

# Performance Analysis of Sharia Cooperotivein Agricultural Area ofBanyuasin Regency (Case StudyofSouth Sumatera Indonesia)

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## **Performance Analysis of Sharia Cooperative in Agricultural Area of Banyuasin Regency (Case Study of South Sumatera Indonesia)**

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**Abstract:** Sharia cooperative as non-bank financial institution has a role as a solution in dealing with the problem of limited capital owned by businesses in the agricultural sector. The objective of this study was to analyse cooperative performance of sharia cooperative in agricultural area of Banyuasin Regency from the capital aspect, the quality of earning assets aspect, efficiency aspect, liquidity aspect, self-reliance and growth aspect, the identity of cooperative aspect and the aspect of compliance of sharia principles based on the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs Deputy Regulation No. 07 / Per / Dep.6 / IV / 2016. The study was conducted in two districts, Tanjung Lago District and MuaraTelang District of Banyuasin Regency from September to October 2019. The location selection was done deliberately with the consideration that the two districts have farmers' sharia cooperatives and have held an Annual Member Meeting (RAT) for 3 consecutive years (fiscal year 2016-2018). The method used in this study was a survey method. In this method the researcher directly comes to the location of the study and conducts interviews with farmers (cooperative members). The cooperatives sampled were KSUS BMT Trans Mekar Sari Mandiri, KJKS BMT Trans DamaiMandiri, KJKS BMT Trans Mukti Sejahtera, KJKS BMT Trans KaryaBersama and KJKS Trans RedjoMulyoDadi with the total sample of farmers was 105 samples. The results of the performance analysis of sharia cooperatives in the Banyuasin Regency agricultural area showed that from the 2016-2018 financial year only the KSUS BMT Trans Mekar Sari Mandiri cooperative was able to maintain its fairly healthy rating.

**Keywords:** Sharia Cooperative, Performance Analysis.

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### **I. Introduction**

Indonesia is an agricultural country, meaning that agriculture plays an important role in the overall national economy. This can be shown from the large number of Indonesians working in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors, amounting to 32.88 % of the total population of Indonesia. In addition, based on 2015 GDP data it is known that the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors had the highest contribution after processing industries, which amounted to 13.52% of the total GDP. Although it plays an important role, the agricultural sector still faces many problems. One important problem is the limited capital of farmers and business operators. Resulting on the low usage level of infrastructure for rice production, business scale inefficiency, and the farmers' weak bargaining position when the harvest season due to financial problems. Moreover, the relatively low quality products produced by farmers because they are still oriented towards meeting the needs of the family and not yet market-oriented<sup>1</sup>.

Non-bank financial institutions could be a solution in dealing with the problem of limited capital owned by businesses in the agricultural sector and the lack of interest in banks to provide financing in the agricultural sector<sup>2</sup>. One form of non-bank financial institutions that is already quite familiar in the lives of farmers is cooperative. The development of BaitulMaalwaTamwil (BMT) opens new market for people who are interested and intended to perfect the sharia rules through the free of interest sharia economy<sup>3,4</sup>. In general, the principle of BMT management is to help the welfare of members in the form of mutual cooperation and in accordance with the sharia perspective, which is the principle of ta'awun (mutual help) and building collective independence. Through this management principle, the internalization process of thought patterns, procedures for managing products, and the laws that are enforced must be in accordance with sharia<sup>5</sup>.

Considering the large role of cooperative for the Indonesian economy, cooperative activities require ongoing fostering and supervision, with the aim of improving the performance of cooperatives, so that the objective of enhancing the role of cooperative in the populist economy sector will be achieved through healthy performing cooperative, one of which is sharia cooperative<sup>6,7</sup>. The development of sharia cooperative in Banyuasin Regency is quite significant. There were nine fairly competent sharia cooperatives in Banyuasin, 5 of which are KSUS BMT Trans Mekar Sari Mandiri, KJKS BMT Trans DamaiMandiri, KJKS BMT Trans

MuktiSejahtera, KJKS BMT Trans KaryaBersama and KJKS Trans RedjoMulyoDadi. The performance analysis of sharia cooperative was based on the Republic of Indonesia's Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs Deputy Regulation Number 07 / Per / Dep.6 / IV / 2016 concerning guidelines on the performance analysis of the sharia loan and saving cooperative and sharia credit cooperative, and sharia financing, and sharia saving and loan units<sup>8</sup>.

The objective of this study were to analyze the performance of sharia cooperative in the Banyuasin Regency's agricultural area from the capital aspect, productive asset quality aspect, efficiency aspects, liquidity aspect, independence and growth aspects, cooperative identity aspect and the aspect of compliance with sharia principles.

## II. Materials And Methods

This research was conducted in two districts in Banyuasin Regency, which were Tanjung Lago District and MuaraTelang District from September until Oktober 2019. The location of this research was chosen purposively with the consideration that the sharia cooperative in Tanjung Lago District and MuaraTelang District have held Annual Member Meetings (RAT) for three consecutive years starting from the 2016-2019 financial year. The method used in this research was survey. In this method, the researcher directly came to the location of the study and conducted interviews with administrators, supervisors and cooperative members.

### Data Types and Sources

The data obtained in this study consisted of primary and secondary data. Primary data were obtained through direct interviews in the field with the sample cooperative members using a list of questions prepared previously. Secondary data to supplement the information in this study were obtained from agencies related to this study, namely the Central Statistics Agency, as well as literature such as Annual Member Meetings Reports for the 2016-2018 fiscal year, books, journals, articles and previous studies related to this research.

There were two sampling methods used in this study. Multiple sampling was method of sampling by combining various existing probability sampling techniques used to sample the farmers (members)<sup>9</sup>. The saturated sampling method was used to sample the management and supervisor of the cooperative, which all units in the population were sampled. So the total sample of 105 respondents.

## III. Data Analysis

Below are the calculation of analysis cooperative performance of sharia cooperative in agricultural area of Banyuasin Regency from capital aspect, the quality of earning assets aspect, efficiency aspect, liquidity aspect, self-reliance and growth aspect, the identity of cooperative aspect and the aspect of compliance of sharia principles based on the Republic of Indonesia's Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs Deputy Regulation No. 07 / Per / Dep.6 / IV / 2016 concerning guidelines on the performance analysis of sharia loan and saving cooperative, sharia credit cooperatives, sharia financing and sharia saving and loan units and sharia financing<sup>10</sup>.

**Table 1.**Cooperative performance of sharia

No	Aspect	Component	Maximum score
1	Capital	a. Ratio of Self Capital to Total Assets $\frac{\text{Self Capital}}{\text{Total Assets}} \times 100\%$	5
		b. Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) $\frac{\text{Weighted Capital}}{\text{A \cdot IR}} \times 100\%$	5
2	Quality of Earning Assets	a. The ratio of the level of financing and non-performing loans to the total of financing loans. $\frac{\text{Non-performing Financing \& Loans}}{\text{Total of Financing and Loans}} \times 100\%$	10
		b. Risk portfolio financing ratio $\frac{\text{Total risk portfolio}}{\text{Amount of receivables and financing}} \times 100\%$	5
		c. Allowance for Earning Asset Losses Ratio (PPAP) $\frac{\text{PPAP}}{\text{PPAPWD}} \times 100\%$	5
3	Management	a. General Management	3
		b. Institutional Management	3
		c. Capital management	3
		d. Asset Management	3
		e. Liquidity Management	3

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4	Efficiency	a. Operational costs to gross participation ratio $\frac{\text{Service operational costs}}{\text{Gross participation}} \times 100\%$	4
		b. Fixed assets to total assets ratio $\frac{\text{Fixed assets}}{\text{Total Assets}} \times 100\%$	4
		c. Service Efficiency Ratio $\frac{\text{Employee Salary and Fees}}{\text{Total of Financing and Loans}} \times 100\%$	2
5	Liquidity	a. Cash Ratio $\frac{\text{Cash + Bank}}{\text{Current liabilities}} \times 100\%$	10
		b. Financing to funds received ratio $\frac{\text{Total financing}}{\text{Funds received}} \times 100\%$	5
6	Cooperative Identity	a. Gross participation ratio $\frac{\text{Total gross participation}}{\text{Total gross participation + non-member transactions}} \times 100\%$	5
		b. Member economic participation ratio (PEA) $\frac{\text{Members' MEP + SHU}}{\text{Total principal savings + mandatory savings}} \times 100\%$	5
7	Independence and growth	a. Asset Profitability Ratio $\frac{\text{SHU before nisbah, zakat and tax}}{\text{Total assets}} \times 100\%$	3
		b. Equity Profitability Ratio $\frac{\text{Members' SHU}}{\text{Total capital}} \times 100\%$	3
		c. Operational service independence ratio $\frac{\text{Operating income}}{\text{Service operational costs}} \times 100\%$	4
8	Shariah Compliance Principles	Implementation of sharia principles	10
Total Score Performance			100

Based on the results of the performance analysis carried out on capital aspect, the quality of earning assets aspect, efficiency aspect, liquidity aspect, self-reliance and growth aspect, the identity of cooperative aspect and the aspect of compliance of sharia principles a whole score were obtained. Score obtained to determine the rating level of performance of sharia cooperatives divided into 4 groups, which are healthy, fairly healthy, in supervision and in special supervision. Determination of the rating level performance of sharia cooperative as follows:

**Table 1.** Determination of the rating level of performance of sharia cooperatives.

Score	Rating
80 < x < 100	Healthy
66 < x < 80	Fairly Healthy
51 < x < 66	Under Supervision
0 < x < 51	Under Special Supervision

#### IV. Results And Discussion

##### Performance Analysis

Performance analysis of sharia cooperative is a measure of success of sharia cooperative in the 2016-2018 financial year in achieving its goals, which are improving the welfare of its members and measuring its ability in capital financing and loan repayment based on compliance with sharia principles. Performance analysis of sharia cooperative can be measured through periodic performance analysis of sharia cooperative. Sharia cooperative performance analysis guidelines are measured from various aspects according to the Republic of Indonesia's Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs Deputy Regulation No. 07 / Per / Dep.6 / IV / 2016

**Table 3.** Performance Analysis of KSUS BMT Trans Mekar Sari Mandiri

No	Aspect	Score			Maximum Score
		2016	2017	2018	
1	Capital				
	a. Capital to total assets ratio	5	5	5	5
	b. Capital adequacy ratio (CAR)	5	5	5	5
2	Earning Assets Quality				
	a. The ratio of the level of financing and non-performing loans to	2.5	2.5	2.5	10

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	the total of loans and financing				
	b. Risk portfolio financing ratio	5	5	5	5
	c. Allowance for earning assets losses ratio (PPAP)	0	0	0.5	5
3	Management				
	a. General management	2.27	2.27	2.27	3
	b. Institutional management	2.12	2.12	2.12	3
	c. Capital management	1.15	1.15	1.15	3
	d. Asset management	1.65	1.65	1.65	3
	e. Liquidity management	2.35	2.35	2.35	3
4	Efficiency				
	a. Operational costs to gross participation ratio	4	4	4	4
	b. Fixed assets to total assets ratio	4	4	4	4
	c. Service efficiency ratio	1	1	1	2
5	Liquidity				
	a. Cash Ratio	10	7.5	10	10
	b. Financing to funds received ratio	1.25	1.25	1.25	5
6	Independence and Growth				
	a. Asset Profitability Ratio	1.5	2.25	3	3
	b. Equity Profitability Ratio	3	3	3	3
	c. Operational service independence ratio	4	4	4	4
7	Cooperative Identity				
	a. Gross participation ratio	2.5	3.75	3.75	5
	b. Member economic participation ratio (PEA)	5	5	5	5
8	Shariah Compliance Principles				
	a. Implementation of sharia principles	7.84	7.84	7.84	10
	Total	71.13	70.63	74.38	100

The performance analysis of KSUS BMT Trans Mekar Sari Mandiri for the 2016-2018 financial years was measured with all aspects of performance analysis were within the score of  $66 < x < 80$  with the fairly healthy rating. This means that the overall performance of the KSUS BMT Trans Mekar Sari Mandiri was sufficient in accordance with the regulation of the Republic of Indonesia's Ministry of Cooperatives & SMEs Deputy Regulation No. 07 / Per / Dep.6 / IV / 2016. However, several aspects still need to be greatly improved, which were the earning asset quality aspect (active write-off allowance ratio (PPAP)), the liquidity aspect (the ratio of financing to funds received ) and the management aspect (capital management) which scored  $< 50\%$  of the score the maximum.

**Table 4.** Performance Analysis of KJKS BMT Trans Damai Mandiri

No	Aspect	Score			Maximum Score
		2016	2017	2018	
1	Capital				
	a. Capital to total assets ratio	5	5	5	5
	b. Capital adequacy ratio (CAR)	5	5	5	5
2	Earning Assets Quality				
	a. The ratio of the level of financing and non-performing loans to the total of loans and financing	2.5	2.5	2.5	10
	b. Risk portfolio financing ratio	1.25	1.25	1.25	5
	c. Allowance for earning assets losses ratio (PPAP)	0	0	0	5
3	Management				
	b. General management	2.51	2.51	2.51	3
	b. Institutional management	2.93	2.93	2.93	3
	c. Capital management	1.76	1.76	1.76	3
	d. Asset management	1.70	1.70	1.70	3
	e. Liquidity management	2.81	2.81	2.81	3
4	Efficiency				
	a. Operational costs to gross participation ratio	4	4	4	4
	b. Fixed assets to total assets ratio	4	4	4	4
	c. Service efficiency ratio	1	1	1	2
5	Liquidity				
	b. Cash Ratio	2.5	2.5	2.5	10
	b. Financing to funds received ratio	1.25	1.25	1.25	5
6	Independence and Growth				
	a. Asset Profitability Ratio	1.5	0.75	0.75	3
	b. Equity Profitability Ratio	3	1.5	2.25	3
	c. Operational service independence ratio	4	4	4	4
7	Cooperative Identity				
	a. Gross participation ratio	1.25	1.25	1.25	5
	b. Member economic participation ratio (PEA)	5	5	5	5
8	Shariah Compliance Principles				

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a. Implementation of sharia principles	8.4	8.4	8.4	10
Total	61.36	59.11	59.86	100

The performance analysis of KJKS BMT Trans DamaiMandiri for the financial years of 2016-2018 was measured from all aspects with score of  $51 < x < 66$  and under supervision rating. This means that the overall performance of the KJKS BMT Trans DamaiMandiri was not sufficient in accordance with the Republic of Indonesia Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs Deputy Regulation No. 07 / Per / Dep.6 / IV / 2016, especially in the liquidity aspect (all ratios) , the quality of productive assets aspect (all ratio) and independence and growth aspect (asset rentability ratio) and the cooperative identity aspect (gross participation ratio) with scores were <50% of the maximum score.

**Table 5.**Performance analysis of KJKS BMT Trans KaryaBersama.

No	Aspect	Score			Maximum Score
		2016	2017	2018	
1	Capital				
	a. Capital to total assets ratio	3.75	5	5	5
	b. Capital adequacy ratio (CAR)	5	5	5	5
2	Earning Assets Quality				
	a. The ratio of the level of financing and non-performing loans to the total of loans and financing	2.5	2.5	2.5	10
	b. Risk portfolio financing ratio	2.5	5	2.5	5
	c. Allowance for earning assets losses ratio (PPAP)	0	0	0	5
3	Management				
	a. General management	2.40	2.40	2.40	3
	b. Institutional management	2.86	2.86	2.86	3
	c. Capital management	2.08	2.08	2.08	3
	d. Asset management	1.80	1.80	1.80	3
	e. Liquidity management	2.69	2.69	2.69	3
4	Efficiency				
	a. Operational costs to gross participation ratio	4	4	4	4
	b. Fixed assets to total assets ratio	4	4	4	4
	c. Service efficiency ratio	1	1	1	2
5	Liquidity				
	a. Cash Ratio	2.5	5	7.5	10
	b. Financing to funds received ratio	2.5	2.5	2.5	5
6	Independence and Growth				
	a. Asset Profitability Ratio	3	2.25	1.5	3
	b. Equity Profitability Ratio	3	3	3	3
	c. Operational service independence ratio	4	4	4	4
7	Cooperative Identity				
	a. Gross participation ratio	1.25	1.25	1.25	5
	b. Member economic participation ratio (PEA)	5	5	5	5
8	Shariah Compliance Principles				
	a. Implementation of sharia principles	8.73	8.73	8.73	10
	Total	64.56	70.06	69.31	100

The performance analysis of KJKS BMT Trans KaryaBersama for the 2016-2018 financial years was measured with overall score of  $51 < x < 66$  and under supervision rating in the 2016 financial year, meanwhile for the 2017-2018 financial years with score of  $66 < x < 80$  with fairly healthy rating . This means that the KJKS BMT Trans KaryaBersama performance has increased overall, although in the 2016 financial year its performance had not been sufficient in accordance with the Republic of Indonesia Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs Deputy Regulation No. 07 / Per / Dep.6 / IV / 2016, especially in the asset quality productive aspect (sekrueh ratio) , and liquidity aspect (ratio of financing to funds received ) and cooperative identity aspect (gross participation ratio) with the score <50% of the maximum score.

**Table 6.**Performance Analysis of KJKS BMT Trans Mukti Sejahtera.

No	Aspect	Score			Maximum Score
		2016	2017	2018	
1	Capital				
	a. Capital to total assets ratio	5	5	5	5
	b. Capital adequacy ratio (CAR)	5	5	5	5
2	Earning Assets Quality				
	a. The ratio of the level of financing and non-performing loans to the total of loans and financing	2.5	2.5	2.5	10
	b. Risk portfolio financing ratio	1.25	1.25	1.25	5
	c. Allowance for earning assets losses ratio (PPAP)	0	0	0	5
3	Management				

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	a. General management	1.88	1.88	1.88	3
	b. Institutional management	1.90	1.90	1.90	3
	c. Capital management	0.51	0.51	0.51	3
	d. Asset management	1.68	1.68	1.68	3
	e. Liquidity management	0.54	0.54	0.54	3
4	Efficiency				
	a. Operational costs to gross participation ratio	3	3	4	4
	b. Fixed assets to total assets ratio	4	4	4	4
	c. Service efficiency ratio	1	1	1	2
5	Liquidity				
	a. Cash Ratio	5	7.5	7.5	10
	b. Financing to funds received ratio	3.75	3.75	3.75	5
6	Independence and Growth				
	a. Asset Profitability Ratio	0.75	0.75	0.75	3
	b. Equity Profitability Ratio	0.75	1.5	3	3
	c. Operational service independence ratio	3	3	3	4
7	Cooperative Identity				
	a. Gross participation ratio	1.25	1.25	1.25	5
	b. Member economic participation ratio (PEA)	5	5	5	5
8	Shariah Compliance Principles				
	a. Implementation of sharia principles	4.10	4.10	4.10	10
	Total	51.86	55.11	57.61	100

The performance analysis of KJKS BMT Trans Mukti Sejahtera for the financial years of 2016-2018 was measured from all aspects with scores within  $51 < x < 66$  and under supervision rating. This means that the overall performance of KJKS BMT Trans Mukti Sejahtera were not accordance with Republic of Indonesia Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs Deputy Regulation No. 07 / Per / Dep.6 / IV / 2016 mainly on the quality of productive assets aspect (entire ratio), management aspect ( capital management and liquidity management), independence and growth aspects (ratio of profitability of assets , equity of own capital ) , cooperative identity aspect (gross participation ratio) and the aspects of compliance with sharia principles with the score of <50% of the maximum score.

**Table 7.**Performance Analysis of KJKS BMT Trans RedjoMulyodadi.

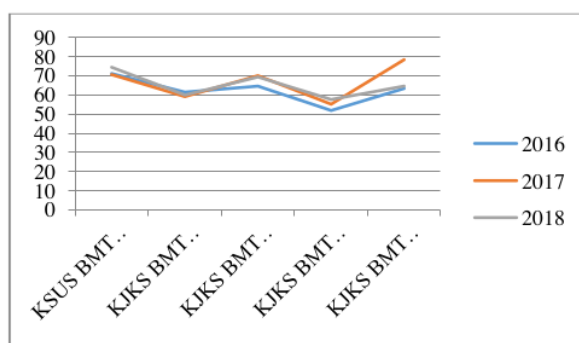
No	Aspect	Score			Maximum Score
		2016	2017	2018	
1	Capital				
	a.Capital to total assets ratio	5	5	5	5
	b. Capital adequacy ratio (CAR)	5	5	5	5
2	Equitying Assets Quality				
	a. The ratio of the level of financing and non-performing loans to the total of loans and financing	2.5	10	2.5	10
	b.Risk portfolio financing ratio	1.25	1.25	1.25	5
	c. Allowance for earning assets losses ratio (PPAP)	0	0	0	5
3	Management				
	a. General management	2.48	2.48	2.48	3
	b. Institutional management	2.81	2.81	2.81	3
	c. Capital management	2.41	2.41	2.41	3
	d. Asset management	1.74	1.74	1.74	3
	e. Liquidity management	1.60	1.60	1.60	3
4	Efficiency				
	a. Operational costs to gross participation ratio	4	4	4	4
	b. Fixed assets to total assets ratio	4	4	4	4
	c. Service efficiency ratio	1	1	1	2
5	Liquidity				
	a. Cash Ratio	2.5	10	5	10
	b. Financing to funds received ratio	3.75	3.75	3.75	5
6	Independence and Growth				
	a. Asset Profitability Ratio	1.5	1.5	1.5	3
	b. Equity Profitability Ratio	3	3	3	3
	c. Operational service independence ratio	4	4	4	4
7	Cooperative Identity				
	a. Gross participation ratio	1.25	1.25	1.25	5
	b. Member economic participation ratio (PEA)	5	5	5	5
8	Shariah Compliance Principles				
	a. Implementation of sharia principles	8.40	8.40	8.40	10
	Total	63.38	78.38	64.63	100

The performance analysis of KJKS BMT Trans RedjoMulyodadi for the 2016-2018 financial year measured from all aspects with scores within  $51 < x < 66$  and under supervision rating for the 2016 and 2018 financial years, meanwhile the 2017 financial year with the score within  $66 < x < 80$  and fairly healthy rating. The performance of KJKS BMT Trans KaryaBersama was fairly healthy in 2017 financial year especially in the earning asset quality aspect (the ratio of financing levels and problem receivables to total receivables and financing) and the liquidity aspect (cash ratio) with the highest score of 10. In the financial years of 2016 and 2018 some aspects with low scores must be improved, which were the quality of productive assets aspect (all aspect), liquidity aspect (cash ratio), identity of cooperatives aspect with the score of  $< 50\%$  of the maximum score Overall performance analysis of 5 sharia cooperatives can observed in the table below:

**Table 8.** Performance Analysis of All Sharia Cooperatives

No	Cooperative Names	Score (Grading criteria)		
		2016	2017	2018
1	KSUS BMT Trans Mekar Sari Mandiri	71,13 (fairly healthy)	70.63 (fairly healthy)	74.38 (fairly healthy)
2	KJKS BMT Trans DamaiMandiri	61.36 (under supervision)	59.11 (under supervision)	59.86 (under supervision)
3	KJKS BMT Trans KaryaBersama	64,56 (under supervision)	70.06 (fairly healthy)	69.31 (fairly healthy)
4	KJKS BMT Trans Mukti Sejahtera	51.86 (under supervision)	55.11 (under supervision)	57.61 (under supervision)
5	KJKS BMT Trans RedjoMulyodadi	63.38 (under supervision)	78.38 (fairly healthy)	64.63 (under supervision)

From the table above, in the 2016 financial year only the KSUS BMT Trans Mekar Sari Mandiri cooperative had a fairly healthy performance rating with a score of 71.13 while the other sharia cooperatives had performance with under supervision rating. In the 2017 financial year there were 3 sharia cooperatives that had a fairly healthy performance rating, which were KSUS BMT Trans Mekar Sari Mandiri with the score of 70,63, KJKS BMT Trans KaryaBersama with score of 70,06 and KJKS BMT Trans RedjoMulyodadi with the score of 78,38. In 2018 financial year, there were only 2 cooperatives that had a fairly healthy performance rating, which were KSUS BMT Trans Mekar Sari Mandiri with the score of 74,38 and KJKS BMT Trans KaryaBersama with the score of 69,31. Overall, only the KSUS BMT Trans Mekar Sari Mandiri was able to maintain the performance rating during the 2016-2018 financial year. The performance analysis of these sharia cooperatives can also be seen from the graph below:



In the figure above it can be observed that the development of sharia cooperative performance had increased quite rapidly and the highest was KJKS BMT Trans RedjoMulyodadi in the 2017 financial year, with an assessment score of 78.38 and a fairly healthy rating while the sharia cooperative with the lowest performance was the KJKS BMT Trans Mukti Sejahtera in the 2016 financial year with the score of 51.86 and the rating of under supervision.

## V. Conclusion

Development of the overall performance analysis of sharia cooperatives from the 2016-2018 financial year, observed from all aspects, which were the capital aspect, the quality of earning assets aspect, efficiency aspect, liquidity aspect, self-reliance and growth aspect, the identity of cooperative aspect and the aspect of



compliance of sharia principles, with in KJKS BMT Trans RedjoMulyodadi the 2017 financial year had the highest score of 78.38 with a fairly healthy rating while the KJKS BMT Trans Mukti Sejahtera had the lowest score of 51.86of the performance analysis of sharia cooperative with rating of under supervision in the 2016 financial year. However, between 2016 and 2018 financial year, only the KSUS BMT Trans Mekar Sari Mandiri cooperative was able to maintain the performance rating of fairly healthy. The aspects of cooperative performance analysis which must be improved were the productive assets quality aspect, management aspect, liquidity aspect, cooperative identity aspect, independence and growth aspect, and aspects of sharia compliance.

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