Determinant Micro Financing Repayment In Bank Bri Syariah Kcp Cimahi

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Abstract: The purpose of this research is to know the determinant of micro financing repayment. This research was triggered by phenomena delay in micro financing repayment by customers who caused increase NPF (Non Performing Financing) a bank because of repayment disorder. The method of this research used explanatory survey by data collecting technique with primary and secondary data from the bank and by interviewed through questionnaire to micro financing customers. This research obtained 117 samples consits of 65 good customers and 52 bad customers in this research. To get data this research use Probability Sampling. Analysis instrument which used by logistic regression method. The result of this research showed that multivariates analysis to six independen variables, only earning business variable and loan period which are significantly affected to micro financing repayment. While, educational level, loan amount, collateral value, and numbers of family did not significantly to micro financing repayment.

1   INTRODUCTION

Development of SMALL MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (businesses, micro, small, and medium enterprises) is one of the drivers of the economy in Indonesia, SMALL MEDIUM ENTERPRISES proved to be the business sectors that are able to withstand the global economic crisis that hit the economy (Rahma, 2016). However, in the process usually every SMALL MEDIUM ENTERPRISES face a constraint one of limited capital.

Microfinancing is meant to provide market-based solutions for SMALL MEDIUM ENTERPRISES sector that have constraints in the capital, but the micro financing has no guarantee of a great asset, so the possibility of financing risk is assessed fairly, one of one of the problems that often arise on this micro financing financing is problematic, or Non Performing Financing (NPF).

NPF problems related to factors that affect the repayment of financing. These factors are derived from principle 5 c that is used to analyze the worth or whether the customer received financing, i.e. Character, Capacity, Capital, Collateral and Condition of Economy (Arifin, 2006). Development of SMALL MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (businesses, micro, small, and medium enterprises) is one of the drivers of the economy in Indonesia, SMALL MEDIUM ENTERPRISES proved to be the business sectors that are able to withstand the global economic crisis that hit the economy (Rahma, 2016). However, in the process usually every SMALL MEDIUM ENTERPRISES face a constraint one of limited capital.

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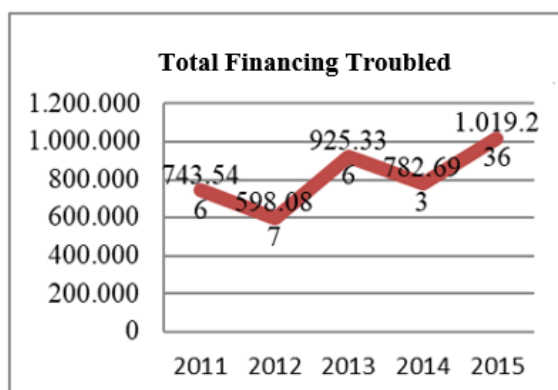
Figure 1: Total Financing Troubled.
Source: *Laporan keuangan BRI Syariah 2017.*

The value of NPF (Non Performing Financing) are great according to Fradian (2016) is influenced by several factors, countermeasures against the risk of occurrence of NPF one is the bank need to do an analysis of the financing in the form of feasibility usahadan the characteristics of the customer. These characteristics is a condition of potential borrowers and become a determinant for financing analysis to determine a viable financing received. Characteristics of clients who allegedly influential businessmen against the smooth repayment of financing can be seen from the personal characteristics, karakterstik effort, the characteristics of the financing received, these characteristics is derived from analysis of financing based on the principle of 5 c.

Based on the phenomenon of the existence of the risk financing which result in high value the troubled financing, it is necessary to know the factors that affect the ability of the customer in restoring the financing as an anticipation of the bank for can prevent a rise in the value of the troubled financing, therefore the author is interested in further researching related returns this financing by taking the title "Determinant of returns on micro financing Bank BRI Syariah KCP Cimahi".

2 LITERATUR REVIEW

The troubled financing can occur due to an error of analysis undertaken by the bank in its cost, to give it the proper analysis is required in order that the financing granted to the client can be run in accordance with the agreement have been exchanged. In the literature the book Islamic Financial Management works (Veithzal, 2008) mentioned that analysis can be done by the bank in assessing

potential borrowers that later will be financing, could use 5 c principles, those principles is as follows:

- Character means the nature or character of the customer loan takers, both in private life and in business environments;
- Capacity means that the ability of the customer to run businesses and return the loans taken;
- Capital means that the magnitude of the necessary capital of the borrower;
- Collateral means that the guarantees have been given to the borrower-owned bank;
- the Condition means that the State of the customer's business or prospects or not.

Based on 5 principles, can be determined several factors that affect the rate of return refund financing. Factors thought to affect repayment of the financing was divided into three categories, including factors based on individual characteristics (level of education, the number of family dependants), the characteristics of the business (business turnover), and characteristics of the financing (amount of financing, the value of the collateral and loan term).

3 METHODOLOGY

Approach on this research using quantitative research. the methods used for data retrieval in this research using survey method with the eksplanatori approach. Sampling techniques using probability sampling is the sampling technique using a formula approach slovin so obtained 117 respondents, from two subpopulations i.e. 65 categories smoothly and 57 categories not smoothly. Data collection techniques in the study is a questionnaire, the study of librarianship, and observations. Technique of data analysis used in this study i.e., logistic regression analysis with the help of SPSS tool 22. As for the hypothesis testing using the children's Test Model (Overall Model Fit), test the feasibility of the regression Model (Goodness of fit), a test of Determination Coefficients (R2), the regression Coefficient Test.

4 RESULTS

Multiple logistic regression analysis with dummy variables bound with a level of significance of α = 5% done stage i.e. the estimation of regression Test consists of binominal logistic children's Model (Overall Model Fit), test the feasibility of the

regression Model (Goodness of fit test for the determination of the Coefficients), (R2), and a test of Regression Coefficients.

Table 1: The Overall Model Test Results.

Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients				
		Chi-square	Df	Sig.
Step 1	Step	17,492	6	,008
	Block	17,492	6	,008
	Model	17,492	6	,008

Source: Research result

With a confidence level of 95% (real rate (α) = 0050) the difference between the value of chi-square countdown with chi square table is 17.492 with p-value of 0.008 is smaller than α (0.05) mean the addition of a free variable capable of fixing the model so it can be expressed as a fit, or in other words, the model could be used so that there is a combined influence (more than one factor X) that impact factor Y. Therefore, it was concluded that at least one factor between levels education, business turnover, loan amount, loan term, the value of the collateral, the number of family dependants return to micro financing.

Table 2: Feasibility Test of Regression Models.

Hosmer and Lemeshow Test			
Step	Chi-square	df	Sig.
1	7,234	8	,512

Source: Research result

Based on table 2 Regression Model Feasibility Test, it can be seen that H0 is acceptable because the value significance of the larger models of the real extent of 0.05. It is seen from figure probablitias 0.512 > 0.05. In conclusion with the 95% confidence level can logistic regression model that is believed to be used has been quite able to explain the data can further be argued that the model viable and could be interpreted.

R2 indicates the estimated variation of the independent variables the dependent variable is able to explain. R2 is usually formed in percent to be able to know with certainty how far independent variable was able to explain the variable dependennya. As for the determination of the coefficient of test results can be seen in the table below:

Table 3: Coefficiency Determination of Test Result.

Hosmer and Lemeshow Test			
Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	143,257[a]	,139	,186

Source: Research result

Based on table 3 can be explained that the value of the Negelkerke R-Square is the dependent variable 0.186 means that which can be explained by the independent variable is of 18.6%, and 81.4% the rest is explained by variables other than the variable research or in other words variable, educational level, turnover business, loan amount, loan term, the value of collateral, as well as the number of family dependants can account for the variation of a variable refund financing amounting to 18.6%.

Table 4: The Results of Hypothesis Testing.

		B	S.E.	Wald	Df	Sig.	Exp (B)
Step 1[a]	Education	-,028	,193	,021	1	,885	,973
	Turnover	,018	,008	4,694	1	**,030**	1,018
	Loan	-,009	,009	1,013	1	,314	,991
	Time period	,043	,020	4,636	1	**,031**	1,043
	Agunan	,009	,005	3,683	1	,055	1,009
	Number of family dependents	-,316	,199	2,538	1	,111	,728
	Constant	**1,360**	,927	2,153	1	,142	3,898
a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Education, Turnover, Loan, Time period, *Agunan,* Number of family dependents.							

Source: Research result.

The test results of the statistics by using the logistic regression showed variable levels of education the negative effect. This does not correspond to the initial hypothesis, these negative results showed higher educated customer refund financing thus tend not to swing.

The results of this study supports previous research results i.e. Marantika (2013), Rochmawati (2012), Widayanthi (2012), Arinta (2014) concluded that the level of education does not have significant influence towards the repayment of the credit, because the affect the rate of repayment is a character from the clients, rather than depend on a high level of education because of the low level of education that will impact directly to the more rapid advancement of a business but cannot ensure the good character of a customer.

Based on the results of the statistical test variable positive effect business turnover, this corresponds to the initial hypothesis where turnover factor with regards to the amount of the gross income earned from running a business, the turnover greatly influences the repayment of financing, so that suspected the larger business turnover generated by the customer's business, it will be smoother returns pembiayaannya. .

The results of this research is supported by previous studies include research conducted by Kiswati (2015), Marantika (2013), Arinta (2014) stating that some of the most influential business

positf and significantly to the rate of return financing, these results indicate that the greater the effort generated turnover of customer, then the customer's ability in repaying credit dipinjamnya will be more smoothly.

Based on the results of the statistical test variable loan amount negative effect, this corresponds to the initial hypothesis where the larger the value of these loans will directly increase the burden of the installment to be paid, so that the large amount of the loan does not smoothly clients in return for financing.

This same research results with the results of research conducted Wongnaa (2013), Arinta (2014) Muhammamah (2008) which claimed that the variable loan amount is negative and not significant effect against the repayment of the credit.

Based on the results of the statistical test variable loan term positive effect, this corresponds to the initial hypothesis where the longer the loan period, then the monthly installment of dependents is relatively small, so that the burden of the customer in financing payment will be lighter. Therefore, the longer the loan period, potentially increasing the financing of return smoothly.

The results of this research are supported by previous research carried out by Widayanthi (2012), Sari (2011) that the loan term berepengaruh variable is positive and significant, since a variable loan term both have influence significantly to the rate of credit payback by looking at the theory that the period of repayment of the credit is due a debtor in paying the entire value of the loans have been given including the payment of interest, the means by the repayment period of loans taken longer then a debtors will be more smoothly in the repayment of the credit.

Based on the results of the statistical test that variable the value of the collateral effect positive towards the repayment of financing, then the fifth hypothesis was accepted as this corresponds to the initial hypothesis of research where the collateral value of the factors related to the objects value that must be sacrificed to get a financing, the higher the valuables that were sacrificed (collateral), then the customer will be more smoothly in the repayment of financing because the customer does not want to lose such precious objects.

The results of this study supports previous research i.e. research conducted by Safitri (2007), Sari (2011) declaring variables collateral effect is positive and significant, because it has no effect as to avoid the amount of collateral that are submitted not much different, and berapun denotes the collateral given customer does not affect the rate of return for credit directly, the greater the value of the collateral

the client causes the client the more smoothly in the repayment of the credit.

Based on the results of the statistical test that variable number of dependent families showed the direction coefficient is negative, the results of this research are the same as the research done by Safitri (2007), Shaik (2014) stating the number of variables the negative effect and dependents have no effect, because the number of dependent families related to the magnitude of the costs of daily living must be issued. The fewer the number of dependents then spending to meet the needs of family life are also getting smaller, so that the allocation of earnings for the larger mortgage payment and credit returns in the end the more smoothly.

5 CONCLUSIONS

Based on the research that has been done by researchers, the conclusion can be drawn as follows:

- Education level correlates negatively, but do not affect significantly to the smooth reversion of microfinancing on the Bank BRI Syariah Cimahi;
- Business Turnover correlates positively, but influential significantly to the smooth reversion of microfinancing on the Bank BRI Syariah Cimahi;
- Loan amount correlates negatively, but do not affect significantly to the smooth reversion of microfinancing on the Bank BRI Syariah Cimahi;
- Loan term correlated positively, but influential significantly to the smooth reversion of microfinancing on the Bank BRI Syariah Cimahi;
- Collateral Value correlates positively, but not influential significantly to the smooth financing of return on Bank BRI Syariah Cimahi;
- The number of family dependants negatively correlated, but not significantly to the smooth financing of return on Bank BRI Syariah Cimahi.

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