Conceptual Framework of Factors Affecting SME Development: Moderating Factor on the Relationship between Determinant Factors Selection and Performance of SMEs in Indonesia

1* Dede Ansyari Guci, 2Puspa Liza Ghazali, 3Nik Hazimi Mohd Foziah and 4Juliana Ariffin

1Faculty of Economy, Universitas Prima Indonesia, Medan, North Sumatera, Indonesia
2,3Faculty of Business and Management, Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin, Kuala Nerus, Terengganu, Malaysia

*Corresponding Author Email: dedeansyari@gmail.com

Received: 20th March 2021   Accepted: 25th April 2021   Published: 10th May 2021

Abstract
Just a little part of SMEs are fruitful in accomplishing remarkable execution and maintainable development. The writing shows that there is as yet a hole for powerful approaches to expand the size of that division. This paper expects to contribute in filling the hole by distinguishing factors influencing SME execution and, subsequently, their turn of events; and to build up a reasonable system clarifying their connections. The writing uncovers that despite the fact that there is positive connection between government support, training, digital marketing, financial capital and SMEs performance, the relationship is as yet uncertain; proposing that there are mediating develops between the five builds. Field perceptions and writing surveys propose a second-request develops serving directing parts between government support, training, digital marketing, financial capital and SMEs performance that may explain the relationship, i.e., risk control. Albeit the connections among the six builds have been broadly concentrated in the surviving writing, this paper is one of only a handful few endeavors, assuming any, in researching the six develops in an extensive structure as a reason for additional examinations. On the off chance that exactly upheld, the proposed system may give a powerful option in helping business people and SMEs players to build up their venture all the more viably.

Keywords: Government Support, Training, Digital Marketing, Financial Capital, and SMEs Performance.

INTRODUCTION

By number, most of the SMEs populace is the means ventures and little endeavors. Not many of those little undertakings can arrive at the medium size which, at last, a bit of them can possibly additionally form into huge ventures relying on the originators and the business people of those endeavors (Nichter and Goldmark, 2009).

One of the fundamental contrasts among SMEs and huge endeavors is the strength of the business people or the proprietors in the SME’s associations and the board (Mill operator and Toulouse, 1986a, 1986b). Although there is proof that there is positive connection between a SME entrepreneur(s) - or owner(s)- and the SMEs performance, the builds that assume significant parts between the two are not yet explained.

The motivation behind this paper is to recognize a portion of the predecessors of SME performance that influence SMEs improvement, and to explore the connections among those precursors. Along these lines, this paper builds up a calculated structure for clarifying the jobs of directing develops between the business person and the SME performance.

Writing uncovered five develops that may direct the connection between determinant factors determination and SMEs performance, i.e., government support, training, digital marketing, financial capital, and performance of SMEs. This paper commitment is in incorporating those builds into an extensive calculated structure to empower a superior comprehension of the "what's" and the "how's" in endeavors for cultivating SMEs development and advancement.

The rest of this paper will be coordinated as follows. Initial, a concise portrayal of the reasonable structure will be presented. At that point, compact writing audits of every one of the six builds will be introduced trailed by important theories. Altogether, thirteen speculations on the connections among those six develops will be created. At last, end will be depicted.

THE PROPOSED CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

This system is created dependent on an expansive writing audit to recognize develops that are critical in clarifying SMEs performance. The writing audit recognizes risk control that may direct the connection between determinant factors choice, i.e., (1) government support, (2) training, (3) digital marketing, (4) financial capital and performance of SMEs. Albeit every one of the five develops, just as the connections among a portion of those builds, have been concentrated
seriously in the surviving writing, the proposed theoretical structure perhaps one of only a handful scarcely any, endeavors to unite those develops in a solitary framework.

The proposed conceptual framework is appeared in Fig. 1. The exogenous constructs are government support, training, digital marketing, financial capital while a definitive endogenous construct is performance of SMEs.

LITERATURE REVIEW
Performance of SMEs
Performance of SMEs is normally estimated as monetary and nonfinancial execution measures. Monetary execution involves monetary effectiveness estimates like profit from venture and return on value, and benefit estimates, for example, return on deals and net overall revenue (Li, Huang, and Tsai, 2010).

Nonfinancial measures incorporate consumer loyalty, deals development, representative's development, and piece of the pie. A portion of the nonfinancial measures are end performance estimates, for example, piece of the overall industry and offer development, while some of them may fill in as driving markers of outcome financial performance.

When all is said in done, most SMEs utilize a predetermined number of monetary execution pointers, since they need HR expected to build up execution estimation and the proper culture to gather information for dynamic purposes (Heilbrunn, Rozenes, and Vitner, 2011) and will in general utilize abstract estimates more regularly than target measures (Dess and Robinson, 1984). SMEs regularly gauges their development by turnover development and business development (e.g., Leitner and Gudenberg, 2010).

Government Support
Support from government is very important to develop SMEs in Indonesia. Based on previous master research study by researcher (Guci, D. A., & Ghazali, P. L., 2017), where the study conduct in Batam, the result show that SME player in Batam was still not satisfied with the government support. In this study, researcher will divide the support from government in to two part such as Infrastructure and Business regulation.

Foundation is the physical and authoritative design which is fundamental and required for the activity of a general public or endeavor and it is the administrations and offices essential for an economy to work (Sullivan and Steven, 2003). Foundation can be characterized and clarify as a bunch of interconnected components that issue or give a system that help the whole construction for improvement, and it is a fundamental term for passing judgment on an area’s or nation progress which is around the circle of advancement. The term alludes to specialized designs that guide and backing the general public, regarding water supply, power networks, spans, streets, broadcast communications, sewers, and furthermore framework is clarifying as the actual parts of interrelated frameworks that give items and administrations fundamental to maintain, empower, or upgrade cultural everyday environments (Fulmer, 2009).

Practically, frameworks work with the creation of items and administrations, and furthermore work with the dispersion of completed merchandise to the business sectors, just as advance the fundamental social administrations like emergency clinics and school; for instance, streets empower the vehicle of crude materials to a plant (American, 2009).

Business regulation support from government is very important to develop small and medium enterprises. According to Apung Sumengkar (2014), to develop the small and medium enterprises, there are four things that government must focus in the small and medium enterprises such as small and medium enterprises asset, business service, business accelerate, and motivation.

Training
As indicated by Alois Wisnuhardana (2016), beginning the innovative action of effective business visionaries includes preparing, which controlled by the existential train by the achievement business players. This preparation used to aftereffect of lopsided benefit and lost in working together. Therefore, we can distinguish which was need to do or not to do in doing a business to become successful business visionaries.

Digital Marketing
According to Dwi Nova Syafitri (2017), Current technological developments that lead to the digital world have made the digital marketing business increasingly accepted and began to have its own market share. Digital Marketing in business is currently showing a positive trend and continues to increase significantly. Digital marketing efforts are preferred by business player rather than conventional marketing. Digital marketing system is more able to reach consumers in relevant and timely manner and directly to the people who will need the products.

Financial Capital
In an investigation directed by Pretorius and Shaw (2004) sets that financial capital can be inner or outer. Lion's share of SMEs relies upon inside account, inner money is frequently deficient for SMEs to endure and develop. Woodworker and Petersen (2002) find that development of SMEs is compelled because of reliance on inner account. Savage rivalry in the light of globalization patterns, quick mechanical turns of events, more limited item cycles, and advancement necessities has squeezed SMEs to speed up their improvement ventures. It is, nonetheless, progressively hard to keep the expenses inside the limitations of self-financing. In this way, SMEs need capital from outside sources.

Risk Control
Risk control implies staying away from the danger altogether or moderating the danger by bringing down the likelihood and greatness of misfortunes. Numerous dangers can't be kept away from, however practically everything dangers can be alleviated using misfortune control. Regardless, even misfortunes from alleviated dangers can be costly, so the two individuals and organizations generally move a portion of that risk to 3rd parties. Risk control centers around strategies for paying for misfortunes, which is important on the grounds that not everything misfortunes can be forestalled. Risk control is cultivated by holding the danger, and for certain dangers, a few or a large portion of the expense of potential misfortunes is moved to outsiders, as a rule insurance agency. In spite of the fact that protection is a significant method for bringing down the expense of misfortunes, all individuals and organizations hold risk somewhat, in any
event, for guaranteed misfortunes, on the grounds that most types of protection have deductibles, and some have copayments. Risk control is the last advance that a business person or organization should do after they know the dangers they will confront and investigate those dangers. Risk Control are incorporated of four piece of dangers; risk maintenance, risk move, risk decrease and risk aversion (Sanabila, 2015).

**HYPOTHESES DEVELOPMENT**

H1a: There is positive significant effect between government support and performance of SMEs

H1b: There is positive significant effect between training and performance of SMEs

H1c: There is positive significant effect between digital marketing and performance of SMEs

H1d: There is positive significant effect between financial capital and performance of SMEs

H2a: Risk control moderate the effect of relationship between government support and performance of SMEs

H2b: Risk control moderate the effect of relationship between training and performance of SMEs

H2c: Risk control moderate the effect of relationship between digital marketing and performance of SMEs

H2d: Risk control moderate the effect of relationship between financial capital and performance of SMEs

H3a: Performance of SMEs is significantly influence by government support

H3b: Performance of SMEs is significantly influence by training

H3c: Performance of SMEs is significantly influence by digital marketing

H3d: Performance of SMEs is significantly influence by financial capital

In this paper the proposed conceptual framework is appeared in figure 1 as underneath

![Conceptual Framework](image)

**Figure 1: The proposed conceptual framework: moderator factor on the relationship between determinant factors selection and performance of SMEs**

**Conclusion**

This paper has given a fundamental reasonable structure that could be helpful in encouraging performance of SMEs by contributing a bigger gestalt on factors influencing SMEs improvement. Surviving writing on this issues for the most part center around a predetermined number of builds, which may cloud the intricacy of the greater reasonable framework. The commitment of this system is in giving a bigger image of the develops.

A large number exist to improve the calculated structure and to additional expend the parts of every one of the develops in the reasonable system. A portion of the connections between two develops of this calculated structure may not generally straight. Upset U-shape connections have been accounted for in the writing for certain sets of builds. Therefore, explicit theories created at the operational level had been taken in this wonder.

**REFERENCES**

Alois Wisiuhardana. (2016). Jatuh Bangun dalam Benwirausahaan. Primagama Press. Bandung.

Apung, S. (2014). Strategi Bisnis Komprehensif Melawan Krisis. Jurnal IKRA-ITH Ekonomika, 4(1), 45–47.

Carpenter, R. E., & Petersen, B. C. (2002). Is the Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises Constrained by Internal Finance?. Review of Economics and Statistics, 84(2), 298-309.

Dess, G., & Roinson, R. (1984). Measuring Organizational Performance in the Absence of Objective Measures: The Case of the Privately-Held Firm and Conglomerate Business Units. Strategic Management Journal, 5(3), 265-273.

Dwi Nova Syaffi. (2017). Peluang dan Resiko Bisnis Digital Marketing. Alphabet Press. Jakarta.

Fulmer, Jeffrey. (2009). What in the World is Infrastructure. PEI Infrastructure Investor, 30-32.

Guci, D. A., & Ghazali, P. L. (2017). Analyze of Relationship between Government Support, Experience, Attitude towards Business and Woman Entrepreneurs Performance of Micro Enterprise. World Applied Science Journal, 35(9), 1869-1873. [https://doi.org/10.5829/idosi.wasi.2017.1869.1873](https://doi.org/10.5829/idosi.wasi.2017.1869.1873)

Heilbrunn, S., Rozenes, S., & Vitner, G. (2011). An Idea Based Taxonomy to Map Successful SMEs. International Journal of Business and Social Science, 2, 232–241.

Leitner, K., & Goldenberg, S. (2010). Generic Strategies and SME Performance: A Longitudinal Study of Austrian SMEs. Small Business Economy, 35, 169-189.

Li, Y., Huang, J., & Tsai, M. (2009). Entrepreneurial Orientation and SMEs Performance: The Role of Knowledge Creation Press. Industrial Marketing Management, 38, 440–449.

Miller, D., & Toulouse, J. (1986a). Chief Executive Personality and Corporate Strategy and Structure in Small Enterprises. Management Science, 32(11), 1389–1409.

Miller, D., & Toulouse, J. (1986b), Strategy, Structure, CEO Personality and Performance in Small Enterprises. American Journal of Small Business, 10, 47–62.

Nichter, S., & Goldmark, L. (2009). Small Enterprises Growth in Developing Countries. World Development, 37(9), 1453–1464.

Pretorius, M., & Shaw, G. (2004). Business Plans in Bank Decision-Making When Financing New Ventures in South Africa. South African Journal of Economic and Management Sciences, 7(2), p.221.

Sanabila, (2015), The Theory of Risk Control and Insurance, Erlangga Press, Jakarta.

Sullivan, A., & Steven, M. S. (2003). The Economic Crisis Lessons of Transportation Companies by Labour Productivity in Baltic and Central and Eastern Europe Countries. Journal of Behavioural Economics, Finance, Entrepreneurship, Accounting and Transport, 2(4), 94–103. [https://doi.org/10.12691/jbe-2-4-3](https://doi.org/10.12691/jbe-2-4-3)

Al-Khazali, O., Bouri, E., Rouboud, D., &Zoubi, T. (2017). International Review of Financial Analysis The impact of religious practice on stock returns and volatility. International Review of Financial Analysis, 52, 172–189. [https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2017.04.009](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2017.04.009)