

## THE ENTREPRENEURIAL RESILIENCE STUDY ON THE YOUNG NASCENT ENTREPRENEURS

Dimitri Marcello Santoso<sup>1</sup>, Yuanita Ratna Indudewi<sup>2\*</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup>School of Business Management, Universitas Ciputra, Surabaya 60219, Indonesia

\*Corresponding Author; Email: <sup>1</sup>dmarcello@student.ciputra.ac.id; <sup>2</sup>febe.yuanita@ciputra.ac.id

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### Abstract

Changes occur in human existence, particularly in lifestyle, during this pandemic. Changes occur in the workplace on a daily basis. Workers and companies are facing difficulties in surviving the pandemic. The purpose of this study was to assess the link between entrepreneurial self-efficacy, entrepreneurial passion, and entrepreneurial resilience in young nascent entrepreneurs during the COVID-19 pandemic. There were 216 samples of young nascent entrepreneurs of age 19 to 22 to support this research. SPSS Software was used for data analysis and processing. The result showed during the pandemic, the entrepreneurial self-efficacy variable had a positive significant influence on the entrepreneurial resilience, and the entrepreneurial passion had a positive significant influence on the entrepreneurial resilience. Based on the study and analysis, hypotheses 1 and hypothesis 2 were accepted since they had a substantial effect on the entrepreneurial resilience variable, either partially or simultaneously. During the pandemic, a young nascent entrepreneur needed to remain inventive and able to create opportunities in operating their businesses. Further study on other aspects that can affect entrepreneurial resilience was advisable.

**Keywords:** Nascent entrepreneur, self-efficacy, entrepreneurial passion, entrepreneurial resilience.

### Introduction

During this pandemic, changes occur in human life, especially in lifestyle. In today's daily life, changes occur in the world of business. Workers and employers have challenges to survive the pandemic. There have been many layoffs for workers and business closures for employers. Large-scale social restrictions pose challenges for all business sectors because of course this condition requires new adjustments. Adjustments were made of course various kinds to maintain the existing business. This can be seen in the data collected by Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS). There were 6.78 percent of companies stopped their operational activities in 2020. There was even a big layoff in the workforce of the apparel industry. Around 351,388 workers were fired in the apparel industry.

It is very important to know how an entrepreneur can survive in difficult circumstances. For a clearer scope, it can be related to the pandemic that occurred in 2019, namely Covid-19. Entrepreneurial resilience is the capacity of an entrepreneur to cope with dominant tough situations. One of the strong entrepreneur characters is able to accept and adapt to circumstances and can work hard to achieve goals. An entrepreneur with a higher level of resilience tends to be more successful than one with a lower level of resilience. Therefore, an entrepreneur must have the grit to maintain and

develop his business. According to Caza, Caza, and Baloochi (2020), The importance of resilience determines success in various things in life and work.

In the case of the young nascent entrepreneur in a private university in Surabaya class of 2018, there was a sample of data through a pre-survey regarding student business sustainability during the pandemic. Out of 15 Students, 73,3% still endure the pandemic and keep operating their businesses. The rest 26,7% decide to fully close their business. They mostly decide to wait for new opportunities and policies. Liñán and Jaén (2020) along with Griffith (2020) wrote in their study that nascent entrepreneurs feel uneasy that their business might not perform well during the pandemic. The pandemic that has created uncertainty becomes a crucial hurdle for nascent entrepreneurs in trying out an entrepreneurial career while other scholars have expressed the same fear also makes nascent entrepreneurs close their new ventures.

Several other researchers were studying entrepreneurial resilience. Research by Emrizal, Taifur, Rahman, Ridwan, and Devianto (2020) on entrepreneurial resilience. Entrepreneurial self-efficacy was proven to have no significant effect on entrepreneurial resilience. Meanwhile, entrepreneurial passion has a significant effect on entrepreneurial resilience. In the research conducted by Djourova, Molina, Santamatilde, and Abate (2020) self-efficacy with entrepreneurial resilience has

a positive and significant influence. According to a study conducted by researchers, self-efficacy was found to have beneficial outcomes for creating well-being, in a way that coexists with resilience. Research conducted by Santoro, Ferraris, Giudice, and Schiavone (2020) show that business success is seen at the level of self-efficacy and resilience possessed by an entrepreneur.

Seeing the result gap in the three studies above on entrepreneurial resilience, this study wants to measure the relationship between these factors in businesses running by young nascent entrepreneurs during the Covid-19 pandemic. This study was conducted among students in one of private university in Surabaya. These are students of business management that were required to create and operate a business project.

### *Nascent Entrepreneur*

Nascent entrepreneurs are known as those who are individuals in the process of creating a new venture in the conception or gestation phase (Reynolds, Hay, Bygrave, Camp, & Autio, 2000). Wennekers, van Wennekers, Thurik, and Reynolds (2005) suggest that nascent entrepreneurs can improve themselves in accordance with the economic policy development level. One of the validated policies that can help nascent entrepreneurs are incentive schemes for new ventures and encourage profit-oriented action through plenty of commercialization programs. Developing countries, on the other hand, should be one step ahead in pursuing economies of scale, provide convenient access for foreign direct investors, and incubate new ventures to provide a guide in leveling up their business management skills. Brinckmann and Kim (2015) wrote that nascent entrepreneurs who have self-efficacy tend not to require formal business planning. During pandemics and in uncertain conditions, nascent entrepreneurs tend to avoid the possibility of failure (Kollman, Stöckmann, & Kensbock, 2017). This research will be represented by university students that have a real business project at the age of 19–22 years old.

### *Entrepreneurial Self Efficacy*

Self-efficacy has also known easily as people's confidence in their abilities to produce predetermined performances to influence the activities they perform on a daily basis. Having high self-confidence will achieve high achievement and prosperity in various ways. In addition, they can have the ability to get through various problems that come as a challenge and not a threat (Bandura, Barbaranelli, Caprara & Pastorelli, 2001, in Rahman, Taghizadeh, Alam, & Khan, 2020).

Bachmann, Maran, Furtner, Brem, and Welte (2020) pointed out that entrepreneurial self-efficacy refers to the strength of a person who believes they can have a positive end result due to their capabilities in field of entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurial self-efficacy affects the belief of a person to achieve final results in entrepreneurship and has the possibility to become an entrepreneur (Neneh, 2020).

Entrepreneurial self-efficacy often has class distinctions as a motivational construct and plays a dual role in entrepreneurial intention (Roy & Das, 2020). According to Roy and Das (2020) when they designed the entrepreneurial self-efficacy indicator, the indicator used referred to Wilson *et al.* (2007). What was done was by making specific measurements in the form of an entrepreneurial task, with respondents required to fill out several tasks that contain managing money, being a leader, and making decisions.

As a result, Roy and Das (2020) determined five indicators to assess entrepreneurial self-efficacy as follows:

1. A problem solver, able to solve problems that exist in business projects.
2. Having business financial literacy to navigate the business through financial data.
3. Being able to get others to agree with individual opinions, being able to interest others with what we have.
4. Being a leader. A leader is someone who has a dominant role and is able to bring his group to achieve goals.
5. Making decisions, namely being able to make choices for the sake of the business.

### *Entrepreneurial Passion*

Entrepreneurial passion is a strong drive that simulates thoughts, real actions, and perseverance in carrying out entrepreneurial activities. Passion is meant here to lead to a strong inclination to certain activities that are considered important by someone and spend a lot of time on these activities. The activity in question is the activity that is the main thing for the person. Passion is a positive feeling that lasts over a long period of time and has a different effect than short-term emotions. The different concepts that exist in entrepreneurial passion and passion generally refer to work and career.

By having an entrepreneurial passion, an entrepreneur becomes more stable in dealing with the complex process of entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurial passion is the strongest motivation to work hard, willing to sacrifice, and the desire to make changes in a business (Fesharaki, 2019).

Referring to the first research conducted on entrepreneurial passion by Cardon, Wincent, and Drnovsek (2009) There are several references made with the selected sub-chapter is the entrepreneurial passion in becoming a founder and developer consisting of:

1. Inventing, the desire to create consists of concerns that lead to environmental and possible opportunities in new markets, development of new products, and working on samples of new goods.
2. Founding, the desire to unite finance, human resources, and social resources to establish a new business.
3. Developing, the desire to develop consists of the growth and expansion of a business after its establishment. In addition, many entrepreneurs do not have the motivation to establish something, but the awareness to grow and expand a business.

### ***Entrepreneurial Resilience***

Research conducted by Soomro, Shah, and Anwar (2018) stated that entrepreneurial resilience is the capacity of an entrepreneur to deal with dominant tough situations. This factor is considered for the development of dynamic variations for an entrepreneur to be able to see more vision when hit by financial problems (Windle *et al.*, 2011 in Soomro *et al.*, 2018). Another opinion is also presented, from various sides of the process faced by an entrepreneur can face an uncertain situation with relatively optimistic conditions from the approach of emotional state factors, vulnerability, apathy, hopelessness, and fear.

Positive emotions can be built through positive feedback and self-reflection after they are able to handle a post-traumatic disengagement. Positive feelings, such as self-confidence, show up to rise over the course of a journey that blends reactivations of the injury and between times triumphs, engagement to activity, and the journey for coherence (Borbolla-Albores & Reyes-Mercado, 2022).

Resilience is a determinant of positive adaptation when conditions are quite difficult (Luthar *et al.*, 2000 in Soomro *et al.*, 2018). Resilience helps nascent entrepreneurs that exposed to risk become less vulnerable to their pressured condition (Chadwick & Raver, 2018). Entrepreneurial resilience can be explained as the ability to survive and overcome adversity; this is an important factor in becoming an entrepreneur (Fatoki, 2018). According to Alsete 2008 in Fatoki 2018 explaining that there are various ways to measure resilience, but the one that dominates the most is the CD-RISC because it has the best measure of psychometric properties. According to Fatoki (2018), it has

been revised from 25 analysis factors to four analysis factors, namely:

1. Individual ability, high standards, and persistence. Individual abilities are developments carried out by an individual continuously to facilitate the achievement of goals and objectives. High standards are the qualities produced are spectacular, and persistence is the continuation of action performed by an individual in both difficult and opposing circumstances.
2. Instinctive trust, tolerance for negativity, reinforcement from stress. Trust in instinct refers to belief in one's feelings, tolerance is the ability or desire to accept other things, this can be in the form of opinions or habits. Stress is any form of thing that causes emotional, physical, and psychological changes in an individual.
3. Accepting positive things about change. Acceptance is an agreement to accept or do things that are offered by others
4. Control is the ability to influence others to follow directions from a regulator.

### ***Entrepreneurial Self-Efficacy on Entrepreneurial Resilience***

Of the many existing studies that raise the theme of self-efficacy having a positive impact on the success and growth of a business, several studies prove that self-efficacy has no impact (Rahman *et al.*, 2020). These studies prove that entrepreneurial self-efficacy has no significant positive impact on entrepreneurial resilience, both high and low.

The results of research conducted by Djourova *et al.* (2020) stated that self-efficacy and resilience had a significant effect. Self-efficacy is related to increasing resilience, both through its impact on physical and psychological well-being.

In a study conducted by Santoro *et al.* (2020), it was stated that the results of the researchers' overall entrepreneurial success were not too high considering that the results of this study stated that business owners were not satisfied with the results they had. However, it can be clearly seen that individuals who have previous business experience, tend to have high levels of satisfaction, and high self-efficacy and resilience. Another thing that can be found is that successful entrepreneurs in unsupportive circumstances have a strong influence on the level of self-efficacy and resilience.

Based on several studies and the research gap, the researchers will conduct research with the following hypotheses,

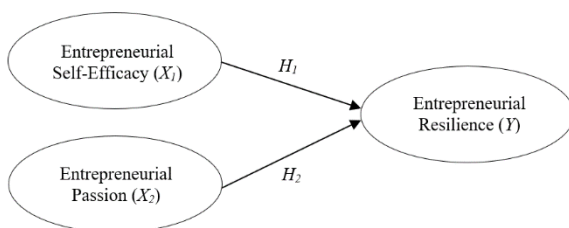
*H<sub>1</sub>*: Entrepreneurial self-efficacy has a significant effect on entrepreneurial resilience.

### *Entrepreneurial Passion on Entrepreneurial Resilience*

According to Emrizal *et al.* (2020), it is stated that compared to self-efficacy, entrepreneurial passion has a positive relationship with entrepreneurial resilience. In his research, it is stated that someone who has a high entrepreneurial passion also has a high level of entrepreneurial resilience. The relationship of the third variable is in a study conducted by Newman, Obschonka, Moeller, and Chandan (2021). Fisher, Merlot, and Johnson (2018) found there was a relationship between entrepreneurial passion and entrepreneurial success. The result of this study showed that there was a harmonious impact between entrepreneurial passion and entrepreneurial resilience in order to achieve success through mediation. Fisher *et al.* (2018) in their research furtherly explained the duality of passion such as harmonious passion and obsessive passion lead to entrepreneurial success through entrepreneurial resilience and sustained entrepreneurial commitment.

Ho and Pollack (2013) highlight that obsessive passion in entrepreneurship linked to lower financial success due to their limited partnership. Obsessive passion perceived as someone that most likely hard to approach by their peers. Entrepreneurs who manage their business with a good state of mind and have a high business spirit, tend to be able to face challenges and obstacles in doing business so that they do not easily give up on business. After receiving references from several researchers, the researchers will conduct research with reference to the following hypotheses,

$H_2$ : Entrepreneurial passion has a significant effect on Entrepreneurial resilience.



**Figure 1. The research framework**

### **Research Methods**

Two independent variables, namely entrepreneurial self-efficacy ( $X_1$ ), entrepreneurial passion ( $X_2$ ), and one dependent variable, entrepreneurial resilience, were transformed into questionnaires for the survey. Respondents in this study were taken from the business management students in one of private university in Indonesia, class of 2018. The total population is 472 students. By using the Slovin formula, the total sample of

a nascent entrepreneur in this study is 216 respondents. In addition, some criteria become important points that can be referred to as respondents, namely: (1) Active business management students' class of 2018, (2) Actively doing business during the pandemic (3) At the age around 19–22 years old.

Sugiyono (2019) defines the sample as a field or representative of the population being studied. The sampling approach used in this study is a probability technique using a simple random sample method, which implies that every member of the population has the same opportunity to be selected as a sample member.

Multiple linear regression analysis was used as a quantitative approach to calculate the impact of entrepreneurial self-efficacy and entrepreneurial passion on entrepreneurial resilience. The description of the results of the study was conducted by testing the validity and reliability of each statement in the questionnaire. After the questionnaire is declared valid and reliable, it is continued with the classical assumption test and multiple linear regression test. Multiple linear regression analysis was carried out to see whether there was a relationship between more than one independent variable and the dependent variable (Ghozali, 2018). According to Sugiyono (2019), the Likert scale is used to assess the attitudes, views, and perceptions of a person or group towards a social phenomenon. This study uses a Likert scale with a scale of 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree).

### **Results and Discussion**

A validity test was carried out on each indicator statement in entrepreneurial self-efficacy, entrepreneurial passion, and entrepreneurial resilience. The test was carried out using the Pearson correlation technique and can be said to be valid if the significance value is 0.05. The results obtained for each variable are at 0.000 so the validity test of each questionnaire item is said to be valid in Table 1.

After checking the validity of the questionnaire's items, the test continues to check the reliability. The reliability test results in Table 2 show that the Cronbach's Alpha value of entrepreneurial self-efficacy is 0.751 on the  $X_1$  variable, this proves that the  $X_1$  variable is reliable (significance value > 0.6). It can also be seen that Cronbach's Alpha value of entrepreneurial passion is 0.710 on the  $X_2$  variable, this proves that the  $X_2$  variable is reliable (significance value > 0.6). The last reliability test of entrepreneurial resilience showed that the Cronbach's Alpha value is 0.855, this proves that the  $Y$  variable is reliable (significance value > 0.6).

**Table 1**  
**Validity Test Result**

QI	Sig. (2-tailed)	Description
<i>Entrepreneurial Self-Efficacy (X<sub>1</sub>)</i>		
ESE1	0.000	Valid
ESE2	0.000	Valid
ESE3	0.000	Valid
ESE4	0.000	Valid
ESE5	0.000	Valid
<i>Entrepreneurial Passion (X<sub>2</sub>)</i>		
EP1	0.000	Valid
EP2	0.000	Valid
EP3	0.000	Valid
<i>Entrepreneurial Resilience (Y)</i>		
ER1	0.000	Valid
ER2	0.000	Valid
ER3	0.000	Valid
ER4	0.000	Valid
ER5	0.000	Valid
ER6	0.000	Valid
ER7	0.000	Valid
ER8	0.000	Valid
ER9	0.000	Valid
ER10	0.000	Valid

**Table 2**  
**Reliability Test Result**

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items	Description
0.751	5	Reliable
0.710	3	Reliable
0.855	10	Reliable

Once the questionnaire items are all valid and reliable, the questionnaires were proceeded to be put in the google form and distributed to the respondents that have a business and are qualified as a young nascent entrepreneur. The data is then tested using the classical assumption test and the result can be seen in Table 3.

**Table 3**  
**Normality and Heteroscedasticity Test**

<b>Normality Test</b>	
Exact. Sig. (2-tailed)	Description
0.097	Normal
<b>Heteroscedasticity Test</b>	
R Square	Description
0.306	There is no heteroscedasticity

A normality test was initially carried out concerning the use of *asympt. sig. (2-tailed)*, but after the test, it didn't work so the reference chosen was using *exact. sig. (2-tailed)*. The normal benchmark is accepted if the value is *exact. sig. (2-tailed)* > 0.05. In the normality test table, the result is 0.097 so it can be said that the data is normal.

In order to avoid heteroscedasticity, the calculated *c-value* must be smaller than the *c-table* (Because the respondent is 216 *c-table* is in *df* 213 the value 213 means *c-table* is at 248.08, *c-count* is obtained from the number of samples multiplied by *R-square*, so 216 \* 0.306 = 66.096), *c-count* < *c-table*. So that after the White test the variable does not occur heteroscedasticity.

**Table 4**  
**Multicollinearity Test**

Variable	Tolerance	VIF	Description
Entrepreneurial Self-efficacy	0.610	1.640	There is no multicollinearity
Entrepreneurial Passion	0.610	1.640	There is no multicollinearity

In Table 4 the multicollinearity test proves that the *X<sub>1</sub>* and *X<sub>2</sub>* variables produce a VIF value of 1.640 which means it is smaller than 10 and a tolerance number of 0.610 which means it is greater than 0.1 so that it can be concluded that the two independent variables do not experience multicollinearity towards the dependent variable.

**Table 5**  
**Linearity Test**

Variable	Sig. (Linearity)
Entrepreneurial Resilience (Y)*	0.000
Entrepreneurial Self-Efficacy (X <sub>1</sub> )	
Entrepreneurial Resilience (Y)*	0.000
Entrepreneurial Passion (X <sub>2</sub> )	

As we can see in the Table 5, sig. (linearity) has a significantly less than 0.05, then the Table 5 is said to have a linear relationship. Once the classical assumption test showed that the data is eligible, the multiple regression linear test proceeds.

**Table 6**  
**Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Results**

Model	$\beta$		Sig.
	(Unstandardized Coefficients)	t	
(Constant)	1.486	8.365	0.000
Entrepreneurial Self-Efficacy	0.369	7.542	0.000
Entrepreneurial Passion	0.306	6.838	0.000

From Table 6, the multiple linear regression equation can be seen in the following formula:

$$Y = 1.486 + 0.369 X_1 + 0.306 X_2$$

It was found that the variable value of the constant representing the  $Y$  variable is positive 1.486, which means that the  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  variables have a direct influence on  $Y$ . Variable  $X_1$  (entrepreneurial self-efficacy) has a value of 0.369 which shows the value of increasing entrepreneurial resilience when there is a change in entrepreneurial self-efficacy. This positive value proves that the entrepreneurial self-efficacy variable has a positive effect on entrepreneurial resilience. Every 1% change in the value of  $X_1$  then entrepreneurial resilience will increase by 0.369.

Variable  $X_2$  (entrepreneurial passion) has a value of 0.306 which shows the value of increasing entrepreneurial resilience when there is a change in entrepreneurial passion. This positive value proves that the entrepreneurial passion variable has a positive effect on entrepreneurial resilience. Every 1% change in the value of  $X_2$ , entrepreneurial resilience will increase by 0.306. The hypothetical test provides the quantitative validation to answer the main questions in this study.

**Table 7**  
***t* and *F* Test**

<i>t</i> -test			
Variable	<i>t</i>	Sig.	Description
Entrepreneurial Self-Efficacy ( $X_1$ )	7.542	0.000	Significant effect
Entrepreneurial Passion ( $X_2$ )	6.838	0.000	Significant effect
<i>F</i> -test (Goodness of Fit test)			
	<i>F</i>	Sig.	
Regression	137.803	0.000	

In Table 7, that the significance *t*-value is below 0.05, the entrepreneurial self-efficacy variable has a considerable influence on entrepreneurial resilience for nascent entrepreneurs during the pandemic because the sig value from the table above is 0.000. Thus, the first hypothesis is accepted. In the same table, it is stated that the significance *t*-value of the entrepreneurial passion variable has points lower than 0.05. It also said that entrepreneurial passion has a considerable influence on the entrepreneurial resilience of the young nascent entrepreneurs during the pandemic. Hence, the second hypothesis is accepted.

*F*-test results have a significance value of 0.05, the sig value 0.000. The feasibility test of the model of entrepreneurial self-efficacy, entrepreneurial passion able to influence entrepreneurial resilience is declared properly fit.

**Table 8**  
**Table of Correlation Coefficient (*R*) & Determination ( $R^2$ ) Test**

	<i>R</i>	$R^2$
	0.751	0.564

In Table 8 above, it is shown that the *R*-value is 0.751, which means that there is a strong or positive relationship between variables  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  (entrepreneurial self-efficacy and entrepreneurial passion) to variable  $Y$  (entrepreneurial resilience).

The value of the coefficient of determination ( $R^2$ ) in the Table 8 shows the number 0.564. This proves that the ability of the independent variables in this study can explain 56.4% of the dependent variable while 43.6% of the relationship can be explained by other independent variables that were not examined in this study.

Descriptive analysis in Table 9 shows that all the variables which are entrepreneurial self-efficacy, entrepreneurial passion, and entrepreneurial resilience have a mean in the high category.

**Table 9**  
**Descriptive Analysis of Variable**

Variables	Mean	Category
Entrepreneurial Self-efficacy	4.31	High
Entrepreneurial Passion	4.36	High
Entrepreneurial Resilience	4.41	High

### *Results of Multiple Regression Linear Analysis*

It can be seen in Table 9 that the entrepreneurial self-efficacy variable has an average overall questions item of 4.3111. The result obtained from most respondents is categorized as strongly agree. It can be seen that the entrepreneurial passion variable has an average overall questions item of 4.3565. The result obtained from most respondents in this variable is also categorized as strongly agree. Likewise, the entrepreneurial resilience variable has an average overall questions item of 4.4088. This variable is also categorized as strongly agree.

### *Discussion*

The purpose of this research is to examine the effect of entrepreneurial self-efficacy and entrepreneurial passion on entrepreneurial resilience in the young nascent entrepreneur.

#### *Effect of Entrepreneurial Self-Efficacy on Entrepreneurial Resilience*

From the data that has been processed, it can be seen that the value of the  $X_1$  variable is 0.369 or 36.9%. From the results of the *t*-test, the significance value of the entrepreneurial self-efficacy variable is 0.05, which is 0.000. This way, it explains that the entrepreneurial self-efficacy ( $X_1$ ) variable has a positive effect on the

entrepreneurial resilience (*Y*) variable for the young nascent entrepreneurs during the pandemic. Therefore, the first hypothesis presented with the statement that entrepreneurial self-efficacy (*X<sub>1</sub>*) affects the entrepreneurial resilience (*Y*) variable is accepted and the problem formulation in this study have been answered. This is also reinforced by previous research conducted by Djourova *et al.* (2020) that self-efficacy and resilience have a high correlation because these two variables have similar and positive characteristics, one of which is the ability to deal with difficult times.

Neneh (2020) mentioned that entrepreneurial self-efficacy affects the confidence of a person to achieve final results in entrepreneurship and has the possibility to become an entrepreneur. It will also build entrepreneurial intention. Entrepreneurial self-efficacy often works as a motivational construct and plays a role in entrepreneurial intention (Roy & Das, 2020).

**Table 10**  
**Descriptive Analysis of Entrepreneurial Self-efficacy**

Code	Statement	Mean	Standard Deviation
ESE1	I can solve problems that plague my business projects.	4.29	0.77946
ESE2	I can manage finances in my business projects well.	4.19	0.81395
ESE3	I feel my opinion is taken into account by my business partners.	4.39	0.83460
ESE4	I feel I can be an optimal leader in the part of the business project I work on.	4.27	0.79207
ESE5	I feel able to make the right decisions in my business projects.	4.39	0.65255
	Mean Average	4.3111	

The answer statement from ESE 3 with the statement - I feel that my opinion is calculated by my business partners to be at the highest standard deviation with a magnitude of 0.83460 which means that the answers to this statement made by respondents are varied. Statement of answers from ESE 3-- I feel that my opinion is taken into account by my business partners shown as one of the highest means with a mean value of 4.3981. ESE5 also having mean of 4.39 showing their efficacy towards their ability in making decision. Statement from ESE 2- I can manage finances in my business project well has the lowest mean of 4.1991 therefore respondents need to improve their ability to manage finances to increase entrepreneurial self-efficacy. Entrepreneurship education needs to take note that this young nascent entrepreneur also still lacks experience in leadership and problem-solving

skill. Plenty of experience and mentors for this young nascent entrepreneur are needed.

***Effect of Entrepreneurial Passion on Entrepreneurial Resilience***

From the data that has been processed, it can be seen that the value of the *X<sub>2</sub>* variable is 0.306 or 30.6%. From the results of the *t-test*, the significance value of the Entrepreneurial Passion variable is 0.05, which is 0.000. Thus, this explains that the entrepreneurial passion (*X<sub>2</sub>*) variable has a positive effect on the entrepreneurial resilience (*Y*) variable for the young nascent entrepreneurs during the pandemic. Therefore, the first hypothesis presented with the statement that entrepreneurial passion (*X<sub>2</sub>*) has an effect on the entrepreneurial resilience (*Y*) variable can be accepted and the formulation of the problem in this study has been answered. This is also evidenced by the success of Emrizal *et al.*'s (2020) research which explains that entrepreneurial passion has a significant positive relationship with entrepreneurial resilience.

**Table 11**  
**Descriptive Analysis of Entrepreneurial Passion**

Code	Statement	Mean	Standard Deviation
EP1	I can create new opportunities for my business projects.	4.24	0.77758
EP2	I can use the resources I have to carry out my business projects.	4.43	0.66458
EP3	I am confident that I can develop my business project.	4.39	0.81712
	Mean Average	4.35	

Statement of answer from EP 3 with a statement - I believe I can develop my business project. is at the highest standard deviation with a magnitude of 0.81712 which means that the answers to this statement made by respondents are varied. Statement of answers from EP 2 - I feel that I can use the resources I have to run my business project. I have the highest mean with a mean value of 4.4306. Therefore, most respondents have entrepreneurial passion that can increase entrepreneurial resilience because respondents feel strongly passionate with the resources they have, for the continuity of their business projects. Statement from EP 1- I feel I can create new opportunities for my business projects has the lowest mean of 4.2454 therefore respondents need to increase their passion in the creation of new opportunities for their business projects in order to increase their entre

preneurial resilience. A young nascent entrepreneur needs a guide and mentor to see opportunity in a dynamic and changing business environment because of their lack of business experience.

### Conclusion

In the research that has been conducted by analyzing and discussing data, the conclusions obtained are entrepreneurial self-efficacy and entrepreneurial passion has a significant influence on entrepreneurial resilience.

Entrepreneurial self-efficacy of a young nascent entrepreneur is usually low in of managing finances, leadership, and problem-solving skill, a young nascent entrepreneur also has a problem creating new opportunities in business projects. The result of this research suggests that academics which has a business curriculum can pay attention to the two aspects above so that the material provided to students can support which in turn can improve students' abilities in business.

For example, it can be done with a special session on managing finances in a business. Besides that, it can be done with materials imported from outside the campus so that it can add insight to developing student business projects, especially during the pandemic, we are required to be more creative.

For further researchers who want to conduct research, it is advisable to conduct more in-depth research on other variables outside of the Entrepreneurial self-efficacy and entrepreneurial passion variables whose function is to determine whether other variables can affect entrepreneurial resilience and have a relationship with the two variables above. Researchers hope that research can be carried out more broadly, such as in the working age range and from other universities with young nascent entrepreneurs.

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