

The Exploration of Relationship among Government Support, Experience, Attitude towards Business, Women Entrepreneurs Performance and Expert Viewer Opinion in Indonesia

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Abstract: This study's aim is to explore the relationship among government support, experience, attitude towards business, women entrepreneurs performance and expert viewer opinion in Indonesia. The data self-collected, using quantitative based-study, and data will be collect by surveyed questionnaire and be analyzed by using Statistical Package for the Social Science (SPSS). The questionnaires distributed were made up of four variables, where three were independent variables and one was dependent variable. By using a Spearman's correlation, it is found that each independent variable has strong correlation with the single variable. Essentially this research was conducted with two hundred respondents of women's micro businesses activity in Batam-Indonesia. Survey was conducted over Batam, Indonesia by dividing into three zone based on cluster north, middle and south. First zone is : Batu Ampar and Jodoh, followed by Sekupang and Nagoya, and Batu Aji and Muka Kuning. There were several problem: the support from government is not comprehensive, no experience of women entrepreneurs by doing business and the attitude towards business not customer satisfaction oriented. The expected result indicated that the government support, experience, attitude towards business and women entrepreneurs performance of micro enterprises are related with the expert viewers opinion.

Keywords: Women Entrepreneur, Performance, Indonesia

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, global era is emerging issue which could influence the accretion of Micro Enterprise in the impendent, any of in positive or negative ways. Micro enterprise might construct through replace of knew-how and transfer of technology or they might fall apart

because of insistence from domestic and international market. It has been forecast that only a little part of the micro enterprise in developing countries which was could defend in globalization era contrast with developed country.

Entrepreneurship was progressively confessional as a significant driver of economic accretion, fecundity, rejuvenation and employment, and it was largely fulfilled as a key feature of flexibility economic. According to Acs, et.al (Rashid, Asfthanorhan, Johari, Hamid, Yazid, Salleh, Abdullah, Ismail, Rasit, et al., 2018), modifying idea into opportunities of economic is the certain release of entrepreneurship. The entrepreneurship role and a culture of entrepreneurial in economic and social development had often been underrated. For many years, however, it has been progressively noticeable that entrepreneurship actually contributes to economic development (Aziz et al., 2018). It is noticeable that development of entrepreneurship and constituting are corresponding to each other. Constitution of women depends on taking part in various activities of development. By another words, the women involvement in various activities of entrepreneurial has empowered them in social, economic and fields of culture (Alfadhli, Rashid, & Yaakub, 2018). For women in Indonesia, the access and power to taking decisions had been increasingly, within as well as outside of the family.

According to J. Katie McConnell, et.al (Mansor, Akmal, Rashid, Ibrahim, & Bakar, 2018), Local government can give big effort for local entrepreneurs to get supper growth. Local government must understanding small business development stages, because it allows them to better understand the challenges facing entrepreneurs and provide policies to support them. To support entrepreneurs and small businesses, local government should first look to the tools within their own wheel house – leadership, communications and regulation (Masud, Daud, Zainol, Rashid, & Afthanorhan, 2018). Starting the entrepreneurial activity of successful entrepreneurs involves experience of life crisis, which determined by the existential experiences: responsibility, meaning and freedom. This life crisis used to be resulting of unbalanced between personal purpose and motives and environmental conditions (Rashid, Zainol, Salleh, Endut, Yaakub, Ghazali, Afthanorhan, Rashid, & Daud, 2018).

Actually, Micro Enterprises are the most prominent configuration of Indonesian business contingent and represent more than 99% of the total number of enterprises in Indonesia, the employment was more or less than 97% but poorly the one that having the adds only 57% (Jamal, Daud, Zainol, Rashid, & Afthanorhan, 2018). In the country of Indonesia, the top three Micro Enterprises biggest sector are, firstly, agriculture, secondly, trade and restaurants, and the lastly, simple traditional manufacturing activities such as products of wood, the furniture, the textiles, the garments, the footwear, and the food and beverages (Rashid, Daud, Zainol, Salleh, Yazid, Endut, Yaakub, Ghazali, Afthanorhan, et al., 2018). Meanwhile, for protection of the women entrepreneurs in micro enterprises, need to have insurance (Rashid, Daud, Zainol, Salleh, Yazid, Endut, Yaakub, Ghazali, Afthanorhan, et al., 2018).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Methodology

Population and Sampling: The population of the study are the women entrepreneurs doing business in Batam-Indonesia. The study has used convenience sampling method under non-probability sampling technique. The reason behind using this sampling technique is that there was unavailability of list of women entrepreneur from where sample can be drawn based on a probability technique. The sample size is 200 where 200 questionnaires were distributed into 3 zones of Batam-Indonesia; north zone (Batu Ampar and Bengkong), center zone

(Sekupang and Lubuk Baja) and south zone (Sei Beduk and Batu Aji). Respondents were chosen among women entrepreneurs of micro enterprises.

Instrument: A structured questionnaire has been developed based on the previous literature to collect information. The questionnaire was adopted from (Musibau et al., 2018). The questionnaire has 2 main parts. First part is demographic profile such as age, marital status, level of education and etc. Second part of the questionnaire consists of 3 factors which have been identified for literature review. Questions was set on 10 Likert scale, where 1 is for strongly disagree and 10 for strongly agree.

Data Collection and Analysis: Data has been collected by face to face with the women entrepreneur of Batam-Indonesia. Some secondary sources of data have also been used. Data has been analyzed by SPSS software 21.0. Statistical tools like factor analysis have been used to interpret data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Reliability Analysis: Before the field study was begun, a pilot test was done between 100 respondents. The purpose of conducting the pilot test is to test the reliability of the questionnaire. Below is the reliability analysis result of the pilot test.

Table 1:
Reliability Analysis

Variables	Cronbach's Alpha	Number of Items
Performance	0.789	6
Government Support	0.744	4
Experience	0.779	4
Attitude towards Business	0.711	6

The result shows that all the variables have higher Cronbach's alpha, where Cronbach's alpha more than 0.6 is considered as acceptable (Johari, Rashid, & Yazid, 2018). The purpose of checking the Cronbach's alpha is to check the suitability of the adopted instruments to the population and situation of the study.

Normality Test: Since researchers want to apply inferential statistics in this study, normality test was conducted as its prerequisite (Zainol et al., 2018). By using Kolmogorov-Smoivor statistics, with a Lilliefors significance level and Shapiro-Wilk statistics (Masud, Daud, Zainol, Rashid, & Asyraf, 2018), it shows that the collected data were not normally distributed. Table 2 below shows the result.

Table 2:
Statistical Normality Test

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	Df	Sig.
	0.245	200	.000	0.910	200	.000
Performance	0.358	200	.000	0.742	200	.000
Government Support						
Experience						
Attitude towards Business	0.251	200	.000	0.798	200	.000
	0.206	200	.000	0.884	200	.000

The p-value ($p < 0.05$) on the Shapiro-Wilk statistics output on Table 2 shows that the data collected violate the assumption of normality distribution. Due to the violation of normality distribution, (Noor, Norhayate, Rashid, & Asyraf, 2018) had suggested to use non-parametric technic rather than parametric technique analysis. Hence, Spearman's correlation was adopted to check the correlation between independent variables and dependent variable.

Correlation Result: Spearman's correlation analysis is able to measure the strength and the relationship between two variables. Table 3 below shows the correlation result at 1% significance level.

Table 3:
Correlation result

Variables	Spearman's Correlation, r_s	p
Performance	1	
Government Support	- 0.145	0.00
Experience	0.698	0.00
Attitude Towards Business	0.699	0.00

Since all correlation among 3 independent variables and single dependent variable are above 0.4, although one independent variable shows negative but the result less than (-1), it can be said that all the 3 hypotheses were accepted (Ismail et al., 2016). Hence, this shows that experience and attitude towards business correlated to women entrepreneurs performance of micro enterprises means strong, significance and unidirectional while government support result minus means strong, significant and not unidirectional, means that women entrepreneurs was not satisfied with the support from government (Shams et al., 2018). For the first hypothesis, H_1 , stated that government support has a significant correlation on the women entrepreneurs performance of micro enterprise; second hypothesis, H_2 , experience has a significant correlation on the women entrepreneurs performance of micro enterprise; third hypothesis, H_3 , attitude towards business has significant correlation on the women entrepreneurs performance of micro enterprise.

Opinion from The Expert Viewers : The result had been shown that there are significant relationship between government support, experience and attitude towards business and women entrepreneurs' performance. The opinion by the expert viewers are needed to explore the strength of the findings research study. The Table 4 has shown the interviewed result of expert viewers in Micro Enterprise.

Table 4:
Interview Result of the Expert Viewers

Name of the Expert Viewers Questionnaire	Siti. S (PT. Tanjung Mongkol Sukses)		Dwi N.S (CV. Atika Mandiri Batam)		Robert.S (PT. Tri Makmur Sentosa)	
	A	DA	A	DA	A	DA
1. Does government support have relationship to performance of women entrepreneurs in Indonesia ?	Y		Y		Y	
2. Does experience in doing business have relationship to performance of women entrepreneurs in Indonesia ?	Y		Y		Y	
3. Does attitude towards business have relationship to performance of women entrepreneurs in Indonesia ?	Y		Y		Y	
4. Does without government support, the performance of women entrepreneurs in Indonesia will be better ?		N		N		N
5. Does without experience in doing business, performance of women entrepreneurs in Indonesia will be developing rapidly ?		N		N		N
6. Does without attitude towards business and do not run the principle of customer satisfaction, performance of women entrepreneurs in Indonesia will rise quickly?		N		N		N

The opinion by the expert viewers were needed to explore the strength of the findings research study. By doing interview with the expert person in micro enterprise, can make the result of the research study stronger and better. This research study interviewed three owners of big company in Batam-Indonesia who basicly their background in micro enterprises. The three owners of the companies are: Siti Suwarni, the owner of PT. Tanjung Mongkol Sukses; Dwi Nova Syafitri, the owner of CV. Atika Mandiri Batam; and lastly Robert Simatupang, the owner of PT. Tri Makmur Sentosa.

The interview result from the Table 4 above shows that all of the expert viewers agree with the positive questions and all of the expert viewers disagree with the negative questions.

Therefore, the findings of this research in women micro enterprise had related to the interview result of expert viewers.

CONCLUSION

From the correlation result, it can be concluded that government support, experience and attitude towards business as the determinant factors has significant correlation on women entrepreneurs performance of micro business (Zain, Abdullah, & Rashid, 2018). Experience and attitude towards business correlated to women entrepreneurs performance of micro enterprises means strong, significance and unidirectional while government support result minus means strong, significant and not unidirectional, means that women entrepreneurs was not satisfied with the support from government so that government can increase the support to the women entrepreneurs. From the all interview result of expert viewer shows that the findings of this research in women micro enterprise had related to the interview result of expert viewers. For the blue collar woman entrepreneurs in micro enterprises need to get protection for their own business to guarantee all of their future risk (Salleh et al., 2018).

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