

THE IMPACT OF OWN CAPITAL AND BUSINESS VOLUME ON THE RESIDUAL BUSINESS RESULTS IN COOPERATIVES

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Abstrak	Article info
<p><i>Koperasi masih berperan penting dalam perekonomian. Dimana kesejahteraan koperasi salah satunya ditentukan oleh modal sendiri dan sisa hasil usaha. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji dampak modal sendiri dan volume usaha terhadap sisa hasil usaha pada koperasi. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah survei dengan menggunakan kuesioner sebagai instrumen pengumpulan data. Populasi dalam penelitian adalah anggota koperasi Sauyunan SMKN 1 Katapang dan sampel yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah teknik purposive sampling, teknik pengumpulan data kuantitatif dengan menggunakan analisis regresi linier berganda. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa: 1) Modal sendiri berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap sisa hasil usaha koperasi. 2) Volume usaha berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap sisa hasil usaha Koperasi. 3) Modal sendiri dan volume usaha berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap sisa hasil usaha Koperasi.</i></p>	<p>Diajukan: 28-3-2025 Diterima: 02-5-2025 Diterbitkan : 25-05-2025</p>
Abstract	
<p><i>Cooperatives still play an important role in the economy. Where the welfare of the cooperative is determined by its own capital and the remaining results of operations. This study aims to examine the effect of own capital and business volume on the remaining results of operations in cooperatives. The research method used is a survey using a questionnaire as a data collection instrument. The population in the study were members of the Sauyunan cooperative of SMKN 1 Katapang and the sample used in this study was purposive sampling technique, quantitative data collection techniques using multiple linear regression analysis. The results of this study indicate that: 1) Own capital has a positive and significant effect on the remaining results of cooperative operations. 2) Business volume has a positive and significant effect on the remaining results of the Cooperative. 3) Own capital and business volume have a positive and significant effect on the remaining results of the Cooperative's business.</i></p>	<p>Kata kunci: <i>Modal Sendiri, Volume Usaha, Sisa Hasil Usaha, Koperasi.</i></p> <p>Keywords: <i>Own Capital, Business Volume, Residual Income, Cooperative</i></p>
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INTRODUCTION

Cooperatives still play an important role in a country's economy (Panakaje et al, 2024; Kareska, 2025). According to Kader (2018), Firmasnyah and Haryanto (2024) Cooperatives as one of the important pillars in the Indonesian economy have a strategic role in improving the welfare of members and society. One indicator of the success of a

cooperative is the remaining profit (Susanty & Santoso, 2024), SHU, which is the profit or profit obtained by the cooperative, has the ability to improve the welfare of members and accelerate the progress of the cooperative (Putri & Suwendra, 2023; Ulfa et al., 2021).

The remaining results of operations are also influenced by several factors such as own capital and business volume (Pratama et al, 2024; Brahmono et al, 2024; Putri & Suwendra, 2023). The following is an overview of the role of own capital and business volume on the remaining results of cooperative business that researchers have encountered:

Tabel 1. Gambaran Koperasi

Years	Own Capital (RP)	Business Volume (RP)	Remaining Business Results (RP)
2021	875.627.841	149.336.385	48.182.835
2022	768.177.656	130.133.023	67.495.683
2023	942.634.918	121.191.376	58.391.376

Source: Researcher data processed

Based on the data in table 1. above, the acquisition of the Remaining Profit (SHU) of the Sauyunan Cooperative in 2021-2023 experienced fluctuations. In 2021-2022 the SHU increased by Rp. 19,312,848 and in 2022-2023 the SHU acquisition decreased by Rp. 9,104,307. Thus, the fluctuation in SHU indicates that the performance of the Sauyunan Cooperative has not been maximized. And there are several business results that have decreased, including the savings and loan business decreasing, the goods loan business decreasing, and the shop business going up and down.

The first factor that comes from the financial aspect is equity capital. Capital is one of the tools used as a source of funding for cooperative operational activities (Susanty and Santoso, 2022). According to Fitriana et al. (2021) a business will not run well without capital, because increasing SHU requires large cooperative capital to realize member loans. In general, cooperative capital consists of own capital and loan capital, where own capital is referred to as working capital which dominates the funding of cooperative operational activities (Firdaus, 2020). Thus, if the cooperative manages its capital well, the cooperative will have the potential to reap maximum profits (Hasanah, 2021).

Based on this data, it is known that the development of the own capital of the Sauyunan Cooperative of SMKN 1 Katapang from 2021-2022 has decreased by Rp. 107,450,185 and was followed by a decrease in SHU. In 2023, own capital increased by Rp. 174,457,262, but was not followed by an increase in SHU. Based on this data, it can be seen that the increase in own capital has not been matched by an increase in SHU.

The development of business volume at the Sauyunan Cooperative from 2021-2023 has continuously decreased, this is in line with research conducted by Brahmono et al (2024), Imam (2020) Business volume partially has a positive and significant effect on the remaining proceeds of the Cooperative. The number of members and business volume have a simultaneous influence on the remaining profit (Pariyasa et al, 2014; Suputra et al, 2016; Sakitri et al, 2025; Febriansah & Karimi, 2024). So that researchers take the theme of research on the impact of own capital and business volume on the remaining results of operations in cooperatives.

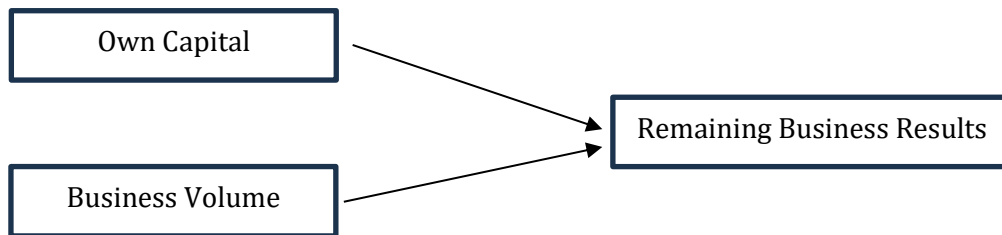


Figure 1. Framework Research

METHOD

This research is a quantitative research type. In this study, the selected population was members of the sauyunan cooperative of SMKN 1 Katapang, so sampling was carried out for this study. In this study, not all members of the population were taken as samples, but only some were selected. Therefore, the sample with the technique used in sampling in this study was purposive sampling. The purposive sampling technique is a data source sampling technique with certain considerations (Sugiyono, 2021). So in this study, researchers used a total of 100 samples which were considered sufficient in this study so that the sample needed was 100 cooperative members. The data collection technique used in this study was by direct observation. In this study, researchers collected data by distributing questionnaires to respondents, each item of the questionnaire was measured using a Likert scale

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 2 below is the result of regression analysis of the research data, with the following results:

Tabel 2. Hasil Analisis Regresi			
Variable	Koef. Regression (B)	T Statistic	Sig.
Own Capital	0.210	3.184	0.002
Business Volume	0.377	5.643	0.000
Constant	2.352		
R	0.515		
R ²	0.597		
F Statistic	71.698		
Sig	0.000		

Source: Researcher data processed

Impact of Own Capital on Remaining Business Results

Based on the results of the research that has been analyzed, there is a positive influence that equity capital has on the remaining results of cooperative businesses. This is indicated by the regression coefficient value of 0.210. At a significance level of 5%, the calculated t value is 3.184 with a significance of 0.002. So it can be concluded that the higher the equity capital, the higher the remaining results of the cooperative business. Conversely, the lower the equity capital, the lower the remaining results of the cooperative business.

Based on the results of the study, it is supported by the results of research conducted by Djemma and Bakti (2023) which found a positive and significant impact of

equity on the remaining results of cooperative business. Research that is in line with this is also shown by Hasanah (2021), Martowinangun et al (2019), where equity has a positive and significant effect on the remaining results of cooperative business. The opposite is found where equity has a negative effect on the remaining results of cooperative business (Laia et al, 2021).

Impact of Business Volume on Remaining Business Results

Based on the results of the research that has been analyzed, there is a positive influence that the volume of business on the remaining results of the cooperative's business. This is indicated by the regression coefficient value of 0.377. At a significance level of 5%, the calculated t value is 5.643 with a significance of 0.000. So it can be concluded that the higher the volume of business, the higher the remaining results of the cooperative's business. Conversely, the lower the volume of business, the lower the remaining results of the cooperative's business.

Based on the results of the study, it is supported by the results of research conducted by Suputra et al (2016) which found a positive and significant impact of business volume on the remaining results of cooperative business. Research that is in line with this is also shown by Pariyasa et al (2014), Buchari (2020) where equity has a positive and significant effect on the remaining results of cooperative business. A similar thing was also found where business volume has a positive and significant effect on the remaining results of business (Bustani & Firdaus, 2020; Yuniarti et al, 2020).

Coefficient of Determination R Square (R^2)

The results of the study indicate that there is a positive and significant influence on the remaining results of cooperative business results influenced by equity and business volume. This is indicated by the results of the F test which obtained a calculated F value of 71,698 with a significance value of F of 0.000 or $F < 0.05$. The determination coefficient R Square is used to show how much percentage of equity and business volume together influence the variable of the remaining results of cooperative business results. The results of the multiple regression analysis show that the determination coefficient R^2 has a value of 0.597 or it can be said that 59.70% of the remaining results of cooperative business results are influenced by the variables of equity and business volume. While the remaining 40.30% is influenced by other variables that are not included in this study.

Based on these results, it can support the results of research conducted by Bustani and Firdaus (2020) where equity and business volume affect the remaining results of cooperative businesses. This was also found by Pariyasa et al (2014), Suputra et al, (2016) Sakitri et al, (2025), Febriansah and Karimi, (2024) that the remaining results of the business are influenced by several variables such as equity and business volume. It was also found by Yuniarti et al (2020) that equity and business volume together affect the remaining results of the business. With these results, it can support the remaining results of the cooperative business for the welfare of the members (Ahmed & Mesfin, 2017; Bernard et al, 2008; Fuadah & Rinardi, 2025). After welfare is achieved, each gender of members can start to become entrepreneurs or do business (Efendi et al, 2024; Supriyanto et al 2024).

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data analysis and discussion that have been conducted in the study, the following conclusions were obtained: 1) Equity can be said to have a positive and significant impact on the Remaining Operating Result. This can be seen from the partial test (t) where $t_{count} > t_{table}$ which is 3.184. Then for the positive coefficient of 0.210. This means that Equity has a partial positive effect on the Remaining Operating Result. And assessed from the significance value of $0.002 < 0.05$, it means that Equity is significant to the Remaining Operating Result variable. 2). Business Volume can be said to have a positive and significant effect on the Remaining Operating Result (Y). This can be seen from the partial test (t) where $t_{count} > t_{table}$ which is 5.643. Then for the positive coefficient of 0.377. This means that Business Volume has a partial positive effect on the Remaining Operating Result. and assessed from the significance value of $0.000 < 0.05$, it means that Business Volume is significant to the Remaining Operating Result variable. 3). Own Capital and Business Volume can be said to have a simultaneous significant effect on the Remaining Operating Result. This is evident from the results of the F test (simultaneous) that the F count value $> F_{table}$ is $71.698 > 3.09$. This means that Own Capital and Business Volume simultaneously affect the Remaining Operating Result variable. Then after calculating the magnitude of the influence of Own Capital and Business Volume on the Remaining Operating Result, the figure obtained was 59.7% which states that the level of relationship between the variables is in the high category. Together with the limitations of this research, it can be a reference material for similar future research.

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