

# 5405-16737-1-SP.docx

*by*

---

**Submission date:** 13-Dec-2022 04:37PM (UTC+0700)

**Submission ID:** 1980077326

**File name:** 5405-16737-1-SP.docx (80.9K)

**Word count:** 4249

**Character count:** 23293



INFLUENCE OF THE AMOUNT OF FINANCING (PLAFOND), THE APPLICATION PROCESS, THE REPAYMENT PERIOD (TENOR), AND THE FREQUENCY OF BORROWING ON THE GROWTH OF MSMEs ON CUSTOMERS OF BANK SYARIAH INDONESIA KCP SLEMAN PRAMBANAN

DOI: 10.25154/INVEST.xx.xx

Received: x x x

Revised: x x x

Approved: x x x

**Abstract:** Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) have an essential role in 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 KCP Sleman Prambanan customers. The sample selection used a purposive sampling technique with the criteria that the customers of Bank Syariah Indonesia KCP Sleman Prambanan 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, whereas the application process and the frequency of borrowing do not have a positive effect on the growth of MSMEs.

**Keywords:** MSMEs; Micro Financing Sharia; Islamic Banking

**Abstract:** 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 KCP Sleman Prambanan. Pemilihan sampel menggunakan teknik purposive sampling dengan kriteria nasabah Bank Syariah Indonesia KCP Sleman Prambanan, merupakan UKM 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:** UMKM; *Pembiayaan Mikro Syariah; Perbankan Islam*

## INTRODUCTION

Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Indonesia have an important role in national development, especially in economic growth. This is reflected in the large number of MSMEs spread across each economic sector. The potential of MSMEs to absorb a lot of labor and their contribution to the formation of the dominant Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is a factor that makes MSMEs have an important role in increasing economic growth.<sup>1</sup>

Along with their potential, there are three core problems faced by MSMEs, such as market access, access to capital, and technology<sup>2</sup>. The difficulty of MSMEs in getting access to capital is caused by the high level of loan interest rates as well as difficulties in fulfilling material guarantees and difficult administration. The distrust of financial institutions toward MSMEs, as well as the inability of MSMEs in making credit applications to banking requirements, are other factors that make it MSMEs difficult to access capital<sup>3</sup>.

Sharia microfinancing products with profit-sharing systems owned by Islamic banks can be a solution for MSMEs actors who feel unable to pay back the high interest provided by conventional banks<sup>4</sup>. Financing disbursed by Islamic banks can be said to have an effect if the business of the customer who is given financing can increase and the customer can return the financing smoothly<sup>5</sup>.

The amount of financing (plafond) based on Fernandina's<sup>6</sup> research affects the sustainability of the customer's business. As business capital increases, MSMEs actors are increasingly motivated to develop their business by adding production goods or expanding their place of business<sup>7</sup>. The results of Camelia and Ridwan's<sup>8</sup> research conducted at BMT UGT Sidogiri Ketapang Branch stated that the

---

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

<sup>2</sup> 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): 139-146.

<sup>3</sup> Basir S and Maretha Ika Prajawati, "Membangun Hubungan Berkelanjutan Sektor UMKM Dan Perbankan," *Iqtishoduna* 16, no. 2 (2020): 147-166.

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

<sup>5</sup> Sifa Fitri et al., "Akad Murabahah Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19 di BTPN," *Jurnal Kitab Iqtishad* 1, no. 1 (2022), <https://jurnal.islahiyah.ac.id/index.php/jki/article/view/63>.

<sup>6</sup> 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, <http://journal.feb.unpad.ac.id/index.php/jebt/article/download/511/148>.

<sup>7</sup> 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.

<sup>8</sup>, 15

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, MSMEs 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 administrative costs, easy collateral to fulfill, and the amount of financing provided by customer agreements and needs<sup>9</sup>. The results of the research by Musfiroh, et al<sup>10</sup> stated that the financing process has a significant influence on the income of MSMEs. Improving service quality and increasing the ease of financing processes can encourage MSMEs to increase their income.

The repayment period (tenor) is the period given by Islamic banks to customers 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 amount<sup>11</sup>. The longer repayment period (tenor) can support customers to develop 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 purposes<sup>12</sup>.

The frequency of borrowing shows how often MSMEs get financing from Islamic banks. The more often the customer gets financing, it 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 customers<sup>13</sup>. The frequency of borrowing in the research of Tunas et al<sup>14</sup> has a positive effect on the growth of customer business turnover by 0.55% per

26

<sup>9</sup> 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): 136-158.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid.30

<sup>11</sup> 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): 207-222.

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

<sup>13</sup> 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): 121-140.

<sup>14</sup> 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.



year. Utami's<sup>15</sup> research states that the more often customers get financing, the higher the additional capital is obtained.

Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI) commits as the largest Islamic bank in Indonesia to support the development of MSMEs. The commitment of Islamic banks in 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 Region of Yogyakarta as much as Rp. 599.58 billion. This value has increased by 23.76% compared to December 2021<sup>16</sup>.

The growth of MSMEs in Sleman Regency needs support from Islamic banking considering that the number of MSMEs spread in Sleman Regency is the largest in the Province of the Special Region of Yogyakarta. A total of 113,299 MSME units in Sleman Regency are spread over 17 Kapanewon. Kapanewon Prambanan itself has 2,765 micro-enterprises, 17 small-scale businesses, and one medium-sized business unit<sup>17</sup>. 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 welfare<sup>18</sup>.

Kapanewon Prambanan only has one Islamic bank. This number is not comparable to the number of MSMEs in Kapanewon Prambanan which reached 2,765 units. However, BSI KCP Sleman Prambanan remains committed to encouraging the growth of MSMEs with microfinancing products. Data from interviews with account officers at BSI KCP Sleman Prambanan show that the number of customers has increased from the original 305 customers in 2019 to 366 customers in 2020 and to 400 customers in 2021. The amount of microfinance disbursed by BSI KCP Sleman Prambanan is also increased from Rp13,878.9 billion in 2019 to Rp16,285.3 billion in 2020.

## METHODOLOGY

---

<sup>15</sup> 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).

<sup>16</sup> Jumali, "BSI Dukung Usaha Rakyat Melalui UMKM Center Di DIY," *Harianjogja.Com*, last modified 2022, <https://ekbis.harianjogja.com/read/2022/06/10/502/1103142/bsi-dukung-usaha-rakyat-melalui-umkm-center-di-diy>.

<sup>17</sup> DISKOPUKM, "Tabel Rekap UMKM Per Kapanewon," no. 1 (2021): 1, <https://dataumkm.slemankab.go.id/portalv2>.

<sup>18</sup> Kominfo, "78 UMKM Ikuti Pujafest Di Kompleks Candi Prambanan," *Klatenkab.Go.Id*, last modified 2021, accessed June 24, 2022, <https://klatenkab.go.id/78-umkm-ikuti-pujafest-di-kompleks-candi-prambanan/>.

The research method used in this study is quantitative<sup>19</sup>. The population in this study was 400 customers of BSI KCP Sleman Prambanan. The sampling technique used is purposive sampling with the criteria being BSI KCP 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. Calculation of 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.

## 12 DISCUSSION

### 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 ( $\alpha$ ) 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:  
MSMEs Growth = 4.763 + 0.201 Plafond + 0.199 Application Process + 0.302 Tenor + 0.044 Frequency of Borrowing + e

<sup>19</sup> 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): 702-718.

- a. 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.
- b. 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.
- c. 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 growth of MSMEs (Y) 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 that there is 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 that there is a positive relationship between the frequency of borrowing and the growth of MSMEs.<sup>20</sup>

### Hypothesis Test

#### 1. Parsial Test (t-Test)

Table 2 t-Test Result

---

<sup>20</sup> M Zidny Nafi Hasbi and Ipuk Widayanti, "Analysis of Ijarah Contract Service Innovations in Sharia Banking Transactions" (2021): 282-290.

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t
	B	Std. Error	Beta	
(constant)	4.763	2.014		2.365
1 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

11

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

- 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 greater than t-table 1.9921. The significance value of the variable amount of financing (plafond) is 0.047 which is smaller than 0.05. This value explains that the hypothesis (H1) is accepted so that the variable amount of financing (plafond) affects the growth of MSMEs.
- 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, which is greater 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.
- 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 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.
- 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.

21

## 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 greater than F table 2.49 and the significance value is less than 0.05. So, it can be concluded that research on the variable amount of financing (plafond), the submission process, the repayment period, and the frequency of borrowing simultaneously affect the growth of MSMEs.

### 3. Coefficient of Determination Test (R<sup>2</sup>)

Table 4 Coefficient of Determination Test Results

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. The error in the Estimate
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 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%, while the remaining 60.6% (100% - 39.4%) is explained by variables other than the independent variables in the study.

The Effect of The Amount of Financing (Plafond) on MSMEs Growth on Customers of Bank Syariah Indonesia KCP 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 = 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) has a positive effect on the growth of MSMEs. So, it can be seen that the first hypothesis which states that the amount of financing (plafond) has a positive effect on the growth of MSMEs is accepted. This can also be interpreted that the greater the 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 KCP

Sleman Prambanan was able to increase MSMEs capital. The amount of financing (planned) in this study plays a role in increasing the customer's business as additional capital for the purchase of business raw materials, business expansion, and operational capital (payment of employee salaries, payment of electricity, and so on).<sup>13</sup>

The results of this study are in line with previous research conducted by Kamal and Riza<sup>21</sup> 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 the 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.

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 business raw materials, business expansion, operational capital, and investment capital. Capital needs that are met through Islamic bank financing are also useful for increasing profits or profits and developing businesses<sup>22</sup>.

#### **The Influence of The Submission Process on The Growth of MSMEs on Customers of Bank Syariah Indonesia KCP 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, it can be seen that the second hypothesis, namely the submission process has a positive effect on the growth of MSMEs, is rejected<sup>23</sup>.

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 the reasons 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 KCP

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

<sup>22</sup> 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.

<sup>23</sup> M Zidny Nafi, *Usaha Pondok Pesantren Riyadlul Jannah Pacet Mojokerto Dalam Mengembangkan Perekonomian Pesantren Perspektif Ilmu Ekonomi Syariah*, Vol. 15, 2021.

Sleman Prambanan had a relatively fast disbursement process. The customer who expressed his disapproval admitted that there was a delay in the disbursement process due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

#### 1 The Influence of The Repayment Period (Tenor) on The Growth of MSMEs on Customers of Bank Syariah Indonesia KCP 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 greater than 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) has a positive effect on the growth of MSMEs is accepted.

The effect of the repayment period (tenor) on growth can be proven by the data from the results of distributing 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 is determined based on the repayment period (tenor) where the longer the repayment period (tenor), the smaller the installments that must be paid by the customer. So, customers prefer a repayment period that is neither too long nor too short.

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 stated strongly agree, and 47 customers who stated agreed when filling out the research questionnaire.

#### 1 The Influence of The Frequency of Borrowing on The Growth of MSMEs on Customers of Bank Syariah Indonesia KCP 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 = 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. So, it can be seen that the fourth hypothesis which states that the frequency of borrowing has a positive effect on the growth of MSMEs is rejected.

The frequency of borrowing is the number of customers receiving financing at Islamic Banks. The more often customers get financing, the amount of financing provided by Islamic banks will increase. This is because the Islamic bank already

knows the information and characteristics of the customer. The frequency of borrowing does not have a positive effect on the growth of MSMEs in this study because most customers are getting financing for the first time from Bank Syariah Indonesia KCP 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 KCP Sleman Prambanan. The highest frequency of borrowing ever obtained by customers was four times and there was only one customer (1.25%) of the total 80 customers who became respondents in this study. This causes the variable frequency of financing in this study to have no effect. Because Islamic banks will find it easier to provide financing to trusted customers compared to new customers.

23

### CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data analysis and hypothesis testing, it can be concluded that the amount of financing (plafond) and the repayment period (tenor) have a significant effect on the growth of MSMEs. While 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 are factors that influence Islamic microfinance on the growth of MSMEs such as collateral, margin value or profit sharing, and so on.

### References

- 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): 207-222.
- Alfrian, Gregorius Rio, 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): 139-146.
- Camelia, Dina, 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.
- Chaidir Iswanaji, Aziz muslim, M. Zidny Nafi' Hasbi. "Ijarah Collaborative Service Model In Sharia Banking." *Indonesian Interdisciplinary Journal of Sharia Economics (IJSE)* 5, no. 2 (2022): 702-718.
- Febriandani, Cupian Deny. "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. <http://journal.feb.unpad.ac.id/index.php/jebt/article/download/511/148>.
- Hasbi, M Zidny Nafi, and Ipuk Widayanti. "Analysis of Ijarah Contract Service Innovations in Sharia Banking Transactions" (2021): 282-290.



- Jumali. "BSI Dukung Usaha Rakyat Melalui UMKM Center Di DIY." *Harianjogja.Com*. Last modified 2022. <https://ekbis.harianjogja.com/read/2022/06/10/502/1103142/bsi-dukung-usaha-rakyat-melalui-umkm-center-di-diy>.
- Kamal, Zikrul. "Zikrul Kamal, Akmal Riza | Analisis Efektivitas Pembiayaan Murabahah" 2, no. November (2021): 66-80.
- Kominfo. "78 UMKM Ikuti Pujafest Di Kompleks Candi Prambanan." *Klatenkab.Go.Id*. Last modified 2021. Accessed June 24, 2022. <https://klatenkab.go.id/78-umkm-ikuti-pujafest-di-kompleks-candi-prambanan/>.
- Mahliza, Febriana, and Netti Tinaprilla. "Analisis Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Realisasi Pembiayaan Murabahah Untuk Usaha Mikro Agribisnis Sektor Perdagangan (Studi Kasus: Kbm Bil Barkah, Bogor)." *Forum Agribisnis : Agribusiness Forum* 2, no. 2 (2012): 121-140.
- Musfiroh, Mila Fursiana Salma, 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): 136-158.
- Purbowisanti, Ratih. "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.
- S, Basir, and Maretha Ika Prajawati. "Membangun Hubungan Berkelanjutan Sektor UMKM Dan Perbankan." *Iqtishoduna* 16, no. 2 (2020): 147-166.
- Safitri, Sri, Ahmad Fuadi, Kecamatan Hinai, Pembiayaan Tanpa Agunan, and Akad Murabahah. "Akad Murabahah Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19 di BTPN." *Jurnal Kitab Iqtishad* 1, no. 1 (2022). <https://jurnal.islahiyah.ac.id/index.php/jki/article/view/63>.
- Sarfiah, Sudati, Hanung Atmaja, and Dian Verawati. "UMKM Sebagai Pilar Membangun Ekonomi Bangsa." *Jurnal REP (Riset Ekonomi Pembangunan)* 4, no. 2 (2019): 138.
- Siti Zubaidah Lubis. "Pengaruh Pembiayaan Murabahah Dan Lama Pengembalian Pembiayaan Terhadap Tingkat Pendapatan Usaha Mikro Kecil Menengah (UMKM)." *Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatera Utara*, 2021.
- Tamala, Dewi, and Lucky Nugroho. "Persepsi Pengusaha UMKM Terhadap Peran Bank Syariah." *Sikap* 3, no. 1 (2018).
- Tunas, Aldesta Perwitasari, 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.
- Utami, Sherly Nur. "Analisis Pengaruh Frekuensi Pembiayaan , Pendidikan Dan Tenaga Kerja Terhadap Pendapatan Usaha Mikro (Studi Kasus Pada Anggota Bmt Muamalat Jumapolo Kabupaten Karanganyar)." *Jurnal Ilmiah* (2020).
- Zidny Nafi, M. *Usaha pondok pesantren riyadlul jannah pacet mojokerto Dalam Mengembangkan Perekonomian Pesantren Perspektif Ilmu Ekonomi Syariah*. Vol. 15, 2021.



© 2019 by the authors. Submitted for possible open access publication under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY SA) license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

ORIGINALITY REPORT

18%

SIMILARITY INDEX

16%

INTERNET SOURCES

15%

PUBLICATIONS

4%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

- 1** Nur Fani Arisnawati. "KSPPS Financing, Product Innovation, and Technology as Determinants of MSME Growth in Pekalongan City", AL-FALAH : Journal of Islamic Economics, 2022  
Publication 2%
- 2** [jurnal.stie-aas.ac.id](http://jurnal.stie-aas.ac.id)  
Internet Source 1%
- 3** Melvin Rahma Sayuga Subroto, Zulfatun Ruscitasari. "Influence of Financial Aspects and The Use of E-commerce on Performance of Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta", Proceeding of LPPM UPN "Veteran" Yogyakarta Conference Series 2020 – Economic and Business Series, 2020  
Publication 1%
- 4** [repository.unsoed.ac.id](http://repository.unsoed.ac.id)  
Internet Source 1%
- 5** [eprints.iain-surakarta.ac.id](http://eprints.iain-surakarta.ac.id)  
Internet Source 1%

6	<a href="http://media.neliti.com">media.neliti.com</a> Internet Source	1 %
7	<a href="http://www.atlantis-press.com">www.atlantis-press.com</a> Internet Source	1 %
8	<a href="http://www.researchgate.net">www.researchgate.net</a> Internet Source	1 %
9	<a href="http://docplayer.net">docplayer.net</a> Internet Source	1 %
10	<a href="http://journal.stieindragiri.ac.id">journal.stieindragiri.ac.id</a> Internet Source	1 %
11	<a href="http://ejournal.unsrat.ac.id">ejournal.unsrat.ac.id</a> Internet Source	1 %
12	<a href="http://psychologyandeducation.net">psychologyandeducation.net</a> Internet Source	1 %
13	<a href="http://rigeo.org">rigeo.org</a> Internet Source	1 %
14	Submitted to Perbanas Institute Student Paper	1 %
15	<a href="http://digilib.esaunggul.ac.id">digilib.esaunggul.ac.id</a> Internet Source	1 %
16	<a href="http://www.iiste.org">www.iiste.org</a> Internet Source	1 %
17	<a href="http://jurnal.stiekesatuan.ac.id">jurnal.stiekesatuan.ac.id</a> Internet Source	1 %

18	<a href="http://journal.uir.ac.id">journal.uir.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<1 %
19	<a href="http://akbid-dharmahusada-kediri.e-journal.id">akbid-dharmahusada-kediri.e-journal.id</a> Internet Source	<1 %
20	<a href="http://artikel.ubl.ac.id">artikel.ubl.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<1 %
21	Submitted to President University Student Paper	<1 %
22	<a href="http://proceeding.unpkediri.ac.id">proceeding.unpkediri.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<1 %
23	<a href="http://etd.umy.ac.id">etd.umy.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<1 %
24	<a href="http://ijsr.internationaljournalabs.com">ijsr.internationaljournalabs.com</a> Internet Source	<1 %
25	<a href="http://nadinahidayat.blogspot.com">nadinahidayat.blogspot.com</a> Internet Source	<1 %
26	<a href="http://repository.uinjambi.ac.id">repository.uinjambi.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<1 %

Exclude quotes  On

Exclude matches  < 15 words

Exclude bibliography  On