



THE INFLUENCE OF PLAFOND, TENOR, APPLICATION PROCESS, AND LOAN FREQUENCY ON THE GROWTH OF BANK SYARIAH INDONESIA'S MSMEs CUSTOMERS

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Abstract: Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are essential to economic growth. However, the growth of MSMEs is constrained by difficulties in accessing capital. This study aims to determine the effect of the variable amount of financing (plafond), the application process, the repayment period (tenor), and the frequency of borrowing on the growth of MSMEs. This study uses a quantitative method with a sample of 80 respondents from Bank Syariah Indonesia branch office Sleman Prambanan customers. The sample selection used a purposive sampling technique with the criteria that Bank Syariah Indonesia branch office Sleman Prambanan customers were SMEs in the Yogyakarta and Klaten areas and used financing products such as BSI KUR Micro, BSI KUR Kecil, and BSI Super Micro. The analytical technique used is the classical assumption test, multiple linear regression analysis, t-test, F test, and the coefficient of determination with the help of SPSS software. The results show that the amount of financing (plafond) and the repayment period (tenor) have a positive effect. In contrast, the application process and the borrowing frequency do not positively affect the growth of MSMEs.

Keywords: Islamic Banking; Islamic Microfinance; MSMEs

Abstrak: Usaha Mikro, Kecil, dan Menengah (UMKM) memiliki peran penting dalam pertumbuhan ekonomi. Namun, pertumbuhan UMKM terkendala kesulitan akses permodalan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh variabel jumlah pembiayaan (plafon), proses pengajuan, jangka waktu pengembalian (tenor), dan frekuensi peminjaman terhadap pertumbuhan UMKM. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan sampel sebanyak 80 responden nasabah Bank Syariah Indonesia branch office Sleman Prambanan. Pemilihan sampel menggunakan teknik purposive sampling dengan kriteria nasabah Bank Syariah Indonesia kantor cabang pembantu Sleman Prambanan, merupakan UKM di wilayah Yogyakarta dan Klaten, serta menggunakan produk pembiayaan seperti BSI KUR Mikro, BSI KUR Kecil, dan BSI Super Mikro. Teknik analisis yang digunakan adalah uji asumsi klasik, analisis regresi linier berganda, uji t, uji F, dan koefisien determinasi dengan bantuan software SPSS. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa jumlah pembiayaan (plafon) dan jangka waktu pengembalian (tenor) berpengaruh positif, sedangkan proses pengajuan dan frekuensi peminjaman tidak berpengaruh positif terhadap pertumbuhan UMKM.

Kata kunci: Keuangan Mikro Islam; UMKM; Perbankan Islam

INTRODUCTION

Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Indonesia have an essential role in national development, especially economic growth. This role is reflected in the large number of MSMEs spread across each economic sector. The potential of MSMEs to

absorb much labor and their contribution to the formation of the dominant Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is a factor that makes MSMEs have an essential role in increasing economic growth.¹

Along with their potential, there are three core problems faced by MSMEs, such as market access, access to capital, and technology². The difficulty of MSMEs in getting access to capital is caused by the high level of loan interest rates, difficulties in fulfilling material guarantees, and complex administration. The distrust of financial institutions toward MSMEs, as well as the inability of MSMEs to make credit applications with banking requirements, are other factors that make it MSMEs challenging to access capital³.

Sharia microfinancing products with profit-sharing systems owned by Islamic banks can be a solution for MSME actors who feel unable to pay back the high interest provided by conventional banks⁴. Financing disbursed by Islamic banks is affected if the customer's business financing increases, and the customer can return the financing smoothly⁵.

The amount of financing (plafond) based on Fernandina's⁶ research affects the sustainability of the customer's business. As business capital increases, MSME actors are increasingly motivated to develop their business by adding production goods or expanding their place of business⁷. The results of Camelia and Ridwan's⁸ research conducted at BMT UGT Sidogiri Ketapang Branch stated that the financing provided to its members in the form of MSME actors influenced increasing revenue, operating profit, number of customers, and number of workers. As business capital increases, MSME actors are increasingly motivated to develop their business by adding production goods or expanding their place of business.

Ease of financing requirements is a form of contribution of Islamic banks to the growth of MSMEs. Microfinance procedures at Islamic banks consist of several indicators, such as easy requirements, fast disbursement processes, low

¹ Sudati Sarfiah, Hanung Atmaja, and Dian Verawati, "UMKM Sebagai Pilar Membangun Ekonomi Bangsa," *Jurnal REP (Riset Ekonomi Pembangunan)* 4, no. 2 (2019): 138, <https://doi.org/10.31002/rep.v4i2.1952>.

² Gregorius Rio Alfrian and Endang Pitaloka, "Strategi Usaha Mikro, Kecil, Dan Menengah (UMKM) Bertahan Pada Kondisi Pandemi Covid 19 Di Indonesia," *Seminar Nasional Terapan Riset Inovatif (SENTRINOVE)* 6, no. 2 (2020): 139–46.

³ Basir S and Maretha Ika Prajawati, "Membangun Hubungan Berkelanjutan Sektor UMKM Dan Perbankan," *Iqtishoduna* 16, no. 2 (2020): 147–66, <https://doi.org/10.18860/iq.v16i2.7876>.

⁴ Dewi Tamala and Lucky Nugroho, "Persepsi Pengusaha UMKM Terhadap Peran Bank Syariah," *Sikap* 3, no. 1 (2018).

⁵ Sri Safitri et al., "AKAD MURABAHAH PADA MASA PENDEMI COVID-19 DI BTPN," *Jurnal Kitab Iqtishad* 1, no. 1 (2022).

⁶ Cupian Deny Febriandani, "Analisis Efektivitas Pembiayaan Mikro Syariah Terhadap Pemberdayaan Usaha Mikro Di Kabupaten Garut (Studi Kasus Bprs Pnm Mentari)," *Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Bisnis Terapan* 2, no. 1 (2019): 95–113.

⁷ Dina Camelia and Ahmad Ajib Ridwan, "Peran Pembiayaan Murabahah Terhadap Perkembangan Usaha Dan Kesejahteraan Pelaku Umkm Pasar Tradisional," *Jurnal Ekonomi Islam* 1, no. 3 (2018): 195–204.

⁸ (2018)

administrative costs, easy collateral to fulfill, and the amount of financing provided by customer agreements and needs⁹. The results of the research by Musfiroh et al.¹⁰ stated that the financing process significantly influences the income of MSMEs. Improving service quality and increasing the ease of financing processes can encourage MSMEs to increase their income.

Islamic banks give customers the repayment period (tenor) to repay the loan along with the profit-sharing margin. The repayment period affects the number of installments that must be paid. The longer the repayment period (tenor), the smaller the installment amount¹¹. The more extended repayment period (tenor) can support customers in developing their businesses because of the amount of financing (plafond) that can be paid in installments so that customers can allocate funds from operations for business development purposes¹².

The frequency of borrowing shows how often MSMEs get financing from Islamic banks. The more often the customer gets financing, the indicates that the customer has understood how to take full advantage of the financing. The frequency of borrowing also indicates that Islamic banks already have confidence in their customers¹³. The frequency of borrowing in the research of Tunas et al¹⁴ positively affects the growth of customer business turnover by 0.55% per year. Utami's¹⁵ research states that the more often customers get financing, the higher the additional capital is obtained.

Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI) commits as the most prominent Islamic bank in Indonesia to support the development of MSMEs. Islamic banks' commitment to distributing financing to MSMEs can be felt by all MSMEs spread across Indonesia. One of them is MSMEs in the Province of the Special Region of Yogyakarta. As of May 2022, Bank Syariah Indonesia has distributed financing to MSMEs in the Special

⁹ Mila Fursiana Salma Musfiroh, Laila Sabrina, and Sarno Wuragil, "Kontribusi Perbankan Syariah Terhadap Perkembangan Umkm Di Kecamatan Banjarnegara," *Manarul Qur'an: Jurnal Ilmiah Studi Islam* 17, no. 1 (2017): 136-58, <https://doi.org/10.32699/mq.v17i1.928>.

¹⁰ (2017)

¹¹ Afriyeni, "Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Tingkat Pengembalian Kredit Usaha Rakyat (KUR) Pada PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) Unit Talang Cabang Solok," *Buletin Ilmiah Keuangan Dan Perbankan* 6, no. 2 (2013): 207-22.

¹² Siti Zubaidah Lubis, "Pengaruh Pembiayaan Murabahah Dan Lama Pengembalian Pembiayaan Terhadap Tingkat Pendapatan Usaha Mikro Kecil Menengah (UMKM)" (Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatera Utara, 2021).

¹³ Febriana Mahliza and Netti Tinaprilla, "Analisis Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Realisasi Pembiayaan Murabahah Untuk Usaha Mikro Agribisnis Sektor Perdagangan (Studi Kasus: Kbmt Bil Barkah, Bogor)," *Forum Agribisnis : Agribusiness Forum* 2, no. 2 (2012): 121-40.

¹⁴ Aldesta Perwitasari Tunas, Lukytawati Anggraeni, and Deni Lubis, "Analisis Pengaruh Pembiayaan Syariah Terhadap Perkembangan Usaha Mikro Kecil Menengah Di Kota Depok," *Al-Muzara'ah* 2, no. 1 (2014): 1-16, <https://doi.org/10.29244/jam.2.1.1-16>.

¹⁵ Sherly Nur Utami, "ANALISIS PENGARUH FREKUENSI PEMBIAYAAN , PENDIDIKAN DAN TENAGA KERJA TERHADAP PENDAPATAN USAHA MIKRO (Studi Kasus Pada Anggota Bmt Muamalat Jumapolo Kabupaten Karanganyar)," *Jurnal Ilmiah*, 2020.

Region of Yogyakarta as much as Rp. 599.58 billion. This value has increased by 23.76% compared to December 2021¹⁶.

The growth of MSMEs in the Sleman Regency needs support from Islamic banking, considering that the number of MSMEs spread in the Sleman Regency is the largest in the Province of the Special Region of Yogyakarta. 113,299 MSME units in Sleman Regency are spread over 17 Kapanewon. Kapanewon Prambanan has 2,765 microenterprises, 17 small-scale businesses, and one medium-sized business unit¹⁷. According to Yoga Hardaya as Sleman Regent, MSMEs in Kapanewon Prambanan need to get support to be more advanced because MSMEs play a role in absorbing labor and improving community welfare¹⁸.

Kapanewon Prambanan only has one Islamic bank. This number differs from the number of MSMEs in Kapanewon Prambanan, reaching 2,765 units. However, BSI branch office Sleman Prambanan remains committed to encouraging the growth of MSMEs with microfinancing products. Data from interviews with account officers at BSI branch office Sleman Prambanan show that the number of customers has increased from the original 305 customers in 2019 to 366 customers in 2020 and 400 customers in 2021. The amount of microfinance disbursed by BSI branch office Sleman Prambanan is also increased from Rp13,878.9 billion in 2019 to Rp16,285.3 billion in 2020.

Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are essential to economic growth. Reflected in a large number of MSMEs, the potential to absorb labor and contribute to the formation of Gross Domestic Product. Along with the potential, there are problems experienced by MSMEs, such as difficulties in market access, access to capital, and technology. Difficulty in accessing capital is the main problem experienced by the majority of MSMEs. Because capital is essential for the growth of MSMEs, support from financial institutions such as Islamic banks is needed. In their role as intermediate organizations that transfer funds from units with a surplus to units with a deficit, Islamic banks offer financing options that micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) can utilize to meet their capital requirements. The influence of the financing channeled by Islamic banks is known by comparing the variables of the amount of financing (ceiling), the submission process, the repayment period (tenor), and the frequency of borrowing on the growth of MSMEs. The results showed that the amount of financing (ceiling) influenced MSME growth, the submission process did not affect MSME growth, the repayment period (tenor) influenced MSME growth, and the frequency of borrowing did not affect MSME growth.

¹⁶ Jumali, "BSI Dukung Usaha Rakyat Melalui UMKM Center Di DIY," *Harianjogja.com*, 2022.

¹⁷ DISKOPUKM, "Tabel Rekap UMKM Per Kapanewon," no. 1 (2021): 1.

¹⁸ Kominfo, "78 UMKM Ikuti Pujafest Di Kompleks Candi Prambanan," *klatenkab.go.id*, 2021.

The research method used in this study is quantitative¹⁹. The population in this study was 400 customers of BSI, BSI branch office Sleman Prambanan. The sampling technique used is purposive sampling, with the criteria being BSI branch office Sleman Prambanan customers whose businesses are in Yogyakarta and Klaten and use sharia microfinancing products such as BSI KUR Mikro, BSI KUR Kecil, and BSI KUR Super Micro. Calculated the sample using the Slovin formula and obtained as many as 80 customers. The analytical technique used is the classical assumption test, multiple linear regression analysis, t-test, F test, and coefficient of determination with the help of SPSS software.

¹⁹ M. Zidny Nafi' Hasbi Chaidir Iswanaji, Aziz muslim, "IJARAH COLLABORATIVE SERVICE MODEL IN SHARIA BANKING," *Indonesian Interdisciplinary Journal of Sharia Economics (IJSE)* 5, no. 2 (2022): 702-18.

DISCUSSION

1.1 Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Multiple linear regression analysis was conducted to know the effect of two or more independent variables (X) on the dependent variable (Y). The following are the results of multiple linear regression analysis using SPSS software:

Table 1 Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Results

Variable	Unstandardized Coefficient B	T-test	Sig
(Constant)	4.763	2.365	.021
Plafond (X1)	.201	2.017	.047
Application process (X2)	.199	1.438	.155
Tenor (X3)	.302	2.142	.035
Frequency of borrowing (X4)	.044	.678	.500

Source: Primary Data Processing Results, 2022

The results of multiple linear regression analysis can be expressed in the following equation:

$$Y = a + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + b_3X_3 + b_4X_4 + e$$

The constant value (α) is 4.763, and the value for the plafond variable (X1) is 0.201, the value for the application process variable (X2) is 0.199, the value for the tenor variable (X3) is 0.302, and the value for the frequency of borrowing variable (X4) is 0.044. So that the resulting regression equation is as follows:

$$\text{MSMEs Growth} = 4.763 + 0.201 \text{ Plafond} + 0.199 \text{ Application Process} + 0.302 \text{ Tenor} + 0.044 \text{ Frequency of Borrowing} + e$$

- A constant of 4.763 means that MSME growth will be worth 4.763 if the plafond regression coefficient, application process, tenor, and frequency of borrowing are 0;
- The plafond regression coefficient is 0.201, which indicates a positive direction toward the growth of MSMEs. This value indicates that if the other independent variables have a fixed value, while the plafond variable (X1) has increased by 1 unit, the growth of MSMEs (Y) has increased by 0.201 units. A positive coefficient indicates a positive relationship between the plafond and the growth of MSMEs;
- The regression coefficient for the submission process is 0.199, which indicates a positive direction toward the growth of MSMEs. This value shows that if the other independent variables have a fixed value, while the submission process variable (X2) has increased by 1 unit, the MSMEs (Y) growth has increased by

0.199 units. A positive coefficient indicates a positive relationship between the submission process and the growth of MSMEs;

- d. The tenor regression coefficient is 0.302, which indicates a positive direction toward the growth of MSMEs. This value shows that if the other independent variables have a fixed value, while the tenor variable (X3) has increased by 1 unit, the growth of MSMEs (Y) has increased by 0.302 units. The positive coefficient indicates a positive relationship between the tenor and the growth of MSMEs.

The frequency of borrowing regression coefficient is 0.044, which indicates a positive direction toward the growth of MSMEs. This value indicates that if the other independent variables have a fixed value, while the frequency of lending (X4) has increased by 1 unit, the growth of MSMEs (Y) has increased by 0.044 units. The positive coefficient indicates a positive relationship between borrowing frequency and MSMEs' growth.²⁰

1.2 Hypothesis Test

1.2.1 Parsial Test (t-Test)

Table 2 t-Test Result

	Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t
		B	Std. Error	Beta	
1	(constant)	4.763	2.014		2.365
	plafond	.201	.099	.234	2.017
	application process	.199	.139	.195	1.438
	tenor	.302	.141	.294	2.142
	frequency of borrowing	.044	.065	.065	.678

Source: Primary Data Processing Results, 2022

Based on the table above, the effect of each independent variable on the dependent variable can be described as follows:

- a. The results of the t-test of the effect of the variable amount of financing (plafond) on the growth of MSMEs resulted in a t-count of 2.365, which was more significant than t-table 1.9921. The significance value of the variable financing (plafond) is 0.047, which is smaller than 0.05. This value explains that

²⁰ M Zidny Nafi Hasbi and Ipuk Widayanti, "Analysis of Ijarah Contract Service Innovations in Sharia Banking Transactions," 2021, 282-90.

the hypothesis (H1) is accepted so that the variable amount of financing (plafond) affects the growth of MSMEs;

- b. The results of the t-test of the effect of the submission process variable on the growth of MSMEs resulted in a t-count of 1.438, which was smaller than t-table 1.9921. The significance value of the submission process variable is 0.155, more significant than 0.05. This value explains that the hypothesis (H2) is rejected so that the submission process variable does not affect the growth of MSMEs;
- c. The results of the t-test of the effect of the variable repayment period (tenor) on the growth of MSMEs resulted in a t-count of 2.142, which was greater than the t-table 1.9921. The significance value of the financing term variable (tenor) is 0.035, which is smaller than 0.05. This value explains that the hypothesis (H3) is accepted so that the variable of the repayment period (tenor) affects the growth of MSMEs;
- d. The results of the t-test of the effect of the variable frequency of borrowing on the growth of MSMEs resulted in a t-count of 0.678, which was smaller than t-table 1.9921. The significance value of the frequency of borrowing variable is 0.500, which is greater than 0.05. This value explains that the hypothesis (H3) is rejected so that the frequency of borrowing variable does not affect the growth of MSMEs.

1.2.2 Simultaneous Test (F Test)

Table 3 F Test Result

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig
Regression	223.113	4	55.778	13.832	.000b
Residual	302.437	75	4.032		
Total	525.550	79			

Source: Primary Data Processing Results, 2022

Based on the table above, the calculated F value is 13.832, with a significance value of 0.000. This value indicates that the calculated F value is more significant than F table 2.49, and the significance value is less than 0.05. Research on the variable amount of financing (plafond), the submission process, repayment period, and borrowing frequency simultaneously affect MSMEs' growth.

1.2.3 Coefficient of Determination Test (R2)

Table 4 Coefficient of Determination Test Results

Model	R	Model Summary		Std. The error in the Estimate
		R Square	Adjusted R Square	
1	.652a	.425	.394	2.008

Source: Primary Data Processing Results, 2022

Based on the table above, it is known that the adjusted R-square value is 0.394 (39.4%). This result means that the ability of the variable amount of financing (plafond), the submission process, the repayment period (tenor), and the frequency of borrowing in this study affect the MSME growth variable by 39.4%. In comparison, the remaining 60.6% (100% - 39.4%) were explained by variables other than the independent variables in the study.

1.3 The Effect of The Amount of Financing (Plafond) On MSMEs Growth on Customers of Bank Syariah Indonesia Branch Office Sleman Prambanan

Based on the results of the t-test, the significance value of the amount of financing (plafond) is smaller than the significance level of $\alpha = 5\%$ ($0.047 < 0.05$), and the t-arithmetic resulting from the t-test is 2.365 greater than the t-table 1.9921. This value indicates that the variable amount of financing (plafond) positively affects the growth of MSMEs. So, the first hypothesis, which states that the amount of financing (plafond) positively affects the growth of MSMEs, is accepted. The greater amount of financing (plafond) provided will further increase the growth of MSMEs.

The amount of financing (plafond) is used by MSMEs customers as business capital. Data from the questionnaire stated that as many as 35 respondents strongly agreed, and 44 respondents agreed if the sharia microfinance provided by BSI branch office Sleman Prambanan was able to increase MSME capital. The amount of financing (planned) in this study plays a role in increasing the customer's business as additional capital for purchasing business raw materials, business expansion, and operational capital (payment of employee salaries, payment of electricity).

This study's results align with previous research by Kamal and Riza²¹, which stated that there are several characteristics of loans that affect the customer's business, one of which is the amount of financing (plafond). The greater amount of financing (plafond) affects the smoothness of installment payments due to additional capital from the amount of financing so that MSME income also increases.

²¹ Zikrul Kamal, "Zikrul Kamal, Akmal Riza | Analisis Efektivitas Pembiayaan Murabahah" 2, no. November (2021): 66-80.

The amount of financing (plafond) provided by Bank Syariah Indonesia influences the growth of MSMEs because MSME actors require additional funds to be used as business capital, purchase of raw materials, business expansion, operational capital, and investment capital. Capital needs to be met through Islamic bank financing are also helpful for increasing profits or profits and developing businesses²².

1.4 The Influence of The Submission Process on The Growth of Msmes of Customers of Bank Syariah Indonesia Branch Office Sleman Prambanan

Based on the results of the t-test in Table 4.19, the significance value of the submission process is 0.155, which is greater than the significance level of 5% ($0.155 > 0.05$), and the t-count value resulting from the t-test is 1.438 which is smaller than the t-table 1.9921. This value indicates that the submission process does not affect the growth of MSMEs. So, the second hypothesis, namely, that the submission process positively affects the growth of MSMEs, is rejected ²³.

According to the results of Nadia's 2014 research, the analysis using the OLS method proves that the variables of business assets, financing frequency, installment period, and business dummy have a significant effect on financing realization. Meanwhile, the factors affecting customer business turnover are business assets, amount of financing, operating profit after financing, length of education, business, and business dummy.

It can be seen from the data from the distribution of questionnaires, customers reveal that financing at Islamic banks has easy requirements, fast submission procedures, staff and employees provide friendly, fast, and innovative services, contracts are explained easily, and the disbursement process is relatively fast. However, in this study, it can be seen why the submission process does not affect the growth of MSMEs. A total of 6 customers (7.50%) of the 80 customers who were respondents in this study answered disagreeing with the questionnaire, which stated that microfinance at Bank Syariah Indonesia branch office Sleman Prambanan had a relatively fast disbursement process. The customer who expressed his disapproval admitted was a delay in the disbursement process due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

1.5 The Influence of The Repayment Period (Tenor) On the Growth of MSMEs for Customers of Bank Syariah Indonesia Branch Office Sleman Prambanan

Based on the results of the t-test in table 4.19, the significance value of the repayment period (tenor) is 0.035, which is smaller than the significance level of 5% ($0.035 < 0.05$), and the t-count value resulting from the t-test is 2.142 which is more significant than

²² Ratih Purbowisanti, "Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Keputusan Umkm Sektor Pengolahan Pangan Untuk Mengambil Kredit Dan Tidak Mengambil Kredit Di Kota Yogyakarta," *Jurnal Optimum* 9, no. 1 (2019): 1-12.

²³ M Zidny Nafi' Hasbi, "Usaha Pondok Pesantren Riyadlul Jannah Pacet Mojokerto Dalam Mengembangkan Perekonomian Pesantren Perspektif Ilmu Ekonomi Syariah," *LISAN AL-HAL: Jurnal Pengembangan Pemikiran Dan Kebudayaan* (LP2M Universitas Ibrahimy, 2021), <https://doi.org/10.35316/lisanalhal.v15i1.857>.

t-table 1. ,9921. This value indicates that the repayment period (tenor) affects the growth of MSMEs. So, the third hypothesis, namely, that the repayment period (tenor) positively affects the growth of MSMEs, is accepted.

The effect of the repayment period (tenor) on growth can be proven by the data from distributed questionnaires to Indonesian Islamic Bank customers who are respondents to this study. The repayment period (tenor) available for microfinance are 12 months, 24 months, 36 months, 48 months, and 60 months. Most customers, or as many as 35 customers who became respondents in this study, chose a repayment period (tenor) of 36 months. Because the number of installments a customer must pay is based on the tenor of the repayment period, the less the total number of installments that the customer must pay is when the tenor of the repayment period is longer. So, customers prefer a repayment period that is neither too long nor too short.

According to the results of Riawan's 2018 research, this study shows that own capital and KUR have a significant effect on business income in the MSME sector. The result can be seen from the T-statistic test value below 0.5. Therefore, the amount of a company's business capital substantially impacts the income a company generates. However, credit capital's advantages aid in developing business capital among commercial actors.

The results of this study state that the repayment period (tenor) can be extended according to customer needs; as many as 20 customers who were respondents in this study stated, they strongly agreed, and 45 customers agreed if the repayment period (tenor) could be extended according to customer needs. The process of applying for the waiver of the tenor is also relatively easy, according to 22 customers who strongly agreed and 47 who agreed when filling out the research questionnaire.

1.6 The Influence of The Frequency of Borrowing on The Growth of MSMEs of Customers of Bank Syariah Indonesia Branch Office Sleman Prambanan

Based on the results of the t-test in table 4.19, the significance value of the frequency of borrowing is 0.500, which is greater than the significance level of $\alpha = 5\%$ ($0.500 > 0.05$), and the t-count resulting from the t-test is 0.678 smaller than the t-table 1.9921. This value indicates that the frequency of borrowing does not affect the growth of MSMEs. Therefore, the fourth hypothesis, which claims that the frequency of borrowing influences the growth of MSMEs favorably, is rejected.

According to the results of Sherly 2022's research, the results showed that the frequency of financing, the amount of financing, and the workforce had a positive and significant effect on microbusiness members of BMT Muamalat Jumapolo, while the length of business and education did not affect microbusiness income. The study results show that the variables that have a significant effect are financing, business

experience, and age. Variables that have no effect are the length of education and capital.

The frequency of borrowing is the number of customers receiving financing from Islamic Banks. The more often customers get financing, the amount of financing provided by Islamic banks will increase. This result is because the Islamic bank already knows the information and characteristics of the customer. The frequency of borrowing does not positively affect the growth of MSMEs in this study because most customers are getting financing for the first time from Bank Syariah Indonesia, branch office Sleman Prambanan. It can be seen from the data from the questionnaire distribution that 34 customers (42.50%) out of a total of 80 customers who were respondents in this study stated that it was their first time getting microfinance from Bank Syariah Indonesia branch office Sleman Prambanan. The highest frequency of borrowing ever obtained by customers was four times, and only one customer (1.25%) of the total 80 customers became a respondent in this study. This highest borrowing frequency causes the variable financing frequency in this study to have no effect because Islamic banks will find it easier to provide financing to trusted customers than new customers.

CONCLUSION

Based on the data analysis and hypothesis testing results, the amount of financing (plafond) and the repayment period (tenor) significantly affect the growth of MSMEs. At the same time, the application process and the frequency of borrowing have no significant effect on the growth of MSMEs. It is recommended for further researchers to use broader respondent criteria, such as selecting respondents who have received sharia microfinance at least twice to see the impact more significantly. It is also recommended to add other variables that influence Islamic microfinance on the growth of MSMEs, such as collateral margin value, or profit sharing.

DISCLOSURE

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

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