DETERMINANTS ANALYSIS OF *ENDEK* WOVEN FABRIC PRODUCTION IN SIDEMEN DISTRICT, KARANGASEM REGENCY

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Abstract: The industrial sector plays a crucial and strategic role in the economy of a region, as its presence significantly contributes to the economic development of the area, including the traditional *Endek* weaving industry in Bali. This study aims to analyze the determinants of *Endek* fabric production in Sidemen District, Karangasem Regency. The research is a quantitative study with an associative design. The study was conducted in Sidemen District, Karangasem Regency. The population consists of 2,141 *Endek* weaving industries in the district, with a sample size of 96, selected using accidental sampling. Data collection was carried out through observation, interviews, literature study, and questionnaires. The analysis technique used is inferential analysis (multiple linear regression). The results of the study indicate that: 1) Capital, labor, government policies, and technology have a significant simultaneous effect on the production of *Endek* fabric in Sidemen District, Karangasem Regency; and 2) Capital, labor, government policies, and technology have a positive and significant partial effect on the production of *Endek* fabric in Sidemen District, Karangasem Regency. This study highlights the importance of empowering the local workforce to improve socioeconomic welfare while preserving the region's cultural heritage in Sidemen District, Karangasem Regency.
Keywords: capital, labor, government policies, technology, production.

INTRODUCTION

Development, in essence, is a continuous process of change aimed at improving and enhancing the conditions to achieve the intended goals. Indonesia, as a developing country, has set development targets to realize a just and prosperous society, pursue economic growth, address income inequality, and eradicate poverty. The current development focus in Indonesia emphasizes economic development, while not disregarding other sectors (Kusumastuti and Adnan, 2015). The goal of economic development is to strengthen both national and regional economies, ensure income equality, accelerate economic growth, and increase employment opportunities. In addition to Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) growth, the creation of job opportunities is one of the indicators of successful economic development, as it can absorb labor and reduce poverty (Istiqomah, 2018).

One of the economic sectors contributing to the process of economic development is the industrial sector. In efforts to accelerate regional economic development, industrialization is one of the strategies undertaken by the government. According to Todaro and Smith (2011:19), the growth and development of a country's economy can be achieved by boosting growth in the industrial sector. Industrialization

serves as the engine of economic growth. Economic development in the industrial sector aims to enhance the welfare of society in terms of a higher standard of living and improved quality of life. The growth of the industrial sector in Indonesia is significantly influenced by the scale of operations or production of companies in that industry. Generally, larger production scales tend to demonstrate higher efficiency in utilizing production factors or inputs, thus enabling companies to grow more rapidly (Shanti and Purbadharmaja, 2022).

In the context of economic activities intertwined with culture, the cultural and creative industries are crucial for linking traditional knowledge and cultural values with innovation and creativity. This integration is considered vital for several developing countries due to its economic potential and impact on economic development (Yang and Černevičiūtė, 2017). For instance, handicrafts in the cultural industry play a significant role in generating income and creating jobs. They have been globally recognized as tools for poverty alleviation (Balaji and Mani, 2014; Yang et al., 2018).

Ikat weaving is one form of cultural industry that faces challenges regarding the sustainability of its cultural heritage (Parameswara et al., 2022). Each region in Indonesia has its own distinct style of *ikat* weaving. Langi and Park (2016) explain that as early as 2500 BC, Indonesia developed basic weaving techniques, but during the Dong Son era (500 BC), a major transformation in Indonesian textiles occurred, creating fabrics with geometric patterns that were used in religious rituals influenced by Animism, Hindu-Buddhist, and Islamic kingdoms as high-value cultural products. This development was shaped by geographic location, local culture, and the knowledge, beliefs, and social systems of the people in each region, resulting in a diversity of *ikat* motifs and designs across Indonesia.

A report by Kompas (2019) highlights a significant threat to the *ikat* weaving industry from cheaper *Endek* fabrics produced in Central Java, which are not original products of Bali. In a meeting with Putri Suastini, Chairperson of the National Crafts Council of Bali (Dekranasda), held on February 3, 2020, at the Governor's residence, it was emphasized that *Endek* fabrics, a cultural commodity of Bali, face threats as technological duplication makes these cultural products less competitive. The spread of imitative non-ikat fabrics in the market has posed a threat to the local *Endek* weaving industry. This issue has been exacerbated by the high demand for *Endek* fabrics driven by local government policies encouraging the use of traditional Balinese clothing. Additionally, the price factor contributes to the influx of imitative products that are mass-produced using stamps and machines, reducing production costs. Another threat to the *ikat* weaving industry is the lack of interest from the younger generation, who are reluctant to engage in this traditional craft due to social prestige (Nusa Bali, 2020).

One of the districts in Karangasem Regency that is renowned for its potential in traditional *Endek* weaving heritage is Sidemen District. Sidemen is located in Karangasem Regency, covering an area of 35.15 km². The district is known as one of the primary centers for *Endek* fabric production in Bali. Weaving is a daily activity in nearly every

household in Sidemen (Ramadiartha and Erli, 2018). The development of *Endek* fabrics in Sidemen is an effort to introduce the values of national art and culture, while simultaneously creating new job opportunities to improve the community's standard of living. The unique motifs of Sidemen *Endek* fabric include Cempaka, Celedan, Cepuk, and Nagasari, which are traditional patterns preserved by the local community. These motifs are among the most sought after and purchased. In addition to the distinctive motifs, one of the strengths of Sidemen's *Endek* fabrics is the natural dyeing process using raw materials such as indigo, mango leaves, betel nut, pingi bark, secam wood, turmeric, and yam (Diskopperindag Karangasem Regency, 2024).

Based on initial observations and in-depth interviews with one of the *Endek* fabric weavers in Sidemen District, Karangasem Regency on January 15, 2025, various issues were revealed that are currently faced by *Endek* fabric artisans. These challenges include a decrease in generational regeneration, a decline in interest in *Endek* fabric, and a reduction in the labor force due to falling market demand. As a result of these issues, the production of *Endek* fabric now requires more time. What initially took no more than a month to produce now takes one and a half to two months. Furthermore, demand for *Endek* fabric is also dwindling, with fewer consumers and fewer artisans. This has impacted the overall production output.

The *Endek* weaving industry is an important subject to examine, as it represents a long-standing cultural industry that can drive local economic development and growth. The *Endek* fabric industry must be supported by trained and educated human resources to remain competitive in the market through a variety of innovations. However, the current conditions in the region, including low human resource quality, production systems, marketing systems, infrastructure, and the role of institutional support, have hindered the development and growth of the *Endek* fabric industry in Sidemen District, Karangasem Regency. Therefore, concerted efforts and support from all related parties are needed to develop this industry (Ramadiartha and Erli, 2018).

The first factor identified is capital. Capital is a critical aspect of any business. Without capital, a business cannot operate, even if all other conditions for establishing a business are met. Capital is one of the essential components in running a business. It can come from personal funds or loans (Triwahyudi, 2021). Revathy and Santhi (2016), and Khalaf (2013) state that capital is a factor of production that determines a company's productivity, which in turn affects its income. Capital is vital for any business. It influences the level of production achieved (Ningsih and Indrajaya, 2015). The issue of capital is often associated with small enterprises. Limited access to capital, coupled with increasingly complex procedures, is one of the significant obstacles faced by entrepreneurs (Parinduri, 2016). Without capital, a business will struggle to develop and will face difficulties in purchasing raw materials and other production factors. The amount of capital available also determines how many production sets an enterprise can afford, which affects its production capacity. The ease with which entrepreneurs can

access capital is crucial for meeting their operational needs and expanding their businesses.

According to interviews with several *Endek* fabric entrepreneurs in Sidemen, Karangasem, the available capital for these weavers is limited. Meanwhile, the demand for *Endek* fabrics has increased recently, so the producers are unable to meet orders as their production capacity is restricted. This situation forces entrepreneurs to accept orders and negotiate with buyers to ensure continued production and marketability. To compensate for the lack of capital caused by the increased demand, entrepreneurs have resorted to delaying worker salaries to purchase additional raw materials (Gerya, 2014).

Ayu and Suarjaya (2017) in their study indicate that capital also impacts production levels and positively affects the income generated by a business. Similar studies by Sasmita and Ayuningsasi (2017), Irawan and Ayuningsasi (2017), Berliana and Purbadharmaja (2018), Viernayanti and Darsana (2018), and Langit and Ayuningsasi (2019) show that capital has a positive and significant effect on production. Capital is essential for the production process and operational activities; with sufficient capital, artisans can purchase higher-quality raw materials and improve maintenance practices, thus increasing production quality. Artisans with more capital can produce more fabric and better-quality products. However, a different result was found in a study by Suroyah (2016), which found no significant effect of capital on production output. This could be due to the effect of inventory levels; an excess of inventory can lead to inefficiencies, such as spoilage of unsold goods and a decline in product quality.

The second factor is labor. Labor plays a vital role in any business as the active factor in processing and organizing other production factors. According to Mulyadi (2003:59), labor refers to the working-age population (15-64 years old), or the total population in a country that can produce goods and services if there is demand for their services and if they are willing to participate in these activities. Rosyidi (2004:57) describes labor as the human capabilities that can be contributed to enable the production of goods and services. Labor is an essential factor of production and must be carefully considered in every production process. The quantity of labor is not only about availability but also about the quality and type of labor used (Ariputra and Sudiana, 2019).

The production of *Endek* fabric itself is done using simple methods and is labor-intensive, requiring a significant number of workers. The number of workers directly affects the daily production output, and the working hours and skills of the labor force are crucial in increasing production levels (Fagbenle et al., 2012). The efficient utilization of human resources in the industrial sector is key to achieving the objectives of that industry. The success or failure of an organization in achieving its goals depends largely on its workforce.

The research conducted by Viernayanti and Darsana (2018), Purwa and Darsana (2018), Mulyanti and Usman (2020) also states that labor has a positive and significant effect on production. This means that as the number of workers increases, the amount of production generated also rises. However, Fauzi's (2016) study produced different

results, finding that labor did not have a significant impact on production. This is because production functions have certain characteristics, such as utility functions. When input increases, output also increases. However, the first additional input provides a greater increase in output than subsequent inputs. This property is referred to as the law of diminishing returns. Mathematically, the increasing nature of the function (if input increases, output also increases) is indicated by the first derivative of Q (output) with respect to L (labor), which is positive, while the diminishing increase (representing the law of diminishing returns) is indicated by the second derivative of Q (output) with respect to L (labor) being negative (Sunaryo, 2001:71).

In addition to capital and labor, government policy can also influence the production of Endek fabrics. According to Hasibuan (2004:23), policy is a series of activities organized and implemented by an organization or institution to address specific issues. According to UNESCO (2020), the role of the government in policies implemented to protect cultural heritage and develop the production of cultural goods, although often controversial, is highly influential. Such support is beneficial from an economic perspective as it increases demand for cultural goods in society, thereby strengthening the community's identity. A clear example of this is the Governor's Regulation of Bali Province No. 79 of 2018 concerning the Use of Traditional Balinese Clothing, which, according to research from the Warmadewa Research Centre, has succeeded in enhancing the pride of the Balinese community in their traditional clothing and generating economic turnover from Balinese cultural fashion products.

Policies that support local cultural products from Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Bali are reflected in the Circular Letter No. 04 of 2021 concerning the Use of Traditional Balinese Endek Fabric, which was signed on Thursday, January 28, 2021 (Pramiswara and Mardika, 2023). This regulation took effect on Tuesday, February 23, 2021, marked by the wearing of traditional Balinese Endek fabric, which could be made using local SME products from each district/city. According to the Governor's appeal to wear Endek fabric on certain days, this has had a significant impact on increasing production, sales, and fashion trends for Endek fabric in Bali.

Based on interviews with several Endek fabric entrepreneurs in Sidemen District, Karangasem Regency, it was found that the government policy on the use of Endek fabric is not supported by SME development policies, such as facilitating access to financing. This is evidenced by the fact that the government-backed KUR loan at banks still requires collateral such as property certificates or vehicle BPKB for loans above 100 million IDR. Moreover, government policies on expanding production and market segments through export or promoting products from the cultural industry of Endek fabric are still lacking. As a result, Endek fabric entrepreneurs in Sidemen have difficulty developing and marketing the Endek fabric they produce.

Research by Krisna et al. (2023), and Williams and Hodges (2022) indicates that the implementation of the Endek fabric usage policy, or traditional Balinese weaving, has

proceeded as the government hoped, with purchases of woven products, training for new weavers, provision of weaving tools, and the establishment of weaving centers. Similar research by Sudiartini et al. (2022) states that the Governor of Bali's policy positively and significantly affects the production levels of Endek fabric in Bali, as the implementation of this policy leads to increased production, sales, and fashion trends for Endek fabric. On the other hand, the study by Suranto and Pratiwi (2020) found different results, showing that government policy did not significantly impact production. This may be due to the economic downturn during the pandemic, which reduced public purchasing power, causing the government policy to be poorly implemented, thus not leading to an increase in production.

Technology is a tool used to accelerate productivity in a business. With technology, workers are assisted in producing goods (Utari & Dewi, 2014). It is expected that more modern technology will improve production quality, and businesses will be able to meet large orders more quickly. The goal of using technology is to speed up the production process to make it more efficient. Large-scale companies tend to use modern technology in their production processes. However, some tasks still require human labor (Nurfiat and Rustariyuni, 2018). The production of Endek fabric is assisted by the use of weaving tools. A weaving tool is a device or machine used to weave threads into textiles (fabric). Weaving tools consist of traditional handlooms, hand-operated non-machine weaving tools (ATBM), and machine-operated looms (ATM) with motors. However, in Bali, the traditional handloom known as cagcag and ATBM are more commonly used (Elita et al., 2019).

The cagcag or traditional handloom is made of wood and is used by weavers sitting on the floor, with the tool being manually operated by hand. The fabric produced from the cagcag loom generally has a width of around 50 to 60 cm, and it is typically used in Bali to produce songket fabric. The raw materials for Endek fabric are cotton, which is processed into yarn, or other natural materials, dyed with either natural or chemical dyes. The threads are arranged vertically in a lungsin (special vertical thread holder) (Nugraha et al., 2022).

The difference between fabric produced from the cagcag loom and the ATBM is quite apparent in the texture of the fabric. Cagcag fabric tends to have a textured surface compared to fabric produced with ATBM. The more technology is used in the production of Endek fabric, the lower the cost of the fabric, while simpler production techniques result in more expensive, higher-quality Endek fabrics (Godby et al., 2015).

Research by Utari & Dewi (2014), Budiman (2015), and Noviono and Dyah (2019) suggests that the higher the use of technology, the greater the added value generated. In other words, the use of modern technology can significantly improve production outcomes. The use of technology in the production process helps workers become more efficient and reduces the time and effort needed to produce a product. However, Apriadi (2015) found different results, stating that technology did not have a significant effect on production. This is because many consumers are still attracted to handmade crafts that

are perceived as more artistic by the local community. Ultimately, this research is essential for analyzing the determinants of Endek fabric production in Sidemen District, Karangasem Regency.

METHOD

This study uses a quantitative approach with an associative design to analyze the influence of capital, labor, government policy, and technology on the production of *Endek* woven fabric in Sidemen District, Karangasem Regency. The research was conducted due to the disparities in the number of business units, labor, and production values across villages in the region. The population in this study consists of 2,141 weaving business units, with a sample size of 96, determined using Slovin's formula and the proportionate stratified random sampling technique. The data used consists of primary data obtained through questionnaires and interviews, as well as secondary data from relevant institutional reports (Sugiyono, 2017).

The variables in this study consist of one dependent variable, namely the production of *Endek* fabric (measured in rupiah per week), and four independent variables: capital (in the form of raw materials and production tools), labor (in work hours), government policy (measured using a Likert scale based on five indicators), and technology (with a dummy variable: 0 = *cagcag*, 1 = ATBM). Data collection techniques include observation, interviews, literature studies, and the distribution of questionnaires. The instruments were tested for validity and reliability using SPSS, with a Cronbach's Alpha criterion > 0.70 as the reliability threshold (Ghozali, 2016).

Data analysis was performed using descriptive analysis and multiple linear regression to examine the relationships between variables. The classical assumption tests used include normality tests (Kolmogorov-Smirnov), multicollinearity tests (with VIF < 10 and tolerance > 0.10), and heteroscedasticity tests (Glejser test). Additionally, an F-test was conducted to test the simultaneous effects, and a t-test was used to assess the partial effects of each variable on production. This study aims to provide empirical insights that can serve as a basis for policy recommendations for the sustainable development of the *Endek* weaving industry in Sidemen District (Utama, 2016; Wirawan, 2017).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive Analysis Test

Table 1. Descriptive Analysis Test Results

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Production	96	21,90	84,00	39,6562	12,19805
Capital	96	35,00	250,00	80,8229	29,36199
Labor	96	882,00	3.360,00	1.521,4062	479,37623
Government Policy	96	10,00	25,00	17,0417	3,75546
Technology	96	0,00	1,00	0,9271	0,26136

Based on the results of the descriptive statistical test presented in Table 1, the production variable shows a minimum value of IDR 21,900,000 per week, and a maximum value of IDR 84,000,000 per week, with an average production value of *Endek* woven fabric in Sidemen District, Karangasem Regency, amounting to IDR 39,656,000 per week. The capital variable has a minimum value of IDR 35,000,000 per week, and a maximum value of IDR 250,000,000 per week, with an average capital of *Endek* woven fabric entrepreneurs in Sidemen District, Karangasem Regency, amounting to IDR 80,822,000 per week. The labor variable shows a minimum value of 882 work hours per week and a maximum value of 3,360 work hours per week, with an average of 1,521 work hours per week for the weavers in Sidemen District, Karangasem Regency. The government policy variable has a minimum score of 10, and a maximum score of 25, with an average score of 17. The government policy variable is a latent or construct variable, meaning it cannot be measured directly (unobserved). Therefore, this variable is measured using a Likert scale. The average score of 17 is divided by the five items as indicators, resulting in an average score of 3.41, categorized as "Good." The technology variable has a minimum value of 0 and a maximum value of 1. This technology variable is measured using a dummy variable. A score of 0 indicates that the *Endek* fabric entrepreneurs in Sidemen District, Karangasem Regency, use traditional *cagcag* technology, while a score of 1 indicates the use of ATBM (automatic) technology. The average use of technology is 0.927, meaning that 92.7% of *Endek* fabric entrepreneurs in Sidemen District, Karangasem Regency, use ATBM technology.

Inferential Statistical Test (Multiple Linear Regression)

Table 2. Inferential Statistical Test (Multiple Linear Regression) Results

No	Model	*Unstandardized Coefficients*		*Standardized Coefficients*	t	Sig.
		B	Std.	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-2,620	0,921		-2,845	0,005
2	Capital	0,088	0,007	0,211	12,245	0,001
3	Labor	0,021	0,000	0,824	47,637	0,001
4	Government Policy	0,117	0,042	0,036	2,806	0,006
5	Technology	1,382	0,612	0,030	2,259	0,026

Based on Table 2, the multiple linear regression equation can be written as follows:

$$Y = -2,620 + 0,088X_1 + 0,021X_2 + 0,117X_3 + 1,382X_4$$

……….....……………..(4.1)

To use this regression model for future predictions, the model must undergo testing to determine whether it meets the BLUE (Best Linear Unbiased Estimator) criteria. A model is considered BLUE if it satisfies several conditions, referred to as classical assumption tests. The classical assumption tests in this study include normality, multicollinearity, and heteroscedasticity. These three tests are discussed below.
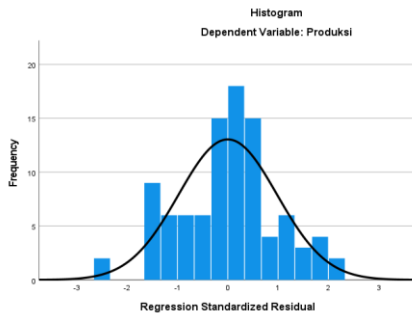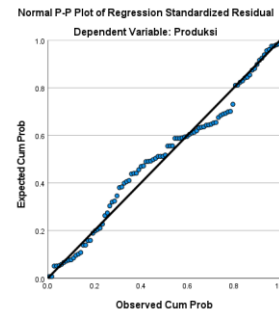
1) Normalty Test

Figure 1. Histogram Graph   **Figure 2. *Normal Probability Plot***

Source: Attached data set from the author's thesis 2025

The histogram shown in Figure 1 indicates a normal distribution pattern as it shows a bell-shaped curve pointing upward. The normal probability plot in Figure 2 shows that the data points are spread around the diagonal line, following the direction of the diagonal line, further indicating normal distribution. In addition to these graphical analyses, the normality test was also performed using the One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov analysis in the non-parametric test. The results of the One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test are presented in Table 3.

Table 3. *One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test Results*

No	Model	Unstandardized Residual
1	Test Statistic	0,087
2	Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)^c	0,072

Source: Attached data set from the author's thesis 2025

Based on Table 3, the Kolmogorov-Smirnov value is 0.072. This value is greater than the Kolmogorov-Smirnov table value of 0.05, which leads to the acceptance of the null hypothesis (Ho), indicating that the data used in this study is normally distributed. Therefore, it can be concluded that the model satisfies the normality assumption.

2) Multicollinearity Test

Table 4. Tolerance dan Variance Inflation Factor Test Results

No	Model	Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	Capital	0,542	1,844
2	Labor	0,537	1,862
3	Government Policy	0,973	1,028
4	Technology	0,937	1,067

Source: Attached data set from the author's thesis 2025

Based on Table 4, none of the independent variables show a tolerance value below 0.10 or a Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) above 10. This indicates that the regression model is free from multicollinearity issues.
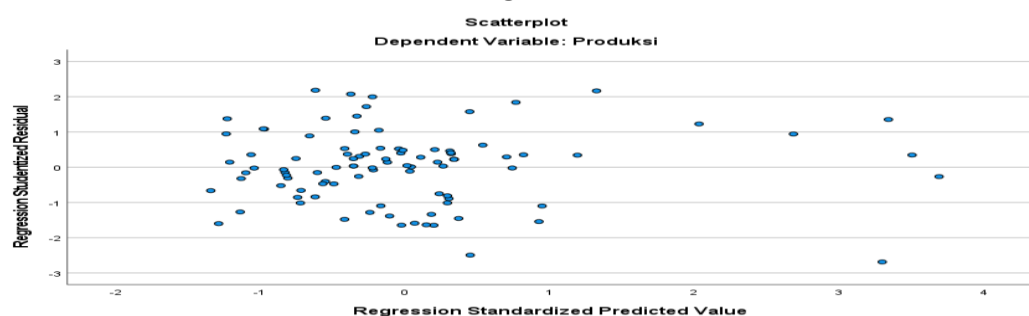
3) Heteroscedasticity Test

Table 5. Glejser Test Results

No	Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	0,611	0,581		1,052	0,296
2	Capital	-0,002	0,005	-0,075	-0,538	0,592
3	Labor	0,000	0,000	0,220	1,566	0,121
4	Government Policy	0,002	0,026	0,009	0,090	0,929
5	Technology	0,011	0,386	0,003	0,028	0,978

Source: Attached data set from the author's thesis 2025

As shown in Table 5, the significance values for each variable are greater than the alpha level of 0.05. This indicates that none of the independent variables significantly affect the absolute residuals. Therefore, the regression model is considered free from heteroscedasticity.

The scatterplot analysis further supports this conclusion, as illustrated in Figure 3. The plot shows that the data points are randomly dispersed both above and below the horizontal axis (Y = 0). This random distribution indicates the absence of heteroscedasticity in the regression model.

Source: Attached data set from the author's thesis 2025

Figure 3. Heteroscedasticity Test (Scatterplot Graph)

Following the classical assumption tests, the F-test was conducted to determine the simultaneous influence of all independent variables (capital, labor, government policy, and technology) on the dependent variable (production). The results of the F-test, processed using SPSS version 26, are presented in Table 6.

Table 6. F-Test Results (Simultan)

ANOVA[a]

No	Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	*Regression*	13.928.383	4	3.482.096	1.531.569	0,001[b]
2	*Residual*	206.893	91	2.274		
	Total	14.135.276	95			

Source: Attached data set from the author's thesis 2025

1) Hypothesis Formulation

$H_0 = \beta_1 = \beta_2 = \beta_3 = \beta_4 = 0$, This implies that capital (X_1), labor (X_2), government policy (X_3), and technology (X_4) do not simultanseously have a significant effect on the production of ndek woven fabric in Sidemen District, Karangasem Regency.

H_1 : at least one $\beta_i \neq 0$ (i=1,2,3, 4) the implies that capital (X_1), labor (X_2), government policy (X_3), and techonolgy (X_4) simultaneously have a significant effect on the production of endek woven fabric in Sidemen District, Karangasem Regency.
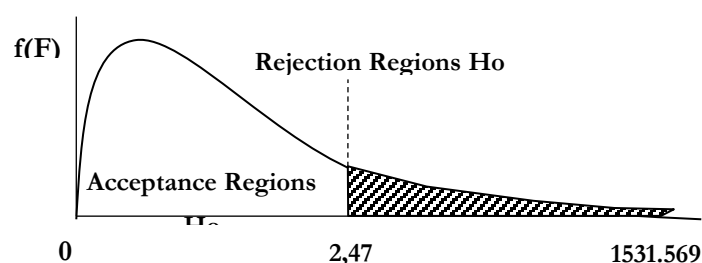
2) Level of Significance

The F_{tabel} value at a 5% significance level with degrees of freedom F (0,05 ; 4 ; 91) = 2,47

3) Testing Criteria

H_0 accept if F calculated ≤ F table or if the p-value > α

H_1 reject if F calculated > F table or if the p-value ≤ α

Source: Nata Wirawan (2017:285)

Figure 4. F-Test: Acceptance and Rejection Regions

4) Test Statistic Calculation

Based on the ANOVA output from the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 26.0, the calculated F-value (F_calculated) is 1,531.569.

5) Conclusion

The result shows that F_calculated (1,531.569) > F_table (2.47) with a significance value (p-value) of 0.001 < 0.05. Therefore, H_0 is rejected. This confirms that the

independent variables—capital, labor, government policy, and technology—simultaneously have a statistically significant effect on the production of endek woven fabric in Sidemen District, Karangasem Regency.

The magnitude of the model's explanatory power is indicated by the coefficient of determination (R^2). The R^2 value is 0.985, which means that 98.5% of the variation in the production of endek woven fabric in the region can be explained by the four independent variables: capital (X_1), labor (X_2), government policy (X_3), and technology (X_4). The remaining 1.5% is explained by other factors not included in the model.

To evaluate the individual influence of each independent variable, a partial t-test (t-test) was conducted. The results of the t-test are summarized in Table 7.

Table 7. T- Test results (Parsial)

No	Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-2,620	0,921		-2,845	0,005
2	Capital	0,088	0,007	0,211	12,245	0,001
3	Labor	0,021	0,000	0,824	47,637	0,001
4	Government Policy	0,117	0,042	0,036	2,806	0,006
5	Technology	1,382	0,612	0,030	2,259	0,026

Source: Attached data set from the author's thesis 2025

1) Testing the Effect of capital on the Production of Endek Woven Fabric in Sidemen District, Karangasem Reegency

a. Hypothesis Formulation

$H_0 = \beta_1 \leq 0$, this means that capital (X_1) does not have a positive and significant effect on the production of endek woven fabric in Sidermen District, Karangasem Regency.

$H_1 = \beta_1 > 0$, this indicates that capital (X_1) has a positive and significant effect on the production of endek woven fabric in Sdermen District, Karangasem Reegency.

b. Significant Level

The significance level is set at (α) = 5% = 0,05 with degrees of freedom dF = (n-k-1) = 91, t_{tabel} = (0,05 ; 91) resulting in a t-tablr value of 1,662

c. Testing Criteria

H_0 accept or H_1 reject if t calculated $\leq$ t$tabel$

H_0 reject or H_1 accept if t calculated > t$tabel$

d. Conclusion

The calculated t-value is 12.245, which is greater than the t-table value of 1.662, and the p-value is 0.001 < 0.05. Therefore, H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. This implies that the capital variable (X_1) has a positive and statistically significant effect on the production of endek woven fabric in Sidemen District, Karangasem Regency.Pengujian pengaruh tenaga kerja terhadap produksi kain tenun *endek* di Kecamatan Sidemen, Kabupaten Karangasem

1) Hypothesis Formulation

$H_0 = \beta_2 \leq 0$, this means that labor (X_2) does not have a positive and significant effect on the production of endek woven fabric in Sidemen District, Karangasem Regency.

$H_1 = \beta_2 > 0$, this suggests that labor (X_2) has a positive and significant effect on the production of endek woven fabric in Sidemen District, Karangasem Regency.

2) Significance Level

The significance level is (α) = 5% = 0,05 and dF = (n-k-1) = 91, with degrees of freedom t_{tabel} = (0,05 ; 91) = 1,662

3) Testing Criteria

H_0 accept or H_1 if t calculated $\leq ttabel$

H_0 reject or H_1 accept if t calculated $> ttabel$

4) Conclusion

The calculated t-value is 47.637, which is significantly higher than the t-table value of 1.662, with a p-value of 0.001 < 0.05. Hence, H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted, indicating that the labor variable (X_2) has a positive and statistically significant effect on the production of endek woven fabric in Sidemen District, Karangasem Regency.

2) **Testing the Effect of Government Policy on the Production of Endek Woven Fabric in Sidemen District, Karangasem Regency**

a. Hypothesis Formulation

H_0: $\beta_3 \leq 0$, indicating that government policy (X_3) does not have a positive and significant effect on the production of endek woven fabric in Sidemen District, Karangasem Regency..

H_1: $\beta_3 > 0$, indicating that government policy (X_3) has a positive and significant effect on the production of endek woven fabric in Sidemen District, Karangasem Regency.

b. Significance Level

The significance level (α) is set at 5% (0.05) with degrees of freedom (df) = n – k – 1 = 91, yielding a critical t-value ($t_{a\beta le}$) of 1.662.

c. Decision Rule

H_0 accept or H_1 reject if t calculated $\leq ttabel$

H_0 reject or H_1 accept t calculated $> ttabel$

d. Conclusion

The calculated t-value is 2.806, which is greater than the critical t-value of 1.662. Additionally, the significance value is 0.006, which is less than 0.05. Therefore, H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted, indicating that government policy (X_3) has a positive and

significant effect on the production of endek woven fabric in Sidemen District, Karangasem Regency.

3) **Testing the Effect of Technology on the Production of Endek Woven Fabric in Sidemen District, Karangasem Regency**

   a. Hypothesis Formulation

   H_0: $\beta_4 \leq 0$, indicating that technology (X_4) does not have a positive and significant effect on the production of endek woven fabric.

   H_1: $\beta_4 > 0$, indicating that technology (X_4) has a positive and significant effect on the production of endek woven fabric.

   b. Significance Level

   The significance level is set at $\alpha = 0.05$, with df = 91, resulting in a t_table value of 1.662.

   c. Decision Rule

   $\boldsymbol{H_0}$ accept or $\boldsymbol{H_1}$ reject if t calculated $\leq ttabel$

   $\boldsymbol{H_0}$ reject or $\boldsymbol{H_1}$ accept if t calculated $> ttabel$

   d. Conclusion

   The calculated t-value is 2.259 > 1.662 with a significance value of 0.026 < 0.05. Therefore, H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted, meaning that technology (X_4) has a positive and significant effect on the production of endek woven fabric in Sidemen District. In other words, production output is higher when using ATBM (non-mechanical loom) technology compared to traditional cagcag looms.

   The most dominant independent variable can be determined through the standardized beta coefficient. The independent variables include capital, labor, government policy, and technology, while the dependent variable is the production of endek woven fabric in Sidemen District. As shown in Table 8

Table 8. Standardized Coefficients Beta and Ranking Variable Results

No	Model	Standardized Coefficients Beta	Ranking
1	Capital	0,211	2
2	Labor	0,824	1
3	Government Policy	0,036	3
4	Technology	0,030	4

Source: Attached data set from the author's thesis 2025

The labor variable has the highest standardized beta coefficient (0.824), indicating it has the most dominant effect on production. This suggests that an increase in the number of workers and the amount of labor time dedicated to weaving will significantly raise the production output. Wulandari and Parameswara (2020) also emphasize that labor continues to play a critical role in the production of handicrafts in Bali, particularly because many of the products are still handmade.

Discussion of Research Findings

1) **The Simultaneous Influence of Capital, Labor, Government Policy, and Technology on Endek Fabric Production in Sidemen District, Karangasem Regency**

The study results demonstrate that capital, labor, government policy, and technology simultaneously exert a significant effect on Endek fabric production in Sidemen District. This finding is corroborated by a coefficient of determination (R^2) of 0.985. This indicates that 98.5% of the variation in Endek fabric production is explained by these four variables, with the remaining 1.5% attributed to other factors.

Capital is one of the primary factors influencing the level of production in a business. It is typically allocated for labor costs, employee entitlements, production processes, and other operational needs. The second crucial factor is labor. According to Mulyadi (2003:59), labor refers to individuals within the working-age population (15–65 years old) or the total number of people in a country who are capable of producing goods and services when there is demand and willingness to participate in economic activity.

In addition to capital and labor, government policy is also a key determinant of production. Supportive policies that promote local cultural products, particularly those from small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and micro-businesses in Bali, have had a notable impact. For example, Circular Letter No. 04 of 2021, issued on January 28, 2021, mandates the use of traditional Balinese Endek woven fabric in official attire (Pramiswara & Mardika, 2023). This regulation took effect on February 23, 2021, encouraging the use of locally-produced Endek fabric by SMEs across Bali's regencies and cities. Technology is another influential factor in production. It serves as a tool to accelerate productivity within a business. With the integration of technology, workers can more easily and efficiently produce goods (Utari & Dewi, 2014).

A range of studies supports the finding that capital, labor, government policy, and technology simultaneously and significantly affect production. Research by Mahayasa & Yuliarmi (2017), Langit & Ayuningsasi (2019), Mahardika & Widanta (2020), Wulandari & Parameswara (2020), Williams & Hodges (2022), Krisna et al. (2023), and Krisna & Ayuningsasi (2024) consistently demonstrates that these four variables are critical drivers of production outcomes.

2) **The Influence of Capital on the Production of Endek Woven Fabric in Sidemen District, Karangasem Regency**

The research findings indicate that capital has a positive and significant partial effect on the production of Endek woven fabric in Sidemen District, Karangasem Regency. This suggests that the greater the capital invested, the higher the production value of Endek fabric tends to be. This result is supported by the Cobb-Douglas production function, which asserts that capital contributes positively to production output. Capital acts not only as a supporting element but also as a direct

driver of increased production. When allocated efficiently, increased capital consistently yields positive impacts on production performance.

A study conducted by Agustina and Kartika (2017) emphasizes that capital is a key factor influencing production. These findings align with previous studies by Jelatu (2023) and Krisna and Ayuningsasi (2024), which concluded that capital significantly and positively influences production. These earlier studies reinforce the view that capital is essential for both the production process and ongoing operational activities. With adequate capital, producers can purchase higher-quality raw materials and perform better maintenance, which in turn improves production outcomes. Businesses with larger capital reserves are able to produce more Endek fabric, and at higher quality.

Field observations reveal that many Endek producers in Sidemen still face capital constraints, as most rely on their own limited financial resources. To address this issue, it is recommended that producers make use of Kredit Usaha Rakyat (KUR)—a government-backed microcredit scheme—to enhance production capacity and scale up their businesses, ultimately boosting both production and income. Furthermore, the government is advised to facilitate access to KUR loans exceeding IDR 100 million without collateral and to simplify the credit application process, thus making it easier for micro and small businesses to access much-needed financing.

This conclusion is further supported by an interview with a local Endek producer, Mrs. Ayu Mahadewi (67 years old), residing in Sangkan Gunung Village, Sidemen District, Karangasem Regency, on May 5, 2025. She stated:

"Capital is essential for the production of Endek woven fabric. With capital, I can buy raw materials to produce more Endek cloth, and thanks to capital, my business has been able to survive until today."

3) **The Influence of Labor on the Production of Endek Woven Fabric in Sidemen District, Karangasem Regency**

The findings of this study indicate that labor has a positive and significant partial effect on the production of Endek woven fabric in Sidemen District, Karangasem Regency. This suggests that an increase in the number of workers and the amount of time dedicated to Endek production correlates with a rise in overall production output. This result is supported by classical production theory, which recognizes labor as one of the primary factors in generating value and output. Moreover, the Cobb-Douglas production function also supports this finding, illustrating a positive relationship between labor input and production output. In this context, the phenomenon reflects an increasing return to scale, where a proportionate increase in labor results in a more than proportionate increase in production.

4) **The Influence of Government Policy on the Production of Endek Woven Fabric in Sidemen District, Karangasem Regency**

The results of the study reveal that government policy has a positive and significant partial effect on the production of Endek woven fabric in Sidemen District,

Karangasem Regency. This suggests that the implementation of the Governor of Bali's recommendation for wearing Endek attire on designated days has positively impacted production, sales, and the overall popularity of Endek fashion in Bali. Research on government policy also shows that the implementation of policies promoting the use of Endek or traditional Balinese woven fabrics has generally met expectations. According to Krisna et al. (2023) and Williams & Hodges (2022), these policies have been realized through various initiatives such as purchasing woven products, training new weavers, providing looms, and establishing weaving centers.

Field observations indicate that the Provincial Government of Bali is actively promoting Endek as a regional cultural icon. Both national and international events held in Bali frequently adopt Endek fabric as part of official attire. Additionally, local government institutions, including public offices and schools, are mandated to wear Endek on specific days. The City of Denpasar also supports this initiative by organizing the annual "Duta Endek Denpasar" program aimed at promoting Endek fabric among the youth of Bali, particularly in Denpasar. This initiative presents a significant opportunity to revitalize the traditional weaving industry in Sidemen District by preserving quality and continuously creating attractive, unique new motifs.

The development of decorative motifs in Endek textiles significantly contributes to the cultural and artistic identity of Sidemen. These motifs are often inspired by local natural surroundings and include representations of animals, plants, geometric shapes, and other ornamental elements. The diverse adaptations to the environment have been inherited through generations as part of the local wisdom, known as *kearifan lokal* (Neununy, 2021). The uniqueness and distinctiveness of these motifs are typically influenced by both internal cultural factors and external interactions (Atmoko, 2015).

Preserving these motifs is crucial for transmitting cultural heritage to future generations and raising public awareness of the cultural and artistic value of Endek woven fabric. This can be achieved through educational campaigns, cultural festivals, workshops, and promotion via social media. Cultural tourism also offers a promising avenue for promoting Endek, allowing visitors to observe the production process firsthand and purchase Endek as a meaningful souvenir (Amir, 2018).

5) **The Influence of Technology on the Production of Endek Woven Fabric in Sidemen District, Karangasem Regency**

The study results show that technology has a positive and significant partial effect on the production of Endek woven fabric in Sidemen District, Karangasem Regency. This indicates that the skill and technical ability of workers in utilizing technology directly influence the volume of Endek production. According to Utari & Dewi (2014), Das & Sudiana (2019), and Noviono & Dyah (2019), advanced technological adoption increases value-added production. In other words, the integration of modern technology into the production process can significantly

enhance productivity. It simplifies tasks for workers, saves time, and reduces physical effort.

In the field, it is evident that technology and globalization have profoundly transformed many aspects of human life. The Endek weaving industry in Sidemen has gained increasing importance as a cultural heritage that must be preserved. Many modern textile designers and artisans are now drawing inspiration from Endek motifs for contemporary fashion. With the rise in competition and technological advancement, traditional weavers are becoming more aware of the need to adapt—through better tools, materials, dyes, and motif development—to attract a broader market. Originally, weaving was done using the *cagcag* loom, but over time, artisans have transitioned to non-mechanical looms (*ATBM*), which allow for faster weaving and broader fabric widths (Angendari et al., 2022).

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis and discussion presented, the following conclusions can be drawn:.

1) Capital, labor, government policy, and technology simultaneously have a significant effect on the production of *Endek* woven fabric in Sidemen District, Karangasem Regency. This finding is supported by a coefficient of determination (R^2) value of 0.985, indicating that 98.5% of the variation in *Endek* production in Sidemen can be explained by the variables of capital (X_1), labor (X_2), government policy (X_3), and technology (X_4). The remaining 1.5% is attributed to other factors not included in this study.

2) Furthermore, capital, labor, government policy, and technology each have a positive and significant partial effect on the production of *Endek* woven fabric. Notably, the use of non-mechanical looms (*ATBM*) in the production process results in higher output compared to traditional *cagcag* looms. This suggests that technological advancement plays a critical role in enhancing production efficiency and output quality in the traditional weaving industry in Sidemen.

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