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International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology Vol. 29, No. 04, (2020), pp. 1457-1463
1457 ISSN: 2005-4238 IJAST Copyright ? 2020 SERSC COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SYARIAH BANK IN INDONESIA Husain Insawan¹, Muljibir Rahman², La Ode Anhusadar³
IAIN Kendari, Indonesia¹ IAIN Kendari, Indonesia² IAIN Kendari, Indonesia³ husain73kdi@gmail.com¹, muljibir@iainkendari.ac.id², sadar.wanchines@gmail.com³ Abstract This study aims (1).

to find out and analyze the efficiency data of Islamic banking in Indonesia Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) with input-output variables that the author uses (2). To find out the causes of inefficiencies in the classification of Islamic banking financial operations

in Indonesia during the period 2013 - 2017 (3). To find out the factors that influence the efficiency of Islamic banking in Indonesia. This type of research conducted in this study is quantitative research with non-parametric and parametric approaches.

The non-parametric approach uses the Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) method to measure the efficiency of the Decision-Making Unit (UPK), then the parametric approach to find out what factors influence the efficiency using the Tobit Regression method.

Samples selected were 11 Islamic banks, namely: Syariah Bank Mandiri, BRI Syariah, Muamalat Indonesia, BNI Syariah, Victoria Syariah, BCA Syariah, Dubai Syariah Panin, BTPN Syariah, Maybank Syariah, Aceh Syariah banks and Bukopin Syariah. The conclusions of this study are (1).

The management of financial operations at Islamic Banks in Indonesia during the 2013-2017 period was significantly inefficient. This happened because 54 DMUs used in this study only contained 34 DMUs or 63% achieved CRS efficiency and 48 DMUs or 89% achieved VRS efficiency, (2). Of the 11 Islamic banks studied, there were only two Islamic banks that achieved CRS and VRS efficiency, namely PT Bank BRI Syariah and PT Bank Aceh Syariah from 2013 to 2017, (3).

Based on the results of the study it can be concluded that the inefficient DMU in the management of financial operations during the period of 2013 to 2017 in the CRS reached 20 DMU while in VRS 6 DMU. Keywords: Efficiency, DEA, Syariah banks. A.

Background The development of sharia banking in the world began with the formation of a rural financial institution called Mith Ghamar Saving Bank in 1963 in the village of Mit Ghamar.

The financial institution was very successful both in collecting funds / capital from the community in the form of savings, deposit and zakat, sadaqah and infaq as well as in providing working capital to the community [1]. While the development and growth of Islamic banking in Indonesia began with the establishment of three Sharia Rural Credit Banks (BPRS) in Bandung in 1991 and PT BPRS Heraukat in Nangroe Aceh Darussalam.

Then the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) through the workshop "Bank Flowers and Banking" in Cisarua Bogor, 18-20 1990 became the initial meeting of the establishment of Sharia Banks in Indonesia so that PT Bank Muammalat Indonesia was established in

1991 and operated in 1992 [2]. Bank Syariah BRI was the best performing bank, with the highest CAMEL score of 50.33 [3]. Islamic banks have good ability to generate earnings by their assets. The result of Chow-test shows there is a difference influence of independent variables to liquidity risk between both models [4].

Comparative analysis between the al-Bay Bithaman Ajil (BBA) and Musharakah Mutanaqisah Partnership (MMP) contracts as means for home ownership. While a home is *basnecestitconsumesa archunk if ong ods*. In the International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology Vol. 29, No. 04, (2020), pp. 1457-1463 1458 ISSN: 2005-4238 IJAST Copyright ? 2020 SERSC present interest-based fiat monetary system, owning a home is increasingly becoming burdensome. Indeed, mortgages are one of the significant causes [5].

Talking about the influence of the BI rate on the determination of murabahah profit margins in both BRIS and BJBS, basically, there is no policy and authority of BI in determining murabahah profit margins in sharia banks. However, for both Islamic banks, the BI rate is one of the biggest factors which are considered in determining the high or low margin per year, beside as the reference of interest, in order to be competitive in the financing [6].

The development of Islamic banking in Indonesia at this time can be seen from the growth in the number of offices. Based on statistical data issued by the Indonesian Financial Services Authority (OJK) in 1999 there were only 2 Islamic commercial banks, 1 Islamic business unit and 79 Islamic finance banks with a total of 122 offices. However, in 2018 there are 13 Islamic commercial banks, 21 Islamic business units and 168 Islamic finance banks and a total of 318 offices.

This illustrates the very rapid and significant growth of Islamic banking. The analysis using SFA showing that during 2014-2016 the efficiency of Syariah Business Enterprises (BUS) and UUS alywas increase with the average 0,782. This is showing that UUS in Indonesia better than BUS in efficiency with the BUS efficiency more optimum in total financing during 2014-2016. The average of BUS and UUS in Indonesia has reach that efficiency level even no until the full of efficiency or 1.

Based, on the panel to know the impact of input variables to output variabel found that

total deposits and operations expenses has positive and significant impact to total financing. Finding of independent sample t-test analysis showing that there is no difference in efficiency level between BUS and Sharia Business Units (UUS) [6]. Based on Article 4 of Law Number 21 Year 2008 concerning Islamic banking, it is stated that Islamic Banks are business entities that collect funds from the public in the form of deposits and distribute them to the public in the form of credit or other form [7].

So if seen from the main activities of Islamic banking, the development is very fast, it can be seen from several financial indicators and financial ratios. Based on data from 2014 to 2018 there was an increase in third party funds and total financing. The method used to calculate efficiency in this study is Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA). The problem in this study is What is the level of efficiency of Islamic banking operational activities in Indonesia? What causes inefficiencies in the processing of sharia banking financial operations in Indonesia during the 2013 - 2017 period? What are the factors that influence the efficiency of Islamic banking in Indonesia?.

B. Theory This study compares the level of efficiency of Islamic banks in Indonesia and Malaysia using the Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) method. Input variables in this study are Total Deposits, Fixed Assets, Labor Costs while the output variables in this study are Total Financing and Operating Profit. The results of this study indicate Sharia Commercial Banks in Indonesia have an efficiency level with an intermediation approach with the assumption that CRS and Scale Efficiency are relatively lower but have an efficiency level with an assumption that VRS is relatively higher when compared to Islamic banks in Malaysia.

This shows that the source of inefficiency in Islamic Commercial Banks in Indonesia is not due to the management of its inputs. Islamic Bank is well-known as a bank which is resistant to the global crisis that hit Indonesia couple years ago. The performance of Islamic Bank could be maintained so that continuity of business also could be well maintained. Those performance could be measured by the size of the Islamic banking profitability [8]. International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology Vol. 29, No.

04, (2020), pp. 1457-1463 1459 ISSN: 2005-4238 IJAST Copyright ? 2020 SERSC This study analyzes the level of relative efficiency and identifies whether there are differences in the value of efficiency in government-owned banks for the period 2008 - 2011. This

study uses an intermediation approach and uses input variables in the study, namely third party funds, interest costs, and operational costs, while the output variable is loans, interest income and operating income.

The results of this study indicate that all state- owned banks have a value of 100% efficiency during the period 2008 2011. Islamic banks are intermediary institutions and financial service providers that work based on Islamic ethics and value systems, especially those that are free of interest (usury), free from speculative non-productive activities such as gambling (maysir), free from things that are unclear and doubtful (gharar), is based on the principle of justice, and only funds halal business activities. Islamic banks are often equated with banks without interest.

Bank without interest is a narrower concept than a Sharia bank, when a number of instruments or operations are free of interest. Islamic banks, in addition to avoiding interest, also actively participate in achieving the goals and objectives of an Islamic economy oriented to social welfare [9]. Syariah bank are banks that operate without relying on interest. In other words, an Islamic Bank (Syariah Bank) is a financial institution whose principal business is providing financing and other services in the payment and circulation of money whose operations are adjusted to Islamic Syariah principles [10]. Efficiency is the best comparison between an activity and its results.

According to this definition, efficiency consists of 2 elements, namely activities and results of these activities. Efficiency itself is when we enter a certain input it will produce an output with the same result [11]. Efficiency is a measure to assess how well an organization is able to minimize costs and create wealth or the company's ability to utilize existing resources at the lowest possible cost and produce as much wealth output.

In general, the notion of efficiency can also be interpreted as the best comparison between input and output, between profits and sources used, as well as maximum results achieved using limited resources [12]. From some of the narratives about the notion of efficiency it can be concluded that efficiency is the ability of a company to run its business to obtain optimal results (output) using inputs (the lowest input).

A company can be said to be efficient if it uses smaller sources or costs or inputs to produce the same amount of output or uses the same source or costs or inputs to obtain

outputs in a larger amount. C. Methodology This type of research conducted in this study is quantitative research with non- parametric and parametric approaches. The non- parametric approach uses the Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) method to measure the efficiency of the Decision-Making Unit (UPK), then the parametric approach to find out what factors influence the efficiency using the Tobit Regression method.

The research sample is all members of a population that will be the subject of research. The sampling technique used in this study is purposive sampling where sampling is done non-randomly [13]. The sample was chosen based on certain considerations. From the selection process, 11 Islamic banks were found in accordance with the criteria. In this research, the Two Stage Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) methodology approach is used.

The first stage is to measure the efficiency performance of each Islamic bank during the 2013-2017 period. Data processing using Banxia Frontier Analyst software. The second stage is to measure the factors that influence the value of efficiency by using Tobit Regression and processed using SPSS. International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology Vol. 29, No. 04, (2020), pp. 1457-1463 1460 ISSN: 2005-4238 IJAST Copyright ? 2020 SERSC D. Discussion The sample in this study was 11 Islamic banks in Indonesia during the 2013-2017 time span.

The name of the sharia bank which is a DMU (Decision Making Unit) can be seen in Table 1. Table 1. Bank Syariah Name to DMU Source: Data Statistik Bank Syariah, OJK Input data used to measure the efficiency of Islamic banks are the amount of savings, labor costs and fixed assets. While the output data is the amount of financing and operating income. Deposits in Syariah banks include wadiah savings, wadiah demand deposits, mudharabah savings and mudharabah deposits.

The following data is the amount of Isyariah bank deposits during the period 2013 - 2017. Table 2. DMU period 2013-2017 (Million) DMU 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 1 56.446.478 59.810.009 62.102.378 69.943.280 77.896.821 2 14.349.712 16.947.388 20.123.658 22.019.067 26.359.084 3 754.058 858.067 924.521 880.811 802.492 4 461.512 644.458 669.585 737.139 707.690 5 1.083.797 1.185.686 1.151.056 1.235.931 1.532.757 6 2.871.315 5.076.189 5.929.056 6.899.199 7.537.792 7 1.703.356 2.338.303 3.255.154 3.842.270 4.736.402 8 122.274 2.707.504 3.809.967

5.387.564 6.545.879 9 976.618 1.043.046 938.982 714.716 561.510 10 11.749.476
 12.030.239 14.151.716 14.429.244 18.499.067 11 3.457.422 4.302.259 4.999.797
 5.442.607 5.498.424 Sumber : Annual Report Bank Syariah The table above shows that
 from 2013 to 2017 the amount of deposits from each DMU has increased.

This means that public confidence in Islamic banks is increasing. The level of trust from the community will support the success of an Islamic banking. However, there was a decrease in the number of deposits in some of these Islamic banks, namely at PT. Bank Muammalat Indonesia (DMU 3) decreased in 2016, followed by a decline in DMU Bank Syariah Name DMU Bank Syariah Name 1 PT Bank Syariah Mandiri 7 PT Bank Aceh Syariah 2 PT Bank BRI Syariah 8 PT BTPN Syariah 3 PT Bank Muammala t Indon esia 9 PT Maybank Syariah Indon esia 4 PT Bank BNI Syariah 10 PT BCA Syariah 5 PT Bank Victoria Indon esia 11 PT Bank Bukop in 6 PT Bank Panin Dubai Syariah International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology Vol. 29, No. 04, (2020), pp.

1457-1463 1461 ISSN: 2005-4238 IJAST Copyright ? 2020 SERSC 2017, PT. Bank BNI Syariah Mubarakah (DMU 4) a decrease in the number of deposits in 2017, PT. Bank Victoria Indonesia (DMU 5) decreased in 2015, PT. Bank Aceh Syariah (DMU 7) a decrease in the number of deposits in 2010, and finally at PT. Maybank Syariah Indonesia (DMU 9) decreased in 2015, 2016 and 2017. The analysis of this study uses the Banxia Frontier Analyst 4 software. Measurement of the efficiency of Islamic banks is based on the orientation of the inputs used to generate the maximum amount of financing (Y1) and operating income (Y2) and manage the amount of deposits (X1), labor costs (X2) and fixed assets (X3) well.

Input orientation is the ability to produce output with a certain number of inputs. The author uses this output orientation because it is deemed more appropriate to measure the level of efficiency of Islamic banks in carrying out their intermediation function, namely by managing the amount of deposits and capital properly, so as to improve the performance of Islamic banks. The author also sees that the potential market of Islamic banks is still very large so that it is still possible to increase output.

Nevertheless, the two approaches differ in looking at the sources of inefficiency and the potential for improvement. Therefore, the authors use the output approach in discussing sources of inefficiency and efficiency improvements per Islamic Bank so that the

managers of Islamic banks can determine the priority of variables that must be improved both in terms of output. Syariah banks are declared efficient in their management if the value reaches a score of 1 or 100%.

And vice versa, if the value moves away from 100% then the BMT tends to be increasingly inefficient. The following is a summary of the results of Syariah bank data processing using Banxia Frontier Analyst software: Table 3. Efficiency Level of Sharia Banks in the 2013-2017 Period

BANK	CRS	VRS	BANK	CRS	VRS
BSM_2013	100,0%	100,0%	BSM_2013	100,0%	100,0%
BPDS_2015	100%	100,0%	BSM_2014	97,6%	100,0%
BPDS_2016	95,8%	100,0%	BPDS_2017	84,3%	100,0%
BSM_2015	94,9%	98,2%	BSM_2016	95,9%	97,4%
BCAS_2013	92,9%	100,0%	BCAS_2014	100,0%	100,0%
BRIS_2013	100,0%	100,0%	BCAS_2015	100,0%	100,0%
BCAS_2016	100,0%	100,0%	BRIS_2014	100,0%	100,0%
BRIS_2016	100,0%	100,0%	BCAS_2017	97,6%	100,0%
BTPNS_2014	96,5%	100,0%	BRIS_2017	100,0%	100,0%
BTPNS_2015	100,0%	100,0%	BTPNS_2016	98,9%	98,9%
BMI_2013	100,0%	100,0%	BMI_2015	100,0%	100,0%
BTPNS_2017	100,0%	100,0%	BMI_2016	96,0%	99,7%
BMYB_2013	99,4%	100,0%	BMYB_2014	100,0%	100,0%
BMI_2017	94,2%	94,6%	BANK CRS VRS BMI_2017	94,2%	94,6%
BMYB_2015	100,0%	100,0%	BNIS_2013	98,5%	100,0%
BNIS_2013	98,5%	100,0%	BMYB_2016	81,5%	100,0%
BMYB_2017	100,0%	100,0%	BNIS_2014	100,0%	100,0%
BNIS_2015	100,0%	100,0%	BMYB_2017	100,0%	100,0%
BAS_2013	100,0%	100,0%	BNIS_2016	93,7%	100,0%
BNIS_2016	93,7%	100,0%	BAS_2014	100,0%	100,0%
BAS_2015	100,0%	100,0%	BNIS_2017	99,9%	100,0%

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BANK	CRS	VRS	BANK	CRS	VRS
BVS_2013	84,3%	100,0%	BVS_2013	84,3%	100,0%
BAS_2016	100,0%	100,0%	BVS_2014	100,0%	100,0%
BVS_2014	100,0%	100,0%	BAS_2017	100,0%	100,0%
BVS_2015	100,0%	100,0%	BVS_2016	100,0%	100,0%
BSB_2013	100,0%	100,0%	BVS_2017	100,0%	100,0%
BVS_2016	100,0%	100,0%	BSB_2015	100,0%	100,0%
BSB_2014	100,0%	100,0%	BVS_2017	100,0%	100,0%
BVS_2017	100,0%	100,0%	BSB_2016	97,5%	100,0%
BSB_2015	100,0%	100,0%	BPDS_2014	100,0%	100,0%
BPDS_2013	95,3%	100,0%	BSB_2017	88,2%	91,6%

Source: Software Banxia Frontier Analyst 4

From the above table it can be concluded that there are 30 DMUs out of 54 DMUs (56%) that are efficient using the Constant Return to Scale (CRS) technique in managing Islamic banks as their function, namely intermediary institutions, these 30 DMUs have a constant business scale meaning that if the DMU adds input by n, then the output will increase by n.

Then technically the Return to Scale (VRS) Variable there are 48 DMU (89%) which are efficient in its management means that most of the DMU can optimize the existing inputs to produce its output. E. Conclusion This study aims to determine the efficiency performance of Islamic Banks in Indonesia by using Two Stage Data Envelopment Analysis. Measurement of efficiency is based on two variables namely the input variable and the output variable.

The input variable consists of the amount of savings, labor costs and fixed assets while the output variable consists of the sum of financing and operating income. After processing the data and analyzing the results, the author can provide several conclusions: The management of financial operations in Islamic Banks in Indonesia during the 2013-2017 period was not yet efficient. This happens because 54 DMUs used in this study only contained 34 DMUs or 63% achieved CRS efficiency and 48 DMUs or 89% achieved VRS efficiency.

Of the 11 Islamic banks studied there were only two Islamic banks that achieved CRS and VRS efficiency, namely PT Bank BRI Syariah and PT Bank Aceh Syariah from 2013 to 2017. Based on the research results it can be concluded that the DMU which is inefficient in managing financial operations during the period from 2013 to 2017, there were 20 DMUs in CRS, while in VRS it was 6 DMUs. References [1] A. A. Yaya Rizal, Erlangga Aji, Akuntansi Perbankan Syariah: Teori dan Praktik Kontemporer.

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