



Transformation of Conventional Transactions to Sharia At Sulit Air Sepakat Cooperative of Padang City

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Abstract

This study aims to look at the preferences of members Sulit Air Sepakat (SAS) Cooperative of Padang City to transform conventional transactions into sharia. The SAS Cooperative is one of the cooperatives in Padang City, whose members come from members of the Padang City SAS Association. The SAS Cooperative has experienced ups and downs in its development, so the identification of problems from the causes include non-performing loans of members, not yet fulfilled the wishes or needs of members as expected, decreasing member loan transactions and decreasing cooperative Business Results. Data obtained based on observations to all members of the Padang City SAS Cooperative with 80 respondents using multiple linear analysis methods. The results of this study indicate that all independent variables namely halal and Toyyiban, services or burdens offered are not too little or excessive, the benefits obtained, be careful in using wealth, social behavior and the identity of Islamic cooperatives are significant towards the dependent variable namely the willingness of cooperative members to transform conventional transactions into sharia. The recommendation of this study is that the cooperative management must immediately transform conventional transactions to sharia in accordance with the wishes of cooperative members and provide training to members about the concept and system of sharia transactions.



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INTRODUCTION

Cooperative was born as a form of reaction to the system of economic liberalism that emerged in the 19th century, a capitalist society as a continuation of economic liberalism that left each individual free to compete only in looking for profit at the broad market (Zhang, Dai, Zhang, & Sun, 2021). It was then that the existence of a cooperative movement that dared to oppose the flow of individualism with the principle of cooperation and aimed at the welfare of society, with this form of cooperation gave birth to cooperative associations (Arifin, n.d.)

In the history of its development the cooperative is able to become one of the systems in the economic life of the community as an effort to meet the necessities of life and solve economic problems (Ring & Van de Ven, 1994). The development of cooperatives from year to year has experienced significant development, especially in the spread of cooperatives in various regions throughout Indonesia, in areas where cooperatives can be easily found, this shows that the development of cooperatives is spread throughout Indonesia. Some economists try to be able to realize an economy that can prosper the community, one of which is cooperatives. In the cooperative system uses the principle of kinship formed by a group of people who have agreed to hold cooperation (ASTI, 2015).

Sulit Air Sepakat Cooperatives of Padang City is a cooperative whose members are members of Suit Air Sepakat (SAS) association. A legal organization in accordance with the Decree of the Minister of Law and Human Rights C-19.HT.01.03 Th 2007 On March 8, 2007 on the ratification of the Establishment Act: Sulit Air Sepakat Societies. Sulit Air Sepakat (SAS) Cooperative has been through a lot of ups and downs, but in the course of all these years, the SAS Consolidation Coalition in 2018 received a "Charter of Honor" from the Padang government for its commitment and consistency and performance in conducted the Annual Meeting of the Members of the year book 2017. Therefore, there is the urge of members and the Padang City Cooperative and UMKM to make the Shariah-compliant cooperative a Shariah-compliant cooperative.

In addition, the development of the financial industry which has implemented sharia principles in Indonesia, especially in the city of Padang, is currently growing rapidly. In the micro scale, it can be seen in the development of Islamic microfinance institutions, one of which is the Syariah Cooperative. There are several financing in Islamic financial institutions: (1) profit sharing financing based on Mudharabah or Musyarakah agreement; (2) financing based on Mudarabah agreements; (3) financing based on the Qars agreement; (4) financing leasing movable or immovable property to customers based on an Ijarah agreement or lease purchase; and (5) withdrawal of debt based on the Hawalah contract.

METHOD

The research was carried out at Sulit Air Sepakat (SAS) Cooperative of Padang City, the object of the study was all members of the cooperative consisting of supervisors, management and members of the cooperative. Data obtained from surveys to all members of the cooperative using questionnaires and interviews. Variables that are the object of this research are Halal and Toyyiban (X1), identity of sharia cooperatives (X2), caution in using wealth (X3), financial benefits obtained (X4), social behavior /social interaction (X5), services or the burden offered is not too little or excessive (X6) on the willingness of members of the Sulit Air Sepakat (SAS) Cooperative to transform conventional transactions into sharia.

The research sample was chosen based on a saturated sample technique where all members of the population became the sample. By using multiple linear method analysis model. This study aims to test whether cooperative members are willing to transform the transactions used so far, namely conventional to Islamic transactions. Models that can be formed in this study are as follows:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \beta_5 X_5 + \beta_6 X_6 + \varepsilon$$

Where:

- Y : The willingness of cooperative members to transform conventional transactions into sharia
- α : Constanta
- $\beta_1 \beta_2 \beta_3 \beta_4 \beta_5 \beta_6$: Coefficient
- X1 : Halal and toyyiban
- X2 : Identity of Islamic cooperatives
- X3 : Be careful in using wealth
- X4 : The benefits obtained
- X5 : Social behavior
- X6 : Services or burdens offered are not too little or excessive
- ε : Error term

The analysis used to see the characteristics of each research variable is the analysis of Level of Respondents Achievement (LRA), criteria for the level of respondents' achievement level can be classified into the following groups:

Table 1. Level of Respondent Achievement

No	LRA	Criteria
1	76-100%	<i>Good</i>
2	56-75%	<i>Good Enough</i>
3	<56%	<i>Not Good</i>

Sumber: Sugiono, 2001

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In every sharia transaction, the agreement agreement is made by the parties to carry out / fulfill together not to be violated or ignored, because the agreement agreement has a binding nature for the party making the agreement, so that the contract is a tool that is not substantial and has an urgent position in every transaction sharia (Basrowi & Utami, 2020). The contract must be fulfilled and maintained as a joint commitment and the contract is a basic reference if there is a dispute between the parties and to get a solution and a way out of the dispute (Arifin, n.d.).

The principle of Islamic cooperatives is to help the welfare of its members in the form of mutual cooperation and the principle of not offending from the perspective of sharia, namely mutual cooperation (ta'awum alal birri). In addition, the collective principle that exists in Islam is together in achieving life independence among its members. member needs become one of the goals as the realization of welfare for members. Because the highest position in the form of a business entity is a cooperative member (Rahayu, n.d.). Research conducted by Mustawin (2011) states that the membership perspective is considered more able to reflect and accommodate the important position of members and their welfare in the form of a cooperative business entity.

The negligence of the transaction is the main point of change in the form of conventional transactions to sharia in the cooperative SAS Cooperative Padang City. Where halal and toyyiban have a significant positive effect on the willingness of members to realize Islamic cooperatives (Marzuki & Nurdin, 2020). In addition, transactions using the sharia system assure members that they can avoid interest and usury (Ribadu & Wan Ab. Rahman, 2019; Suparman &

Pranadita, 2018). The SAS Cooperative Padang City provides loans to all its members in the form of productive or consumptive goals, which will be based on data obtained from cooperative members that they prefer to use borrowed money for productive purposes.

The ability of cooperative members in accordance with the needs and ability of members to make loans, this is of course to discipline members in paying the mandatory savings and pay off obligations as a borrower (Błaszczyszki, de Almeida Filho, Matuszyk, Szela, & Słowiński, 2021; Reichel, Němec, & Chalmovianský, 2020). In addition, members will also feel relief from the determination of the percentage of the loan and with the distribution of the Remaining Operations later to cooperative members. Of course this is not burdensome for members to run, because there is an agreement between the member as a borrower and the management as the party lending cooperative funds that have been written in the contract that has been adjusted to the needs / objectives.

With the realization of the cooperative SAS Cooperative of Padang City made one of the containers in realizing thoughts based on sharia principles to all cooperative members. Not only that, the community that is incorporated in the SAS Cooperative of Padang City Sharia also becomes a container in realizing human relations (Habbluminansi), namely in the form of silahturrahmi among members of the cooperative. With proof that cooperatives give rights and obligations to every member of the cooperative.

The use of technology is inseparable from the transaction activities carried out by the cooperatives, it is only easy for the management to carry out calculations in the transactions of both members who make loans or even members who pay their obligations. Not only that, the ease in using this technology can monitor the cash movement of cooperatives every day by the board, thus, it can facilitate the board in seeing the arrears or the financial smoothness of the cooperative.

CONCLUSIONS

The SAS Cooperative of Padang City with a total membership of 113 people at the end of 2018 wants a conventional transaction change to sharia with the aim of achieving halal and toyyiban transactions. This profit-sharing-based transaction can ease the burden on members in making loans, because it has been agreed through a contract with a predetermined purpose. In addition, transactions using the Islamic system can avoid usury. SAS Cooperative of Padang City agree that this family-based freedom wants all of its family members or cooperative members to be protected from activities that are prohibited by the almighty god. Cooperative members can easily enjoy this sharia transaction, because a system for managing cooperative finance has been provided, so with this system all transactions are recorded and stored in the system. Thus, of course this makes it easy for cooperative management to see or monitor cash movements every day.

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