

## ABSTRAK

### **KONTRIBUSI JUMLAH MODAL, TENAGA KERJA, DAN BAHAN BAKU TERHADAP HASIL PRODUKSI INDUSTRI TENUN TRADISIONAL DI DESA GAMPLONG SUMBER RAHAYU KECAMATAN MOYUDAN KABUPATEN SLEMAN**

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui seberapa besar kontribusi jumlah modal, tenaga kerja, dan bahan baku terhadap hasil produksi tenun tradisional di Desa Gamplong Sumber Rahayu Kecamatan Moyudan Kabupaten Sleman.

Penelitian ini adalah merupakan jenis penelitian eksplanatif yang dilaksanakan pada bulan September 2013. Populasi dari penelitian ini adalah seluruh pengusaha pengrajin tenun tradisional yang berjumlah 24 pengusaha. Sampel diambil dengan teknik sampling jenuh. Data dikumpulkan menggunakan wawancara dan observasi. Sebelum melakukan pengujian hipotesis, dilakukan uji prasyarat yaitu uji multikolinieritas, uji heteroskedastisitas dan uji autokorelasi. Data dianalisis dengan menggunakan regresi berganda.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa: (1) modal tidak berkontribusi secara signifikan terhadap hasil produksi industri tenun tradisional sebesar 19,3% ( $\text{sig}=0,218 > \alpha=0,05$ ), (2) tenaga kerja berkontribusi secara signifikan terhadap hasil produksi industri tenun tradisional sebesar 39,7% ( $\text{sig}=0,007 < \alpha=0,05$ ), (3) bahan baku berkontribusi secara signifikan terhadap hasil produksi industri tenun tradisional sebesar 40,9% ( $\text{sig}=0,011 < \alpha=0,05$ ), dan (4) Variasi variabel hasil produksi dijelaskan oleh jumlah modal, tenaga kerja dan bahan baku sebesar 55,8% dan 44,2% sisanya dijelaskan oleh variabel yang lain di luar model penelitian.

**ABSTRACT**

**THE CONTRIBUTION OF CAPITAL AMOUNT, LABORS, AND RAW MATERIALS TO THE PRODUCTION RESULT OF TRADITIONAL WEAVING INDUSTRY IN GAMPLONG SUMBER RAHAYU VILLAGE, MOYUDAN SUB-DISTRICT, SLEMAN**

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This study aimed to determine the contribution of the capital amount, the labors, and the raw materials to the production result of traditional weaving industry in the Gamplong Sumber Rahayu village, Moyudan sub-district, Sleman.

This study was an explanative research type conducted in September 2013. The population of this study was all traditional weaving entrepreneurs, totaling 24 entrepreneurs. The samples were taken with a saturated sampling technique. The data were collected by using interviews and observations. Before testing the hypotheses, prerequisite tests were done, they were multicollinearity test, heteroscedasticity test, and autocorrelation test. The data were analyzed by using multiple regression.

The results of this study indicated that: (1) the capital amount did not contribute significantly to the production result of the traditional weaving industry for about 19.3% ( $\text{sig} = 0.218 > \alpha = 0.05$ ); (2) the labors contributed significantly to the production result of the traditional weaving industry for about 39.7% ( $\text{sig} = 0.007 < \alpha = 0.05$ ); (3) the raw materials contributed significantly to the production result of the traditional weaving industry for about 40.9% ( $\text{sig} = 0.011 < \alpha = 0.05$ ); and (4) the variation of the production result variable was explained by the capital amount, the labors, and the raw materials for about 55.8% and 44.2%, while the rest was explained by other variables outside the study model.