

Capital Analisis of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (Convection) Gresik Regency in Sharia Financing Perspective

Deni Yuliatin¹

Anita Handayani¹

¹Management Study Program, Faculty of Economics and Business
Universitas Muhammadiyah Gresik, East Java, Indonesia,
e-mail: denizuliatin45@gmail.com

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melakukan pengujian mengenai makna modal dalam perspektif pembiayaan syariah pada pengusaha konveksi di Kecamatan Bungah Kabupaten Gresik. Dengan mengumpulkan data dari 4 (Empat) informan. Pengujian dilaksanakan dengan menggunakan analisis data model Milles and Huberman yang meliputi pengumpulan data, reduksi data, penyajian data, dan verifikasi. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dengan modal yang bersumber dari hutang ini kebutuhan modal kerja dapat terpenuhi, Pengusaha konveksi dapat membuka dan membangun usahanya yang didasarkan pinjaman melalui pembiayaan syariah. Modal dalam perspektif pembiayaan syariah merupakan dana yang diperoleh untuk memenuhi kebutuhan modal kerja yang beroperasi disesuaikan dengan prinsip-prinsip syariah, dimana prinsip-prinsip tersebut bebas dari unsur riba. Pengusaha konveksi bekerja sama dengan lembaga-lembaga yang menerapkan prinsip bagi hasil (Mudharabah) dan prinsip jual beli (Murabahah). Dengan adanya modal yang bersumber dari pembiayaan syariah ini, kebutuhan dana dapat terpenuhi sehingga dapat meningkatkan kesejahteraan hidup bagi pengusaha konveksi di Kecamatan Bungah serta tercapainya kelancaran berdirinya usaha tersebut.

Kata Kunci: Modal, Pembiayaan Syariah, UMKM Konveksi

ABSTRACT

This research This study aims to examine the meaning of capital in the perspective of sharia financing for convection entrepreneurs in Bungah Distrct, Gresik Regency. By collecting data from 4 informant. The test was carried out using data analysis of the Milles and Huberman model which included data collection, data reduction, and verification. based on the research result of the study indicate that with this debt-based working capital needs can be met, convection entrepreneurs can open and build their business based on loan through sharia financing. Capital in the perspective of sharia financing is funds obtained to meet working capital needs that operate in accordance with sharia principles, where these principles are free and elements or usury. With the capital sourced from sharia financing, the need for fund can be met so that it can improve the welfare of life for convection entrepreneurs in the Bunga sub-district and achieve the smooth establishment of the business.

Key words: Capital, Sariah Financing, UMKM Convection

INTRODUCTION

Bungah District consists of 22 villages, namely Gumeng Kemangi, Pegundan, Raciwetan, Sidokumpul, Abar-abir, Kisik, Indrodolik, Sungonlegowo, Tanjungwidoro, Kramat, Watuagung, Bedanten, Sukorejp, Bungah, Sukowati, Masangan, Sidorejo, Melirang, Mojopurowetan, Mojopurogede, Sidomukti Region which is famous for its settlements

many of which have formal education buildings as well as special educational media such as Islamic boarding schools, besides that the residents of Bungah also have productive activities, this can be seen from the many entrepreneurs engaged in by the Bungah community such as songkok craftsmen, flying craftsmen, and convection

The activity that is much loved by the Bungah community is in the field of convection. Most of the population in Bungah are entrepreneurs in the home convection sector. Among them are Etika C.O which was founded by Mrs. Etik Susilowati, Anisa Tailor by Mrs. Anisa, Tsany Collection by Mr. Teguh, and City Syada by Mrs. Siti.

Home Industry is one of the many home industries in Indonesia, and Gresik Regency is no exception. because the home industry is able to improve the economy when viewed from the aspect of income distribution, the number of available jobs, and the level of economic development in rural areas. Gresik Regency has sprung up a lot of industries, especially in the sub-districts developing their home-based businesses, namely the convection industry. The following is a diagram of Home Industry data in Bungah District, Gresik Regency:

The problem that is often faced when running a small business is the problem of capital. This problem is in line with the problems faced, namely those who lack capital, some residents in the Bungah sub-district study Islam in special institutions which are indicated by the establishment of many Islamic boarding schools. Islam is deeper. This affects the community so that in order to get capital, informants borrow money from banks where the bank applies syar'i elements which are usually called sharia banks or sharia cooperatives. Funding policy is a policy regarding the use of funds, both from internal and external fund. Funding policies need to be implemented because they can directly affect the finances of a business (Handayani, 2020). By doing this research on sharia financing, the existence of sharia institutions, convection entrepreneurs can meet working capital needs so that they can develop their businesses.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Understanding Capital According to Munawir (2014), Capital is the right and share owned by the owner of the company which is shown

in the post of capital (share capital), surplus and retained share capital and the excess value of assets owned by the company on all its debts. Capital is a company's wealth that comes from outside and that wealth comes from the activity itself. Definition of Business Capital

According Kasmir (2016), venture capital is the capital used in financing market operations when the market operates. This type of capital is short-term which is only used once and several times in the production process. Business capital is used as a necessity to buy raw materials, pay salaries and maintenance costs and other costs.

Capital by Source; a) Own capital/Internal Capital This source comes from the owner of the company itself or from within the company, for example the sale of shares, organizational savings in the form of a cooperative business. Own capital has a characteristic that is permanently tied to the company (Alma, 2012). b) Foreign Capital/External Capital These sources come from outside parties, namely in the form of short-term or long-term loans. Short-term loans are loans with maturities of one year. Long-term loans are loans with maturities of more than one year. Foreign capital has the characteristic that it is not permanently bound, only temporarily bound, which at any time will be returned to the lender (Alma, 2012).

Financing according Kamsir (2014), is a provider of money and claims that can be equated based on agreements and agreements between banks and other parties who are financed to return money and bills after a certain period of time for rewards and profit sharing.

Usually in the business of financing principles, there are 3 schemes in carry out the contract at a sharia institution:

1. Profit sharing principle If viewed from the side of profit sharing, there are two types of profit sharing (depending on the agreement), namely revenue sharing or profit sharing. As for the percentage of

profit sharing, it is known as the ratio, which can be agreed with the customer who received the financing facility at the time of the financing contract. This profit-sharing principle is contained in the products:

- a) Mudharabah, namely a cooperation agreement between two parties where the first party (sahib al mal) provides all (100%) capital, while the other party is the manager.
 - b) Musyarakah, namely cooperation between two or more parties for a particular business in which each party contributes funds with an agreement that the profits and risks are shared in accordance with the agreement.
 - c) Muzara'ah, which is a contract of cooperation or mixing of agricultural processing between the land owner and the owner of the land cultivators with a profit sharing system or yield basis.
2. The principle of buying and selling This principle is a system that applies the procedures for buying and selling, where Islamic institutions will first buy the goods needed or appoint the customer as an agent to purchase goods on behalf of the bank, then the bank sells the goods at a price of the purchase price. plus profit (margin/mark up). This principle is carried out because there is a transfer of ownership of goods or objects. These principles are contained in the product:
- a) Bai' al-Murabahah, namely the sale and purchase of certain goods. In the sale and purchase transaction, the seller clearly states the goods being traded, including the purchase price and the profit taken.
 - b) Bai' al-Muqayyadah, namely buying and selling where the exchange occurs between goods for goods (barter). This kind of buying and selling application can be used as a way out for export

transactions that cannot generate foreign exchange.

- c) Bai' al-Mutlaqah, namely the exchange of goods or services with money money acts as a medium of exchange. This kind of buying and selling animates all financial institution products that are based on the principle of buying and selling.
 - d) Bi' as-salam, which is a sale and purchase contract in which you pay money (in the amount of haiga) for the goods that have been specifically mentioned, while the goods being traded will be delivered later, namely on the agreed date.
 - e) Bai' al-istisna, namely a sale and purchase contract in which the price for the goods is paid in advance, but can be paid in installments according to a mutually agreed schedule and terms, while the goods are purchased and delivered later.
3. The principle of leasing
- In Addition to the sale and purchase contracts that have been explained, there are also rental contracts that are carried out within the institution Islamic finance. This principle consists of two types of products:
- a) Ijarah contract, which is a contract of transfer of usufructuary rights over goods or services through payment of rental wages without being followed by a transfer of ownership (ownership/milkiyah) of the goods themselves.
 - b) The ijarah muntabiha bi at tamlik contract, which is a kind of combination between a sale and purchase contract and a lease or more precisely, a lease contract which ends with the ownership of the goods in the hands of the lessee. The nature of the transfer of ownership is also indicated by ordinary loot.

METHOD

This research uses an approach qualitative research through the method growing everyday, especially in the convection business in Sidayu expected phenomenology phenomenology Using this method and approach because the problem to be studied by the researcher involves a problem so that the meaning and content can be interpreted in depth. Can describe a phenomenon that seen in a convection effort.

According Soelaman (2014), define phenomenological methods leads to two focuses of observation. That is, what appears in experience which means the whole process is the object of study. What is directly given to direct experience is present to the experienter. Therefore, qualitative research through the phenomenological method will focus on the words and actions of the research subject and the situations and phenomena experienced by adhering to the strength of the data and the results of more in-depth interviews.

RESULTS

In this study, to meet the business needs of the majority of entrepreneurs in Bungah District, especially in the convection business, uses capital from Islamic financing rather than conventional banks in general.

The findings on research on the meaning of capital in the perspective of sharia financing in convection entrepreneurs as follows:

1. According to convection entrepreneur Islamic capital financing is a fund which is used as a working capital requirement by applying syar'i elements inside it. When businessman convection does developmen effort as well as fulfillment needs the funds, majority Subdistrict convection entrepreneur in I Bungah uses additional capital sourced from sharia financing. In cooperation, professionalism is needed between the two parties, especially the banking sector so that the cooperation runs well and smoothly, with sufficient capital obtained from sharia financing, convection entrepreneurs have

business needs to run ability to fulfill its business operations.

2. Capital is the root for running a business, capital is very important in building a business. To carry out its business operations, convection entrepreneurs in Bungah District obtain capital from sharia institutions where these institutions create a system based on the principle of justice and increase profits for both parties. These institutions include BRI Syariah, BMT NU Syariah, KSPPS Business Partners by applying the principles/contracts for profit sharing (mudharabah) and buying and selling (murabahah). Mudharabah is a form of cooperation in the field of commerce carried out by two parties. where the first party submits capital on the condition that the business profits are divided according to the agreement. In this case, Islamic banking determines the percentage of 40% of the profits obtained by the convection entrepreneur, and 60% becomes the property of the convection entrepreneur. Murabahah is the sale and purchase of goods at the original price with a profit agreed upon between the bank and the customer, then requires a certain amount of profit. In this contract, the mudharib (convection entrepreneur) gives 20% of the profit from the original price to the sahibui maal (sharia cooperative) where the payment is made in installments.

CONCLUSSION

Capital sourced from sharia financing is carried out by convection entrepreneurs because they feel they have less money and are unable to develop their business. So that with sharia financing as a fulfillment of needs such as convection equipment, it becomes complete, enlarges its business in order to develop business and support the smooth running of the business whose aim is none other than to improve life. According to Muhammad (2014). Sharia financing that gets reciprocal results in the form of profit sharing, rental income, and

profit margins. The existence of sharia financing is also an opportunity to enlarge the business through financing in accordance with the rules of religious teachings whose financing according to the needs of Islamic law does not require a lot of fees and in it there is a cooperation agreement between the two parties. Sharia financing is a fund that is used as working capital needs with implementation in accordance with Islamic sharia rules. Where with sharia capital financing carried out between convection entrepreneurs and sharia institutions, it contributes profits between the two parties with the application of the principle of profit sharing (mudharabah) and the principle of buying and selling murabahah) so that both of them do not feel disadvantaged.

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