



Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis Islam

International Conference on Science, Islamic Economics and Finance 2018 (ICSEIF 2018)

Abstracts and Program Book

21st -22nd April 2018

Bengkulu, Indonesia

Characteristic of ijarah agreement on financing Multijasa Sharia Financial Institution

Miti Yarmunida

Abstract. Consumer financing provided in Islamic financial institutions one of them ijarah multijasa. This is done to accommodate the needs of the Muslim community in overcoming the lack of consumer liquidity, such as for tuition fees, medical expenses, wedding expenses. The operational regulation of multi-service financing using ijarah contracts is stipulated in the DSN-MUI no. 44 / DSN-MUI / VIII / 2014 on multi-service financing. Implementation of multijasa financing is not in accordance with sharia, especially on the ownership status of objects or services that are directed. Given the importance of shariah compliance in multi-service financing by using ijarah contract, the writer will discuss the characteristics of ijarah contract in multi-service financing by using literature analysis. Based on the literature that the authors use that the characteristics of ijarah agreement on multi-service financing that must be implemented by Islamic financial institutions is the service or objects for rent (object ijarah) has become the property or power of financial institutions that rent so that services or objects leased can be handed over between financial institutions sharia with customers who need such

Stress Review On Investment Customer Bodong From Psychotherapy Viewpoint

Sugeng Sejati, SPsi MM and Desi Isnaini, MA

Abstract. In this era of globalization many people experience stress due to the investment of good bodies either among teenagers or old age similar in relation, but they can not voice confusion and hence sometimes endanger themselves or others. Therefore, trying only to treat the effects of stress means seeing only problems from the surface level alone, because the cause of the problem should also be addressed. Indeed, stress can be treated in various ways such as relaxation, affirmation, prayer, reciting the Qur'an and others.

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Conference Agenda

21 April 2017 (Saturday)	
Time	Activity
08.00 – 08.30	Opening Ceremony ICSEIF 2018 Speech from Rector of IAIN Bengkulu
08.30 – 09.30	Keynote Address 1 : <i>Dato Abdul Manap Abd Wahab (Malaysia)</i> <i>Moderator :Reko Serasi, MA (IAIN Bengkulu)</i>
09.30 – 10.30	Plenary Speaker 1 <i>Prof. Dr. Ismail Bin Mohd (Universiti Putra Malaysia)</i> <i>Moderator :Reko Serasi, MA (IAIN Bengkulu)</i>
10.30 – 11.00	Plenary Speaker 2 <i>Assoc. Prof. Dr. Maznah Kasim (Universiti Utara Malaysia)</i> <i>Moderator :Reko Serasi, MA (IAIN Bengkulu)</i>
11.00 – 11.30	Keynote Address 2 <i>Assoc. Prof. Dr. Saudah Sofian (Universiti Teknologi Malaysia)</i> <i>Moderator :Reko Serasi, MA (IAIN Bengkulu)</i>
11.30 – 12.00	Plenary Speaker 3 <i>Assoc. Prof. Dr. Shafinar Ismail (Universiti Teknologi MARA Melaka)</i> <i>Moderator :Reko Serasi, MA (IAIN Bengkulu)</i>
12.00 – 12.30	Plenary Speaker 4 <i>Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mohd Kamal Mohd Nawawi (Universiti Utara Malaysia)</i> <i>Moderator :Reko Serasi, MA (IAIN Bengkulu)</i>
12.30 – 13.00	Keynote Address 3 <i>Prof. Wamiliana, PhD (Universitas Lampung, Indonesia)</i> <i>Moderator :Reko Serasi, MA (IAIN Bengkulu)</i>
13.00 – 13.30	Lunch & Sholat

21 April 2017 (Saturday)	
Time	Activity
13.30 – 15.00	<p>Khalifany Ash Shidiqi, S.E., M.Sc. (University of Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta)</p> <p>Bung Kurniadi Gunawan</p> <p>Muhamad Sil, SE, S.Pd, M.Si (Universitas Terbuka Bengkulu)</p> <p>Ratnaningsih Hidayati (Center for Trade Education and Training)</p> <p>Hj. Khairiah (State Institute for Islamic Studies of Bengkulu)</p> <p>Anis Ni'am Imana (UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Indonesia)</p> <p>Azidni Rofiqo (UIN SUKA, Yogyakarta, Indonesia)</p> <p>M. Firdaus (University of Bengkulu)</p> <p>Sugeng Sejati, SPsi MM</p> <p>Asnaini (IAIN Bengkulu)</p> <p>Eka Sri Wahyuni (IAIN Bengkulu)</p> <p>Rina Desiana (University of Kupang)</p> <p>Miti Yarmunida</p> <p>Khairul Rijal (International Islamic University Malaysia)</p> <p>Yetti Afrida Indra</p> <p>Nilda Susilawati, M. Ag (IAIN Bengkulu)</p>
15.00 – 16.00	Closing ceremony
16.00	Back to Hotel

22 April 2017 (Sunday)	
Time	Activity
08.00 – 15.00	Bengkulu City Tour (Panjang Beach, Fort Marlborough, Rumah Pengasingan Bung Karno)

List of Presenters

Keynote Speaker

Dato Abdul Manap Abd Wahab (Malaysia)
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Saudah Sofian (Universiti Teknologi Malaysia)
Prof. Wamiliana, PhD (Universitas Lampung, Indonesia)

Plenary Speaker

Prof. Dr. Ismail Bin Mohd (Universiti Putra Malaysia)
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Shafinar Ismail (Universiti Teknologi MARA Melaka)
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Maznah Mat Kasim (Universiti Utara Malaysia)
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mohd Kamal Mohd Nawawi (Universiti Utara Malaysia)

Presenter

Khalifany Ash Shidiqi, S.E., M.Sc. (University of Muhammadiyah
Yogyakarta)
Bung Kurniadi Gunawan
Muhamad Sil, SE, S.Pd, M.Si (Universitas Terbuka Bengkulu)
Ratnaningsih Hidayati (Center for Trade Education and Training)
Hj. Khairiah (State Institute for Islamic Studies of Bengkulu)
Anis Ni'am Imana (UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Indonesia)
Azidni Rofiqo (UIN SUKA, Yogyakarta, Indonesia)
M. Firdaus (University of Bengkulu)
Sugeng Sejati, SPsi MM
Asnaini (IAIN Bengkulu)
Eka Sri Wahyuni (IAIN Bengkulu)
Rina Desiana (University of Kupang)
Miti Yarmunida
Khairul Rijal (International Islamic University Malaysia)
Yetti Afrida Indra
Nilda Susilawati, M. Ag (IAIN Bengkulu)

Organizing Committee

Prof. Dr. Ismail Bin Mohd (UPM, Malaysia)
Wan Zuki Azman Wan Muhamad (UniMAP, Malaysia)
Dr. Andang Sukarno (IAIN, Bengkulu)

Message from Chairperson



Alhamdulillah, I would like to thank and welcome all participants to the International Conference on Science, Islamic Economics and Finance 2018 (ICSEIF 2018) in Bengkulu, Indonesia.

The advancement of humanity today is clearly attributed to the progress of science and technology developed in different civilizations over the centuries. From the Agoras of Greece, the Great Library of Alexandria and of course the Golden Age of Islam where mathematics pioneered and spurred from the great cities of Baghdad, Cairo and Cordoba. Our history shows what can be achieved if we can work together and what can happen if we are given the platform and space to let passion, creativity and talent intertwine. Ranging from Ibn Sina, Al-khwarizmi, Galileo Galilei to Charles Darwin to name a few, the world has given birth to many great scientists from different backgrounds, demographics and faiths.

It is my sincere hope that the ICSEIF 2018 conference contributes to the continuation of this noble cause – the betterment of humankind through Science and Technology. Insyallah, ICSEIF 2018 will continue to provide an invaluable platform to spur the development and discovery of new ideas in mathematics generally and global optimization specifically within the ASEAN countries and beyond. Hopefully through ideas, collaboration and networking during this conference, we will be able to enhance the quality of mathematical research and development in ASEAN countries.

In the name of Allah, I would like to congratulate the organizing committee who have given their very best in time and mind to make this ICSEIF 2018 international conference become reality and a success InsyaAllah. Congratulations are also due to all participants for continuing to help and build this international conference, we hope that this relationship will continue to grow in the years to come.

Last but not least, I sincerely wish that everyone will receive barakah from their experiences at this international conference and enjoy their stay here in Bengkulu.

Prof. Dr. Ismail Bin Mohd
Chairperson of International Conference on Science, Islamic Economics
and Finance 2018 (ICSEIF 2018)
Bengkulu, Indonesia

Message from Rector of IAIN



Alhamdulillah. We wish to thank the main organizer of International Conference on Science, Islamic Economics and Finance 2018 (ICSEIF 2018) for the invitation to the Journal of KALAM (original manuscript authored by mathematicians or in Malay “Karya Asli Lorekan Ahli Matematik”), Malaysia to jointly organize the conference.

We gladly accept the invitation as it is in line with the academy’s mission to promote and enhance mathematical collaboration with other organizations with similar interest. Mathematics is a branch of scientific knowledge that transcends geographical and sectorial boundaries. It is a form of scientific language that is understood by and connects scientists from different cultural backgrounds. Common mathematical issues and problems are discussed and analysed. Inputs of ideas coming from different parts of the globe in examining issues and problems would certainly enrich this field of knowledge.

Holding conferences such as ICSEIF 2018 provides the opportunity for researchers from all over to meet and participate in such an activity. To all participants we wish you a successful conference. May ICSEIF 2018 provide all participants with the opportunities to present their research findings to be shared with other participants in the conference.

It is our hope that all participants will find this conference beneficial and able to renew or make new acquaintances with other researchers in the conference. On behalf of the members of the Journal of KALAM, Malaysia I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the organizers of ICSEIF 2018 for holding this conference in Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN), Bengkulu, Indonesia. It exemplifies the close cooperation that exists between mathematicians from different parts of the world that makes it possible to organize such a conference. We wish all participants a happy and beneficial conference.

Thank you

Prof. Dr. H Sirajuddin M, M.Ag, MH
Rector, Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN), Bengkulu, Indonesia

Collection of Abstracts

Keynote Address: Islamic Banking: A critique of the current model and An Alternative

Abdul Manap Abd Wahab

Abstract. Islamic Banking have seen double digit growth since the 80's and is seen as a ground breaking alternative to conventional banking. For the first time in 2015 the asset growth of Maybank Islamic has surpassed that of Maybank conventional which is Riba based. Islamic Banking scholars argue that in line with verse 275 of Surat al-Baqarah wherein "Allah has allowed trade and forbidden Riba", Islamic Banks do not give loans nor do they charge interest, instead they do "trade" and makes a profit from the "trade" transaction. Lately, some scholars have broken ranks with the mainstream scholars questioning the financing product structures as merely a superficial wrapper or a legal stratagem to veil the loan transaction. Trade is a transaction wherein the seller sells (mutual exchange) his ownership of an object of value to the buyer in exchange for money. While most people think that conventional banks lend "money" when they give loans, the reality is far from the truth. The Bank of England has recently in 2014 confirmed the arguments of several scholars that Banks do not lend money but instead "Bank debts create credits into the Debtors account" which can be later be exchanged for hard currency. So the reality is Bank debt creates money and not the other way round. The same is true for Islamic Banks. Islam as summarised in the maqasid shariah has a framework or world view of its own where the rules of fairness, equity and justice in muamalah are the bedrock of every transaction. If bank financing are merely accounting entries and not real cash, the question then arise as to whether it is Islamic for Islamic Banks to profit from this sleight of hand which has been the cause of many hardships and depressions around the world. My presentation will show specific examples of the issues being debated and how banks including Islamic Banks lend/finance without having money but instead money from their financing transactions. I will also then share the alternative solution.

Keynote Address: Intellectual Capital, Innovation and Organisational Performance

Saudah Sofian

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Abstract. Firm performance is one of the important topics in business and strategic management. There are many factors that influence firm performance in today's competitive environment. and among them intellectual capital (IC) is the most important determinant. Economists assert that IC is an essential asset that helps firms to create value in today's economic system. IC is defined as organisational and individual knowledge, experience, skills, know-how, good relationships with customers, suppliers, government agencies and allied partners and when applied will provide competitive advantage. Many firms have responded to the competitive demands by being innovative in their practices to meet the expectations of their customers and stakeholders. IC helps firms to be creative and innovative. Firms need to innovate to ensure their survival.

Keynote Address : Comparative Analysis of Some Algorithms to Solve the Multiperiod Network Installation Problem

¹Wamiliana, ¹Musofa Usman, ¹Warsono, and ²Warsito

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Abstract. The Degree Constrained Minimum Spanning Tree Problem is a problem that uses the Minimum Spanning Tree (MST) as the backbone of the problem with the degree constrained as the prescribe parameter. This problem arises in many applications in designing network. In addition, due to some conditions such as fund limitation, weather, and others, the installation process must be done into some periods. This multiperiod installation problem usually referred as the Multi period Degree Constrained Minimum Spanning Tree Problem (MPDCMST). In this paper ten algorithms used for solving the MPDCMST problem will be compared and discussed. Among those algorithms compared, the WWM algorithm performs the best.

Track : Plenary Speaker

Optimization Problems Based on Al-Quran Recital

Ismail Bin Mohd

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Abstract. This paper presents a new development of the reading of the Qur'anic scriptures which to the knowledge of the author has no such paper. By distributing 29 Arabic letters to the position of “Very strong”, “Strong”, “Simple”, “Weak” and “Very Weak”, the reading of the Qur'an following Tajwid Imam Hafs can be carried out following the strains of graphs that connect a pair of adjacent letters to the functions that twice continuously differentiable.

Personal Bankruptcy: The Case of Malaysia

Shafinar Ismail

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Abstract. A total of 294,000 Malaysians is currently involved in bankruptcy cases due to their defaults on hire purchase loans, credit card loans, personal loans, housing loans and social guarantor debts (due to errant debtors). Around 8,000 to 20,000 individuals were declared bankrupt for distinct reasons every year. This is indeed a critical and serious issue because the growing number of personal bankruptcy cases will have a harmful impact on the Malaysian economy as well as on the society. From the aspect of individual's personal economy, bankruptcy minimizes their chances of getting a job. Apart from that, their account will be frozen, lost control on their properties and assets and not allowed to start any business nor be a part of any company's Board of Directors. Bankrupts also will be rejected from any loan application, prohibited from travelling overseas, and cannot act as a guarantor. This study thoroughly examines a bankruptcy problem by developing a personal bankruptcy credit scoring model using logistic regression method. In this study, bankrupt is defined as terminated members who failed to settle their loans. Upon completion, this study succeeds to come out with a reliable personal bankruptcy scoring model and significant variables of personal bankruptcy. The findings are very beneficial and significant to creditors, banks, Malaysia Department of Insolvency, potential borrowers, and the society in general on raising the awareness of personal bankruptcy risks. Such information may help them to make personal bankruptcy prediction and to take preventive or corrective measures in minimizing the number of personal bankruptcy cases.

Evaluating Five-Year Efficiency of Selected Malaysian Commercial Banks by Using Radial Data Envelopment Analysis

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Abstract. The financial system of a country is highly related to the performance of its banks. As Malaysia is moving towards high income-economy country by 2020, the performance of its banking sector should be monitored closely. This paper aims to demonstrate the adoption of the radial input-oriented Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) model to measure the annual efficiency of nine Malaysian commercial banks from 2009 to 2013. The DEA technique has been used tremendously to measure efficiency of banks since this technique has the ability to consider multiple inputs and multiple outputs at the same time without any specific distribution of the production function. The efficiency is defined as a ratio of a weighted sum of multiple outputs to a weighted sum of inputs. Three inputs were considered which are deposits, fixed assets, and capital, with two outputs: non-interest income and investments. Since DEA is an optimization method, the objective is to maximize that ratio but with the main constraint that the optimal objective value is one. The results show that two banks that were fully efficient every year in those five year period were BIMB and Maybank, while the highest average efficiency score among the nine banks was achieved in 2009. Furthermore, the results also show that most of the banks had a decreasing trend in terms of the efficiency scores between 2009 and 2011, but the scores increased between 2012 and 2013. Those inefficient banks could analyse and improve their performance by calculating their projection as how much should these bank should reduce their inputs in order to sustain their outputs.

Road Traffic Congestion Solution using Discrete-Event Simulation

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Abstract: This paper presents a discrete-event simulation (DES) study on road traffic intersections at one of the fastest developing towns in Kedah, Malaysia. Inefficient traffic light control (TLC) of the existing system contributes to the road traffic congestion (RTC) especially during peak hours, which leads to environment pollution. With the increasing awareness about environmental issues, businesses and governments increasingly want to reduce the pollution. RTC can be caused by a temporary obstruction or a permanent capacity bottleneck in the network itself. A DES model was developed based on current system and then “what-if” scenario was analyzed to check whether improvement would be achieved. Results from the analysis show that average waiting time and number in queue could be reduced specifically at two of the lanes under study.

Track : Presenter

The Determinants of Sharia Banks' Efficiency: Evidence from Indonesia In 2012 – 2016

Khalifany Ash Shidiqi, S.E., M.Sc.¹ and Aulifah Rachmawati,
S.E.²

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Abstract. In the last few decades, the development of Sharia Banks in Indonesia showed positive results and exhilarating news. However, the development is still quite small because market shares are still dominated by conventional banks. One of the efforts to improve competitiveness of Sharia Banks is by maintaining efficiency which results in a magnificent boost to development of Sharia Banks. This paper aims to provide evidence of factors that are affecting efficiency of Sharia banks in Indonesia. By using panel data from 11 public Sharia banks from 2012 – 2016 and least squares analysis panel methods to illustrate how CAR, ROA, ROE, NPF, FDR and Number of Branches (NB) affect efficiency. In this case, we use Operating Expense Ratio (OER) to determine the efficiency level of Sharia Banks. The estimation finds that ROA, FDR, NB have negative correlation and obviously, NPF has positive effect toward OER. Lastly, there are no statistical evidence that CAR and ROE significantly affect OER.

Performance Appraisal 360 Degree Feedback to Increase Employee Performance

Bung Kurniadi Gunawan

Abstract. Indonesia is a country with the abundance of natural resources which has been known in the world. This condition attracts foreign investors to invest their capital. The diversity of natural resources spreads in almost all of province. Bengkulu as one of the Province in Sumatra island invited many foreign investment into mining sector, such as coal, gold, and copper. PT. Indonesia Riau Sri Avantika (IRSA) is one of the coal mining compan with Foreign Direct Invesment (FDI) located in Bengkulu Utara District, Bengkulu Province. The company was established on 2006, with ownership status of 70% is owned by foreign (India) and 30% is owned by Indonesian. Mining industries recently became famous and attract foreign Investments, with its benefits offering. To running an organization, the main thing needed is qualified human resources (HR) which able to assist the way of organization wheel, in this case the management as an organizers of whole activities want employees can do their job well. To achieve this, the management must conduct an identification process that able to measure and evaluate the performance of employees to improve it, in line with the statement expressed by Cascio (1998), performance appraisal is a process by which companies able to measured and evaluated employee performance and descript strengths and weaknesses of employee.

Pengaruh Kompetensi Kewirausahaan dan Orientasi Pembelajaran terhadap Keunggulan Bersaing Berkelanjutan pada Usaha Menengah

Muhamad Sil, SE, S.Pd, M.Si

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Abstrak. Usaha Mikro Kecil dan Menengah (UMKM) telah menjadi perhatian bagi para ilmuwan dan praktisi sebagai upaya meningkatkan daya saing UMKM. Meskipun secara ekonomi UMKM mempunyai kontribusi yang signifikan terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi, namun belum sepenuhnya mampu berkiprah dalam persaingan global. Dua faktor yang dapat mempengaruhi upaya Usaha Menengah (UM) dalam rangka menciptakan keunggulan bersaing yang berkelanjutan, yaitu kapabilitas dan sumber daya manusia yang unggul. Rumusan ini adalah bagaimana pengaruh kompetensi kewirausahaan dan orientasi pembelajaran terhadap keunggulan bersaing berkelanjutan Usaha Menengah. Tulisan ini bertujuan menganalisis dan mengetahui pengaruh kompetensi kewirausahaan, dan orientasi pembelajaran terhadap keunggulan bersaing berkelanjutan pada Usaha Menengah. Manfaat yang ingin dicapai diantaranya ini dapat memberikan arahan dan prioritas dalam membuat kebijakan pengembangan dan pemberdayaan kewirausahaan pada Usaha Menengah. Hasil ini menunjukkan: a) adanya pengaruh dan hubungan positif yang signifikan kompetensi kewirausahaan terhadap keunggulan bersaing berkelanjutan, dan orientasi pembelajaran, b) adanya pengaruh dan hubungan positif yang signifikan orientasi pembelajaran terhadap keunggulan bersaing berkelanjutan pada Usaha Menengah

Export Market Strategy for Indonesia Architecture Services

Ratnaningsih Hidayati

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Abstract. Marketing service products in the international market is a unique process. This is due to various domestic regulations in export destination countries which are usually intended as technical barriers to trade in services. The architectural service sector itself is a service sector that is categorized under Professional services by MTN.GNS / W / 120 classification. This study was conducted with the aim of identifying potential markets for the service sector architecture and determining appropriate marketing strategies to be applied to potential identified markets. The results of a study conducted through Hoffman's analysis indicate that Singapore was selected as a potential export destination market. The result of PESTEL analysis shows that Singapore is an ideal market for Indonesia's architectural services sector, while the analysis result using Ansoff and GE Matrix shows that it is necessary to penetrate the growing market of architects services by conducting more intensive marketing by selective growth by investing with more selective. The right strategy to penetrate the market is to fill the niche market with casual exporting through cross border supply service trading mode. Market penetration can also be done with Foreign Direct Investment (mode 3, Commercial Presence) by utilizing the ease of doing business in Singapore.

The Role of Internet Network on Implementing Digitalization Program at State Institute for Islamic Studies of Bengkulu

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Abstract: This paper aims to examine and describe the role of the Internet network in an effort to implement the digitalization program at the State Institute for Islamic Studies (IAIN) of Bengkulu. Using qualitative descriptive method of data collection using a set of instruments namely; interviews, observation and documentation, with the aim of parsing the role of the Internet network and the digitalization program for later sought solutions in order to strengthen the implementation of the digitalization program. The results show that the Internet network is instrumental in the implementation of digitalization program. With the smooth Internet network then the existing innovation can work well and effectively. Based on the results of this study, the authors suggest, if you want to implement digitalization program, need to improve the Internet network in IAIN Bengkulu environment.

The Influence of Sharia Banking Characteristics and Macroeconomics Factors On Sharia Banking Profitability: Empirical Studies In Indonesia

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Abstract. In conventional financial institutions, internal factors such as NPF, FDR, CAR, BOPO and the external ones such as inflation and GDP will determine the performance of the institution. Sharia banks as Islamic financial institutions have a different character from conventional banks so that profitability is interesting to be studied. This research aims to examine the influence of sharia banking characteristics (CAR, FDR, BOPO and NPF) and macroeconomics factors (inflation and GDP) on sharia banking profitability (return on asset/ROA). The data was obtained from the Financial Services Authority (OJK) publication report by purposive sampling technique in 12 sharia commercial banks. Then, data was analysed by multiple linear analysis, which has been through the test of classical principle normality, autocorrelation and heteroskedasticity. The results indicate that variables of BOPO, NPF and GDP significantly influence the ROA; but FDR, CAR and inflation have no significantly influence on ROA. The prediction ability of 6 independent variables to dependent variable is 65,6%, while 44,4% is influenced by other variables not mentioned in this research.

Implementation of Maqashid Syari'ah as Model Government's Policy at Malang City on Period 2011-2016

Anis Ni'am Imana & Nur Asnawi

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Abstrak. This study focuses on revealing the policies of social welfare development by using maqashid syari'ah namely: religion (din), reason ('aql), soul (nafs), descent (nasl), and poverty (mal) as a model of regional welfare development in Malang city. The unfulfilled basic rights of economic needs will cause economic problems. The limitation of Human Development Index (HDI) in measuring human's welfare is deemed inadequate due to the absence of spiritual welfare. This paper will discuss the application of maqashid al sharia as a model of Government's policy development in Malang City. This study uses qualitative approach with data collect is performed through interviews, observation and documentation. The results of this study indicate that: 1) The public welfare development policies and strategies applied by the Malang Government are: a) The preservation of religion (hifzu al- din): forming prosperous, religious and tolerant society, b) The preservation of mind (hifzu al- 'aql): creating educated society, c) Guarding the soul (hifzu al-nafs): establishing clean and healthy society and providing excellent public services, d) Preservation of hereditary (hifzu al- nasl): child and pregnant women's health counselling, e) Preservation of property (hifzu al- mal): Improving regional economic sectors, creating tourism cities and building local infrastructure.

Marketing Strategy Analysis of Bengkulu Ekspress Newspaper in Bengkulu

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Abstract. Information has now become one of the primary needs of modern society. Resources can be obtained through newspapers. Local newspapers intended for people who want to know environmental conditions specifically. One of local newspaper in Bengkulu is Bengkulu Ekspress. However, competition among local newspapers in Bengkulu occurred with fierce. This research aimed to find out how the marketing strategy (marketing mix) of newspapers that have been and are being implemented in Bengkulu city, Bengkulu Ekspress. To know how competitive the newspaper marketing conditions is and to choose the most right marketing strategy for increasing sales and competitiveness. This qualitative research was conducted in PT Media Bengkulu Ekspress. The data were taken through the collection of secondary data such as customer data, sales data, and financial data. The data was analyzed with SWOT. The environmental condition of the company was analyzed EFE (External Factors Evaluation) and IFE (Internal Factors Evaluation). Competitive Profile Matrix (CPM) is used to determine the relative position of the company, from a rival company. SWOT matrix primarily used to develop the company's strategy in the future.

Stress Review On Investment Customer Bodong From Psychotherapy Viewpoint

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Abstract. In this era of globalization many people experience stress due to the investment of good bodies either among teenagers or old age similar in relation, but they can not voice confusion and hence sometimes endanger themselves or others. Therefore, trying only to treat the effects of stress means seeing only problems from the surface level alone, because the cause of the problem should also be addressed. Indeed, stress can be treated in various ways such as relaxation, affirmation, prayer, reciting the Qur'an and others.

Potential of Zakat Fund-Based Economic Development (Study In Bengkulu Province)

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Abstract. Many experts and research that says that, with the strength, clarity, and potential available, zakat can be a great financial instrument and can be a source of funds in the development / empowerment of society and increase of the welfare of people, especially the mustahik. However, the fact that to date, zakat has not been optimal, both the collection and distribution. Lack of interest of zakat institution muzakki throughs, low trust of muzakki at institution, type of zakat treasure that not yet optimal (muzakki folders not yet exist), not yet professional management, and tendency of muzakki members directly alms at mustahik very high. Reviews These factors are the make the potential of large charity can not be managed optimally. This paper focuses on how to make optimal zakat in Realizing the welfare of society in Bengkulu Province, that is how the potential of PEZ in Bengkulu Province. Potential economic development of people based on zakat funds (PEZ) can be done in Bengkulu Province. Bengkulu Province has a large enough and reliable zakat potential to implement PEZ. Viewed from sources / types of zakat in Bengkulu, such as from the profession, the results of trade, and the results of plantations have great potential to be developed.

Quality-Based Services On Higher Education Study On Economic Faculty And Islamic Business Institute Of Islamic Islam (IAIN) Bengkulu

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Abstract. This study aims To find out how services that have been done by FEBI IAIN Bengkulu to the students and find out what obstacles faced by FEBI IAIN Bengkulu in implementing quality-based services. The methodology used in this research is field research using qualitative approach. The results revealed that not yet maximized quality-based services conducted by the Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business IAIN Bengkulu caused by several obstacles that is, employee mapping and lecturers are still not in accordance with the standard needs of the Faculty and the number of lecturers and academic staff are not balanced with the number of students.

Sources Of Malaysia's Income And Its Allocations In Context Islam's Public Financial In Newest Era

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Abstract. In order to build an Islamic economic system in Islamic state, a state should manage its finance based on the principles of Sharia, both in the terms of earning or incomes and their allocations on the earnings side, a state should manage their incomes according to Islamic way. Than the result of their incomes should be allocated in order to achieve their goals, which is the prosperity of society. Tax is a policy which is settled by a government and decided according to the needs or necessities of state its self. For example, Malaysia has decided and managed their incomes sources such as tax, zakat, and awqaf. And they were allocated according to the needs or necessities of a state such as infrastructure, salaries, subsidies, and also to eight parts of zakat receiver.

Characteristic of ijarah agreement on financing Multijasa Sharia Financial Institution

Miti Yarmunida

Abstract. Consumer financing provided in Islamic financial institutions one of them ijarah multijasa. This is done to accommodate the needs of the Muslim community in overcoming the lack of consumer liquidity, such as for tuition fees, medical expenses, wedding expenses. The operational regulation of multi-service financing using ijarah contracts is stipulated in the DSN-MUI no. 44 / DSN-MUI / VIII / 2014 on multi-service financing. Implementation of multijasa financing is not in accordance with sharia, especially on the ownership status of objects or services that are directed. Given the importance of shariah compliance in multi-service financing by using ijarah contract, the writer will discuss the characteristics of ijarah contract in multi-service financing by using literature analysis. Based on the literature that the authors use that the characteristics of ijarah agreement on multi-service financing that must be implemented by Islamic financial institutions is the service or objects for rent (object ijarah) has become the property or power of financial institutions that rent so that services or objects leased can be handed over between financial institutions sharia with customers who need such

Impact of Zakah on Poverty Alleviation and Improved Prosperity of Mustahik (Case: BAZNAS South Sumatra Province)

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Abstract. Starting from the problem of poverty, Islam has its own way in divert the problems in a country that is with mutual help-help one another, one of the way of paying zakah. Poverty is one of Indonesia's problems. Indonesia as a country with the largest Muslim population in the world has a huge potential of zakat. However, the percentage of people who have consciousness to fulfill zakah obligations in accordance with the provisions is still relatively small. Acceptance of zakat in Indonesia per year 2017 which has reached 5% of zakah potential of 286 Trillion. This study aims to analyze the impact of zakah on poverty and prosperity mustahik in Palembang city. The method used in this research is interview with questionnaire. Sampling using purposive sampling method. The analysis tool used is CIBEST model. The result shows that the index value of Islamic poverty without and with zakat did not change.

Perbandingan Keakuratan Metode Capital Asset Pricing Model Dan Arbitrage Pricing Theory Dalam Memprediksi Return Saham (Studi Pada Perusahaan Sektor Barang Konsumsi Dan Sektor Pertambangan Yang Terdaftar Di Indeks Saham Syariah Indonesia (Issi) Periode 2013-2016)

Abstrak. CAPM adalah suatu model keseimbangan yang dapat menentukan risiko dan return yang akan diperoleh investor. Berdasarkan CAPM, tingkat risiko dan tingkat return yang layak memiliki hubungan positif dan linear. Ukuran risiko yang merupakan indikator yang memengaruhi saham dalam CAPM ditunjukkan oleh variabel β (beta). Semakin besar β suatu saham, maka semakin besar pula risiko yang terkandung di dalamnya. Model ini menghubungkan tingkat return harapan dari suatu aset berisiko dengan risiko dari aset tersebut pada kondisi pasar yang seimbang. Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian komparatif, yaitu suatu penelitian yang bersifat membandingkan. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah data harga saham perusahaan-perusahaan pada sektor konsumsi dan sektor pertambangan yang terdaftar pada Indeks Saham Syariah Indonesia (ISSI) periode 2013-2016 yang diperoleh melalui www.idx.ci.id dengan melihat laporan keuangan perusahaan yang dipublikasikan. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dan uji statistik yang dilakukan terkait perbandingan keakuratan metode CAPM dan APT dalam memprediksi return saham pada perusahaan sektor barang konsumsi dan sektor pertambangan yang terdaftar di Indeks Saham Syariah Indonesia (ISSI) periode 2013-2016. Model yang lebih akurat dalam memprediksi return saham ISSI dimasa yang akan datang adalah model Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM) lebih tepat dibandingkan Arbitrage Pricing Theory (APT), karena nilai MADCAPM (0,0835) lebih kecil dibandingkan nilai MADAPT (0,5070). Selanjutnya Berdasarkan pengolahan data dengan uji Mann-Whitney menunjukkan bahwa H_0 ditolak, dalam arti terdapat perbedaan akurasi yang signifikan antara Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM) dengan Arbitrage Pricing Theory (APT) dalam memprediksi return saham ISSI. Hal ini dibuktikan dengan nilai signifikansi (Sig) (0,002) lebih kecil dari (α) 0,05.

E Commerce Transactions In Perspective Islamic Law of Engagement

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Abstract. E commerce transactions are trading contracts, where sellers and buyers make transactions through online applications. Offerings of goods are only shown through drawings and contract agreements made through the applications that have been provided. In the law of Islamic engagement engagement, e-commerce transactions must fulfill the element of harmony in buying and selling, to protect the rights and obligations of each person who engages. But in practice there are often doubts about the contract made, both from the seller, buyer, goods and contracts should be avoided e-commerce transactions, to avoid losses from one party who transact.