A Study on Affecting Factors of White-Nest Swiftlet (Collocalia fuciphaga) Farming Performance in Haurgeulis District, Indramayu Regency

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ABSTRACT
Indonesia is a major supplier of the white-nest products. The white-nest products can be originated from Java Island, including Haurgeulis District, Indramayu Regency. White-nest businesses in that area had been developed since 1950s although the productivity subsequently decline in the rate of deforestation of the concession area nowadays. These problems were henceforth set as the focus of the study, based on the inference Malcom Baldrige Criteria for Performance Excellence (MBCfPE). This study was to recognize the association white-nest business performance. Some internal factors, observed as the predictor factors of business performance, included achievement-motivation factor, strategic planning, technical aspects and technologies, guanxi (personal relationship), and leadership. Surveillance activities were undertaken by using simple random sampling with questionnaire method for collecting the primary data, processed by path analysis method. The test results shown that all of internal factor have significant effect on the performance of the white-nest business by the leadership intervening.

Keywords: Edible-nest Swiftlet, MBCfPE, Business Performance.

INTRODUCTION
Indonesia has a rich in biodiversity. All of the natural resources potentials have essential value for livelihood (bioprospecting), so that whole potentials required to be conserved in ecosystem level up to genetic level. Meanwhile, Indonesia has been recognized by the UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) as a predecessor in preserving biodiversity. Among the existing species of birds, white-nest swiftlet (Collocalia fuciphaga) is an ectotype of saliva-producing that artificially stabled by farmer on the island of Java. White-nest product contains very high glycoproteins as complex compounds that have a role in cell regeneration (Hamzah et al., 2013). These fact cause the increasing of demand white-nest products, enacting the price as expensive as general which about 5-13.5 million rupiah/kg for the domestic market (Hakim, 2011; Rachman, 2016). While being at the regional level, the value of white-nest exports from Indonesia to China in 2017 reached 102 million USD (Marpaung, 2018). Koesmawardhani (2017), reported that the existence of Indonesia in China market competed with Malaysia (10%), and also Thailand and Vietnam (5%). The export enhancement efforts of these product are continuously developed as the fulfillment of bilateral agreements between both regions (see Table 1). Eventually, the white-nest swiftlet should be an agribusiness product that
becomes main export commodity from Indonesia to China. Haurgeulis District, in Indramayu Regency, is one of white-nest producing areas in West Java Province. The authorization of these business has been carried out with their third generation, which has capability to survive more than two decades. In the heyday, the white-nest business was able to produce 10 – 30 kg/quarter of products. The productivity decreases to 1.5 kg per harvest period that equal to the rate of deforestation that occurred in the nearest production forest concession. Some Gedong Walets (the swiftlet house) can eventually produce white-nest swiftlet products once a year. Ecophysiological factor, the Chinese philosophy of business rooted in Chinese culture is able to be a determinant factor of the white-nest business productivity. Actually, the arrival of Tionghoa (the overseas Chinese) in the archipelago was building a trade as marked by the voyage of Admiral Cheng Ho (Zheng He; 1371 – 1433 AD). Tionghoa mentality has affirmed the existence of Chinese entrepreneurs in many business, included in West Java Province (Mulyani, 2016).

The leadership of white-nest business has been involved to the workers. The Tri Brata as Javanese philosophy which originates from the Islamic value and affects the behavior of any workers. It has also influenced the white-nest business performance in Haurgeulis District, Indramayu Regency. The Rasa Jawa (Javanese mentality) will foster an individual character that respects each other and invites people to behave in noble manner, at least avoiding the Grusa-Grusu (haste) and selfishness attitude (Endraswara, 2013). The assimilation that consisted of Tionghoa mentality of entrepreneurs and the Rasa Jawa of the workers, has became a driving force for arranging white-nest business in the region, in order that the business can be survived more than 20 years. That fact encouraged this study to retain problems which has been undermining the white-nest business, called decreasing of Gedong Walets productivity.

The purpose of this study is to recognize the association white-nest business performance which influenced by some internal factors that observed as the predictor factors of business performance, including achievement-motivation factor, strategic planning, technical aspects and technologies, guanxi (personal relationship), and also leadership.

There are several considerations for using the internal factors as predictors of white-nest businesses performance. Considering the relevance of community empowerment for the first point, Karsidi (2001), said that community empowerment was defined to be an effort to motivate people to authorize themselves to explore the potencies and dare themselves to act to improve the quality of life. Pranarka & Vidhandika (1996), explained that the empowerment process contained by learning process and transfer of power. In the course of time, the achievement-motivation hints to learning process, while the power transfer expressed by leadership. Achievement-motivation, aiming the behavior towards the standard

<table>
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<th>No.</th>
<th>Suppliers</th>
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<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
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<td>Vietnam</td>
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<td></td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Trade Ministry of Indonesia, 2016
of excellent, consists of (1) the need for achievement (n-ach); (2) the need for affiliation (n-aff); and (3) the need for power (n-pow) (McClelland et al., 1953). As for leadership, there were three types of leadership skills, namely: (1) technical skills as related to mastery of technical work; (2) human skills as related to ability to cooperate with other parties; and (3) conceptual skills as related to ability to formulate a framework or concept of work for alleviating problems (Alma, 2009).

Guanxi as The Chinese Work Culture is another consideration. The Chinese word “guanxi” refers to interpersonal linkages with the implication of continued exchange of favors, including reciprocal obligations. Unlike inter-firm networking in the West, however, this reciprocity is implicit, without time specifications not only necessarily equivalent but also socially binding (Luo, 2007). The major differential between guanxi and Western business approaches are perception and context of trust. Guanxi can be characterized in terms of long-term relationship which operated through trust, mutual obligation, and reciprocity. Xinyong (trustiness) is the foundation and the guideline of guanxi (Zhang & Pimpa, 2010). Guanxi remains being very important meaning of business activities, especially while starting up the new venture (Lee & Anderson, 2007). As soon as the business is growing up and running, other factors will take over the importance of guanxi while the relationship being established (Fan, 2002). Broadly, guanxi, based on shipping concept, is introduced by Admiral Cheng Ho. There were four dimensions of the guanxi, called (1) capacity building; (2) coordination; (3) communication; and (4) continuity (Hoon, 2012).

According to Jin (2006), Chinese entrepreneurs had gained allegiance to their mother-tongue, ethnicity, kinship, and work culture for arranging their businesses in mainland China. Guanxi related to interpersonal relationships (Huang & Wang, 2011) either in groups (Chen et al., 2011) or institution (Cai & Yang, 2014) for constraining the rationalization of nourish economic activities (Luo, 2007), such as job changes (Bian & Ang, 1997), included attracting overseas Chinese investors for a business (Guan, 2011b). The best way to establish guanxi is identifying and satisfying the group’s greatest necessity (Guan, 2011b). There is no Chinese business that grows up without involving guanxi to their business activities as their work value (Ikhsan et al., 2017). Lin & Ho (2010), stated that guanxi had significant effect on Chinese business.

The third consideration relates to business processes that applied into the performance of management system. Sparx (2004), explained that business processes were a series of activities designed to produce certain outputs for customers, included a set of coordinated activities in the technical environment and business. A business process, integratedly embodied business strategy, can interact with other business processes, even in different institutions (Weske, 2007). Business processes are not in linear association with performance management systems (Fletcher,1993). Practically, the performance management system can be paired to measure firms performance, e.g.: Malcolm Baldridge Criteria for Performance Excellence (MBCfPE). There are seven categories of MBCfPE for valuing the manufacturing companies (Figure 1), either for small business or services performance, including leadership, strategic planning, costumer and market focus, analysis-measurement-knowledge management, human resources focus, process management, and also business results (Gaspersz, 2014).

Based on the provisions formed above, several internal factors that relate to the white-nest business processes are fastened as observed variables, which called as motivation-achievement, strategic planning, technical aspects and technologies, and guanxi. All of those factors can be predictors for leadership factor, and also white-nest business performance. Therefore, the importance of this study is to identify the influence
of those predictors to the leadership and the business performance which can be a reference to sustainable agriculture study and white-nest swiftlet farming to increase their business productivity.

METHODOLOGY

Indramayu Regency has highest productivity areas for white-nest swiftlet business, consists of Haurgeulis District, Terisi District, and Cikedung District. The distance are respectively 63, 38, and 34 kilometers in far from Indramayu District (the district center). Haurgeulis District was purposively determined as the area of this study. Collecting the data, this study was also held on December 2018 until January 2019. The study used 162 individuals white-nest entrepreneurs who settled in Haurgeulis District, Indramayu Regency as the population. The determining of population will influence other actions, especially for the quantitative research (Sugiyono, 2010). At 5% of error, sampling size determined by the Yamane (1967) are lied in equation of (1).

\[
N_n = \frac{N}{(Nd^2+1)}
\]

(1)

Where as \( n \) for sample units, \( N \) for the population, and \( d \) for sampling error. From 116 white-nest swiftlet business entrepreneurs, there were 102 respondent who had willing to return the questioner sheets which some considerations, included (a) changing their own quarters; (b) the activities on Haurgeulis District during the surveillance; and (c) the availability of time. The respondent was dominated by high educated person (24.51%), the labour/employee/the other service workers (29.41%), owner of Gedong Walets with less than 100 meter producing areas (41.18%), and the other resident. In particular, 10.78% women respondent had the white-nest swiftlet business. Accordingly, this surveillance had authority approval from Board of the Indramayu Regency Authority as 070/620/Rekmlit/KNKM of legalized number. Their all responses to the surveillance could be classified as oridinal data.

The ordinal data was obtained by using simple random sampling with valid and reliable questionnaire to measure observed variables (Sarwono, 2007). Accordance with the usable response rate of 87.93%, so that number of processed questionnaires was fixed as 102 copies. Pujihastuti (2010), stated that sampling was classified as credible if the usable response rate should be 30% at least. F fulfilling the practical requirement of path analysis technique, the ordinal data that is formed by questionnaire converted directly to be the interval data (Heryanto & Triwibowo, 2018).

Being a quantitative research with path
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analysis technique for testing the influences of each data, several assumptions will prevail in this path model. According to Utama (2016), those are (a) absence of adivity (impact of interaction); (b) causal flow is one-way (recursive); and (c) classic assumption of the hypothesis. Based on those basic point, the path analysis in this study was carried out according to the following stages:

1. Determine hypotheses, path models, and structural equations.
2. Regulate exogenous variables on endogenous variables for each structural equation.
3. Intercorrelate exogenous variables.
4. Calculate the path coefficient, so that it is known the magnitude of the effect of exogenous variables on endogenous variables either directly or indirectly, and the simultaneously effects or partially.
5. Determine the path model that is available for generalizing particular observed symptoms (trimming process).

Riduwan & Kuncoro (2008), explained that the path diagram determined by theoretical prepositions and originating from a particular design of study should have been arranged before path analysis was carried out. Four determinant variable of exogenous-predictors consists of achievement-motivation factor (X1), strategic planning (X2), technical aspects and technologies (X3), and guanxi (X4). Predictively, the exogenous-predictors (X variables) can affect the endogenous-predictors, leadership as Y1 variable, and also business performance (Y2 variable) or endogenous - criteria. Leadership (Y1-variable) hypothesized to be the most influential predictor variable of the association, accordance with (Suyamti, 2009).

Achievement - motivation (X1), the cognition of human intelligence, related to impulse the entrepreneurs for increasing or defending their performance as high as possible in every economical operation of their own business, using the business primary standard that visualize all high necessity for having the achievement (Djaali, 2007; Alma, 2009).

Strategic planning (X2) refers to some criteria of the process, including planning and implementing strategic, scattering the programme, and the availability of human resource to execute the programme or rearrange it in certain condition. Strategic planning (X2) can be identified by the existence of strategic development and deployment (Utami & Setyorini, 2014).

Technical aspects and technologies (X3) explains how the business processes technically run to produce the product more effective and efficient. The indicators of technical aspects and technologies are business location and building layout, utilization of appropriate technologies are too (Suliyanto, 2010).

Guanxi (X4) describes the interaction and relationship that has assisting and appreciating each other, forming mutual agreement to solve the problem, and bringing the societal value to the fore. Therefore, exchanging the information, conforming the decision, and doing synchronization intensively are needed to create the collaboration of capacity, coordination, communication, and continuity development (Hoon, 2012).

As the endogenous-predictor, leadership (Y1) explain how entrepreneurs direct and sustain their own businesses to have vision, values, performance expectation, and public responsibilities. The entrepreneurs need to communicate with their employees, develop their future leadership, and arrange their business performance. Indicators of leadership can be detected by the behavior of senior leader, business-governance, and social accounting which can be supported by technical skills, human skills, and conceptual skills (Alma, 2009; Utami & Setyorini, 2014).

Therefore, white-nest swiftlet business (Y2) give the real-time information of evaluation and improvement processes. Besides that, the business outcomes that fit in with their company strategies are
given. Business outcomes are based on leadership and operating system ways which could be differentiated by customer focus and market, and also business performance (Rivai & Sagala, 2009; Utami & Setyorini, 2014).

Based on these course, the path diagram which formed for this research is presented in Figure 2. For the interests of trimming, the observed model is divided into two sub-structures. After trimming, both of sub-structures are compared so that a path model is obtained.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The verification analysis results indicate that as asymptot significance value (2-tailed) for the unstandardized residual at 0.200 (asymp. Sig. > 0.05) means that the data is in normal distribution. Similarly, the F statistic value (at 105.333), was more than 2.196, in which shows that the observed model is classified as linear association. The correlation between exogenous-predictors is expressed by p-value that less than 0.05 which is not classified as very weak correlation.

The results of other verification analyzes Table 2, show that at significance level of 5% (2-tailed), $X_1$ to $Y_2$ vector ($\rho_{Y2X1}$) and $X_2$ to $Y_2$ vector ($\rho_{Y2X2}$) do not meet the rule of thumb, whereas each p-value more than 0.05, while p-value for the other vectors are less than 0.05 (significant). It is also indicated by critical value (C.R.). So that, both of the vectors have to be trimmed. Improving to the observed model are presented in Figure 3.

![Figure 2 Observed Model](image1)

Source: Data Process, 2019

![Figure 3 Estimated Model](image2)

Whereas $c^2$ for chi-square and $df$ for degree of freedom. According to the estimated model, it can be recognized that all of path coefficients are positive except for $X_4$ to $Y_2$ vector ($\rho_{Y2X4}$). Statistics for the estimated model listed in Table 3.

At significance level of 5% (2-tailed), the effect of all partial regression on the performance of white-nest business are significant, whereas each p-value less than 0.05. Those are also proven by the C.R. value or t-statistic as more than 1.984. Likewise, $\rho_{Y2X4}$ as its t-statistic (at -3.166) is less than -1.998 and the p-value (at 0.002) is less than 0.05. The first squared multiple correlations or $R^2_a$ value (at 0.761) which is more than the second squared multiple correlations or $R^2_b$ value (at 0.477) indicates the intervening of
Eventually, ε1 and ε2 are to be unobserved variables of each sub-structure. The statistics of both determined by equations of (2) and (3), while the linear equation for sub-structures formulated by: (a) \( Y_1 = 0.165X_1 + 0.138X_2 + 0.136X_3 + 0.607X_4 + \varepsilon_1 \); and (b) \( Y_2 = 0.298X_3 - 0.423X_4 + 0.793Y_1 + \varepsilon_2 \).

\[
\varepsilon_1 = \sqrt{1 - R_a^2} \quad (2)
\]

\[
\varepsilon_2 = \sqrt{1 - R_b^2} \quad (3)
\]

Whereas \( \varepsilon \) for unobserved variables and \( R^2 \) for squared multiple correlations.

The first equation, \( Y_1 = 0.165X_1 + 0.138X_2 + 0.136X_3 + 0.607X_4 + \varepsilon_1 \), explained that leadership (\( Y_1 \)) was straight affected by motivation-achievement (\( X_1 \)), strategic planning (\( X_2 \)), technical aspects and technologies (\( X_3 \)), and guanxi (\( X_4 \)).

Table 2
Statistics for the Observed Model

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Estimate</th>
<th>S.E.</th>
<th>C.R.</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>Label</th>
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<td>Regression Weights: (Group number 1 - Default model)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Y1 —— X2</td>
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<td>0.065</td>
<td>2.284</td>
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<td>Y1 —— X3</td>
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<td>Y1 —— X4</td>
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<td>0.066</td>
<td>8.868</td>
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<td>Y1 —— X1</td>
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Source: Data Process, 2019

Table 3
Statistics for the Estimated Model

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<td>Y1 —— X1</td>
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<td>Y2</td>
<td>0.477</td>
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</table>

Source: Data Process, 2019
which given by motivation-achievement (X1) of 0.165 in point, strategic planning (X2) of 0.138 in point, technical aspects and technologies (X3) of 0.136 in point, and guanxi (X4) of 0.607 in point. Meanwhile, the $Y_2 = 0.298X3 - 0.423X4 + 0.793Y1 + \varepsilon_2$ equation described as the improvement of business performance (Y2) was influenced by technical aspects and technologies (X3) and leadership (Y1) with 0.298 point of technical aspects and technologies (X3) and 0.793 point of leadership (Y1). Nonetheless, the fact that guanxi (X4) can impede the business performance (Y2) expressed with -0.432 point of guanxi (X4) influence. In other words, guanxi (X4) are giving the negative impact to the business performance (Y2) but giving the biggest impact positively to the leadership (Y1). The leadership (Y1) influence to business performance (Y2) is the biggest impression from all predictor variables.

Based on the statistics formed above, it can be seen the magnitude of the combined determination coefficient ($R^2_{\text{total}}$) which means that there are influences of predictor variables of the estimated model on the white-nest business performance ($Y_2$) of 87.5%, while the rest (at 12.5%) is explained by another variables (un-observed variables). In a fit model, the correlation matrix that estimated and servobied should be significantly different so that obtained a lower probability of the significance level (p-value<α). Those course that requisition can also be fulfilled by comparing between $\chi^2$ and df value as its worth might be less than 2 in allowance ($\chi^2/df<2$), while the determination of $\chi^2/df<5$ applied to a rational model (Ghozali, 2013). According to the statement, the estimated model is categorized as the fit model with 1.139 in point of $\chi^2/df$ (Figure 3).

As a comparing to the provisions formed above (for discussing purpose), there were many studies related to the influence of leadership on performance, included (Suyamti (2009), Khitam (2014), and Suprapta et al. (2015)). The other study proved that the effect of leadership on performance was direct (Sutikno & Wurjaningrum, 2014). Additionally, there were studies that also indicated the leadership intervening on performance (Jannah et al., 2013; Utami & Setyorini, 2014). Whereas in the term of quality management that works according to ‘obstinately developing’ philosophy, leadership studding was aimed to improve the utilisation of tools and humans as to increase their productivity or output and to create gratitude of workers (workmanship). For those reason, Gasperz (2014), suggested transformational leadership for achieving business goals.

Transformational leadership is in equal to Chinese work value that promoted the spirit of collectivism (Mulyani, 2016). The white-nest business in Kecamatan Haurgeulis, Indramayu Regency has been facing to problem of its productivity as called as the reduction of product volume (output), although market share of the product in China was still confidently large (Rachman, 2016). Accordance with the estimated model, there are internal factors that have a significant effect on the white-nest business performance. All of those factors which require leadership intervening in order to be able to associate with the white-nest business performance.

After the leadership, the other sequent predictor of the white-nest business performance is achievement-motivation. The influence given by achievement-motivation on the performance that can be indirect. In line with this research, Suyamti (2009), explained that motivation had a simultaneous effect on performance being in conformity with leadership. Motivation can also be correlated to internal culture in order to be influenced on performance (Utomo et al., 2017). An internal culture might be related to external adaptation or internal integration. Likewise with the estimated model, achievement-motivation has a direct effect and positive on leadership although its influence on the white-nest business performance is not significant. These facts prove that leadership intervening is needed for associating achievement-motivation of internal factors.
with the white-nest business performance.

Business planning is the legitimacy of a business. There are several uncertainties that occur in a business as caused by profit losses, so that a strategy are needed to overcome them. Strategy defined to be an effort to replace human resources, physical, information or capital at risk (Rangkuti, 1999). Utami & Setyorini (2014), proved the direct influence of strategic planning on leadership. Additionally, strategic planning affected performance simultaneously as similar to leadership (Suyamti, 2009). Likewise with the estimated model, there is a recursive vector that correlates strategic planning to leadership. It means that the direct effect and positive that given by strategic planning to leadership is significant, while its direct effect on the white-nest business performance is not allowed. Those evidence shows that leadership intervening is needed by strategic planning in order to be associated with the white-nest business performance.

The white-nest businesses in Haurgeulis District, Indramayu Regency, have been able to more than 2 decades as equal to a business cycle. Generally, those businesses has experienced in breaking even once moment. There is competitiveness of the white-nest business which marked by using market penetration. The usage of market penetration as a white-nest business strategy, it is realized throughin market positioning as comply with the product classification. The classification of the white-nest products can be divided into: (1) bowl shape as about IDR 12 – 13.5 million/kg in prices; (2) oval shape as about IDR 11 – 11.5 million/kg in prices; (3) angular shape as about IDR 9 – 10 million/kg in prices; (4) faults as about IDR 7 – 7.5 million/kg in prices; and (5) crumbs as about IDR 4 – 5 million/kg in prices.

There are three key processes regard to white-nest business as called as product maintenance, supply chains, and customer-supplier chains that supported by business management, an endorsing process. Actually, white-nest business is the public relation marketing based or PR-marketing as different as the corporate-based business. Appearance of PR-marketing, the process of customer-supplier chains consists of public relations (customer relations), customer services, and marketing as the all functions have a role at once. Along with those processes, employers can get feedback on the importance of product maintenance. Therefore, the marketing function is carried out along with the supply chains process like the based-corporate. The supply chains process work in the kinship system that recognized as guanxi. There are 4 groups involved in the supply chains process, namely (1) costumers; (2) suppliers; (3) workers group; and (4) owners. All of these groups are directed by entrepreneurs.

The other business process, the key attribute of white-nest business, is product maintenance. According to the estimated model, it can be recognize that the technical aspects and technologies have dual functions. Both of the influences on the white-nest business performance are significant. At the first function, these internal factor have an indirect effect on the white-nest business performance, so that it needs leadership intervening. Millaty (2017), proved that technical cultivation activities could have a simultaneous effect on performance which characterized by increased productivity throughin effective business processes. At the second function, the influence of the technical aspects and technologies to the white-nest business performance is direct. The productivity rising of Gedong Walet characterized by usage of various productive factors as executed by utilisation of work methods or appropriate technologies, such as tweeters, air-conditioning installations, eradication of disturbing animals, white-nest bleaching, and egg-controlling techniques. The recursive vector that applied to the second function shows that the increasing in Gedong Walet utility is proportional to the white-nest performance.

The existence of market segmentation of white-nest products causes suppliers to
use a psychological approach for fostering customer-supplier chains process. The customer-supplier chains are realized by PR-marketing. PR-marketing is intended to encourage the customers satisfaction or their loyalty for white-nest consumption. The customers loyalty will be an inhibitor to competitors for improving their business. Even so, ethical behavior that symbiotic is a work value and noble for \textit{guanxi}. So that, it also animates the behavior of Indonesia white-nest suppliers. Those fact which about the influence of collaboration on performance is revealed by Rani et al. (2017), who proved that supply-chains collaboration has a direct effect on performance although there are other factors that have greater effect. Kurniawan & Kusumawardhani (2017), stated the simultaneous influence of supply-chains management on performance.

According to the estimated model, there are two recursive vectors that correlate \textit{guanxi} to the performance. The first function proves that \textit{guanxi} has an indirect effect on performance whereas affection is given by \textit{guanxi} throughin leadership intervening. At the second function, the direct influence of \textit{guanxi} on performance that is significant and negative. It shows that entrepreneurs concern for potential failure of \textit{guanxi}. Cheng & Tang (2012), argued that \textit{guanxi} was a necessary but not sufficient factor for the survival of small and medium-sized firms. Managers should seek formal and institutional tool to protect their own interest. Conclusively, the most important principle underlaying \textit{guanxi} is transferable (Luo, 2007). The success of transferability depends on (1) capital necessity as in finance (Crawford, 2011), interpersonal relationships (Wiegel & Bamford, 2015), or cultural (Dunning & Kim, 2007); (2) ability to calculate competitive advantages which embedded into a business strategy (Guan, 2011a); (3) knowledge transfer as about the business practices (Luo, 2007); (4) effective managerial skill as rare resource in Chinese firms, for examples, intermediaries utilisation and risk-reduction capability (Luo, 2007); and (5) experienced workforce (Gellerstam & Wiesner, 2010).

\textit{Guanxi} failure has been experienced by Uber as the largest former ridesharing company in China. This multinational company was able just to survive for 2 years as suffered financial crisis and thus deliberately acquired by Didi Chuxing (Susilo, 2017). \textit{Guanxi} failure was also experienced by Vietnamese businessmen in the late 18th century, due to the China’s protective policies. This situation has drastically declined prices for several important commodities from Vietnam, included gold and silverware (Dar, 2015). \textit{Guanxi} failure also triggered the decline in productivity of \textit{Gedong Walets} in Haurgeulis Subdistrict, Indramayu Regency which held in 2007. The demand of the white-nests descent and collapse in prices whereas Chinese authorities affected by rumors related to the avian influenza (H5N1) pandemic and thus temporarily suspended importation of its product. This counter-productive policy was terminated by a mutual recognition agreement of both. So that, the protocol of hygiene requirements, quarantine, and inspection has been prevailed upon importation to China of edible bird nest products (Trade Ministry of Indonesia, 2013).

**CONCLUSIONS**

There are 5 internal factors which contrive to the white-nest business process and stabled as predictors of its business performance, consist of achievement-motivation, strategic planning, technical aspects and technologies, \textit{guanxi}, and leadership intervening. Inference from the results of path analysis has several clauses, there are: The effect given by all factors either in direct form or indirect on white-nest business performance are significant. Meanwhile, the \textit{guanxi} has a negative-direct impact. \textit{Guanxi} is possible to give the biggest impact to the leadership. On the other hand, the leadership influence to business performance is the biggest impression of all factors, showing that the leadership is a mediator of all factors.
to give their impression on business performance. The estimated model can generalize the association of the white-nest business performance which affected by all factors. Based on the modelling, there are leadership intervening on the influence given by predictors of white-nest business performance. The intervention applies to all predictors, includes technical aspects and technologies. These fact shows that in addition to human skills and conceptual, technical skills should be other important dimension of the entrepreneur competency.

REFERENCES


Affecting Factors of White-Nest Swiftlet (Collocalia fuciphaga)


