

International Journal of Economics, Business and Accounting Research (IJEBAR)**Peer Reviewed – International Journal****Vol-3, Issue-4, 2019 (IJEBAR)****E-ISSN: 2614-1280 P-ISSN 2622-4771****<https://jurnal.stie-aas.ac.id/index.php/IJEBAR>****A MODEL OF MIXED STRATEGIC ORIENTATIONS BASED ON ENVIRONMENT IN ACHIEVING A TOUGH PERFORMANCE OF SMEs****Darmanto¹⁾, Budiyo²⁾, Sri Wardaya³⁾, Lilis Setyarini⁴⁾, Basuki Sri Rahayu⁵⁾**Institute of Economic Science St. Pignatelli Surakarta ¹⁾³⁾⁴⁾⁵⁾College of Economics AAS Surakarta ²⁾

Abstract: This study aims to design a model in achieving superior performance of MSMEs. The mixed strategic orientations of demography, economy and cultural values are used to design this model. The population of this study consists of food MSMEs in Central Java. The 750 samples are chosen with convenient sampling technique. Data analysis method used the Crosstab Analysis and Structural Equation Model (SEM). The result of this research is a model explaining that demography, economy and cultural values influence antecedent variables of customer orientation, dimension of strategic orientations and organizational performance. The antecedent variables affect customer orientation; the dimension of strategic orientations affects performance; Variable of change of capacity unmoderated customer and competitor orientations on innovation orientation. Variable of competitive advantage unmediated customer and competitor orientations on performance.

Keywords: *Mixed strategic orientations, Demography, Economy, Cultural values, Performance*

1. Introduction

The development success in Indonesia is dominated more by material and quantitative measures. As a result, the development even creates inequality among community groups and regions. The progress that occurs is not rooted in culture, so that, in turn, this can fade away the identity of the nation. Any advances which are based on technologies and economies generally exploit natural resources. This will, inevitably, cause worries in the future. The development of the Indonesian nation has low resilience to anticipate various changes. Some Indonesians tend to have individualistic behavior and like to use natural resources unwisely. This, then, generates an exclusive economy. Indonesia cannot get out of the political-economic traps that make it become a consumer nation. Overcoming this problem needs a strategic development that directly touches the lower and middle class societies that are developing micro, small and medium enterprises that are often termed SMEs. This research is trying to formulate a comprehensive model that can be applied to solve the economic problems of MSMEs in Indonesia.

In searching the national and international scientific journals the researchers find there are six models that can be used to improve the quality of MSMEs, but these are in fact not comprehensive. On this occasion the researchers try to formulate a comprehensive model. Model 1 is performance improvement with strategic orientation of customer. This model states that improving the quality of SMEs can be done by applying the customer orientation (Zehir & Acar 2011). The antecedent variable of customer orientation consists of entrepreneurial orientation, marketing-based reward system and learning orientation (Basile, 2012; Aljaz, 2012). Model 2 is

performance improvement with market and innovation orientations. Competitor orientation influences the innovation orientation. A strong market orientation has links to incremental innovation and the strong market orientation affects innovation (Lewrick 1, Omar2 & Robert, 2011). Model 3 is performance enhancement with mixed strategic orientations. Strong customer and competitor orientations have a positive effect on incremental performance and a strong customer orientation has impact on performance (Grawe, 2009). Relevantly, the research of Jhonson, Dibrell and Eric (2009), states that innovation orientation influences the performance of the manufacturing industry. Jhonson et al. (2009) state that integrated innovation orientation influences the performance of manufacturing companies. Model 4 is performance improvement with mixed strategic orientations is mediated by competitive advantage and is moderated by change orientation; Model 4 is a combination of model 1, 2 and 3. Model 5, performance improvement with mixed strategic orientations based on demography. This model is the improvement of model 4 by adding demographic variable, which consists of gender, age, education, and experience. Model 6 is performance improvement with mixed strategic orientations based on economy and culture. This model is an improvement of model 4 by adding economic and cultural value variables.

Economic variables consist of government, price, and growth. Cultural value variables consist of cultural values of Java, China and Padang. The model created in this study is a model accommodating all existing models. As far as their investigations on the previous studies, the researchers have not found such a comprehensive model. This model includes variables of demography, economy, cultural values and mixed orientations. These four variables affect performance. Demographic variables consist of education, age and experience. Economic variables consist of government, price, and growth. Cultural variables consist of Javanese, Chinese and Padang cultures. The orientation mix consists of customer, competitor, innovation, change, and competitive advantage orientations. This model is named

A Model of Mixed Strategic Orientations Based on Environment in Achieving ATough Performance of SMEs. The advantages of this model are very comprehensive, they are elaborating the antecedent, independent, dependent, control, mediation and moderation variables

2. Materials and Methods

This study is conducted on food MSMEs in Central Java, consisting of 29 regencies and 6 cities. Central Java is chosen because MSMEs in this province have the same characteristics as ones in other parts of Indonesia. The research uses cross section time, because it is done nowadays, and not directly related to the past or the future researches. This type of research belongs to an applied research, because its result is a model that can be applied by business actors. (Sekaran, 2010). The unit of analysis in this study includes individuals. The population of this research is MSMEs of food sector in Central Java. The number of MSMEs always increases but no institution has complete and appropriate data about this. The number of sample is 750 units of selected food MSMEs.

This study applies convenient sampling method in 4 cities, namely Salatiga, Semarang, Surakarta, Tegal and 8 regencies, namely Boyolali, Brebes, Kendal, Klaten, Kudus, Sragen, Sukoharjo, Semarang. This research uses analysis technique of Crosstab and Structural Equation

Modeling (SEM). The results the Crosstab analysis is used to know the influence of demographic environment, economic and cultural values variables on antecedent variables of customer orientation, independent variable and dependent variable. Analysis of Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) indicate the effect degree of independent variable on dependent variable, the role of change orientation variable as a mediation variable and competitiveness variable as a mediation variable.

3. Results

The result of Crosstab analysis between demographic, economic, cultural value variables and orientation variables of entrepreneur, reward and learning is presented in Table 1 as follows:

:Table1. The result of Crosstab analysis between Demographic, Economic, Cultural values Variables and orientation variables of entrepreneur, reward and learning

	Entrepreneur			Reward			Learning		
	Chi Square	Significance	Information	Chi square	Significance	Information	Chi square	Significance	Information
Demography:									
Education	113,86	.000	Sig	119,11	.000	Sig	119,09	.000	Sig
Experience	11,169	.025	Sig	31,559	.000	Sig	13,389	.010	Sig
Age	11,144	.025	Sig	34,249	.000	Sig	15,996	.003	Sig
Economy:									
Government	10,499	.001	Sig	12,895	.000	Sig	19,92	.000	Sig
Price,	7,252	.007	Sig	9,272 ^a	.003	Sig	15,275	.000	Sig
Revenue	3,581 ^a	.023	Sig	9,587 ^a	.002	Sig	8,907 ^a	.003	Sig
Growth	8,610 ^a	.003	Sig	11,212	.001	Sig	16,753	.000	Sig
Culture:									
Javanese	17,234	.000	Sig	30,317	.000	Sig	28,561	.000	Sig
Chinese	16,032	.000	Sig	24,868	.000	Sig	26,805	.000	Sig
Padang	18,109	.000	Sig	27,366	.000	Sig	29,625	.000	Sig

Source: Primary data processed in 2018

Based on the analysis results presented in Table 1 can be said demographic, economic, cultural values have positive and significant influence on Variable orientation entrepreneur, Variable orientation reward, learning. Crosstab analysis result between demographic, economic, cultural values variables and orientation variables of customer, competitor and innovation is presented in Table 2 as follows:

Table 2. The result of Cross Tab Analysis between the Influence of Demographic, Economy, Cultural Values Variables and Orientation Variables of Customer, Competitor, Innovation

	Customer Orientation			Competitor Orientation			Innovation Orientation		
	Chi square	Significance	Information	Chi square	Significance	Information	Chi square	Significance	Information
Demography:									
Education	104,85	.000	Sig	97,770	.000	Sig	130,98	.000	Sig
Experience	25,017	.000	Sig	24,814	.000	Sig	17,628	.001	Sig
Age	42,842	.000	Sig	23,523	.000	Sig	22,283	.000	Sig
Economy:									
Government	9,031 ^a	.003	Sig	3,769 ^a	.000	Sig	45,381	.000	Sig

Price,	6,056 ^a	.014	Sig	3,974 ^a	.000	sig	38,009	.000	Sig
Revenue	8,404 ^a	.004	Sig	5,343 ^a	.000	sig	25,116	.000	Sig
Growth	8,666 ^a	.003	Sis	5,337 ^a	.024	sig	39,005	.000	Sig
Culture:									
Javanese	14,094	.000	Sig	57,176	.000	Sig	42,634	.000	Sig
Chinese	21,267	.000	Sig	11,979	.001	Sig	54,142	.000	Sig
Padang	23,277	.000	Sig	12,141	.000	Sig	58,519	.000	Sig

Source: Primary data processed in 2018

Based on the results of the analysis presented in Table 2, it can be said that demographic, economy, cultural values have significant positive effect on customer Variable orientation, competitor variable orientation, and innovation. The result of Crosstab analysis between demographic, economic, cultural values variables, and Orientation Variables of change, Competitive excellence, performance is presented in Table 3 as follows:

	Change of capacity			Competitive Advantage			Performance		
	Chi square	Significance	Information	Chi square	Significance	Information	Chi square	Significance	Information
Demography:									
Education	139,51	.000	Sig	133,24	.000	Sig	132,30	.000	Sig
Experience	16,187	.003	Sig	20,003	.000	Sig	16,821	.002	Sig
Age	19,828	.003	Sig	19,087	.000	Sig	21,180	.000	Sig
Economy:									
Government	34,442	.000	Sig	36,241	.000	Sig	43,372	.000	Sig
Price,	28,131	.000	Sig	31,841	.000	Sig	36,185	.000	Sig
Revenue	16,552	.000	Sig	16,552	.000	Sig	23,786	.000	Sig
Growth	27,497	.000	Sig	31,033	.000	Sig	37,241	.000	Sig
Culture:									
Javanese	42,634	.000	Sig	44,584	.000	Sig	54,971	.000	Sig
Chinese	40,234	.000	Sig	42,098	.000	Sig	52,032	.000	Sig
Padang	43,857	.000	Sig	45,826	.000	Sig	56,299	.000	Sig

Source: Primary data processed in 2018

Based on the results of the analysis presented in Table 3 it can be said that the variables Demographic, Economy, Cultural Values have positively and significantly affect the change of Capacity organizational, Competitive Advantage and Performance

Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) Analysis

The result of feasibility test of SEM model shows that the model in this research is fit. The most important things in this feasibility test are Chi square and probability. Chi square should be small and this result proves so, that is 1362.72. Probability should be ≥ 0.05 , and the result in this research is 0.184. Consequently, the model of this research is fit.

The result of SEM analysis of the Effect of Entrepreneurship, marketing-based reward and learning orientations on Customer Orientation is presented with CR and P values in Table 5 as follows:

Table 5 CR and P Values of the Effect of Entrepreneurship, Marketing-based Reward and Learning Orientation on Customer Orientation					
Num	Independent Variable	.Dependent Variable	CR	P	Information
1	Strategy orientation of Entrepreneurship	Strategy orientation of Customer	3,083	0,011	Supported
2	Strategic orientation of Reward	Strategic orientation of Customer	2,992	0,023	Supported
3	Strategic orientation of learning	Strategic orientation of Customer	2,879	0,024	Supported

Source: Primary data processed in 2018

The SEM analysis result of the influence of customer, competitor, and learning on orientation. The SEM analysis result of the Influence of customer and competitor orientation on innovation orientation is presented with CR and P value in Table 6 as follows:

Table 6 CR and P Values of Strategic orientation of Customer and Competitor Variables on Innovation Strategic orientation					
Num	Independent Variable	Dependent Variable	CR	P	Information
1	Strategic orientation of Customer	Strategic orientation of Innovation	5,865	***	Supported
2	Strategic orientation of Competitor	Strategic Orientation of Innovation	3,281	0,004	Supported

Source: Primary data processed in 2018

The SEM analysis result on the influence of Strategic orientation Customer, Strategic orientation Competitor, on Strategic orientation of Innovation. The SEM analysis result of Organizational change of capabilities moderate the effect of customer orientation and customer orientation on innovation is presented with CR and P value in Table 7 as follows:

Table 7. CR And P Values Organizational Change Capabilities Moderate the Effect of Customer and Competitor Orientation on Innovation Orientation					
Innovation Orientation Strategy	Custome Orientation Strategi		5,865	***	Supported
Innovation Orientation Strategi	Competitor Orientation strategy _ Custome Orientation Strategy		3,055	0,014	Supported
The magnitude of the effect of customer orientation without the ability of organizational change > from the influence after the existing organizational change capacity means the ability of organizational change does not moderate Customer orientation strategy on Innovation orientation strategy					
Innovation Orientation Strategi	Competitor Orientation strategy		2,831	0,035	Supported
Innovation Orientation Strategi	Competitor Orientation strategy _ Competitor Orientation strategy		2,759	0,049	Supported
The magnitude of the influence of competitor orientation without the ability of organizational change > from the influence after the existing organizational change capability means that the ability of organizational change does not moderate. The strategy of competitor orientation in the orientation of innovation					

Source: Primary data processed in 2018

Table 8. The Influence of Customer and Competitor Orientation on Competitive Advantage

No	Dependent Variable	Variable Independen	CR	P	Information
1	Competitive advantage	Customer orientation Strategi	3,357	0,002	Supported
2	Competitive advantage	Competitor orientation Strategi	2,796	0,045	Supported

Source: Primary data processed in 2018

Based on Table 8 it can be argued that customer and competitive orientation strategies have a positive and significant effect on competitive advantage. Competitive advantage strategy influences performance of **MSMEs**

Table 9 The Influence of Competitive Advantage Competes on Performance

No	Dependent Variable	. Independen Variable	CR	P	Keterangan
1	Performance	Competitive advantage	2,767	0,046	Supported

Source: Primary data processed in 2018

Based on Table 9 it can be said that competitive advantage positively and significantly influence on performance The SEM analysis result of the Influence of customer and competitor orientations on performance mediated by competitive advantage with CR and P value is presented in Table 10.

Table 10 CR and P Values of the influence of customer and competitor orientation on performance mediated by competitive advantage				
Num	Independent Variable	Directly	Indirectly	Information
1	Strategy of customer orientation	CR 3,094, P 0,008	CR 2,767 P 0,046	Un Mediating
2	Strategy of competitor orientation	CR 2,831 P 0,035	CR 2,767 P 0,046	Un Mediating

Source: Primary data processed in 2018

Based on Table 10 can be said customer orientation strategy and competitor orientation strategy have a significant positive effect on performance.

The SEM analysis result of the Influence of customer, competitor, Competitive Advantage Orientationson Performance is presented with CR and P values in Table 11 as follows:

Table11 .CR and P Values of Strategic orientation Variables of Customer, Competitor and Competitive Advantage on Performance					
Num	Independent Variable	Dependent Variable.	CR	P	Information
1	Strategy of Customer orientation	Performance	2,767	0,046	Supported
2	Strategy of Competitor Orientation	Performance	2,796	0,045	Supported
3	Strategy of Competitive Advantage Orientation	Performance	3,094	0,008	Supported

Source: Primary data processed in 2018

4. Discussion

The environmental demography, economy, and cultural values have impacts on entrepreneurship, reward and learning orientations. The result of research on the influence of demographic, economic, cultural variables on Entrepreneurship, reward and learning orientations shows a positive and significant influence. This result is in line with the research of Luca, C. & Tingting, W. (2012). This result is not contrary to the research of Amin, A. et al., (2011), A. Emre Demirci, (2013) and Thorben CK, (2013). The results of their researches indicate that demographic, economic and cultural variables have a positive effect on entrepreneurship, Reward and learning orientation. Demographic, economic, and cultural environments have effects on the variables of mixed strategic orientations.

The result of the research on strategic orientation variables of demography, economy and culture shows a positive and significant impact. This result is consistent to the research of Kotler, P., (2010); Prayudi, Puji Lestari, (2011), Nabsiah, A., W., Elham Ran., Tan S. S, (2011); Abdul, T.S et al. (2012); Cristian Odagiu, PhD, Simone N., Lengler, J., Pilar, M.F .. 2013). While the research of Christian, P. & Wagner, J., (2012) indicates that women are more active, and younger performance are more innovative. Demographic, economic, and cultural environments have effects on the performance of SMEs.

The result of research on the influence of demography, economy, and culture on the performance of MSMEs shows a positive and significant influence. This result is in accordance with ones of Danieule, S. (2012), A. Emre Demirci, (2013), Yoshitaka Yamazaki, (2012); Abdul, TS et al., (2012), which state that demographic, economic and cultural variables have positive and significant influence on performance. The Entrepreneurship, reward and learning variables influence the strategic orientation of customer. The research result on the influence of the orientation variables of entrepreneurship, reward and learning on customer orientation shows a positive and significant effect. This result is in line with the research of Omar, Nwanko and Richards (2008); Ma'atoofti & Tajeddini (2010); Andreas and Marcus (2010); Cristina (2011); Basile (2012); Gagne (2009); Devlin et al, (2011); Hatice, (2012) stating that entrepreneurial behavior enhances the orientations of customer, market, and customer values for companies operating in a dynamic environment. Meanwhile, (Schindehutte et al., 2008; Micheels, Eric & Gow, 2009; Wencong, et al., 2011) state that Entrepreneurship, reward system and learning have effects on customer orientation.

Strategic orientation variables of customer and competitor influence the strategic orientation of innovation. The result of SEM analysis on the effect of customer orientation on innovation shows a positive and significant influence. This result is not contrary to the research result of Ana et al. (2011) stating that customer and competitor-oriented companies will enhance exploration and exploitation innovations. The competitor orientation has a significant effect on the ability of innovation of exploitation. The innovation ability of exploitation affects the performance of the present period, while the ability of exploration innovation influences the future performance.

The strategic change of capacity moderates the influence of customer and competitor strategic orientations on innovation strategic orientation. The result states that the orientation of change unmoderate the influence of customer and competitor strategic orientations on innovation

strategic orientation. This result does not deviate from the results of researches by Oppen (2009); Gravenhost et al. (2010) which state that organizational change ability influences innovation orientation, the stronger the organizational change ability is, the higher the orientation of innovation will be; and the weaker the organizational change ability is, the lower the orientation of innovation will be. The change of strategic orientation immoderate the influence of customer and competitor strategic orientations on innovation strategic orientation. The capability of organizational change is an independent variable of innovation orientation variables. Customer and competitor strategic orientations affect the competitive advantage.

The results of this study indicate that the strategy of customer and competitor orientation positively and significantly influence on competitive advantage. The higher level of customer and competitor orientation will lead to higher competitive advantage. These results are in line with the research (Grawe, 2009; Lewrick 1, Omar2 & Robert, 2011), suggesting market orientation influences competitive advantage. The results of this study are in line with research by Jhonson et al. (2009) the results of his research stated that customer orientation influences the competitive advantage of manufacturing companies. These results are indeed logical, businesses that have many customers, can satisfy customers, paying close attention to customers, considering competitors, out perform competitors will have competitive advantage. So competitive advantage can be improved by improving customer and competitor orientation strategy.

The Competitive advantage strategy influences SMEs' performance. This study shows the result that competitive advantage positively and significantly affects Performance. This result is consistent with the results of researches by Ana et al. (2011); Francesco & r. (2011) stating that competitive advantage consists of product and market advantages, both of which affect performance. Thus Competitive advantage strategy influences MSMEs' performance. The higher the level of competitive advantage then the performance of MSMEs will be higher. These results are very logical, SMEs that have a high competitive advantage level has a high level of performance. Performance levels can be improved by increasing the competitive advantage. SMEs that have a high competitive advantage will have a good performance.

The strategy of competitive advantage unmediates the strategic orientations of customer and competitor on the performance of MSMEs. The result of this study indicates the competitive advantage unmediates customer and competitor strategic orientation on performance. This result contradict the research of Luke and Ferrell (2009), which states that customer and competitor orientations have no effect on new product development, but improve performance. Cost competitive advantages in the process and the use of machines affect performance (Ana et al., 2011; Francesco & r, 2011). Competitive advantage does not mediate the effect of customer orientation on organizational performance but only as an inherent variable of organizational performance

Competitive advantage strategy unmediates customer and competitor orientations on performance. Customer, and competitor orientations should increase Performance SMEs. Customer and competitor orientations that do not increase competitive advantage will not improve performance. The orientations of customer, and competitor that do not increase competitive advantage may not be in accordance with the customers' will or the competitors'

actions, so that the implementation needs to be reviewed. Competitive advantage positively and significantly impact on performance. The higher keunggula estranged the higher performance of SMEs. This is logical, SMEs that have a high competitiveness will have a good performance. The results of this study can be accepted common sense.

The mixed strategic orientations influence the performance of SMEs. The result of SEM test states that strategic orientations have significant and positive effects on MSMEs' performance. This result is in line with the research by Lin et al. (2008) that finds a positive relationship between market orientation on innovation and the company's performance. The competitive advantage has positive and significant effects on performance. This result is also in line with the researches of (Gurhan et al., 2011), stating that the competitive advantage strategy influences the performance of MSMEs. Mix strategy of orientation variable that affect the performance of customer orientation strategy, competitors, innovation, organizational change ability and competitive advantage.

5. Conclusion

The Model of Mixed Strategic Orientations Based on Environment in Achieving a Tough Performance of MSMEs is designed based on:

Demographic environment consists of gender, age, education and experience; Economic environment consists of impact, price, income and government; Cultural value environment consists of Javanese, Chinese and Padang cultural values; Antecedent Variable oriented on customer consists of entrepreneurship, Reward and learning orientations.

The mixed strategic orientations consist of customer, competitor, innovation, change and competitive advantage orientations. Environmental variables affect the antecedent variables of customer orientation, mixed strategic orientations and performance. The mixed strategic orientations influence positively and significantly on performance. Change orientation variable moderates the effects of customer and competitor orientations on innovation orientation. Variable of competitive advantage mediates the orientations of customer, competitor and innovation on performance

6. Limitation

This research is conducted with population and sample of food MSMEs in Central Java, so the use of the model is still limited in the case of food SMEs. This model is not suitable for MSMEs clothing or other business sectors.

7. Recommendation

The future researchers can use different populations, samples or sampling methods, for example the research including samples of clothing business, and using purposive sampling method.

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