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**The influence of the Quality Management Information System
and Strategic Risk Management System on the Performance
Management System mediated by Good Corporate Governance
to the Village Head in South Sumatra****Riza Celvian Gumay, Yuswar Z Basri & Willy Arafah**

Abstract

This research is to achieve poverty reduction through the fulfillment of basic needs, the construction of rural facilities and infrastructure, the development of local economic potential, and the sustainable use of natural resources and the environment. The 2015-2019 RPJMN can be achieved namely reducing the number of underdeveloped villages to 5,000 villages and / or increasing the number of independent villages of at least 2,000 villages. Performance management system is a strategic and integrated approach to deliver positive results in organizations by improving performance and developing the ability of teams and individuals. Managing people in an organizational context means managing people in order to produce optimal performance for the organization, so become a concept of performance management. The method of analysis is done through explanatory research, with the application PLS/Lisrel 8.70. The concepts and problems studied see the causality relationship, then explain the variables that cause the problem under study. The research sample of 351 villages in South Sumatra Province. Distributing questionnaires proportionally (proportional stratified random sampling technique). Good Corporate Governance mediates the performance management system with several variables involved including the quality of management information system and strategic risk management system in rural areas of South Sumatra, these variables are explained in operational definitions, dimensions and measurement tools. The results of this study Good Corporate Governance has a positive effect on the performance management system and is able to improve the quality of management information system. The managerial implication in this study is to provide information for relevant agencies to be able to maintain the strategic risk management system by being positive in supporting regional development rural areas in Indonesia.

Keywords: *Quality of Management Information system, Strategic Risk Managment System, Good Corporate Government, Performance Management System*

Introduction

The government made a program that aims to prosper rural communities by issuing policies, one of which is the establishment of Village Fund Allocation (ADD) as an embodiment of financial decentralization towards an independent village. Village Fund Allocation is funds allocated by the regency / city government to villages originating from the central and regional financial balance funds received by the regency or city to support all needs in the community, as well as to facilitate the government in carrying out government activities, development and community empowerment villages, especially in making equality in their financial and accountability arrangements, and to encourage increased community self-help cooperation. The village government is the formal government of the village community unit, the village government has the power and authority and power as delegation from the government. The village is a place for all affairs of all elements of community unity. The success or failure of a village development program is largely determined by the level of leadership of the Village Head in terms of its performance, the extent to which the Village Head in planning, mobilizing, motivating, directing, communicating, organizing and implementing can be carried out properly. The village government has always been synonymous with various complaints from the community about sub-optimal services. Identification of the main problems related to the development and empowerment of the village community is the basis of work and systematic intervention actions through programs and activities carried out by the Directorate General of Village Community Development and Empowerment. On the other hand, these efforts are also expected to be able to be developed as a stimulus for villages in improving the welfare and independence of villages, and the targets set in the 2015-2019 RPJMN can be achieved namely reducing the number of underdeveloped villages to 5,000 villages and / or increasing the number of independent villages at least 2,000 village. The measurement using the IPD database was conducted by BPS in 2018. Based on data that the level of village independence continues to increase every year, the achievement up to 2018, shows that the achievement of village development has exceeded the target of the 2015- Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2019, namely with the increase in "Independent Village ", an increase of 2,665 villages, and a reduction in the number of Underdeveloped Village reduced by 6,518 villages. Through 2018, the number of underdeveloped villages is 14,461 villages (19.17 percent), developing villages are 55,369 villages (73.4 percent), and independent villages are 5,606 villages (7.43 percent). As a comparative data, the Ministry of Villages, PDT and Transmigration through the Directorate General of PPMD also measured villages' achievements using the Building Village Index database in May 2018. The measurements of village achievements were carried out by involving several parties from the Office of Community Empowerment and Villages in the Regions, Planning Agency and Regional Development, Village Heads and Professional Assistance Staff with a total sample of 72,767 villages. The implementation of the said tasks and functions has carried out various programs / activities throughout 2018 aimed at achieving the strategic goal of reducing underdeveloped villages by 5,000 villages and increasing at least 2,000 independent villages. Efforts to accelerate village development are carried out to achieve the targets specified in the RPJMN document, to be able to see the achievement of the RPJMN targets each year.

Literature References

Performance Management System

Performance becomes the real foundation in an organization because if there is no performance, organizational goals cannot be achieved. Performance needs to be used as an evaluation material for leaders to find out the high and low performance of HR in the organization. High and low performance of an employee is certainly determined by the factors that influence it either directly or indirectly. According to Mangkunegara (2014) it was formulated that internal factors that influence performance are human performance, motivation, ability. While external factors that affect performance are behavior, attitude, job satisfaction, actions of colleagues, work

facilities, and organizational climate. Once the importance of this HR performance problem, so it is not wrong if the core of human resource management is how to manage HR performance. Managing people in an organizational context means managing people in order to produce optimal performance for the organization, so that it becomes a concept of performance management. The corporate world requires high performance. At the same time, employees need feedback on their work as a guide for their behavior in the future. Speaking of performance, is closely related to an opinion that to find out the results of performance achieved in a company, the first thing that must be done by the leadership is to carry out performance appraisals. The following is an explanation of the definition of performance, factors that affect performance, elements of performance appraisal and performance dimensions. The 21st century challenge that we face directly is globalization with all its implications. In order for a business entity to continue to exist, it must be brave to face it, namely face change and win the competition. Resources owned by companies such as capital, methods and machines cannot provide optimum results if not supported by human resources who have optimum performance. explains that companies need employees who are able to work better and faster, so that employees who have high performance (job performance) are needed. An important factor that determines employee performance and organizational ability to adapt to changing environments according to (Raharjo et al., 2018) is leadership. Leadership describes the relationship between the leader (leader) with the lead (follower) and how a leader directs the follower will determine the extent to which the follower reaches the goals or expectations of the leader (Davis, 2017). A rapidly developing leadership concept is the concept of transactional and transformational leadership popularized by Bass in 1985 (Armstrong, 2019). Both concepts of leadership are based on the style, behavior and situation that includes a leader. Transactional leadership is based on the principle of exchange of rewards between leaders and subordinates where leaders expect rewards in the form of high performance of subordinates while subordinates expect economic rewards and rewards from the leader. While transformational leadership bases itself on the principle of subordinate development (follower development). Leaders develop and direct the potential and ability of subordinates to achieve or exceed organizational goals (Chen et al., 2017). The most critical factor seen as affecting employee performance (Biagio et al, 2014) is organizational culture. Organizational culture is widely known as the foundation of management systems and activities in every organization (Cheng, 2019). Organizational culture is seen as shared values and norms of behavior that are believed and adhered to by members of the organization. These values and norms of behavior create an approach used by members of the organization in carrying out work and overcoming the problems encountered. Many experts say that organizational culture can be the basis of adaptation and key to organizational success so that a lot of research is conducted to identify values or norms of behavior that can make a major contribution to organizational success (Sutrisna & Goulding, 2019). However, relatively few try to link organizational culture with important human resource variables, specifically employee performance (Munawir et al., 2019).

Good Corporate Governance

Governance ensures that all the needs and expectations of the stakeholders of the organization have been evaluated when it sets goals (objectives) that must be achieved by the organization. Then governance provides direction (direction) related to priorities and important decision making that needs to be taken so that organizational goals can be achieved. Then governance monitors (monitoring) the performance and achievement of the goals and directions that have been set. While management is reducing the direction given by governance into actions that need to be taken by the organization in order to achieve the targets set. Guidance and guidance from governance, the management conducts from planning, development / development initiatives, service operations, to monitor its alignment with the direction set by the governance. All management activities are monitored by the governance to ensure that management performs its duties and responsibilities properly in line

with the direction of governance. So that it can be expected that the established organizational goals can be achieved. Governance is taken from the Latin word, governor which means to direct and control. In business management, the word has been adapted into corporate governance as an effort to direct and control the activities of organizations, including companies. Good Corporate Governance (GCG) has many definitions, Azhar Kasim defines governance as follows, quoted by Amin and Imam (2002): "Governance is the process of managing various fields of life (social, economic, political, etc.) in a country and the use of resources power (natural, financial, human) in a manner consistent with the principles of justice, efficiency, transparency, and accountability. " The above definition, governance means a process of managing a company in directing and controlling organizational activities in accordance with the principles of good corporate governance (GCG). The Forum for Corporate Governance in Indonesia (FCGI) defines that corporate governance as a set of rules that establish the relationship between shareholders, management, creditors, government, employees, as well as other internal and external interest shareholders in relation to their rights and obligations, or in other words the system that directs and controls the company. The Cadbury Committee defines corporate governance as a system that directs and controls the company with the first goal, in order to achieve a balance between the power of authority required by the company and the second, to ensure the continuity of its existence and accountability to stakeholders. This relates to the rules of authority of owners, directors, managers, shareholders, and so on. (Surya and Yustiavandana, 2008).

Quality of Management Information System

The term management information system / MIS, the system has also been defined by experts in a variety of different ways. These differences occur because of differences in perspective and scope of the system being reviewed. The system is a unified component that is interconnected with clear boundaries working together to achieve a set of goals (O'Brien and Marakas 2010). Information systems in a simple understanding can be defined as a computer-based system that provides information for several users with similar needs (Sutono, 2007). Information systems are a combination of people, hardware, software, communication networks, data sources, procedures and policies that are well organized that can store, hold, store, and disseminate information within an organization (O'Brien and Marakas 2010). Information is the result of data processing so that it becomes an important form for the recipient and has a usefulness as a basis for making decisions that can be felt directly or indirectly in the future. According to the Chamber (2006), information is data that has been processed / processed into a form that can be utilized by the recipient. To obtain information, data is needed to be processed and the management unit. Example information is a list of employees by department, list of employees by class, recapitulation of purchase transactions at the end of the month, recapitulation of sales transactions at the end of the month, etc. In Indonesian, management has several meanings, including: 1. Leaders, both in the sense of the people and their functions in organizational activities, especially in making decisions made by holding meetings. 2. Management or management, who is appointed through an election. Therefore, in carrying out the management of a democratic nature, it means that what is done is what is decided in the voter meeting or the formation of the management. 3. Management is management that is structured, regulates the implementation and execution of decisions or orders from superiors. 4. Management is the management of resources, for example personnel, finance, materials, inventory, time and so on. 5. Control is the management of a situation and condition. For example, regional control, security and territorial order. 6. Coaching, is management that is the development of the soul, ability, expertise of people, groups of people, and society. For example, community and territorial development. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI, 2001) there are two notions of management, namely: 1. Management is a process of using resources effectively to achieve goals. The point is that within the organization, both as a container that is static, and as an activity that is dynamic, there is a process of using and

utilizing all resources carried out by managers (leaders) directed to achieve the targets or targets that have been determined. 2. Management is the official or leader responsible for the running of the company. So here management is defined as the authority, ability and ability of a person who is the legal authority to run and operate the organization. The person has full responsibility, both formally and morally, as well as being a central point of concern and command for all staff and subordinates. According to Lucas (2002), said that management information systems are a set of organizational procedures that when implemented will provide information for decision makers and / or control the organization. This management information system is designed to cause changes in the flow of information in an organization so that managerial implementation can take place effectively and efficiently. strategic. (Strange & Magnani, 2017) states that a management information system is a computer-based system that provides information for several users with similar needs. Information in this sense can be in the form of periodic reports and special reports that are able to explain what happened in the past, present and predict the future.

Strategic Risk Management

Understanding risk management enables management to engage effectively in dealing with uncertainty with associated risks and opportunities and enhance an organization's ability to provide added value. According to COSO (2013), the risk management process can be divided into 8 components (stages), namely: 1. Internal environment This component is related to the environment in which the company is located and operates, the scope of which is: Risk-management philosophy (management culture about risk), Integrity. Risk-perspective (perspective on risk), Risk-appetite (appetite or acceptance of risk) Ethical values (moral values), Organizational structure, Delegation of authority. 2. Objective setting. Management must establish the objectives (objectives) of the organization in order to identify, access, and manage risk. Objectives can be classified as strategic objectives and activity objectives. Strategic objectives in the company relate to the achievement and improvement of agency performance in the medium and long term, and is an implementation of the agency's vision and mission. Meanwhile, activity objectives can be broken down into 3 (three) categories, namely operations objectives, reporting objectives and compliance objectives. 3. Event identification This component identifies potential events that occur both in the internal and external environment of the organization that affect the strategy or achievement of the goals of the organization. These events can have a positive impact (opportunities), but can also be the opposite or negative (risks). 4. Risk assessment This component assesses the extent of the impact of events (events or circumstances) can interfere with the achievement of objectives. The magnitude of the impact can be known from the inherent and residual risk, and can be analyzed in two perspectives, namely the likelihood (trend or opportunity) and impact / consequence (magnitude 10 of the realization of the risk). Thus, the magnitude of the risk for each organization's activities is a multiplication between likelihood and consequence. Risk assessment can use two techniques, namely: a. Qualitative techniques Qualitative techniques use several tools such as self-assessment (low, medium, high), questionnaires, and internal audit reviews. b. Quantitative techniques. Quantitative techniques in the form of numerical data obtained from tools such as probability based, non-probabilistic models (optimize only the assumption of consequence), and benchmarking. 5. Risk response the attitude of the organization must determine its attitude to the results of the risk assessment. Risk response from an organization can be: a. Avoidance, namely the termination of activities or services that cause risk. b. Reduction is taking steps to reduce the likelihood or impact of risks c. Sharing, i.e. transferring or sharing the risk or part of the risk with other parties d. Acceptance, i.e. accepting the risk that occurs (usually a small risk), and no special effort is made. In choosing an attitude (response), factors such as the effect of each response to risk likelihood and impact need to be considered, the optimal response so that it synergizes with the fulfillment of risk appetite and tolerance, analyst costs versus benefits, and possible opportunities that can arise from each risk response. 6.

Control activities (Control activities) This component plays a role in the preparation of policies (policies) and procedures to ensure the risk response is carried out effectively. Control activities require a control environment which includes: a. Integrity and ethical values b. Competence c. HR policies and practices d. Organizational culture e. Management leadership philosophy and style f. Organizational structure g. Authority and responsibility.

7. Information and communication (Information and communication) The focus of this component is to convey relevant information to related parties through appropriate communication media. Factors that need to be considered in the delivery of information and communication are the quality of information, direction of communication, and communication tools.

8. Monitoring Can be carried out both continuously and separately (separate evaluation). Ongoing monitoring activities are reflected in supervision, reconciliation and other routine activities. In the monitoring process, it is necessary to pay attention to the constraints such as reporting deficiencies, namely reporting that is incomplete or even excessive (irrelevant). These constraints arise from various factors such as information sources, reporting material, the parties submitted the report, and directions for reporting.

Methodology

Various problems included in the research design, namely, issues related to the purpose of the study (the purpose of study), the level of researcher involvement in research, research settings (study setting), strategies research (research strategies), unit of analysis (unit of analysis), and time horizon (time horizon). Based on the research objectives, this study uses hypothesis testing, which explains the nature of certain relationships or determines the differences between groups or groups or the independence of two or more factors in a fact (Sekaran and Bougie, 2013). Hypothesis testing analyzes the effect of performance management system variables, good corporate governance, quality of management systems and strategic risk management systems. Based on the level of researcher involvement in the study, this study uses research with a minimum level of interference (minimal interference), i.e. the research is conducted within the natural scope with minimal involvement and a natural framework (Sekaran and Bougie, 2013). Judging from the research situation, this research was conducted in neutral and natural places, this study was conducted without the involvement of researchers in the normal activities of research subjects (Sekaran and Bougie, 2013).

Researchers used census or saturated sampling methods. This method is used by researchers to take all populations to be sampled Some of the hypotheses that are in:

H1: *There is a positive influence on the Quality of Management Information System on Good Corporate Governance.*

In research (Cheng, 2018) states that the needs of many influential from the development of a strategy that is very competitive even though the available resources are limited, but does not reduce the quality of existing ones. Strategy and Service Quality, where in his opinion contained in the World of Journal of Entrepreneurship Management and Sufficient Development. The meaning is the development of improvisation in a very strong strategy to pay attention to the needs. Opinion (Rahman et al., 2018) also said that the Quality of Management Information System has a positive influence on Good Corporate Governance. (Gangurde & Chavan, 2016).

H2: *There is a positive influence on the Strategic Risk Management System on Good Corporate Governance.*

The study was conducted by (Bettis et al., 2014) Strategic Management Journal, where this research was conducted in America, that the development carried out to make a better strategy in addition to understanding the needs of things that also need to be considered is the quality of information which means that it has a positive

effect on strategy development the other. Understanding the risk management system and good quality of information have an impact on the progress of an area.

H3: *There is a positive influence on the Quality of Management Information System on the Performance Management System.*

The quality of the management of information systems can affect the experience of the government that is able to respond to the needs that are around it, provide changes and good impact on all members, Yıldız (2012). The quality of management of information systems can also be done with a number of contributions developed by taking into account opportunities for the utilization of other resources Mulki & Lassk (2019).

H4: *There is a positive influence of the Strategic Risk Management System on the Performance Management System.*

The risk management system strategy can bring a relationship to a service performance management system. (Nedkovski et al., 2017), as well as the role of the government to develop quality management to increase economic growth by keeping the development sector as good as possible an important part of South Sumatra.

H5: *There is a positive influence of Good Corporate Governance on the Performance Management System.*

Cooperation with the government is a good influence for every management of the performance system (Rahman et al., 2018). The expectation of each performance is to be the best, quality can be considered with what has been done by the government to support every step of the development of good management. The more villages that are able to work together, the better it is for the government to add every activity to support development.

Result and Discussion

R-square results of good corporate governance of 0.631. This shows that the influence of X1 (quality of management information) and X2 (strategic risk management system) on Z (good corporate governance) is 63.1%.

- R-square performance management system results of 0.631. This shows that the influence of X1 (quality of management information), X2 (strategic risk management system) and Z (good corporate governance) on Y (performance management system) is 66%.
- The variable of good corporate governance has a strong model where the adjusted R-square value is 62%. This figure shows that with the ability variable X1 (quality of management information) and X2 (strategic risk management system) in explaining the Z variable (good corporate governance) is 62%, the remaining 38% is explained by other variables outside this study.
- The performance management system variable has a strong model where the adjusted R-square value is 64.1%. This figure shows that with the ability variable X1 (quality of management information) and X2 (strategic risk management system) and Z (good corporate governance) in explaining the Y variable (performance management system) is 64.1%, the remaining 35.9% is explained by other variables outside this study.

t-value between the quality of management information system and good corporate governance is 2.25, greater than 1.96 (the value of the t table at $\alpha = 5\%$). this means that the quality of management information system has a significant effect on good corporate governance. This is because the organization can carry out its functions and objectives not only to apply the principles of good corporate governance but also the quality of management information system. Management information system planning is part of the organization's control system that

produces output using the inputs and various processes needed to meet the objectives of using a quality information system consisting of integration, flexibility, accessibility, formulation and media wealth (Hansen and Mowen, 2006). The quality of a management information system is good if it is owned by a village agency, then the village agency will have an integrated system, producing and disseminating information for decision making. So that village institutions that have good quality management information systems will support the creation of good corporate governance.

The t-value between the strategic risk management system and good corporate governance is 5.26, greater than 1.96 (the value of the t table at $\alpha = 5\%$). this means that the strategic risk management system has a significant influence on good corporate governance. This is because with the implementation of professional and responsible risk management in order to achieve the goals and vision and mission of the company, it is necessary to have work guidelines that must be applied consistently and responsibly and apply them in company activities. Risk Management as a structured approach in managing uncertainty related to threats. It can also be interpreted as a series of human activities in managing uncertainty, including risk assessment, developing strategies to manage and mitigate risk using available resources. So that village agencies that have good risk management will support the creation of good corporate governance.

The t-value between the quality of management information system and the performance management system is 2.61, greater than 1.96 (the value of the t table at $\alpha = 5\%$). this means that the quality of management information system has a significant influence on the performance management system. This is because the implementation of the quality of the management information system carried out by the village agency, in this case the leadership of the village agency has implemented the implementation of the quality of the management information system as a system that provides facilities to the organization's managers in the form of data and information relating to the implementation of the duties of the employees in carrying out its work The variable quality of the management information system is a means that provides support to the employees of the village for the performance management system of the village agency so that it can improve the effectiveness of employee work. The quality of the management information system has an important role for improving the performance management system of the village institutions so that the work effectiveness of employees can run well. This success had a positive influence on the success of the organization in the village as a whole to provide the best possible service to the community.

The t-value between the strategic risk management system and the performance management system was 3.14, greater than 1.96 (the value of the t table at $\alpha = 5\%$). this means that the quality of management information system has a significant influence on the performance management system. This is because the implementation of professional and responsible risk management in managing uncertainties related to threats will improve the management performance system, which in turn can improve employee work effectiveness so that work can be controlled to reduce and inhibit problems that arise in the future.

The t-value between good corporate governance and performance management system was 3.62, greater than 1.96 (the value of the t table at $\alpha = 5\%$). This means that good corporate governance has a significant influence on the performance management system. This is because the system of performance of the management of village institutions is determined by the extent of their seriousness in implementing their governance. Village institutions that have implemented good governance and directly raised the value of the performance system of village agency management. The higher the application of good governance the higher the level of compliance with village institutions and results in good agency performance.

Summary

Research on the influence of "Quality of Management Information System, Strategic Risk Management System on Good Corporate Governance and Performance Management System in Villages in South Sumatra", the following conclusions are obtained:

- Quality of management information for good corporate governance. The meaning is the development of information quality in a very strong strategy to be a better experience for the government. Opinion (Rahman et al., 2018) also said that the Quality of Management Information System has a positive influence on Good Corporate Governance. (Gangurde & Chavan, 2016) this means that the quality of management information has a significant influence on Good Corporate Governance.
 - Strategic Risk Management System for good corporate governance. The study was conducted by (Bettis et al., 2014) Strategic Management Journal, where this research was conducted in America, that the development carried out to make a better strategy in addition to understanding the needs of things that also need to be considered is the quality of service which means it has a positive effect on strategy development the other. Understanding the risk management system and good quality of information have an impact on the progress of an area. this means that the strategic risk management system has a significant influence on good corporate governance.
 - Quality of Management Information System on Management System performance. The quality of information systems management can also be carried out on other developments this means that the quality of management information has a significant influence on the performance management system.
 - Strategic Risk Management System to Performance Management System The risk management system can bring a relationship to a service performance management system. (Nedkovski et al., 2017), as well as the role of the government to develop quality management to increase economic growth that the Quality of Management information System has a significant influence on the Performance Management System.
 - Good corporate governance towards the performance management system.
- Cooperation with the government is a good influence for every management of the performance system (Rahman et al., 2018). The expectation of every performance can be the best, that good corporate governance has a significant influence on the performance management system.

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