

THE INFLUENCE OF THE ROLE OF SAVINGS AND LOAN COOPERATIVES ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF UMKM

¹ M. Alief Hidayatullah

¹ Univeristas Nurul Jadid, Probolinggo, Indonesia

* Corresponding author: sayaalief16@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to determine the role of the Minhajus Sa Adah Hakiki Sharia Cooperative in the development of cooperative members' micro, small and medium enterprises, looking at the aspect of business income before and after obtaining credit from the Minhajus Sa Adah Hakiki Sharia Cooperative and the work productivity of cooperative members. This research was analyzed using quantitative analysis methods using the t-test and the Mann-Whitney difference test. Based on the calculation results of the data analysis method with the decision rule if: $T_{hit} > T_{tab}$ at $\alpha = 0.05$. So H_0 is accepted and if $T_{hit} < T_{tab}$ at $\alpha = 0.05$. So H_0 was rejected. With the calculation results above, T_{hit} is obtained at $4.138 > T_{tab} 2.018$, so from this result H_0 is accepted. By accepting H_0 , the research results show that the work productivity of cooperative members has a role in increasing the business development of UMKM players. The significance value of member Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises turnover before and after using the credit role of the Minhajus Sa Adah Hakiki Sharia Cooperative is 0.156. With these results, it can be said that the Minhajus Sa Adah Hakiki Sharia Cooperative has an important role in increasing the turnover of UMKM.

Keywords: Savings and loan cooperatives, work productivity, business development.

INTRODUCTION

The development of a country can be seen in terms of income, welfare and health within the country itself. Prosperity in a country is very important to provide. The reason is, if a country is not prosperous then development and improvement of that country will occur. If a country is healthy and prosperous then income in a country increases (Nafi' Hasbi, 2022). If a country's income increases through change and development, its people will be prosperous and healthy. Therefore, all improvements in a country that become the

benchmark are the people in the country itself. One way for a prosperous country to have a stable economic turnover (Hutagalung & Batubara, 2021) . The economy in Indonesia actually adheres to the principle of togetherness or mutual cooperation by helping each other. This fact is stated in Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution, paragraph 1, which states that the economy is structured as a joint venture based on the principle of kinship. The embodiment of economic activity based on the principle of kinship is cooperatives (Lindiawatie & Shahreza, 2018). Cooperative is an abbreviation of the words *co* and *operation* which means a group of people working together for mutual prosperity. Cooperatives are associations of people who voluntarily want to work together to advance their economy (Hendrojogo, 2012). Meanwhile, the first savings and loan cooperative was formed in 1844 in England. At that time, the activities carried out by the cooperative were buying and selling goods, where the profits obtained would be saved and given to all members. Then in 1846, savings and loan cooperatives underwent modernization in Germany, the first person to carry out this reform was Friederich W. Raiffeisen (Mashuri & Nurjannah, 2020) .

One of the cooperatives established in Panarukan District, Situbondo Regency, is the Minhajus Sa Adah Hakiki Sharia Cooperative, a cooperative operating in the savings and loans sector which was established on March 7 2016, located at Kp. Sabrang RT.02 RW.02 Wringinanom Village, Panarukan District, Situbondo Regency, East Java Province and has Legal Entity 188/427/BH/XVI.25/431.208.2.1/2016. Minhajus Sa Adah Hakiki Sharia Cooperative as a support for its members who are also micro and small business actors, so that member micro and small businesses continue to develop (Nafi’Hasbi et al., 2022). The cooperative fully supports and is always ready to provide capital services to members. Based on information obtained from the field regarding the development of the Minhajus Sa Adah Hakiki Sharia Cooperative, 50% of the total members are micro and medium business actors who were established before the cooperative was established, this can be proven in the table below:

Tabel 1. Data on the Development of the Number of Members and Routine Loans of the Minhajus Sa Adah Hakiki Sharia Cooperative 2018-2022.

Year	Number of Members (people)	Routine Loans (Rp)
2018	43	355,000,000
2019	50	550,000,000
2020	65	687,000,000
2021	74	715,000,000
2022	68	748,000,000

Data source: Ojk, 2022

The Minhajus Sa Adah Hakiki Sharia Cooperative is very innovative in its services to members. This cooperative always improves its performance and is always responsive to members who save and members who borrow from the cooperative (Hasbi et al., 2023). The driving force in providing routine credit or loans is also very efficient and productive, especially for cooperative members who are MSME players. MSME themselves are a strategic position to accelerate structural changes in order to improve people's living standards. As a forum for joint business activities for producers and consumers which plays a role in expanding the provision of employment opportunities, making a significant contribution to economic growth and equalizing income increases (Izza & Abdurrahman, 2023). MSMEs began to experience improvement again in the 2000s as the Indonesian economy began to improve slightly. This development began to be felt in 2004, where the contribution of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) became increasingly clear in their share of the creation of national added value, because more than half of them were created by MSMEs (55.88 percent) while being able to absorb a large enough workforce so as to reduce unemployment rate. In connection with the increase in income and revision of capital after the post-crisis in increasing Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), a business entity such as a cooperative is needed which is able to support the public in facing business difficulties (Poling et al., 2023).

This research is different from several studies mentioned above, in this case the researcher wants to know the influence of the role of savings and loan cooperatives on the development of MSMEs by analyzing the T test and the Mann-Whitney difference test, this is what is unique about this research (Nafi' Hasbi, 2021). The aim of this research is to find out how the role of the Minhajus Sa Adah Hakiki Sharia Cooperative influences cooperative members in developing micro, small and medium enterprises and to determine the significance of the turnover of micro, small and medium enterprises before and after using loans from the Minhajus Sa Adah Hakiki Sharia Cooperative.

LITERATURE REVIEW

There has been a lot of research on the development of savings and loan cooperatives, such as research conducted by Lusiana Dewi Kartika with the title *The Role of Savings and Loan Cooperatives in Efforts to Develop Micro and Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the Limbago Savings and Loan Cooperative in Nagari Cubadak, Lima District*. This research suggests that Savings and Loan Cooperatives Pinjam Limbago Nagari Cubadak carries out savings and loan practices by providing business capital to customers to prevent loan shark practices in the development of MSMEs (Yudistria & Rusyandi, 2023). Apart from that, Yana Nur Faroida in her research entitled *Cooperative Financing on the Development of Customers of the Blitar City Muhammadiyah Cooperative* explained that by providing capital to customers in developing micro, small and medium customers' businesses (Berliana & Suri, 2023).

METHODOLOGY

The research approach uses a quantitative approach. Because it uses data in the form of numbers and analysis uses statistics (Bariroh, 2023). As for obtaining the desired data that is relevant to the main problem, researchers use several techniques in data collection, including: questionnaires, interviews and observation. The population in this study were members who borrowed from the Minhajus Sa Adah Hakiki Sharia Cooperative in Panarukan District, Situbondo Regency with a total of 68 people. Researchers used a simple random sampling technique to take samples from several populations. In sampling, researchers used the Slovin formula with an error limit of 10%. Here's Slovin's formula:

$$n: N/1 + Ne^2$$

Information:

n: Number of samples

N: Total population

e: Error Limit (Error Tolerance)

Explanation:

$$n: N/1 + Ne^2$$

$$n: 68/1 + 68 (0.1)^2$$

$$n: 40.48 \text{ monthly } 40 \text{ people}$$

The data analysis method starts with Descriptive Analysis based on data and information obtained in the field and then explained with supporting explanations (Sarirati et al., 2023) . And continued with Simple Linear Regression Analysis, T Test (Hypothesis Test) and Mann Whitney Test.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Validity test

The validity test is intended to measure the extent to which the variables used actually measure what they are supposed to measure. A good instrument is a valid instrument (Utami et al., 2023) . When carrying out a validity test, it can be calculated by comparing R_{hit} with R_{tab} . The following are the validity test assessment criteria, namely:

Table 2. Test the Validity of Variable

VARIABLE	R_{tab}	R_{hit}	INFORMATION
THE ROLE OF COOPERATIVES			
X.1	0.2973	0.6654	Valid
X.2	0.2973	0.3715	Valid
X.3	0.2973	0.6734	Valid
X.4	0.2973	0.5019	Valid
X.5	0.2973	0.4074	Valid

X.6	0.2973	0.6644	Valid
X.7	0.2973	0.3260	Valid
X.8	0.2973	0.6286	Valid
X.9	0.2973	0.5431	Valid
X.10	0.2973	0.4686	Valid

Data source: Processed, 2022

Based on table 3 above, it can be seen that each statement in the instrument used is declared valid. This can be seen by comparing the value of R_{hit} with R_{tab} where from the results obtained it can be seen that each component of the statement R_{hit} is greater than R_{tab} , where $R_{tab} = 0.2973$.

Reliability Test (R)

This reliability test was used on respondents as many as 44 members of the Minhajus Sa Adah Hakiki Sharia Cooperative, using statements that had been declared valid in the validity test and their reliability would be determined (Sjamsuddin & Anshari, 2023). Using the SPSS 25.0 for Windows program, variables are declared reliable with the following criteria:

1. If the Cronbach's Alpha value is > 0.6 then *the Cronbach's Alpha* is declared reliable.
2. If the Cronbach's Alpha value is < 0.6 then *the Cronbach's Alpha* is declared unreliable.

Table 3. Reliability Test Results

Variable	Number of Items	Cronbach's Alpha	Information
The Role of Cooperatives	10	0.706	Reliable
MSME actors	10	0.732	Reliable

Data source: Processed, 2022

In table 3, the results of the reliability test which were assisted using SPSS version 25 are presented. The results of the reliability test show that every statement in the instrument used is reliable. It can be seen that each Cronbach's Alpha of all variables is greater than 0.06. It can be concluded that all items used by researchers can be trusted to be used as research instruments.

Descriptive Analysis

Researchers carried out descriptive analysis as a tool to identify respondents' responses to the work productivity of cooperative members using SPSS version 25, so the following is a presentation of data related to respondents' answers:

Table 4. Descriptive Statistics Test Results

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Maximum	Minimum	Mean	Std. Deviation
The Role of Cooperatives	44	22.00	48.00	38.1136	6.28848
MSME actors	44	22.00	48.00	36.7045	7.31542
Valid N (listwise)	44				

Data source: Processed, 2022

Based on the Descriptive Test Results above, we can describe the distribution of data obtained by researchers as: Cooperative Role Variable (X), from this data it can be described that the minimum value is 22 while the maximum value is 48, the average value of Cooperative Role is 38.1136 and the standard deviation of the Cooperative Role data is 6.28848. Meanwhile, the MSME Actor Variable (Y), from the data, can be described as having a minimum value of 22 while a maximum value of 48, the average value for MSME Actors is 36.7045 and the standard deviation of the MSME Actor data is 7.31542.

Simple Linear Regression Analysis

Table 5. Simple Linear Regression Test Results

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	Q	Sig.
		B	Std Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	12,845	5,843		2,199	0.033
	The Role of Cooperatives	0.626	0.151	0.538	4,138	0,000

a. Dependent Variable: MSME Actors

Data source: Processed, 2022

It is known that the Constant (a) value is 12.845, while the Cooperative Role value and regression coefficient is 0.626, so the regression equation can be written:

$$Y = a + bX$$

$$Y = 12.845 + 0.626X$$

The equation can be translated:

- a. The constant is 12.845, which means that the consistent value of the MSME Actor variable is 12.845.
- b. The regression coefficient The regression coefficient is positive, so it can be said that the direction of influence of variable X on Y is positive.

The Role of Minhajus Sa Adah Hakiki Sharia Cooperative Credit in Developing MSMEs T Test (Persial Test)

The t-test is a type of statistical test to find out whether there is a difference between the estimated value and the value resulting from statistical calculations (Marlius & Jovanka, 2023) . The t-test carried out in this research was to determine the influence of the role of cooperatives (X) on MSME actors (Y). Hypothesis testing in this research can be stated as follows: If $T_{hit} > T_{tab}$ at $\alpha = 0.05$. Then H_0 is accepted if $T_{hit} < T_{tab}$ at $\alpha = 0.05$. So H_0 is rejected. The following test results of the t-test can be seen in table 4.15 below:

Table 6. T-Test Results (Persial Test)

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	Q	Sig.
		B	Std Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	12,845	5,843		2,199	0.033
	The Role of Cooperatives	0.626	0.151	0.538	4,138	0,000
a. Dependent Variable: MSME Actors						

Data source: Processed, 2022

Based on the significant value from table 6, a significant value of $0.000 < 0.05$ is obtained, so it can be concluded that the Cooperative Role variable (X) influences the MSME Actor variable (Y). Based on the t value, it is known that T_{hit} is $4.138 > T_{tab}$ 2.018, so it can be concluded that the Cooperative Role variable (X) has an influence on the MSME Actor variable (Y). From the results above, it can be concluded that, in the t-test, the results show that based on the t value, it is known that T_{hit} is $4.138 > T_{tab}$ 2.018, so from this result H_0 is accepted. By accepting H_0 , the research results show that the role of cooperatives (X) influences the MSME actor variable (Y), so that the work productivity of cooperative members plays a role in increasing the business development of MSME actors (M. Zidny Nafi' Hasbi, 2021). This is in line with the author's research regarding the development of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), which shows the results: micro, small and medium business actors, their business income turnover has increased which means that overall credit provision from the Minhajus Sa Adah Hakiki Sharia Cooperative and member

productivity for the businesses they run has a real role in developing micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) members of the Minhajus Sa Adah Hakiki Sharia cooperative.

The Significance of MSME Income Turnover Before and After Obtaining Minhajus Sa Adah Hakiki Sharia Cooperative Credit

To analyze MSME income turnover, researchers used SPSS ver 25.0 computer program software. find out the significance value of turnover achieved before and after using the Minhajus Sa Adah Hakiki Sharia Cooperative credit using the Mann-Whitney non-parametric statistical test (U-Test). Formula:

Where: $n_1 = 44$

$n_2 = 44$

Where:

Z = Level of difference in business turnover of Member MSMEs before and after using loans or credit from the Minhajus Sa Adah Hakiki Sharia Cooperative

N1 = Number of sample members before using the Minhajus Sa Adah Hakiki Sharia Cooperative role.

N1 = Number of sample members after using the Minhajus Sa Adah Hakiki Sharia Cooperative role

The following are the results of the Mann-Whitney Test using the SPSS version 25 program, which are presented in the table below:

Table 7. Mann-Whitney Difference Results

Ranks				
Information		N	Mean Rank	Sum of Ranks
Turnover Credit and Credit	Turnover Before Credit	44	40.64	1788.00
	Turnover After Credit	44	48.36	2128.00
	Total	88		
Test Statistics ^a				
		Turnover Results		
Mann-Whitney U		798,000		
Wilcoxon W		1788,000		
Z		-1,420		
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		0.156		
a. Grouping Variable: Turnover				

Data source: Processed, 2022

After carrying out the Mann-Whitney test calculation, the significance value of turnover before and after credit was obtained at 0.156. In testing the Mann Whitney Test

regarding the significance value of turnover (UMKM) using the SPSS tool, a significance value of 0.156 can be obtained. So it can be said that in the turnover (MSMEs) of members before and after taking credit from the Minhajus Sa Adah Hakiki Sharia Cooperative, the significance value is 0.156. With these results, it can be said that the Minhajus Sa Adah Hakiki Sharia Cooperative has an important role in increasing the turnover of MSMEs (Chaidir Iswanaji, Aziz muslim, 2022).

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Based on the results of data analysis from the discussion in the previous chapter, it was concluded that, Credit or Loans from the Minhajus Sa Adah Hakiki Sharia Cooperative to members who are MSME actors do have a role in developing micro, small and medium enterprises. This is seen based on aspects of turnover and work productivity of cooperative members. After carrying out the non-parametric statistical test, the Mann-Whitney Test, the significance result was 0.156. So it can be said that in the turnover (MSMEs) of members before and after taking credit from the Minhajus Sa Adah Hakiki Sharia Cooperative the significance value is 0.156. The results of this research cannot be generalized to all educational institutions in building the character of students, but the results of this research are special, because they are adapted to the socio-cultural environment that surrounds them, especially with the characteristics of highly religious institutions. Therefore, the limitations of the results of this research can be used as further research, so that a solid conception will be built in building character for students in all educational institutions.

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