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The Influence of Capital, Labor, and Raw Materials on Production Output at CV. Alphie Bag Company in Bogor City

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Abstract:

The industrial sector significantly impacts Indonesia's economy, with production being vital for revenue generation and organizational goals. This study aims to determine the factors affecting production output at CV. Alphie, a bag manufacturer in Bogor City, focusing on capital, labor, and raw materials. This study employs a quantitative approach with multiple linear regression analysis. The data used are secondary data obtained from production output reports archived on the company's website from 2019 to 2022. Census sampling is utilized, with a total population of 48 months. Data analysis is conducted using IBM SPSS version 25, involving various tests such as classical assumption, linear regression analysis, and coefficient of determination tests. The results indicate that simultaneously, capital, labor, and raw materials significantly influence production output. However, partially, only labor has a significant effect on production output, while capital and raw materials do not. These findings provide valuable insights into the factors affecting production output in the industrial sector and offer implications for managerial practices by providing guidance to enhance production processes and resource allocation at CV. Alphie and similar companies.

Keywords: *Capital, Labor, Raw Materials, Production Output*

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1. Introduction

The Economic growth requires a strong contribution from the industrial sector, considered pivotal in driving the economic growth of a country (Supriyadi et al., 2020). According to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the industrial sector contributed approximately 19.29% year-on-year to Indonesia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (www.bps.go.id). Production activities are part of a company's efforts to generate income to achieve organizational goals and sustainable growth. However, to achieve sustainable growth, it is important for industrial companies, such as CV. Alphie, to address several key challenges. CV. Alphie is a bag manufacturing company in Bogor Regency, playing a key role in the rapidly growing bag manufacturing industry in Indonesia.

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One of the main challenges often faced by industrial companies like CV. Alphie is efficient capital management. Dekayasa (2022) mentions that operating a business without sufficient capital has the potential to hinder procurement or stock of goods and will impede production activities. The aspect of capital plays a crucial role in the operation of a business because without adequate financial resources, production activities will face significant challenges (Jahrani, 2019). Even when all other business requirements have been met, such as adequate infrastructure, capital remains the foundation for smooth operations. Sisdiyantoro & Lestari (2022) dan Andriani (2017) in their research state that capital has a significant influence on production output. With sufficient capital, companies can invest resources in equipment, technology, and infrastructure needed to enhance production capacity and efficiency. Thus, having adequate capital can increase a company's productivity, which in turn will affect their production output. Therefore, good understanding and management of capital are crucial factors in efforts to improve production output and competitiveness of a company.

In addition to capital management, the labor aspect is also a primary concern in the manufacturing industry. Labor is a crucial factor in production activities, as workers play a significant role in utilizing other production factors to achieve useful production results (Hafie & Yunani, 2021). With increased labor productivity, production will increase, leading to gradually rising income (Nayaka & Kartika, 2018). Hafie & Yunani (2021) in their research mention that labor has a significant influence on production output. Labor will drive faster production growth, resulting in gradually increasing income. In a company, productivity improvement is one of the key factors in achieving sustainable economic growth and higher societal welfare. The more efficient and productive the labor force, the greater the potential for long-term income growth. CV. Alphie often faces challenges in maintaining the availability of skilled and adequate labor. With a limited number of workers, production efficiency can be disrupted, leading to a decrease in the quality and quantity of goods produced. Therefore, understanding the relationship between the quantity, quality, and productivity of labor with the production output of CV. Alphie will help in developing the right strategies to improve production performance.

Equally important is the availability of adequate raw materials. In the convection industry, raw materials are the primary priority for carrying out production activities (Marlena, 2018). Every company seeking raw materials for its production activities must purchase raw materials according to company procedures and standards (Jahrani, 2019). Industrial companies need to ensure that they strategically procure raw materials to achieve maximum efficiency and effectiveness in their operations, involving decision-making processes about how much raw material needs to be

purchased. CV. Alphie often faces challenges in securing high-quality raw material supplies that match production demands. Instability in raw material supply can disrupt the production process and hinder the company's ability to meet customer orders on time. By considering the influence of raw material availability on production results, companies can develop more effective supply chain management strategies to ensure smooth operations and customer satisfaction. Sisdiyantoro & Lestari (2022) mentioned in his research that raw materials have an influence on production output. Inadequate or low-quality raw materials can lead to production delays, defects in the final product, or increased production costs. Conversely, sufficient and high-quality raw materials can contribute to smoother production processes, higher product quality, and ultimately increased production yields. Therefore, managing resources, quality control, and raw material inventory are crucial for optimizing production output particularly n manufacturing companies.

Therefore, this study aims to analyze and determine the influence of capital, labor, and raw materials on production output at CV. Alphie. The findings are expected to provide valuable insights into the factors affecting production output in industrial companies and offer implications for managerial practices, providing guidance to optimize production processes and resource allocation at CV. Alphie and similar companies. Additionally, the results are intended to serve as considerations in decision-making and as solutions for CV. Alphie in addressing key challenges to achieve organizational goals and sustainable growth.

2. Theoritical Background

Capital

Capital plays a significant role in the production process (Wira Putra, 2019). Because capital is required when an entrepreneur wants to establish a new company or expand their business. Without sufficient capital, the smoothness of the business can be disrupted, which can impact the income generated. Capital is one of the factors of production that exists in the form of money or funds, which plays a crucial role in ensuring the smooth implementation of economic activities (Dekayasa & Purwadinata, 2022). Capital is not only the main engine for starting and advancing business but also serves as an essential resource to support production, marketing, innovation, and overall economic growth (Rivaldo et al., 2021). In other words, capital is the foundation of various economic components that support progress and the welfare of society. In the business realm, capital provides access to the resources needed to produce goods or services. With adequate capital, companies can recruit labor, obtain raw materials, and allocate investments in technology and innovation to improve efficiency and competitiveness.

Labor

Labor refers to individuals capable of performing tasks, both within or outside the context of employment, to produce goods and services, thus fulfilling societal needs (Faizal & Nurohman, 2022). Labor is a primary factor that plays a central role in ensuring that various societal needs and expectations are met through the processes of production and service provision (Hatta, 2021). The pivotal role of labor in the production of goods and services is crucial, considering that they are the key elements in these processes (Samsuni, 2023). The quality, skills, and efficiency of labor directly impact product quality, productivity levels, competitiveness, and innovation within the economic context.

Raw Materials

Every company that produces production output certainly requires a supply of raw materials, which are the fundamental elements in the production of goods and must be available when needed (Hermawan, 2018). According to Anggraeni (2020), without the availability of raw materials, the production process cannot run optimally because raw materials are a key component in a company's operations. Therefore, it is important that the supply of raw materials is always available. Production cannot proceed smoothly if the supply of raw materials is delayed or inadequate. The existence of a reliable supply of raw materials also helps companies to face market fluctuations and economic challenges (Mandjar, Yustina Triyani, 2019). By having consistent access to the required raw materials, companies can more effectively manage the risks associated with price fluctuations or availability that may arise due to changes in conditions in the global market.

Production Output

According to Cholid & Sudrajat (2023). production is a process or activity involving the use of resources to create goods or services that meet human needs. In today's modern industry, production is not just seen as a process of converting inputs into outputs, but as an effort to create added value, where each step in the production process is expected to add value (Rizal, 2018). In this regard, each stage or process of production is viewed as an opportunity to add value to the products or services produced. This reflects a fundamental shift in the manufacturing vision, where the primary goal is to optimize every aspect of the production process to enhance quality, efficiency, and competitiveness, as well as to provide greater benefits to customers and the market as a whole.

The Effect of Capital on Production Output

In a company, the aspect of capital plays a crucial role in facilitating business activities and significantly influences production outcomes. As a primary foundation, capital enables companies to develop products or services and achieve sustainable growth (Wira Putra, 2019). In the context of production, capital is utilized to purchase machinery and equipment, hire labor, procure raw materials, and finance various other production activities, thereby enhancing production

efficiency and optimizing company output (Sisdiyantoro & Lestari, 2022). In the garment industry, for instance, capital is necessary for acquiring equipment, hiring labor, and purchasing raw materials, which, if sufficient, can increase production capacity, reduce per-unit production costs, and enhance the quality of the products produced. Therefore, effective capital management is paramount for companies to support operational activities and long-term growth.
H1 : Capital has a significant influence on production output.

The Effect of Labor on Production Output
Labor is one of the crucial components of production factors and has a significant impact on regulating and overseeing economic systems, including aspects of production, distribution, consumption, and investment (Dekayasa & Purwadinata, 2022). Thus, the role of labor in the economy cannot be overlooked, and its effective management is key to achieving desired economic goals.
H2 : Labor has a significant influence on production output.

The Effect of Raw Materials on Production Output
Raw materials are a crucial foundation in effectively managing operations (Andriani, 2018). As the fundamental elements that serve as the starting point for every production process or service provision, raw materials have a significant impact on the final outcomes delivered by a company (Hermawan, 2018). The quality, type, and availability of raw materials are highly relevant factors in determining the final outcomes produced by the company. To achieve competitive advantage, a business must be able to manage these resources effectively. Selecting appropriate raw materials can enhance efficiency, reduce waste, and yield products or services that meet desired quality standards. Thus, raw material management is a crucial initial step in the journey toward operational success and long-term sustainability in the business world**.**
H3: Labor has a significant influence on production output.

Thinking Framework
After outlining the description and rationale for the prior research in the preceding chapter, the framework constructed by the author is as follows:

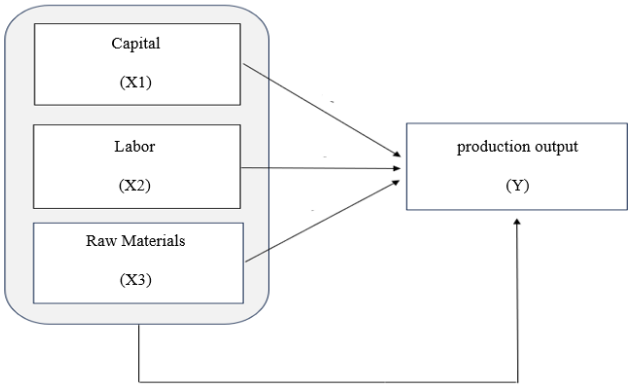

Figure 1 Research Framework

3. Methodology

This research employs a quantitative method with regression analysis to explore the relationship between variables. The variables used in this study are capital as variable X1, labor as variable X2, raw materials as variable X3, and production output as variable Y. In this research, the author utilizes secondary data obtained from the company's production report archives from 2019 to 2022, sourced from the company's website, as well as previous research articles. The sampling method in this study utilizes census sampling (complete sampling), which is a method of determining a sample in which all members of the population are sampled, with a population size of 48 months (4 years).

Data analysis is performed using SPSS program version 25, as it has been proven to provide the necessary support for accurate and reliable data analysis for this research. Several test methods were conducted, namely classical assumptions to ensure that the data used in the study meet statistical requirements, multiple linear regression analysis to understand the relationship between two or more independent variables with the dependent variable, hypothesis tests consisting of the F-test to determine the combined effects of variables and the t-test to determine the individual effects of variables, and the coefficient of determination test to measure how well the regression model can explain the variation in the dependent variable by the independent variables used.

4. Empirical Findings/ Result

Classical Assumption Test

This research carried out traditional assessments to verify assumptions, such as tests for normality, multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity, and autocorrelation.

Normality Test

Normality testing evaluates whether the variables in a regression model follow a normal distribution. P-P plots are utilized to examine normality, and if the data points fall along the diagonal line, it indicates that the data distribution is normal.

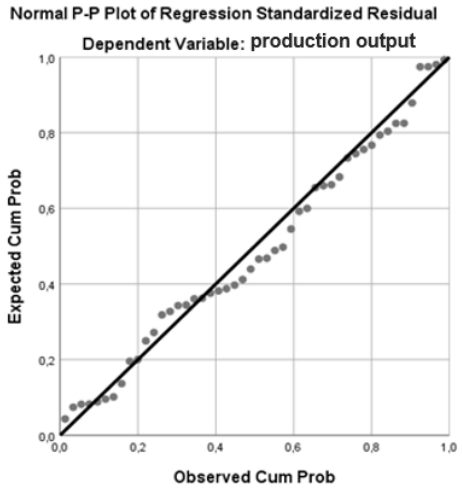

Figure 2 Results of Normality Test P-Plot
Source: SPSS Processed Data, 2024

From the image provided, it is evident that the points are dispersed both around and along the diagonal line. It can thus be inferred that the values acquired in the study adhere to a normal distribution, so the model can be used in hypothesis testing.

Multicollinearity Test

To detect multicollinearity statistically in a regression model, the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) is utilized. A regression model is considered free of multicollinearity if the VIF < 10 and Tolerance > 10 in regression equations.

Table 1. Multicollinearity Test Results

Coefficients[a]			
		Collinearity Statistics	
Model		Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)		
	Capital (X1)	,112	8,958
	Labor (X2)	,842	1,187
	Raw materials (X3)	,117	8,556
a. Dependent Variable: Production Output (Y)			

Source: SPSS Processed Data, 2024

The multicollinearity test results using VIF indicate that the VIF values for the independent variables are all below 10. Hence, it can be inferred that there is no multicollinearity among the variables in the regression model, so the model can be used in hypothesis testing.

Heteroscedasiticity Test

Heteroskedasticity testing evaluates if the spread of residuals in regression varies across observations. In linear regression, it's essential to confirm that residuals are unrelated to the independent variable. Heteroskedasticity detection involves plotting predicted values versus residuals. Patterns such as waves or systematic spreading in the plot may indicate heteroskedasticity. Random scattering of data points above and below zero on the Y-axis indicates the absence of heteroskedasticity.

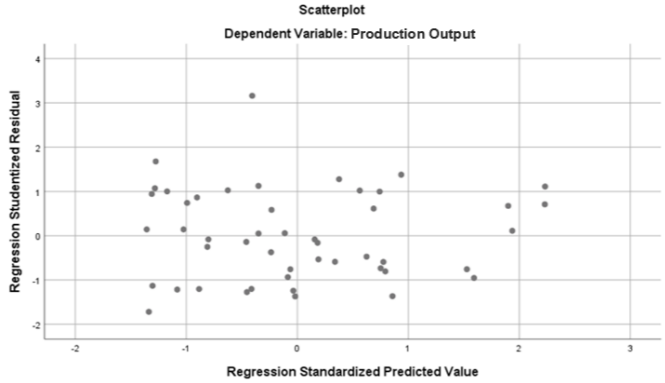

Figure 3 Heteroscedasiticity Test
Source: SPSS Processed Data, 2024

According to the test results above, it's evident that the points exhibit random scattering or lack a consistent pattern, and they are dispersed both above and below zero on the Y-axis. This indicates the absence of heteroskedasticity, so the model can be used in hypothesis testing.

Autoccorrelation Test

The autocorrelation test assesses if there's a correlation between errors in the current period (t) and errors in the previous period (t-1) within a linear regression model. If such a correlation exists, it suggests an autocorrelation problem. The Durbin-Watson test can be used to identify symptoms of autocorrelation. A Durbin-Watson value falling within the range of -2 to +2 indicates no autocorrelation in the regression for the research data (Hermawan, 2018).

Table 2. Results of Autocorrelation Test

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	,619[a]	,383	,341	,49530	1,293

a. Predictors: (Constant), Capital (X1), Labor (X2), Raw materials (X3)
b. Dependent Variable: Production Output (Y)

Source: SPSS Processed Data, 2024

According to the test results table provided above, it is evident that the Durbin-Watson statistic is 1.293. When the Durbin-Watson value falls between -2 and +2, denoted as $-2 < x < +2$, it indicates the absence of autocorrelation in the regression analysis of survey data (Hermawan, 2018). With a Durbin-Watson value of $-2 < 1.293 < +2$, it can be concluded that there is no autocorrelation present in the regression analysis of the survey data.

Multiple Linier Regression Analysis

To assess the impact of individual variables on the dependent variable, we employ multiple linear regression analysis, which is detailed in the subsequent table:

Table 3. Results of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients			Correlations	
		B	Std. Error	Beta	T	Sig.	Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	7,227	4,364		1,656	,105		
	Capital (X1)	-,403	,363	-,393	-1,109	,273	,112	8,958
	Labor (X2)	1,342	,292	,594	4,598	,000	,842	1,187
	Raw materials (X3)	,403	,299	,466	1,346	,185	,117	8,556

a. Dependent Variable: Production Output (Y)

Source: SPSS Processed Data, 2024

Based on the test results above, the regression equation is explained as follows:

$\mathbf{Y} = \alpha + \beta 1.X1 + \beta 2.X2 + \beta 3.X3 + e$

Production Output $= 7.227 - 0.403\ X_1 + 1.342\ X_2 + 0.403\ X_3 + e$

Description:

1. The constant (β0) of 7.227 indicates that when the independent variables (X1 X2 X3 X4) are constant (no changes), the dependent variable (Y) is valued at 7.227 units.
2. The regression coefficient value of -0.403 for the Capital variable (X1) indicates that when the Capital increases by one unit, Production Output will decrease by -0.403, assuming the other independent variables remain constant.
3. The regression coefficient value of 1.342 for the Labor variable (X2) indicates that when the Labor increases by one unit, Production Output will increase by 1.342, assuming the other independent variables remain constant.

4. The regression coefficient value of 0.403 for the Raw materials variable (X4) indicates that when Raw materials increases by one unit, Production Output will increase by 0.403, assuming the other independent variables remain constant.

Simultaneous Test (F Test)

If the significance level is <0.05, Ho is rejected, indicating a significant effect between the independent and dependent variables. Conversely, if the significance value is >0.05, Ho is accepted, suggesting that there is no effect between the independent and dependent variables.

Table 4. Simultaneous Test

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	6,690	3	2,230	9,090	,000[b]
	Residual	10,794	45	,245		
	Total	17,484	48			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Capital (X1), Labor (X2), Raw materials (X3)
b. Dependent Variable: Production Output (Y)

Source: SPSS Processed Data, 2024

Based on the results obtained from table 4, it can be stated that the F-count value is 9.090> F-tabel 2.82, systematically obtained a significant valueof 0.000 <0.05 significant level, so it can be said that simultaneously X , X , X_{123} affect Production Output (Y).

Partial Test (t Test)

If the obtained probability is <0.05, it indicates a significant impact of the independent variable on the dependent variable. Conversely, if the probability is >0.05, it suggests that there will be no significant effect.

Tabel 5. Results of t-Test

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	T	Sig.
1	(Constant)	7,227	4,364		1,656	,105
	Capital (X1)	-,403	,363	-,393	-1,109	,273
	Labor (X2)	1,342	,292	,594	4,598	,000
	Raw materials (X3)	,403	,299	,466	1,346	,185

a. Dependent Variable: Production Output (Y)

Source: SPSS Processed Data, 2024

Based on the results of the table above, this indicates that all relationships between variables in this study are statistically significant which states that:

The results of this study indicate that the first hypothesis, capital hasn't an effect on production output resulting in t-statistics of -1.109 < 2.104 and p-values of 0.273 >0.05. This result indicates that capital does not significantly affect production output at CV.Alphie, in other words, Hypothesis 1 (H1) is rejected.

The results of this study indicate that the second hypothesis, labor has an effect on production output, resulting in t-statistics of 4.598 > 2.104 and p-values of 0.000 < 0.05. This result indicates that labor has a significant affect production output at CV.Alphie, in other words, Hypothesis 2 (H2) is accepted.

The results of this study indicate that the third hypothesis, raw materials haven't an effect on production output resulting in t-statistics of 1.346 < 2.104 and p-values of 0.185 >0.05. This result indicates that raw materials do not significantly affect production output at CV.Alphie, in other words, Hypothesis 3 (H3) is rejected.

Determination Coefficient Test

The coefficient of determination (R2) varies from 0 to 1. When the obtained R2 value is low, it indicates that the independent variable can only partially explain the dependent variable. Conversely, a high R2 value close to 1 suggests that the independent variable provides most of the information needed to predict the dependent variable.

Tabel 6. Results of R Square Test

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	,619[a]	,383	,341	,49530	1,293

a. Predictors: (Constant), Capital (X1), Labor (X2), Raw materials (X3)
b. Dependent Variable: Production Output (Y)

Source: SPSS Processed Data, 2024

The regression analysis results show an R Square value of 0.383, indicating that 38.3% of Production Output can be influenced by the variables Capital (X1), Labor (X2), and Raw materials (X3). Meanwhile, the remaining 61.7% is influenced by other variables not included in this research model, which are still relevant to the study of Production Output.

5. Discussion

The Effect of Capital on Production Output

Based on the data analysis results of the first hypothesis test, it indicates a rejection of a significant relationship between Capital and Production Output. This suggests that the capital variable, reflecting the amount of capital owned by CV. Alphie, does not have a significant influence on production outcomes. Although capital is an important factor in the company's operations, its impact on production outcomes appears to be more indirect. This indicates that factors such as the efficiency and skills of the workforce, as well as the quality of raw materials, play a more dominant role in determining production outcomes. Consequently, company management needs to focus on managing human resources and raw materials more carefully to improve production performance. This research finding reinforces Suhaizah (2022), which states that capital does not have a significant influence on output production. However, this result differs from the study conducted by Hafie & Yunani (2021), which mentions that labor has a significant influence on production output.

The Effect of Labor on Production Output

Based on the data analysis results of the second hypothesis test, it is indicated that Labor has a significant influence on the production output at CV. Alphie. This finding implies that an adequate workforce is crucial for CV. Alphie, not only to maintain smooth production operations but also to anticipate fluctuations in demand or future production needs. Therefore, CV. Alphie needs to pay more attention to workforce management, including recruitment, skill development, and human resource planning, to enhance production performance and prepare for changes in market conditions and demand fluctuations. This is consistent with previous research findings by Hafie & Yunani (2021), indicating that labor has a significant impact on production output.

The Effect of Raw Materials on Production Output

Based on the data analysis results of the first hypothesis test, it indicates a rejection of a significant relationship between Raw Materials and Production Output at CV. Alphie. There are several reasons why raw materials may not have a significant impact on production outcomes. Firstly, if the quality of raw materials remains consistent across each batch or source, variations in raw material inputs may not significantly affect production results. Secondly, operational efficiency, such as equipment reliability and workforce skills, may be more dominant factors than raw material variations in determining production outcomes. Additionally, the flexibility to substitute raw materials with similar alternatives can reduce the influence of raw materials on production results. Effective inventory management practices can also ensure a stable supply of raw materials, minimizing the impact of raw material variations on production outcomes. Lastly, stable market conditions with minimal disruptions can also reduce the significance of raw materials' influence on production outcomes. Therefore, the lack of significant influence from the raw material variable on production outcomes may be attributed to several factors, including consistency in quality, operational efficiency, substitution flexibility, inventory management, and market conditions at CV. Alphie. The implication is that these factors need to be

considered by company management to optimize their production performance. Although raw materials do not have a direct significant influence, it is still important to maintain the quality and availability of raw materials for smooth and efficient production. Additionally, this research indicates that efforts to improve operational efficiency and inventory management can help reduce the impact of raw material variations on production outcomes. This finding supports the study by Tarigan (2020) which states that raw materials do not have a significant influence on production output. However, this result differs from the study conducted by Sisdiyantoro & Lestari (2022) which suggests that raw materials have a significant influence on production output.

6. Conclusion

Based on the conducted research, it can be concluded that capital, labor, and raw materials simultaneously have a significant impact on production output at CV. Alphie. However, partially, only Labor has a significant influence on production output, whereas capital and raw materials do not exhibit significant effects. These findings imply recommendations for CV. Alphie to enhance its production outcomes, including improving the efficiency of capital utilization, implementing effective workforce management strategies, ensuring efficient raw material management, and fostering workforce skill development. Moreover, this study offers valuable insights into the factors influencing production output in industrial companies and provides practical implications for managerial practices. It offers guidance for optimizing production processes and resource allocation, not only at CV. Alphie but also in other companies within the industrial sector.

It is important to acknowledge the limitations of this study, such as limitations in identifying confounding variables and moderating factors that could affect the relationships being investigated. This is evident from the Adjusted R-Square value in this study remaining relatively low at 38.3%, indicating that 61.7% of the variance may still be influenced by other variables. Therefore, future research needs to delve deeper into these aspects to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the factors influencing production outcomes in companies, especially in the industrial sector, to contribute to the country's economic growth.

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