

**CUSTOMER SATISFACTION ON PARCEL  
DELIVERY COMPANY**

FKP

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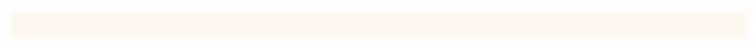
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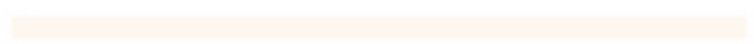
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# Customer Satisfaction on Parcel Delivery Company Among University Malaysia Kelantan (UMK) SAL Course Students

By

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A thesis submitted in fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor  
of Entrepreneurship (Logistics And Distributive Trade) With Honours

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2023

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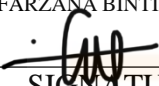
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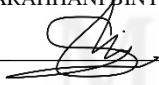
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## ABSTRACT

Nowadays, the growing popularity of e-commerce has altered not just how products are sold, but also how they are delivered. Customers expect customized items to be sent swiftly, with full order convenience and flexibility. The SERVQUAL model is important to measure the customer satisfaction for the parcel delivery company so that the parcel delivery company can improve and avoid mistakes by knowing the feedback that the customers give them. Due to COVID-19 and the effect of technology, it has resulted in a significant change in business-to-customer delivery. Customer behaviour, values, and culture have also altered the geographical situation and purchasing power. Hence, the primary goal of this research is to determine the relationship between tangible, reliability, and responsiveness with customer satisfaction of parcel delivery company. There are 272 respondents who are University Malaysia Kelantan (UMK) SAL students that were chosen at random to participate in the researchers' questionnaire. Data analysis was conducted by using SPSS tools. This study presented 272 data regarding how tangible, reliability, and responsiveness strongly influences the customer satisfaction of parcel delivery company. The result shows that there are significant correlations between tangible, reliability, and responsiveness with customer satisfaction of parcel delivery company. In conclusion, the findings of this research indicates that tangible, reliability, and responsiveness have positive relationships with the customer satisfaction of parcel delivery company. This study has implications for delivery service providers and individual consumers, who can review their service to suit the needs of its present customers.

**Keywords:** Customer satisfaction, reliability, responsiveness, SERVQUAL, tangible

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# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Every business strives to provide the finest customer service possible. It is important to focus on customer satisfaction because it indicates whether your intended audience likes what you are doing. According to study Franklin (2021), excellent customer satisfaction promotes company's reputation, customer loyalty, and retaining customers. Therefore, many companies take customer satisfaction seriously.

The perception of customer satisfaction as a component of financial performance. Long- and short-term sales growth could result from higher consumer satisfaction. Otherwise, customer unhappiness poses a range of hazards, including a drop in sales, boycotts or demonstrations by consumer groups, government involvement, rival retaliation, and the emergence of new replacement items on the market (Tarigan & Hatane, 2019).

The increase of use of e-commerce has transformed not only how products are sold, but also how they are delivered. Customers expect customized items to be sent quickly, with full order convenience and flexibility. The e-commerce has successfully revolutionized how consumers shop for products and has gained widespread acceptance (Tribhuvan, 2020).

The parcel service industry is one of the key elements of the transportation industry. Customer satisfaction is vital for these carriers to keep their customers. In addition, Higher service quality capabilities can help service trades make aggressive improvements (Yaacob & Yaacob, 2022). When it comes to delivery customers always want everything immediately, and they consider distribution options that offer a suitable combination of comfort, speed, and reliability (Pandey et al., 2021). Customers identify service excellence when they are concerned about cognitive challenges, which results in customer satisfaction (Yaacob & Yaacob, 2022).

For the research, only three were used out of five variables which were reliability, responsiveness, and tangibles. For this need to understand first what reliability, responsiveness and tangibles is, according to Kobiruzzaman (2020), the reliability dimension of the SERVQUAL model validates the capacity to deliver services exactly, on time, and convincingly. The business must promise to deliver the requested service to clients in a timely and correct manner. Responsiveness is the desire to provide prompt service and to treat customers with respect to satisfy. The two essential elements, promptness, and willingness are emphasised in this level. Researchers gauged responsiveness by how long customers must wait for a response or resolution (Kobiruzzaman, 2020). Tangible objects serve as representations for the actual buildings, staff clothing, machine, gear, and information network. It prioritizes supplying resources and material infrastructure (Kobiruzzaman, 2020).

## 1.2 Problem Statement

The customer behaviour, values, and culture had changed the geographical condition and purchasing power due to the influence of technology. In addition to work from home which has been implemented during COVID-19, the amount of home delivery increased dramatically and changed the pattern of delivery of goods (Kahalimoghadam et al., 2022). For example, in 2019, more than 120 million parcels of courier traffic and this number increased to 303 million parcels of courier traffic in 2020 in Malaysia domestically ((MCMC), 2020). This due to the government restriction such as lockdown, social distancing, and many other restrictions due to COVID-19 that has led to a huge change to business to customer deliveries. Malaysians have shown a higher tendency to purchase products online because of the time spent browsing online during Movement Control Order (MCO) (Langgat et al., 2020). Although there was a significant increase of demand in courier services in this period, as claimed by Ilyas et al. (2021) Malaysians had a positive perception of courier services during the MCO.

The SERVQUAL model is important because it is to measure the customer satisfaction for the parcel delivery company is crucial and important so that the parcel delivery company can improve and avoid mistakes by knowing the feedback that the customers give them. The SERVQUAL model is beneficial in that it centres a company's strategy around customer happiness. The SERVQUAL approach, in fact, provides a framework for evaluating customer satisfaction and service quality across five variables: reliability, responsiveness, assurance, tangibles, and empathy (Cuofano, 2022). Customer satisfaction is connected to a company's product or services since it might reflect the company's long-term competitiveness and success (Razik et al., 2018). By measuring SERVQUAL dimensions, the parcel delivery company can tackle deficiency in the service quality provided to customers.

Online shoppers are the most prominent customer to the parcel delivery company, and it is important for the management to consider their customer's perceived value of the service offered. It is because experience quality determines customer perception based on the benefits they received from used service (Kusumawati & Rahayu, 2020). Parcel delivery company should avoid customers from having a negative experience such as lost parcel, long delivery time, rude company representative, and many other negative impact experiences. This is because according to Shbool et al. (2022) word of mouth will greatly boost the number of customers due to the satisfied customer positive feedback that they provide about the company to non-customer.

From the previous study, many agree that the quality of the logistics service had influenced customer satisfaction and customer loyalty. Based on Cho et al. (2021), they argue that parcel delivery company should emphasize more on the output of service quality which can allow customer to make a close gap comparison between expected quality and perceived quality which enhance customer satisfaction. According to Libo (2021), customer satisfaction

has numerous positive returns, including greater sales, repeat purchases, a stronger company image, fewer complaints and issues, cheaper costs, and so on. Business in this era should focus not only on the product quality but also on the service and experience quality that can lead to customer retention and customer loyalty to the business (Kusumawati & Rahayu, 2020).

### 1.3 Research Objective

- i. To examine the relationship between tangibility and customer satisfaction of parcel delivery company among SAL students.
- ii. To analyses the association between reliability and customer satisfaction of parcel delivery company among SAL students.
- iii. To determine the relationship between responsiveness and customer satisfaction of parcel delivery company among SAL students.

### 1.4 Research Question

- i. What is the relationship between tangibility and customer satisfaction of parcel delivery company among SAL students?
- ii. What is the association between reliability and customer satisfaction of parcel delivery company among SAL students?
- iii. What is the relationship between responsiveness and customer satisfaction of parcel delivery company among SAL students?

### 1.5 Significant of the Study

This study focuses on customer satisfaction with parcel delivery company service quality. The increase in demand for the use of parcel delivery shows that the assessment of customer satisfaction is important for business in addition to maintaining customer loyalty.

Customer satisfaction with the parcel delivery company's quality service can be measured through several indicators such as tangible, reliability and responsiveness.

This study could also contribute to other service-related companies in improving their service quality to obtain a competitive edge, as well as customers in understanding which dimensions influence their satisfaction with their services. This could be a support for the company with the data that were obtained. Future researchers can also use the data obtained for the purpose of strengthening their research in identifying customer satisfaction on parcel delivery companies.

#### 1.6 Definition of Term

According to Franklin (2021), customer satisfaction (CSAT) is a metric for gauging how well a company's goods, services, and general customer experience live up to expectations. By demonstrating how well the goods or services are received by customers, it represents the health of the firm.

#### 1.7 Summary

Having high customer satisfaction is important for every business out there because customer satisfaction will increase the company revenue. By having high customer satisfaction, people will put more trust in the service and product. This will indirectly increase the revenue of the company.



## CHAPTER 2

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1 Introduction

Customers are the company's top concern to preserve business continuity. Customer satisfaction will be generated by providing good service and product quality to consumers. Customer pleasure will help the organisation sustain its service.

Nowadays customer satisfaction is a very important issue for service company. This is because it is responsible for measuring the level of expectations between the company's products and customer expectations. products and companies can be measured through the presence of customers and subsequent reactions from them. In past research, 99% of dissatisfied customers will not repeat using the parcel delivery from companies that do not provide true customer satisfaction (Ali et al., 2021; Powton, 2018). This means, recognizing customer satisfaction will be one of the ways to reduce the customers' unhappiness while also increasing the company's profit.

The movement and scope of business nowadays requires different types of customers for the purpose of exploring customer satisfaction and their response. Therefore, customers are an important and critical asset for a business. As stated, a business needs proper procedures and responsibilities to perform tasks to create trust between products and trust in customers. This is because it will lead to an increase in asset utilization and a lot of profit for service of the company. Many researchers stated that there is a good and strong relationship between service quality and customer trust (Ali & Anwar, 2021). Additionally, customer satisfaction is an important issue for the purpose of increasing profits for the service and companies.



The effectiveness of a parcel delivery company can be measured through the level of customer satisfaction where they are using the service provided by the company. If there is an increase or decrease in profit of the service company, it is based on the customer's response to the effect of their choice. Quality service that is effective can give an option to customers to achieve the maximum level of satisfaction. Therefore, customer satisfaction can be considered as the main indicator of performance in business (Ali & Anwar, 2021).

Customer satisfaction can be described as the psychology experienced by consumers when the services used are able to meet or exceed the requirements and experience for actual use (Patricks et al., 2020). When reaching the level of user satisfaction, it can be measured when service is used. This is because each customer usually responds and decides to buy or continue using the service after evaluating their level of satisfaction and experience.

Customer satisfaction can be measured according to usage patterns, and it is the sum of perceptions and evaluations from customer psychology towards products or services from past use. Therefore, it is considered subjective because only the user who uses the service can assess satisfaction with the service (Benoit et al., 2020).

### 2.1.1 Online Shopping

Online shopping is known as the form of electronic commerce which allows consumers to directly buy goods from the internet using the browser. This has shown that consumers buy goods directly from the seller without using an intermediary. This online shopping offer provides customers with various types of products and services. Therefore, the customer can compare with other intermediary offers while being able to choose one of the best offers for the customer (Sivanesan, 2017).

This online shopping process is one of the causes of a busy lifestyle and tight working hours. This is an easy solution and can save time compared to walk-in shopping. Online shopping also provides more comfort where it can reduce travel time and cost and can make payments easily (Al-Debei et al., 2015). With this virtual way, consumers can search the items that they need to purchase. Nowadays, many ways that are provided to consumers pay for their purchase to make it easy.

Consumer influence towards online shopping is due to prominent factors such as influencing detailed information, comfort and being able to do shopping activities in a relaxed manner, less time consumption and being able to compare prices (Agift et al., 2014). Furthermore, during festive seasons as well as public holidays, online retailers must provide special offers such as promotions, free items for purchase of items over the limit as well as high discounts to increase online traffic to high levels (Karthikeyan, 2016). Therefore, online retailers should provide services such as free delivery, cash on delivery to attract customers' attention towards online purchases to further expand sales.

### 2.1.2 Parcel Delivery Service

The function in this delivery service is important where the core is based on the organization of the logistic process. This is related to how delivery is received from any delivery point to the end user. In practice, it shows that the sender or receiver does not need to move to exchange goods.

Usually, this service starts with a pickup system, as soon as the company receives a request from the customer, the courier will use a vehicle such as a van to pick up the package from the pickup point to the warehouse. At the starting point the packages are collected, then consolidated for the next process where larger vehicles are used to deliver to the central hub. However, the vehicle used to make the delivery is based on the amounts of parcels available.

Before leaving the hub, each available package will be sorted according to the same Delivery Area. After the parcel is delivered according to the respective hub area, it will be separated according to where for local distribution to the end user destination. Each delivery will be given an additional procedure where it is as evidence of a successful delivery signature. (Wang et al., 2021).

As a customer, this online purchase is choosing the appropriate package service is important where accurate delivery time is an important factor for choosing a courier (Nguyen et al., 2019). Therefore, So, this delivery service requires effective technology that aims to enable customers to monitor the delivery process in a specified time track such as bar code scanning. With this application, it can be the fastest to fulfill customer satisfaction with the service quality of the company.

## 2.2 Underpinning Theory

SERVQUAL Model is a model that consists of multiple-scale dimensions and was developed by Parasuraman et al. (1985) to measure service quality of any company that offers services in its businesses. From the model, there are ten known dimensions to be measured but, there are only three dimensions that are relevant in this study namely, tangible, reliability, and responsiveness. Trust is significantly impacted by customer service quality who are satisfied with a service will influence the development of faith in him. Several earlier research have demonstrated that SERVQUAL significantly affects trust. (Mohammed & Sahin, 2020; Purwanto et al., 2020; Rahman et al., 2020).

Researchers A. Parasuraman, Valarie Zeithaml, and Leonard L. Berry created the SERVQUAL model in 1985 to evaluate and enhance quality in the service and retail industries. The SERVQUAL model offers a framework for assessing service quality and customer satisfaction using five criteria: dependability, responsiveness, assurance, tangibles, and

empathy (Cuofano, 2022). Even though the SERVQUAL model was developed before the internet, it is still helpful today. Now that customers can share their thoughts online with a captive audience, perception management is more important than ever (Cuofano, 2022).

### 2.2.1 Tangible

Tangibles are physical facilities, equipment, and communication mediums. This tool is relevant because it can help improve the overall service of the company (Ramya et al., 2019). Stated by Davis et al. (2003) had also asserted that service quality has a significant impact on higher education service providers as well. The company needs to ensure the appearance of employees, uniforms, equipment, and a comfortable work site area. This is to provide comfort and increase the productivity of employee services in the company.

The courier's delivery personnel evaluate tangible factors such as if the service delivery is damaged and whether you can track your delivery in real-time online. The look of physical buildings, equipment, employees, and communication materials are tangibles. The rapid service and service facilities' capacity to provide assurance of service is known as guarantee of service. The sophistication of the distribution and collecting facilities, the courier's appearance, his or her demeanour, communication abilities, and business level are all directly tied to the degree of customer service. Therefore, the tangibles of express service directly affect the customer's impression and mood during package pickup. The consumer would feel happier if the 30 rapid service may be better tangibles. As a result, the tangibles have some effect on consumer satisfaction (Wang, 2017).

### 2.2.2 Reliability

Reliability is known as the delivery of services that are accurately expressed to customers. It is an important component in service quality where most customers prefer to use their service with companies that keep promises to customers (Ramya et al., 2019). Reliability

shows the ability and consistency in an organization to perform certain services in a variety of ways to meet requirements, including delivery or service implementation activities. This is because customers have certain expectations about reliability in using services in the company.

Reliability is a capability to provide the given service consistently and accurately. Organization needs to gain customer trust by completing their service at promised time because customers will be dissatisfied if they cannot trust an organization to do what they request. Express delivery for the express delivery company to be considered reliable, it must be able to secure the products and their packaging, have a low rate of delivery-related damage, deliver goods accurately and safely into the hands of the customer, and carefully maintain the privacy of all personal information. The client will be satisfied if the goods are delivered precisely and safely within the specified time after the buyer makes their purchase and the vendor sends them. Consequently, it may state that consumer pleasure will be somewhat impacted by the service's dependability (Wang, 2017).

### 2.2.3 Responsiveness

Responsiveness is related to the way employees help their customers by dealing with complaints and problems that occur by customers immediately. Companies can monitor employee performance by helping the customer requests to improve the company service performance dimensions (Ramya et al., 2019). Therefore, this shows the company dedication and ability in providing prompt service to customers. The company way of monitoring the company by imagining receiving, evaluating, and responding quickly to requests.

The delivery service's responsiveness, on the other hand, relates to the express company's efficiency or speed of service, which primarily refers to door-to-door delivery, tracking of order information, and a prompt response to customer complaints and differential damage. Express delivery times are essential since customers could need their purchases right

away. mainly seen in three areas: first, the delivery time to pick up the cargo; second, the express delivery or transit time; and third, when the express came, the delivery time to the hands of the consumers. Long wait times may be necessary, which will be detrimental to the customer's happiness with the level of service (Wang, 2017).

### 2.3 Hypothesis Statement

The hypothesis of the research was made based on the SERVQUAL dimensions such as tangible, reliability, and responsiveness relationship on customer satisfaction on parcel delivery company.

H1: There is a significant relationship between tangible and customer satisfaction on parcel delivery company among SAL students.

H2: There is a significant relationship between reliability and customer satisfaction on parcel delivery company among SAL students.

H3: There is a significant relationship between responsiveness and customer satisfaction on parcel delivery company among SAL students.

### 2.4 Conceptual Framework

The correlation between the independent and dependent variables was depicted in the diagram below. Reliability, responsiveness, and tangible were three observable independent variables from the research's framework. Customer satisfaction served as the research's dependent variable.



## CUSTOMER SATISFACTION ON PARCEL DELIVERY COMPANY

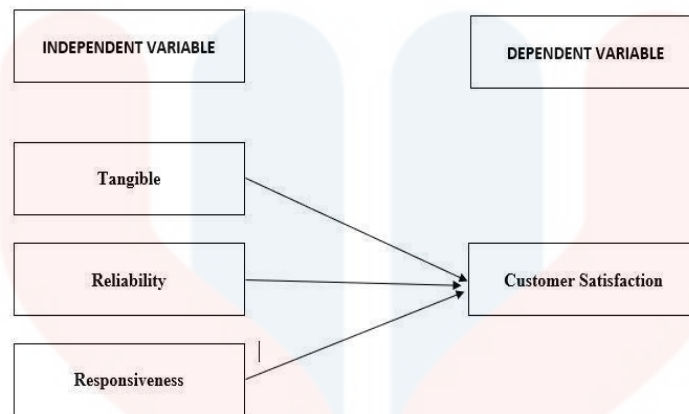


Figure 2. 1: Research Framework for Dependent and Independent Variables

### 2.5 Summary

This chapter had discussed the dimension used namely tangible, reliability and responsiveness to measure customer satisfaction. Variables were items that can be measured, controlled, or modified. In research, variables such as independent variables (IV) and dependent variables (DV) were important. As the five SERVQUAL dimensions served as the IV and customer satisfaction as the DV. This study could bring a great impact to parcel delivery company, academician, and other related organizations from the result it brings.

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## CHAPTER 3

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Introduction

The primary goal of the study was to determine how well a parcel delivery service is performing in terms of tangibles, reliability, and responsiveness. This study used a quantitative methodology. When one began with a hypothesis and sought to validate or refute that hypothesis, one used the quantitative technique. This chapter concentrated on the methods for testing the viability of various variables. This was used to conduct research, data collection, sampling design, instrument validity and reliability, and data analysis.

#### 3.2 Research Design

The purpose of the research design was to provide an appropriate framework for a study. According to Sileyew (2019), the selected research strategy is an important choice because it determines how pertinent data for a study are acquired. In this study, the researchers applied quantitative research designs where it has produced forecasts or findings that can be represented numerically. Descriptive and correlational designs used to measure variables and describe relationships between SERVQUAL dimensions and customer satisfaction on parcel delivery company. Therefore, the researchers evaluated the understanding of the relationship between the independent variable (tangible, reliability, and responsiveness) and the dependent variable (customer satisfaction on parcel delivery company). This research was implemented and executed to test the relationship of the parcel service quality towards customer satisfaction on parcel delivery company.



### 3.3 Data Collection Methods

The primary quantitative data method was applied to gather responses and information throughout the research. The data was analysed by the researchers using descriptive and inferential statistics. This research was the collecting of data from a sample of the population. As a sampling method, the researchers applied non-probability sampling. For this purpose, the researchers had employed survey data from a questionnaire survey. It was distributed online through google form. To elicit respondents' valuable opinions, a 5-point Likert scale rating questionnaire is used in data collecting.

### 3.4 Study Population

According to Shukla (2020), the notion of population includes all the units to which research findings were applied. In other words, a population is a collection of all the units that have the variable feature under investigation and for whom research findings are generalised. In this research, the researchers focused on undergraduate students in logistics and distributive trade of University Malaysia Kelantan in Pengkalan Chepa, Kelantan, Malaysia. According to Table 3.1 (Appendix), Faculty of Entrepreneurship and Business has shown that the total enrollment of active bachelor of Entrepreneurship (Logistic & Distributive Trade) degree students is 835 students. Based on this research, logistics and distribution trade undergraduate students were equipped with the knowledge of logistics entrepreneurship, which includes the quality of parcel service. The overall population size was given by the letter 'N,' and the total number of undergraduate students in logistics and distributive trade of University Malaysia Kelantan, for this study was about 835. Thus, the target population has been 835 for this study.

### 3.5 Sample Size

A sample size is a subset of a population that completely reflects it. It meant that the units chosen as a sample from the population must represent all the features of various sorts of population units (Shukla, 2020). In this study, the sample size of 263 estimated students represents the whole population. According to Krejcie and Morgan (1970), this table is likewise applicable to any specified population, and does not require any computations. Furthermore, when employing the KMT, a sample must be representative of the population under investigation (Memon et al., 2020). Therefore, a minimum of 263 respondents had been required to statistically represent about 835 individuals. To minimize any data errors, 272 students were chosen at random for this study.

Table 3. 1: Table for determining sample size from a given population

<i>N</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>S</i>
10	10	220	140	1200	291
15	14	230	144	1300	297
20	19	240	148	1400	302
25	24	250	152	1500	306
30	28	260	155	1600	310
35	32	270	159	1700	313
40	36	280	162	1800	317
45	40	290	165	1900	320
50	44	300	169	2000	322
55	48	320	175	2200	327
60	52	340	181	2400	331
65	56	360	186	2600	335
70	59	380	191	2800	338
75	63	400	196	3000	341
80	66	420	201	3500	346
85	70	440	205	4000	351
90	73	460	210	4500	354
95	76	480	214	5000	357
100	80	500	217	6000	361
110	86	550	226	7000	364
120	92	600	234	8000	367
130	97	650	242	9000	368
140	103	700	248	10000	370
150	108	750	254	15000	375
160	113	800	260	20000	377
170	118	850	265	30000	379
180	123	900	269	40000	380
190	127	950	274	50000	381
200	132	1000	278	75000	382
210	136	1100	285	100000	384

Note.—*N* is population size. *S* is sample size.  
Source: Krejcie & Morgan, 1970

Source: Krejcie and Morgan (1970)

Figure 3. 1: Sample size formula

Formula for determining sample size

$$s = X^2 NP(1 - P) + d^2(N - 1) + X^2 P(1 - P)$$

$s$  = required sample size.

$X^2$  = the table value of chi-square for 1 degree of freedom at the desired confidence level (3.841).

$N$  = the population size.

$P$  = the population proportion (assumed to be .50 since this would provide the maximum sample size).

$d$  = the degree of accuracy expressed as a proportion (.05).

*Source: Krejcie & Morgan, 1970*

Source: Krejcie and Morgan (1970)

### 3.6 Sampling Techniques

The sampling technique is a way for picking enough rudiments from a population. A sample analysis and comprehension of its attributes or explanation simplify the properties or characteristics of the population's rudiments for researchers. In the sampling procedure, researchers selected specific population rudiments as the participants of the study. The sampling technique used in this research was a non-probability sampling approach.

The non-probability sampling technique that researchers used was convenience sampling. Convenience sampling is a method of selecting respondents who are already prepared and easily available. This means that there is no pattern in the way these respondents were obtained. As claimed by Simkus (2022), many researchers choose convenience sampling since it has few constraints to follow and allows them to collect huge samples in a short amount of time. It can be employed to enhance the results and simplify sampling. This strategy is especially beneficial for students on a tight budget because it involves little money and experience. In this study, convenience sampling has been used to represent the respondents, and a total of 263 questionnaires were gathered during the procedure.

### 3.7 Research Instrument Development

The questionnaire was adapted from the previous study to fit the purpose of this study. The questionnaire was created to get data of customer satisfaction of parcel delivery company from three SERVQUAL dimensions namely tangible, reliability and responsiveness. Thus, only 13 items which attribute to the dimension stated above and 4 items which attribute to customer satisfaction can satisfy this study.

Table 3. 2: Research Instrument

Section	No	Question	Source
A		Demographic	-
	1.	Gender	
	2.	Age	
	3.	Race	
	4.	SAL course year level	
B		General Information	-
	5.	What parcel delivery company that you used?	
	6.	Estimate the average number of parcels you had received from parcel delivery company per month.	
C		Tangible	Adapted from Halimi (2019)
	7.	The parcel delivery company has up-to-date equipment and technology.	
	8.	The parcel delivery company physical facilities are visualizing appealing.	
	9.	The parcel delivery company uniform is well dressed and appear neat.	



Based on table 3.2, there are seven sections altogether. Section A and B consists of demographic and general information questions, respectively. Section C to Section E consists of questions about independent variables and Section F consists of questions for dependent variable.

### 3.8 Measurement of the Variable

In this study, responses from the questionnaire were measured using a five-point Likert scale format which ranged from 1 = “strongly disagree” to 5= “strongly agree”.

#### 3.8.1 Independent Variable: Service Quality Dimensions

This measure is based on 23 items that were adapted and correlated with three dimensions SERVQUAL Model developed by Parasuraman et al. (1985) with some changes made to suit this study.

#### 3.8.2 Dependent Variable: Customer Satisfaction

This measure is based on 4 items that were adapted and correlated from the SERVQUAL Model.

### 3.9 Procedure for Data Analysis

Data analysis is the act of transforming, cleaning, and analysing raw data to produce useful, pertinent information that helps businesses make informed decisions. By providing pertinent information and facts, which are typically presented as charts, photos, tables, and graphs, the strategy lowers the risks involved with decision-making (Kelley, 2022). According to Ali (2021), quantitative data analysis is the systematic collection and evaluation of quantifiable and verifiable data. The primary goal of a quantitative research analyst is to quantify a hypothetical circumstance. The data processing method aids in the reduction of huge

datasets to smaller bits, which make some sense. Furthermore, the goal of data analysis is to help us to better understand the data and draw conclusions. The Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) was used to evaluate the data that were received from respondents in this study. This program is a capable of generating extensive data processing and analysis with simple instruction, such as distribution charts and plots. The descriptive statistics, reliability test, and Pearson correlation coefficient were used to analyse the result of this study.

### 3.10 Summary

This chapter clarified the target population, sample size, sampling procedure, data collecting, research tool, and data analysis. The researchers learn how to use the research design as well as other components, as a result of this study. This chapter further described how the questionnaire was adapted and how it could be used in this study.



## CHAPTER 4

### DATA ANALYSIS

#### 4.1 Introduction

This chapter's goal was to present certain statistical approaches' findings and provide a brief discussion of them. There were eight sections in this chapter, starting with this introduction, and they are organized as follows. In section 4.2, the preliminary analysis was presented. In section 4.3, the demographic of the respondent was presented. In section 4.4, the descriptive analysis was analysed from the variables which were tangible, reliability, responsiveness, and customer satisfaction. In section 4.5, the validity and reliability test were measured using Cronbach's Alpha reliability test. In section 4.6, the normality test was done to measure the normality distribution of responses. In section 4.7, the hypothesis was tested using Pearson Correlation which was used to measure the relationship between customer satisfaction with tangibles, reliability, and responsiveness. Finally, in section 4.8 was the summary or conclusion for this chapter. The tool used to analyse the data obtained is the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS).



## 4.2 Preliminary Analysis

The preliminary analysis or the pilot test is done to ensure that the instruction, question, and scale item are clear. On the same kind of persons that would be utilized as respondents in the main study, such as students, the survey measurement was pilot tested. Although the measurement tool was taken from a recent study conducted by Halimi (2019), it was still important to make sure that the study's respondents could comprehend the questionnaire item and give an accurate response. The purpose of the pilot test was to find any questions or items that would offend potential respondents as well as to find any potential problems with the data collection procedure. For this reason, 30 persons were given the pilot test questionnaire, and after completing it, they were asked what they thought of the questionnaire. The findings that were learned during the pilot test are listed below:

- a) The respondent made no requests for clarification regarding the questionnaire. It was agreed that each question was simple to understand as a result.
- b) It normally takes the respondent 5 to 10 minutes on average to complete the questionnaire.
- c) To examine the reliability of the questionnaire, statistical testing was conducted. When reliability for this questionnaire analysis was examined, it was determined that a Cronbach's alpha coefficient of 0.7 or higher was acceptable. The Cronbach's alpha table is shown below.

Table 4. 1: Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.962	.963	17

The table depicts that the Cronbach alpha value is 0.962 which is above 0.7 (out of 17 questions in the questionnaire). Cronbach alpha that is more than 0.7 is considered reliable. This shows that the pilot testing has a reliable result.

Table 4. 2: Summary item Statistics

	Mean	Variance	N of Items
Item Means	4.104	.019	17

The mean above shows 4.104 which is considered good when it is above 3.50 which shows that the pilot test for the questionnaire is reliable.

### 4.3 Demographic Profile of Respondents

Table 4. 3: Respondents demographic profile

<b>Respondent Profile</b>	<b>Classification</b>	<b>Frequency N =272</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Gender	Male	104	38.2
	Female	168	61.8
Age	21 Years old	32	11.8
	22 Years old	53	19.5
	23 Years old	94	34.6
	24 Years Old and above	93	34.2
Race	Malay	135	49.6
	Chinese	67	24.6
	Indian	58	21.3
	Other	12	4.4
SAL course year	Year 1	27	9.9
	Year 2	44	16.2
	Year 3	78	28.7
	Year 4	123	45.2

The contextual profile of 272 respondents had been collected in this research. The table of 4.1 consisted of gender, age, race, and students SAL course year. In this research it showed that 38.2% which was 104 respondents were male while 61.8% which was 168 respondents were female who had participated in this questionnaire. For the age of the respondents, the majority was 23 years old which was 94 respondents (34.6%) while for the age of 24 years old and above there was only one difference which was 93 respondents (34.2%). Respondents from 21 years old were 32 which was 11.8% who participated in the lowest questionnaire and the rest were 22 years old which was 53 respondents which was 19.5%.

From 272 respondents that had been collected, Malays had collected the highest data which was 46.9% (N=135) while 24.6% (N=67) were Chinese respondents. For Indian respondents, 21.3% (N=58) and the rest of 4.4% (N=12) were from other races of respondents. The highest significant percentage of students of SAL course year was from fourth year students which was 45.2% (N=123). The second place was third year students which was

28.7% (N=78) meanwhile 16.2% (N=44) were from second year students and the rest of 9.9% (N=27) were from first year students.

Table 4. 4: General Information

<b>Respondents Information</b>	<b>Classification</b>	<b>Frequency (N)</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Used parcel delivery company service	DHL Express	102	13.9%
	J&T Express	202	27.4%
	GD Express (GDEX)	74	10.1%
	Ninja Van	148	20.1%
	Pos Laju	151	20.5%
	Skynet Express	45	6.1%
	Other	102	13.9%
Average number of parcels received per month	1 -3 Times	107	39.3%
	4 - 6 Times	104	38.2%
	7 Times and above	61	22.4%

Table 4.4 depicted the respondent’s general information about the used parcel delivery company and the average number of parcels received per month. The most used parcel delivery company was J&T Express with 202 of the respondents having used the said company delivery services. Pos Laju and Ninja Van had 151 and 148 respectively; the number of respondents using their services was over 272 respondents. 102 of the respondents had used DHL Express and other parcel delivery services such as Shopee Express and MyLorry while GD Express and Skynet Express had 74 and 45 number of respondents used their service.

Table 4.4 also shows 39.3% of the respondents had 1 – 3 average number of parcels received per month. 38.2% or 104 of the respondents had 4 – 6 average number of parcels per month and 61 of the respondents had received an average 7 times and more parcels per month.

#### 4.4 Descriptive Analysis

One dependent variable (consumer satisfaction) and three independent factors made up the four variables in this study (tangible, reliability, and responsiveness). Analysing each variable's mean was the purpose of this section of the study.

##### 4.4.1 Overall mean score for variables

A 5-point Likert scale was used to calculate the overall mean score, as well as the standard deviation of the variables and sub variables (1=strongly disagree to 5=strongly agree).

Table 4. 5 The overall Mean Score on Each Variable and Dimension

<b>Part</b>	<b>Dimension</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Deviation (SD)</b>	<b>N</b>
	Independent Variable	4.1793	0.53372	272
C	Tangible	4.1425	0.59686	272
D	Reliability	4.1976	0.60155	272
E	Responsiveness	4.1978	0.65165	272
	Dependent Variable	4.2482	0.63963	272
F	Customer Satisfaction	4.2482	0.63963	272

The dependent variable has a high mean score of 4.2482 and a standard deviation of 0.63963, as seen in table 4.5 above. The mean score for all independent factors is similarly very high, 4.1793, with a standard deviation of 0.53372. Each independent variable has a mean score that was extremely high, which satisfied the criteria. The tangible independent variable mean score of 4.1425 and standard deviation of 0.59686. The reliability mean score is 4.1976 and the standard deviation is 0.60155. The responsiveness mean score is 4.1978 and the standard deviation is 0.65165.

#### 4.4.2 Descriptive analysis for Independent Variables

Table 4. 6: Descriptive Analysis of Tangible Dimension.

No.	Tangible	Mean	SD	N
1.	The parcel delivery company has up-to-date equipment and technology.	4.06	0.778	272
2.	The parcel delivery company physical facilities are visually appealing.	4.15	0.769	272
3.	The parcel delivery company uniform is well dressed and appear neat.	4.15	0.744	272
4.	The appearance of the physical facilities of the parcel delivery company is keeping with the type of services provided.	4.22	0.751	272

The descriptive analysis for the tangible independent variable in table 4.6 above consisted of four questions. According to a five-point Likert scale with a range of 4.22 to 4.06, the average mean for the tangible independent variable was shown in table 4.6 to be 4.145. To put it into perspective, the question 1 where the parcel delivery company had up to date equipment and technology, had the lowest mean score of 4.06 (SD 0.778). The question 2 where the parcel delivery company physical facilities are visually appealing, had a mean score of 4.15 (SD 0.769). The question 3 where the parcel delivery company uniform is well dressed and appear neat, had a mean score of 4.15 (SD 0.744). Finally, the last question 4 with the highest mean where the appearance of the physical facilities of the parcel delivery company is keeping with the type of services provided, had a mean score of 4.22 (SD 0.751).

Table 4. 7: Descriptive Analysis of Reliability Dimension.

No.	Reliability	Mean	SD	N
1.	When the parcel delivery company promises to do something by a certain time, it does so.	4.17	0.875	272
2.	When you have a problem, the parcel delivery company is sympathetic and reassuring.	4.12	0.799	272
3.	The parcel delivery company is dependable.	4.20	0.849	272
4.	The parcel delivery company provides its services at the time it promises to do so.	4.24	0.746	272
5.	The parcel delivery company keeps its records accurately.	4.27	0.777	272

The descriptive analysis for the reliability independent variable in table 4.7 above consisted of five questions. According to a five-point Likert scale with a range of 4.27 to 4.12, the average mean for the reliability independent variable was shown in table 4.7 to be 4.2. To put it into perspective, the question 1 that when the parcel delivery company promises to do something by a certain time, it does so had a mean score of 4.17 (SD 0.875). The question 2 that when you have a problem, the parcel delivery company is sympathetic, and reassuring, had the lowest mean score of 4.12 (SD 0.799). The question 3 where the parcel delivery company is dependable, had a mean score of 4.20 (SD 0.849). The question 4 where the parcel delivery company provides its services at the time it promises to do so, had a mean score of 4.24 (SD 0.746). Finally, the last question 5 with the highest mean where the parcel delivery company keeps its records accurately, had a mean score of 4.27 (SD 0.777).



Table 4. 8: Descriptive Analysis of Responsiveness Dimension.

No.	Responsiveness	Mean	SD	N
1.	The parcel delivery company does tell customer exactly when services will be performed.	4.22	0.774	272
2.	You receive prompt service from the parcel delivery company employees.	4.20	0.767	272
3.	Employees of the parcel delivery company are always willing to help customer.	4.18	0.780	272
4.	Employees of the parcel delivery company are available to respond to customer requests promptly.	4.19	0.729	272

The descriptive analysis for the tangible independent variable in table 4.8 above consisted of four questions. According to a five-point Likert scale with a range of 4.22 to 4.18, the average mean for the responsiveness independent variable was shown in table 4.8 to be 4.1975. To put it into perspective, the question 1 where the parcel delivery company does tell customer exactly when services will be performed, had the highest mean score of 4.22 (SD 0.774). The question 2 where you receive prompt service from the parcel delivery company employees, had a mean score of 4.20 (SD 0.767). The question 3, the employees of the parcel delivery company are always willing to help customer, had the lowest mean score of 4.18 (SD 0.780). Finally, the last question 4 where the employees of the parcel delivery company are available to respond to customer requests promptly, had a mean score of 4.19 (SD 0.729).



#### 4.4.3 Descriptive Analysis for Dependent Variable

Table 4. 9: Descriptive Analysis of Customer Satisfaction.

No.	Customer Satisfaction	Mean	SD	N
1.	I am satisfied with the safety and condition of my parcel.	4.26	0.815	272
2.	I am satisfied with the postman of the parcel delivery company.	4.23	0.750	272
3.	I am satisfied with the service provided by customer service of the parcel delivery company.	4.22	0.752	272
4.	Overall, I am satisfied with the parcel delivery company.	4.28	0.741	272

The table 4.9 above showed the descriptive analysis of customer satisfaction that consist of four questions. The table showed the mean of the respondent for customer satisfaction. Using the Likert scale to get the mean for the dependent variable. The average mean of the dependent variable which was customer satisfaction was 4.2475 according to the table 4.9 above. To put it in deeper perspective, the mean for question 1 where I am satisfied with the safety and condition of my parcel was 4.26 (SD 0.815). For the second question, I am satisfied with the postman of the parcel delivery company, had a mean of 4.23 (SD 0.750). The third question where I am satisfied with the service provided by customer service of the parcel delivery company, had a mean of 4.22 (SD 0.752). Finally, the mean question for number 4 where overall, I am satisfied with the parcel delivery company was 4.28 (SD 0.741).

#### 4.5 Cronbach's Alpha Reliability Analysis

The reliability coefficient was the amount that inconsistency true to the total of the experiment has been obtained variability. The data was tested using Cronbach's Alpha analysis to ensure the reliability and interior reliability of the information. The table showed the Rules of thumb of Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient Range by Hoque and Awang (2016).

Table 4.10 below showed the alpha which was according to Hoque and Awang (2016), it stated that the alpha coefficient value of 0.5 and above can identified as the measure is acceptable to prove the reliability of all variables. Table 4.10 showed the Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient Range and its internal consistency. The Cronbach's Alpha which was exceeded 0.7 was considered acceptable; more than 0.8 was good and the rest 0.9 above indicated as excellent. The closer value to 1 influenced the higher the internal consistency reliability of the item.

Table 4. 10: Rules of Thumb of Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient Range

<b>Cronbach's Alpha Range</b>	<b>Level of Reliability</b>
$\alpha > 0.9$	Excellent
$\alpha > 0.8$	Good
$\alpha > 0.7$	Acceptable
$\alpha > 0.6$	Questionable
$\alpha > 0.5$	Poor
$\alpha > 0.4$	Unacceptable

##### 4.5.1 Actual Reliability Test

Table 4. 11: Reliability Coefficient for each Section of Questionnaire.

<b>Dimension</b>	<b>No. of Item</b>	<b>Alpha Value (<math>\alpha</math>)</b>
Tangible	4	0.792
Reliability	5	0.863
Responsiveness	4	0.792

*No. of respondent (N) = 272*

Table 4.11 above presented the reliability analysis of the data collected on all independent variables in this research. Referring to the table, Cronbach's Alpha for each variable in the study included independent and dependent. The range of all variables was situated between 0.792 to 0.863. These high reliability values proved that the whole alpha coefficient values for each variable was acceptable and good condition. As referred to in the table above, the Cronbach's Alpha values for tangible and responsiveness already got the same which is ( $\alpha=0.792$ ) and reliability ( $\alpha=0.863$ ).

#### 4.6 Normality Test

In this study, normality testing was used to determine whether a sample was normally distributed. If the data was normally distributed, Pearson's Correlation would be used to identify the hypotheses; if the data was not normally distributed, Spearman's Correlation will be used to compute the hypotheses.

Table 4. 12: Result of normality Test

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Skewness</b>	<b>Kurtosis</b>	<b>Result</b>
Tangible	-1.265	4.131	Normal distributed
Reliability	-1.370	3.073	Normal distributed
Responsiveness	-1.018	1.982	Normal distributed
Customer Satisfaction	-1.310	3.448	Normal distributed

According to what Byrne (2010) had stated, a set of data is considered to have a normal distribution if the skewness value falls within the range of -2 to +2 and the kurtosis value falls within the range of -7 to +7. It was demonstrated that the data had a normal distribution by the fact that the skewness value of each variable was between -2 and 2, and the kurtosis value of each variable was between -7 and +7. These values were found in the table 4.12 that was presented earlier. Since the data followed a normal distribution, the Pearson's Correlation Coefficient would be used in this investigation to investigate the hypotheses regarding the relationships between tangible, reliability responsiveness, and customer satisfaction.

## 4.7 Hypothesis Testing

### 4.7.1 Pearson Correlation

Pearson correlation is one of the test statistics used to determine the strength of two variable linear connections. The researchers applied Pearson Correlation Coefficients to discover the significant relationship between the dependent variable (Customer satisfaction on parcel delivery company) and independent variables (Tangibles, reliability, responsiveness). Table 4.13 had shown the magnitude relationship of Pearson Correlation value, whereas table 4.14 displayed the result of Pearson's Correlation Coefficient, which was utilised to identify hypotheses.

Table 4. 13: The magnitude Relationship of Pearson Correlation Value

<b>Pearson Correlation Value, r</b>	<b>Magnitude Relationship</b>
1.01 – 0.09	Negligible
0.10 – 0.29	Low
0.30 – 0.49	Moderate
0.50 – 0.69	Substantial
0.70 – 0.90	High
1.0	Perfect

Table 4. 14: The Pearson Correlation Result

		Customer Satisfaction	Tangible	Reliability	Responsiveness
Customer Satisfaction	Pearson Correlation	1	.516**	.675**	.697**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000
	N	272	272	272	272
Tangible	Pearson Correlation	.516**	1	.604**	.504**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000
	N	272	272	272	272
Reliability	Pearson Correlation	.675**	.604**	1	.752**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000
	N	272	272	272	272
Responsiveness	Pearson Correlation	.697**	.504**	.752**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	
	N	272	272	272	272

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Based on table 4.14, there was a strong positive correlation between customer satisfaction and tangible with an r value of 0.516. The r value between customer satisfaction and reliability was 0.675. This indicated a strong positive correlation between the variables. There was a very strong positive correlation between customer satisfaction and responsiveness with an r value of 0.697. There was a strong positive correlation between tangible and reliability with an r value of 0.604. There was a strong positive correlation between tangible and responsiveness with an r value of 0.504. There was a very strong positive correlation between reliability and responsiveness with an r value of 0.752.

#### 4.7.2 Multiple Linear Regression

In this analysis, multiple linear regression was adopted to predict the result of parcel delivery company customer satisfaction based on the independent variables which were tangible, reliability, and responsiveness.

Table 4. 15: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.742 <sup>a</sup>	.550	.545	.43134

a. Predictors: (Constant), Mean\_E, Mean\_C, Mean\_D

This table 4.15 explained the strength of the model’s correlation with the customer satisfaction on parcel delivery company. R, the multiple correlation coefficient indicated 0.742 where a large value indicated a strong relationship between variables. The R-square coefficient of determination implied that 55% of the variation in customer satisfaction could be explained by changes in tangible, reliability, and responsiveness. The remaining 45% indicated that there was no explanation between the customer satisfaction on parcel delivery company and tangible, reliability, and responsiveness.

Table 4. 16: ANOVA

Model		Sum of Square	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	61.012	3	20.337	109.311	.000 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	49.862	268	.186		
	Total	110.874	271			

a. Dependent Variable: Mean\_F

b. Predictors: (Constant), Mean\_E, Mean\_C, Mean\_D

According to table 4.16 ANOVA, the value of F was 109.311, with a p-value of 0.000 indicating significance which was less than the 0.05 alpha level. This meant that three variables were a statistically significant difference between dependent variable and independent variables. Therefore, tangible, reliability, and responsiveness done predicted the



percentage of customer satisfaction on parcel delivery company among SAL students of UMK Kota Campus.

Table 4. 17: Coefficient

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Coefficients		
1	(Constant)	.625	.212		2.948	.003
	Mean_C	.147	.055	.137	2.659	.008
	Mean_D	.273	.066	.278	4.106	.000
	Mean_E	.445	.066	.419	6.713	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Mean\_F

Based on this table 4.17, an increase of 1 percent of tangible would result in a 14.7 percent increase in customer satisfaction on parcel delivery company while reliability and responsiveness remained unchanged. An increase of 1 percent of reliability would result in a 27.3 percent increase in customer satisfaction on parcel delivery company while tangible and responsiveness remain unchanged. An increase of 1 percent of responsiveness would result in a 44.5 percent increase in customer satisfaction on parcel delivery company while tangible and reliability remain unchanged. The result showed that the p-value of tangible (0.008), reliability (0.000), and responsiveness (0.000) were less than 0.05. It indicated that tangible, reliability, and responsiveness were influencing the customer satisfaction on parcel delivery company. Thus, all three factors were significant predictors on parcel delivery company customer satisfaction.

#### 4.7.3 Relationship Between Tangible and Customer Satisfaction on Parcel Delivery Company among SAL students.

**H1:** There is a significant relationship between tangible and customer satisfaction on parcel delivery company among SAL students.

From the table 4.14, it showed that there is a significant relationship between tangible and customer satisfaction on parcel delivery company because the p-value was 0.000 which less than  $\alpha=0.05$ . while the Pearson Correlation Coefficient value was 0.516 which explained the substantial relationship between tangible and customer satisfaction on parcel delivery company. Therefore, the H1 is accepted.

#### 4.7.4 Relationship Between Reliability and Customer Satisfaction on Parcel Delivery Company among SAL students.

**H2:** There is a significant relationship between reliability and customer satisfaction on parcel delivery company among SAL students.

From the table 4.14, it showed that there is a significant relationship between reliability and customer satisfaction on parcel delivery company because the p-value was 0.000 which less than  $\alpha=0.05$ . while the Pearson Correlation Coefficient value was 0.675 which explained the substantial relationship between reliability and customer satisfaction on parcel delivery company. Therefore, the H2 is accepted.

#### 4.7.5 Relationship Between Responsiveness and Customer Satisfaction on Parcel Delivery Company among SAL students.

**H3:** There is a significant relationship between responsiveness and customer satisfaction on parcel delivery company among SAL students.

From the table 4.14, it showed that there is a significant relationship between responsiveness and customer satisfaction on parcel delivery company because the p-value was 0.000 which less than  $\alpha=0.05$ . while the Pearson Correlation Coefficient value was 0.697 which explained the substantial relationship between responsiveness and customer satisfaction on parcel delivery company. Therefore, the H3 is accepted.

#### 4.8 Summary

In Chapter 4, all tests in this study were carried out using SPSS software to get data analysis findings. The acquired data was utilized for descriptive analysis, reliability testing, Pearson's Correlation, and multiple linear regression to assess the relationship between the independent and dependent variables and to find the factors impacting parcel delivery company customer satisfaction. Chapter 5 would explore and explain the conclusions of the results for the link between tangible, reliability, and responsiveness with customer satisfaction among university Malaysia Kelantan (UMK) SAL course students.

## CHAPTER 5

### DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

#### 5.1 Introduction

This chapter would analyse the hypotheses that were supported by the data that was gathered in the chapter before this one, as well as discuss the results that were produced by SPSS in the chapter before that one. There would be a discussion on the limitations of the research as well as the recommendations.

#### 5.2 Key Findings

The main objective of this study was to identify the relationship between tangible, reliability, and responsiveness with customer satisfaction on parcel delivery company among University Malaysia Kelantan (UMK) SAL course students. Based on the findings in the previous chapter, the researchers agreed that tangible, reliability, and responsiveness have an impact on customer satisfaction among University Malaysia Kelantan (UMK) SAL course students. Table 5.1 displayed the summary of the results regarding the relationship between tangible, reliability, and responsiveness with customer satisfaction on parcel delivery company among University Malaysia Kelantan (UMK) SAL course students.

Table 5. 1: Findings of The Results

Hypotheses	Results	Findings of data analysis
<b>H1:</b> To examine the relationship between tangibility and customer satisfaction of parcel delivery company among SAL students.	r = .516** p value = 0.000 Substantial	H1 is accepted
<b>H2:</b> To analyses the association between reliability and customer satisfaction of parcel delivery company among SAL students.	r = .675** p value = 0.000 Substantial	H2 is accepted
<b>H3:</b> To determine the relationship between responsiveness and customer satisfaction of parcel delivery company among SAL students.	r = .697** p value = 0.000 Substantial	H3 is accepted

### 5.3 Discussion

This study was done to determine consumer satisfaction with a Malaysian parcel delivery service. The primary goal of this study is to determine how the parcel delivery company's tangible, reliability and responsiveness affects their customers' satisfaction. The primary source of information for this study was a Google form that was used to gather respondent comments on how satisfied they were with the tangible, reliability, and responsiveness of the parcel delivery service. The UMK student in Kota Bahru was collecting the Google Form respondent. The secondary data for this study was gathered from books, publications, and previous studies.

This research has three purposes which was to determine the relationship between tangible parcel delivery in Malaysia and the customer satisfaction. The relationship between reliability of the parcel delivery company and customer satisfaction in Malaysia, the relationship between responsiveness of the parcel delivery company and customer satisfaction in Malaysia.

#### 5.3.1 Relationship between tangible and customer satisfaction on parcel delivery company among SAL students.

There is a significant relationship between tangible and customer satisfaction on parcel delivery company among SAL students.

RO 1: To examine the relationship between tangibility and customer satisfaction on parcel delivery company among SAL students.

RQ 1: What is the relationship between tangibility and customer satisfaction on parcel delivery company among SAL students?



Researchers had shown a strong correlation between the tangibility of a parcel delivery service and consumer satisfaction. While the p-value in the table coefficients of multiple linear regressions is 0.000, which is less than 0.05, the Pearson Correlation Coefficient result showed that the r value of that dimension is 0.516. Based on the findings of undergraduate logistics and distributive trade students at University Malaysia Kelantan, tangibility appears to have a positive link with customer satisfaction of the parcel delivery company and is an important determinant of that satisfaction.

According to Nyabundi et al. (2021), tangible attributes proved to be quite pertinent and helpful. Because customers are visual beings, what they see, touch, feel, or smell affects how satisfied they are with a product or service. The finding that is similar by Nyabundi et al. (2021), The data from the respondents show that 63.1% of the variation in customer satisfaction is related to tangible factors. This demonstrates that tangibleness and consumer satisfaction are strongly correlated. Customer satisfaction is impacted by tangibility by 0.341. The previous study shows that tangibility had a great impact and bring positive relation to customer satisfaction. This prove that this research is acceptable as there is past result that is made by Nyabundi et al. (2021) and show its significant as well.

5.3.2 Relationship between reliability and customer satisfaction on parcel delivery company among SAL students.

There is a significant relationship between reliability and customer satisfaction on parcel delivery company among SAL students.

RO 2: To analyses the association between reliability and customer satisfaction on parcel delivery company among SAL students.

RQ 2: What is the association between reliability and customer satisfaction of parcel delivery company among SAL students?

Researchers have shown a strong correlation between a parcel delivery service's dependability and customer satisfaction. While the p-value in the table coefficients of multiple linear regressions is 0.000, which is less than 0.05, the Pearson Correlation Coefficient result has shown that the r value of that dimension is 0.675. Based on the findings of undergraduate logistics and distributive trade students at University Malaysia Kelantan, reliability is shown to be a significant factor impacting the customer satisfaction of a parcel delivery company and to have a positive relationship with it.

Research made by the past researcher shows that reliability have a lot of influence in the customer satisfaction. According to Chege (2021), the study discovered that level- of customer satisfaction was influenced by service reliability (the client level). Customer satisfaction varied among the organisations (insurance firms), but this variance was not attributable to the dependability of the service. To identify the variables influencing customer satisfaction across the entities, researchers might perform studies. The past study that was made by Chege (2021), also recommend implementing reliability to be adopted so it will increase the customer satisfaction. The past study made by Chege (2021), shown that the reliability has a positive impact to the customer satisfaction. This showed that the research for reliability acceptable and significant the same as the past research.

### 5.3.3 Relationship between responsiveness and customer satisfaction on parcel delivery company among SAL students.

There is a significant relationship between responsiveness and customer satisfaction on parcel delivery company among SAL students.

RO 3: To determine the relationship between responsiveness and customer satisfaction on parcel delivery company among SAL students.

RQ 3: What is the relationship between responsiveness and customer satisfaction on parcel delivery company among SAL students?

Researchers have identified that there is a significant relationship between responsiveness and customer satisfaction of parcel delivery company. According to the result of Pearson Correlation Coefficient, it had shown that the  $r$  value of that dimension was 0.697 while the  $p$ -value in the table coefficients of multiple linear regressions was 0.000 which was less than 0.05. This result indicated that there is a positive relationship between responsiveness with the customer satisfaction of parcel delivery company and it is a significant dimension influencing the customer satisfaction of parcel delivery company based on undergraduate students in logistics and distributive trade of University Malaysia Kelantan.

It was matched with the past study of Wang (2017) that the quality of service in response to demand has a considerable impact on customer satisfaction of parcel delivery company. As reported by Wang (2017), responsiveness had a positive impact on customer satisfaction, which has a direct impact on courier service. Responding promptly to client requests gives the client a sense of fulfilment, thus the delivery company never refuses away a customer before attempting to satisfy the need. Furthermore, the researchers believed that SAL students are very satisfied with the service of the parcel delivery company. This signified that

the parcel delivery company had provided the service promised to the customer as well as excellent communication.

## 5.4 Implication of the Study

### 5.4.1 Practical Implications

This study provided some information on customer satisfaction of parcel delivery company. Consequently, both the delivery service provider and customer will benefit. The feedback gained from the research can assist the delivery service provider to review their service to suit the needs of its present customers. For example, in this era of ever-improving technology, the parcel delivery company might modernise their services using contemporary technical equipment to enhance the parcel delivery customer experience. Lastly, the steps implemented can improve the image and reputation of the delivery service providers.

### 5.4.2 Theoretical Implications

The purpose of this study was to analyse the service quality dimensions that influence customer satisfaction with parcel delivery company in Malaysia. The theoretical implication of this research is that the future investigator could gain a thorough knowledge of this field during this analysis. This research provided supporting data to inspire prospective researchers to explore this field because there are currently few studies on this topic in Malaysia.

## 5.5 Limitation of the Study

There are some limitations found when the researcher conducts this research study. The first limitation that has been identified is that variable for this study limited to three variables. Based on the Kobiruzzaman (2020), service quality across five variable which are assurance, empathy, reliability, responsiveness, and tangible. Therefore, the researcher has chosen to use an online survey to distribute the questionnaire using google form to the target respondents. In addition, when using online surveys, researchers find it difficult to get feedback from respondents because the links sent may often be ignored by them.

The next limitation of the study is that the researcher assumes that all respondents have sufficient knowledge to understand the topic being studied to answer this questionnaire. This is because the researcher to not know whether the respondent understand the question clearly and gave an honest answer. Some respondents may just fill out the questionnaire hastily or some may answer without fully understanding the questions. Therefore, this will affect the accuracy and reliability of the data obtained from the respondents, further affecting the overall results of the study data which may not be comprehensive to represent the overall satisfaction of users towards customer satisfaction on parcel delivery company.

Lastly, this inquiry is just for Logistics students (SAL) at the University Malaysia Kelantan City Campus. The researcher did not have enough time to collect data from students and had to hustle to get data from responders. In the period allotted by the researcher, 272 respondents. The time spent distributing the questionnaire and for them to the respondents was insufficient. To reach the target number of respondents, respondents had to be reminded several times to fill out the Google form.

## 5.6 Recommendation for Future Research

Recommendations for future research are based on the limitations of the study in the previous section. Firstly, more questions should be added to each dimension to strengthen the reliability and validity of the questionnaire. It also added more knowledge about the customer satisfaction on parcel delivery to make respondents more understanding about the questionnaire given so that they can make an honest answer. In addition, the researcher recommends that this study can be expanded by using qualitative and quantitative methods where it can help future researchers to obtain more in-depth and valuable findings according to the target respondents. The researchers also recommended adding more variables to ensure that the study gets more understanding and complete research about the topic.

Next, future research also can enlarge the sample size and location of the research such as throughout Malaysia. Future research also needs to focus more on respondents which is added more respondents to get more depth and honesty. This research can help service industry organizations to identify the most relevant. Other than that, the research recommends to further improve the result of the future study, which is research needs to manage enough time to collect the data in the certain site that has been chosen, this is because time management was important thing to ensure that project research will be done in punctual time.

Lastly, researchers also need to choose the right respondent to answer the entire questionnaire that has been distributed. This is to ensure that researchers get the honest answer because the respondents can answer those questions sincerely and read the question clearly. Researchers also can give enough time to the respondent to answer the questionnaire while in the free time.



## 5.7 Overall Conclusion of the Study

The conclusion that can be drawn from the entire study has been covered in this chapter. To assess the level of client satisfaction with parcel delivery, the researchers used questionnaire surveys to carry out their research. Researchers were able to analyse and categorise the findings to determine whether the outcome satisfies the objectives of this analysis because the study offered an outline of the final outcomes based on survey data from respondents.

The level of satisfaction experienced by customers can be affected by three different variables that operate independently of one another. These variables include the tangible, the reliability, and the responsiveness of the business to the needs of the customers. This research was related with some suggestions that there were considerable beneficial effects of these three independent factors on the level of consumer satisfaction. As a result, the entirety of the theory is going to be accepted.

Aside from that, this analysis only considers a total of three factors that are independent of one another. Future researchers have the option of including additional factors in their studies to acquire data and outcomes that are richer in detail. In conclusion, this chapter discusses several recommendations that, in the not-too-distant future, are intended to make this kind of research more useful and practical for the general population. To encourage a greater number of customers to make use of their service, owners, operators, and service providers. The quality of the services offered by the delivery service should be improved to attract more customers.



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**APPENDIX A – DRAFT OF QUESTIONNAIRE**

**CUSTOMER SATISFACTION ON PARCEL DELIVERY COMPANY / *KEPUASAN PELANGGAN TERHADAP SYARIKAT PENGHANTARAN BUNGKUSAN***

Dear respondents,

We are final year students of Bachelor of Entrepreneurship (Logistics & Distributive Trade) with Honours in University Malaysia Kelantan (UMK). Currently, we are conducting research on the title "**CUSTOMER SATISFACTION ON PARCEL DELIVERY COMPANY**" to complete our Final Year Project.

Therefore, we would like to invite you **as a SAL student (Year 1 to Year 4)** to help us complete this questionnaire. It will take about 5 to 10 minutes to answer all sections. Your participation in this research is greatly appreciated. The information provided by you will be kept confidential and used for academic and research purpose only.

Prepared by:

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**SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE**

This section is about demographic profile of respondents. Respondents are required to fill in all questions in this section.

*Bahagian ini adalah untuk mengenai profil demografi para responden. Responden dikehendaki untuk mengisi semua soalan pada bahagian ini.*

1. Gender / *Jantina*

*Mark only one oval.*

	Male / Lelaki
	Female / Perempuan



## 2. Age / Umur

*Mark only one oval.*

<input type="radio"/>	21 years old / tahun
<input type="radio"/>	22 years old / tahun
<input type="radio"/>	23 years old / tahun
<input type="radio"/>	24 years old and above / tahun ke atas

## 3. Race / Bangsa

*Mark only one oval.*

<input type="radio"/>	Malay / Melayu
<input type="radio"/>	Chinese / Cina
<input type="radio"/>	Indian / India
<input type="radio"/>	Other / Lain-lain

## 4. SAL course year level / Peringkat tahun kursus SAL

*Mark only one oval.*

<input type="radio"/>	Year 1 / Tahun 1
<input type="radio"/>	Year 2 / Tahun 2
<input type="radio"/>	Year 3 / Tahun 3
<input type="radio"/>	Year 3 / Tahun 3

**SECTION B: GENERAL INFORMATION**

This section is about the general information of respondents towards parcel delivery service company. Respondents are required to fill in all the questions in this section.

*Bahagian ini adalah untuk mengenai maklumat umum responden terhadap syarikat perkhidmatan penghantaran bungkusan. Responden dikehendaki mengisi semua soalan dalam bahagian ini.*

1. What parcel delivery company that you used? (You can choose more than one)

*Syarikat penghantaran bungkusan apa yang anda gunakan? (Anda boleh memilih lebih daripada satu)*

<input type="checkbox"/>	DHL Express
<input type="checkbox"/>	J&T Epress
<input type="checkbox"/>	GD Express
<input type="checkbox"/>	(GDEX) Ninja Van
<input type="checkbox"/>	Pos Laju
<input type="checkbox"/>	Skynet Express
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other: _____

2. Estimate the average number of parcels you had received from parcel delivery company per month.

*Anggarkan purata bilangan bungkusan yang anda terima daripada syarikat penghantaran bungkusan setiap bulan.*

*Mark only one oval.*

<input type="radio"/>	1 - 3 times / kali
<input type="radio"/>	4 - 6 times / kali
<input type="radio"/>	7 times above / kali di atas

**SECTION C: TANGIBLE**

Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements using **5-point Likert scale**. Please tick (/) only one point for each item.

*Sila nyatakan sejauh mana anda bersetuju atau tidak bersetuju dengan pernyataan berikut menggunakan skala Likert 5 mata. Sila tandakan (/) hanya satu mata untuk setiap item.*

**1 - Strongly Disagree / Sangat Tidak Setuju**

**2 - Disagree / Tidak Setuju**

**3 - Neutral / Neutral**

**4 - Agree / Setuju**

**5 - Strongly Agree / Sangat Setuju**

	<b>Strongly Disagree / Sangat Tidak Setuju</b>	<b>Disagree / Tidak Setuju</b>	<b>Neutral / Neutral</b>	<b>Agree / Setuju</b>	<b>Strongly Agree / Sangat Setuju</b>
1. The parcel delivery company has up-to-date equipment and technology. <i>Syarikat penghantaran bungkusan mempunyai peralatan dan teknologi terkini.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
2. The parcel delivery company physical facilities are visualizing appealing. <i>Kemudahan fizikal syarikat penghantaran bungkusan kelihatan menarik.</i>	1	2	3	4	5



<p>3. The parcel delivery company uniform is well dressed and appear neat.</p> <p><i>Pakaian seragam syarikat penghantaran bungkusan berpakaian kemas dan kelihatan kemas.</i></p>	1	2	3	4	5
<p>4. The appearance of the physical facilities of the parcel delivery company is keeping with the type of services provided.</p> <p><i>Penampilan kemudahan fizikal syarikat penghantaran bungkusan adalah sesuai dengan jenis perkhidmatan yang disediakan.</i></p>	1	2	3	4	5

**SECTION D: RELIABILITY**

Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements using **5-point Likert scale**. Please tick (/) only one point for each item.

*Sila nyatakan sejauh mana anda bersetuju atau tidak bersetuju dengan pernyataan berikut menggunakan skala Likert 5 mata. Sila tandakan (/) hanya satu mata untuk setiap item.*

**1 - Strongly Disagree / Sangat Tidak Setuju**

**2 - Disagree / Tidak Setuju**

**3 - Neutral / Neutral**

**4 - Agree / Setuju**

**5 - Strongly Agree / Sangat Setuju**

	<b>Strongly Disagree / Sangat Tidak Setuju</b>	<b>Disagree / Tidak Setuju</b>	<b>Neutral / Neutral</b>	<b>Agree / Setuju</b>	<b>Strongly Agree / Sangat Setuju</b>
1. When the parcel delivery company promises to do something by a certain time, it does so. <i>Apabila syarikat penghantaran bungkusan berjanji untuk melakukan sesuatu pada masa tertentu, syarikat itu akan melakukannya.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
2. When you have a problem, the parcel delivery company is sympathetic and reassuring. <i>Apabila anda menghadapi masalah, syarikat penghantaran</i>	1	2	3	4	5

	<i>bungkusan pilihan anda bersimpati dan meyakinkan.</i>					
3.	The parcel delivery company is dependable. <i>Syarikat penghantaran bungkusan boleh dipercayai.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
4.	The parcel delivery company provides its services at the time it promises to do so. <i>Syarikat penghantaran bungkusan menyediakan perkhidmatannya pada masa yang dijanjikan untuk berbuat demikian.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
5.	The parcel delivery company keeps its records accurately. <i>Syarikat penghantaran bungkusan menyimpannya dengan tepat.</i>	1	2	3	4	5

**SECTION E: RESPONSIVENESS**

Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements using **5-point Likert scale**. Please tick (/) only one point for each item.

*Sila nyatakan sejauh mana anda bersetuju atau tidak bersetuju dengan pernyataan berikut menggunakan skala Likert 5 mata. Sila tandakan (/) hanya satu mata untuk setiap item.*

**1 - Strongly Disagree / Sangat Tidak Setuju**

**2 - Disagree / Tidak Setuju**

**3 - Neutral / Neutral**

**4 - Agree / Setuju**

**5 - Strongly Agree / Sangat Setuju**

	<b>Strongly Disagree / Sangat Tidak Setuju</b>	<b>Disagree / Tidak Setuju</b>	<b>Neutral / Neutral</b>	<b>Agree / Setuju</b>	<b>Strongly Agree / Sangat Setuju</b>
<p>1. The parcel delivery company does tell customer exactly when services will be performed.</p> <p><i>Syarikat penghantaran bungkusan memberitahu pelanggan dengan tepat bila perkhidmatan akan dilaksanakan.</i></p>	1	2	3	4	5
<p>2. You receive prompt service from the parcel delivery company employees.</p> <p><i>Anda menerima perkhidmatan segera daripada pekerja syarikat penghantaran bungkusan.</i></p>	1	2	3	4	5

<p>3. Employees of the parcel delivery company are always willing to help customer.</p> <p><i>Kakitangan syarikat penghantaran bungkusan sentiasa bersedia membantu pelanggan</i></p>	1	2	3	4	5
<p>4. Employees of the parcel delivery company are available to respond to customer requests promptly.</p> <p><i>Kakitangan syarikat penghantaran bungkusan bersedia untuk menjawab permintaan pelanggan dengan segera.</i></p>	1	2	3	4	5

**SECTION F: CUSTOMER SATISFACTION**

Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements using **5-point Likert scale**. Please tick (/) only one point for each item.

*Sila nyatakan sejauh mana anda bersetuju atau tidak bersetuju dengan pernyataan berikut menggunakan skala Likert 5 mata. Sila tandakan (/) hanya satu mata untuk setiap item.*

**1 - Strongly Disagree / Sangat Tidak Setuju**

**2 - Disagree / Tidak Setuju**

**3 - Neutral / Neutral**

**4 - Agree / Setuju**

**5 - Strongly Agree / Sangat Setuju**

	<b>Strongly Disagree / Sangat Tidak Setuju</b>	<b>Disagree / Tidak Setuju</b>	<b>Neutral / Neutral</b>	<b>Agree / Setuju</b>	<b>Strongly Agree / Sangat Setuju</b>
1. I am satisfied with the safety and condition of my parcel. <i>Saya berpuas hati dengan keselamatan dan keadaan bungkusan saya.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
2. I am satisfied with the postman of the parcel delivery company. <i>Saya berpuas hati dengan posmen syarikat penghantaran bungkusan.</i>	1	2	3	4	5

<p>3. I am satisfied with the service provided by customer service of the parcel delivery company.</p> <p><i>Saya berpuas hati dengan perkhidmatan yang diberikan oleh perkhidmatan pelanggan syarikat penghantaran bungkusan.</i></p>	1	2	3	4	5
<p>4. Overall, I am satisfied with the parcel delivery company.</p> <p><i>Secara keseluruhan, saya berpuas hati dengan syarikat penghantaran bungkusan.</i></p>	1	2	3	4	5

~THE END~



**APPENDIX B – GANTT CHART**

<b>TASK</b>	<b>SEP 2022</b>	<b>OCT 2022</b>	<b>NOV 2022</b>	<b>DEC 2022</b>	<b>JAN 2023</b>
Identify Research Topic					
Finding 5 Main Articles					
State DV and IV and Present to Our SV					
Briefing with Our SV Related to Research Project					
Preparing Research Proposal					
Correction Research Proposal					
Turnitin Check Full Proposal Research Report					
Submission of Full Report Final Year Research Project I					
Presentation Final Year Research Project I					

Questionnaire Designing					
Data Collection					
Reliability Test/Pilot Test					
Data Analysis					
Chapter 4 and 5 Submission					
Correction Chapter 4 and 5					
Submission Presentation Video and Poster					
Submission Full Report Final Year Research Project					

## APPENDIX C – ENROLLMENT OF ACTIVE BACHELOR'S DEGREE STUDENTS

**UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA KELANTAN**  
**ENROLMEN PELAJAR AKTIF IJAZAH SARJANA MUDA SESI 2022/2023**  
**(Mengikut Program dan Semester Pengajian)**

PMR012

	Semester 1			Semester 2		Semester 3			Semester 4			Semester 5			Semester 6			Semester 7			Semester 8			Semester 9			Semester 10			Semester 11			Jumlah						
	L	P	Jum	L	Jum	L	P	Jum	L	P	Jum	L	P	Jum	L	P	Jum	L	P	Jum	L	P	Jum	L	P	Jum	L	P	Jum	L	P	Jum	L	P	Jum	L	P	Jum	
FAKULTI KEUSAHAWANAN DAN PERNIAGAAN	SAA - B. Accounting (Hons)	22	68	90			2	16	18	3	13	16	1		1																						28	97	125
	SAB - BBA. (Hons) (Islamic Bank & Fin)	47	173	220			39	163	202		2	2	34	166	200				39	160	199	2	1	3	11	10	21										172	675	847
	SAE - B.Ent. (Hons)	11	38	49			18	36	54				14	34	48				12	45	57	1	1	4	2	6	6										59	156	215
	SAK - B. Ent. (Hons.) (Commerce)	49	136	185	1	1	50	139	189				58	160	218	2	2		64	161	225	1	1	7	6	13	13	1	1	1	1	1	2	230	607	837			
	SAL - B. Ent. (Hons) (Logistic)	51	138	189			59	141	200				56	152	208				78	150	228	2	3	5	5	5	5							251	584	835			
	SAL0 -	2	9	11			1		1				3	2	5																			6	11	17			
	SAR - B. Ent. (Hons) (Retailing)	42	137	179			51	138	189	2	2		36	148	184	2	12	14	49	119	168	2	2	8	7	15	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	189	566	755			
<b>Jumlah Fakulti</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>2696</b>	<b>3631</b>				
<b>Jumlah Keseluruhan</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>2696</b>	<b>3631</b>				

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KELANTAN

## APPENDIX D – RESULT OF TURNITIN

ORIGINALITY REPORT			
<b>24%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>14%</b>
SIMILARITY INDEX	INTERNET SOURCES	PUBLICATIONS	STUDENT PAPERS
PRIMARY SOURCES			
<b>1</b>	<b>discol.umk.edu.my</b> Internet Source		<b>7%</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Submitted to The Hong Kong Polytechnic University</b> Student Paper		<b>2%</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Submitted to Universiti Malaysia Kelantan</b> Student Paper		<b>1%</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>pdfs.semanticscholar.org</b> Internet Source		<b>1%</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Submitted to Segi University College</b> Student Paper		<b>1%</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Submitted to University of Mindanao</b> Student Paper		<b>&lt;1%</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>umkeprints.umk.edu.my</b> Internet Source		<b>&lt;1%</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Submitted to Midlands State University</b> Student Paper		<b>&lt;1%</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Submitted to Universiti Teknologi MARA</b> Student Paper		<b>&lt;1%</b>