

BAB V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusions

Based on the research about the Future of Supply Chain Management that done between 6 SEA countries. By distributing the questionnaire and gathered participants more than 134 respondents, continue with data processing using SmartPLS4, to test if there is a correlation between Big Data, and Risk Resilience towards Disruptions. I could find the conclusions is:

1. Institutional response to supply chain disruption events positively impacts firm capability to develop supply chain risk resilience. This is obtained from the research result which is, the T – Value, namely, 6.861, are greater than 1.65 and the results of the P – Value, namely, 0.00, are smaller than the significant P – Value (0.05).
2. Institutional response to supply chain disruption events positively impacts BDA capabilities within a firm. This is obtained from the research result which is, the T – Value, namely, 6.954, are greater than 1.65 and the results of the P – Value, namely, 0.00, are smaller than the significant P – Value (0.05)
3. ITIC positively impacts the development of BDA capacity within a firm. This is obtained from the research result which is, the T – Value, namely, 3.541, are greater than 1.65 and the results of the P – Value, namely, 0.00, are smaller than the significant P – Value (0.05).
4. ITIC positively impacts the development of supply chain risk resilience. This is obtained from the research result that said, the T – Value, namely, 3.459, are greater than 1.65 and the results of the P – Value, namely, 0.00, are smaller than the significant P – Value (0.05).

5. BDA positively impacts development of supply chain risk resilience capability within organizations. It is obtained from research results which said, T – Value, namely, 39.906, are greater than 1.65 and the results of the P – Value, namely, 0.00, are smaller than the significant P – Value (0.05).



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6. Positive Impact of Relationship between institutional response to supply chain disruption events and supply chain risk resilience and mediated by BDA capabilities. This result generated from research results which stated that, T – Value, namely, 6.861, are greater than 1.65 and the results of the P – Value, namely, 0.00, are smaller than the significant P - Value (0.05).
7. Positive Impact of relationship between ITIC and supply chain risk resilience is mediated by BDA capabilities, the positive results is from research results that stated as, the T – Value, namely, 3.459, are greater than 1.65 and the results of the P – Value, namely, 0.00, are smaller than the significant P – Value (0.05).

5.2 Suggestions

This research has identified several key factors influencing the development of supply chain risk resilience (RiskRes) capabilities. Based on these findings, here are some suggestions for future researchers exploring similar variables:

1. Deepen the understanding of mediating effects: This study revealed a partial mediating effect of Big Data Analytics (BDA) on the relationship between Institutional Response to Supply Chain Disruptions (ISCD) and RiskRes. Future research could delve deeper into the mechanisms through which BDA facilitates this indirect influence. Exploring the specific processes and functionalities of BDA that contribute to enhanced risk resilience would provide valuable insights.
2. Investigate additional moderating variables: While this research focused on BDA as a mediating factor, other variables might moderate the relationships identified here. For instance, the

effectiveness of BDA in boosting risk resilience might be influenced by factors like organizational culture, leadership style, or industry sector. Exploring such moderating effects could provide a more nuanced understanding of how different contexts shape these relationships.

3. Examine the role of root cause analysis and real-time visibility: The discussion mentions the potential importance of root cause analysis and real-time visibility in enhancing RiskRes. Future research could investigate the direct and indirect effects of these capabilities on risk resilience, potentially using similar research methodologies. Understanding how these factors interact with BDA and ISCD could offer a more comprehensive picture of building robust supply chain resilience (Hall, D. C., & Saygin, C. (2011))
4. Suggestions for academic institutions: Establish dedicated centers or programs focused on SCRR. These centers can host visiting scholars, organize international conferences and workshops, and offer research grants specifically for projects investigating SCRR using a global perspective.
5. For this dissertation, I only conducted research in 6 countries around Southeast Asia. For future researchers, I try to encourage faculty members to collaborate with researchers from other countries. This can be facilitated through faculty exchange programs, joint research grants offered by international funding agencies, and online collaboration platforms.

6. For future research, I highly suggest filtering respondents' last education. The hierarchy of the company should also be added to the next questionnaire (Borgonovi, F., & Pokropek, A. (2016).

Explore the impact of technological advancements, as technology continues to evolve, new tools and techniques will likely emerge that can further strengthen supply chain risk management. Future research could explore the potential of emerging technologies like artificial intelligence, blockchain, and the Internet of Things (IoT) in bolstering RiskRes capabilities.

