

The Effect of Qardhul Hasan Capital On The Development Of Micro Business Customers of Lan Taburo Islamic Micro Waqf Bank

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Abstract

Micro and small enterprises are very important in supporting national economic stability. With micro businesses, people can run their economy without having to use regulations made for larger-scale businesses. The role of micro businesses is to reduce poverty and encourage the rate of economic growth. This study aims to determine the effect of capital on the development of micro businesses in customers assisted by the Lan Taburo Lebak Islamic Micro Waqf Bank. The results of research on the effect of Islamic micro waqf bank capital on customer business development can be concluded from what has been formulated in the formulation of the problem as follows: The results showed that the business after getting capital from the Lan Taburo Islamic Micro Waqf Bank experienced development. So that the average business profit after getting qordul Hasan capital financing from the Islamic Micro Waqf Bank has increased by fifty-four percent. Based on the results of the statistical test, it explains that there is a positive and significant effect of qordul hasan capital on the business development of Islamic micro waqf bank customers. Meanwhile, for the results of the coefficient of determination test above, it can be seen that the adjust R square value is zero point six five four, which means that the capital variable can only explain sixty-five point four percent of the customer's business development while the remaining thirty-four point six percent is influenced by other factors.

Keywords: Capital, Business Development, MSMEs, Customers, Sharia Micro Waqf Bank

INTRODUCTION

Efforts to advance and develop the MSME sector will be able to absorb more of the existing workforce and of course will be able to improve the welfare of the workers involved in it so as to reduce unemployment. And in the end it will be used for poverty alleviation.(Yuli Rahmini Suci, 2008). Indonesia is dominated by MSMEs, which are the backbone of the national economy, which are also seriously affected not only in terms of their production and income, but also in the number of workers who must be reduced due to this pandemic (Imam Pamungkas Walton & Nurmandi, 2021). It should be noted that MSMEs in Indonesia have become the most important pillar of the economic ecosystem. Moreover, it is known that 99% of business actors in Indonesia are in the MSME sector. The role of MSMEs has contributed 60% to the national gross domestic product and 97% to the absorption of labor affected by the pandemic.(Hanim et al., 2022). The empowerment of MSMEs (Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) in the midst of globalization and high competition makes MSMEs must be able to face global challenges, such as increasing product and service innovation, developing human resources and technology, and expanding marketing areas. This needs to be done to increase the selling value of MSMEs themselves, especially in order to compete with

foreign products that are increasingly flooding industrial and manufacturing centers in Indonesia (Sedyastuti, 2018). In addition, one of the indicators of the success of a region or area is in terms of the economy, then economic growth will be seen from the increasing number of entrepreneurs, which initially started from the level of micro and small businesses which continued to develop into large businesses. (Anggraeni Charismanur Wilfarda, 2021). The government and MSMEs as business actors require innovation in order to survive (Anugrah & Wahyono, 2021). MSMEs have a strategic role and potential, which means that they can absorb labor and survive even during the world crisis, but of course there are also MSME problems, especially in access to capital and partnerships with large businesses (Zia, 2020). Related to some of the above interventions, the training mechanism offered is more flexible, where MSMEs are not always given limited types of training, but MSMEs can receive training in the form of funding for several MSMEs to attend training simultaneously, or training for MSMEs together with buyers and suppliers so that MSMEs can determine their own training needs (Ariyani, 2022). MSMEs experience challenges in facing digitalization competition in the business sector in order to survive in the midst of competition. (Idah & Pinilih, 2020). The role and share of MSMEs in the national economy is fairly strategic when viewed from the number of business units that dominate, the high absorption of labor, the large contribution in the formation of national gross domestic product (GDP) and its contribution to the value of exports (Hardianto, 2019). Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are expected to be more productive and foreign power. One way to increase foreign power is through the adoption of ICT (information, communication and technology) including e-commerce (Patricia, 2021). In addition, the reason why Islamic fintech is collaborated with Indonesian MSMEs is because MSMEs are one of the business entities whose existence dominates the Nation's economy both in rural and urban areas (Pramono & Wahyuni, 2021). Promotional activities carried out by MSMEs are still constrained by costs so that several elements in marketing communication can be applied by MSME actors, namely, advertising, publicity, sales promotion and direct marketing (Robert & Brown, 2004). The empowerment of MSMEs based on the People's Economy system must be a priority in improving national development, because it is proven that the MSME sector is able to survive any changes in the economic climate, including in crisis conditions (Styaningrum, 2021). In addition, the characteristics and behavior of MSMEs also need to be studied in depth from the perspective of behavioral theory because of efforts to change the mindset or behavior of MSMEs (Firmansyah & Arham, 2021). The main problem of MSMEs seen today is the low access to capital, which results in a very wide gap between small, medium and large business actors. This phenomenon is related to the lack of understanding of bookkeeping of business financial reports that are not neatly and completely organized, which is a separate obstacle in realizing MSMEs going upscale (Irawan & Irawan, 2022). intended to understand the condition of our MSMEs so as to lead to a mapping portrait of a strategy that is expected to build the competitive advantage of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises in Indonesia in the New Economic Era (Tedjasuksmana, 2014). Although the number of MSMEs in Indonesia is very large, and their ability to support the national economy is not in doubt, their existence is still not "lucky". Historically, the problems that often arise in the development of MSMEs in Indonesia are often related to financing, business infrastructure development, physical facilities and collaboration with all stakeholders, problems in providing ease of doing business, including improving the quality of human

resources (HR) and the large number of import taps opened. (Zaelani, 2019). In addition, one of the indicators of the success of a region or area is in terms of the economy, then economic growth will be seen from the increasing number of entrepreneurs who initially started from the level of micro and small businesses which continued to develop into large businesses (Anggraeni Charismanur Wilfarda, 2021). The government continues to strive to explore the existing economic potential (Budiman, 2021), one of the economic potentials that is currently receiving more attention from the government is zakat, infaq, shadaqah and waqf (ziswaf) which is then known in Islamic culture as philanthropic funds or benevolent funds (Nurhayati & Nurjamil, 2019). The Micro Waqf Bank (BWM) emerged as a Sharia-based microfinance institution and tried to offer solutions for the lower middle class who needed help, besides that the Micro Waqf Bank was born in the midst of society in order to help the lower middle class by providing fast loans or financing, and already using Sharia principles (Karjuni & Mulasih, 2021). With the existence of BWM, waqf evolved from a social and religious activity to an economic activity. Waqf was originally used as a means to gain rewards for Muslims, but now the utilization of waqf (especially cash waqf) has the potential to increase economic growth through channeling financing (Budiman et al., 2023) to underprivileged communities, especially micro MSME business actors will easily obtain capital that cannot be resolved by banking financial institutions (Arinta, 2020). It should be noted that the establishment of the Micro Waqf Bank is the result of a form of synergy between the OJK as a regulator of the financial services industry, the Bank Syariah Mandiri Amil Zakat Institution (LAZ-BSM) as a zakat management organization which is a funding depositor in channeling financing funds, and Islamic Boarding Schools as religious institutions that play a role in influencing the surrounding community to take financing at the Micro Waqf Bank as an effort to empower the community's economy and expand access to Islamic financial services (Nur et al., 2019). In 2017 the Financial Services Authority (OJK) initiated the establishment of the Micro Waqf Bank (BWM), the Micro Waqf Bank is a Sharia Microfinance Institution (LKMS) licensed by the OJK, the concept of the Micro Waqf Bank is to provide financing for people who do not have access to formal financial institutions such as banks (Hidayat & Makhrus, 2021). is a great potential to be utilized properly for the welfare of the people. The realization of people's welfare through productive waqf is certainly inseparable from the management of the collection and management of waqf funds by nazhir through a network of Sharia Financial Institutions (LKS) and Sharia Microfinance Institutions appointed by the Minister of Religion (Nuha, 2021). The Islamic microfinance institution that is the focus of this research is the Lan Taburo La Tansa Islamic Micro Waqf Bank, which is one of the Islamic microfinance institutions located at the La Tansa Banten Islamic boarding school which was established in October 2018. Where the Lan Taburo La Tansa Micro Waqf Bank lends money without interest and collateral, but on condition that the borrower must attend recitation activities around the money borrower's house. Pesantren get funds from donors through the government and then given to pesantren with initial funds given around Rp 3.5 billion. Prospective customers are given material on understanding religion, on understanding sharia lending and also on the conditions that apply in the Lan Taburo micro waqf bank for seven days. After seven days, the bank determines who is eligible or not to be financed (Syamanhudi, 2022) Syamanhudi as the manager of BWM Lan Taburo La Tansa said that the distribution of financing is carried out halalan thoyyiba without any elements of interest and usury. People who wish to borrow funds come to the BWM Lan Taburo La Tansa office by creating groups in

anticipation of BWM's system to attract customers to actively participate in BWM's activities such as weekly studies, and with such a system of 370 registered customers there are only two to three people who are late or delinquent in paying financing loan installments to BWM (Syamanhudi, 2022). Based on the results of preliminary observations, it was found that there is an influence of capital on the development of micro, small and medium enterprises at Lan Taburo micro waqf bank, which means that the greater the capital, the greater the level of income that will be obtained by MSMEs.

PROBLEM FORMULATION

Based on the background of the problems described above, the following problems can be formulated:

1. Does Qordhul Hasan capital affect the business development of Lan Taburo Micro Waqf Bank customers?
2. How does Qordhul Hasan capital affect the development of the customer's micro business.
3. How does the customer's business develop before and after getting Qordhul Hasan capital?

LITERATUR REVIEW AND HYPOTHESIS DEVELOPMENT

Research from Muhammad Alan Nur et al in 2019 with the title The Role of the Micro Waqf Bank in Small Business Empowerment in the Islamic Boarding School Environment The purpose of this study is to find out how much influence Micro Waqf Bank financing has on the empowerment of micro businesses in the al-Pansa Islamic boarding school environment. The method used in this study is different from what researchers use, namely in this study Muhammad Alan Nur et al. Using qualitative methods with a phenomenological approach. As for the respondents used in this study are the same as the researchers use, namely customers, where the population in this study are customers who are included in the first and second Halmi batches. While the results of the study indicate that the financing and business assistance carried out by the Al-Pansa Micro Waqf Bank has an impact on increasing the number of production members. The increase in the amount of production of business income and customer profits which further helps improve the economic condition of customers. Although there has been an increase, the increase has not increased significantly (Nur et al., 2019).

Then the research conducted by Muhammad Akbar Rahib et al in 2021 with the title micro waqf bank as an alternative to effective capital financing for MSME players from the results of this article proposes that the Micro Waqf Bank is an alternative financing institution for micro, small and medium enterprises. In this study using a qualitative approach, which in the end that this micro waqf bank is expected to improve people's lives and can also reduce inequality and poverty (Rahib et al., 2021)

Then Research from Safirah Cahyani et al in 2021 with the title the role of micro waqf banks in improving the productive economy of SMEs around the Mawaridus Salam Islamic Boarding School the method used in this research is descriptive. While the type of data used is qualitative data, data sources are obtained through interviews. This study

shows that the role of micro waqf banks is to provide financing to the community around the pesantren with all the conveniences, namely financing without collateral, in addition to providing financing, micro waqf banks also provide assistance with sharia principles to the community through weekly halaqah which is a micro waqf bank assistance activity for customer business development activities (Cahyani et al., 2021).

Research from Masaalah Marasabessy and Abd. Karman in 2022 with the title The Effect of Capital Loans and Business Assistance on Improving Customer Welfare at the Honai Sejahtera Papua Micro Waqf Bank. This research is a study using quantitative methods and uses primary data from distributed questionnaires. The sample calculation technique uses purposive sampling technique. so that the number of respondents obtained is 80 respondents Multiple linear regression techniques were used to analyze the data where the results showed that there was a significant influence between financing loans and business assistance both simultaneously and partially on improving customer welfare (Marasabessy & Karman, 2022).

Research Hypothesis

The hypothesis is a temporary answer to the formulation of research problems. It is said to be temporary, because the answers given are still based on relevant theories, not yet based on empirical facts obtained by the development of MSMEs (Y) through data collection (Sugiyono, 2017). The hypotheses in this study are:

Ha: Capital affects the development of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) of customers of the Lan Taburo Islamic Micro Waqf Bank.

H0 : Capital has no effect on the development of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) of customers of the Lan Taburo Islamic Micro Waqf Bank.

RESEARCH METHODS

Type of Research

This research uses a Quantitative approach because the research data is in the form of numbers and analysis using statistical studies. This type of research uses a correlational study, which studies the relationship between two or more variables, namely the extent to which variations in one variable are related to variations in other variables.

Population and Sample

In this study, the population is customers who use micro waqf bank products. The total population is 370 micro business actors who are customers of BWM Lan Taburo. According to Arikunto (2012) if the population is less than 100 people, then the sample size is taken as a whole, but if the population is greater than 100, then 10-15% or 20-25% of the population can be taken. So in this study 25% of the population was taken to serve as respondents, namely 93 respondents.

Data Collection Technique

In this study, the technique for collecting data and information is to use several methods, First, a questionnaire which is a series of questions related to the object of research under study and given to a group of people who become respondents. Second, interviews which are a process of interaction and question and answer communication in

order to obtain the information needed (Singarimbun and Effendi 1989: 194). Interviews were conducted with the manager of the Islamic Micro Waqf Bank and also with customers who are still actively using the capital and products of the Islamic Micro Waqf Bank.

Data Analysis Technique

The data analysis technique in this research uses multiple linear regression analysis methods whose calculations use SPSS version 21. Regression is used to measure the influence of the independent and dependent variables. Instrument testing is carried out so that the questionnaire distributed to respondents can measure variables, so the questionnaire must be valid and reliable. For this reason, it is necessary to conduct a validity test and reliability test. First Validity Test To show the extent to which the measuring instrument is able to measure variables. Then a significant test is carried out by comparing the calculated r value with the r table (Ghozali, 2011: 53). Second Reliability Test is a measure that shows the consistency of the measuring instrument in measuring the same symptoms on other occasions. Reliability is used to measure the level of consistency of respondents in answering questions in a questionnaire derived from the dimensions of a variable in the study. Third Descriptive Test is a data seen from the mean (average), range, variance, minimum, maximum, sum, standard deviation, kurtosis, and skewness values. Then Simultaneous and Partial Tests are carried out to find out the level of variable contribution, which in the end will be known by the determination test.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Data analysis of the Capital variable (X) is the process of calculating data in accordance with what has been obtained in the data collection steps, namely interviews and questionnaires (questionnaires) to respondents, which are then carried out in the data interpretation step. Data processing uses validity test, reliability test, normality test, t test, test, test the coefficient of determination between the Capital variable (X) and the MSME Development variable (Y). To obtain data on "The Effect of Capital on the Development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises MSMEs fostered by Lan Taburo Islamic Micro Waqf Bank", it was carried out by distributing research instruments in the form of a questionnaire (questionnaire) research to customers using google form. This research was conducted at the Lan Taburo mkro waqf bank. The results of research that has been done on Capital with the number of respondents 93 and the number of statement items 4 items and given on each statement item a maximum of 5 and a minimum of 1 given to the customers of the Lan Taburo micro waqf bank. Based on data from distributing questionnaires to 93 respondents who have been obtained, it can be said to be valid and reliable if the indicators used in obtaining data are valid and reliable. So that testing of the data needs to be done validity test and reliability test.

Validity Test

The validity test can be said to be valid if the correlation coefficient is > 0.3 or has a calculated r value greater than the r table. The results of the research instrument validity test are as follows:

Tabel 4.1
Capital Variable Validity Test Results

Variabel	Item	R Hitung	R Tabel	Keterangan
Modal(X1) Variabel	X1	0.723	0.118	Valid
	X2	0.835	0.118	Valid
	X3	0.791	0.118	Valid
	X4	0.760	0.1184	Valid

Source : SPSS Versi 25

Based on the results of the data in table 4.5 regarding the validity test, it shows that all statements in the questionnaire have a correlation coefficient value < 0.3 or have a calculated r value greater than the r table. The formula for the r table used in this study is $n = 93 - 2$ (91), namely the r table of 0.2681, which means that all 4 statements regarding Capital (X) are declared valid. The reliability test used the Cronbach's alpha method, where the instrument can be said to be reliable if the alpha coefficient value is > 0.6 . The results of the research instrument reliability test are as follows:

Table 4.2
Capital Variable Reliability Test Results

Variabel	Cornbach's Alpha	Kritikal	Ket
Modal (X)	0.766	0.70	Reliable

Source : SPSS Versi 25

Berdasarkan dari hasil data pada tabel 4.6 mengenai uji reliabilitas shows that the Capital variable (X) has a Cronbach's alpha of 0.766, therefore the Capital variable (X) has a Cronbach alpha value > 0.70 and the Capital variable (X) in this study is declared reliable.

Data Analysis of MSME Development Variables (Y)

This research was conducted at BWM Lan Taburo. The results of research that has been done about Capital with the number of respondents 93 and the number of statement items 4 items and given on each statement item a maximum of 5 and a minimum of 1 given to the customers of the Waqf Bank Lan Taburo.

Table 4.3
Frequency Distribution of MSME Development Variables (Y)

No	Interval	Frekuensi	Presentase
1	11 - 13	29	31.1%
2	14 - 16	40	43.0%
3	17 - 19	19	20.4%

4	20 - 22	5	5.7%
Total		93	100%

From table 4.3 above, namely the frequency distribution table of the MSME Development variable (Y), this is one form of data presentation from the consumption behavior variable. This frequency table is made so that the data collected during the research in very large quantities can be presented in a clear and good form so that readers can easily understand it. The interval class of the table above consists of 4 classes, this is obtained from the acquisition of the previous calculation results which have been calculated using the formula $K = 1 + 3.3 \log (n)$. In the interval column there is a value grouping of each class calculated from the smallest value and the results of the acquisition of the questionnaire score (questionnaire), namely 11 to 20 with a class length of 2 which is obtained from the acquisition of the previous calculation using the formula $P = R / K$ is 2, grouping This is done until we get the number 20, because 20 is the largest value of variable Y data. Next to the interval class there is a frequency where the frequency is the number of values obtained from the class grouping of the whole. Next is the acquisition of percentage (%) which we can calculate the frequency divided by the amount of data multiplied by 100, for example $5/76 = 0.65 \times 100 = 6.6$ calculations are carried out until the last interval class. The next stage determines the level of achievement of respondents (TCR) using the formula $TCR = \text{Total Score} / 5 \times 100$. Consumption Behavior Instrument Test (Y). Based on data from distributing questionnaires to 93 respondents who have been obtained, it can be said to be valid and reliable if the indicators used in obtaining data are valid and reliable. So that testing of the data needs to be done validity test and reliability test.

Validitas test

The validity test can be said to be valid if the correlation coefficient is 0.3 or has a calculated r value greater than the r table. The results of the research instrument validity test are as follows:

Table 4.5
Results of the Validity Test of MSME Development Variables (Y)

Variabel	Item	R	Variabel	Item
Perkembangan UMKM(Y)	Y1	0.794	0.1184	Valid
	Y2	0.747	0.1184	Valid
	Y3	0.825	0.1184	Valid
	Y4	0.722	0.1184	Valid

Based on the results of the data in table 4.5 regarding the validity test, it shows that all statement items in the questionnaire have a correlation coefficient value < 0.3 or have a calculated r value greater than the r table. The formula for the r table used in this study is $n = 93 - 2$ (91), namely the r table of 0.1148, which means that all 4 statements regarding Consumption Behavior (Y) are declared valid.

Reliability Test

The reliability test used the Cronbach's alpha method, where the instrument can be said to be reliable if the alpha coefficient value is > 0.6 . The results of the research instrument reliability test are as follows:

Table 4.6
Results of the UMKM Growth Variable Reability Test (Y)

Variabel	Cornbach's Alpha	Kritikal	Ket
Perkembangan UMKM (Y)	0.784	0.70	Reliable

Based on the data results in table 4.6 regarding the reliability test, it shows that the Consumption Behavior variable (Y) has a Cronbach's alpha of 0.784. Therefore, the Consumption Behavior variable (Y) has a Cronbach's alpha value > 0.70 and Consumption Behavior (Y) in this study is declared reliable.

Analysis of the Relationship between Capital Variables (X) and MSME Development (Y)

Descriptive Analysis Descriptive analysis is used to identify the characteristics of respondents which include type of business, length of time running a business, length of time as a BWM customer, capital to start a business, capital from BWM and average profit before and after receiving financing from BWM based on the results of respondents' answers to the questionnaires given. This research was conducted at Lan Taburo La Tansa Islamic Micro Waqf Bank. The questionnaire contains 13 statement items for capital and financing on business development at the Lan Taburo La Tansa Sharia Micro Waqf Bank. The results of the descriptive analysis of respondents can be explained as follows:

Table 4.7 Descriptive Analysis Descriptive Statistics

N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	
Modal	93	9.00	20.00	15.9570	1.84694
Perk_UMKM	93	11.00	20.00	15.0323	2.41576
Valid N (listwise)	93				

From the test results above there are 93 data taken. Mean (average) x and y are 15.9570 and 15.0323 with std deviation 1.84694 and 2.41576. Instrument results the instrument test in this study includes validity and reliability tests which are carried out to test whether the instrument prepared by the researcher is suitable for use as a research measuring instrument. Calculations to test the validity and reliability of the questionnaire were carried out with the help of spss 25.

Validity Test

The validity test is a measure that shows the extent to which the measuring instrument is able to measure what you want to measure. If it is for example a meter measuring instrument, then this tool measures the extent to which it is able to measure the distance of a point, or suppose when compiling a customer satisfaction questionnaire, then this tool measures the extent to which the questionnaire is able to measure customer satisfaction. The significant test is carried out by comparing the value of r_{count} with r_{table} (Ghozali, 2011: 53). Whether an instrument is valid or not can be determined by comparing the product moment person correlation index with a significance level of 5% with its critical value. If the significance value (sig) of the correlation result is smaller than 0.05 (5%), it is declared valid and otherwise declared invalid, meaning that the question item is declared invalid (Nur, 2015: 6).

Table 4.8 Validity Test Results

Variabel	Item	R Hitung	R Tabel	Ket
Modal (X1)	1	0.723	0.118	Valid
	2	0.835	0.118	Valid
	3	0.791	0.118	Valid
	4	0.760	0.1184	Valid
Perkembangan (Y)	1	0.794	0.1184	Valid
	2	0.747	0.1184	Valid
	3	0.825	0.1184	Valid
	4	0.722	0.1184	Valid

Based on the results of the Validity test of the 4 questionnaire items used to test the capital structure, the questions get valid results because R Count is greater than R Table and the questionnaire is reliable, as well as the results of the Validity test of the 4 questionnaire items used to test the MSME development structure, the questions get valid results because R Count is greater than R Table, and the questionnaire is reliable.

Reliability Test

The reliability test in this study aims to determine the level of confidence in the instrument or measuring instrument. After testing the validity and obtaining valid items, the reliability coefficient is then sought. This reliability calculation is done by looking for the Cronbach's Alpha value. The Alpha coefficient value which is closer to 0.8 means that the question items in the coefficient are increasingly reliable. Alpha values of less than 0.6 are categorized as poor reliability.

Table 4.9 Reliability Test Results

Variabel	Cornbach's Alpha	Kritikal	Ket
Modal (X)	0.766	0.70	Reliable
Perkembangan UMKM (Y)	0.784	0.70	Reliable

The test results from the table above show that the Cornbach's Alpha X value of 0.766 and Y of 0.784 is greater than the Reliability test limit value of 0.70. The value of $0.766 > 0.70$ and $0.784 > 0.70$ means that the X and Y indicators meet the Reliability test or the X and Y variable data is said to be reliable, which means that the X and Y indicators have consistency in measuring these variables.

Results of Data Analysis and Hypothesis Testing

The normality test aims to test whether in the regression the confounding or residual variables have a normal distribution. As is known, the t and f tests assume that the residual values follow a normal distribution. If this assumption is violated, the statistical test becomes invalid for a small sample size. The normality test is carried out by statistical testing using the Kolmogorov - Smirnov (K-S) non-parametric test. if the significance value of $K-S > 0.05$, it is stated that the data is normally distributed (Ghozali, 2009).

Tabel 4.10 One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		93
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	2.39544138
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.084
	Positive	.084
	Negative	-.049
Test Statistic		.084
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.112 ^c

Based on the results of the normality test with Kolmogorov above, it is known that the significant value is $0.112 > 0.05$. So it can be concluded that the variables are normally distributed and the assumption of normality is met.

T Test

The T test is used to determine the magnitude of the influence of each variable X on variable Y. This test is carried out by looking at the significant column on variable X with a significant level $< 5\%$ or 0.05. This test can be done by comparing t count with t table by $dk = n - k$, or by looking at the significance column in each t count. The T test conducted can be seen in table 4.11 below:

Tabel 4.11 Results t test

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error			
1	(Constant)	12.331	2.184		3.546	.000
	Modal	.655	.033	.658	23.245	.216

a. Dependent Variable: Perk_UMKM

Based on table 4.6 above, the t value and sig value are obtained. To determine the effect of variable (X) on variable (Y). capital on the development of MSMEs obtained a t value of 3.546 and a significant value of 0.05. The value of t count < t table is 1.66140 < 3.546 and the value of sig < 0.05, namely 0.001 < 0.05. Then Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. Which means that there is a positive and significant effect of understanding about Capital (X) on the Development of MSMEs (Y).

Determination Coefficient Test

The coefficient of determination test is used to determine how much influence the dependent variable has on the independent variable. The results of the coefficient of determination test researchers present in the following table:

Table 4.12 Test Results of the Coefficient of Determination Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.658 ^a	.654	.653	1.270	2.040

From table 4.12 above, it can be seen that the adjust R square value is 0.654, which means that the capital variable can only explain 65.4% of MSME growth and the remaining 34.6% is influenced by other factors that the researchers did not examine in this study.

Discussion

This research was conducted to analyze the influence of capital on the development of MSMEs at the Lan Taburo La Tansa bantem Islamic Micro Waqf Bank. These factors are limited to capital and financing factors. Capital and financing in this study have a positive effect both partially and simultaneously on the development of MSMEs. BWM Lan Taburo Assisted MSME Capital. Capital is one of the elements of a business run by customers so that it is considered important as the basis for the development of a customer's business. According to Cashmere (2011: 95), capital is something that is

needed to finance company operations from standing to operating. Thus it can be concluded that. The higher the capital owned by the customer to run the business will have a positive effect on the development of the business run by the customer. According to Jeaning Beaver in Muhammad Sholeh, the benchmark for the level of success and development of small companies can be seen from the increase in sales turnover (Jeaning, 2008: 25). The benchmark of business development must be a measurable parameter so that it is not relative or even virtual, which is difficult to account for. The more concrete the benchmark, the easier it is for all parties to understand and justify the achievement of success. The results showed that there were 30 customers who needed initial business capital of IDR 500,000, 23 customers who needed initial business capital of IDR 500,000 - IDR 1,000,000, 19 customers who needed initial business capital of IDR 1,000,000 - IDR 1,500,000 and 18 customers who needed initial business capital of > IDR 2,000,000. Then the MSMEs that received financing from BWM of IDR 500,000 were 31 customers, financing of IDR 1,000,000 was 15 customers, financing of IDR 1,500,000 was 5 customers and those who received financing of IDR 2,000,000 were 38 customers. The development of MSMEs in this research is assessed from the sales turnover profit obtained. MSMEs experienced an increase in profits after receiving financing from the Micro Waqf Bank. MSMEs with profits < Rp. 500,000 decreased by 63%, MSMEs with profits of Rp. 500,000 - Rp. 1,000,000 increased by 33%, MSMEs with profits of Rp. 1,000,000 - Rp. 1,500,000 increased by 41%, MSMEs with profits > Rp. 1,500,000 increased by 79%. Thus, the average profit of MSMEs after receiving financing from BWM is 54%. The indicator of the capital variable is the need for raw materials, so from the results of the study it is known that the existing raw materials are sufficient to run a daily business. And the costs incurred to buy business raw materials are not greater than the income received. The amount of funds available is sufficient for existing business needs starting from the purchase of raw materials and others, and the amount of funds available is not for daily consumption by entrepreneurs. However, some customers said that the income generated is sometimes used for daily needs because part of the income is their source of livelihood (interview with Mrs. Siti Nurasiah at BWM syariah as a BWM customer).

The Effect of Capital on the Development of MSMEs. Based on hypothesis testing, it shows that capital has a significant impact on the development of micro, small and medium enterprises. Which means that the greater the capital, the greater the level of income that will be obtained by MSMEs. Based on the table of t test results above, the t value is 3.546 and a significant value of 0.05. The value of t count < t table is 1.66140 < 3.546 and the sig value < 0.05, namely 0.001 < 0.05. Then Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. Which means that there is a positive and significant influence on the understanding of Capital (X) on the Development of MSMEs (Y). While the results of the coefficient of determination test above can be seen that the adjust R square value is 0.654, which means that the capital variable can only explain 65.4% of MSME growth and the remaining 34.6% is influenced by other factors that the researchers did not examine in this study. From the research observations, it is found that the development of the customer's business can be seen from the increasing turnover if the existing capital increases coupled with financing as additional capital. There is an increase in consumers because of the increased capital and financing can further increase the goods sold or attract more buyers. The income earned also increases and can increase customer profits as well. Thus it can be concluded that financing as additional business

capital to develop the customer's business is well received. The higher the financing received by the customer, the higher the influence on the development of the customer's business. From high capital and additional financing can increase income and increase business assets such as additional goods that can generate more income. Not a few are able to expand their business or open branches in other places so that they can recruit new workers. The existing business development has been felt according to the customer's wishes and is able to improve the customer's economy from before.

CONCLUSION

The results of research on the effect of Islamic micro waqf bank capital on the development of MSMEs can be concluded from what has been formulated in the formulation of the problem as follows: The results showed that MSMEs after obtaining capital from the Lan Taburo Islamic Micro Waqf Bank experienced the development of profits above five hundred thousand down by sixty-three percent. Meanwhile, MSMEs that received profits of five hundred to one million increased by thirty-three percent, then for MSMEs that received profits of one million to one million five hundred experienced an increase of forty-one percent. MSMEs with profits above one million five hundred also experienced an increase of seventy-nine percent. So that the average profit of MSMEs after receiving qordul Hasan capital financing from the Islamic Micro waqf Bank has increased by fifty-four percent. Based on the results of the statistical test, it explains that there is a positive and significant effect of qordul hasan capital on the business development of Islamic micro waqf bank customers. Meanwhile, for the results of the coefficient of determination test above, it can be seen that the adjust R square value is zero point six five four, which means that the capital variable can only explain sixty-five point four percent of the customer's business development while the remaining thirty-four point six percent is influenced by other factors. As explained earlier that there is an effect of capital on the development of small and medium micro businesses in the Lan Taburo micro waqf bank, which means that the greater the capital, the greater the level of income that will be obtained by MSMEs. So the need for improvement and the contribution of financial institutions that use sharia contracts needs to be increased so that the target can penetrate to the lowest level of society with this increase starting from the smallest businesses that are not touched by banking contracts that are considered too high.

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