandemic COVID-19 has been presented. In addition, the explanation will be on the discussion of the studies conducted in all parties involved. With this explanation, the entrepreneur student of PSA and UNPAM during pandemic COVID-19 can take action and make an effort to improve their business in order to maintain their business and make profit. It was proposed that further study should be conducted to fully understand the challenges that entrepreneur students of PSA and UNPAM face.

Questions	Description	Mean
Q1	Are working capital is the challenge among entrepreneur students in PSA and UNPAM during pandemic Covid-19?	PSA = 3.7682 UNPAM = 2.9167
Q2	Are business operation is the challenge among entrepreneur students PSA and UNPAM during pandemic Covid-19?	PSA = 3.7604 UNPAM = 3.5500
Q3	Are breakdown of supply chain is the challenge among entrepreneur students PSA and UNPAM during pandemic Covid-19?	PSA = 3.4948 UNPAM = 2.8802

Table 5.2.1

5.3 Conclusion

In conclusion, this study is to study the challenges faced by students at Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah Polytechnic and students at Pamulang University during this Covid-19 pandemic. The Covid-19 threat has a huge impact on all students who respond to our respondents regardless of whether they are at PSA or UNPAM. Some have argued that these demonists have a good effect on making the lesson of becoming a successful entrepreneur in the future, and some even say that Covid-19 poses a challenge to them. This is because they are unable to obtain resources and are unable to sell their products directly to customers. We try our best to identify the problems and challenges we face to help these entrepreneurship students to thrive in their business.

Independent variables which are working capital issues, operating business with under capacity adhering to health and safety and breakdown of supply chain and cancellation of order were discussed in detail based on analysis results. The finding found that all of the independent variables have positive results and significant relationships. From the results shown for PSA students, shows that out of 3 Independent Variable, working capital got the highest mean (M=3.7682), followed by operating business (M=3.7604) and lastly is breakdown of supply (M=3.4948). From the results shown for UNPAM students , shows that out of 3 Independent Variable ,operating business got the highest mean (M=3.5500), followed by working capital (M=2.9167) and lastly is breakdown of supply (M=2.8802).It was shown that all the mean show the challenges that effect all the students.

Lastly, this study has met our target where we want to identify the challenges faced by entrepreneurship students at Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah Polytechnic and Pamulang University during the Covid-19 threat in their respective countries. Our study has clearly explained how working capital issues, operating business with under capacity and adhering to health and safety measures and breakdown of supply chain and cancellation of order became one of the challenges for entrepreneurship students in this study .This has given info to future researchers to continue this study by using all the info in our study in order to conduct their study.

5.4 Limitations of Study

The research centered on students of PSA and UNPAM who take entrepreneurship courses or run a business during COVID-19. This study helps researchers to recognize challenges that concern student entrepreneurs when covid-19 struck in Malaysia and Indonesia. The different responses obtained from the distribution of questionnaires to entrepreneurial students in PSA and UNPAM succeeded in this analysis. Via research results, the researcher could understand that working capital, operating business, and breakdown of supply chain are the variables that influence the sales of entrepreneurs during COVID-19.

5.5 Recommendation in future research

Recommendations are based on the results of research and indicate the specific measures or directions that can be taken. It was also used for further investigation to improve the consistency of this report. First of all it is recommended that the student of Politeknik Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah and student of Universiti Pamulang do some kind of business to increase the interest of their students during this COVID-19 pandemic .While we do the research, we found that many challenges can affect the student but this pandemic does not stop them from doing any programs for the students. For example, during this pandemic majority of the students sell their product and this increases their knowledge. Next, 'Unit Keusahawanan' PSA and UNPAM should run more event as to attract entrepreneur students in risk taking to face the new challenges and achieving goals. Moreover, government need to support PSA & UNPAM to develop the better entrepreneur students where they are who will channeling economics to be greater in future.

Finally, by using other independent variables that can identify the challenges faces by student entrepreneurs of PSA and UNPAM during COVID-19. Future researchers can further their analysis. The explanation is that during this pandemic, the investigator can see in the wider picture who really affected their business. However, when selecting the right one, researchers must be more vigilant, as the right variable will increase the value.

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Appendix A : QUESTIONNAIRE

CHALLENGES FACES BY STUDENT ENTREPRENEUR OF PSA AND UNPAM DURING PANDEMIC COVID - 19 IN MALAYSIA AND INDONESIA

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLE OF THE RESPONDENTS

Please indicate (/) your response by selecting the most appropriate choice. Each Question should only have ONE answer.

1) Gender:

- Male []
- Female []

2) You are a student of.....

- PSA []
- UNPAM []

3) In what stage is your business?

- Startup []
- Growth []
- Expansion []
- Maturity []

4) I have taken an entrepreneurship subject...

- only for the sake of my curriculum. []
- and it helps me in developing my business. []
- and it doesn't help me in my business. []

5) Type of business ventured into:

- Owner []
- Agent []
- Dropship []

6) COVID - 19 is a big challenge in business.

- Yes []
- No []

SECTION B:

Please rate the following statements on scale 1 - 5

- (1) Strongly Disagree (4) Agree
(2) Disagree (5) Strongly Agree
(3) Neutral

Based on the given questions, please select an appropriate scale. Tick (/) the following box:

1. Working Capital Issues

Questions	1	2	3	4	5
1. You are confident that you have enough resources and expertise to support your company over the next 6 months					
2. It is easy to access capital supply from government					

2. Operating business with under capacity and adhering to health and safety measures

Questions	1	2	3	4	5
1. There are risk that your business will permanently shut down because of this crisis					
2. New SOP during this pandemic complicate my business					
3. Customers are afraid to keep in touch with me while buying product					

4. The new business space layout of SOP adds to the cost of my business					
5. The COVID-19 pandemic brings difficulties to the business operation.					

3. Breakdown of supply chain and cancellation of order

Questions	1	2	3	4	5
1. I am confident that the business will survive for the next 12 months.					
2. I am satisfied with my profit during the COVID-19 period.					

SECTION C:

Fill the answer by your own opinion and experience.

1. On your point of view, what is the hardest moment regarding your business matter due COVID-19 pandemic?

Appendix B : ACTUAL RESEARCH RESULTS SPSS 22.0
DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

Frequency and percentage for each questions:

DEMOGRAPHY

Gender						
Student			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
PSA	Valid	Male	83	43.2	43.2	43.2
		Female	109	56.8	56.8	100.0
		Total	192	100.0	100.0	
UNPAM	Valid	Male	77	40.1	40.1	40.1
		Female	115	59.9	59.9	100.0
		Total	192	100.0	100.0	

Stage						
Student			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
PSA	Valid	Startup	59	30.7	30.7	30.7
		Growth	106	55.2	55.2	85.9
		Expansion	2	1.0	1.0	87.0
		Maturity	25	13.0	13.0	100.0
		Total	192	100.0	100.0	
UNPAM	Valid	Startup	47	24.5	24.5	24.5
		Growth	119	62.0	62.0	86.5
		Expansion	2	1.0	1.0	87.5
		Maturity	24	12.5	12.5	100.0
		Total	192	100.0	100.0	

Entrepreneur Subject						
Student			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
PSA	Valid	Curriculum	15	7.8	7.8	7.8
		Helps business	171	89.1	89.1	96.9
		Doesn't help business	6	3.1	3.1	100.0
		Total	192	100.0	100.0	
UNPAM	Valid	Curriculum	19	9.9	9.9	9.9
		Helps business	163	84.9	84.9	94.8
		Doesn't help business	10	5.2	5.2	100.0
		Total	192	100.0	100.0	

Business venture						
Student			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
PSA	Valid	Owner	67	34.9	34.9	34.9
		Agent	97	50.5	50.5	85.4
		Dropship	28	14.6	14.6	100.0
		Total	192	100.0	100.0	
UNPAM	Valid	Owner	75	39.1	39.1	39.1
		Agent	87	45.3	45.3	84.4
		Dropship	30	15.6	15.6	100.0
		Total	192	100.0	100.0	

Big Challenge						
Student			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
PSA	Valid	Yes	186	96.9	96.9	96.9
		No	6	3.1	3.1	100.0
		Total	192	100.0	100.0	
UNPAM	Valid	Yes	184	95.8	95.8	95.8
		No	8	4.2	4.2	100.0
		Total	192	100.0	100.0	

RELIABILITY TEST

Working Capital

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.608	2

Business Operation

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.630	5

Breakdown of Supply Chain

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.566	2

Descriptive Analysis

Descriptive Statistics								
Student		N	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	Variance
PSA	WC	192	4.00	1.00	5.00	3.7682	.89629	.803
	OP_B	192	4.00	1.00	5.00	3.7604	.65594	.430
	BR	192	4.00	1.00	5.00	3.4948	.88765	.788
	Valid N (listwise)	192						
UNPAM	WC	192	4.00	1.00	5.00	2.9167	1.00174	1.003
	OP_B	192	3.60	1.40	5.00	3.5500	.65170	.425
	BR	192	3.50	1.50	5.00	2.8802	.90300	.815
	Valid N (listwise)	192						

Appendix C : SWOT ANALYSIS

SWOT Analysis for PSA and UNPAM

SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTH	WEAKNESS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Take a business course and learn a subject of Entrepreneurship	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Limited of experiences- Less knowledge- Fresh students- Worries to face the real situation
OPPORTUNITY	THREAT
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Widen the knowledge- Gain more information- Enhance experience- Develop skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- A lot of competitors- Challenging situation- Discipline

Appendix D : GANTT CHART

GANTT CHART

Activity	Month/Week															
	August			September				October				November				
	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
Title determination	■	■	■													
Literature review	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Consultation with supervisor	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Preparation of proposal	■	■	■	■	■											
Instrument preparation and data collection				■	■	■	■	■	■	■						
Data analysis										■	■	■				
Writing a project draft											■	■	■			
Final review and draft												■	■	■		
Final project submission															■	