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Analysis of Production Factors on Agro-Industrial Output Value in Central Lombok Regency from the Perspective of Sharia Economics

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Abstract

This study analyzes the influence of production factors on the output value of the agro industry in Central Lombok Regency from a sharia economic perspective. A descriptive quantitative approach was used with secondary data from 2018 to 2022. The analysis includes descriptive statistics, annual growth rate (CAGR), Pearson correlation, economic ratios, and productivity. Results show a strong correlation among production factors (r = 0.944–0.999), with raw materials having the highest correlation to output value (r = 0.999). Labor productivity declined by 0.38% per year, while investment increased by 1.015%. Labor cost was only 4.72% of output value, indicating capital-intensive characteristics. Raw material efficiency remained stable at 2.42, and value-added reached 58.66%. From an Islamic economic perspective, the industry reflects harmony (tauhid) but needs improvement in distributive justice ('adl) and public benefit (maslahat). The study contributes to integrating Islamic principles into industrial analysis and offers recommendations for sustainable agro-industry development.

Keywords: *Agro Industry, Islamic Economics, Production Factors, Output Value, SMEs*

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Analisis Faktor Produsksi Terhadap Nilai Produksi Industri Agro Kabupaten Lombok Tengah Ditinjau Dari Perspektif Ekonomi Syariah

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis fungsi faktor produksi terhadap nilai produksi industri agro di Kabupaten Lombok Tengah ditinjau dari perspektif ekonomi syariah. Diduga peningkatan faktor produksi, seperti seperti tenaga kerja, modal, dan bahan baku sejalan dengan peningkatan nilai produksi. Metode penelitian menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kuantitatif dengan data sekunder tahun 2018-2022. Analisis meliputi, statistik deskriptif, pertumbuhan tahunan (CAGR), korelasi person, rasio ekonomi dan produktivitas. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan korelasi sangat kuat antar faktor produksi (r=0.944-0.999), dengan bahan baku dan nilai produksi memiliki hubungan tertinggi (r=0.999). Produktivitas tenaga kerja mengalami penurunan rata-rata 0.38% per tahun sedangkan investasi tumbuh 1.015% per tahun. Proporsi biaya tenaga kerja hanya 4.72% dari nilai produksi yang menunjukkan karakteristik *capital intensive*. Efisiensi bahan baku stabil di angka 2.42 dengan nilai tambah mencapai 58.66%. Dari perspektif ekonomi syariah, industri ini menunjukkan keselarasan (tauhid), namun memerlukan perbaikan dalam keadilan distributif ('adl) dan optimalisasi maslahat. Penelitian ini memberikan kontribusi teoritis dalam integrasi ekonomi syariah dengan analisis industri serta rekomendasi praktis bagi pengembangan industri agro yang berkeadilan dan berkelanjutan.

Kata Kunci: Industri Agro, Faktor Produksi, Nilai Produksi, Ekonomi Syariah, IKM

INTRODUCTION

Small and Medium Industries (SMIs) are an important sector that plays a major role in supporting the Indonesian economy (Siman, 2024) . Data released by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) shows that the manufacturing sector contributes the most to the national economy compared to other sectors. In 2023, the contribution of this sector reached Rp. 3,900,061.7 billion based on the calculation of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current prices, while at constant prices it was recorded at Rp. 2,507,799.8 billion (Nurarifin, 2024) . A population of more than 4 million SME business units throughout Indonesia contributed 99.7% to the national economy in 2023. This sector also absorbed 65.52% of the total workforce and generated a production value of 21.44% (Directorate General of Small Industries, 2024) .

Given the importance of the role of SMEs at the national level, strengthening this sector has also become a focus at the regional level. One region that has shown significant progress in SME development is the province of West Nusa Tenggara (NTB). This province has been designated as a priority national tourist destination that plays an active role in developing the industrial sector (Wahim & Pattaray, 2023) through the 2019-

2023 Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD). This commitment is reflected in the fifth mission of regional development, which formulates the vision of "prosperous and independent NTB through industrialization." Based on the Micro and Small Industry Profile Data published by the NTB Central Statistics Agency for the 2018-2021 period, Central Lombok Regency recorded the highest number of industries among all regencies and cities in NTB. This advantage is reinforced by data from the NTB Industry Agency, which shows that Central Lombok Regency leads in the number of Small and Medium Industries (IKM), with 35,721 business units in 2021, which then increased to 36,577 units in 2022. Among the various types of industries that are growing rapidly in Central Lombok Regency, the agro sector has the largest number of business units.

Central Lombok Regency has very promising basic capital to develop this sector in a sustainable manner. Fertile land, a majority of the population working as farmers, and a tropical climate are very conducive to agricultural activities, making the agro sector not only the main livelihood of the community, but also the main driver of the regional economy.

The agro-industry sector has a very important strategic position due to its influence on strengthening food security, creating job opportunities, improving the economic welfare of the community, and accelerating regional development. In addition, the agro-industry can act as a trigger for a multiplier effect on other sectors such as trade, transportation, and other processing industries. However, the enormous potential in reality shows that the development of the agro-industry in Central Lombok Regency has not yet reached its full potential, especially in terms of production value, such as the instability of raw material prices, limitations in production technology mastery, minimal access to financing sources, and the impact of external factors such as the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020-2021, which caused a disruption in the agro-industry supply chain at both the national and local levels (Anas, et al., 2021) .

The development of the agro-industry is highly dependent on the availability of production factors, which are basic elements in creating added value. Components such as human resources, investment, and the availability of raw materials are interrelated elements that determine the productivity level of this sector (abidin, 2023) (Khairati, 2020) . Previous studies have examined the relationship between production factors and industrial output performance, but studies specifically discussing the agro-industry in Central Lombok Regency are still very rare. For example, research conducted by (Putra & Yasa, 2019) proves that capital and labor significantly increase roof tile production in Bali.

Research conducted (Ana Nurwakhidah & Mamlu'atul Munawaroh, 2023) focusing on the garment industry in Malang emphasizes the importance of applying Islamic principles such as justice and honesty in optimizing production factors. In addition, research (Rahma Puji Lestari, 2020) on the sewing industry shows a strong correlation between production factors and income levels. Several studies explain the role of the agro-industry in economic development focused on Central Kalimantan, as well as other studies that only analyze production theory from an Islamic perspective (Raharjo et al., 2023) (Daulay et al., 2024) .

The study focuses more on conventional technical and economic aspects and Islamic economic theory analysis that is not integrated with quantitative analysis in agriculture. This condition opens up important opportunities for research to fill the gap in the literature and provide practical insights for the development of an agro-industry based on Islamic values. The concept *of 'i'mar al-ardh* (prospering the earth) as stated in QS. Hud: 61, emphasizes that humans as caliphs have an obligation to manage natural resources by prioritizing the principles of blessing and mutual benefit. In this context, labor is not only viewed as a production input, but must be treated fairly and given appropriate rights, including fair wages and humane working conditions. Capital or investment must be free from usury, prioritizing the principles of profit sharing and equitable partnership. Raw materials must be obtained through halal means and without damaging the environment, in line with *the maqasid syariah (*objectives of Islamic law) that preserve the earth.

On the other hand, several preliminary studies examining the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the agro-industry have provided an initial overview of the various challenges faced by this sector. (Siregar et al., 2022) shows that there have been disruptions to the vegetable supply chain in Banda Aceh due to the pandemic, while the study (Budastra, 2020) highlights disruptions to value chain operations and threats to business continuity in various sectors in West Lombok. However, studies that specifically examine the impact of the pandemic on the agro-industry in Central Lombok Regency are still very limited.

Based on this background and research gap, this study can be formulated as follows: how can the analysis of production factors, such as labor, investment, and raw materials, affect the production value of the agro-industry in Central Lombok Regency from a sharia economics perspective? The aim is to analyze these effects and relate them to sharia economics theory. The benefits of this study are expected to provide theoretical and practical insights into the development of Islamic economic literature, particularly in the field of agro-industry, and to provide

practical recommendations for local governments to optimize agro-production factors in Central Lombok Regency from a sharia economics perspective.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Production Theory

Production theory is one of the fundamental concepts in economics that examines the relationship between inputs (production factors) and outputs (production results). In modern economic theory, the production function is often represented in the form of a mathematical formula that shows the relationship between the maximum quantity of output that can be produced and the quantity of inputs used (R . One of the most popular forms of production function is the Cobb-Douglas production function, which is formulated as:

$$Q = A \times L^{\alpha} \times K^{\beta} \times M^{\gamma}$$

Where Q is output, L is labor, K is capital, M is raw materials, and A is the technology parameter. Meanwhile, α, β, and γ are the elasticity of output with respect to each production factor.

Factors of Production

a. Labor

Labor is a production factor that is active in the production process to produce goods and services. According to Simanjuntak, labor includes people who are already or currently working, looking for work, and doing other activities, such as going to school and taking care of the household. Labor productivity is influenced by various factors, such as education level, skills, health, and motivation (Simanjuntak, H., 2016) .

b. Capital

Capital is a factor of production used to help produce other goods. Capital can be in the form of money, equipment, machinery, buildings, and other infrastructure.

c. Raw Materials

Raw materials are inputs that are processed in production activities to produce output. Raw materials are materials that form an integral part of the finished product and are explicitly included in the calculation of production costs.

d. Production Value

Production value is the value of all goods and services that are the end result of the production process in a business unit which will then be sold to consumers. The amount of production value is influenced by the factors of production used and the technology applied in the production process (Joesron, A., & Fathorrozi, 2019) .

Agro Industry in the Perspective of Sharia Economics

Sharia economics views production activities as an important part of worship and efforts to prosper the earth (*i'mar al-ardh*). Production in Islamic economics is related to the creation of benefits from the resources provided by Allah SWT to meet human needs

(Unegbu & Onuoha, 2013) . Production activities must be in line with the objectives of maqashid syariah, namely the protection and development of faith (*din)*, life (*nafs)*, intellect (*'aql)*, offspring (*nasl)*, and wealth (*mal)*. Several principles of Islamic economics that are relevant to production activities include (Chapra, M. U, 2008) :

a. *Tawhid* (Oneness of God)

Tawhid is the main foundation of Islamic economics. In the context of production, tawhid means that all production activities must be based on an awareness of the oneness of Allah and aim to gain His pleasure. Muslim producers must realize that the resources used in the production process are a trust from Allah that must be used in accordance with His provisions.

b. *'Adl* (Justice)

Justice in production activities means giving rights to all parties involved in the production process proportionally. According to Chapra, economic justice includes social justice and equitable distribution of income. In the context of production factors, justice means giving rewards in accordance with the contribution of each factor.

c. *Maslahat* (Benefit)

Maslahat means benefit. In Islamic economics, production activities must be oriented towards creating maslahat, not merely maximizing profits. Production must take into account its impact on the welfare of individuals and society, both in the short and long term.

d. *Khilafah* (Leadership)

The concept of khilafah means that humans are Allah's representatives (khalifah) on earth, who have a responsibility to prosper the earth and manage its resources according to His will. In the context of production, producers act as khalifah who are responsible for the efficient and sustainable use of resources.

e. *Tazkiyah* (Purification)

Tazkiyah means growth and purification. In the context of production, tazkiyah means that production activities must result in growth that purifies, not growth that destroys moral and spiritual values. Production must be free from prohibited elements, such as usury, gharar, and maysir.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a descriptive-quantitative approach. The descriptive approach is used to describe data characteristics and relationships between variables, while the quantitative approach is used to analyze numerical data with statistical techniques to produce generalizable conclusions. The data used in this study is secondary data from 2018-2022. The data was obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Central Lombok Regency, the Industry and

Trade Office of Central Lombok Regency, and other relevant sources.

Descriptive statistical analysis was used to describe the characteristics of the research data, such as the minimum, maximum, mean, and standard deviation of each variable. Trend and growth analysis were used to evaluate the development of variables during the research period. The Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) was calculated to determine the compound annual growth rate of each variable. Correlation analysis was used to measure the strength and direction of the relationship between independent variables and dependent variables. The correlation (r) used was Pearson's correlation. Economic ratio analysis was used to measure efficiency and productivity. The ratios analyzed include labor productivity = production value / labor. Raw material efficiency = production value / raw material value. Return on investment = production value / investment.

Contribution analysis is also used to evaluate the proportion of input to output. The ratios analyzed include raw material proportion = (raw material value / production value) × 100%. Investment proportion = (investment / production value) × 100%. From this analysis, a sharia economic perspective analysis was then conducted to examine the relationship between production factors and production value from an Islamic economic point of view. This analysis includes the interpretation of data in the context of sharia economic principles, such as *tauhid, 'adl, maslahat, khilafah, and tazkiyah.*

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Overview of the Agro Industry in Central Lombok Regency

Central Lombok Regency is one of the regions in West Nusa Tenggara Province that has great potential in agro-industry development. With an area of approximately 1,095.03 km² and a population of 1,034,859 in 2024, Central Lombok Regency is dominated by agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, which contribute 25.01% (BPS, 2024) . The agro-industry in Central Lombok Regency consists of various sub-sectors, such as the food processing industry (based on rice, corn, soybeans), the plantation product processing industry, and many more. The majority of agro-industries in this region are classified as small and medium industries (IKM) with relatively limited production scales.

The development of the agro-industry in Central Lombok Regency is inseparable from various challenges, such as limited access to capital, relatively simple technology, suboptimal quality of human resources (Muhidin, et al., 2025) , and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, which affected the performance of this sector in 2020-2022 .

Descriptive Statistical Analysis

Based on descriptive statistical analysis of data from 2018-2022, all research variables show relatively consistent and homogeneous

distribution characteristics. This is reflected in the low coefficient of variation for all variables, namely labor (1.05%), investment (1.48%), production value (0.56%), and raw material value (0.58%). These low values indicate that the data has a low level of dispersion from its mean, so it can be concluded that the economic growth pattern is stable without fluctuations. Research by (Jalilibal et al., 2021) states that a low coefficient of variation indicates a decrease in disparity and an increasingly homogeneous level of data dispersion in economic analysis.

The distribution of data for all variables shows a slightly right-*skewed* pattern with skewness values ranging from 0.099 to 0.677. This condition indicates that most of the data is concentrated at lower values with some variables having higher values, especially at the end of the year. Production values have the highest skewness (0.677), indicating that production growth tended to be consistent in recent years. This distribution characteristic is also reinforced by the fact that all variables have a mean value greater than the median, which is consistent with the nature of a right-skewed distribution.

Annual Growth Analysis

The annual growth analysis shows a unique pattern during 20218-2022. Investment shows the highest average growth of 1.015% per year, with significant volatility ranging from the lowest growth of 0.17% in 2020-2021 to the highest of 2.57% in 2021-2022. This investment growth pattern reflects consistent efforts to increase production capacity, despite a slowdown in the 2020-2021 period, which was most likely related to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. According to (Duong, 2024) productivity shows that increased agricultural efficiency can drive system inefficiency through increased waste, increased environmental costs, and increased health costs. This means that high investment does not necessarily result in high productivity (Pawlak & Kołodziejczak, 2020) .

The workforce experienced an average growth of 0.745% per year with a stable pattern, except in 2020, which showed very low growth (0.13%). This indicates caution in workforce expansion due to economic instability. Meanwhile, the value of raw materials grew at an average rate of 0.38% per year with a very consistent pattern, indicating efficiency in supply chain management and input cost control.

Production value actually showed the lowest growth, with an average of only 0.363% per year. This indicates challenges in converting increased inputs into good outputs, which shows a decline in operational efficiency from 2018 to 2022. According to (Liu et al.., 2020) , this could be due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which caused supply chain disruptions, food access instability, and conflicts in resource allocation.

Correlation Analysis Between Variables

Correlation analysis shows a very strong relationship between all observed economic variables. The highest correlation occurs between **raw material** value **and production value** (r = 0.999), indicating that changes in raw material inputs will have a direct impact on output. This near-perfect correlation indicates that the structure of agro-industrial production in Central Lombok is highly dependent on the availability and value of raw materials.

Strong correlations were also observed between **investment and production value** (r = 0.980), as well **as between labor and investment** (r = 0.975), indicating that an increase in capital tends to be followed by an increase in labor, and together they support an increase in production. The relationship between **labor and production value** is also significant (r = 0.945), although relatively lower than other variables. This suggests that labor plays an important role, but is not the only major determinant of output growth.

According to Melisa Tiran (2023), the fixed proportion production function requires inputs to be used in certain proportions to produce output; an isolated increase in one input will not have a significant impact . In line with this, Chapra (2000) mentions the Leontief production function, in which output is determined by the most limited input (*bottleneck*), written in the formula: Q = Min(K, L).

Analytically, these correlation results reflect that the agro-industrial production system in Central Lombok Regency has **a high dependence on raw materials**, with investment and labor playing a supporting role. This dependence indicates that **the stability of raw material supply is key** to maintaining production performance. In addition, **synchronization between production inputs** is essential so that improvements in one factor are not wasted due to limitations in other factors. Therefore, policies to strengthen the agro-industry must focus on **efficient raw material management, targeted investment optimization,** and **improving the quality of the workforce,** so that all production factors can work synergistically to drive sustainable output growth.

A very strong correlation was also found between investment and production value (r = 0.980), and between labor and investment (r = 0.975). This correlation pattern indicates that the growth strategy applied is integrated, with increased investment followed by labor expansion ultimately contributing to increased production. The relationship between labor and production value also shows a strong correlation (r = 0.945), although it is relatively lower than other variables, indicating that although labor

is an important factor, it is not the only major determinant of production growth.

According to (Melisa Tiran, 2023) The fixed proportion production function requires inputs to be used in fixed proportions to produce output, where adding more units of one input in isolation does not always increase the quantity produced. (Chapra, 2000) , which states that the Leontief production function applies to situations where inputs must be used in fixed proportions, with the formula Q=Min(K,L), meaning that output is determined by the most limited input.

Economic and Productivity Ratios

Productivity analysis reveals a weak trend in operational efficiency. Labor productivity has declined by an average of 0.38% per year, despite fluctuations with sharp declines in 2018-2019 (-1.09%) and 2021-2022 (-0.64%). This decline in productivity is not in line with the increase in investment, which should contribute to increased productivity through the modernization of technology and equipment.

The Capital Labor Ratio shows an upward trend from 820.37 in 2018 to 828.75 in 2022, indicating the role of capital in the production process. However, the increase in the capital-labor ratio has not been accompanied by an increase in productivity, indicating inefficiencies in the allocation and utilization of capital. This condition may indicate a *learning curve* in the adoption of new technology or a mismatch between the type of investment made and operational needs (Della Seta et al., 2012) (Sarkar & Zhang, 2020) . According to (Khanna & Sharma, 2024) Supporting the phenomenon of technology investment that does not result in substantial productivity gains.

Raw material efficiency indicates good use of raw materials with values ranging from 2.418 to 2.421. This consistency shows that the production process has achieved a high level of standardization in converting raw materials into finished products. It reflects mature production technology and an effective quality control system.

Analysis of Input Value Against Production Value

Input proportion analysis reveals a very stable cost structure. Raw material costs consistently account for 41.34% of total production value, indicating that the characteristics of the industry are indeed influenced by raw materials. This relatively fixed proportion demonstrates effectiveness in supply chain management and raw material price negotiations, as well as the ability to transfer input cost increases to product selling prices.

The proportion of labor costs to production value is relatively low, averaging 4.72%, although it shows an upward trend from 4.68% in 2018 to 4.75% in 2022. The low proportion of labor costs explains the *capital-intensive* nature of the industry compared *to labor-intensive industries.* This increase in proportion may indicate

a rise in wages or faster labor expansion compared to production growth.

Value added reflects stable conditions, averaging 58.66% of total production value. The consistency of this value-added margin indicates the company's ability to maintain efficiency in transforming inputs into outputs, as well as effectiveness in pricing strategies. The high value-added margin also shows that this industry has a good ability to create economic value from its production process. This statement is also supported by (Yoshikawa et al., 1994) (Rounaghi et al., 2021) which states that cost strategies must be in line with company strategies.

Analysis of Agro-Industry Production Factors from a Sharia Economics Perspective

Based on the results of the analysis of the production factor function of the agro-industry on production value in Central Lombok Regency in 2018-2022, there is a correlation with the perspective of Islamic economics. The data shows that the agro-industry in the region has characteristics that can be analyzed through the five main principles of Islamic economics, namely tauhid, justice ('adl), benefit (maslahat), leadership (khilafah), and purification (*tazkiyah)*.

From the perspective of the principle of tawhid as the foundation of Islamic economics, the research findings show harmony in the management of production factors that reflect order (nizam) in accordance with the will of Allah SWT. The very strong correlation between production factors, where the correlation between raw materials and production value reached 0.999, investment and production value was 0.980, and labor and investment was 0.975, indicates a harmonious synergy in the production system. In addition, the high consistency of the data, with a coefficient of variation of less than 2% for all variables, indicates orderly and moderate management, in line with the concept *of wasatiyyah* (balance) in Islam. Moderate but consistent growth in all factors of production also reflects the principle of tauhid that all resources are a trust from Allah that must be managed responsibly and without excess.

Analysis from the perspective of the principle of justice ('adl) reveals an imbalance in the distribution of production results that requires special attention. The data shows that the proportion of labor costs is only 4.72% of the total production value, while the added value generated reaches 58.66%. This imbalance indicates that the implementation of distributive justice in the Islamic economy is not yet optimal, considering that labor has a significant contribution in the production process, but the proportion of rewards received is relatively small. In addition, labor productivity, which tends to decline by an average of -0.38% per year, indicates the need to improve worker welfare in accordance with the principles of justice in Islam. This condition calls for the implementation of a more equitable system, such as the application of the

concept of musyarakah (profit sharing) or an increase in ujrah al-mitsl (fair wages) so that each party receives compensation in accordance with their contribution.

In the context of the principle of maslahat (benefit), the analysis shows that the agro-industry in Central Lombok Regency has made a positive contribution, but still needs optimization to achieve maximum benefit. The efficiency of raw material use is stable at 2.42, meaning that every rupiah of raw material can produce 2.42 rupiah in production value, indicating fairly good management in creating economic maslahat ( ). However, the low growth in production value (0.363% per year) compared to investment growth (1.015% per year) indicates that the increase in capital has not been followed by an increase in output. From a maslahat perspective, this condition indicates the need for product diversification and increased added value to achieve broader benefits for society. The proportion of raw materials at 41.34% of production value also shows consistency in creating maslahat, but this needs to be balanced with innovation to increase efficiency and competitiveness.

The principle of khilafah (leadership) in resource management is reflected in the consistency and regularity of data, which indicates a good management system. Consistent investment growth, which is the highest among all production factors (1.015% per year), indicates a long-term vision and commitment to industrial development. *The capital labor ratio*, which increased from 820.37 in 2018 to 828.75 in 2022, shows efforts to increase production capacity through capital investment. From the perspective of khilafah, this reflects the responsibility to manage resources for sustainable prosperity. However, industry managers need to ensure that this increase in investment is also accompanied by an increase in the welfare of all parties involved, especially workers, in accordance with the principles of fair leadership in Islam.

Finally, from the perspective of the principle *of tazkiyah* (purification and growth), the data shows that the agro-industry in Central Lombok Regency has experienced quality growth, albeit at a moderate rate. The relatively normal distribution of data with positive skewness between 0.099 and 0.677 indicates that there is no extreme distortion in the production system, which is in line with the principle of purification in the Islamic economy. Consistent growth across all sectors shows that economic activities are productive and sustainable, free from speculation (*maysir)* or excessive uncertainty (*gharar)*. Stability in raw material efficiency and the absence of extreme fluctuations in the data also indicate that this industry operates within the bounds of what is halal and blessed. However, to achieve optimal tazkiyah, this industry needs to continue to improve product quality, develop environmentally friendly innovations,

and ensure that all production processes are in accordance with Islamic law.

Overall, the application of sharia economic principles in the agro-industry in Central Lombok Regency is evident in a harmonious and efficient production structure. However, there is still room for improvement, especially in terms of distributive justice ( ) and strengthening broader public welfare.

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics of Research Variables for the Years 2018-2022

Statistics	Labor Force (people)	Investment (Rp)	Raw Material Value (Rp)	Production Value (Rp)
Minimum	16,982	13,928,400	74,931,960	181,360,900
Maximum	17,492	14,497,300	76,082,360	183,997,200
Mean	17,228	14,151,890	75,362,056	182,333,360
Median	17,222	14,111,250	75,265,320	182,102,900
Range	510	568,900	1,150,400	2,636,300
Variance	32,822	43,825,285,500	192,347,102,600	1,043,004,132,625
Std. Dev.	181.17	209,346.13	438,571.89	1,021,276.72
Coefficient of Variation	1.05%	1.48%	0.56	0.58
Skewness	0.099	0.583	0.661	0.677

Table 2. Annual Growth of Production Factor Variables and Production Value for 2018-2022

Period	Labor	Investment	Raw Material Value	Production Value
2018-2019	1.28	1.15	0.26	0.20
2019-2020	0.13%	0.17	0.18	0.21
2020-2021	0.13	0.17	0.18	0.21
2021-2022	1.44%	2.57	0.90	0.83
CAGR (2018-2022)	0.74	0.99%	0.38	0.36

Table 3. Correlation Matrix Between Agro-Industrial Production Variables for 2018-2022

Variable	Labor	Investment	Production Value	Raw Material Value
Labor	1,000	0.975	0.945	0.944
Investment	0.975	1.000	0.980	0.979
Production Value	0.945	0.980	1.000	0.999
Raw Material Value	0.944	0.979	0.999	1.000

Table 4. Economic Ratio and Productivity of the Agro Industry in 2018-2022

Year	Labor Productivity (Rp/Person)	Capital/Labor Ratio (IDR/Person)	BB Efficiency (Ratio)	Input Proportion (%)	Proportion of TK (%)	Value Added (Rp)	Value Added (%)
2018	10,681,025	820.37	2,420	41.33	4.68	106,428,940	58.67%
2019	10,564,302	819.18	2,419	41.35%	4.73	106,588,100	58.65%
2020	10,572,691	819.67	2,420	41.33%	4.73	106,837,580	58.67%
2021	10,586,004	819.98	2,421	41.32%	4.72	107,087,060	58.68%
2022	10,518,252	828.75	2,418	41.37%	4.75	107,914,840	58.63
Average	10,584,455	821.59	2,420	41.34%	4.72%	106,971,304	58.66%

Table 5. Trends in Labor Productivity Growth and Capital-Labor Ratio for 2018-2022

Period	Labor Productivity Growth	K/L Ratio Growth
2018	-1.09	-0.15
2019	0.08	0.06
2020-2021	0.13	0.04
2021-2022	-0.64%	1.07
Average	**-0.38%**	**0.26**

Table 6. Proportion of Input to Value Added in the Agro Industry in 2018-2022

Year	Proportion of Raw Materials	Proportion of Labor Costs	Value Added (Rp)	Proportion of Value Added
2018	41.33	4.68	106,428,940	58.67
2019	41.35%	4.73%	106,588,100	58.65%
2020	41.33%	4.73%	106,837,580	58.67%
2021	41.32%	4.72%	107,087,060	58.68%
2022	41.37%	4.75%	107,914,840	58.63%
Average	**41.34%**	**4.72%**	**106,971,304**	**58.66%**

Table 7. Value Added 2018-2022

Year	Production Value (Rp)	Raw Material Value (IDR)	Value Added (Rp)	% Value Added
2018	181,360,900	74,931,960	106,428,940	**58.67**
2019	181,716,500	75,128,400	106,588,100	**58.65%**
2020	182,102,900	75,265,320	106,837,580	**58.67%**
2021	182,489,300	75,402,240	107,087,060	**58.68%**
2022	183,997,200	76,082,360	107,914,840	**58.63%**

CONCLUSION

The analysis of production factors on the value of agro-industry production in Central Lombok Regency from 2018 to 2022 shows unique characteristics that can be understood through the perspective of Islamic economics. This study reveals that all production factors have a very strong correlation with production value, with raw materials showing the strongest relationship (r=0.999), followed by investment (r=0.980), and labor (r=0.945). Although investment experienced the highest growth of 1,015% per year, labor productivity actually decreased by an average of 0.38% per year, indicating inefficiency in the transformation of capital increases into productive output.

The economic structure of the agro-industry in Central Lombok Regency shows capital-intensive characteristics with a low proportion of labor costs (4.72%) and high added value (58.66%). The stable efficiency of raw material use at 2.42 reflects mature production technology and an effective supply chain management system. From a sharia economic perspective, this industry has demonstrated harmony in the management of production factors that reflect the principle of tauhid, stability in line with the concept of maslahat, and sustainable growth in accordance with the principle of tazkiyah. However, there is an imbalance in the aspect of distributive justice ('adl), as reflected in the low proportion of labor compensation compared to the value added generated, as well as the need to optimize leadership (khilafah) in integrating increased investment with the welfare of all stakeholders.

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