THE EFFECT OF OWN CAPITAL AND TOTAL ASSETS ON REST OF BUSINESS RESULTS (SHU) IN KARTIKA 0302/INHU COOPERATIVE PRIMARY

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Abstract— In running a cooperative business, it is directed to businesses that are directly related to the interests of members, both to support the business and their welfare. The rise and fall of profits (SHU) in savings and loan cooperatives every year is not only influenced by capital factors, but member participation is also one of the important roles in earning profits (SHU), because capital which is the movement of cooperative continuity also comes from members, namely principal savings and mandatory savings. This research was conducted at the Kartika Cooperative Primary 0302/Inhu. The purpose of the study was to determine the effect of Equity Capital and Total Assets on the Remaining Operating Results at the Kartika 0302/Inhu Primary Cooperative, either simultaneously or partially. The method used in this study is a method that uses multiple regression equations. By taking the primary balance sheet document of Kartika Cooperative 0302/Inhu. The analytical technique used in this study is a quantitative technique, namely multiple regression analysis with the help of the SPSS program.The results showed that the Simultaneous Test (F test) obtained the hypothesis that Ho was accepted and Ha was rejected, meaning that Equity Capital and Total Assets simultaneously had no significant effect on the Remaining Operating Results. Partial Test (t test) the effect of Equity Capital on Remaining Operating Results, the hypothesis is that Ho is accepted, Ha is rejected, meaning that Equity partially has no significant effect on the remaining operating results. Partial Test (t test) the effect of Total Assets on Remaining Operating Results, the hypothesis is that Ho is rejected, Ha is accepted, meaning that Total Assets partially has a significant effect on the remaining operating results.

Keywords *Own Capital, Total Assets, Remaining Operating Results.*

I. Introduction

The rise and fall of profits (SHU) in savings and loan cooperatives every year is not only influenced by capital factors, but member participation is also one of the important roles in earning profits (SHU), because capital which is the movement of cooperative continuity also comes from members, namely principal savings and mandatory savings.

Cooperatives are required to collect working capital from both members and non-members. In Law No. 25 of 1992, it is stated that the source of cooperative capital consists of own capital and loan capital. Own capital can be in the form of: principal savings, mandatory savings, reserve funds and grants. While loan capital can come from other cooperative members or their members, banks or other financial institutions, issuance of bonds and other debt securities and other legitimate sources. With capital originating from several sources, cooperatives are expected to improve the economic welfare of their members, in addition to obtaining operating profits or SHU every year. As a business entity, the cooperative must earn a profit or SHU. Since part of the SHU will be reinvested in the cooperative to increase capital,

Another factor that is thought to affect the remaining operating results is the total assets of the cooperative. Assets are resources controlled by the cooperative as a result of past events and from which future economic benefits are expected to be obtained. The future economic benefit embodied in an asset is the potential for the asset to contribute, directly or indirectly, to the flow of cash and cash equivalents to the cooperative. Some assets, such as fixed assets, have a physical form. However, the physical form is not essential to determine the existence of the asset. Assets are entered on the balance sheet with a normal debit balance. This proves that when wealth increases, the residual income increases and means that the welfare of members increases.

To see the remaining operating results (SHU), own capital and total assets of the Kartika Cooperative Primary 0302/Inhu from 2011 to 2020 as shown in Table 1.1, Table 1.2 and Table 1.3.

Table 1.1: Remaining operating results (SHU) at the Kartika Cooperative Primary 0302/Inhu in 2011 to 2020

No	Year	Remaining Operating Income (Rp)	Growth (%)
1	2011	41,780,912	-
2	2012	21,686,271	(48.09)
3	2013	34,226,351	5.78
4	2014	42,161.187	23.18
5	2015	53,861,635	27.75
6	2016	84,803,590	57.44
7	2017	119,463,877	40.87
8	2018	19,717,918	(83.49)
9	2019	36,757,600	86.41
10	2020	101,560.085.94	176.29

Source: Kartika Cooperative Primary Responsibility Report 0302/Inhu 2011 to 2020

Table 1.2 : Own capital in Kartika Cooperative Primary 0302/Inhu 2011 to 2020

No	Year	Own Capital (Rp)	Growth (%)
1	2011	358,599,324.54	-
2	2012	469,938,459.54	31.04
3	2013	573,304,908.79	21.99
4	2014	710,815,507.69	23.99
5	2015	760,637,237.35	7.01
6	2016	846,427,826.86	11.28
7	2017	970.003.683.86	14.60
8	2018	1,137,098,654.17	17.23
9	2019	1,249,157,660.36	9.85
10	2020	1,478,730,894.12	18.38

Source: Kartika Cooperative Primary Responsibility Report 0302/Inhu 2011 to 2020

Table 1.3 : Total Assets in Kartika Cooperative Primary 0302/Inhu 2011 to 2020

No	Year	Total Assets (Rp)	Growth (%)
1	2011	420.052.086.64	-
2	2012	592,294,923.64	41.01
3	2013	632,199.952.64	6.74
4	2014	778,818.022.64	23.19
5	2015	841,806,318.64	8.09
6	2016	961,175,026.64	14.18
7	2017	1,117,281,479.64	16.24
8	2018	1,192,776,928.64	6.76
9	2019	1,322,926,000.75	10.91
10	2020	1,691,944,980.45	27.89

Source: Kartika Cooperative Primary Responsibility Report 0302/Inhu 2011 to 2020

II. METHODS

Research methods

The research method can be interpreted as a scientific way to obtain valid data with the aim of discovering, developing, and proving certain knowledge so that it can be used to understand, solve and anticipate problems. (Sugiyono, 2014:6)

Research sites

This research was conducted directly at the Kartika Cooperative Primary 0302/Inhu.

Data analysis method

1. Classic assumption test

Before analyzing the data with multiple linear regression, the analysis requirements test was carried out, namely:

    a. Normality test. To check whether the data comes from a normally distributed population or not in the regression model, the confounding or residual variables have a normal distribution.

    b. Heteroscedasticity Test. To test whether the variation of the population group is homogeneous or not.

2. Multicollinearity Test. to avoid that the independent variables are not correlated with each other.

3. Multiple linear regression

Multiple linear regression analysis was used to measure the effect of more than one independent variable (variable X1 and variable X2) on the dependent variable (variable Y).

4. Hypothesis testing

    a. The F test (F-Test) is used to see the effect of the independent variables as a whole on the dependent variable, Gozali (2011:83).

    b. The t-test (t-test) is used to prove whether or not the effect of each independent variable on the dependent variable is partially significant.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research result

1. Test result

    a. Classic Assumption Test Results

        1) Normality Test Results
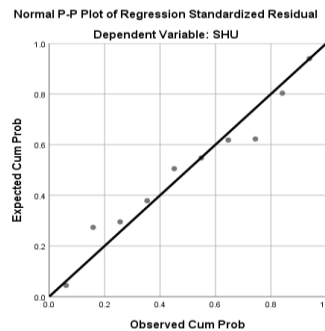

Figure 5.1 : Data Normality Test Diagram
Source: Processed SPSS Version 25
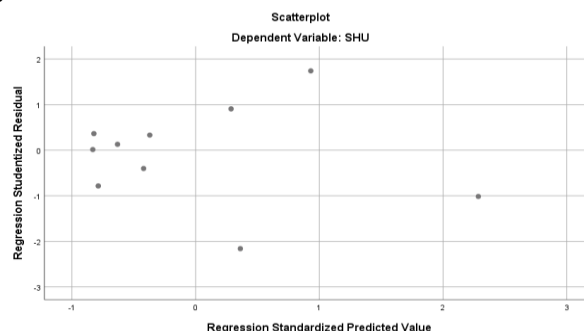
        2) Heteroscedasticity Test Results

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Figure 5.2 : Heteroscedasticity Test Diagram
Source: Processed SPSS Version 25

3) Multicollinearity Test Results

Table 5.4: Multicollinearity Test

Coefficientsa

Model	Collinearity Statistics	
	Tolerance	VIF
(Constant)		
OWNER'S EQUITY	.013	77,419
TOTAL ASSET	.013	77,419

a. Dependent Variable: SHU

Source: Processed SPSS Version 25

b. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Results

Table 5.5 : Recapitulation of Multiple Linear Regression Test Results

Coefficientsa

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1733009.684	23149960.185		.075	.942
	OWNER'S EQUITY	-.494	.210	-5.106	-2.356	.051
	TOTAL ASSET	.499	.194	5.561	2,566	.037

a. Dependent Variable: SHU

Source: Processed SPSS Version 25

1) Multiple Correlation Coefficient (R)

Table 5.6: Multiple Correlation Coefficient

Model Summaryb

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.758a	.575	.454	25443867.957

a. Predictors: (Constant), TOTAL ASSET, OWN CAPITAL
b. Dependent Variable: SHU

Source: Processed SPSS Version 25

2) Coefficient of Determination Results (R2)

Table 5.7 : coefficient of multiple determination

Model Summaryb

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.758a	.575	.454	25443867.957

a. Predictors: (Constant), TOTAL ASSET, OWN CAPITAL

b. Dependent Variable: SHU

Source: Processed SPSS Version 25

c. Hypothesis Test Results

1) F Test Results Simultaneous Effect of Own Capital and Total Assets on Remaining Operating Results (F Test)

Table 5.8: Simultaneous Test Results

ANOVAa

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	6136165529787135,000	2	3068082764893567.500	4.739	.050b
	Residual	4531732916316333,000	7	647390416616619.000		
	Total	10667898446103468.000	9			

a. Dependent Variable: SHU

b. Predictors: (Constant), TOTAL ASSETS, OWN CAPITAL

Source: Processed SPSS Version 25
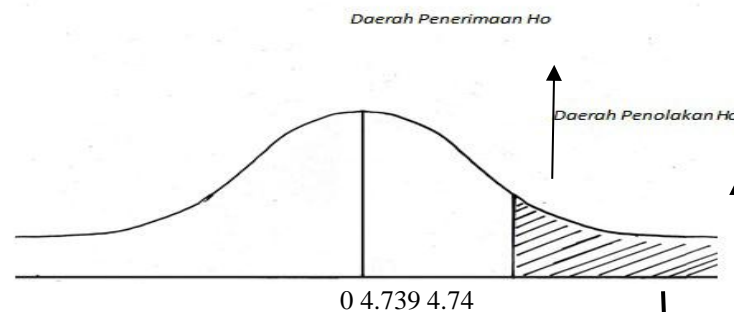

0 4.739 4.74

Figure 5.3 : Normal Curve of F . Test

Source: Processed SPSS Version 25

2) t test results

Table 5.9: Partial Test Results

Coefficientsa

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients B	Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
(Constant)	1733009.684	23149960.185		.075	.942
OWNER'S EQUITY	-.494	.210	-5.106	-2.356	.051
TOTAL ASSET	.499	.194	5.561	2,566	.037

a. Dependent Variable: SHU

Source: Processed SPSS Version 25

3) Partial Test Results of the Effect of Own Capital on Remaining Operating Results
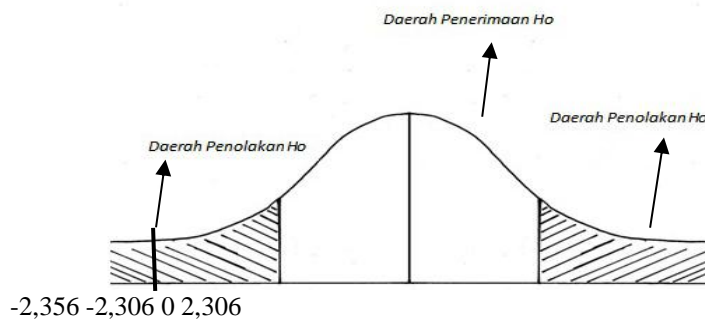
-2,356 -2,306 0 2,306

Figure 5.4 : Normal Curve t-test for Equity

Source: Processed SPSS Version 25

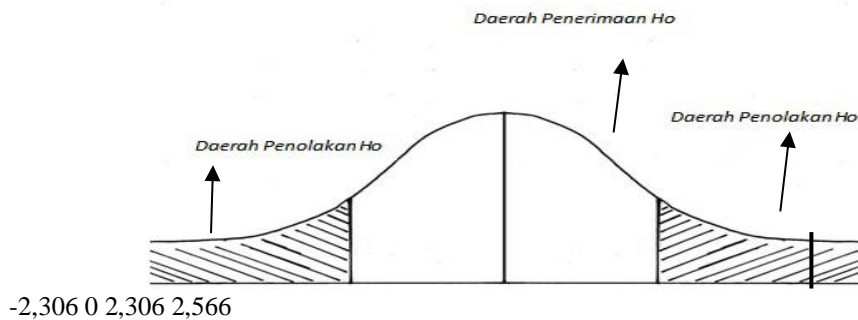4) Partial Test Results The Effect of Total Assets on Remaining Operating Results

-2,306 0 2,306 2,566

Figure 5.5 : Normal Curve t-test for Total Assets

Source: Processed SPSS Version 25

Discussion

1. Effect of Own Capital and Total Assets on Remaining Operating Results

Based on testing using the F test, the test results simultaneously show that own capital and total assets have no significant effect on the remaining operating results at the Kartika 0302/Inhu Primary Cooperative in 2011-2020. The results of this study are not in line with Deny Ismanto's research which shows that equity and total assets together have a significant influence on the remaining operating results.

2. The Effect of Own Capital on Remaining Operating Results

Based on hypothesis testing using the t test, the results of the partial test show that own capital has no significant effect on the remaining operating results at the Kartika 0302/Inhu Primary Cooperative in 2011-2020. The results of this study are in line with the results of research conducted by Deny Ismanto (2020) which shows that own capital does not have a significant effect on Remaining Operating Results.

3. Effect of Total Assets on Remaining Operating Results

Based on hypothesis testing using the t test, the partial test results show that total assets have a significant effect on the remaining operating results at the Kartika Cooperative Primer 0302/Inhu in 2011-2020. The results of this study are in line with the results of research conducted by Sigit Puji Winarko (2014) which shows that assets have a significant influence on the remaining operating results.

V. CONCLUSION

1. The results of the study obtained the value of the correlation coefficient (R) which states the relationship between the variables of own capital (X1) and total assets (X2) on the variable remaining operating results (Y) in the medium category. While the value of the determinant coefficient (R2) which shows only a small portion of the remaining operating results is influenced by the two independent variables of own capital and total assets. While most of the rest is influenced by other factors not examined in this study.

2. The results of the Hypothesis Testing research are as follows:

a. The results of the Simultaneous Test (Test F) research on the effect of own capital and total assets on the remaining operating results obtained that the Fcount value is smaller than the Ftable value and the significance value is the same as the significance level (α), then the hypothesis is Ho is accepted and Ha is rejected, meaning that equity and total assets simultaneously has no significant effect on the remaining operating results.

b. The results of the partial test (t test) the effect of own capital on the remaining operating results, the t value for the variable capital itself is smaller than the t table value and the significance value is greater than the significant level (α), then the hypothesis is Ho is accepted and Ha is rejected. , meaning that its own capital partially has no significant effect on the remaining operating results.

3. The results of the partial test (t test) the effect of total assets on the remaining operating results, the t value for the total asset variable is greater than the t table value and the significance value is smaller than the significant level (α), then the hypothesis is Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. , meaning that the total assets partially have a significant effect on the remaining operating results.

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