The Optimization Qardh Function Based On Grameen's Bank And Ziswaf's Productive And That The Influence Towards Indonesian Islamic Banks Profitablity

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Abstract. Islamic banks carry out their activities with the principles of sharia, in which there are dual functions of the contract, such as *tabarru* and *tijarah*. However, in recently the value of the *tabarru* 'contract as *qardh* financing is smaller when compared to others. Similarly, the value of *ziswaf* is too little each year. The results indicated that independent variables GBR, and ZWF have significant effect on ROA. Partially, the effect of GBR on ROA is positive significant value of 0.0073 <0.05 and positive coefficient value of 3.7998. Then the influence of ZWF on ROA is negative and insignificant a significant value of 0.0624> 0.05 and the coefficient value of -3.3634. Based on the above the determination coefficient of 16.84% while the remaining 83.16% was explained by other variables not included in regression model equation.

Keywords: *Qardh Financing, Grameen Bank (GBR), Productive Ziswaf (ZWF), Profitability*.

1. Introduction

In the development of Islamic banking in the world to date, has experienced rapid growth [1]. This is supported by the characteristics of Islamic banking that are different from conventional banking, namely the risk sharing scheme between investors, banks, and fund users, to the social role in them [2]. The statement about the failure of Islamic banking through the function of its *tabarru'* contract model, in this case concentrated on the performance of Indonesian sharia commercial banks, is indeed experiencing a setback in the often-used model of financing products, as follows [3]: The following problem is in sharp contrast to the function of Islamic banks, as the role of Islamic banks has a dual role, namely profit oriented and philanthropy oriented [4], perhaps in this case the Islamic bank in the name of itself as a non-profit institution, Islamic banks in Indonesia tend to be profit oriented, but none reasons for Islamic banks to refute the dual function of their role.
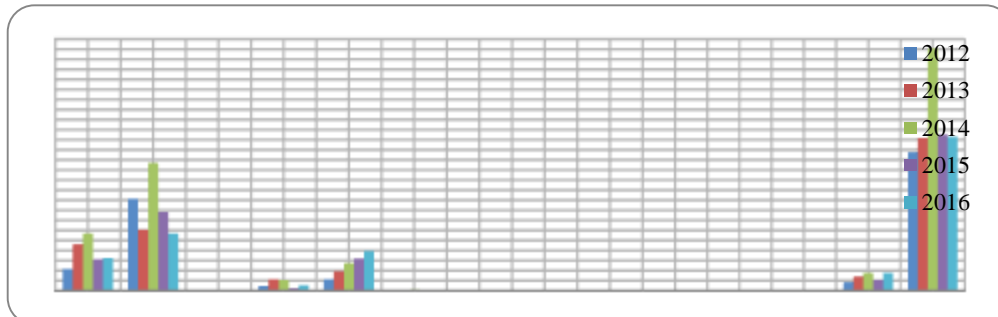
1

Fig. 1. Data on the amount of zakat funds issued by Indonesian Islamic banks 2012-2016 iod (in billions).

From these data it can be seen that, the value of zakat is still very minimal compared to Sharia commercial banks in Indonesia, just as BJB *Syariah* in 2013 was only able to issue zakat in the amount of 2 million, whereas literally Islamic banks are Islamic banks, which run an economic model nuances of Islamic law, such as zakat, *infaq*, alms and endowments. So that from various existing problems, it is also supported by the reduced number of sharia public bank offices in Indonesia, although in fact the Sharia commercial banks in quantity have reached 13 Islamic banks in 2018, one of which is marked by the entry of Bank Aceh *Syariah* into one of the commercial banks sharia in Indonesia.

From the above data it can be seen that, in 2015 the number of variants at the time the new BUS numbered 12 Islamic Commercial Banks, had reached the 1979 number of offices available throughout Indonesia. Then in 2016 with the variant BUS being 13 and the number of offices in number 1856, In the following year 2017 also experienced a decline, with the same variant 13 BUS has 1804 offices spread throughout Indonesia. The problem of the reduced quantity of service systems for the need to fund Islamic financial services in Indonesia, of course can also reduce its quality performance, and even experience growth that tends to be slow, as the market share of Islamic banks [4]:
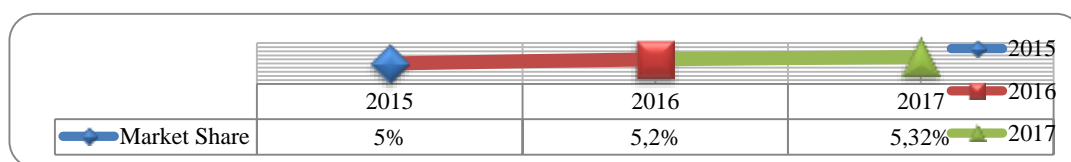

	2015	2016	2017
Market Share	5%	5,2%	5,32%

Fig. 2. Growth Chart of Indonesian Islamic Bank Market Share Period 2015-2017

From the above data it can be seen that market share of Islamic banks in Indonesia, simultaneously experiencing an uptrend, only when observed carefully the value of the increase in market share experienced a slow growth, within a year. As in 2015 the market share touched 5%, followed in 2016 to 5.2%, and in 2017 it was only 5.32%. From the gap between growth, growth has been relatively slow, one of the reasons in this regard is the ability of the BUS to touch and penetrate areas that require a helping hand of sharia financial services which tends to decline, indicated by the number of offices which are decreasing each year. Unlike traditional commercial bank loans, *Grameen* Bank loans need to be secured by

2

collateral, left out of the conventional banking system, is something that has been integrated to help the rural poor, especially women, for example "who have less than half a hectare of land or its assets do not exceed the value of one hectare of land" [5]. The model is combined by optimizing the *ziswaf* function on Islamic banks, because based on the previous diagram (2), the *ziswaf* model is still very small in majority in Islamic banks in Indonesia, especially Islamic commercial banks.

2. Research Methods

This type of research is mixed methods, focusing on mixed methods in the form of Sequential Explanatory Strategies, which in the form of research uses both methods (quantitative-qualitative) or preceded (qualitative-quantitative) [6], in this case the author will use the first explanatory strategic method, which is preceded by quantitative followed by qualitative. In terms of its purpose, this research is a combination, between pure and applied research. Then from its nature this research is also a descriptive analysis, which means that it aims to describe what is being applied, in which there is a description, recording, analysis, and interpretation of the current conditions that are happening or exist [7].

Population of 13 Islamic public banks in Indonesia, The sample consists of 7 companies, Purposive Sampling-based sample application (judgment sampling). The determination of cross section data uses the following classification: a) is a legal sharia commercial bank in Indonesia;b) has been operating for at least 1 year; and c) having a form of application of *qardh* financing and for the past 5 years continue.

Table 1. Research Variables

Variabel	Indikator	Referensi
Qardh Financing (X1)	*Qardh* Financing	Sofyani (2012)[8], Ali (2004)[9], N.Jamadar (2014), [10]
Ziswaf (X2)	*(Zakat + Infak + Sedekah + Wakaf)*	Mila Sartika (2008),[11] Sugianto (2012), [12] Sofyan (2015).[8]
Profitability Ratio (Y)	*Return on Assets* (ROA) [13] $= \frac{EBIT}{Total\ Aktiva}$ %	Sofyan(2015)[8].

Source from *Output E-Views 7 secondary data was processed 2018*

The technique in the process of collecting data, digging up secondary data from electronic media and other actual mass. Then this study uses secondary data, which is obtained through articles, research journals, documents related to financial reports, organizational data, institutional profiles, brochures, and various media about Islamic commercial banks. Descriptive statistics attempt to describe various characteristics of data derived from a sample. Descriptive statistics such as mean, median, mode, percentile, docile, quartile in the form of numerical analysis or drawings / diagrams. Tabulation presents summaries, arrangements and compilation of data in table numeric and graphical forms.

This data processing system uses the E-Views 7 Application, the mechanism of the data analysis technique used in this study is panel data regression. There are several techniques commonly used to estimate regression models with panel data, namely: 1) Common Effect Approach. The simplest technique for estimating panel data is only by combining time series data and cross section [14]. Then this combined data is needed as a single unit of observation

used to estimate the model with the OLS method [15]. 2) Fixed Effect Approach. The fixed effect model technique is the technique of estimating panel data by using dummy variables to capture differences in intercepts. The existence of variable variables that are not all included in the model equation allows for a non-constant intercept. 3) Random Effect Approach. If in the fixed effect model, differences between individuals and or time are reflected through intercepts, then in the random effect model, these differences are accommodated through errors, In this case the interference variable is different between individuals but still inter temporal. After calculating how much influence between variables, it will analyze the results of the data processing, such as collect data models, Verification Data, Display Data, and analysis then Conclusion.

3. Results and Discussion

From the various results, the data can be described in the form of descriptive statistics as shown below.

Table 2. Descriptive Statistics

	ROA	GBR	ZWF	N
Mean	1.03	949443492	9579550	35
Sd	0.80	1417891207	11969233	35
Min	0.01	29296815	2000	35
Max	3.81	6133646853	50794078	35

Source from *Output E-Views 7 secondary data was processed 2018*

1. In the dependent variable, namely Return on Assets (ROA) is a measuring tool to find out how much the ability of the company, in generating an asset-based profit owned by the company. Based on the results of the descriptive statistics above shows that there is a considerable distance in the Return on Assets (ROA) variable which at the lowest point (minimum) touches the number (0.01)
2. Then in the independent variable, in the form of *grameen* bank (GBR), touching the lowest (minimum) number (29,296,815) has a considerable distance at the highest point (maximum) in the form of (6,133,646,853), and the average point (mean) is at point (949,443,492) means the aggregate performance of sharia commercial banks in the implementation of the *grameen* bank-based financing system model is quite large in the last five years.
3. Furthermore, in the independent *ziswaf* variable (ZWF), it is a description of the amount of zakat, *infaq*, alms and endowments issued by sharia commercial banks in every operation, to support company performance. Starting at the highest point (maximum) touching the numbers (50,794,078) to the lowest (minimum) only (2000), and the mean point (mean) touching the number (9,579,550), then in the last few years the value *ziswaf* decreases.
4. Results of Panel Data Regression Data. From the various test results used based on the research method using a panel data model, the random test successfully escaped, following the results of the data:

Table 3. Results of Data Panel Regression Estimation with Random Effect Model

Variabel	Koefisien	Significant	Conclusion
C	0,9965	0,0007	
X1 GBR	3,7998	0,0073	Accepted
X2 ZWF	-3,3634	0,0624	Rejected
Adjusted R-Squared = 0,168497			
Prob (F-statistic) = 0,019795			

Source: *Output Eviews* 7.

Based on the results of panel data regression in the table above, it is known that the results of the regression equation from regression analysis performed on the research variables are: $ROA_n = 0,9965_n + 3,7998\ GBR_n - -3,3634\ ZWF_n$. The regression equation above shows a significant value of a constant of (0.0112) stating that if the variable (GBR), and (ZWF) are considered constant then the average value (ROA) is (0.99%). While the regression results show several things that: a) Regression test results indicate that the variable (ZWF) does not affect return on assets (ROA), because the coefficient value (ZWF) is negative (-3.3634). Supported with a probability value of more than 5% (0.0624), so that only variables (GBR) affect return on assets., b) The regression coefficient (GBR) of (3.7998) states that an increase of 1% value (GBR), then the average value of return on assets will increase by 3.79%.

5. Simultaneous Significance Test (Test Statistics F). Based on the results of the F test in table (4.8), the Probability (F-statistic) value is 0.019795 <0.05 which means that the F value is much smaller than $\alpha = 5\%$, so it can be concluded to mean "there is a simultaneous influence", or in other words, *grameen* banks, and *ziswaf*, jointly affect the return on assets of Islamic banks in Indonesia.

6. Partial Significance Test (Test Statistics t). a) The effect of bank *grameen* (GBR) on return on assets (ROA). Based on the table (1.3) above, the partial test results for the effect of GBR on ROA using E-views obtained significant value of 0.0073 <0.05 while the regression coefficient value of GBR is positive at 3.7998. This shows that the variable GBR has a positive and significant effect on the ROA variable. b) Effect of *Ziswaf* (ZWF) on return on assets (ROA). Then in the partial test results for the influence of ZWF on ROA by using E-views obtained significantly greater value, amounting to 0.0624> 0.05 and the regression coefficient value of ZWF is negative, namely -3.3634. This shows that the ZWF variable has a negative and insignificant effect on the ROA variable.

7. Model Optimization of *Qardh* Financing Functions based on *Grameen* Bank and Productive Officials. As with the optimization curve theory, "An optimal point can be obtained if it is known that the weak spot is disrupting it by minimizing it, so that the optimal point will slowly rise along with minimizing the weak point," [16]

    a. *Qardh* financing is based on *Grameen* Bank. One of the main causes is that it is not well targeted in the use of *qardh* funds, which is actually applied to the financing of hajj bailouts, gold and sharia cards. This has become common knowledge if *qardh*-based financing in Islamic banks is not well targeted. in order to reduce poverty and increase the productivity of the poor and poor, namely: *focused* on helping the poor and the poor on target, Learn and understand every element that actually happens, in processes that hinder their economic productivity, using a *qardh*-based financing system, which is oriented towards productive types, establish a business group in the type of *qardh* financing, as well as *grameen* banks, this can be implemented in

community study groups, especially mothers, and using spiritual company principles, as with social entrepreneurship

    b. Productive *Ziswaf.* In essence, the value of zakat, infaq, alms and endowments will provide added value to a business that is being carried out by a person or institution, both in the form (material) and non-material (blessings) in it [17]. It will be able to get added value for the company itself (velocity of *ziswaf*), so it is not only channeled to *Laz* and *Baz* others without getting direct returns. We can be analyzed that, zakat, infaq, alms, and endowments can be processed in a way that is better, than used only for consumptives. So that in this case the funds from the *ziswaf* are theoretically intended for the mustahiq party, but through the smart *nadzhir* (manager), in this context financial institutions and bodies of '*amil* zakat and other legal institutions.

4. Conclusions

From various calculation results and data analysis, it can be concluded that, partially (GBR) has a positive and significant effect on the variable (ROA), while the variable (ZWF) has a negative and insignificant effect on (ROA). While simultaneously the two variables have a positive and significant effect on the variable (ROA).

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