

Business Strategy Role as Mediation of Management Capability on Business Performance Seaweed In South Sulawesi

Suryawati Salam* and Andi Gusti

Bosowa University of Makassar, Indonesia

Abstract

This study aims to examine and analyze: whether the business strategy is directly influenced by management ability, entrepreneurship orientation, both directly and indirectly, through business strategy as mediation. Theoretically, the results of this research is expected to be complete the repertoire of knowledge in strategic management field, especially micro and small entrepreneurship, so it can be useful for academics, practitioners and government. The population in this study is businessman. Respondents used as sample are 74 people seaweed entrepreneurs at micro and small scale. Method is census and an analytical method used in hypothesis testing is Path Analysis. The results of this study indicate that: (1) management capability indirectly affects on business strategy, (2) entrepreneurship orientation directly influences business strategy. (3) entrepreneurship orientation indirectly affect on business performance business through business strategy.

Keywords: Management; Entrepreneurship; Business strategy; Seaweed

Introduction

A seaweed may belong to one of several groups of multicellular algae: the red algae, green algae, and brown algae. As these three groups do not have a common multicellular ancestor, the seaweed are in a polyphyletic group. In addition, some tuft-forming bluegreen algae (Cyanobacteria) are sometimes considered to be seaweed "seaweed" is a colloquial term and lacks a formal definition.

Two specific environmental requirements dominate seaweed ecology. These are the presence of seawater (or at least brackish water) and the presence of light sufficient to drive photosynthesis. Another common requirement is a firm attachment point, although some genera such as *Sargassum* and *Gracilaria* have species that float freely. As a result, seaweed most commonly inhabit the part of a sea that is close to the shore (the littoral zone) and within that zone more frequently on rocky shores than on sand or shingle. Seaweed occupy a wide range of ecological niches. The highest elevation is only wetted by the tops of sea spray, the lowest is several meters deep. In some areas, littoral seaweed can extend several miles out to sea. The limiting factor in such cases is sunlight availability. The deepest living seaweed are some species of red algae [1].

Others have adapted to live in tidal rock pools. In this habitat seaweed must withstand rapidly changing temperature and salinity and even occasional drying.

Seaweed marketing in the is inseparable with the South Sulawesi province, here the South Sulawesi seaweed commodity are marketed for export purpose, inter-provincial and local. While micro and small seaweed entrepreneurs in still market their products on the local markets which are on a large scale and industrial companies in the city of Makassar. While for Makassar city almost entirely is marketed among the provinces like to Jakarta, and Surabaya in the dried seaweed shape. Accordingly, since the seaweed is mostly done by micro and small enterprises, so that Juoro [2] explains that small and micro business can be considered as the basis for the business of the industry structure, this is because the items products manufactured by big business is being sub working at SME, in addition to the selling price of SME products are relatively cheap [3].

The task of a manager is fairly complex and multidimensional; it requires a number of skills. Skills required to manage a department or an organization can be summarized in three categories: conceptual, human and technical [4]. While Alesandri [5] proves that the risk influence goes beyond the decision process, thus rationalizing the decision-making process affects the output decision [6]. In line with Ramo [7], it is proved that the motivational and social skills impact on productivity.

Therefore, management skills significantly affects on the risk and product development [8]. In the same way, the organizational innovation and organizational learning together promote entrepreneurship to improve the competitiveness [9]. Positive management capabilities have significant impact on the performance of small and medium enterprises. The finding also show that, if an entrepreneur has good management skill, it will improve their business performance. Along with Latif [10], he proves that if an entrepreneur has good management skills, it will improve their business performance.

Amit and Schumaker [11] prove that the management capabilities significantly influence business performance. Furthermore, Daft [4] proves that management ability has no affect on the development of technology, in addition globalization and innovation that is the part of the business strategy in order to improve business performance. Some characteristics of the entrepreneur described by Idrus [12], greatly affect the success of the business performance running. These characteristics are self confidence, task result oriented, risk taker in the form of time money, health, and spirit, having leadership attitude, having authenticity (originality), being future oriented (future oriented). The success of the business is determined how many features are embedded in the entrepreneur's soul.

*Corresponding author: Suryawati Salam, Bosowa University of Makassar, Indonesia, Tel: 62411452901; E-mail: suryawatisalam@yahoo.com

Received November 23, 2016; Accepted December 15, 2016; Published December 22, 2016

Citation: Salam S, Gusti A (2016) Business Strategy Role as Mediation of Management Capability on Business Performance Seaweed In South Sulawesi. Bus Eco J 7: 272. doi: [10.4172/2151-6219.1000272](https://doi.org/10.4172/2151-6219.1000272)

Copyright: © 2016 Salam S, et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

There are some researches on entrepreneurial orientation such as Zahra et al. [13] proves that a positive relationship between entrepreneurial orientation, profitability and growth.

Similar with Zahra and Covin [13], they prove that the existence of a positive relationship and significant influence. Suci has also proved that entrepreneurial orientation has positive and significant impact on business strategy and business performance in small and medium enterprises. Therefore to determine whether there is influence of entrepreneurship orientation to business strategy and business performance, Lee and Tsang [14].

Many experts emphasize the role of entrepreneurship in small and medium enterprises. For small and medium enterprises, there are a lot of things studied related to business strategy, strategic entrepreneurship and innovation [15]. While the ME business strategy, regarding to the suitability of internal capabilities and activities of the company with the external environment in which companies must compete using strategic decisions and usually use the following strategies: new products on the previous market, the product in a particular market niche, being into specific segments and making changes on product characteristics [3].

Generally, small and medium entrepreneurs rely on many strategies that are based on the spirit of entrepreneurship [16]. Meanwhile, according to Suwarsono [17], he explains that the intensities and formality strategies on SME are quite simple and partial. Through the steps, a company tries to achieve strategic competitiveness and profits above the average; therefore there are two main models to be achieved [15].

Methods

The approach used in this study is a quantitative approach. This study also adds some explanatory information from some respondents to complete the results obtained from the quantitative approach. This research is a census research, where the entire population is selected for the study. The population is small and micro entrepreneur amounted at 74 respondents in details: 16 people of micro and 58 people of small entrepreneurs which are included as criteria in Law No.20 in 2008.

In the design of the questionnaire set, it uses some indicators that reflect latent variables and items and also open-ended questions with a Likert scale, the validity and reliability tests are also performed. To test the proposed model, the statistical techniques used is Path Analysis [18].

Results

Hypothesis testing

By using path analysis with confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) program AMO 18.0 (Analysis of Moment Structure, Arbuckle [19]).

Criteria evaluation for goodness

Evaluation of the accuracy of the model has essentially one at the time the model is estimated by AMO. A complete evaluation of this model can be done as follows.

Evaluation of the normality assumption fulfilled up data

Univariate and multivariate normality of the data are used in this analysis; tested by using AMOS 18 about the assessment of normality. By referring to the value in column CR it can be concluded that all the variables use normal distribution.

Evaluation of multicollinearity and singularity

By using Amos 18 software the evaluation of Multicollinearity and

Singularity can be detected by looking at the determinant value of the sample covariance matrix. It indicates that the determinant value of the sample covariance matrix is 0.003. It is concluded that there is no multicollinearity or singularity, thus the data is fit to use.

Discussion

The management ability owned by entrepreneurs does not support the business strategy. Or the management ability influence indirectly on the business strategy. These findings contradict the results of previous studies, according to Alessandri [5], Nooraie [6], Ramo [7], Garcia [9] Surachman [8] prove that the management skill influences significantly on product risk and development.

The entrepreneurship orientation owned by entrepreneurs supports the business strategy. Or the entrepreneurship orientation directly influences the development of the business strategy. This finding is consistent with results of previous studies, conducted by McCarthy [20], Idrus [12], Zahra and Covin [13], Suci which prove that entrepreneurship orientation has positive and significant impact on business strategy and business performance of small and medium enterprises.

The management ability owned entrepreneurs improves their business performance. Or the management ability directly affects the business performance. These findings are consistent with previous studies by Robbins and Coulter, Suci that prove if the management ability has positive and significant impact on business performance.

The entrepreneurship orientation can improve the business performance, when implementing the appropriate business strategy. The entrepreneurship orientation indirectly affects on business performance but through the business strategy. These findings contradict the results of the studies by McCarthy [20], Covin and Selvin [21], Idrus [12], Steward et al. and Vitale et al. [22], Smart and Conant [23], proving that entrepreneurship orientation has positive and significant impact on business strategy and business performance of small and medium enterprises.

The business strategy can improve the business performance. Or business strategy directly affects the performance of the business. This finding is consistent with results of previous studies, as the study conducted by Mokko [24], Philips, Covin and Slavin [21], Miller and Friesen [25] proving that operating performance improves if you have competitive advantages.

Conclusions

1. The management ability possessed by an seaweed entrepreneur does not support the business strategy or the management ability indirectly affects the business strategy.
2. The entrepreneurship orientation owned by an seaweed entrepreneur is proved supporting the business strategy. The entrepreneurship orientation directly influences the development of business strategy.
3. The management capabilities possessed by an seaweed entrepreneur is proven to improve the business performance. or the management ability directly effect the business performance.

References

1. Lewis JR (1964) *The Ecology of Rocky Shores*. The English Universities Press Ltd.

2. Juoro U (1995) Global Competition and Economic Indonesia Decade 1990. An 8-year Prisma XIX.
3. Suryana (2003) Entrepreneurship Practical Guide Tips and Process to Success. Salemba Four, Revised Edition.
4. Daft RL (2002) Organization Theory and Design. (5th edn) West Publishing Company, St. Paul, MN.
5. Alessandri TM (2008) Risk and Procedural rationality, A Behavioral Theory Perspective, *Journal of Strategy and management* 1: 196-217.
6. Mahmud N (2008) Decision Magnitude of Impact and Strategic Decision Making Process Output. *Journal Management Decision* 46: 6440-6655.
7. Ramo LG, Saris WE, Boyatzis RE (2009) The impact Of Social And Emotional Competencies On Effectiveness of Spanish Executives. *Journal of Management Development* 28: 771-793.
8. Surachman (2007) Influence Skill Management And Business Orientation Against Acceptance Rate Risk and its Impact on Small Industries Product Development in Java Timurr. *Journal of Management Application*.
9. Garcia VJ, Llorens-Montes FJ, Verdu-Jover AJ (2006) Antecedent and Consequences of organizational innovation and Organizational Learning in Entrepreneurship, *Journal management & Data Systems* 106: 21-42.
10. Latif DA (2002) Model For Teaching The Management Skills Component Of Managerial Effectiveness To Pharmacy Student. *Review* 66: 377-380.
11. Amit R, Schoemaker PJH (1993) Strategic Assets and Organizational Rent. *Strategic Management Journal* 14: 33-46.
12. Idrus MS (1999) Entrepreneurship Development Strategy (Entrepreneurship) and The Role of Higher Education in the Context of Building a Competitive Advantage (Advantage competitive) Bangsa Indonesia In Melinium Third Inauguration Speech Title Professor in Management Sciences UB Malang.
13. Zahra SA, Ireland RD, Gutierrez I, Hitt MA (2000) Privatization and Entrepreneurial Transformation. merging Issues and A Future Research Agenda. *Academ of Management Review* 25: 509-524.
14. Lee DY, Tsang EWK (2001) The Effect of Entrepreneurial Personality, Background and Network Activities on Venture Growth. *Journal of Management Studies* 38: 583-602.
15. Hitt M, Ireland D, Robert EH (2001) Strategic Management: Competitive And Globalization. Fourth Edition South-Western Publishing, USA.
16. Hankinson A, Bartlett D, Ducheneau B (2000) The key Factors In The Small Profiles Of Small- Medium Enterprise owner-Managers That Influence Business Performance. *International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behavior and Research* 3: 168-175.
17. Suwarsono M (2008) Strategic Management. (4th edn) Publisher School of Economics YKPN Yogyakarta.
18. Solimun (2011) Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) Lisre Dan Amos, First published, Malang State University of Malang.
19. Arbuckle JL, Wothke W (1999) Amos 8.0 Users Guide: SPSS, Small Waters Corporation.
20. McCarthy B (2003) The impact of The Entrepreneur Personality on The Strategy Format and Planning Process In SME's. *Journal of Management* 1544-1572.
21. Covin JG, Slevin DP (1991) Strategic Management of Small Firms in Hostile And Begin Environment. *Strategic Management Journal* 10: 75-87.
22. Vitale R, Giglieraano J, Miles M (2003) Entrepreneurial Orientation, Market Orientation, and Performance In Established and Start-Up Firms.
23. Smart DT, Conant JS (1994) Entrepreneurial Orientation, Distinctive Marketing Competencies And Organisational Performance. *Journal of Applied Business Research* 10: 228-238.
24. Moko W (2008) Implementation of Strategies to improve the Competitiveness of SMEs Merchants Food and Drink In Malang. *Journal of Management Application* 6: 131-138.
25. Miller D, Friesen P (1988) Archetypes of Strategy Formulation. *Management Science* 24: 921-933.

Citation: Salam S, Gusti A (2016) Business Strategy Role as Mediation of Management Capability on Business Performance Seaweed In South Sulawesi. *Bus Eco J* 7: 272. doi: [10.4172/2151-6219.1000272](https://doi.org/10.4172/2151-6219.1000272)

OMICS International: Open Access Publication Benefits & Features

Unique features:

- Increased global visibility of articles through worldwide distribution and indexing
- Showcasing recent research output in a timely and updated manner
- Special issues on the current trends of scientific research

Special features:

- 700+ Open Access Journals
- 50,000+ Editorial team
- Rapid review process
- Quality and quick editorial, review and publication processing
- Indexing at major indexing services
- Sharing Option: Social Networking Enabled
- Authors, Reviewers and Editors rewarded with online Scientific Credits
- Better discount for your subsequent articles

Submit your manuscript at: <http://www.omicsgroup.org/journals/submission>