



Obstacling Factors in Entrepreneurship in Songket Craftmen

Ikhsan Dani Nugraha^{1*}, Muhammad Giatman² and Yuliana³

¹ Postgraduate Vocational Technology Education, Faculty of Engineering, Universitas Negeri Padang, Padang, Indonesia

² Civil Departement, Faculty of Engineering, Universitas Negeri Padang, Padang, Indonesia

³ Department of Tourism, Faculty of Tourism and Hospitality, Universitas Negeri Padang, Padang, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to see the factors that hinder the entrepreneurship of songket craftsmen in Agam district, West Sumatra, the research method used in this study uses the confirmatory factor analysis research method. Using descriptive analysis, the data taken through the questionnaire is then presented in graphic form. The results of the research obtained are Internal factors that hinder entrepreneurial embroidery craftsmen are duties as a housewife, pregnancy period and the task of taking care of children. While from an emotional point of view, it is difficult to make decisions because there are too many considerations. In addition, the condition of feelings and relationships between men and women in an effort interferes with their concentration in doing business. For external factors, socio-cultural factors that hinder female craftsmen in Jorong Lundang in entrepreneurship are the assumptions of society that those who make a living are women.

E-mail:
daniinugraha8@gmail.com

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1. Introduction

Entrepreneurship is one of the factors that determine the progress of the economy in our country, because the field of entrepreneurship has the freedom to work. If you have the will and desire and are ready for entrepreneurship, it means that individuals are able to create their own employment opportunities and do not need to rely on others to get a job. An entrepreneur is a decision maker who helps to form a free enterprise economic system. Most of the drivers of economic change, innovation, and progress come from entrepreneurs, people who have the ability to take risks and accelerate economic growth (Irawan, 2007).

According to Zimmerer, the characteristics of entrepreneurship Desire for responsibility, namely the desire to be responsible for the efforts he is initiated which are actualized through introspection. Preference for moderate risk, which is the tendency to always take moderate risks that are relaxed by the choice of decisions that always avoid too high or too low a level of risk. Confidence in their ability to success, that is, his belief in his ability to succeed is relaxed through the motto that failure is nothing but a delayed success (Zimmerer, 2005), So entrepreneurial behavior can be interpreted as the activity or activity of an entrepreneur who is fostered by six main characteristics, namely self-confidence, daring to take risks, result-oriented tasks, leadership, and oriented to the future to achieve goals.

According to Suryana, a person who has an entrepreneurial spirit is characterized by patterns of behavior including innovative, courage to face risks, ambition to look for opportunities.

An entrepreneur is a person who has the expertise to see and take into account business opportunities, gather the sources of energy necessary to take advantage of them and take the right action to justify success (Geoffrey, 1996). Entrepreneurship is an ability to create something different and new (Drucker, 1996).

Entrepreneurship is the ability of a person who is instigated in creative thinking and innovative actions that are used as a basis, tips and resources to solve problems and create opportunities for success in trying or living (Suryana, 2014). Entrepreneurship is one of the alternatives for society to overcome the problems of unemployment and poverty (Alifa & Sutirna, 2019). Entrepreneurship is a forum for psychological well-being because an entrepreneur must have a definite goal, be able to be independent, develop himself personally and explore his potential and the ability to establish good relationships (Wikanestri, dan Prabowo, 2015).

Factors affecting entrepreneurship can be divided into two, namely internal factors. Internal factors are factors from within the individual himself while external factors are the result of the interaction of the individual with his environment (Suryana, 2001).

Internal factors are factors from within the individual himself while external factors are the result of the interaction of the individual with his environment. Factors that affect entrepreneurship include internal factors: (1) need for achievement, the need for achievement encourages individuals to produce the best. (2). Internal locus of control, individuals who have an internal locus of control believe that the failures and success experienced are determined by the efforts made. The individual is confident in the abilities possessed and strives to achieve his goals (3) an entrepreneur is required to do something in his own way, so as to have a high need for freedom. (4) personal value, Entrepreneurship has a basic nature regarding management processes and business in general that helps individuals create and maintain the business that was initiated (5) experience, interpreted as individual work experience before deciding on entrepreneurship as a choice.

External factors: (1) Role models, are important factors that influence individuals in choosing entrepreneurship as a career. Parents, siblings, teachers or other entrepreneurs can be role models for individuals. (2) the support of family and friends, support from close people will make it easier for individuals as well as a source of strength when facing problems. (3) Formal education plays an important role in entrepreneurship because it provides the knowledge needed in managing a business, especially when facing a problem.

Based on the opinions of experts, it can be concluded that there are two factors that affect entrepreneurship, namely internal factors which are factors from within the individual and external factors which are the result of the interaction of the individual with his environment. Internal factors include the need for achievement, internal locus of control, the need for freedom, personal values, and experience, while external factors include role models, family and friend support, and education.

Various kinds of entrepreneurial profiles that we can find in today's society are Women Entrepreneurs. Many women are into the business field. The reason they pursue this business field is driven by factors including wanting to show their achievements, helping the household economy, frustration with previous jobs and so on. Some of the factors that hinder women from becoming entrepreneurs include: (1) Feminine factors As a housewife there is a period of pregnancy and lactation so that it somewhat interferes with the course of business. This can be overcome by delegating authority/duties to employees/others. (2) Socio-cultural factors Women as housewives, are fully responsible for domestic affairs. If the child or husband is sick, he must give his full attention, and this will interfere with his business activities. The course of business carried out by women is not as free as men do. Women are not free to travel outside the city, dinners and so on. (3) Emotional factors that women have, in addition to being beneficial, are also adversely biased. For example, in decision making, because there is an emotional factor, the decisions taken will lose their rationality. Also in leading employees, emotional elements appear that affect the relationship with male or female employees that are irrational anymore (4) Convolutated administrative factors are one factor that greatly hinders women in starting a business. According to research from the Project to Increase the

Role of Private Enterprises about women entrepreneurs in Indonesia in 2003 mentioned, the fact that 35% of women have difficulty in obtaining loans. (4) Convoluted administrative factors are one factor that greatly hinders women from starting a business. According to research from the Project to Increase the Role of Private Enterprises about women entrepreneurs in Indonesia in 2003 mentioned, the fact that 35% of women have difficulty in obtaining loans. (5) The education factor is one of the inhibiting factors for women in entrepreneurship. The data obtained from the Central Bureau of Statistics on the level of education obtained by small-scale industry and crafts in 2002 is very disappointing because the difference in education levels between women and men is very unequal and dominated by men. This is one of the reasons why women entrepreneurs find it difficult to develop.

Songket is a traditional woven fabric derived from minang kabau songket cloth used for disposable materials and other handicrafts. Songket artisans located in Agam district of West Sumatra only get a wage of Rp. 10,000 to Rp. 100,000 a week according to the craftsman himself the amount produced is inadequate to meet their daily needs.

To improve the quality of songket craftsmen, it is impossible for them to just become crafters, to develop their petensi by developing themselves as entrepreneurs. With it they will increase income and open up job opportunities for many people. To give birth to an entrepreneur is not easy, many people are hesitant to become entrepreneurs on their own and move from the status of workers to entrepreneurs. Briefly, you can find out the factors that can encourage a person to become an entrepreneur.

The female songket craftsmen in Agam Regency, West Sumatra, are freelancers. Theoretically, various factors have been put forward to encourage and inhibit individuals to entrepreneurship. In the context of songket craftsmen of Agam Regency, West Sumatra, there are unique things so that these factors are interesting to be reviewed in the context of confirmation to see the applicability of these factors in the context of this study.

The problems in this study are (1) What are the internal factors that inhibit the entrepreneurship of female songket craftsmen in Agam Regency, West Sumatra, (2) Are external factors inhibiting the entrepreneurship of female songket craftsmen in Agam Regency, West Sumatra.

2. Methods

This research is an exploratory research using the confirmatory factor analysis method. The exploratory approach attempts to discover general information about a topic that is not well understood (Philip, 2006). This study aims to recognize various forms of factors that hinder songket craftsmen from becoming entrepreneurs.

The population in this study was all songket craftsmen in Agam district, West Sumatra. Based on the data obtained, the number of craftsmen in Agam regency, West Sumatra is around 53 people. If the study population is less than 100 then the total population is sampled in (Nugraha et al., 2021).

The data collection technique in this study was to use a research questionnaire given to research respondents with skla likert. Questionnaires are given to look at internal and external factors that prevent songket craftsmen from becoming entrepreneurs

The data obtained from the results of the next study were analyzed with descriptive analysis of confirmatory factor analysis. Descriptive analysis is used by presenting mean values and presenting data in precise graphs. Furthermore, confirmatory factor analysis is used. Confirmatory factor analysis is used to confirm an existing theory or concept and check its validity and reliability. To perform this analysis used software SPSS 15 for Windows.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1 Faktor internal

a. Feminine Factors

Feminine factors and emotional factors are factors that hinder women in entrepreneurship from internally. In this study the female factor was divided into 4 items. Further, a factor analysis is carried

out, two components are formed. Items with an MSA below 0.5 were excluded from the next analysis of item 4.

The results of the second analysis show that one component has been formed. These items based on the results of the analysis have been able to explain the female factors that hinder songket craftsmen from becoming entrepreneurs. The items are

Table 1. Feminine Factors

No Item	Item	Skor average
1	My duties as a housewife seemed to hinder my activities in business	3,66
2	The condition of being a woman is one of the obstacles in doing business compared to men	3,50
3	The period of pregnancy and parenting interfered with my business activities	3,36

Of the three items in Table 1, it can be seen that the respondents stated that the most hindering were the duties as a housewife with an average score of 3.66. This is quite understandable because when a woman chooses to work then she will carry out two functions at once. Functions as a worker and housewife. The tasks as a housewife do look easy, actually quite time-consuming and labor-consuming

b. Emotional Factors

The emotional factor is developed into 5 items. The results of the factor analysis show that item 4 has an MSA value below 0.5 and the analysis process still produces two components while the expected component is formed only one.

The analysis process is carried out again by issuing item 4. As a result, a component has been formed that contains valid items to reveal the emotional factors that hinder female craftsmen in Jorong Lundang's entrepreneurship. The items are as follows:

Table 2. Emotional Factor

No Item	Item	Skor average
1	I sometimes put too much emphasis on feelings so that it interferes with my business activities	3,22
2	Relationships with male employees sometimes interfere with my focus on doing business	3,38
3	When my feelings are too sad, I don't concentrate on running a business	3,42
5	I find it difficult to make decisions in business because there are too many considerations	3,58

From Table 2, it can be seen that the emotional factor that prevents female craftsmen from achieving the highest score is the difficulty in making decisions due to too much consideration. Perhaps this is what distinguishes between men and women.

3.2 External factors

a. Socio-cultural factors

The socio-cultural factors, administrative factors and educational factors to be described below are external factors that theoretically hinder women from becoming entrepreneurs. Socio-cultural factors are developed into 5 items. The results of factor analysis show that this item of goods forms 2 components.

The analysis then resumes by removing items that have an MSA value below 0.5 i.e. item 1. After reanalysis, these items have formed a single component and can be declared valid for revealing socio-cultural factors. The items are:References.

Table 3. Socio-cultural Factors

No Item	Item	Skor average
2	I am restricted in my career because society considers men who have to make a living	3,54
3	I have trouble interacting with entrepreneurs who are men	3,38

4	The treatment of women entrepreneurs is different from that of men	3,50
5	Minangkabau customs make it difficult for me to be entrepreneurial	3,58

From the table above, it can be seen that the socio-cultural factor that hinders songket craftsmen in entrepreneurship is the assumption of society that those who make a living are women. In addition, there are also obstacles in terms of minangkabau culture. This research has not been able to specifically examine the form of minangkabau customs that may hinder women in entrepreneurship. This is certainly interesting to continue in the next research to obtain empirical data and explanations that can be more accounted for

b. Administrative factors

Administrative factors are related to bureaucracy and business administration. This factor is developed into 4 items. Based on the results of factor analysis, these items turned out to still form two components so the analysis needs to continue. In the next analysis items with an MSA value below 0.5 are excluded from the analysis, namely item 4. The second analysis has placed the remaining items into one component'

Items based on the results of valid factor analysis to explain the inhibiting factors for women's entrepreneurship in Jorong Lundang in terms of administration are:

Table 4. Administrative factors

No Item	Item	Skor average
1	Women entrepreneurs find it more difficult to get capital loans from banks	3,48
2	women entrepreneurs have a harder time getting capital loans from the government	3,50
3	Convolutud government bureaucracy hampers business progress	3,24

Of the various items developed for this item, it turned out that according to respondents the obstacle they encountered was the difficulty of obtaining capital assistance. In addition, the convoluted bureaucracy as stated in Table 4.

c. Educational factors

Apart from being a driving factor, the educational factor is theoretically also an obstacle for women to become entrepreneurs. This factor is developed into 4 items. The results of the factor analysis show that these items form two components. If you look at the MSA results, these items turned out to all obtain an MSA value below 0.5. This means that these items are entirely weak to explain the inhibiting factors in the field of education. These items still have a weak correlation. However, in order to still try to get one component, then the item with the lowest MSA value that is item 4 is issued in the next analysis.

The results of the second analysis have placed these items on a single component with an MSA value close to the number 0.5. The items are:

Table 5. Educational Factors

No Item	Item	Skor average
1	Low education hinders women's chances of successful business	3,54
2	entrepreneurship training programs are rarely for women	3,30
3	my business is underdeveloped due to my low education	3,53

3.3 Descriptive Analysis

In this section will again be expressed descriptive analysis. This analysis includes factors that internally and externally hinder artisans from becoming entrepreneurs. The results of a descriptive analysis of the inhibiting factors of entrepreneurship both internally and externally can be seen as follows:

Table 6. Descriptive Analysis

No	Factor		Skor Average
1	Internal factor	Feminine Factors	3,51
2		Emotional Factors	3,40
	Total		3,45

3	Eksternal factor	Socio-cultural factors	3,50
4		Administrative factors	3,41
5		Educational factors	3,45
	Total		3,46

From Table 6, if you look at the scores for both internal and external factors, on average, they are almost the same. Internal factors obtained an average score of 3.45 and external 3.46. So it can be concluded that the obstacles from internal as well as external are relatively the same. If you look at each of the existing factors, the most inhibiting factor is the female factor with the highest average score. While the lowest is the emotional factor whose score is not much different from the administrative factor. Graphically it can be seen in the chart below.

Figure 1. Bar Chart Internal Factor

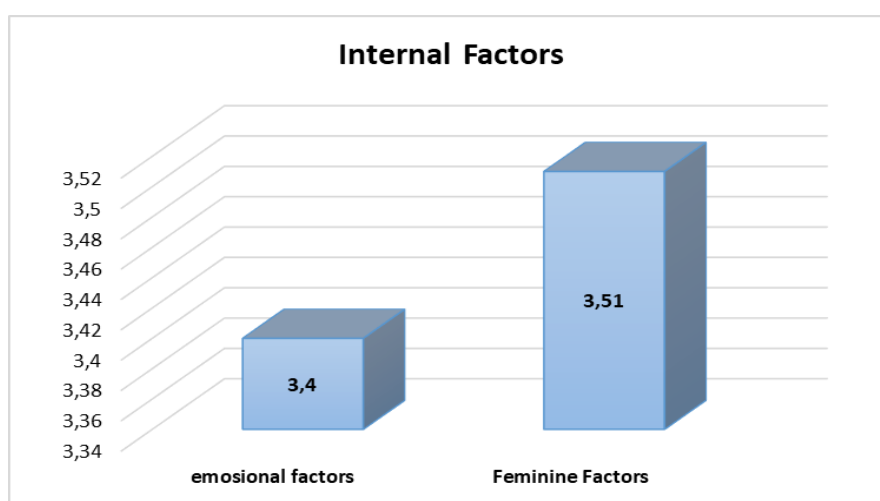
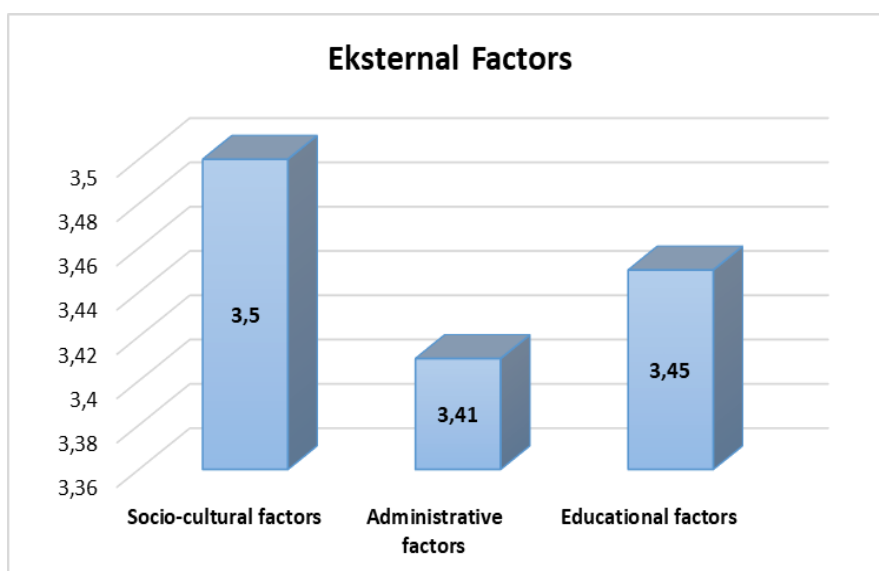


Figure 2. Bar Chart Eksternal Factor



The inhibiting factors of entrepreneurship are classified into internal and external factors. Internal factors consist of feminine and emotional factors. Meanwhile, external factors in the form of administrative, educational and socio-cultural factors.

The findings of the study successfully revealed the descriptors for each of these factors both internally and externally. In terms of feminine factors, the most hindering are the duties as a housewife. This is quite understandable because when a woman chooses to work then she will carry out two functions at once. Functions as a worker and housewife. In addition, the period of pregnancy and parenting hinders their involvement in the business. While from an emotional point of view, it is difficult to make decisions because there are too many considerations. In addition, the condition of feelings and relationships between men and women in an effort interferes with their concentration in business.

For external factors, the socio-cultural factors that hinder artisans in entrepreneurship are the assumptions of society that those who make a living are women. In addition, there are also obstacles in terms of minkabau culture. This research has not been able to specifically examine the form of minangkabau customs that may hinder women in entrepreneurship. This is certainly interesting to continue in the next study to obtain empirical data and explanations that can be more accounted for. In addition, obstacles in terms of administration arise from the difficulty of obtaining capital assistance and convoluted bureaucracy. These findings are in line with the opinion of (Alma, 2009) for women as a housewife there is a period of pregnancy and lactation so it is somewhat disruptive to the course of business. Emotional factors that women have, in addition to being beneficial, can also be detrimental. For example, in decision making, because there are emotional factors, the decisions taken will lose their rationality. Also in leading employees, emotional elements appear that affect the relationship with the employee man or woman that are irrational again.

4. Conclusion

From the results of this study, it can be concluded: (1) Internal factors that hinder entrepreneurial songket craftsmen are the duties as a housewife, the gestation period and the task of taking care of the child. While from an emotional point of view, it is difficult to make decisions because there are too many considerations. In addition, the condition of feelings and relationships between men and women in an effort interferes with their concentration in doing business. (2) For external factors the socio-cultural factors that hinder songket artisans in entrepreneurship is the assumption of society that those who make a living are women. In addition, there are also obstacles in terms of minkabau culture. In addition, obstacles in terms of administration arise from the difficulty of obtaining capital assistance and the convoluted bureaucracy

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