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ANALYSYS OF PRODUCTION QUALITY, CAPITAL AND LABOR ON THE PRODUCTION OF FLOOR MATTRESSES IN BAURENO DISTRICT BOJONEGORO REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the effect of production quality, capital and labor on the production of floor mattresses in Baureno District, Bojonegoro Regency. This type of research is quantitative using quantitative descriptive associative research methods, for technical data analysis using multiple linear regression, partial correlation analysis, simultaneous, and determinant coefficient (R2). The population in this study were entrepreneurs and workers in Gunungsari Village, 80 respondents were taken as samples using the solvin formula. Collecting data using a questionnaire. From the research that has been carried out, it shows that the variables of production quality, capital, and labor partially have a significant effect on the production of floor mattresses, as evidenced by the results of partial testing that the results of the X1 variable are 0.541 > 0.05, the X2 variable is 0.876 > 0.05, and the variable X2 is 0.876 > 0.05. X3 0.616 > 0.05 means that the independent variable partially has a significant effect. The variables of the quality of raw materials, capital, and labor simultaneously have a significant effect on the production of floor mattresses with simultaneous test results where a value of 0.078 > 0.05 simultaneously has a significant effect on independent variables. And from the research, the coefficient of determination was 62.7%..

Keywords: Islamic Multiculturalism, Independent Curriculum

1. INTRODUCTION

Economic development is a process of increasing total income and per capita income by taking into account population growth. Economic development is inseparable from industrial development. Industrialization is a process of economic modernization that includes all economic sectors related to each other with the processing industry (Lincolin Arsyad: 2004). Which means that industrialization aims to increase the added value of all economic sectors with the manufacturing sector as the main sector. With the development of the industry will spur and lift the development of other sectors.

The development of industry in Indonesia continues to grow in line with the development of increasingly advanced technology today. Increasingly sophisticated technology can make it easier to work and can increase production results. The increasing public demand for product needs from year to year is one of the triggers for the growth of industry in Indonesia. Manufacturers in Indonesia are competing to make product improvements so that they have high competitiveness to compete in the growing industrial market.

Production activities in an effort to meet market needs or demands cause the latest appropriate program and must be conditioned. Market activity is understanding the market and knowing the needs and wants of consumers. And it is necessary to determine whether the product offering is appropriate and provides value to the market. New companies that offer a variety of products, resulting in increasingly competitive competition. The development of the industry is increasingly rapid and the state of the

country's economy can change, where this either directly or indirectly affects the state of the company. Company leaders must also keep up with the times and changes that occur in all aspects of the environment so that they can maintain survival. Every human being has different desires, these desires are a form of fulfillment of needs that are influenced by one's culture and characteristics. It is no different with Bojonegoro City, industrial development is also inseparable from business competition, competitors also have many variations that aim to earn big profits. Judging from the number of industries in Bojonegoro, one of which is floor mattresses managed by a home industry that aims to support economic needs. Basically, small industry is an independent industry which can strengthen the national economy, especially in the industrial sector.

The quality of raw materials is a concern for the development of creating products, according to Sunyoto (2012) Quality is a measure to assess that an item or service already has a use value as desired or in other words an item or service is considered to have quality if it functions or has value. use as desired. Quality products are the main concern of consumers in the selection of products offered by the industry. To develop the quality of raw materials, it must ensure the ability of a raw material to carry out its functions, including durability, timeliness of operations and repairs and its assessment attributes. So companies need to implement a Total Quality Management program to reduce product damage, the main goal of total quality is to increase consumer value. So the small industry must also be able to maintain and improve product quality in order to meet consumer behavior. With quality products, small industries can compete with competitors in controlling the market. And must pay attention to customer satisfaction, satisfaction is a comparison between what consumers expect with the reality they receive by purchasing products or services. In improving the quality of industrial entrepreneurs must have sufficient capital. The capital is used to meet the facilities or infrastructure in a business or industry, According to Bambang Riyanto (1998: 10) Capital is the result of production that is used to produce further. Without business capital, the industry will not run because it buys facilities. as well as infrastructure requires capital. Capital must also be calculated in detail because incorrect calculations can cause losses to the company.

Economic development is the development of the economic prosperity of a country or region for the welfare of its population (Witjaksono, 2009). The purpose of economic development is to provide job opportunities for the workforce which is considered to be able to reduce unemployment. A sufficient number of residents in Bojonegoro can be a potential for regional economic development, because the large number of workers provided can increase added value to production if the available human resources are productive and of good quality, but if the available human resources are of low quality, it will become a burden for the company. . So the company must be able to maintain and improve the quality of human resources by providing training and motivation to employees, besides that the company must also know that its employees can do their jobs without coercion or pressure.

Floor mattresses are an item that is invisible but has various functions, such as being used for sleeping mats. Floor mattresses have an important role in everyday life. In addition, the model of the floor mattress of the shape and size varies according to market demand.

The establishment of the floor mattress industry also affected the surrounding economic development. The production of floor mattresses in Bojonegoro City, precisely in Gunungsari Village, Baureno District, has an important war to overcome the economy. The existence of a floor mattress industry provides job opportunities for the community in Gunungsari Village. By inviting families and housewives who are trained to make mattresses and their parts, so that it can add to the experience of the surrounding community to increase the experience of making mattresses and can reduce the number of unemployed, especially housewives.

2. METHODS

The type of research used in this research is quantitative research. While the research method used in this study is descriptive associative quantitative research method. The independent variables are the quality of production, capital and labor, while the dependent variable is the result of production. Research that becomes the object of the population is the owner and workforce consisting of 100 populations with a sample of 80. For data collection techniques in this study using interviews, questionnaires/questionnaires and literature studies. While the data analysis techniques used include Validity Test, Reliability Test, Calsik Assumption Test, and Hypothesis Testing.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Before testing the hypothesis, the research instrument is tested for validity and reliability. The complete validity test can be seen in table 1 below:

Table 1
Validity Test Analysis Results

Item	r_{count}	r_{table} 5% (80)	Sig	Information
X1.1	0.418	0,220	0,000	Valid
X1.2	0,381	0,220	0,000	Valid
X1.3	0,226	0,220	0,044	Valid
X1.4	0,536	0,220	0,000	Valid
X2.1	0,302	0,220	0,006	Valid
X2.2	0,629	0,220	0,000	Valid
X2.3	0,558	0,220	0,000	Valid
X2.4	0,542	0,220	0,000	Valid
X3.1	0,433	0,220	0,000	Valid
X3.2	0,222	0,220	0,048	Valid
X3.3	0,475	0,220	0,000	Valid
X3.4	0,635	0,220	0,000	Valid
Y1	0,335	0,220	0,002	Valid
Y2	0,398	0,220	0,000	Valid
Y3	0,512	0,220	0,000	Valid
Y4	0,572	0,220	0,000	Valid

Source: Primary data processed with SPSS V.23,2022

Based on the calculation results of all variable items obtained a significance value <0.05. So all the questions used in this study are valid, because the significance value of each question item is <0.05.

As for the reliability test as follows. Testing the reliability of this study can be seen in table 4.8 below:

Table 2
Reliability Test Results

Variabel X_1		Variabel X_2	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items

0.765	4	0.650	4

Source: Primary data processed with SPSS V.23,2022

Variabel X_3		**Variabel Y**	
Cronbach's Alpha	**N of Items**	**Cronbach's Alpha**	**N of Items**
0.752	4	0.720	4

Source: Primary data processed with SPSS V.23,2022

In the reliability test, the results obtained are: (X1) 0.765, (X2) 0.650, (X3) 0.752 and (Y) 0.720, so it can be concluded that the measurement of each variable in this study is reliable. After it is proven that the research instrument used is valid and reliable, the next step is the classical assumption test.

Normality test

The results of the normality test using the Kolmogorov Smirnov non-parametric statistical test are shown in table 3 below:

Table 3
Normality Test Results

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		80
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	,0000000
	Std. Deviation	1,17821552
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,068
	Positive	,047
	Negative	-,068
Test Statistic		,068
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,200[c,d]

a. Test distribution is Normal.
b. Calculated from data.
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.
d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

Source: Primary data processed with SPSS V.23,2022

Based on the results of the normality test using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test Sample, a significance value of 0.200> 0.05 was obtained, so it was concluded that the residual value was normally distributed.

Multicollinearity Test

The results of the multicollinearity test with the results are shown in table 4 below:

Table 4
Multicollinearity Test Results

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients			Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta	T	Sig.	Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	9,646	4,062		2,374	,020		
	Production Quality (X1)	,089	,144	,068	,614	,541	,989	1,011
	Capital (X2)	-,016	,101	-,018	-,157	,876	,961	1,040
	Labor (X3)	,320	,130	,276	2,468	,016	,965	1,036

a. Dependent Variable : Production Results (Y)

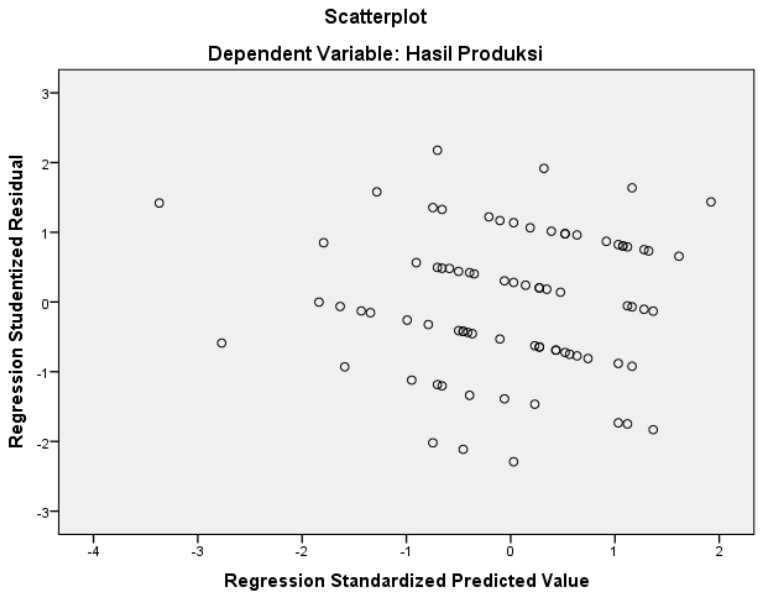
Source: Primary data processed with SPSS V.23, 2022

Based on the results of the multicollinearity test, the VIF value is obtained on the quality of raw materials (X1), capital (X2), labor (X3), and the VIF value is < 10. It is concluded that there is no multicollinearity **between the independent variables and the regression model.**

Heteroscedasticity Test

The results of the heteroscedasticity test are shown in Figure 1 below:

Image 1
Heteroscedasticity Test Results



Source: Primary data processed with SPSS V.23, 2022

Based on the scatterplot graph in the picture above, the heteroscedasticity test does not have a clear distribution pattern and the points of spread above and below the number 0 on the Y axis, it can be said that there is no heteroscedasticity. After the prerequisite test, namely the classical assumption test, is met, the next step is hypothesis testing. The hypothesis test used is Multiple Linear Regression Analysis which is used to determine the relationship between the dependent variable and the independent variable,

and to find out how much influence the independent variable (X) has on the dependent variable (Y) either partially or simultaneously. The results of the multiple linear regression test are shown in table 5 below:

Table 5
Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Results

Coefficients[a]

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	9,646	4,062		2,374	,020
Production Quality	,089	,144	,068	,614	,541
Capital	,056	,101	,058	,557	,876
Labor	,320	,130	,276	2,468	,616

a. Dependent Variable: Production result

Source: Primary data processed with SPSS V.23, 2022

The results of multiple linear regression calculations obtained the following regression equation:

Y = 9.646 + 0.89 X1 + 0.056 X2 + 0.320 X3

From the table above, it can be seen that the cost of the unstandardized coeffients of 9.646 this number is a constant number which means that if the quality of production (X1), capital (X2), and labor (X3) then the production output (Y) is 9.646. With regression coefficient X1 of 0.89, X2 of 0.056 and X3 of 0.320, which means that for every increase in these three variables, the production results also increase. Furthermore, the t-test (Partial) results can be seen in table 6 below:

Table 6
t test results

Coefficients[a]

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	9,646	4,062		2,374	,020
Production Quality	,089	,144	,068	,614	,541
Capital	,056	,101	,058	,557	,876
Labor	,320	,130	,276	2,468	,616

a. Dependent Variable: Production result

Source: Primary data processed with SPSS V.23, 2022

The results of the partial test show that the variables of production quality, capital, and labor partially have a significant effect on the production of floor mattresses, as evidenced by the results of the partial test that the results of the X1 variable are 0.541 > 0.05, the X2 variable is 0.876 > 0.05, and the X3 variable 0.616 > 0.05 means that the independent variable partially has a significant effect.
Furthermore, the F (simultaneous) test results can be seen in table 7 below:

Table 7
F . Test Results

ANOVA[a]

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
gression	10,220	3	3,407	2,361	,078[b]

Residual	109,667	76	1,443		
	119,888	79			

a. Dependent Variable: Production result
b. Predictors: (Constant), Labor, Quality of Raw Materials, Capital
Source: Primary data processed with SPSS V.23, 2022

So from the above hypothesis, it is stated that the alleged variables of production quality (X1), capital (X2), and labor (X3) simultaneously significantly influence the production (Y) of floor mattresses, which is statistically proven, where the sign value is 0.78 > 0.05 then H0 is accepted.
For the last test, namely the determination test (R2), the results of which can be seen in table 8 below:

Table 8
R2 . Test Results

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,792[a]	,627	,549	,901

a. Predictors: (Constant), Labor, Quality of Raw Materials, Capital
Source: Primary data processed with SPSS V.23, 2022

From the results in the table above, it can be seen that the R square value of 0.627 This value means that the effect of production quality (X1), capital (X2), and labor (X3) on production (Y) is 62.7% and the remaining 37, 3% influenced by other variables not discussed in the study.

4. CONCLUSIONS

With the results of the analysis that has been carried out in the previous chapter using the multiple linear regression analysis method and using SPSS as a test tool, it can be concluded as follows:

1. The results of the research analysis show that the variables of production quality (X1), capital (X2) and labor (X3) partially have a significant effect on production results (Y), this can be seen from the results of partial tests where a significant value is obtained. production (X1) is 0.541, capital (X2) is 0.876 and labor (X3) is 0.816 > 0.05, which means H0 is accepted.
2. The results of the research analysis show that the variables of production quality (X1), capital (X2) and labor (X3) simultaneously have a significant effect on production results (Y). This can be seen from the results of simultaneous testing where the value of production quality (X1), capital (X2) and labor (X3) obtained a significant value of 0.78 > 0.05, which means H0 is accepted.
3. The coefficient of determination of the calculation results obtained from the R Square value of 62.7%. In the sense that the effect of production quality (X1), capital (X2) and labor (X3) on production results (Y) is 62.7% while the remaining 37.3% of the dependent variable is influenced by other variables that are not examined.

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