

**THE EFFECT OF MEMBER SAVINGS ON PROFITABILITY IN NAHDLATUL ULAMA MUAMALAT COOPERATIVE, KASOMALANG DISTRICT, SUBANG****¹Pini Siti Solihah, ²Ravita Eka Andrianasari, ³Indi Auliya Romdoni**

STAI Sebelas April Sumedang, Jawa Barat, Indonesia

Email: pinisitisolihahsolihah@gmail.com, ravitaandriana@gmail.com,auliyaromdoni@gmail.com

Accepted: August 1, 2024 | Published: August 28, 2024

ABSTRACT

The Muamalat Nahdlatul Ulama Koperasi is an institution that seeks to increase the economic activities of small entrepreneurs based on sharia principles by managing from the ummah by the ummah and for the ummah. Profitability is an indicator of assessing the good or bad performance in carrying out business activities to get optimal profits. Profitability in a cooperative is influenced by the savings of its members. Members' cooperative deposits are then used as capital for the cooperative business so as to generate profits. Through the interview method and questionnaire for 71 respondents, the aim was to find out whether or not there was an influence of member savings on profitability in the Muamalat Nahdlatul Ulama Koperasi Kasomalang Subang. The result is that members savings have an effect on profitability. Cooperatives need to increase the recruitment of members throughout the cooperative environment so that member savings have a significant influence on profitability. Keywords: Member Savings, Profitability, KSP Muamalat NU

INTRODUCTION

Sharia Cooperative is an economic enterprise using principles that uphold moral ethics by considering the halal or haram of a business that is run. Cooperatives are established with the aim of advancing the welfare of members in particular, and society in general. As well as participating in building an economic order in order to realize an advanced, just and prosperous society in accordance with Islamic principles.

Article 44 of Law Number 25 of 1992 concerning Cooperatives states that Cooperatives can collect funds and distribute them through savings and loan business activities from and for members and prospective members of the cooperative concerned, other cooperatives and/or their members.

The Nahdlatul Ulama Muamalat Cooperative, Kasomalang Subang District, is a financial institution based on sharia principles using the Wadi'ah Savings and Loans, Mudhorobah, and participation (Musyarakah) contracts or agreements to the community for productive business activities with a profit-sharing system.

The Nahdlatul Ulama Muamalat Cooperative is a means of managing funds from the people by the people and for the people. The Nahdlatul Ulama Muamalat Cooperative is present as a vehicle for Economic Transformation from unproductive fund owners to be utilized by small traders who need business capital.

Profitability is the ability of an institution to generate profits in a certain period. Profitability is an indicator in assessing the good or bad performance of a company in carrying out its business activities to obtain optimal profits.

Profitability in a cooperative is influenced by many factors, each cooperative institution and financial institution has factors that influence the profitability of their respective institutions, therefore for a cooperative institution and financial institution to always maintain the stability of the financial traffic of their institution so that efforts to optimize profitability can be carried out properly.

One of the factors that can affect the profitability of a cooperative is member savings. Member savings come from cooperative members and are then used as capital for the cooperative's business so as to generate profit.

The results of previous research on member savings cooperatives on profitability, one of which comes from the principal savings that must be paid when first joining the member, the amount of which is not too large. Therefore, it is necessary to increase the principal savings that must be paid and socialize the recruitment of members of the cooperative environment so that member savings have a significant influence on profitability.

This study aims to determine the effect of member savings on profitability at the Muamalat Nahdlatul Ulama Cooperative, Kasomalang Subang District. In this journal, we will discuss further the background, methods used in this study, and the results obtained from this study.

METHOD

Cooperative capital consists of own capital and loan capital, own capital comes from principal savings, mandatory savings, reserves and grants. Meanwhile, capital piLoans come from members, other cooperatives or their members, banks and other financial institutions, the issuance of bonds and other debt instruments and from other legitimate sources.

Member savings are a source of capital for cooperatives, both in the form of current assets and fixed assets. All assets embedded in the company's operations will generate operating income, on the other hand profitability is a business entity to make a profit.

Research on member savings' influence on profitability at the Nahdlatul Ulama Muamalat Cooperative, Kasomalang Subang District, using a descriptive method with a quantitative approach. Descriptive methods involve collecting data to test hypotheses or answer questions about people's opinions on an issue or topic. Quantitative research is research that is based on collecting and analyzing numerical data to explain, predict, and control the phenomena of interest.

Determining the right data collection technique is very important in determining the scientific truth of a study. The data collection techniques used in this study are interviews and filling out questionnaires.

In this study, the party to be interviewed is the Manager of the Muamalat Nahdlatul Ulama Cooperative, Kasomalang Subang District, while the questionnaire is intended for 71 respondents from members of the Muamalat Nahdlatul Ulama cooperative, Kasomalang Subang District, who were sampled from 477 member populations for the 2020-2021 period. This questionnaire is used as a research instrument to obtain data.

The questionnaire that will be given to members is a closed statement, namely a statement that provides a number of certain answers as choices. Scoring for each subject is based on the statements and alternative answers that have been selected. The distribution of the questionnaire was given to members of the Muamalat Nahdlatul Ulama Cooperative, Kasomalang Subang District. In this study, the researcher will provide a grid of the questionnaire for each variable, both independent variables or X variables or related variables or Y variables.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Nahdlatul Ulama Muamalat Cooperative is a small people's economic institution, founded by Nahdhiyin Kasomalang residents who have the desire to strive for productive efforts in increasing the economic activities of small entrepreneurs based on cooperative and sharia principles.

The Nahdlatul Ulama Muamalat Cooperative is a commercial financial institution based on a contract or agreement. Savings and Loans Wadi'ah, Mudharabah, and participation (Musyarokah) to the community for productive business activities with a profit sharing system.

The results of this study are guided by data from the distribution of questionnaires processed with the help of the SPSS Version 29.0 application. This study used 71 respondents, members of the Nahdlatul Ulama Muamalat Cooperative, Kasomalang Subang District.

1. Description of Variable X Data (Member Savings at the Muamalat Nahdlatul Ulama Cooperative, Kasomalang Subang District)

a. Instrument Validity Test

Table 1. Results of Instrument Validity Testing On Variable X Member Savings

No Item	Correlation Calculation Value (rcount)	Table Count Value (rcount)	Validity	Note
1	0.694	0.901	Valid	Currently
2	0.598	0.901	Valid	Low
3	0.646	0.901	Valid	Currently
4	0.671	0.901	Valid	Currently
5	0.740	0.901	Valid	Currently
6	0.657	0.901	Valid	Currently
7	0.621	0.901	Valid	Currently
8	0.631	0.901	Valid	Currently
9	0.694	0.901	Valid	Currently
10	0.760	0.901	Valid	Currently

Based on table 4.1 above, the analysis of Pearson Correlation calculation with N (number of members) = 71, N of items (number of questions) = 10 for variable x (Member Savings) at a significance level of 0.01 and $r_{table} = 0.901$, obtained the highest rcount value of 0.593 in high interpretation and the lowest rcount of 0.598 in low interpretation. Based on this, it can be stated that all questions on variable X (Member Savings) can be said to be valid.

b. Instrument Reliability Test

Table 2. Reliability of Variable X (Member Savings)

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.908	10

Based on table 4.2 above, the Cronbach Alpha value of variable X is $r_{11}=0.908$. Based on the instrument reliability criteria table, the value is in the interval of $\pm 0.60 - \pm 0.80$ which states that the statement of variable X in the reliability test results is high. This means that all instruments compiled can be trusted to be used as data collection tools or the instruments used have been able to produce correct and reliable data.

2. Description of Data Variable Y (Profitability)

a. Instrument Validity Test

Table 3. Instrument Validity Test Results On Variable Y (Profitability)

No Item	Calculate Value Correlation (r count)	Calculate Value Table (rhitung)	Validity	Note
1	0.921	0.987	Valid	Currently
2	0.886	0.987	Valid	Currently
3	0.871	0.987	Valid	Low
4	0.936	0.987	Valid	Currently
5	0.948	0.987	Valid	Currently
6	0.995	0.987	Valid	Currently

7	0.941	0.987	Valid	Currently
8	0.975	0.987	Valid	Currently
9	0.958	0.987	Valid	Currently
10	0.968	0.987	Valid	Currently

Based on table 4.15 above, the analysis of Pearson Correlation calculation with N (number of members) = 71, N of items (number of questions) = 10 for variable x (murabahah financing) at a significance level of 0.01 and $r_{table} = 0.901$, obtained the highest rcount value of 0.987 in high interpretation and the lowest rcount of 0.871 in low interpretation. Based on this, it can be stated that all questions in variable Y (Profitability) can be said to be valid.

b. Instrument Reliability Test

Table 4. Reliability of Variable Y (Profitability)

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.956	10

Based on table 4.16 above, the Cronbach Alpha value of variable Y is $r_{11}=0.956$. Based on the instrument reliability criteria table, the value is in the interval of $\pm 0.60 - \pm 0.80$ which states that the statement of variable Y in the reliability test results is high. This means that all instruments compiled can be trusted to be used as data collection tools or the instruments used have been able to produce correct and reliable data.

3. Normality Test

Table 4.29 Results of the Normality Test with Kolmogorov-Smirnov One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Savings Member	Profitability
N		71	71
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	30.8310	39.7183
	Std. Deviation	9.70270	9.49463
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.206	.216
	Positive	.206	.139
	Negative	-.132	-.216
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		1.206	.416
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		126	370

Based on table 4.29 above, One – Sample Kolmogrov- Smirnov Test obtained the probability figure or Asymp.Sig.(2-tiled). The probability value or Asymp.Sig.(2-tiled) compared to 0.05 (because in this case using a significance level of 5%). it can be concluded that:

- The probability value of Asymp.Sig. (2-tiled) of the Member Savings variable (X) is $0.126 > 0.05$. Thus, the distribution of Member Savings data (X) is normal.
- The probability value of Asymp.Sig. (2-tiled) of the profitability variable (Y) is $0.370 > 0.05$. Thus, the distribution of member savings (Y) is normal.

4. Simple Linear Regression Analysis

Table 5. Simple Linear Regression Analysis

Coefficients ^a				
	Unstandardized Coefficients	Standardized Coefficients		

Model		B	Std. Error	Beta	T	Sig.
1	(Constant)	35,228	3.893		9.049	.000
	Savings Member	.122	.101	.144	1.205	.232
a. Dependent Variable: Profitability						

Based on table 4.30, it is known that the Constant value is 35.228 while the Regression Coefficient (b) value is 0.112 so that the regression equation is: $y = 35.228 + 0.112x$. The results of the regression analysis above show that the coefficient b (0.112) is positive, this can be interpreted that the member savings variable (X) has a direction of contribution relationship that is in the same direction as the profitability variable (Y) meaning that if the contribution of the member savings variable (X) is positive / increasing / good, then the changes that occur in the profitability variable (Y) will also be positive / increasing / good.

5. **Analysis of the Coefficient of Determination or Coefficient of Determination r^2 (For Determining the Amount of Contribution of Independent Variables to Dependent Variables)**

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.304a	.092	.051	6.61079
a. Predictors: (Constant), Member Savings, Savings Members, Member Savings				

R-Square=0.092 Contribution Percentage of X to Y=R-Square x 100 So, the Contribution Percentage of X to Y is 9.2% Interpretation of the calculation above, that the member savings variable (X) contributes to the profitability variable (Y) by 9.2%. The contribution value is in the very low criteria. While 94.2% are other factors that are not used as research indicators but are considered to have an influence on the Y variable.

CONCLUSION

Member savings at the Nahdlatul Ulama Muamalat Cooperative stated that there were high reliability test results. This means that all instruments compiled can be trusted to be used as data collection tools or instruments. Based on the description of the percentage data, 92% or approximately 68 members of the Nahdlatul Ulama Muamalat Cooperative, Kasomalang Subang District accepted or agreed to the member savings variable as the indicators and instruments developed.

Profitability in the Nahdlatul Ulama Muamalat Cooperative is very high. This means that all the instruments prepared are very reliable to be used as data collection tools. Based on the description of the percentage data, 94% or around 69 members of the Nahdlatul Ulama Muamalat Cooperative, Kasomalang Subang District, accept or agree with the variables

The conclusion of this study shows that member savings have a significant effect on profitability at the Nahdlatul Ulama Muamalat Cooperative, Kasomalang Subang District. The more member savings, the more profitability will increase, and vice versa.

REFERENCE

Indriasih, D. (2016). Penentuan Profitabilitas Koperasi Melalui Efisiensi Modal Kerja dan Efektivitas Pengendalian Biaya. Permana: Jurnal Perpajakan, Manajemen, dan Akuntansi, 8(1), 36-46.

- Jokka, Y. O. (2019). Factors that Influencing the Profitability of Saving and Credit Cooperatives: The Case of Boloso Sore District, Wolaita Zone, Southern Region, Ethiopia. *Journal of Business Profit*, 6(2), 710-730.
- Koperasi, K. N. (2007). Peraturan Menteri Negara Koperasi dan Usaha Kecil dan Menengah Republik Indonesia. Jakarta: Kemenenterian Negara Koperasi dan Usaha Kecil dan Menengah Republik Indonesia.
- Muroyiwa, M. (2019). An Analysis of the Profitability of Savings Groups in South Africa.
- Nthaga, L. G. (2018). An analysis of the profitability and sustainability of savings and credit co-operatives in Botswana.