CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION

5.1 Research Conclusion

Based on the analysis that has been carried out, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Price of raw material (X1) has an insignificant effect on the quantity of production in micro business sub sector food and beverage in Padang City. It can be seen from the p value > 0.05 (0.103) which means that the price of raw materials does not play a role in optimizing the amount of production.
2. Labor (X2) has a significant influence on the quantity of production in micro business sub sector food and beverage in Padang City. It can be seen from the p value < 0.05 (0.018) which means that labor has a role in optimizing the amount of production.
3. Working hours (X3) has no significant influence on the quantity of production in micro business sub sector food and beverage in Padang City. It can be seen from the p value > 0.05 (0.948) which means that working hours do not play a role in optimizing the amount of production.
4. Gender (X4) has no significant influence on the quantity of production in micro business sub sector food and beverage in Padang City. It can be seen from the p value > 0.05 (0.310) which means that gender does not play a role in optimizing the amount of production.

5.2 Research Recommendation

Based on the results and discussions in this study, some recommendations are proposed to improve production efficiency as well as the success of micro businesses in food and beverage sub-sector especially located in Padang:

1. To ensure that the cost of raw materials remains constant, Micro businesses must enter into long-term contracts with suppliers so

that price fluctuations do not affect production systems. In addition, businesses should consider resource substitutes; cost-effective alternative raw materials or products of similar substance parroting low performance without the immediate risk to quality.

2. Business owners should expand or reduce the number of workers needed based on production demand. Training programs that upgrade the skills of workers can also help to improve productivity without increasing the size and number of workers.
3. One great option for businesses is to utilize flexible working hours or a shift system, balancing output and preventing worker burnout. Another way to improve overall efficiency could be to adjust work schedules during peak hours when production is at its most active.
4. Further studies should examine other production determinants including technology innovation, accessibility to markets, and environmental sustainability measures. Longitudinal studies, in turn, could deliver a married insight into the extended effects of these determinants on production.