

Profiling the Interests of Sebelas Maret University Students in the Wibawa 2026 Program

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Abstract

University entrepreneurship programs attract many applicants, yet little is known about the types of ventures students choose when funding is available. This article maps the interests of Universitas Sebelas Maret (UNS) students in the 2026 Program Wirausaha Baru Mahasiswa (WIBAWA) through an analysis of program coordination materials containing 629 assessment records together with the business categories selected. Interest is treated as revealed interest, that is, the category an applicant selects when submitting a proposal. Descriptive statistics, a concentration index, and administrative pass rates are combined with a directed literature review on entrepreneurship, motivation, and business in Indonesia. Of the 542 applications that were assessed, food and beverages accounted for 52.4%, creative industries, arts and culture for 24.7%, and the other four categories for 22.9%. A concentration index of 3,515 is equivalent to 2.85 effective categories out of six. The administrative pass rate was high overall (88.0%) and highest in the categories chosen least often, while 87 applicants (13.8% of all records) did not complete the assessment. This profile indicates that low capital requirements, proximity to the product, and rapid market validation shape student interest. The implication is that substantive assessors need to demand category-specific evidence, and that outreach needs to be directed toward technology-based and cultivation ventures.

Keywords: entrepreneurial interest; business category; student entrepreneurship; university entrepreneurship program; WIBAWA UNS

INTRODUCTION

Universities now serve not only as educational institutions but also as platforms for developing students' entrepreneurial spirit and capabilities.

Entrepreneurship programs that combine training with continuous mentoring have become one approach to encouraging students to turn business ideas into concrete ventures. In this regard, the ecosystem approach

shows that the environment surrounding entrepreneurs also influences their ability to recognize, evaluate, and exploit business opportunities (Audretsch & Belitski, 2017). A systematic review of entrepreneurship education in higher education found that most studies capture short-term attitudes and intentions rather than behavior (Nabi et al., 2017). A study of a technology entrepreneurship training program found that participation was associated with a higher likelihood of later entrepreneurship, but that the association was weaker among participants who already had entrepreneurial resources and capabilities (Lyons & Zhang, 2018). Both findings suggest that the evaluation of entrepreneurship programs should begin with an understanding of the characteristics and backgrounds of the participants involved, before measuring the outcomes achieved. This is in line with the importance of strengthening the pedagogical foundations of entrepreneurship education so that the learning process can be designed in a more focused and effective manner (Neck & Corbett, 2018).

Interest is a natural starting point for understanding who is attracted. In motivation research, interest refers to a psychological state of engagement and to a relatively stable tendency to re-engage with particular content (Renninger & Hidi, 2016). Situated expectancy-value theory adds that choices stem from the enjoyment, importance, and usefulness a person attaches to an activity, weighed against perceived costs and the expectation of success (Eccles & Wigfield, 2020). Research in the field of

entrepreneurship has widely examined a person's intention to start a business using the Theory of Planned Behavior. This theory explains that entrepreneurial intention is influenced by three main factors, namely an individual's attitude toward the behavior, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control (Ajzen, 2020). Entrepreneurial self-efficacy is one important factor influencing an individual's tendency to become an entrepreneur (Newman et al., 2019). In addition, entrepreneurship education and gender play a role in shaping students' entrepreneurial intention (Nowiński et al., 2019). Attitudes toward entrepreneurship and self-efficacy can also act as mediating factors that explain the effect of entrepreneurship education on the formation of students' entrepreneurial mindset in Indonesia (Wardana et al., 2020). Innovativeness, need for achievement, opportunity recognition, and risk-taking are also related to student intention, with education as a moderator (Akhtar et al., 2022). Personality characteristics have been studied as one of the factors influencing students' intention to become entrepreneurs (Yoliser & Prihastuty, 2023). In addition, research in the field of agribusiness shows that the intention of agriculture students in Indonesia to develop businesses in the agricultural sector is influenced by attitudes toward entrepreneurship, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control (Suprehatin & Shidiq, 2020).

Previous research has focused more on students' intention to become entrepreneurs, whereas studies of students' preferences in choosing a business field when taking part in an

entrepreneurship program that provides funding and specific business categories remain relatively limited. The choice of business field is an important aspect because each sector has different characteristics, particularly in terms of capital requirements, technical requirements, speed of generating income, and the type of feasibility evidence that reviewers need to assess. The development of digital technology has also changed the nature of uncertainty and the process of venture formation (Nambisan, 2017). As the field has developed, entrepreneurship studies have also continued to expand in scope and research context (Kuratko & Morris, 2018). Several studies published in the *Jurnal Kewirausahaan dan Bisnis* have discussed business incubators in the university environment (Virgiawan, 2023), digital readiness in creative industries based on local culture (Riyanto & Azis, 2023), educational tourism services (Sakuntalawati et al., 2023), and the profitability of the traditional snack industry (Pratiwi et al., 2023). Nevertheless, these studies have not specifically examined the pattern of business field selection by students who register for an entrepreneurship program at a university. Conceptually, mapping business-field choices extends entrepreneurship research from whether students intend to become entrepreneurs to how they distribute their choices across opportunity domains within a real, resource-constrained university program. This perspective links motivational theories of perceived value and cost to observable application behavior, while remaining distinct from a direct measure of

students' psychological interest or entrepreneurial intention.

The program examined here is the *Program Wirausaha Baru Mahasiswa* (WIBAWA) of Universitas Sebelas Maret (UNS), managed by the Direktorat Alumni dan Kewirausahaan Mahasiswa. WIBAWA aims to foster students' entrepreneurial spirit and mindset, improve skills, particularly a sense of business, nurture new highly educated entrepreneurs, facilitate project-based learning that can be recognized in appropriate courses, and create new business units based on science, technology, and the arts (Direktorat Alumni dan Kewirausahaan Mahasiswa UNS, 2026). In 2026, applicants chose one of six business categories and one of three program schemes, and their proposals went through administrative selection, substantive selection, and an interview or pitching.

Student interest in WIBAWA 2026 is profiled on the basis of the program's assessment data. There are four objectives: to describe the distribution of applications across the six business categories, to measure how concentrated that distribution is, to compare administrative selection results across categories, and to draw implications for substantive selection and program design. The novelty is threefold. First, sector choice in a funded program is treated as revealed interest that complements intention surveys. Second, a concentration measure is combined with selection outcomes so that the interest profile is linked to the selection flow. Third, the profile is translated into category-specific evidence expectations aligned

with the six objectives of WIBAWA's substantive selection.

METHOD

This study uses a descriptive design that combines secondary quantitative data with qualitative document analysis. The data relate to the 2026 WIBAWA UNS selection cycle, which was managed through the Esquare platform. Administrative selection took place on 18–21 May 2026, substantive selection on 22–30 May 2026, and interviews and pitching on 3–4 June 2026, held in person.

The unit of analysis is the assessment record, which is equivalent to one application by a student business group. The only data source is a twelve-slide coordination presentation prepared by the Direktorat for assessors at the substantive stage. It covers the background and objectives of the program, program and business categories, program schemes, selection stages, the objectives of the substantive selection, and two data displays: the distribution of administrative status and a cross-tabulation of administrative status by category. The raw application records (proposals, scores, and applicant attributes) were not available to the authors, and the assessment rubric mentioned in the presentation was not part of the materials analyzed. The analysis therefore rests on aggregate figures compiled and classified by a third party, not on records that could be verified against the source database. The presentation reports 629 records. Of these, 542 have a business category, and 87 (13.8%) belong to applicants who did not complete the assessment and therefore have no category.

This has consequences for accuracy and representativeness. Regarding accuracy, the figures were transcribed from the cross-tabulation and checked for internal consistency. The row and column totals match the overall total of 629. One percentage pair in the digital business row did not match its counts (20 of 22 records is 90.9%, not 100%), so all percentages in this article were recalculated from the record counts. This shows that compilation errors can occur, and the counts themselves could not be verified independently, so they are treated as reported by the Direktorat. The variables are also limited to business category and administrative status; faculty, program scheme, team composition, and proposal content are unavailable.

Regarding representativeness, the data cover one university and one selection cycle and consist of applicants who chose to apply. The results therefore describe the 2026 WIBAWA applicant pool as compiled by the Direktorat and should not be generalized to the wider student population or to other universities or years. These conditions are addressed further in the Limitations and Future Research section.

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Interest is operationalized as *revealed interest*, namely the business category chosen by the applicant team when submitting a proposal. This is an observed behavioral choice, and it is

conceptually distinct from the psychological constructs discussed in the Introduction. Interest, in the motivational sense, is a psychological state of engagement and a relatively stable tendency to re-engage with particular content (Renninger & Hidi, 2016), and entrepreneurial intention is a psychological antecedent of behavior (Ajzen, 2020). A category choice, by contrast, is a behavior made at the level of a team under real constraints. The use of choice as an indicator follows a revealed-preference logic, in which preferences are inferred from observable choices rather than from stated attitudes. This is consistent with expectancy-value theory, which holds that choices reflect the values a person attaches to an option, including its perceived cost, weighed against the expectation of success (Eccles & Wigfield, 2020). It follows that a category choice is better read as a joint outcome of preference and constraint than as a direct measure of interest alone. Revealed interest is therefore used here as a proxy for the sectoral preferences expressed in the applicant pool, and not as a measure of any individual student's entrepreneurial interest, motivation, or intention. Using application-level data as a proxy has clear limitations. The unit of observation is the team, not the individual. A category may be chosen for reasons other than interest, such as the team's skills, the perceived chance of passing selection, the funding cap, or the preference of one influential member, and the data do not allow these reasons to be separated. These limitations are discussed further in the

Limitations and Future Research section.

The analysis was carried out in five steps. First, the frequency and proportion of each category among the 542 assessed applications were calculated. Second, concentration was measured using the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI) and the corresponding number of effective categories:

$$HHI = \sum s_i^2 \times 10,000 \quad (1)$$

$$N_{\text{eff}} = 1 / \sum s_i^2 \quad (2)$$

Where s_i is the proportion of category i among the assessed applications and the summation covers all six categories. The HHI ranges from 1,667 (a completely even distribution) to 10,000 (all applications in a single category).

Third, the administrative pass rate was calculated for each category as the number of records that passed divided by all records in that category. Fourth, the association between category volume and administrative pass rate was examined with Spearman's rank correlation coefficient (ρ) across the six categories. With only six observations, the coefficient is reported as a descriptive indication only, and no significance test is interpreted. Fifth, the profile was interpreted through a directed (purposive, non-systematic) literature review. Sources were identified through web-based searches, the website of the *Jurnal Kewirausahaan dan Bisnis*, and the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ), using English and Indonesian terms on student entrepreneurship, entrepreneurial interest and intention, entrepreneurship education, digital entrepreneurship, agripreneurship,

and entrepreneurship among people with disabilities. The digital object identifier (DOI) of each retained source was checked against the publisher or indexing record. A source was retained when it (a) appeared in a peer-reviewed journal or was issued by an academic publisher, (b) addressed interest and motivation, entrepreneurial intention, entrepreneurship education, digital and sectoral entrepreneurship, or inclusion, and (c) informed the interpretation of a specific feature of the data, such as category concentration, the dominance of one category, or low volume in others. Articles from the *Jurnal Kewirausahaan dan Bisnis* were included deliberately to connect the findings to Indonesian scholarship. The 2016–2024 window covers roughly the decade preceding the 2026 selection cycle, so that the interpretation draws on recent work. Because the review was not systematic, it does not cover the literature exhaustively, and it serves interpretation rather than testing. The mechanisms discussed below are therefore propositions, not proven causes.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Program Structure as a Choice Environment

Table 1 shows the three program schemes and their funding caps, and Table 2 the selection calendar. The funding caps are relatively small: Rp10 million for the Regular and Inclusion schemes and Rp15 million for the Flagship (*Unggulan*) scheme (Direktorat Alumni dan Kewirausahaan Mahasiswa UNS, 2026). The program scheme in the

materials begins with outreach through social media, flyers, and roadshows, followed by registration through form completion and business plan upload, administrative selection, business plan selection, and pitching, announcement, the WIBAWA Camp for accepted teams, disbursement of business assistance funds, coaching and mentoring, monitoring, and finally the WIBAWA UNS Expo.

Table 1. Program schemes and maximum funding of WIBAWA 2026

Scheme	Maximum funding
Regular	Rp10 million
Flagship (<i>Unggulan</i>)	Rp15 million
Inclusion	Rp10 million

Table 2. Proposal selection stages of WIBAWA 2026

Stage	Time (2026)	Mode
Administrative selection	18–21 May	Esquare
Substantive selection	22–30 May	Esquare
Interview and pitching	3–4 June	In person

Three features of this structure tend to shape the interest that emerges in the applicant pool. First, the small funding cap raises the perceived cost of capital-intensive ideas; in the expectancy-value framework, cost is one of the components that reduces the attractiveness of an activity (Eccles & Wigfield, 2020). Second, the business plan requirement at registration and the pitching at the final stage favor ideas that can be explained and demonstrated quickly. Third, project-based learning that can be recognized in appropriate courses (Direktorat Alumni dan Kewirausahaan

Mahasiswa UNS, 2026) provides instrumental value for students, because the same venture can serve both business and academic progress. None of these features can be tested with aggregate data, but together they form the context for reading the category distribution.

Distribution of Interest across Business Categories

Table 3 and Figure 1 report the distribution. Food and beverages is the most frequently chosen category, with 284 of the 542 assessed applications (52.4%). Creative industries, arts and culture follows with 134 (24.7%). Manufacturing and applied technology (53; 9.8%), tourism services and trade (33; 6.1%), digital business (22; 4.1%), and cultivation (16; 3.0%) make up the remainder. Food and beverages attracted 5.4 times as many applications as manufacturing and applied technology and 12.9 times as many as digital business. Relative to all 629 records, food and beverages alone account for 45.2%.

Table 3. Distribution of assessed applications and administrative pass rate by business category

Category	n	Proportion (%)	Passed (%)
Food and beverages	284	52.4	87.3
Creative industries, arts and culture	134	24.7	84.3
Manufacturing and applied technology	53	9.8	92.5
Tourism services and trade	33	6.1	97.0
Digital business	22	4.1	90.9
Cultivation	16	3.0	93.8
Total assessed	542	100.0	88.0

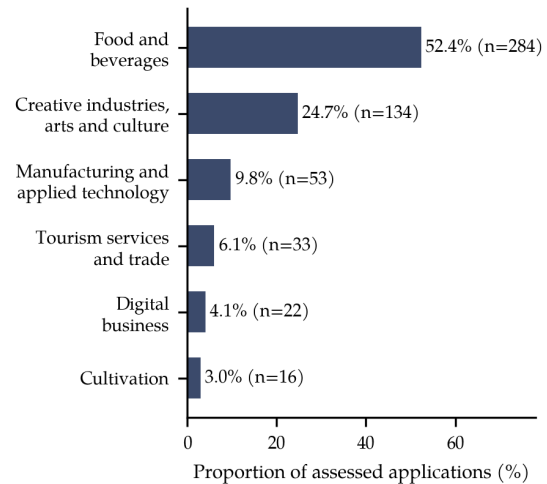


Figure 1. Proportion of assessed applications by business category in WIBAWA 2026 (n = 542)

Concentration of Interest

The two leading categories together account for 418 of the 542 assessed applications (77.1%). Applying Equations 1 and 2 to the six proportions yields an HHI of 3,515 and 2.85 effective categories (less than half of the six available), compared with an HHI of 1,667 and six effective categories under an even distribution. These indices describe only how the observed applications are distributed across the six categories. They do not indicate whether this distribution is desirable, because the program materials specify no target proportion for each category. Interest in WIBAWA 2026 is therefore concentrated in two categories, with the remaining four forming a thin tail. Manufacturing and applied technology and digital business account for 75 applications (13.8%). Because a category label does not reveal how technological or innovative an individual proposal actually is, this figure cannot be taken as evidence that the distribution is misaligned with the program's goal of creating business units based on

science, technology, and the arts. Assessing that alignment would require target proportions set by the program and an evaluation of the technological and innovative content of the proposals themselves, neither of which is available in the present data.

The Food and Beverages Category

Food and beverages is the largest category, and four mechanisms may explain this. The first is the low perceived cost. A food venture can be started on a small scale with flexible purchasing of ingredients, and the traditional snack industry in Magetan studied in this journal earned an average profit of around Rp4.8 million per month from revenue of around Rp9.9 million (Pratiwi et al., 2023). Evidence of this kind signals that small food ventures can be profitable at the scale supported by the WIBAWA grant.

The second mechanism is proximity to the product. Students are everyday consumers of food and beverage products, so they hold tacit knowledge about taste, price, and packaging that applicants in technical sectors must first acquire. This proximity supports self-efficacy, which is shaped by prior experience and predicts entrepreneurial intention and behavior (Newman et al., 2019).

The third is the speed of testing ideas. A snack or beverage can be produced in small batches, pre-ordered through social media, and revised within days, which fits a program that asks applicants to show a working concept at pitching. Digital channels have lowered the cost of reaching customers and experimenting with business models, and this benefit is most easily

exploited by products that require little technical development (Nambisan, 2017; Kraus et al., 2019).

The fourth is a dense local market. The campus concentrates many potential customers with similar routines, a condition consistent with the ecosystem view that local demand and networks shape perceived opportunities (Audretsch & Belitski, 2017). The same condition has a cost. When many teams target the same customers with similar products, evidence of differentiation becomes the decisive test, and substantive selection must be able to distinguish genuinely new products from repetitive ones.

From a program perspective, this concentration is not necessarily a weakness. Because training programs tend to be most beneficial for those with limited initial access to entrepreneurial resources (Lyons & Zhang, 2018), categories that are easily approached by novice founders may be where the program adds the most learning. The risk lies elsewhere, namely in competitive density and weak differentiation.

The Creative Industries, Arts and Culture Category

Creative industries, arts and culture attracted 24.7% of the assessed applications, the second-largest proportion. Two features make this category a natural fit for students. Its main input is the applicants' own skills in design, content, crafts, or performance, so the capital required beyond time and equipment is relatively small. Cultural and local identity can also become a differentiator that competitors find hard to copy. Research in this journal

has analyzed the readiness of creative industries to enter the digitalization of businesses based on local culture as a function of several factors (Riyanto & Azis, 2023). For student teams, this implies that the market side, namely digital reach, pricing, and channels, is just as important as the creative idea.

This category also has the lowest administrative pass rate (84.3%) and the highest failure rate (12.7%). Because administrative selection tests completeness and compliance, not the quality of the idea, this figure should not be read as a sign of weaker ideas. It may reflect creative proposals that are less standardized and harder to fit into the business plan template, but aggregate data cannot confirm this.

The Manufacturing, Tourism, Digital, and Cultivation Categories

The four remaining categories together account for 124 applications (22.9%). This low volume needs to be read together with their high administrative pass rates, 90.9% to 97.0% compared with 88.0% overall (Figure 2). Applicants in these categories are few, but once registered most of them meet the administrative requirements, a pattern of high conversion with low volume.

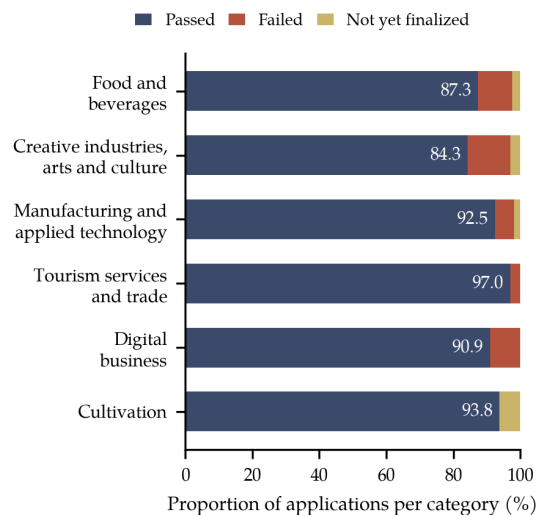


Figure 2. Administrative selection results by business category (percent of applications per category)

Reasons for the low volume include the fact that manufacturing and applied technology generally requires equipment, prototypes, and technical skills, and a funding cap of Rp10 to 15 million is thin for those needs, which raises the perceived cost (Eccles & Wigfield, 2020). Students are digital natives and digital technology lowers entry barriers (Nambisan, 2017), yet only 22 teams registered. Digital ventures require teams that combine technical and business skills.

Tourism services and trade depend on partnerships and service design, as illustrated by the service blueprint of educational tourism in a batik tourism village, and novice founders may find it hard to manage these (Sakuntalawati et al., 2023). Cultivation involves biological production cycles, access to land, and risk. A study of agripreneurship among Indonesian agriculture students shows that intention depends on attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control (Suprehatin & Shidiq, 2020). One

possibility is that these perceptions are less favorable among students at large, even though agriculture students themselves are more inclined.

These categories matter for the program's goals. If WIBAWA aims to create business units based on science, technology, and the arts, then the 75 applications in manufacturing and digital business (13.8%) are a small base. Outreach targeted at engineering, science, and agriculture faculties, together with stronger mentoring and facilities, would be a logical response.

Administrative Pass Patterns and Assessment Completeness

Of the 629 records, 477 (75.8%) passed administrative selection, 52 (8.3%) failed, 13 (2.1%) were not yet finalized, and 87 (13.8%) were incomplete because the applicant did not fill in the assessment. Among the 542 assessed records, the pass rate was 88.0%. The pass rate declines as volume increases: food and beverages reached 87.3% and creative industries 84.3%, while the four smaller categories were all above 90%. Spearman's rank correlation between category volume and pass rate was $\rho = -0.66$. Because this value rests on only six categories, it is merely indicative and is not interpreted as evidence of a relationship.

Two things can be concluded. First, the high pass rate means the administrative stage screens out few applicants; the real selection happens at the substantive and pitching stages, which is consistent with the stated objectives of the substantive selection. Second, the 87 incomplete records indicate a gap between interest and commitment. These applicants

registered but did not complete the assessment, and the materials give no clear reason. Possible reasons include time constraints, unclear instructions, or doubts about the idea.

Aligning the Interest Profile with Substantive Selection

Substantive selection has six objectives: ensuring that the venture has a rational and real purpose (A1); that the targeted market is appropriate and rational, supported by quantitative data (A2); that the idea and product are creative and innovative (A3); that the marketing strategy fits the product and its potential market (A4); that the human resources involved have the abilities needed to manage the venture (A5); and that the venture will generate commercial and prospective profit (A6) (Direktorat Alumni dan Kewirausahaan Mahasiswa UNS, 2026). Because the interest profile leans toward two categories, assessors will spend most of their effort on food and beverage and creative proposals, where many similar ideas compete. Table 4 proposes how the six objectives translate into category-specific evidence. This table is an analytical proposal derived from the profile and the literature, not part of the official rubric.

Table 4. Proposed evidence by category for substantive selection

Category	Prioritized evidence (objective)
Food and beverages	Differentiation from nearby sellers; unit cost, margin, and repeat purchase data (A2, A3, A6)
Creative industries, arts and culture	Paid demand beyond the peer circle; design ownership; pricing and production capacity (A2, A3, A6)
Manufacturing and applied technology	Technical feasibility and prototype status; capital needs relative to the funding cap; team's technical skills (A1, A3, A5)
Tourism services and trade	Partnerships, seasonality, and service standards; channel and logistics plans (A2, A4, A6)
Digital business	Traction such as users or pre-orders; development capacity; scalability of the model (A2, A3, A5)
Cultivation	Production cycle, yield and risk assumptions; access to land, inputs, and mentoring (A1, A5, A6)

There are three consequences. In crowded categories, A2 and A3 have the greatest discriminating power: assessors should ask for local market data and a clear statement of what is different, rather than accepting generic claims of uniqueness. In rare categories, A5 and A1 need more weight, because a technically ambitious proposal from a team lacking the required skills is a greater risk than a similar proposal in a familiar category. Across all categories, A6 should be checked with a simple unit-economics calculation so

that profitability claims can be compared across sectors. Standardizing these checks would also support the consistency that assessor coordination is intended to build.

A final consideration concerns what the program should select for. If the benefits are greater for applicants with limited initial access to resources (Lyons & Zhang, 2018), ranking based only on readiness could favor the teams that need the program least. Assessors could therefore weigh learning potential alongside current readiness, especially for novice founders in the Regular scheme.

The Inclusion Scheme

The Inclusion scheme provides funding of up to Rp10 million, equivalent to the Regular scheme. However, the available materials do not report the number of applications or the distribution of business categories under this scheme. Therefore, no conclusions can be drawn regarding the entrepreneurial interests of Inclusion applicants or their comparison with other participants. Future research should examine scheme-level application data and assess the accessibility of the selection process, including the Esquare platform and in-person pitching, to better understand participation patterns among applicants with disabilities (Bahry et al., 2023; Tiasakul et al., 2024).

Limitations and Future Research

Several limitations qualify these findings. First, the analysis relies on a twelve-slide coordination presentation rather than raw application records, so the counts could be checked only for internal consistency and not

independently verified against individual submissions. The data also cover one university and one selection cycle, which limits generalization beyond the 2026 applicant pool. Second, the unit of analysis is an application by a student business group; category choice is an observable selection but cannot establish the individual interests, motivations, or intentions of all team members. Third, category-level aggregates do not show the substance, innovativeness, or technical maturity of proposals, and the dataset does not report category choices by program scheme or faculty. For this reason, the concentration indices describe the distribution of observed applications but cannot show whether that distribution is desirable, and the rank correlation, based on six categories, is indicative only. Future studies should use anonymized application-level data, document the category definitions and assessment process, and combine category choices with proposal content and survey measures of individual entrepreneurial interest. More complete scheme-level reporting would also enable a meaningful assessment of the Inclusion scheme and the accessibility of each selection stage.

CONCLUSION

Student interest in WIBAWA 2026 is concentrated. Food and beverages (52.4%) and creative industries, arts and culture (24.7%) account for 77.1% of the 542 assessed applications, yielding only 2.85 effective categories out of six, while the other four categories together account for 22.9%. The administrative pass rate is high (88.0%) and highest in the

categories chosen least often, and 13.8% of records are incomplete. This pattern is consistent with interest driven by low capital requirements, proximity to the product, and rapid market testing.

Two recommendations can be considered. At the substantive selection stage, assessors should require evidence relevant to the business field submitted, emphasizing uniqueness in crowded categories and team capability and feasibility in sparse ones. In program development, outreach, mentoring, and facilities should be directed toward technology-based and cultivation ventures, and data should be recorded by program scheme and faculty so that student interest can be monitored over time.

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