West Science Business and Management
Vol. 2, No. 03, September 2024, pp. 813~828

Analysis of Factors Affecting Women's Productivity in the Gedogan Traditional Woven Fabric Industry In Pringgasela Village, Pringgasela District, East Lombok Regency

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Article Info

Article history:

Received July, 2024
Revised August, 2024
Accepted September, 2024

Keywords:

Number of family dependents
marital status
allocation of working time
wages
length of work
labor productivity

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to analyze the influence of the number of family dependents, marital status, allocation of working time, wages and length of work. This study uses an explanatory quantitative method with a sample of 68 people with a population of 218 people. The data obtained by distributing questionnaires and sampling in the study used simple random sampling. The results in this study show that partially of the five variables used in this study there is one variable that has a significant influence, namely wages (X4) with a significance of 0.0000 < 0.05 while there are four variables that do not have a significant influence, namely the number of family dependents (X1) with a significance value of 0.5773 > 0.05, marital status (X2) with a significance value of 0.1220 > 0.05, the allocation of working time (X3) with a significance value of 0.2099 > 0.05 and the length of working (X5) with a significance value of 0.9379 > 0.05 did not have a significant effect on labor productivity in the gedogan traditional fabric industry in Pringgasela Village. Meanwhile, simultaneously variable X affects work productivity with a significance value of 0.0000 < 0.05. Meanwhile, the R2 Adjusted R-Square value shows that all independent variables are able to explain the dependent variable by 57% and the remaining 43% are explained by other variables outside this study.

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1. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, women's participation in economic activities has increased. The increase in women's participation in economic activities is due to a change in public views and attitudes about the importance of education for women in order for women to be able to participate in development, as well as the ability of women themselves to try to finance and bear the needs of their lives and bear the living needs of those who are their dependents with their own income (Saputra, 2018).

Table 1.1 TPAK Figures by Gender in Indonesia in 2020-2022

Gender	Year (%)		
	2021	2021	2022

Man	79,46	84,10	86,37
Woman	51,17	57,49	61,82

Source: Central Statistics Agency 2023

Table 1.1 shows that the labor force participation rate in Indonesia is dominated by men. In 2022, the participation rate for men was 86.37 percent and 61.82 percent for women. When compared to 2021, the participation rate of the male labor force increased by 2.27 percent and that of women by 4.33 percent. So that it can be seen that the great economic potential in terms of employment has increased. The trend of increasing female labor force participation gives an early indication of the improving level of family welfare. Although the wages of female workers tend to be considered as side income, they play an important role in the household economy (Lamazi, 2018).

According to Sujarwati (2013), women's participation in the world of work has made a great contribution to family welfare so that women have a gqanda role as a role in taking care of domestic needs, household affairs and the role of helping to increase family income. Various aspects that motivate women to participate in the fulfillment of their family's economy, namely increasing family income due to the high number of family dependents, utilizing their potential and abilities and gaining experience. Traditional fabrics, especially woven fabrics, are handicrafts that reflect Indonesia culture. Woven fabric is a fabric made with traditional techniques that are usually converted for traditional istiaday activities which show the local wisdom of Indonesia culture (Rukmana et al, 2014).

The center of the weaving industry is located in Pringgasela Village, Pringgasela District, East Lombok Regency, the majority of the people work as weavers, especially women. The gedogan weaving industry is a household industry that has certain characteristics such as generally a place to live and work are combined into one as a place to do business. The traditional sasak gedogan weaving business in Pringgasela Village is a hereditary business done by women, because weaving requires high precision and perseverance so that many women do this work.

According to several previous studies, there are several variables that affect labor productivity. According to (Simanjuntak and Herawan, 2014), the number of family dependents is also one of the factors that motivates women to reduce the burden. According to (Novian, 2007) Marital status has a positive effect on the level of productivity, the more productivity level the more income is obtained. The allocation of working time has a significant influence on the productivity of the female workforce because the higher the working time will lead to an increase in labor productivity. According to (Jaya, 2011) Salary or wages can determine productivity because with a maximum salary it will make the enthusiasm of workers so that productivity will be further improved. According to Puspaningsih (2004) The wider a person's work experience, the more skilled they are at doing their work and the more perfect the mindset and attitude in acting to achieve the goals that have been set.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Foundations

2.1.1 Labor

According to Sumarsono (2003), the workforce includes residents (aged 14-60 years) who are already or are working, who are looking for a job and who do other activities such as school and taking care of households. In general, the workforce is defined as a person who has worked. However, tired of judging from the above understanding, not only the population who are working. The workforce or manpower consists of the workforce and not the workforce. The labor force consists of those who work, those who are unemployed and looking for work. Non-labor force groups consist of those who go to school, those who

take care of households, and other groups or income recipients.

1) Workforce

The labor force consists of the number of working people and the number of people looking for work. Residents who work or commonly called employed persons are residents who are already active in their activities that produce goods or services. Meanwhile, job seekers or the unemployed are residents who have not been active in their activities that produce goods or services but are offering their services for the production process (Sumarsono, 2003).

The population consists of labor and non-labor. Labor is the population that is above the minimum age limit and non-labor is the population that is below the minimum age limit. The labor force consists of the labor force, namely people who work and look for work or are unemployed and not the labor force, namely people whose lives depend on others but can work physically and at any time.

2) Women's Participation in the Labor Force

Sumarsono (2009) argues that changes in the economic structure that occur in the development process have a great influence on women's participation in the workforce. At the stages of implementation of job development in the agricultural sector and other traditional sectors, it will decrease faster than the increase in employment in the modern sector. This results in fewer job opportunities for women. At the same time, the development process can result in family income, so that it can reduce the economic pressure that previously encouraged women to work. The participation of women in development is very concerned, especially in family development.

2.1.2 Labor Productivity

Productivity is a comparison between the results that can be achieved and the overall resources used per unit of time. Increasing labor productivity is a strategic goal because increasing productivity of other factors is highly dependent on the ability of human resources to utilize it (Simanjuntak, 1998).

In general, productivity is the relationship between real and physical results (goods or services) and actual inputs. Productivity is a measure of productive efficiency, a comparison between outputs and inputs or outputs. Input is often limited by labor input, while output is measured in the physical unity of form and value. Productivity is also defined as the level of efficiency in producing goods or services (Sinungan, 2005).

1) Productivity Concept

The concepts of productivity and production are often interpreted or considered the same, even though productivity is not the same as production, production is one of the components in productivity efforts. The measure of productivity success is not the same as production success considering that success is seen from two sides at once, namely the input side and the output side, while the measure of production success is only seen from the output side.

The increase in production can be seen from the increase in the number of results achieved, while the increase in productivity is not only seen from the increase in the number of outputs, but also from the use of existing resources, which is said that the increase in production productivity is not always said to be an increase in productivity. Regarding productivity measurement, Mali expressed his opinion as quoted by Vincent Gaspresz stating that productivity measurement is as follows:

Productivity is:

= output generated/input used

= achievement of the purpose of using resources − resources

= effectiveness of task implementation efficiency of use of resources − resources

Thus, it can be said that productivity is a combination of effectiveness in the implementation of tasks with the efficiency of using my resources. Based on the productivity above, Mathis stated that productivity is a measurement and quantity of work by

considering all costs and things related to and necessary for the work.

2) Measurement of Work Productivity

To find out the work productivity of each workforce, it is necessary to carry out a work productivity measurement. The measurement of work productivity according to the system of physical income per person or per hour of work is widely accepted, using the method of measuring labor time (hours, days or years).

According to Henry Simamora (2016) the factors and indicators used in measuring work productivity include work quantity, work quality, punctuality and employee performance:

- Work quantity is a result achieved by a certain number of employees with a standard comparison that exists or is determined by the company.
- Work quality is a standard of results related to the quality of a product produced by employees, in this case it is an employee's ability to complete work technically with a comparison of the standards set by the company.
- Punctuality is the level at which an activity is completed at the beginning of a specified time, seen from the perspective of coordination with output results and maximizing the time available for other activities. Punctuality is measured from the employee's perception of an activity provided at the beginning of the time until it becomes an output.
- Employee performance is a function of ability, to complete a task or work a person should have a certain degree of willingness and level of ability. A person's willingness and skills are not effective enough to do something without a clear understanding of what is being done and how to do it.

According to Sinungan (2003) mathematically productivity can be seen as follows:

$$p = \frac{o}{o}$$

Information:

P = Productivity

O = Output or output of the work

I = Input or the actual number of hours worked.

a) Input sizes can be expressed in other forms, among others:
   - Number of physical units of products or services
   - The value of rupiah for products or services
   - Value-added
   - Total gross profit

b) The output size can be expressed in other forms:
   - Amount of time
   - Number of workforce
   - Number of hours/person (man-hour)
   - Total labor costs
   - Amount of labor costs
   - Material quantity

3) Factors Affecting Productivity

The human productivity factor plays an important role in determining the success of a business. Conceptually, human productivity is often called a mental attitude that always argues that the quality of life today is better than yesterday and tomorrow is better than today, so productivity must be increased in various ways. Factors that can influence include Sedarmayati (Dungio, 2013), namely:

a) Attitude, Mental, in the form of: work motivation, work discipline, and work ethics
b) Education and training

In general, people who have higher education will have a broader insight, especially appreciation of the importance of productivity. Education here can be interpreted as formal and informal education.

c) Skill
d) Management
e) Industrial relations
f) Income level
g) Nutrition and health
h) Social security
i) Working environment and climate
j) Means of production
k) Achievement opportunities

2.2 Theories Supporting the Five Independent Variables of Research

2.2.1 The Effect of the Number of Family Dependents on Labor Productivity

According to Muafifah (2019), the number of family dependents is the number of family members who are dependents of the household, both siblings and non-siblings who live in the same house but have not worked.

H1: It is suspected that the variable number of family dependents has a positive and significant effect on labor productivity in the traditional gedogan woven fabric industry in Pringgasela Village, Pringgasela District, East Lombok Regency.

2.2.2 The Effect of Marital Status on Labor Productivity

A person who is married tends to see the work he is doing now as a guarantee to be able to support himself and his family in the future, this will then be able to affect his work productivity. In the research of Fajar Pasaribu (2018).

H2: It is suspected that the variable number of marital status has a positive and significant effect on labor productivity in the traditional gedogan woven fabric industry in Pringgasela Village, Pringgasela District, East Lombok Regency.

2.2.3 The Effect of Working Time Allocation on Labor Productivity

According to Baruwadi (2012), the allocation of working time is the length of working time used by a person measured in hours. The working hours used are different from one person to another. Basically, the productivity that a person produces depends on the time or working hours that he allocates.

H3: It is suspected that the variable of working time allocation does not have a positive and significant effect on labor productivity in the traditional gedogan woven fabric industry in Pringgasela Village, Pringgasela District, East Lombok Regency.

2.2.4 The Effect of Wages on Labor Productivity

Salary or wages are the remuneration that a person receives for his work done, whether it is in the form of goods or services provided in a period of days, weeks, and months (Jaya, 2011). Salary or wages can determine productivity because with a maximum salary it will make the enthusiasm of workers so that productivity will be further improved.

H4: It is suspected that wage variables have a positive and significant effect on labor productivity on the traditional gedogan woven fabric industry in Pringgasela Village, Pringgasela District, East Lombok Regency.

2.2.5 The Effect of Long Working on Labor Productivity

The length of work is measured by the length of work, the length of work can increase a person's insight and skills, so it can also increase their absorption of new things. Work experience by itself will be able to improve a person's knowledge, intelligence, experience, and skills. The broader a person's work experience, the more skilled they are at doing their work and the more perfect their mindset and attitude in acting to achieve the goals that have been set, Puspaningsih (2004).

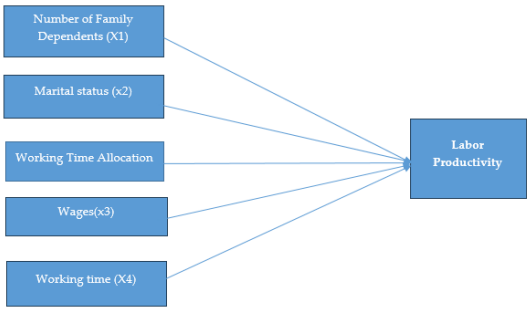
H5 : It is suspected that the variable of working length has a positive and significant effect on labor productivity in the traditional gedogan woven fabric industry in Pringgasela Village, Pringgasela District, East Lombok Regency.

2.3 Previous Research

1) Sinta Wahyu Hati and Rusda Irawan (2015) entitled "Analysis of Factors Affecting the Productivity of Female Workers in the Production Operator Section in the Manufacturing Industry in the Batam Batam Area".
2) Luqman Baihaqi (2016) entitled "Analysis of Factors Affecting the Productivity of Female Workers in the Repair Section in the Furniture Industry in Mojokerto Regency".
3) Lailatul Fitri (2020) entitled "Analysis of Factors Affecting the Productivity of Women's Labor in the Songket Woven Fabric Industry".
4) Erni Ummi Hasanah (2011) entitled "Factors Affecting Labor Productivity in Small Industries in Palopo City".
5) Rendy Akhmad Andrianto (2013) entitled "Analysis of Factors Affecting Labor Productivity in the Home Shoe

Industry of Surabaya City (Case Study of Labor in the Production Section of SMEs Home Shoe Industry UD. Perkasa Surabaya).

2.4 Conceptual Framework



From the conceptual framework above, the data used to find out the factors that affect the productivity of the female workforce are the number of family dependents (X1), marital status (X2), allocation of working time (X3), wages (X4), length of work (X5) in the gedogan woven fabric industry in Pringgasela Village, Pringgasela District, East Lombok Regency. Meanwhile, the variable that is influenced is labor productivity in the gedogan woven fabric industry as the Y variable.

3. METHODS

3.1 Types of Research

This research uses an explanatory quantitative method, according to Priyono (2016) explanatory quantitative research is research conducted to explain why a symptom or event can occur.

3.2 Location and Time of Research

This study was conducted in Pringgasela Village, Pringgasela District, by assessing what factors affect labor productivity by distributing questionnaires to respondents to obtain relevant data to be developed in this study.

3.3 Research Population

The population of this study is the total number of weavers totaling 218 in Pringgasela Village, East Lombok Regency.

3.4 Collection Methods

According to Kriyanto (2010) The data collection method used in this study is to obtain primary data using survey techniques.

3.5 Samples and Sampling Techniques

The population of this study is as many as 218 craftsmen and to determine the minimum sample size using the Slovin formula with an error tolerance limit of 10% so that the number of samples used in this study is 68 people.

3.6 Data Collection Techniques and Tools

3.6.1 Data Collection Techniques

The data collection technique used by the author in this study is interviews. According to Siregar (2014), an interview is a process to obtain information or data for research purposes by means of questions and answers, while face-to-face between the interviewer and the respondent using a tool in the form of a list of questions (questionnaire).

3.6.2 Data Collection Tools

The data collection tools carried out in this study collect data, and the information is coordinator, observation and documentation.

1) Combinations (angket).

According to Siregar (2014), a questionnaire is an information gathering technique that allows analysts to study the attitudes, beliefs, behaviors, and characteristics of several key people in an organization, which can be affected by the proposed system or the existing system.

2) Observation

According to Siregar (2014), observation or direct observation is a data collection activity by conducting direct research on the environmental conditions of the research object that supports research activities, so that a clear picture of the condition of the research object can be obtained.

3) Documentation

Documentation is to collect primary data, the author analyzes documents in the form of writing, which is a reference in this study.

3.7 Types and Data Sources

This research is quantitative research. Data sources consist of primary data (directly from respondents) and secondary data (from the internet and related literature).

3.8 Research Variables

3.8.1 Identification and Classification of Variables

The variables contained in this study are:

- Dependent variables are problems that will be solved by the researcher or are the goal of the research. So what is the dependent variable is Labor Productivity (Y).
- The independent variable is a variable that affects the dependent variable, either a positive influence or a negative influence. The independent variable will explain how the problem in the study was solved. So in the study, the independent variables are the Number of Family Dependents (X1), Marital Status (X2), Allocation of Working Time (X3), Wages (X4) and Length of Work (X5).

3.8.2 Variable Operational Definition

- Labor Productivity (Y), is the amount of woven fabric that is able to be produced by each craftsman who works in the traditional fabric industry, measured in permeters.
- Number of Family Dependents (X1), the total number of family members who are dependents of the craftsman, both relatives and other family members who live in the same house, expressed in the unit of soul.
- Marital Status (X2), which is the status that each craftsman has, who lives together or separately. Which is stated in married and unmarried units.
- Working Time Allocation (X3), which is how long the craftsman spends in allocating his time in producing traditional gedogan woven fabrics, which is expressed in hours.
- Wage (X4), which is the amount of wages received by weavers who work in the traditional woven fabric industry of gedogan, which is expressed in rupiah units per month.
- Length of Work (X5), which is how long the craftsman has devoted himself to the gedongan woven fabric industry, is calculated from the first time he entered until the year this research was carried out, which is expressed in years.

3.9 Data Collection and Collection Procedures

This data collection was carried out directly at the research location to obtain complete data and data related to the problems in this study. The data collection used, namely primary data, was carried out by distributing questionnaires to respondents.

3.10 Data Analysis Procedure

3.10.1 Classic Assumption Test

1) **Normality Test:** The normality test aims to test whether the free variable, the non-free variable or both have a normal distribution or not.
2) **Multicollinearity Test:** The multicollinearity test is to find out in the regression model that there is a correlation between independent variables.
3) **Heteroscedasticity Test:** The heteroscedasticity test aims to determine whether the variance inequality regression model from the residual of one observation to another observation. If the variant from residual from one observation to another is different, it can be said that there is a heteroscedasticity problem.

3.10.2 Multiple Regression Analysis

Measure how far the independent variable affects the bound variable by the formula:

$$Y= a+b1X1+b2X2+ b3X3+b4x4+b5X5+ei$$

3.10.3 Uji Hipotesis

1) Determination Coefficient Test (R2): Assessing the contribution of independent variables to bound variables
2) T-test: assess the significance of the regression model
3) Test f: assess the influence of independent and bound variables together

4) RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Overview of the Research Location

Pringgasela is a tourist village which is a center for Pringgasela weaving craftsmen who have gone global. The area of Pringgasela District is 134.26 km2 and consists of 10 villages, namely: Rempung, Pringgasela, Jurit, Pengadangan, Aikdewa, Jurit Baru, South Pringgasela, West Pengadangan, East Pengadangan, and Timbanuh. The topography of the Pringgasela Village Area, Pringgasela District, East Lombok Regency is highland.

4.2 Respondent overview

The data of the respondents studied included: Number of family dependents, marital status, allocation of working time, wages and length of work.

4.2.1 Labor Productivity (Y)

Based on the results of the study, it is known that the number of respondents (labor) in the gedogan traditional fabric industry in Pringgasela Village is 68 respondents, based on labor productivity, the distribution is as follows:

Table 4.1 Distribution of Respondents by Labor Productivity Level

No	Productivity	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	1-5 meters	7	10.29%
2.	5-10 meters	30	44.12%
3.	10-15 meters	15	22.06%
4.	15-20 meters	16	23.53%
Sum		**68**	**100.00%**

Source: Researcher primary data processing (2024)

Based on table 4.1, the average productivity of workers in the traditional fabric industry is 20 meters per person per month. The number of respondents whose productivity is from 1-5 meters per person per month is 7 respondents (10.29%), while those who have a productivity of 5-10 meters per person per month are 30 respondents (44.12%), while those who have a productivity of 10-15 meters per person per month are 15 respondents (22.06%), workers in the gedogan woven fabric industry have the most productivity between 15-20 meters of fabric per person per month, which is as many as 16 respondents (23.53%).

4.2.2 Number of Family Dependents (X1)

The number of family dependents shows the number of family members who are still financed by the head of the family (KK). The large or small number of family dependents affects the amount of expenditure from labor income.

Table 4.2 Distribution of Respondents by Number of Dependents

No	Productivity	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	1-2 people	18	26.47%
2.	3-4 people	40	58.82%
3.	5-6 people	10	14.71%
Sum		**68**	**100.00%**

Source: Researcher primary data processing (2024)

Table 4.2 shows that as many as 18 respondents or 26.47% of the total number of respondents, the total respondents have a family dependent, 1-2 people or to themselves. Family dependents here are the number of family members who are dependents of the worker's household, so it is not only married workers who have family dependents. Some workers who do not have one already have family dependents, such as to finance the lives of their parents or siblings.

4.2.3 Marital Status (x2)

Marital status is often questioned when someone proposes/looks for a job. Many consider that marital status will hinder a person's performance at work. As is the case with a married person who often has family dependents. The following table 4.3 shows the

percentage of marital status that has been studied.

Table 4.3 Distribution of Respondents by Marital Status

No	Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Unmarried	2	2.94%
2.	Kawin	47	69.12%
3.	Divorce for Life	9	13.24%
4.	Divorce Dies	10	14.71%
Sum		**68**	**100.00%**

Source: Researcher primary data processing (2024)

Based on table 4.3 above, of the 68 respondents 2 (2.94%) of them are unmarried while 47 (69.12%) of which the marital status is positioned as marriage and the respondents who are divorced are alive as many as 9 respondents (13.24%) and 10 other respondents who are divorced and die (14.71%). So it can be concluded that the marital status of most women in the Gedogan Traditional Industry is married.

4.2.4 Working Time Allocation (x3)

The results of the questionnaire distribution of the time allocated to work can be found in the following table 4.4:

Table 4.4 Distribution of respondents according to working time allocation

No	Working Time Allocation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	1-30 hours per fortnight	6	8.82%
2.	30-70 hours per fortnight	45	66.18%
3.	70-115 hours per fortnight	17	25.00%
Sum		**68**	**100.00%**

Source: Researcher primary data processing (2024)

Based on table 4.3 above, the allocation of working time spent by respondents who work daily to produce traditional gedogan cloth within a period of 2 weeks that of 68 respondents who work as weavers in Pringgasela Village, Pringgasela District, East Lombok Regency who answered this questionnaire, the results of the study show that 66.18% of the total respondents who worked as weavers spent two hours working in two weeks, namely 30-70 hours per fortnight, as many as 45 people, while 25.00% were 17 respondents working 70-115 hours in two weeks, and as many as 6 respondents or 8.82% worked 1-30 hours in two weeks.

4.2.5 Wages (x4)

Wage is the income earned by each worker from the results of the work he does. Table 4.5 shows the percentage of wages received by respondents.

Table 4.5 Distribution of Respondents by Wage

No	Wages	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	IDR 100,000-500,000 per month	15	22.06%
2.	IDR 500,000-1,000,000 per month	46	67.18%
3.	IDR 1,000,000-1,500,000 per month	5	7.35%
4.	IDR 1,500,000-2,000,000 per month	2	2.94%
Sum		**68**	**100.00%**

Source: Researcher primary data processing (2024)

Based on tabek 4.5 above, data was obtained that 15 respondents received a wage of Rp. 100,000-500,000, while 46 respondents received a wage of Rp. 500,000-1,000,000, 5 respondents of which received a wage of Rp. 1,000,000-1,500,000 and 2 respondents among

them received a wage of Rp. 1,500,000-2,000,000. So it can be concluded that the average wage earned by the workers of the traditional fabric industry in Pringgasela Village is Rp. 500,000-1,000,000.

4.2.6 Working Time (x5)

The length of a person's work in an industry reflects a person's ability and readiness in a field of work that can be considered in the labor market.

Table 4.6 Distribution of Respondents by Length of Work

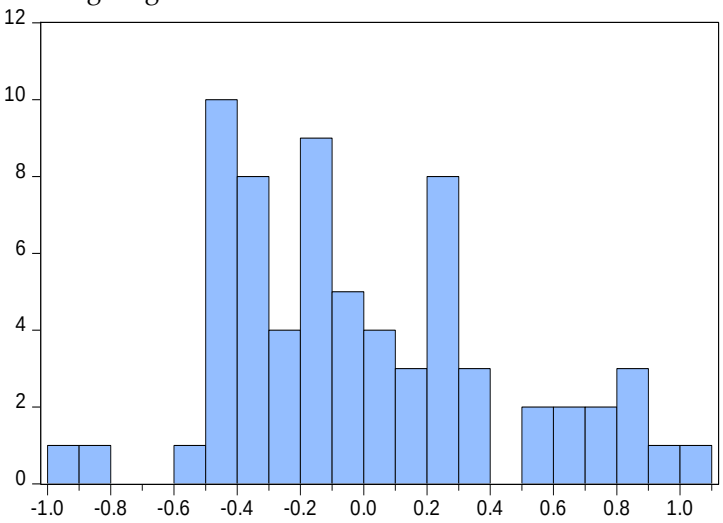
No	Length of Work	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	5-10 Yrs	5	7.35%
2.	10-15 yrs	10	14.71%
3.	15-20 Yrs	16	23.53%
4.	20-25 yrs	20	29.41%
5.	25-35 Yrs	17	25.00%
	Sum	**68**	**100.00%**

Source: Researcher primary data processing (2024)

Based on table 4.6 above, it can be seen that the level of working time of the respondents varies. The respondents with the highest level of long-term work who have worked for 20-25 years in the traditional gedogan fabric industry are 29.41%. Meanwhile, the respondents with the lowest level of working length who have worked for 5-10 years are 7.35% and 10-15 years of the Gedogan traditional fabric industry is 14.71%. This shows that the average length of working time of the gedogan traditional fabric industry workforce is 20 years to 25 years.

4.3 Classical Assumption Test

1) Normality test: Data proven to be normal distribution



Series: Residuals
Sample 1 68
Observations 68

Mean	-2.79e-16
Median	-0.085368
Maximum	1.021833
Minimum	-0.978167
Std. Dev.	0.435939
Skewness	0.447776
Kurtosis	2.731939
Jarque-Bera	2.475969
Probability	0.289968

We can know that the *Jarque-Bera* value is 2.475969 with a p-value of 0.289968 where this value indicates that the probability of > alpha is 0.05 which means that the data in this study is distributed normally.

2) Multicoleniaritas test

Multicollinearity Test Results

Variance Inflation Factors

Date: 07/20/24 Time: 16:49

Sample: 1 68

Included observations: 68

	Coefficient	Uncentered	Centered

Variable	Variance	BRIGHT	BRIGHT
C	0.349035	115.5696	ON
X1	0.005649	11.63447	1.149937
X2	0.081331	104.1547	1.135662
X3	0.005329	14.63622	1.147939
X4	0.007214	13.45372	1.361179
X5	0.002928	16.16793	1.332651

To see the value of Multicollinearity, the Centered VIF (Variance Inflation Factor) value will be looked at, where the VIF value requirement itself is less than 10, so that in the free and bound variables there is no multicollinearity.

3) Heteroscedasticity Test

Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Heteroskedasticity Test: Breusch-Pagan-Godfrey

F-statistic	0.811138	Prob. F(5,62)	0.5462
Obs*R-squared	4.175065	Prob. Chi-Square(5)	0.5245
Scaled explained SS	3.005601	Prob. Chi-Square(5)	0.6991

Test results *Breusch-Pagan-Godfrey*. It can be concluded based on the prob score. The Chi-Square at Obs*R-Square is 0.5245 > 0.05 where the value is greater than 0.05 or 5%, so it can be concluded that there is no heteroscedasticity problem in the data in this study.

4.4 Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Multiple Linear Regression Results

Dependent Variable: Y
Method: Least Squares
Date: 07/20/24 Time: 16:41
Sample: 1 68
Included observations: 68

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.841767	0.590792	1.424811	0.1592
X1	-0.042111	0.075157	-0.560302	0.5773
X2	-0.447134	0.285186	-1.567864	0.1220
X3	0.092499	0.073003	1.267049	0.2099
X4	0.650275	0.084935	7.656102	0.0000
X5	0.004236	0.054111	0.078275	0.9379

R-squared	0.605542	Mean dependent var	1.602941

Adjusted R-squared	0.573731	S.D. dependent var	0.694105
S.E. of regression	0.453176	Akaike info criterion	1.339027
Sum squared resid	12.73287	Black criterion	1.534866
Log likelihood	-39.52691	Hannan-Quinn criter.	1.416624
F-statistic	19.03555	Durbin-Watson stat	1.664957
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

The results of the multiple linear regression that have been carried out can be explained in the form of an economic model as follows :

Y = 0.841767 - 0.042111 (X1) – 0.447134 (X2) + 0.092499 (X3) + 0.650275 (X4) + 0.004236 (X5) + e.

Where:

X1 = Labor Productivity in Gedogan Traditional Fabric Industry (Meter)

X2 = Number of Family Dependents (soul)

X2 = Marital Status (Married/Unmarried)

X3 = Working Time Allocation (Hours)

X4 = Wages (Rp)

X5 = Length of Service (Years)

e = Bullier error

Based on the equation, the multiple linear regression model can be interpreted as follows:

a. In the regression equation, the constant value is 0.841767 which means that the influence of labor productivity on the traditional gedogan fabric industry in Pringgasela Village, Pringgasela District, East Lombok Regency is 0.841767 assuming that other variables are constant (*ceteris paribus*).
b. The value of the variable regression coefficient of the number of family dependents (X1) is -0.042111 which shows that there is a negative relationship between the number of family dependents and labor productivity, meaning that every increase in the number of family dependents will reduce labor productivity (Y) by 0.042111 assuming that other variables are constant (*ceteris paribus*).
c. The value of the regression coefficient of the family marital status variable (X2) of – 0.447134 shows that there is a negative relationship between marital status and labor productivity, meaning that married workers have less productivity of 0.447134 compared to unmarried craftsmen assuming that other variables are constant (*ceteris paribus*).
d. The value of the regression coefficient of the variable of working time allocation (X3) of 0.092499 shows that there is a positive relationship between the allocation of working time and labor productivity, meaning that every increase in the allocation of time in work allocated by craftsmen will increase the value of labor productivity (Y) by 0.092499 assuming that other variables are constant (*ceteris paribus*).
e. The value of the wage variable regression coefficient (X4) of 0.650275 shows that there is a positive relationship between wages and labor productivity, meaning that every increase in wages earned by craftsmen for one month will increase the value of labor productivity (Y) by 0.650275 assuming that other variables are constant (*ceteris paribus*).
f. The value of the regression coefficient of the variable length of work (X5) of 0.004236 shows that there is a positive relationship between the length of work and labor productivity, meaning that every increase in the working period of the craftsman will

increase the value of labor productivity (Y) by 0.004236 assuming that the other variables are constant (*ceteris paribus*).

4.1.5 Hypothesis Testing

1. Result of the Datermination Coefficient (R^2)

Determination Coefficient Test Results (R^2)

R-squared	0.605542	Mean dependent var	1.602941
Adjusted R-squared	0.573731	S.D. dependent var	0.694105

Source: Researcher primary data processing (2024)

Based on table 4.11 above, the measurement of the accuracy or suitability of the model *(goodness of fit)* is carried out or calculated using *adjusted R-Squared which* shows an independent variable of 0.573731 meaning that the variables of the number of family dependents, marital status, allocation of working time, wages and length of work contribute 57% to labor productivity in the traditional fabric industry of Gedigan in Pringgasela Village, While the remaining 43% is explained by other variables outside of the variables in this study.

2. Test t (Partial Test)

Partial Test Results (t-Test)

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.841767	0.590792	1.424811	0.1592
X1	-0.042111	0.075157	-0.560302	0.5773
X2	-0.447134	0.285186	-1.567864	0.1220
X3	0.092499	0.073003	1.267049	0.2099
X4	0.650275	0.084935	7.656102	0.0000
X5	0.004236	0.054111	0.078275	0.9379

Source: Researcher primary data processing (2024).

Based on table 4.12 Showing in detail, the t-test of the equation is as follows:

1. The variable of the number of family dependents (X1) showed a probability value of 0.5773 greater than 0.05 (0.5773 > 0.05) which means that the variable of the number of family dependents (X1) did not have a significant effect on labor productivity in the traditional fabric industry of Gedogan in Pringgasela Village.
2. The marital status variable (X2) showed a probability value of 0.1220 greater than 0.05 (0.1220 > 0.05), meaning that the marital status variable (X2) did not have a significant effect on labor productivity in the traditional gedogan fabric industry of Pringgasela Village.
3. The variable of working time allocation (X3) showed a probability value of 0.2099 greater than 0.05 (0.2099 > 0.05), meaning that the variable of working time allocation (X3) did not have a significant effect on labor productivity in the traditional fabric industry of Gedogan in Pringgasela Village.
4. The wage variable (X4) shows a probability value of 0.0000 smaller than 0.05 (0.0000 < 0.05) and a t-count value of 7.502390 meaning that the wage variable (X4) has a significant effect on labor productivity in the traditional fabric industry of Gedogan in Pringgasela Village.
5. The variable of working time (X5) showed a probability value of 0.9379 greater than 0.05 (0.9379 > 0.05), meaning that the variable of working

time (X5) did not have a significant effect on labor productivity in the traditional fabric industry of Gedogan in Pringgasela Village.

3. Test F (Simultaneous Test)

Simultaneous Test Results (Test F)

F-sta tistic	19.03555	Durbin-Watson stat	1.664957
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Based on table 4.13 above, it can be seen that the F-statistic value in the multiple linear regression in this study is 0.000000 smaller than the alpha 0.05 or 5% so that it can be concluded that simultaneously the independent variables, namely the number of family dependents, marital status, allocation of working time, wages and length of work together have an effect on the dependent variables of labor productivity in the traditional fabric industry.

4.1.6 Discussion of Research Results

1) The Effect of the Number of Family Dependents on Labor Productivity

The regression results using multiple linear regression analysis show that there is a negative and significant influence on labor productivity in the traditional fabric industry of Gedogan in Pringgasela Village, which is known from the value of the coefficient of the number of family dependents with negative signs of -0.042111 and is insignificant at the 5% level indicated by a probability of 0.5773 > 0.05 means that if the number of family dependents increases, labor productivity will decrease by 0.04211 or 4%.

2) The Effect of Marital Status on Labor Productivity

From the results of regression using multiple linear regression analysis, it was shown that there was a negative and significant influence on labor productivity in the traditional fabric industry of Gedogan in Pringgasela Village, which was known from the value of the marriage status coefficient which was marked negative as well as -0.447134 and is insignificant at the 5% level indicated by a probability of 0.1220 < 0.05 when any marital status owned by workers in the traditional fabric industry of Pringgasela Village, labor productivity will decrease by 0.447134 or 44%.

3) The Effect of Working Time Allocation on Labor Productivity

From the results of regression using multiple linear regression analysis, it shows that there is a positive and significant influence on labor productivity in the traditional fabric industry of Gedogan Pringgasela Village, which is known from the value of the working time allocation coefficient which is marked positively by 0.092499 and is insignificant at the 5% level indicated by a probability of 0.2099 < 0.05 means that if there is an increase in the working hours allocated by craftsmen, it will increase labor productivity by 0.092499 or 9%.

4) The Effect of Wages on Labor Productivity

From the results of regression using multiple linear regression analysis, it shows that there is a positive and significant influence on labor productivity in the traditional fabric industry of Gedogan Pringgasela Village, which is known from the value of the working time allocation coefficient which is marked positively by 0.650275 and significant at the 5% level indicated by a probability of 0.00000 < 0.05 means that if there is an increase in wages obtained by the workforce, it will increase productivity by 0.650275 or 65%.

5) The Effect of Working Hours on Labor Productivity

From the regression results using multiple linear regression analysis, it was shown that there was a negative and significant influence on labor productivity in the traditional fabric industry of Gedogan Pringgasela Village, which was known from the value of the working time allocation coefficient which was marked positively as

0.004236 and is insignificant at the 5% level indicated by a probability of 0.9379 > 0.05 means that every increase in the length of work of craftsmen will reduce labor productivity by 0.004236.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion on the influence of the number of family dependents, marital status, allocation of working time, wages and length of work on labor productivity in the Gedogan Traditional Fabric Industry in Pringgasela Village, Pringgasela District, East Lombok Regency, it can be concluded as follows:

1) Number of family dependents (X1) have a negative and insignificant effect on labor productivity in the traditional fabric industry of Gedogan in Pringgasela Village.
2) Marital status (x2) negative and insignificant influence on labor productivity in the traditional fabric industry of Gedogan in Pringgasela Village.
3) Working time allocation (X3) positive and insignificant effects on labor productivity in the traditional fabric industry of Gedogan in Pringgasela Village.
4) Wages (X4) positive and significant influence on labor productivity in the traditional fabric industry of Gedogan Pringgasela Village.
5) Working time (X5) berpositive and insignificant effects on labor productivity in the traditional fabric industry of Gedogan in Pringgasela Village.

ADVICE

The suggestions that can be given in this study can be explained as follows:

1) For craftsmen, it is hoped that they will continue to develop this production business, creating various innovations. Because this home industry has made a considerable contribution to the community.
2) For government agencies, they should pay more attention to the existence of this industry. With the role of the government, craftsmen will be encouraged to be more active in running their businesses.

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