



Implementation Of Sharia Accounting In The Mudharabah Saving Program At PKH Al-Hasanah

M. Indra Mulia Nasution¹, Saparuddin Siregar²

¹North Sumatra State Islamic University, Economics, ²Islamic Business Islamic Economics Doctoral Program

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ABSTRACT

PKH Al-Hasanah is a charity business for the residents of Halongonan District in the form of a sharia financial institution and muamalah activities based on Islamic sharia. In its operational system, PKH uses sharia accounting with the aim of knowing transactions which are then followed by recording, classifying, and summarizing these transactions so as to produce financial reports that can be used for decision making, all the rules that have been set by Allah SWT to be obeyed by humans in carrying out everything. activities in the world.

E-mail:

indramulia6268@gmail.com

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1. Introduction

PKH-Al-Hasanah is a charity business for the residents of Halongonan District in the form of a sharia financial institution and muamalah activities based on Islamic sharia. In terms of its name, "PKH-Al-Hasanah" means a business institution that supports PKH's operations. PKH-Al-Hasanah is engaged in raising public funds in the form of savings and distributing them in the form of loans or business financing with a buying and selling system, profit sharing and services. PKH-Al-Hasanah carries out activities for developing productive businesses and investing in improving the economic quality of entrepreneurs by encouraging saving activities and supporting economic financing. In Indonesia, PKH-Al-Hasanah activities in Siboruangin Village can be carried out by the Islamic banking industry and Sharia Microfinance Institutions.

The application of Islamic accounting in Indonesia has just emerged and the development of Islamic financial institutions at that time called for all existing systems, both in principle and in practice, to be in accordance with sharia guidelines, including the recording of financial statements, which was marked by the enactment of PSAK 59 concerning Islamic banking accounting. Islamic banks are favored by customers because of systems or principles that are oriented or based on Islam or the Qur'an.

In sharia principles, especially in the application of sharia accounting, interest must not be charged, because interest in Islamic teachings or in the hadith of the Qur'an can lead to Riba which means illegal addition of income (batil), among others, in exchange transactions for similar goods that are not of the same quality, quantity, and time of delivery (fadhl), or in lending and borrowing transactions that require the customer receiving the facility to return the funds received in excess of the loan principal due to the passage of time (nasi'ah). The explanation above can be understood by researchers that Islamic accounting is the identification of transactions which is then followed by recording, classifying, and summarizing these transactions so as to produce financial reports that can be used for decision making, all the rules that have been set by Allah SWT to be obeyed by humans in carrying out their duties. all activities of life in the world. As in the word of Allah SWT in QS Al-Baqarah verse 282.

Based on the Tafsir of the Qur'an Surah Al-Baqarah verse 282, the verse recommends to humans to take notes when doing a debt to avoid disputes in the future if there is a problem that arises during the course of the debt transaction until it is paid off. If there is a problem, the record of the agreement needs to be reviewed when it has been agreed by both parties. Allah SWT allows humans to muamalah in their lives.

Muamalah transactions in Islam are divided into two, namely cash muamalah and non-cash muamalah. In muamalah, it is required to make records and witnesses with the aim of preventing manipulation or fraud (doubts from both parties) in various transactions. Mudharabah savings are a partnership between two parties where the first party provides funds and the second party is responsible for managing the funds. Another opinion says that savings are a form of customer savings that are liquid, this means that this product can be taken at any time if the customer needs it.

Profits from operating results are distributed according to the profit-sharing ratio mutually agreed upon from the start. However, if there is a loss, the shahibul maal (the party providing the funds) will lose in return for his work during the project. Based on a survey conducted by researchers at PKH-Al-Hasanah, the public's trust in the existence of PKH-Al-Hasanah and its surroundings is now getting higher. Its existence as one of the alternative financial institutions and partners for small and medium-sized entrepreneurs as well as the economically weak group is increasingly gaining a place in the community and has even become the main goal in Halongonan District because the mudharabah savings offered are quite profitable and safe. The intermediation function carried out by PKH-Al-Hasanah and its surroundings is in the form of collecting economic transaction systems that prioritize buying and selling patterns, profit sharing, rent and savings, this system does not use interest/usury but uses a profit sharing system.

PKH-Al-Hasanah has several products including funding products, one of which is mudharabah savings. Mudharabah savings transactions are almost the same as ordinary savings, but there is a difference, namely the profit sharing provided by PKH-Al-Hasanah to its members. Mudharabah savings are savings for members in the form of savings held by PKH-Al-Hasanah.

2. Method

Evina Suci Anggraini, thesis title for Futures Profit Sharing for Mudharabah Mutlaqah Products in an Islamic Economic Perspective. This study discusses a profit-sharing system that uses mudharabah mutlaqah products used in BMTs to increase members' interest in investing some of their money in the BMT. Naning Sudiarti, The title of his thesis is Fajar Metro BMT Finance Viewed from the Islamic Accounting System. This study discusses the financial management system at Fajar Metro BMT in its various transactions using Islamic accounting.

Ahmad Hasyim, the title of his thesis is the Use of Profit Sharing System at BMT Al-Hasanah Sumbergede, Sekampung District, from an Islamic Economics point of view. This study discusses the profit-sharing system which is a product that is in great demand by members of BMT Al-Hasanah Sumbergede in saving and investing part of their wealth in order to benefit from the profit-sharing system and then how to review the Islamic economy.

Based on the literature search that the researchers did, there are similarities discussing the profit-sharing system and the Islamic accounting system. However, there are differences in research, namely the research does not discuss the application of sharia accounting in the mudharabah savings program, so it can be said that the research that the researchers did was different from existing studies.

Research Type

Qualitative research is a type of research that produces findings that cannot be achieved (obtained) using statistical procedures or other means of quantification (measurements). Qualitative research is research that solves the problem by using empirical data.

This type of research is qualitative research. This research is a type of research that seeks to develop concepts, understandings, theories from field conditions and in the form of descriptions. This qualitative research is a study that describes it through non-numeric language in a natural context and paradigm. The use of the natural paradigm assumes that empirical facts occur in a socio-cultural context that are interrelated with one another.

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Nature of Research

The descriptive method is a method in examining the status of a group of people, an object, a set of conditions, a system of thought or a class of events in the present. Descriptive research is generally carried out systematically with facts and characteristics of objects or subjects that are carefully studied. Researchers will reveal phenomena or events by explaining, explaining/describes in words clearly and in detail through language that is not in the form of numbers/numbers . With this type of descriptive research and using a phenomenological approach, it can be assumed that the nature of this research is descriptive.

Data Collection Techniques

Researchers to obtain objective and valid data, relating to the application of sharia accounting in the mudharabah savings program at PKH Al-Hasanah. Then used several scientific methods as a basis for finding solutions to these problems. Interview or interview is the process of obtaining information for research purposes by means of question and answer, while face to face between the questioner or interviewer and the answerer or respondent using a tool called an interview guide (interview guide). Based on the explanation above, the researcher used structured interviews, namely interviews conducted by interviewers by bringing a complete and detailed series of questions.

The interview technique here is used by researchers to find information and data about the application of sharia accounting in the mudharabah savings program at PKH Al-Hasanah. Researchers will conduct interviews with managers and as part of the general administration and finance of PKH Al-Hasanah. Documentation is in the form of written items, such as diaries, magazines, documents, meeting minutes and others. Based on this understanding, it can be understood that documentation is the collection of data obtained through various records. This documentation method is used to obtain data about the history of its establishment, Vision, Mission and goals and organizational structure, PKH Al-Hasanah.

Technical data analysis

Qualitative field research (Field Research) is research that requires researchers to go to the field to make observations about a phenomenon in a natural state. Qualitative field research aims to examine and determine the application of sharia accounting in the mudharabah savings program. This qualitative research uses an inductive data analysis technique, which is based on specific facts, then analyzed and finally found a general problem solving. This study uses qualitative analysis methods, namely efforts made by working with data, organizing data, sorting it out, looking for and finding patterns, determining what is important and what is learned and deciding what to tell others.

Qualitative is a research procedure that produces descriptive data, meaning that the source of the data obtained is written or observed expressions and behaviors of humans. Data obtained from interviews and documentation from PKH Al-Hasanah will be processed using qualitative descriptive techniques. The qualitative method means that the data obtained are described in such a way and accompanied by a discussion and then the results of the analysis are reported in the form of a report.

This study uses a qualitative method because this study aims to describe information by referring to various theories with the main problem. The analysis used is by inductive thinking, researchers can find out the application of sharia accounting in the mudharabah savings program at PKH Al-Hasanah. Inductive thinking is a way of thinking that starts from specific and concrete facts and then conclusions are drawn from these facts or events.

3. Results And Discussion

Purpose of layoffs Al-Qafuur

- 1) Increase the income of members through savings products, investment and Islamic productive financing.
- 2) Growing potential new economic businesses through mentoring programs.
- 3) Become a mediator for people who are financially capable with people in need.
- 4) Become a reliable educational savings management institution in the context of participating in the intellectual life of the nation through educational financial planning.

Organizations and Institutions

The organizations and institutions used by PKH Al-Hasanah are as follows:

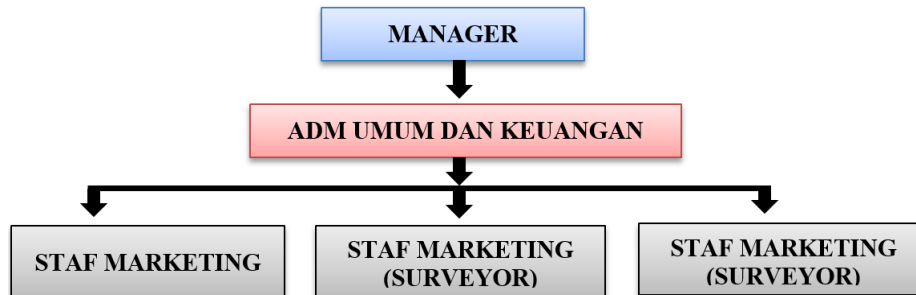


Figure 1. Organizational structure of the layoffs of Al-Hasanah

Al-Qafuur Layoff Products

The business fields run by PKH Al-Hasanah consist of:

- 1) Savings/saving products
 - a. Education savings
 - b. Time deposits (deposits)
 - c. Sacrifice Savings
 - d. Holiday savings
 - e. Hajj savings
 - f. Ordinary savings.
- 2) Financing products
 - a. Mudarabah financing
 - b. Murabaha financing
 - c. Musyarokah financing
 - d. Investment product
 - e. Cooperative Capital Certificate (SMK)
 - f. Equity capital

Based on the documentation and interviews above, the researcher can explain that PKH Al-Hasanah has superior products offered by village youth to the community, including: Savings/savings products consisting of education savings, time deposits (deposits), sacrificial savings, holiday savings, Hajj savings and ordinary savings. The product already has many members, making it easier for PKH to manage its funding sources. The development of PKH Al-Hasanah affects the services provided to members, especially in paying attention to prospective members/borrowers in choosing certain products or transactions to minimize losses and misappropriation of these funds. Therefore, PKH Al-Hasanah must provide facilities that are easily accessible to various levels of society. require.

Implementation of the mudharabah savings program at PKH Al-Hasanah

Mudharabah comes from the word dharb which means to hit or rather the process of someone hitting his foot in the course of business. Technically, mudharabah is a business collaboration between two parties where the first party (shahibul maal) provides all the capital, while the other party becomes the manager (mudharib). Another opinion says that mudharabah is a contract agreement between two or more parties to conduct business cooperation.

Based on the above opinion, it can be understood that mudharabah is an investment or savings which can only be withdrawn according to certain agreed conditions and cannot be withdrawn by check or the like. Among them are as follows: first, the profits from the funds used must be divided between the shahibul maal (in this case the customer) and the mudharib (in this case the bank). Second, there is a grace period between the funds provided and the distribution of profits. Because to invest by turning the funds it takes enough time.

Mudharabah savings are investments through third party deposits (individuals or legal entities) whose withdrawals can only be made within a certain period of time, with profit sharing based on mutual agreement.

Implementation of the application of sharia accounting in the mudharabah savings program at PKH Al-Hasanah

Calculations in accordance with sharia accounting principles, PKH Al-Hasanah by way of sales minus the cost of goods sold will get a gross profit, if PKH Al-Hasanah Mudarib will bear the loss if the business suffers a loss as well, besides the profit earned by the sahibul maal or the owner more funds.

TABLE 1.
AL-HASANAH PKH BALANCE

Estimation Assets	Amount (Rp)	Estimation Obligation	Amount (Rp)
Current asset	4,324,000,000	Current Liability	3,452,000,000
Cash	369,900,000	Short term savings	3,452,000,000
Deposits in the bank	439,876,000		
Placement in other cooperatives	378,430,200	Long-term obligation	2,345,700,000
Investments in other entities	7,540,111	time deposit	2,157,980,000
Stamp	1.320.000	More savings	6,760,900
Financing	2,543,400,000	Funding accepted	320,300,000
Receivables	45,345,320	Reserved fund	
		Other debts	11.700.000
			7,890,000
Fixed assets	765,435,000		
acc. Py. Fixed assets	897,956,300	Equity	412,570,000
		Poko	175.700.000
Other assets	123.700.000	Mandatory saving	65,000,000
Deferred charges	47,665,000	Savings	10,300,000
Amor. Deferred load	8,978,000	Equity capital	
Prepaid expenses		Savings	32,000,000
Amor. Prepaid expenses	71,576,000	Special inclusion	
Office equipment	5,786,320	PKH Reserve	23,500,000
Amor. Office equipment		grant fund	30,300,320
Financing risk reserve	6,560,000	SH	75.000..340
Miscellaneous assets	4,576,000	Profit/SHU on the ground	-
	376,000	Profit/SHU running	56,320,000
	87,987,000		
Total assets	2,020,219,620	Total Liability	880.690.660

Data Source:PKH Al-Hasanah documentation in 2018

TABLE 2.
PKH AL-HASANAH PROFIT AND LOSS

Income	789,780,310
Operating Income	640,760,231
Bisyaroh Pendapatan income	639,8450,111
Ujrah income	21,134,350
Services revenue	3,450,300
Non-operating income	104,697,952

Finance admin income	78,450,432	
Development revenue	6,450,320	
Other income	2,473,200	
Services revenue	17,324,000	
Cost		587.650.123
Profit sharing fee	250,080,000	
Savings sharing fee	134,890,000	
Time deposit discussion fee	89,870,000	
The cost of discussing loans	23,870,000	
Third party bonus fee	1,450,000	
Operating costs	256,989,400	
Electricity and telecommunications costs	14,567,400	
Household and equipment costs	17,800,000	
Pen fee. Fixed assets	34,670,000	
Expenses amor costs	11,430,000	
tbsp cost	123,450,345	
Staffing costs	19,876,320	
Management fee	13,760,000	
Promotion fee		
Non-operational costs	15,041,654	
Bank fees	3,876,000	
PKH activity costs	3,879,300	
Tax costs	2,500,354	
Miscellaneous expense	4,786,000	
		202.130.187

Data Source: PKH Al-Hasanah documentation in 2018

TABLE 3.
PRODUCTIVE ASSETS OF PKH AL-HASANAH

Capital	Amount
Early Year Capital	331,276,201
Capital Increase	77,542,000
Profit Addition	18,234,000
Capital Reduction (SHU Withdrawal)	35,789,000
End of Year Capital	431.000200

TABLE 4.
AL-HASANAH PKH FINANCING AND OPERATIONS

No	Information	Amount
1	Puskopsyah Loans	170.000.000
2	Wadiah's Savings	340.750.000
3	Mudharabah Savings	70,000,000
4	Deposit Deposit	153,000,000
5	PKH Capital Certificate	345,750,000
6	Principal Savings	17,300,000
7	Mandatory Savings	20,000
8	Reserved fund	4,500,000
	Amount	1,101,320,000

4. Conclusion

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Based on the results of the analysis of the application of Sharia Accounting at PKH Al-Hasanah, it can be concluded that the application of sharia accounting in the Presentation of Financial Statements at PKH Al-Hasanah is not fully in accordance with PSAK 101 concerning Presentation of Sharia Financial Statements. This is because PKH Al-Hasanah in the Balance Sheet does not separate obligations from the Temporary Syirkah Fund (DST). In addition, PKH Al-Hasanah does not include Notes to Financial Statements which disclose explanatory information or additional information on what is presented in the statement of financial position.

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