

The Analysis of Factors Affecting Entrepreneurial Supply Chain Management in Indonesia

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Abstract- This article investigates the effect of five factors indirectly on entrepreneurial supply chain management supply chain management competence and two other factors SCM strategies and performance of firm in Indonesian companies. The problem is that there are factors that can affect the entrepreneurial supply chain management intentions of companies and education system. Those factors can strengthen or even weaken company's entrepreneurial supply chain management attitudes. Therefore, to deal with this, what must be done first is to identify what factors that influence entrepreneurial supply chain management intentions. This research aims to determine the effect of self-efficacy, locus of control, and professional commitment to the entrepreneurial supply chain management intentions of Accounting company in Indonesia. The research method used was a quantitative method. The sample used in this study was 60 Accounting company with probability sampling techniques. The results of this study indicate that there is a positive influence between self-efficacy, locus of control, and professional commitment on entrepreneurial supply chain management intentions of company.

Keywords: *Self-Efficacy, Locus Of Control, Professional Commitment, Entrepreneurial Supply Chain Management Intentions.*

1. Introduction

The supply chain is a dynamic entity that has product and financial information flows within it. The performance appraisal process also requires several steps such as formulating or reviewing macro goals and strategies, performance standards, comparing actual performance with the standards of each indicator, announcing results, and applying corrective actions to continuously improve performance through the feedback mechanism. The increasing rate of educated unemployment in Indonesia is due to the college graduates preferring to wait for jobs that they feel are in accordance with their education and refuse to work in other fields, especially if the payment offered is below the standard they want [1]. Another factor in increasing the number of unemployed is the stereotype in the society that entrepreneurship is not a desirable career since it is assumed as a threat of uncertainty and its number of challenges to start a new business [2-10]. According to [6], business schools serve as a bridge between theoretical knowledge and practical involvement in the field. Entrepreneurship supply chain that comes from rigorous learning can contribute to increasing knowledge and promoting the psychological attributes associated with entrepreneurship [7].

Referring to the Central Bureau of Statistics (Badan Pusat Statistik or BPS) data for August 2018, the Open

Unemployment Rate (Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka or TPT) was 5,34%. It means that there were still 7 million unemployed residents. Based on BPS data, the number of labor force in August 2018 was 131,01 million people. There was an increase of 295 million compared to August 2017. In line with that, the Labor Force Participation Rate (Tingkat Partisipasi Angkatan Kerja or TPAK) also increased by 0,59 percentage points. The increase in the workforce can continue to be encouraged by the existence of entrepreneurial supply chain management intentions so that people will tend to be motivated to create jobs through their businesses. The intention is needed as a first step in starting entrepreneurship [8]. Entrepreneurial supply chain management intentions are positively correlated with extraversion, openness, and support from the closest people who are part of subjective norm factors [9-13]. Contrary to research conducted by [14] that perceives behavioral control and attitudes affect entrepreneurial supply chain management intentions, while subjective norms do not affect entrepreneurial supply chain management intentions. In addition, the findings indicate that the effects of gender moderation have a positive effect on women for the development of entrepreneurial supply chain management intentions [15]. Based on the above problems, the purpose of this study is to obtain results and describe the effect of self-efficacy, locus of control, professional commitment, and the influence of the three on the entrepreneurial supply chain management intentions of accounting company.

2. Literature Review

Self-efficacy is often associated with self-regulated learning that is a deliberate attempt by a person to improve learning in order to achieve maximum quality performance. With self-efficacy, a person will tend to advance what he wants to know with what he wants to achieve. It is done by combining motivation, goal search, and systematic efforts. When a goal has been reached, self-efficacy tends to have a positive effect [16].

Locus of control is a psychological concept related to one's personality. An individual can be stated to have an internal locus of control and external locus of control. It is said to have an internal locus of control if someone believes that their events and actions have an influence on the events and results in their lives. Whereas an external locus of control occurs when someone believes that environmental factors outside one's control have an influence on events and outcomes in his life. Internal locus of control assumes that success is the result of interaction with others. Whereas an external locus of control assumes that success is a fate, opportunity, and other influences in the external environment [17, 18].

Professional commitment can be interpreted as a high commitment possessed by someone who is undergoing an activity, including business or entrepreneurial supply chain management activities. Not everyone is able to have professional commitment because to have a high commitment, someone should have a high level of patience, perseverance, and enthusiasm to get the results to be achieved. An individual who has high professional commitment is characterized by having strong confidence and acceptance of his goals or wills and being able to maintain what has been done [4].

3. Method

This research used quantitative methods. Quantitative research is characterized by researchers doing their own measurements of all variables studied [19]. The research subjects were 228 company of accounting in 2016. The sampling of this study used krejcie table with an error rate of 5%. The sample used in this study was 60 company. The dependent variables in this study were entrepreneurial supply chain management intention (Y), while the independent variables were self-efficacy (X₁), locus of control(X₂), dan professional commitment (X₃). Data collection instruments used were through the

distribution of questionnaires. The questionnaire test used validity and reliability tests. The analysis prerequisite test technique consisted of normality and linearity test with a significance value > 0, 05 and multicollinearity with the value of Variance Inflation Factor (VIF). Analysis of the data used was multiple linear regression analysis with hypothesis testing t-test and F-test. Furthermore, to investigate how independent variables contribute to the dependent variable, the coefficient of determination, relative contributions, and effective contributions were examined.

4. Results and Discussion

- a. Data Description
- 1) Self-Efficacy

Self-efficacy data were obtained using a questionnaire method with 14 questions. Then, it is obtained that the highest value is 54 and the lowest value is 33, with an average value is 42.30. The median value obtained is 42, the standard deviation is 4.702, and the variance is 22,112. Data on the frequency of self-efficacy can be viewed in table 1. Meanwhile, figure 1 demonstrates that the distribution of self-efficacy data is normally distributed.

Table 1. Results of Self-Efficacy Data Grouping

Interval	Frequency	Percentage
33 – 35	2	3.4%
36 – 38	11	18.4%
39 – 41	16	26.6%
42 – 44	14	23.3%
45 – 47	8	13.3%
48 – 50	5	8.3%
51 – 53	3	5%
54 – 56	1	1.7%
Total	60	100%

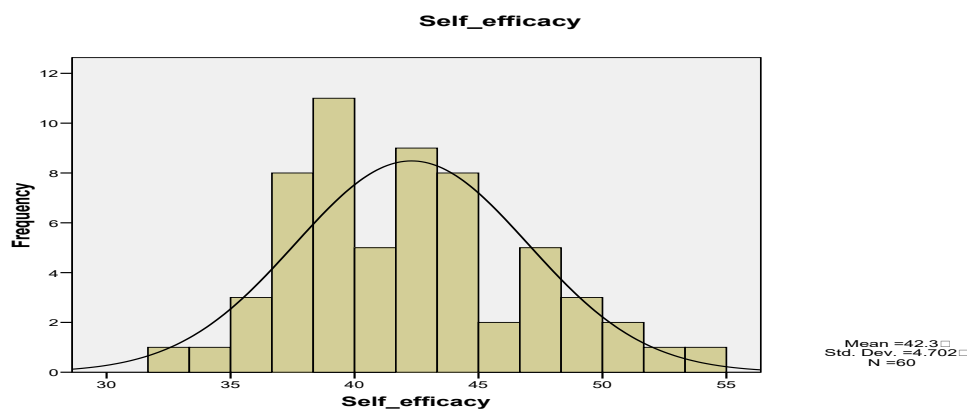


Figure 1. Histogram and Self Efficacy Polygon Data

- 2) Locus of Control

Locus of control data was obtained using a questionnaire method with 11 questions. Then, it is obtained that the highest value is 60 and the lowest value is 34, with an average value is 49.69. The median value

obtained is 50, the mode is 51 and the standard deviation is 5,164 and variance is 26,664. Locus of control frequency data can be seen in table 2. Meanwhile, figure 2 shows that the distribution of locus of control data is normally distributed.

Table 2. Results of Locus of Control Data Grouping

Interval	Frequency	Percentage
22 – 24	2	3.4%
25 – 27	13	21.7%
28 – 30	7	11.7%
31 – 33	19	31.6%
34 – 36	9	15%
37 – 39	7	11.7%
40 – 42	3	5.1%
Total	60	100%

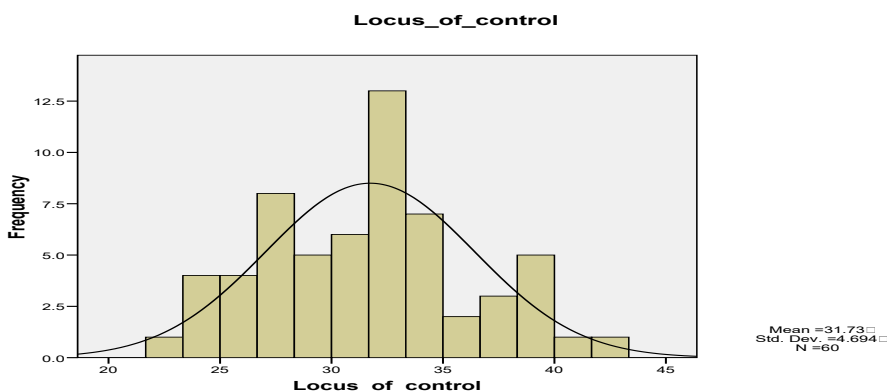


Figure 2. Histogram and Locus Of Control Data Polygons

Professional Commitment

Professional commitment data were obtained using a questionnaire method with 14 questions. Then, it is obtained that the highest value is 58 and the lowest value is 35, with an average value is 47.59. The median value

obtained is 48, the mode is 47, the standard deviation is 5,145, and the variance is 26,468. Data on professional commitment frequency can be viewed in table 3. Meanwhile, figure 3 shows that the distribution of professional commitment data is normally distributed.

Table 3. Results of Grouping Commitment Professional Data

Interval	Frequency	Percentage
34 – 36	8	13.3%
37 – 39	11	18.4%
40 – 42	14	23.3%
43 – 45	11	18.4%
46 – 48	3	5%
49 – 51	10	16.6%
52 – 54	3	5.1%
Total	60	100%

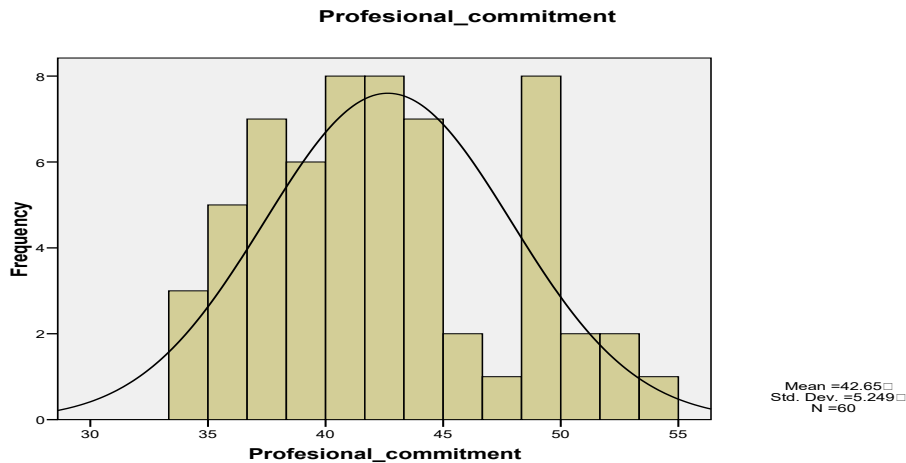


Figure 3. Histogram and Polygon Professional Commitment Data

Entrepreneurial supply chain management Intention
 Entrepreneurial supply chain management intention data were obtained using a questionnaire method with 14 questions. Then, it is obtained that the highest value of 58 and the lowest value of 35, with an average value of 47.59. The median value obtained is 48, the mode is 47

and the standard deviation is 5,145 and variance is 26,468. Data on the frequency of entrepreneurial supply chain management intentions can be seen in table 4. While Figure 4 displays that the distribution of entrepreneurial supply chain management intention data is normally distributed.

Table 4. Results of Grouping Entrepreneurial supply chain management Intentions Data

Interval	Frequency	Percentage
30 – 32	3	5,1%
33 – 35	9	15%
36 – 38	9	15%
39 – 41	18	30%
42 – 44	9	14,9%
45 – 47	4	6,6%
48 – 50	6	10%
51 – 53	2	3,4%
Total	60	100%

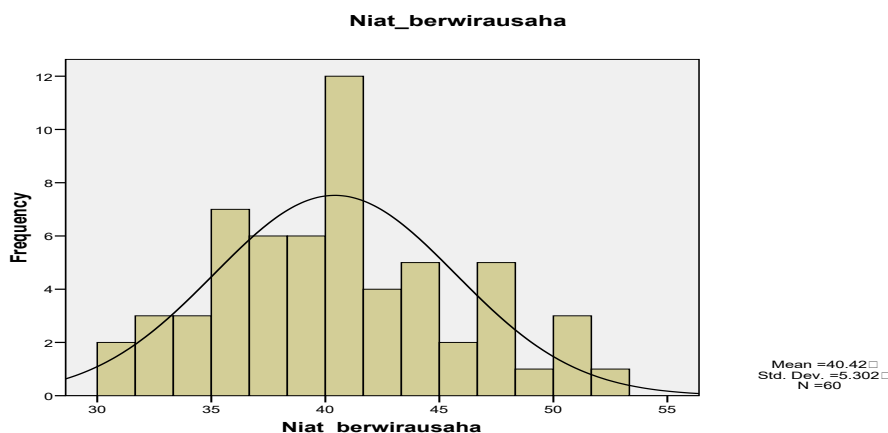


Figure 4. Histogram and Entrepreneurial supply chain management Data Polygons

Test Prerequisite Analysis
 The first prerequisite analysis result is the normality test. This test is conducted to examine whether the data

are normally distributed or not by comparing the value of Sig. with a probability value of > 0.05. The results of the normality test can be viewed in table 5.

Table 5. Normality Test Results

Variable	Value of L_0		Sig.	Conclusion
	L_0	$L_{(0.05; 60)}$		
X_1	0.092	0.114	0.200	Normal
X_2	0.093	0.114	0.200	Normal
X_3	0.107	0.114	0.086	Normal
Y	0.106	0.114	0.090	Normal

From Table 5, it can be observed that the L_0 value of each variable is smaller than the L_{table} and the significance probability value is $> 0, 05$. Therefore, it can be concluded that the sample data from each variable is normally distributed. Linearity test aims to determine

whether between two variables, namely the independent variable and the dependent variable have a linear relationship or not. Conclusions can be drawn based on the probability values.

Table 6. Linearity Test Results

The measured variable	F_{count}	F Value		Sig.	Conclusion
		F_{table}			
X_1Y	1.200	$F_{(0.05; 18, 40)} = 1.920$		0.306	Linear
X_2Y	0.806	$F_{(0.05; 18, 40)} = 1.920$		0.683	Linear
X_3Y	1.087	$F_{(0.05; 18, 40)} = 1.920$		0.398	Linear

From Table 6, it can be noticed that the F_{count} value for each measured variable is smaller than F_{table} and a significance probability value is > 0.05 . Therefore, it can be concluded that the relationship between each independent variable with the dependent variable is linear.

The result of the third prerequisite of analysis is the multicollinearity test. This test demands that there should

not be a very high correlation between free variables. To investigate whether multicollinearity occurs or not, it can be detected through the VIF value and tolerance value. If the VIF value is less than 10 and the tolerance value is more than 0.1, it indicates the occurrence of multicollinearity. Vice versa if the VIF value and tolerance value outside of these provisions will occur multicollinearity.

Table 7. Multicollinearity Test Results

Variable	Tolerance	VIF	Information
<i>Self-efficacy</i>	0.462	2.167	There is no multicollinearity
<i>Locus of control</i>	0.486	2.059	There is no multicollinearity
<i>Professional commitment</i>	0.759	1.318	There is no multicollinearity

From table 7, it can be noticed that all independent variables have a tolerance value that is greater than 0.1 and a VIF value is less than 10. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is no tendency of multicollinearity in this research model for good entrepreneurial supply chain management intentions.

After the analysis prerequisite test is complete, the next is multiple regression analysis. This analysis is used to test the hypothesis in the study. A summary of the results of multiple linear regression analysis can be viewed in the table below.

Table 8. Results of Multiple Regression Analysis

Variable	Regression Coefficient	t_{count}	Sig.
Constant	4.618		
<i>Self-efficacy</i> ,	0.350	2.264	0.027
<i>Locus of control</i> ,	0.365	2.418	0.019
<i>Professional commitment</i>	0.221	2.052	0.045
F_{count}	19.841		
R^2	0.718		

From the results of the multiple linear regression analysis in table 8, it is recognized that the equation of the multiple regression line is: $Y = 4.618 + 0.350 X_1 + 0.365 X_2 + 0.221 X_3$, it is identified that each variable influences both stimulatory and partially. It is evidenced by the coefficient values for each positive variable.

The t-test result for the X_1 variable is that the value of t_{count} is more than the value of t_{table} , ($t_{count} > t_{table}$), which is $3.732 > 2.021$, with a probability value of significance $<$

0.05 that is 0.002. It indicates that H_0 is rejected, which means there is a significant effect of self-efficacy (X_1) on entrepreneurial supply chain management intentions (Y). It indicates that the higher the self-efficacy that is owned by an individual, it will increase entrepreneurial supply chain management intentions for the individual. An entrepreneur must be able to have the competency to be able to complete the task that is often referred to as self-efficacy. The statement is in line with the opinion of

researchers that self-efficacy is an evaluation of someone about their ability or competence to perform a task, achieve goals and overcome obstacles [20].

The t-test result for the X2 variable obtains that the value of t_{count} is more than the value of t_{table} , $2,418 > 2,021$, with a probability value of significance < 0.05 , which is 0.010. It shows that H_0 is rejected, which means there is an influence of locus of control (X2) on entrepreneurial supply chain management intentions (Y). The existence of locus of control in a person has a positive influence on self-control in the individual. Therefore, to increase entrepreneurial supply chain management intentions, each individual must be able to improve self-control for entrepreneurship. It is in line with the statement of [21], which argue that the locus of control (LOC) is a construct that tries to explain how a sense of control affects human behavior.

T-test results for the X3 variable is obtained the values of t_{count} that is more than the value of t_{table} , $2,052 > 2,021$, with a probability value of significance < 0.05 , which is 0.045. It shows that H_0 is rejected, which means there is an influence of professional commitment (X3) on entrepreneurial supply chain management intentions (Y). Every profession certainly requires workers to work with a high level of professionalism. Likewise with entrepreneurship, the higher the commitment to be professional, the higher the individual's intention to be in entrepreneurship. It is because in doing entrepreneurship, a certain stability and readiness are needed. It is in line with the statement of researchers who state that the development of professional commitment occurs as a result of conformity or conformity experienced between personality characteristics and professional characteristics [22].

The F-test in this study serves to determine whether self-efficacy, locus of control and professional commitment together have an influence on the entrepreneurial supply chain management intentions of accounting company. F-test results obtained a value of F_{count} that is more than the value of F_{table} , $19,841 > 2,840$, and a probability value of significance < 0.05 , which is 0,000. It shows that H_0 is rejected, which means there is a significant influence on the variables of self-efficacy (X1), locus of control (X2) and professional commitment (X3) on entrepreneurial supply chain management intentions (Y) simultaneously.

The results of the multiple regression test show that the coefficient of determination is 71.8%. It means that entrepreneurial supply chain management intentions are influenced by the variables of self-efficacy, locus of control and professional commitment by 71.8%, while the remaining 29% is influenced by other variables that are not examined.

From the calculation results, it is known that the self-efficacy variable gives a relative contribution of 39% and an effective contribution of 28%. The locus of control variable provides a relative contribution of 40% and an effective contribution of 28.7%. The variable professional commitment provides a relative contribution of 21% and an effective contribution of 15.1%. Based on the magnitude of the relative and effective contribution, it appears that the locus of control variable has the most influence on entrepreneurial supply chain management

intentions compared to the variables of self-efficacy and professional commitment.

The results show that self-efficacy, locus of control, and professional commitment have an influence on the entrepreneurial supply chain management intentions of accounting company. To be able to increase entrepreneurship intentions in FKIP UMS accounting company, the effort needed is to improve the three components.

The better self-efficacy, the higher the entrepreneurial supply chain management intention. Conversely, the lower the self-efficacy, the lower the entrepreneurial supply chain management intention. The results of this study are consistent with the study of theory and relevant research. According to [23], self-confidence is used to know their abilities so they can do a form of control over the benefits of the person himself and events in entrepreneurial supply chain management intentions. This is in line with research conducted by [24] that states that there is an influence between self-efficacy and entrepreneurial supply chain management intentions.

According to [25], the individual's perspective about the things can lead to the success or failure of the individual in conducting entrepreneurial supply chain management activities. This is in line with research conducted by [20], which states that there is an influence between locus of control and entrepreneurial supply chain management intentions. Furthermore, it is also in line with research [12], which states that locus of control has a positive and significant effect on entrepreneurial supply chain management intentions. The same thing is expressed by [15] that individual characteristics affect one's beliefs in exercising control over the situations and conditions encountered in entrepreneurial supply chain management intentions. This is in accordance with research conducted by [5], which states there is an influence between professional commitments with entrepreneurial supply chain management intentions.

5. Conclusion

There is positive effect of SCM competence on SCM strategies as it is verified relationship competency of firm's quality and efficiency orientation. To deliver the products to its customers effectively and efficiently is the concern of SMEs. Due to global competition buyer has more knowledge and alternatives to switch to another company where his needs and wants fulfill. Based on the results of self-efficacy research, locus of control and professional commitment have a positive and significant effect on the entrepreneurial supply chain management intentions of accounting company. These results indicate that the higher the self-efficacy, locus of control, and professional commitment of company, the intention of company to become entrepreneurs will increase. Entrepreneurial supply chain learning in higher education is a solution to improve the factors that influence business intentions. Then, business intentions will form new entrepreneurs. It is expected that new entrepreneurs can improve employment and improve economic conditions in the community. For this reason, increasing entrepreneurial supply chain management intentions is very essential as the beginning of the emergence of

young entrepreneurs who are expected to increase economic development.

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