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Research Article

The Effect of Capital Investment Decisions on Performance (Case Study on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Assisted by the West Java Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Bandung)

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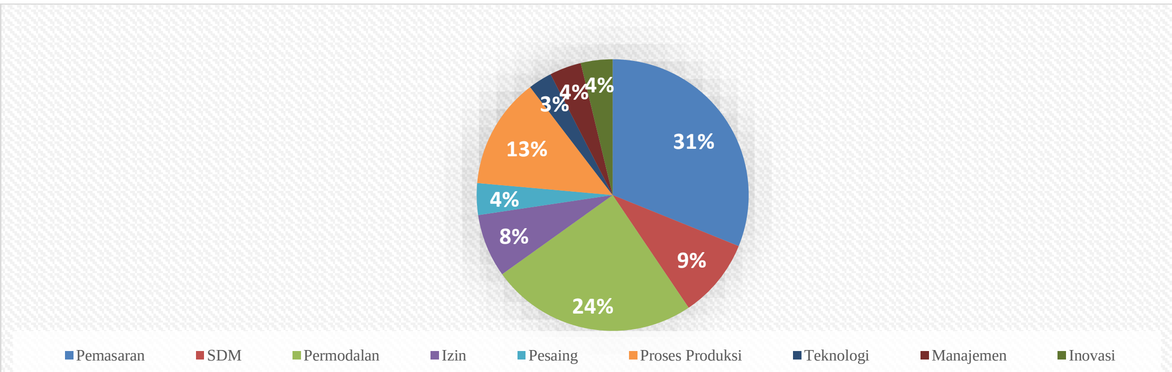
Abstract
This study aims to determine the effect of capital investment decisions on performance, in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) assisted by the West Java Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Kadin Jabar) in Bandung. The research method applied is in the form of a descriptive analytical survey method, while the sample used is 32 MSME respondents. The variables studied from each respondent are capital investment decisions and performance. The type of data collected is primary data. The results of the study identify that capital investment decisions have a significant effect on performance. The object of this research is the sample of respondents used which is still limited to SMEs assisted by the West Java Chamber of Commerce in Bandung, therefore it is necessary to do further research based on more varied sampling with a longer duration, so that generalizable results are obtained.

Introduction

Some of the demographic descriptions of MSMEs fostered by the West Java Chamber of Commerce and Industry were recorded, consisting of 107 entrepreneurs with 7.5% postgraduate education, 49% graduates from various disciplines, entrepreneurs, 49% of minimum undergraduate education, while the rest came from of various levels of graduates with various disciplines, 22.4% of these MSMEs started their business in 2017, while the rest started from the following years after 2017, so of course the performance of these MSMEs has not yet reached the peak, they are still in the the growth stage, even many are newly established, so of course the performance inscribed by MSMEs is still very premature or early growth, so that the profits obtained have not been able to increase their business capacity, even for their operational needs they have to owe to third parties, this is so is a common picture in dealing with the COV pandemic ID-19, with diversified business fields, ranging from those considered essential and central to health, basic needs, and those with a high multiplier for the economy and employment.
The problems that can be recorded according to Figure 1 below, starting from the largest to the smallest problems are as follows:

1. Mastery over digital marketing is still minimal at around 31%
2. Collapsed into the problem of external funds, in which there is also a lack of knowledge in the preparation of financial reports with access to banking based on SAK EMKM by 24%
3. Lack of competence in recording the production process until the cost of goods is 13%
4. There is still no competent workforce according to competency standards of 9%
5. Formal legal issues ranging from licensing standards to food, such as MUI halal certificates, HAKI and others at 8%
6. Lack of ability to seize the market in the midst of competition by 4%
7. Management that is not understood by 4%
8. There are 4% innovation problems
9. 9. Still stuttering technology by 3%



Gambar 1. Daftar Permasalahan UMKM Kadin Jabar

The first thing that became a solution to get an agreement with partners, in the midst of the decline of MSMEs assisted by the West Java Chamber of Commerce in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic, due to restrictions in such a way that everything must be done from home (Work from Home / Wfh). must make peace with mastery of digital technology, especially in this era of generation 4.0, everything must be done digitally. The solution is in the form of briefing MSMEs to provide a good understanding of how to manage various resources, especially human resources, on how to make effective decisions in managing their capital, which is a necessity, this must be agreed with partners as a very urgent matter. and must be implemented immediately. Another solution taken with partners is to be able to access bank credit, so that in increasing their investment, competence needs to be given the ability to prepare financial reporting, based on EMKM standards (Micro, Small, and Medium Entities) that can be understood by the bank, as well as digital technology which can help MSMEs apply what has been done manually, into digital. For this reason, digital technology-based training must be provided, so that many MSMEs are expected to be able to make profitable decisions in investing in existing, or even non-existent, capital, so that they are able to stand up and have the potential to improve their entrepreneurship performance.

In recognizing performance, MSMEs generally measure performance through internal elements and external elements, or can also be combined both, combining these measures can form a SWOT analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Constraints), where the strength and weakness factors are represented by internal, while opportunities and constraints are translated as external elements. As performance indicators according to Rincón-Moreno, Ormazábal, Álvarez, and Jaca (2021), include growth in turnover, human resource labor, sales and profits. MSME performance is also measured by various other aspects, in the form of environment, internal factors and external factors, where internal factors include aspects of HRD, financial accounting, manufacturing and sales, while external factors include aspects of technology, government regulations and rules, socio-economics and the role of related institutions. For performance, it is seen based on business success, such as turnover growth, HRD growth, profit growth and market growth. Internal factors describe the areas of HRD, manufacturing, sales and product innovation that better reflect the actual state of the company. Positive internal factors can be used by the company to achieve its mission, goals, and objectives. These factors include skills or knowledge, a positive public image, experienced salespeople, loyal customers, and other factors. On the other hand, negative internal factors must be avoided by the company because it will hinder the company in achieving its goals, for example lack of capital, shortage of skilled workers, inability to master technology, and non-strategic locations (Audretsch, Guenther, & Lederer, 2021) Internal factors cover the functional areas of the business, including management, marketing, finance/accounting, production, operations, and management information systems. Internal factors become the basis for building goals and strategies in creating strengths and overcoming organizational weaknesses (David, 2009). Dimensions of internal factors include: (1) aspects of human resources; (2) financial aspects; (3) technical and operational aspects; and (4) market and marketing aspects (Santoso, Permana, & Abdullah, 2021).

Kaur, Habibi Lashkari, and Habibi Lashkari (2021) explain that external factors influence a company in determining the direction and actions the company will take. External factors will affect the organizational structure and internal processes of the company. External factors are divided into 3 interrelated sub-categories, namely: (1) Remote environment (economic, social, political, technological, ecological); (2) Industry environment (barriers to entry, strength of suppliers, power of buyers, availability of substitute products, competitive competition; and (3) Operational environment or operating environment (competitors, lenders, customers, labor market, suppliers). A positive external environment will help the company achieve its goals. The company analyzes the factors that have the most influence on the company by looking at opportunities in the external environment, and making adjustments taking into account the circumstances and core competencies of the company to achieve goals (Audretsch et al., 2021)

The crisis due to the Covid-19 pandemic is a different phenomenon from previous crises. When Indonesia experienced the monetary crisis in 1998, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) became a buffer for the national economy. Absorb labor, and move the economy. Meanwhile, in 2008 during the global financial crisis, MSMEs remained strong in supporting the economy. However, this sector still cannot withstand the crisis caused by Covid-19. The effects of previous economic and financial crises were more localized in certain sectors. MSMEs are actually the sector most vulnerable to the economic crisis due to Covid-19. In the face of the COVID-19 virus pandemic, MSMEs need to be strengthened. Moreover, MSMEs are no longer seen as an alternative, but as the backbone or foundation of the country's economy. The majority of business people experienced a significant decline in turnover. For this reason, the new normal is expected to have a positive impact on the recovery of the national economy which is currently slumping due to this pandemic. This is reflected in the national economic growth in the first quarter of 2020 which was only recorded at 2.97 percent. In response to these problems, the government needs to make strategic options. Sectors that are considered essential and central to health, basic needs, and have a high multiplier for the economy and employment become a top priority. If the sector is included in the high risk group, then preventive measures and risk anticipation must be more stringent and adapt quickly to the situation.

Small Business is a productive economic business that stands alone, which is carried out by individuals or business entities where MSMEs are one of the many parties who feel the negative impact of the COVID-19 outbreak. The Indonesian MSME sector is increasingly restless because the longer the turnover produced is decreasing. MSMEs in question are credit sellers, hawkers, food stalls, to traders who usually sell in the market. During this pandemic, people's outdoor activities tend to decrease. This makes the income of MSME actors also decline. MSMEs are starting to find it difficult to balance cash flows. This includes meeting production operational needs because the turnover obtained is not as expected, even some MSMEs are already on the verge of being critical and making losses. On the other hand, the government has tried hard to overcome and plan various policies to support MSMEs, such as credit restructuring, increasing the portion of People's Business Credit (KUR), tax relaxation, and services related to export-import.

MSMEs are the fastest growing business sector in the midst of the new normal concept or the new normal due to the Covid-19 virus pandemic, and adapting to the new normal. Because according to him, MSMEs can quickly adapt to digitalization from various aspects of their business. MSMEs that can adapt quickly are the consumption sector and even more so in the food sector. The reason is that food is included in the category of sectors based on basic needs. The consumption sector, especially MSMEs will be able to quickly rise, but with the support of the relevant authorities. Previously, During a crisis like the current one, the Indonesian government was in a difficult situation. Various policies taken in a dilemma. The implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) has stopped social and economic activities of the community, which has sacrificed many jobs and MSMEs.

A common problem found in micro, small and medium enterprises is the problem of capital adequacy (Ridwan Maksum, Yayuk Sri Rahayu, & Kusumawardhani, 2020). The proportion of capital owned by micro, small and medium enterprises is still dominated by their own capital, with a limited amount of capital to develop properly. The solution to the problem of limited capital can actually be overcome by the MSME actors by obtaining funds or capital from outside parties. As for the parties that can assist in obtaining funds for these micro, small, and medium enterprises, one of which is the provision of credit by banks.

One of the new problems that arise in obtaining funds from the bank is due to the unavailability of relevant information regarding the recording of transactions in business operations. The ability of micro, small, and medium-sized entities has a high enough potential to develop, but because micro, small, and medium enterprises have limitations in providing information on financial statements, this hinders MSMEs from being able to access capital gains in banks. Based on the complexity of this form of business, it is necessary to adjust the financial statements so that recording is easy to do and does not burden MSMEs. Based on the types of Financial Accounting Standards that apply in Indonesia, the appropriate standard to be applied is the Financial Accounting Standards for Micro, Small and Medium Entities (SAK EMKM).

The definition and classification of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), based on Law Number 20 of 2008, is as follows. Micro Enterprises are productive businesses owned by individuals and/or individual business entities that meet the criteria for Micro Enterprises as regulated in this Law. The criteria for Micro Enterprises are: Having a net worth of at most Rp. 50,000,000.00 (fifty million rupiah) excluding land and buildings for business premises; or Have annual sales of at most Rp. 300,000,000.00 (three hundred million rupiah). companies that are owned, controlled, or become part of either directly or indirectly from Medium Enterprises or Large Businesses that meet the criteria for Small Businesses as referred to in this Law. The criteria that must be met to qualify as a Small Business are as follows: Have a net worth of more than Rp. 50,000,000.00 (fifty million rupiah) up to a maximum of Rp. 500,000,000.00 (five hundred million rupiahs) excluding land and buildings for business premises; or Have annual sales of more than Rp. 300,000,000.00 (three hundred million rupiah) up to a maximum of Rp2,500,000,000.00 (two billion five hundred million rupiah).

Medium Enterprises are productive economic businesses that stand alone, which are carried out by individuals or business entities that are not subsidiaries or branches of companies that are owned, controlled, or become a part either directly or indirectly with Small Businesses or Large Businesses with total net assets or annual sales proceeds as regulated in this Law. Medium Enterprises Criteria are: Have a net worth of more than Rp. 500,000,000.00 (five hundred million rupiah) up to a maximum of Rp. 10,000,000,000.00 (ten billion rupiahs) excluding land and buildings for business premises; or Have annual sales of more than Rp. 2,500,000,000.00 (two billion five hundred million rupiah) up to a maximum of Rp. 50,000,000,000.00 (fifty billion rupiah).

Information related to actual business conditions can be seen from accounting records or known as accounting reports (financial statements). Preparation of accounting reports is not easy and cheap, because adequate knowledge is needed so that the reports made are able to provide useful information for decision makers. Accurate financial or accounting reports are reports that comply with applicable accounting standards. The suitability of accounting reports is a requirement for entrepreneurs to apply for credit (Kusnanto & Indrawati, 2020). Surviving in difficult times requires strong determination and an unyielding attitude. The program provided for MSMEs will not run if it is not accompanied by all the right steps and strategies. Then what should be done, among others:

Cutting Costs Precisely

MSME actors are trying to implement cost reduction policies on all sides. However, MSMEs need to implement cost-cutting with accurate knife precision. Like a surgeon's scalpel, if you cut too deep, the business will never recover. If the cut is too shallow, then cash flow will be problematic. Make precise cost reductions and think carefully.

Using Low-Cost Marketing

When the Covid-19 pandemic hits, businesses usually immediately reduce marketing activities because the costs are quite high. In fact, the key to saving business is not reducing business marketing activities, but replacing them with lower costs. Marketing such as blogging, content on social media and starting other online marketing moves will really cut the marketing budget of the MSME business.

Connect with Friends and Customers

One of the things that can be done is in connecting with industry trade groups or a group of professional colleagues to stay up-to-date and find out what experiences provide best practices during a business downturn. In addition to colleagues, make sure to also maintain relationships with customers because they will really help **MSMEs survive.** The Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs provides 8 special programs for cooperatives and SMEs in Indonesia in an effort to anticipate the economic impact of the Corona pandemic. The eight programs are:

- Stimulus of around Rp2 trillion for the purchasing power of MSME products and cooperatives.
- Stalls can continue to run as long as social distancing. These stalls are expected to work together with 9 BUMN Food Clusters and community groups to encourage social movements. So, the shop will get a supply of goods and then sell it to their environment online. Later, the shop will directly give to customers in their respective homes.
- Restructuring and subsidizing micro-enterprise loan interest rates.
- Special credit restructuring for cooperatives through LPDB KUMKM
- MSMEs in various regions are expected to provide masks, hand sanitizers and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for medical and general public.
- Including the micro sector which is quite large in number and most vulnerable to being affected by Covid-19 in the pre-employment card recipient cluster for daily workers.
- Direct cash assistance.

Pph 21, import income tax, Pph 25 and value added restitution can be relaxed for MSMEs. The Covid-19 outbreak has hit the economic sector and the business world in Indonesia badly. Many MSME actors have difficulty managing their hampered businesses and may not even survive, even so, it is necessary to prepare new strategies to deal with and rise after the Covid-19 pandemic subsides. In response to this, MSME actors must remain focused on consumer needs and continue to innovate and create both at the product and service level in accordance with changes in consumer preferences and behavior.
Based on data analysis released by The Singapore University of Technology and Design using the Susceptible Infected Recovered (SIR) pandemic estimation method with DDE (Data Driven Estimation), it is estimated that the peak of the pandemic in Indonesia had occurred on April 19, 2020 ago and will gradually end in total at the end of July 2020.
The following is the impact on family finances during the Covid-19 pandemic:

- Everyone tries to take care of each other to avoid Covid-19, so that when you leave the house and shop for basic needs, you become panic buying (excessive).
- Prices of basic necessities have increased.
- Spending will slowly rise up.
- The economy weakened due to the impact caused by Covid-19.
- The company's revenue will drop drastically, but expenses will still occur.
- The company will start to implement cost efficiency.
- There have been layoffs for several employees in a company.
- Purchasing power will decrease.
- The economy is at risk of weakening further.
- There is economic uncertainty.
- Financial planning in every family has changed.
- From the impact on family finances during the Covid-19 pandemic, the solutions to the problems of Family Finance during the Covid-19 Pandemic are:

- Implementing the Basic Triangle, namely the current financial statement, risk profile and goals (financial goals)
- Every family really needs to implement an emergency fund
- Make a list of needs
- Apply mindful-buying by reminding yourself that needs are not the same as wants.
- Make a list of needs.
- Set a family meal preparation plan for the next few days, from deciding what recipes to make to making your own shopping list.
- Buy and customize all the needs of the family in moderation.
- Convince yourself that the need continues to be available in the market, so you don't overspend.

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Restricting the Problem

Based on the background of the problems stated earlier, the identified problems can be described as follows:

1. With the COVID-19 pandemic still suffering, some companies are trying hard to find various solutions and breakthroughs to raise capital investment, as a buffering step to be able to continue to exist and maintain their business performance.
2. In the era of digitalization 4.0 in this decade, efforts to raise capital to invest require the right decisions, but this is constrained by the fact that not many companies use information technology, so the decisions made do not produce accurate information with limited space and data.
3. The limitations of making appropriate decisions, including decisions in collecting company capital investments, are due to the inadequacy of internal control, especially the risk-based ones needed today, and this results in the performance of management being still apprehensive.
4. The survey conducted is still limited to MSMEs assisted by the West Java Chamber of Commerce in Bandung.
   This study uses primary data and distributes questionnaires to SMEs assisted by Kadin Jabar Bandung, so that it is known how respondents respond to capital investment decisions and performance...

Formulation of the Problem

Based on the identification of the problems described previously, the following problem formulation can be presented:

1. How do respondents respond to capital investment decisions on SMEs assisted by the West Java Chamber of Commerce in Bandung.
2. How do respondents respond to the performance of SMEs assisted by the West Java Chamber of Commerce in Bandung.
3. How is the influence of capital investment decisions and performance on SMEs assisted by the West Java Chamber of Commerce in Bandung.

Literature Review

Basic Theory

According to Mogilski (2021), a person's motivation to invest are: 1) To get a more decent life in the future. A wise person will think about increasing his standard of living from time to time or at least trying to maintain his current level of income so that it does not decrease in the future. 2) Reducing inflationary pressures. By investing in the ownership of a company or other object, a person can avoid the risk of a decline in the value of his wealth or property due to the influence of inflation. 3) Encouragement to save taxes There are policies in several countries that encourage the growth of investment in the community through the provision of tax facilities to people who invest in certain fields. While the basics that support investment decisions are as follows: 1) Return, is the level of investment profit as a return on funds that have been invested by investors. Meanwhile, the expected return on investment from the investment made is compensation for the opportunity cost and the risk of decreasing purchasing power due to the influence of inflation. In the context of investment management, it is necessary to distinguish between the expected return and the actual return. Expected return is the rate of return that investors expect to get in the future, while the actual return is the return that has occurred which is calculated based on historical data. 2) Risk, is the possibility that the actual return will be lower than the minimum expected return. In investing, investors expect high returns, but the amount of risk borne must also be taken into account. Generally, the greater the risk, the greater the expected return.

The understanding of investment decisions according to Wang (2021), is a matter of how financial managers must allocate funds into forms of investment that will be able to bring profits in the future, while according to Rialdy (2019), investment decisions may is the most important decision among the three other areas of financial decisions (funding decisions and dividend policy). This is because the decision regarding this investment will directly affect the amount of investment profitability and the company's cash flow for the next time, then according to Panjaitan and Kristiana (2019) the investment decision is the first step to determine the amount of assets needed by the company as a whole so that this investment decision is the most important decision made by the company.

Thus, according to Tendelilin (2010:2) investment can be defined as a commitment to a number of funds or other resources that are carried out at this time, with the aim of obtaining a number of benefits in the future, while the definition of investment according to Jamali (2021) is investment. capital for one or more assets owned and usually long term with the hope of getting profits in the future. Furthermore, according to Wongkar, Musseng, and Umar (2021) investment is a delay in current consumption to be included in productive assets for a certain period of time. Based on the three understandings above, it can be concluded that investment is an activity of investing a number of funds carried out by the financier at this time in the hope of getting profits in the future. According to Haralayya (2021) in general the investment management process includes five steps, namely: 1. Setting investment targets Targeting, meaning making decisions that are focused or placing targets on what will be invested. The setting of investment targets is highly tailored to what is shown on the investment. 2. Making investment policies In the second stage of the process, it concerns how the company manages funds from stocks, bonds and others to be distributed to the places needed. The calculation of the distribution of these funds must be carried out with the principle of prudence because various things can arise when the funds cannot be withdrawn. 3. Choose a portfolio strategy.

Regarding performance is a general term used to indicate part or all of the actions or activities of an organization in a period (Thoradeniya, Lee, Tan, & Ferreira, 2021) Hultqvist and Lidegran (2021) Performance measurement is a systematic and integrated approach to improve organizational performance in order to achieve organizational strategic goals and realize its vision and mission (Shahzad et al., 2020). According to (Alrowwad & Abualoush, 2020), basically a good performance measure has the following characteristics: 1) Relates to company goals 2) Has a balanced attention between short and long term 3) Describes key management activities 4) Influenced by employee actions 5) Ready to be understood by employees 6) Used in evaluation and useful for employees 7) Aims logically and is an easy measurement 8) Used consistently and regularly. The purpose of measuring company performance according to Dušková (2021) in (Saputera, Amri, Affandi, & Alam, 2021) is as follows: a. To ensure understanding of implementers and the measures used for achievement b. Ensure the achievement of the agreed achievement scheme c. To monitor and evaluate performance by comparison between work schemes and their implementation d. To provide an objective award or punishment for the implementation achievements that have been measured, according to the agreed measurement method e. Making it a communication tool between subordinates and leaders in an effort to improve company performance f. Identify whether customer satisfaction has been met g. Assist the process of company activities h. To ensure that decision making has been carried out objectively i. Shows improvement that needs to be done j. Reveal the problems that occur

Based on the research results of (Bishop, Thurm, Robinson, & Sanders, 2021), DIPONEGORO JOURNAL OF ACCOUNTING Volume 1, Number 2, Year 2012, with the title THE EFFECT OF INVESTMENT DECISIONS, FUNDING DECISIONS, AND DIVIDEND POLICY ON COMPANY VALUE, explained that The study in a positive and significant effect of the investment decisions and funding decisions on the corporate value. The positive effect explained that the higher the investment and funding decisions, the higher the corporate value. However, dividend policy had a negative insignificant effect on the corporate value, in the previous study, the effect of investment decisions on value was explained, while in this study examined the effect of investment decisions on performance, Setyabudi (2021) in Home > Vol 2, No 2 (2019) entitled The Effect of Financial Performance and Investment Decisions on Firm Value, Dividend Policy as an Intervening Variable The results showed that financial performance has a negative and significant effect on firm value, investment decisions and dividend policy does not affect company value, financial performance and investment decisions have a positive and significant effect on dividend policy, and partially financial performance and investment decisions have an influence on value company with dividend policy as an intervening variable, where financial performance and investment are exogenous variables. The results of research by Nugroho (2021) in the Accounting Journal of Udayana University 12.3 (2015): 786-802 786 ISSN: 3033 – 1037 E with the title INFLUENCE OF INVESTMENT DECISIONS AND GOOD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE ON FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS ON COMPANY VALUE, with the results of the analysis concluded that investment decisions have an effect on firm value in contrast to managerial ownership which has no effect on firm value, while investment decisions and managerial ownership have an indirect effect on firm value through financial performance, while in this study performance is influenced by investment decisions.

Framework

From this theory there is a framework of thought, as illustrated below:

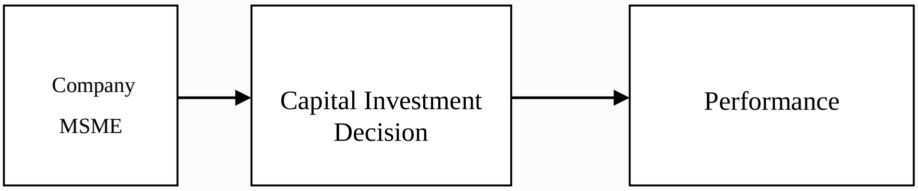

Figure 2. Framework

This study uses a quantitative approach through survey methods, while the questionnaire used is primary power based on the Lickert scale, while the answers from the respondents are done by tabulation. The description used uses the independent variable of internal control, while the dependent variable is capital investment decisions, According to Febrina, Kartikowati, and Jahrizal (2021), that the independent variable will affect the dependent variable, whether positive or negative. This means that every independent variable that appears, then it can be ascertained that the dependent variable will also appear, for every increase or decrease in the independent variable. Still according to Febrina et al. (2021) the dependent variable is a variable that is under the influence of other variables, so in other words the main variable is suitable for research material.

Furthermore, the existing variables will be described through operational research variables, which consist of the main variables, definitions or concepts, dimensions, indicators and measurement scales. The operational details of the variables are shown as follows:

Table 1
Operationalization of Variables

Variable	Concept	Dimention	Indicator	Scale
Capital Investment Decision (X)	Panjaitan and Kristiana (2019) Tendelilin (2010:2), Jamali (2021) Haralayya (2021),	Investment motivation	• a better life • Reducing inflationary pressure • The drive to save Tax	Ordinal Ordinal Ordinal Ordinal
		Investment understanding	• Ability to allocate funds • Awareness affects performance • Initial decision to collect Asset • Commitment to funds • Creating performance • Hope to get Advantage • Investing more than one type of investment • Delayed consumption • Investment of investors • Return • risk	Ordinal Ordinal Ordinal Ordinal Ordinal Ordinal Ordinal Ordinal Ordinal Ordinal
		Fundamentals of investment decision support	• Setting investment targets • Making investment policy • Choose a portfolio strategy	Ordinal Ordinal Ordinal Ordinal
		Investment Management Process		
Performance (Y)	(Mulyadi, 2001 dalam (Hultqvist & Lidegran, 2021) (Mahmudi, 2005:15 dalam Pratiwi dan Mildawati, 2014) (Horngren, 1998 dalam Dewi, 2015), Tangkilisan, 2007:174 dalam (Saputera et al., 2021)	Performance understanding	All Activities	Ordinal
		Performance measurement	Form of embodiment of goals, vision, mission	Ordinal
		Good performance measure	• company goals • short term attention and long-term • key management activities • employee actions • understood by employees • evaluation and benefit for employee • easy measurement • Used consistently and regular. • Ensure achievement achievement	Ordinal Ordinal Ordinal Ordinal Ordinal Ordinal Ordinal Ordinal Ordinal

Data Collection and Processing Techniques

The data were collected from field research (field research), and library research (library research), while the data was taken based on the Lickert scale with responses level of strongly agree (5), agree (4), undecided (3), disagree (2) , strongly disagree (5)

Data Testing Method

Validity Test

Test the validity of the ordinal measurement scale using Spearman rank correlation korelasi

Reliability Test

Reliability test is used to find out that the measurement results remain consistent, when repeated measurements are made with the same variables. This test uses the Spearman Brown technique of split-half, to determine the reliability coefficient, which also uses the Spearman Brown formula.

Descriptive Analysis Test

This test was conducted to obtain responses through surveys, through the distribution of questionnaires in order to obtain company perceptions of the West Java Chamber of Commerce and Industry and others, using the capital investment decision variables and performance.

Data Analysis Technique

The analysis used consists of two types, namely: (1) descriptive analysis through qualitative variables and (2) quantitative analysis with path coefficients, as well as determination that measures how much influence the independent variable has on the dependent variable. While the verification method utilizes path analysis. With the use of a combination of analytical techniques, of course, it is desirable to obtain an integrated generalization between capital investment decisions and performance. The author distributes a questionnaire about respondents' opinions on this research, which consists of 17 statement items for the capital investment decision variable and 11 statement items for the performance variable, each statement is given 5 alternative answers to choose from.
Hypothesis Test (t test) to get an idea, how is the influence of the independent variable on the dependent individually (partial).

Coefficient of Determination Test

This coefficient is a value that indicates the magnitude of the influence of the independent variable simultaneously on the dependent variable. With a range of values between 0 to 1 (0% - 100%), the values in the range close to one, the greater the influence of the independent variable.

The Results Achieved

Object 0f Research

In this study, a survey was conducted on company respondents at West Java Chamber of Commerce and others in Bandung, by taking a sample of 32 respondents.

Descriptive Analysis Test

The research locus was carried out in Bandung, MSME respondents assisted by the West Java Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Bandung, through a request for responses to the surveyor by distributing questionnaires to determine the perceptions of respondents of MSMEs assisted by the West Java Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Bandung, while the variables used were capital investment decisions and performance.

Data Analysis Technique

Based on the research that has been carried out through the instrument, namely the questionnaire distributed to each respondent. Then the results of the calculation of the percentage score of each statement that becomes a measuring tool in the variables of capital investment decisions and performance, according to the indicators described as i:

a. Respondents' responses regarding the capital investment decision variables at the level of strongly agree on the indicators of a more decent life 52.83%, Reducing inflationary pressure 66.04%, Encouragement to save taxes 35.85%, Ability to allocate funds 69.81%, Awareness affects performance 18.87%, Initial decision to collect assets 56.6%, Commitment to funds 58.49%, Creating performance 79.25%, , Expectation to get profit 60.38%, Investment of more than one type of investment 56.60%, Delay consumption 69.81%, Investments by investors 56.60%, Return 79.25%, risk 79.25%, Setting investment targets 35.85%, Making investment policies 60.38% Choosing portfolio strategy 77.46%, so that the average the average is 59.60%, at a good level, while the highest score is on the respondent's return, risk, which is 79.25%, meaning that the expectation of obtaining profits is at the highest level, as well as understanding risk, and efforts to create performance.
b. Respondents' responses to the entrepreneurial performance variable at the level of strongly agree on the indicators: . All Activities 75.47%, Forms of realization of vision and mission goals 20.75%, company goals 39.62%, short-term and long-term concerns 47.17%, key management activities 66.04%, employee actions 67.92%, understood by employees 73.58%, evaluation and benefits for employees 58.49% , easy measurement 75.47%, Used consistently and regularly 86.79%, Ensuring achievement of 58.49%, so the average is 69.20 % is in good category, while the highest score is at 86.79%, meaning that performance which in its implementation expects consistently and regularly has a very large role in creating good performance... .

Hypothesis Test

The t-test used in this study describes the level of significance of the influence of each independent variable on the dependent variable. The hypotheses used in this study are:
H1: 0 capital investment decisions affect performance
Test criteria:

Reject H0 if, tcount > ttable or reject H0 if, p-value < .

= 0.05, where To answer the research hypothesis regarding the effect of motivation on lecturer performance, the researcher uses the path coefficient. and to find out in this hypothesis to find out how far the effect of capital investment decisions on performance, ttable can be calculated as 2.009 based on degrees of freedom db = 53-2-1 = 51 with a significance test of 0.05 on the basis of PYZ obtained standard Coefficent Beta of 876, t count 2.524 and a significance of 0.013 From the tcount value obtained information that the tcount value is 2,524/ greater than ttable (2,524 > 2,009) then H0 is rejected and it can be concluded that the effect of capital investment decisions is significant (meaningful),
Because the value of tcount (2.524) < ttable (2.009) and there is also a p-value < 0.05 (0.05) which is 0.013 < 0.05 so it can be concluded that H1 is accepted and H0 is rejected. So the capital investment decision has an effect on performance. The hypothesis test tcount is 2,524 and ttable, n = 100 (df = nk) then the 5% significance is 2,009 this means tcount > ttable and the significance value is 0.013 < 0.05 so it is accepted that the capital investment decision variable (X) has a significant effect on performance (Y).

Coefficient of Determination

The coefficient of determination is used to determine how big the percentage of influence that occurs on capital investment decisions on performance, where the formula KD = r2 X 100% is used and the results are as follows: So from the calculation results above, the effect of capital investment decisions on performance is (PYZ)2 = 0.8762 = 0.7673 or 76.73%.
According to these data, it can be seen that the influence of the capital investment decision variable is 0.7673, this means 76.73%. the performance variable can be explained by the capital investment decision variable. The residual is 23.27% influenced by other variables not examined.

Conclusion

Conclusions from research on the effect of internal control on capital investment decisions are as follows:

1. The capital investment decision variable is at a good level, because the MSMEs fostered by the West Java Chamber of Commerce in Bandung determine that capital investment decisions play an important role in the company's management...
2. The performance variable is also in the good category, this shows that there are MSMEs assisted by the West Java Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Bandung, which realize that good performance will make the company able to rise from adversity, then exist and be able to maintain its business in the COVID-19 pandemic.
3. Capital investment decisions have a significant effect on performance. This shows that the important role of capital investment decisions is well understood in the context of the right decision-making process for improving the performance of MSMEs assisted by the West Java Chamber of Commerce in Bandung.

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