



## Impact of Sharia Kur financing on performance of MSMEs financing of Indoensian Syariah Banking

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### Abstract

Financing for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (UMKM) has an important role in the local economy, especially in rural areas such as Gunung Tua, North Padang Lawas. Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI) Gunung Tua Sub-Branch Office (KCP) provides Sharia People's Business Credit (KUR) financing to support MSMEs in increasing working capital and investment. This research aims to examine the impact of KUR Syariah financing on the Performing Financing of UMKM under the guidance of BSI KCP Gunung Tua. The research method used is mix method with a case study approach. Data was collected through in-depth interviews with KUR Syariah BSI KCP Gunung Tua managers and UMKM owners who received financing, as well as through direct observation and analysis of related documents. The research results show that KUR Syariah financing from BSI KCP Gunung Tua has a positive impact on increasing UMKM Financing Performance. The socialization and information dissemination strategy carried out by BSI KCP Gunung Tua has succeeded in increasing UMKM awareness and interest in KUR Syariah financing. An easy and transparent financing process and the implementation of a strict monitoring system also support the effectiveness of this financing. KUR Syariah financing from BSI KCP Gunung Tua not only provides the capital needed by UMKM, but also plays an important role in the economic empowerment of UMKM and local communities. By continuing to improve marketing and service strategies, BSI can continue to be a reliable partner for UMKM in developing their businesses.

## Introduction

Ministry of UMKM and Cooperation, in Indonesia UMKM has a strategic role and a huge contribution to the national economy by contributing 53.3% of total GDP (Gross Domestic Income). The number of UNMKM in Indonesia reaches about 56.2 million units and is able to absorb 97.2% of the total labour force. According to data of the Central Statistical Agency (BPS), the growth of online trading enterprises has increased in the last 10 years, to 26 million more or up 17% and followed by the number of UMKM perpetrators to 55 million more units. The government should also motivate UMKM to dig their creativity in producing products on an international scale. The key to being able to compete in the global market is to follow up on the latest developments, UMKM players must be able to use online applications to market their products to other countries (Nainggolan et al., 2023).

Based on previous research on UMKM Empowerment Analysis and Increased Competitiveness in the Global Market, (Sedyastuti, 2018) that a strategy to anticipate increasingly open and competitive market mechanisms especially in the ASEAN region is market domination, which is a prerequisite for improving UMKM's competitive ability (Darfaz et al., 2023). In order to be able to dominate the market, then UMKM needs to obtain

information easily and quickly, both information about the production market and the market of production factors to expand the marketing network of products produced by UMKM (Seftianti & Aziz, 2021).

Small and Medium Enterprises (UMKM) is an enterprise group that has a very large level and commitment in Indonesia (Oktaria & Sari, 2021). The advantage of this business group is that it has shown resilience to various economic shocks. Therefore, the strengthening of the UMKM now becomes important... a group that includes many groups. The criteria to be met by an entrepreneur to be considered UMKM have been established by law. UMKM plays an important role in the following areas: employment expansion and employment opportunities. Gross Domestic Product Creation Provides a safety net so that low-income communities can engage in productive economic activities (Mahmudov, 2021). People's Enterprise Credit (KUR) is a loan or financing of working capital or an investment in a debtor, company or organization that is productive and decent but does not have additional guarantees. People's Enterprise Credit is a government initiative to strengthen small and medium-sized enterprises. The initiative works with various parties, including the BSI bank, which contributes to the advancement of UMKM through KUR. The largest distributor of Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI) with the lowest NPLs is Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI) (Subariyanti et al., 2023). Kur has proven to have a major influence in the development of UMKM and to contribute to the reduction of unemployment.

The efforts funded by KUR include restaurants, communications, agriculture, trade and other factories (Pasaribu et al., 2021). Providing capital financing for UMKM, the government has created a Kur (People's Enterprise Credit) program that works with private banks such as BSI Bank and other private banking, regional development banks, and financial institutions other than banks. This is a funding scheme that is specifically allocated to UMKM enterprises and corporations whose efforts are feasible but do not have sufficient funding in accordance with banking conditions (bankable) (Da Costa, 2018). Sharia Kur's channeling of UMKM Bank to BSI's Old Mountain Padang Lawas Bank in 2021 is still consistently showing positive developments. According to data from the Ministry of Trade and Economic Coordinator of the Republic of Indonesia, the Kur ceiling was prepared in the old mountain.

Table 1. Number of UMKMs in the Old Mountain district of Padang Lawas

No	District	Business Group		Number
		Small effort	Great effort	
1	Batang Onang	3	0	3
2	Padang Bolak Jullul	4	0	4
3	Portibi	18	0	18
4	Padang Bolak	64	5	69
5	Padang Bolak Telnggara	1	0	1
6	Simangambat	16	2	18
7	Uljulng Batul	3	0	3
8	Halongonan	6	0	6
9	Halongonan Timulr	10	0	10
10	Dolok	8	0	8
11	Dolok Sigompullon	3	0	3
12	Hullul Sihapas	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>137</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>144</b>

The number of traders in Padang Lawas North district is 173 traders, about 95.38 percent are small traders. While the enterprise group in 2017 in the district of Padang Lawas North for

small enterprises as many as 137 and for large enterprises only 7. Related to the above description that encourages the author to do research with the title, “The impact of Sharia Kur financing on performing financing UMKM Binaan BSI KCP Gunung Tua Padang Lawas North”, Based on the findings in the field, shows the existence of problems in the provision of sharia kur financing done by BSI to his people. There are still some customers who cannot manage the KUR funding to develop UMKM efforts effectively. The BSI Kur Shariah funds are intended to be used specifically for the management of UMKM enterprises in order to increase its capacity and the presence of the Kur Shari'ah funds can help customers in the UMKM business capital, it turns out that the implementation of the management is not going well, and the result of the financing is not targeted properly.

The problem in BSI's dissemination of Sharia Kur financing is not good, it indicates the need for improved monitoring and guidance to customers so that the funding provided can be used effectively to develop UMKM enterprises. Strategic measures such as business management training and intensive support can help customers in managing financing better so that they can have a positive impact on UMKM development. The limitation of funds in the distribution of KUR financing by the Sharia Bank on funds that are less efficient in increasing UMKM financing so that the funds are limited to support Kur financing on a larger scale. With the presence of fund limitations, the sharia bank may find it difficult to meet the financing demand of small and micro enterprises optimally, which in turn can limit the economic growth of the sector. Therefore, solving this problem is one of the keys to improving the efficiency of the distribution of KUR financing and supporting the development of small and micro enterprises in society.

Many factors cause UMKM enterprise to suffer obstacles, one of them is knowledge in the financial field that is not able to manage the funds taken can be used effectively in the development of the enterprise. From this issue, what is really needed is the provision of financial education to the UMKMs in the Old Mountain of North Lawas Padang and the role can be taken over by the Bank of Indonesia as the provider of financing of the Kur Shariah. To address this problem, Shariah banks can implement strategies such as improving financial education for customers, improving the process of filing and distributing funds, as well as enhancing monitoring and guidance to customers to ensure proper and effective use of funds. The banking channel of financing to customers is only limited to meeting fund financing targets, very few among the banks that provide training to customers who have been granted financing. While the fact of the obstacle made with the customer is a partnership partnership, it means that the bank as an institution that facilitates the financing should provide support related ways to develop the enterprise for its nationals who are moving in the UMKM enterprise. Based on the background, so according to the researchers it is important to carry out further research to find answers to the problems raised in this research, the purpose of this research is to study the impact of Sharia Kur financing on performing financing UMKM KCP BSI in Mount Old North Lawas Padang.

## **Literature Review**

### ***Sharia Bank Theory***

A sharia bank is a bank that carries out its business activities on the basis of sharia principles, and according to its type consists of the sharia general bank and sharia people's financing bank, a sharia public bank is the bank that in its activity provides services in the payment traffic, whereas a Sharia financing Bank is the Sharia bank which in its activities does not provide services in payment traffic. The banking sector plays an important role in the economic growth of a country, resulting in an improvement in the quality of human resources. The Sharia Bank

works in the area of financing, where they act as both collectors and lenders. It is essential that banks contribute to the implementation of community financing programmes by providing their funds in the form of loans, especially for small and medium-sized entrepreneurs. (UMKM) (Wahyuni et al., 2023).

According to Sudarsono, a sharia bank is a state financial institution that provides credit and other services in the payment traffic and also the circulation of money that operates using the principle of Shariah or Islamic interest-free banking, but also has an orientation of achieving well-being. Achieving prosperity in the sharia banking one of the above is avoiding the operation of banks with interest system. Islam introduces Islamic principles In other words, Bank Shariah was born as one of the alternative solutions to the conflict between bank interest and interest (Dahlan & Mahfudz, 2023). Thus, the joy of Indonesian Muslims who want to get rid of the interest issue has been answered with the birth of Islamic Bank Bank Sariah born in Indonesia around the 90s after the existence of the Banking Act No. 7 of 1992, revised by Banking Law No. 10 of 1998, in the form of a bank that operates only with the system of income, the presence of the bank shariah is becoming more established after the legislation of the law No. 21 of 2010 on Banking Shariaha Banking.

The Sharia Banking Act No. 21 of 2008 states that Sharia banking is everything concerning Sharia banks and Sharia enterprise units, including institutions, business activities, as well as cans and processes in carrying out business activities. Sharia banks have a different operating system than conventional banks. Shariah banks provide interest-free services to their nationals. In the operating system of Sharia banks, interest withdrawals are prohibited in all forms of transactions (Tahir, 2017). It can be concluded that a sharia bank is a bank that carries out its business activities based on the principle of sharia, either in collecting funds or in circulating funds to the community and working on the basis of Islamic values free of interest, maysir and gharar.

### **UMKM Theory**

In the Indonesian economy UMKM is the business group that has the largest number and proved to be resistant to various shocks of economic crisis. According to previous research on the Bogor UMKM Preparedness Strategy in Facing Global Competition (Faizah & Suib, 2019) economic globalization is a process of global economic activity involving countries around the world. One of the consequences is that there is free trade. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) must be able to expand to the global market, not just on a national scale. Inviting UMKM in this country to compete in the global market is a good thing. Indirectly, UMKM has been competing in the global market to increase new understanding for UMKM actors how to advance its products to the countries that exist in the world. It also affects their turnover, if consumers from abroad are interested in buying the product of UMKM perpetrators, income will increase, so the cost of living is better. For any country, inviting UMKM perpetrators to compete in the global market will result in a rising national economy. Especially the absorption of labour will be increasing and the currency of the country will also increase. Thus, inviting UMKM perpetrators to compete in the global market is a good thing and should still be supported.

Small and Medium Micro Enterprises (UMKM) is a form of small enterprise society whose foundation is based on the idea of someone In the Indonesian economy, UMKM is a group of enterprises that has the largest number. Increased creativity of UMKM players is an opportunity to compete in the global market. There must be a lot of new product innovations produced by UMKM that have never been marketed. The product of the invention of UMKM must attract and attract the world market. Whether in the form of crafts, fabric products,

gourmet snacks, excellent coffee or other creative works. With the presence of an innovation will invite the attractiveness of its consumer. Something new is a magnet for consumers to buy a product. Therefore, UMKM activists are expected to be creative in producing a product in order to match with the global product. Of course, global competition is harder than national competition. So, UMKM in Indonesia must be able to think to beat global product quality, or at least the quality of the product that UMKM produces can compete in balance with the global product. There are so many important things that UMKM needs to pay attention to in the face of global business competition, and in order to be able to be competitive. Then it is necessary to do a study of the strategy of UMKM in the face of current global business competition in particular at UMKM PT. Muniru Burni Telong is a UMKM that moves in the field of imported and imported coffee and beverage and food by combining productive agriculture and settlement in one area.

### *Curve Theory*

People's Enterprise Credit (KUR) is a loan or financing of working capital or an investment in a debtor, company or organization that is productive and decent but does not have additional guarantees. People's Enterprise Credit is a government initiative to strengthen small and medium-sized enterprises. The initiative works with various parties, including the BSI bank, which contributes to the advancement of UMKM through KUR. The largest distributor of Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI) with the lowest NPLs is Bank Syariah Indonesia. (BSI). Kur has proven to have a major influence in the development of UMKM and to contribute to the reduction of unemployment. The efforts funded by KUR include restaurants, communications, agriculture, trade and other factories (Da Costa, 2018). Cancellling of the Kur in the Old Mountain North Lawas Padang in 2019 amounted to Rs. 1,4 trillion or more than the 2018 figure of 1.26 trillions. In 2019 the number of debtors receiving KUR was 42.018, up from 40.028 debtors in 2018. In the old mountains of the North Lawas. An increase in 2019 of 4.97% is seen in the number of KUR debtors. One of the recipients of the BSI Kur for Old Mountain North Lawas that we interviewed stated that the Kur program for old mountain regeneration is very beneficial for small and medium-sized enterprises in Old Mountain. They can buy additional capital stocks for goods, and other products of this additional capital.

BSI Kur financing is a financing that is given by the Bank of Indonesia Syariah KCP Gunung Tua to help UMKM capital addition in order to increase the income of UMKM stakeholders. The role of BSI KUR financing in helping UMKM community is by providing capital assistance, socialization and providing information to customers as well as potential customers in developing small and medium-sized enterprises so that they can increase UMKM income. (Mongkito et al., 2021). A number of studies have shown the positive impact of KUR financing on micro-enterprises in Indonesia including the Kur Syariah. Kur is one of the strategic governments in expanding the range of financing services in order to more evenly target UMK persons. Kur has also proved to be one variable that can be a driving force for the improvement of the economy of the community where micro enterprises can expand their enterprise and increase income before acquiring KUR.

Later, in a later interview with Syariah Bank Indonesia, KCP Gunung Tua shared the bank's strategy in raising UMKM's awareness and interest in sharia kur financing involving the distribution of brochures in the UMKM activities centers including market areas and their business locations. This is done while providing information about the advantage of Sharia-based overfunding.

## Methods

The reason why the researchers used the research mix method was because they described the object phenomenologically without using symbols, numbers or statistical formulas. The location of this research is at BSI KCP Old Mountain North Lawas Field. The subject of this research is a UMKM client in the Old Mountain City and the object of the research is the financing of Kur Shariah in a bank that is suitable for the UMKM so that improves the well-being and impact on performing UMKM Financing in the old mountain city. This type of research data is from primary data and secondary data.

Qualitative research in using data techniques to find out the impact of Sharia Kur financing on performing financing UMKM buildings BSI KPC old mountains north of the north in the flooding of observations in interviews and documentation. The data analysis used in this study is the data analysis of the Miles and Huberman models, using three stages of data analysis namely data reduction, display data and verivitation. This study uses quantitative lifting (questioning) in the processing of data of the Differential Strength Test before and after revenue funding consisting of the normality test, the wilcoxon test is a nonparametric test that uses two samples that are pairing when the data does not satisfy the normal distribution assumption. A negative Z value indicates a different direction of difference so the result is statistically significant.

## Results and Discussion

### Results of the interview with Nasabah

#### *Silvi is the owner of UMKM Drug Store*

*"Before obtaining funding, my store operated with a capital of Rs. 20 million per month and generated a profit of about Rs. 10 million," said Silvi. "H, after I decided to apply for Shariah funding from BSI of 20 million rupees, with the aim of increasing the stock and expanding the range of products, my business experienced significant growth. The monthly profit of my store has now increased to Rs. 25 million. This funding has opened up many new opportunities and allowed me to serve community health needs even better. I am very grateful for the support of Sharia financing which has had a positive impact on my business growth."*

From an interview with Silvi, the owner of the drug store, it was revealed that BSI's sharia financing has played an important role in the growth of his business. Initially, with a capital of 20 million rupees per month, Silvi managed to make a profit of Rs. 10 million. However, after using the Shariah funding of Rupees 20 million to increase the stock and expand the range of products, the monthly profit increased significantly to Rs. 25 million. This success shows how Sharia financing can be a catalyst for expansion and increased profitability in business, enabling Silvi not only to expand his business but also to increase his contribution to community well-being.

#### *Donna Vita Selaku Crispy Banana*

*"After receiving a 20 million rupees shariah KUR loan from BSI, I was able to realize my goal of opening a new branch," said Dona. "This investment not only enabled us to reach customers in different locations but also substantially increased our profits. From a monthly profit of Rs. 11 million earlier, we have now reached Rs. 20 million. The opening of this new branch is a strategic step that has brought tremendous growth to our business and I am very optimistic about the potential for further growth thanks to the support of Sharia financing."*

*From an interview with Dona Vitta, the owner of UMKM crispy banana, it can be concluded that Sharia financing has a significant role in the development of his business. Prior to getting funding, Dona managed the business with operating expenses of Rs. 5 million per month and a profit of rupees 11 million. After deciding to apply for a 20-million-rupee loan from BSI to open a new branch, the monthly profit increased to 20 million. This increase demonstrates the effectiveness of the expansion strategy supported by Sharia financing, not only in increasing profits but also in expanding its crispy banana UMKM market reach. "In the past, the monthly operating cost of my store was Rs. 20 million, with a profit of only Rs. 3.5 million," said Yuli Selaku. "H, after I decided to apply for a Kur Shariah loan of Rs.20 million to increase product variation, my business situation changed significantly. With the added capital, I managed to expand our product catalogue, which turned out to be very effective in attracting more customers. As a result, the monthly revenue of the 'Atan' store has now increased to 10 million rupees. This is a very significant step for the growth of our business, and I feel optimistic about the future of the Atan clothing store with an increased variety of products that we offer to our customers."*

Based on an interview with Yulu Aflal, the owner of the "Atan" clothing store, it was revealed that before obtaining Kur Shariah financing from BSI, the store had a monthly expenditure of 20 million rupees with a profit of only 3.5 million. However, after deciding to apply for a loan of Rs. 20 million to enhance product variation, the shop experienced a significant increase in revenue, with the monthly profit now reaching Rs. 10 million. This step not only succeeded in attracting more customers but also proved the effectiveness of Yulu's strategy in expanding the product catalogue as a way to increase profits. This success demonstrates the great potential of Sharia financing in support of the growth and development of UMKM.

Table 2. Increased income

Name	Name UMKM	Profit Before Financing	Benefits After Financing
Sella Egita	Chips	RP 2,000,000	RP 5,000,000
Ajengesti Latifah Sabrinasyah	Trading	RP 300,000	RP 1,000,000
Silvi	Silvi's Pharmacy Store	RP 10,000,000	RP 25,000,000
Nadya	Khansa Shoes	RP 500,000	RP 2,000,000
Nuryakinah Harahap	Come on.	RP 2,100,000	RP 4,000,000
Baginda Alam	Coffee shop	RP 800,000	RP 2,000,000
Winda Rahmana Siregar	Hijab's Winda	RP 500,000	RP 1,500,000
Halim Perdana Kusuma Siregar	Come on.	RP 2,000,000	RP 4,000,000
Nia Helmita Harahap	Online Clothes Sellers	RP 400,000	RP 1,000,000
Nurhawani	Come on.	RP 840,000	RP 1,800,000
Nur Laila Nasution	Uinsu	RP 400,000	RP 1,500,000
Kaharuddin Harahap	Purchasing balance	RP 1,000,000	RP 2,500,000
TINUR BAYA POHAN	GROWNER	RP 1,000,000	RP 2,500,000
Rahmadani Harahap	Singkong Kripik	RP 1,000,000	RP 2,400,000
Muhammad Sahron Siregar	Water Door Dining House	RP 20,000,000	RP 35,000,000
Tima Sari Siregar	Herbalife Business	RP 30,000,000	RP 50,000,000
Nay	Clothesboutiqe	RP 3,500,000	RP 7,000,000
Siti Aminah Harahap	Ceramic	RP 200,000	RP 1,200,000

Nurwahidah Nasution	Baroque canteen	RP 4,000,000	RP 8,900,000
Nurhapsah Siregar	I'm selling a drink.	RP 2,000,000	RP 4,500,000
Anwar Arif Siregar	Sambal's debris	RP 2,000,000	RP 4,300,000
Octaviani	Alftany.Hijab's	RP 6,000,000	RP 10,000,000
Ema Julia Ningsih	Trader	RP 10,000,000	RP 18,000,000
Sangkaalim Hasibuan	Trader	RP 10,000,000	RP 23,000,000
Afrison Ardanis Siregar	Sales of the side of the street	RP 3,000,000	RP 65,000,000
Yulu Aflal	Atan's Clothes Shop	RP 3,500,000	RP 7,000,000
Serjana Harahap	Trader	RP 2,000,000	RP 4,500,000
Mastianur Daulay	Selling Boba	RP 3,000,000	RP 4,000,000
Robiatul Hamiah Siregar	Come on	RP 20,000,000	RP 35,000,000
Donna Vita	Crispy banana	RP 11,000,000	RP 22,000,000

From the data presented in the table, it can be seen that the UMKM in the Old Mountain, North Lawas Square, experienced a significant increase in income after receiving Sharia Kur financing. This increase shows the positive impact of better access to capital on the growth of small.

For example, Silvi, the owner of the Silvi Drug Store, experienced an increase in revenue of 150%, from Rs 10,000,000 to Rs 25,000,000. This increase suggests that funding has helped in the development of enterprises, such as the purchase of stocks of drugs in larger quantities or the expansion of enterprise space. Dona Vita, the owner of the Crispy Banana business, recorded a doubling of revenue from Rs. 11 million to Rs. 22 million. This increase could be the result of the expansion of the distribution of its products or the increase in production capacity supported by the funding received. Yuli, owner of Atan's Clothes Shop, experienced a 100% increase in revenue, from Rs. 3,500,000 to Rs. 7,000,000. This increase suggests that the garment retail sector can leverage funding to update inventories to the latest trends or expand their marketing network. Overall, the data show that Sharia Kur'an financing plays an important role in supporting UMKM to increase their revenue. This increase in revenue not only benefits UMKM owners but also contributes to the local economy through job creation and improved public purchasing power. It reaffirms the importance of financing programmes designed to meet UMKM's specific needs, which in turn can help in reducing economic gaps and fostering better economic growth. This increase in revenue demonstrates the positive impact of BSI's sharia funding, which not only helps UMKM in raising labour capital but also contributes to the growth of their income. This is in line with the purpose of sharia financing run by BSI, namely to support the development of customers' and improve their economic well-being. This substantial increase in income can also contribute to the local economy and provide wider benefits to the community around them.

### Differential strength test before and after obtaining funding

Table 3. Of Normality Test Results

Tests of Normality			
	Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	Df	Sig.
Profit Before Financing	.684	30	.000
Benefits After Financing	.698	30	.000

Based on the normality test results table provided, the Shapiro-Wilk statistical value for "Pre-Financing Profit" is 0.684 with a significance value (Sig.) 0,000, and for "Post-Financiation



Profit " is 0.698 with a significant value (sig) 0,000. Since the significance values for both variables are less than 0.05, then the zero hypothesis (H0) stating that the data are normally distributed is rejected. This suggests that both data distribution, both before and after financing, does not follow the normal distribution. Given that the data is not distributed normally, the use of parametric tests is inappropriate. Instead, a non-parametric test, the Wilcoxon test, is performed, which is an appropriate choice to compare two samples that are related but not normally distributed. The Wilcoxon test is used to assess whether there are significant differences between the two pairs of samples, in this case the "Pre-Financing Benefit" and "Post-Financing Benefits" of the BSI-built UMKM KCP Old Mountain Northern Railway.

Table 4. Wilcoxon Test Results Table

Variable	Mean	Standard Deviation	Z	P
Benefits before Financing	5101333.33	7106329.24	-4.783	0.000
Benefits After Financing	11853333.33	15940184.16		

The Wilcoxon test results presented show a comparison between "benefit before financing" and "benefit after financing". The average (Mean) profit before financing was 5,101,333.33 with a standard deviation (Standard Deviation) of 7,106,329.24, whereas the average profit after financing is 11,853,333.33 with the standard deviation of 15,940,184.16. The Z value obtained from the Wilcoxon test is -4,783 with a p (significance) value of 0,000. A p value smaller than 0.05 indicates that there is a statistically significant difference between profits before and after financing. In other words, the increase in profits after receiving Sharia currency funding is significant, according to the Wilcoxon test results. The Wilcoxon test itself is a nonparametric test used to compare two pairs of samples when the data does not meet normal distribution assumptions. A negative Z value indicates the direction of the difference, and in this context, indicates that profits after financing tend to be higher than before financing. Since the p value is very small (less than 0.001), this confirms that the result is statistically significant.

### Conclusion

Conclusion Based on data and interviews conducted in the study related to "The Impact of Sharia Kur's Financing on Performing UMKM Finance Binaan BSI KCP Gunung Tua Padang Lawas North", it can be concluded that: Sharia kur's financing has a significant impact on Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (UMKM) at Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI). According to the results of the research, the microfinancing of the Sharia Bank Indonesia (BSI) has a positive impact on the significant increase in revenue after receiving the sharia currency financing on performing the UMKM financing in BSI customers. Furthermore, the Micro currency also has a simultaneous effect on the increase in UMKM revenue in the BSI customer. The results of the wilcoxon test presented show that the comparison of profits after financing is higher than before financing. Since the p value is very small (less than 0.00), this confirms that the result is statistically significant.

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