

Factors That Affect the Accounting of Consumers to Take Advantage of Financing From Islamic Banks

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Abstract : This study aims to obtain empirical evidence on whether the factors issuing financial statements, application of sharia accounting, the application of loss and profit sharing and application of accounting information systems, affect the consumer desire to take advantage of Islamic financing, either individually or simultaneously. In this study used a sample of 50 respondents of Bank Syariah Mandiri customers Surakarta Branch. Descriptive statistical results indicate that the variable issuance of financial statements, application of sharia accounting, the application of loss and profit sharing and the application of accounting information system positively affect the consumer desire to take advantage of sharia financing.

KeyWords : *Accounting Factors, financial statements, application of sharia accounting loss and profit sharing, accounting information system, consumer desires, Syariah bank.*

1. INTRODUUCTION

The development of the world economy is now experiencing a very rapid progress. This includes the development of all sectors, the with the development of these communities are required to choose a banking service. The Bank is an institution that acts as a financial intermediary (financial intermediary) between parties that have excess funds (surplus units) with parties that need funding (deficit units), as well as institutions that function smoothen the flow of payments. The existence of Islamic banking in Indonesia began developing the banking system since the year 1992 in line with the enactment of law No. 7 the Year 1992 about banking. But the ACT has not been providing a strong enough legal basis to the development of Islamic banks.

Islamic banks have different principles with conventional banks because it does not use the contracts based on interest rates. This gives a difference in products offered by Islamic banks to customers. Islamic

banks have products or services that are not found in conventional banking. Principles such as the mudharabah, musyarakah, ijarah, Murabaha, Krishna, etc. do not apply the principle of interest as in conventional banking. This is the principle difference being the driving factor for consumers interested in using Islamic banking services, where most Islamic banking clients are Muslims who want to avoid the practice of usury within their financial activities. A clear distinction between Islamic banks with a conventional bank, make a writer interested in conducting research on Islamic banking. This research focuses on Islamic financing or known by the term mudharabah (based on financing for the results).

This research combines theories of consumer behavior against the decision of the Sharia banking services mainly choosing mudharabah. Consumers at bank Muamalat Indonesia Surakarta Branch and Bank Syariah Mandiri Surakarta Branch relatively much have been utilizing the mudharabah, making it relatively easy to find. Based on the

explanation above, the authors are likely to vote and on the countability, the financial statements are the internal aspect of the category.

2. A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

a. Islamic Banking

According to Susanto (2001) Islamic banks are financial institutions that carry out financial intermediary of the parties that the excess funds are then distributed to the parties requiring pick, based on principles of Islamic jurisprudence, among those principles the main thing is not allowed to ask for the only banking or give interest to the customers.

According to Muhammad (2001) there are several characteristics which distinguish the Islamic bank from conventional banks in General, i.e., among others:

- 1) Islamic banks perform halal investments according to the shari'a of Islam. Money deposits that originate from third parties must be invested in activities that are clearly in halal and does not perform investment activities on dubious activities in halal.
- 2) based on the principles for those results, buy sell or lease, do not include the interest on his Covenant. All products of Islamic banking should be net of interest because interest is the practice of usury in Islamic jurisprudence.
- 3) Fallah and Profit-oriented, Fallah oriented means finding the world's

prosperity and happiness in the hereafter.

- 4) relationship with the customer in the form of a partnership relationship, not merely the relationship between creditors and debtors as happened at conventional banks.
- 5) gathering together and channeling funds must comply with the Sharia Supervisory Board based on Islamic jurisprudence, which will conduct surveillance so that the product does not contain the element of interest is considered the practice of usury. The Board of Trustees is not found in conventional banks.

3. PREVIOUS RESEARCH

Penelitian Kontot (2016) entitled "Determining Factors of Customers' Preferences: A Case of Deposit Products in Islamic Banking" concluded that the presence of Islamic banking and finance system, especially after the global financial crisis has attracted the world's attention.

Research Pomeranz, (1997) entitled "The Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions: An important regulatory discharge" the results of the study of Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic financial institutions (AAOIFI) based in Bahrain stated that customer confidence is getting high after Islamic accounting standards developed in Islamic banking institutions.

This research combines some of the factors that affect behavior and the desire of consumers to choose Sharia

financing avail. Factors that affect the behavior of the consumers is based on the distinction between principles of Islamic banking and conventional banking, especially on the principle of the financing.

The following is an overview of the research framework diagram

4. RESEARCH HYPOTHESES

Perumusan Hipotesis Penelitian:

Publication of financial statements is a thing that became a benchmark of openness towards the public management

H1 : issuance of financial statements affect the consumer to choose Sharia the financing harness.

The application of the Sharia very important accounting done on Islamic banking Shariah is the subject of accounting because of Islamic banking.

H2 : the application of Shariah-compliant accounting affects consumer to Choose capitalize financing.

According to Haron (2005) Islamic banking is not developed with only eliminate elements of riba (interest) in financial transactions, but more than that by adopting the entire principles of fairness, in religious teachings and applying the law, procedures and financial instrument that can maintain and assure the implementation of Justice, equations, and upright of moral values in financial activities.

H3 : the application of loss and profit sharing influence consumers to select make use of Islamic financing.

Accounting information systems become very important in the operations of a company. Accounting information systems

become milestones in management especially in the field of accounting.

H4 : the application of accounting information systems influence consumers to select make use of Islamic financing.

5. RESEARCH METHODS

A. scope of Research

This research is a survey research by providing questioner directly to Bank Mandiri Syariah Branches Surakarta to gauge the desire of consumers (customers) to make use of Islamic financing.

B. population and Sample

population is a group of concern research Sekaran (2000)

C. the Sampling Technique

According to Suparmoko (1991), some things can be used as a hint to determine the magnitude of the sample, i.e.:

- 1) when a large percentage of the population N, which is small already can qualify.
- 2) The magnitude of the samples does not less than 30.
- 3) The sample should preferably be possible as long as funds and time can reach.

D. the types and sources of Data

- 1) Primary Data
Data acquired directly through the spread of questioner and interviews
- 2) Secondary Data
Data obtained from the documents of the company nor the literature-

literature-related research issues.

E. methods of Data collection

- 1) The technique of kuisioner, i.e. communicating indirectly with the respondent through the spread of questioner which contains some questions related to the research issues.
- 2) Interview techniques, i.e. the author held a live interview with competent employees with problems in the study of Islamic Bank and Independent Branch of Surakarta as respondents in this research.
- 3) The study of librarianship, namely the author compares between theory or literature-literature-related issues to support the research conducted.

F. Operational definitions of Variables

- 1) Independent variable
 - a) publication of the financial statements.
 - b) application of the Islamic Accounting Factors
 - c) application of the Loss Factor and Profit Sharing
 - d) application of the factors of accounting information System
- 2) The dependent Variable
 - a) compulsory/halal guaranteed Transactions
 - b) There is a wide range of contract of the

customer that can be used to perform transactions in Islamic banking

- c) Margin or for results between the customer and the bank will not change since the beginning of the set.
- d) Sharia Financing no fee provision, the margin, or for the results in which have been exchanged will not change despite the change in the economy, such as inflation and more.
- e) as a means to help enforce an economy based on the Shariah/Islamic teachings

G. the identification of Variables

- 1) Independent variable:
X 1: Publication Of The Financial Statements
X 2: The Application Of Sharia In Accounting
X 3: the application of Loss and profit sharing
X 4: Application Of Accounting Information System
 - 2) The variable Dependent:
Y: The Desire Of Consumers To Make Use Of Islamic Financing.
- #### **H. research instrument**
- The research instrument used was a detailed questionnaire, i.e. a number of written questions which were used to obtain information from the respondent.

H. method of Testing Instrument

- 1) Test Validity
According to Sudibyo (2001), the measurement validity of aiming to find out the extent to which a measuring instrument can measure what should be measured.
- 2) Reliability Test
According to Sudibyo (2001), rehabilitates-test used to test the degree of stability of a measuring instrument in measuring a symptom or in other words to indicate the extent to which measurement results are relatively consistent or do not change when done

the measurement of return against the same subject.

- 3) A classic Assumption Test
The classical assumption deviation test is done to find out some of the irregularities that occurred in the data used for research.

I. testing methods of Data

- 1) Multiple Regression Technique
- 2) Test the feasibility of the Model
- 3) Test the hypothesis
- 4) Coefficient of Determination

J. method of Testing Instrument

- 1) Test Validity

Kelas Interval	frekuensi (f)	Frekuensi Komulatif (F)	%
10 - 13	4	4	8
14 - 17	15	19	30
18 - 21	7	26	40
22 - 25	20	46	80
26 - 29	4	50	100
Total			100

The highest grade Interval Class on publishing financial reports contained on the class interval "22-25" with a population of as many as 20 (40%) and the lowest value found in the class interval 10-13 "and" interval "26-29"

respectively 4 persons (8%), with an average rating of 19.56, standard deviation of 4.76, the maximum value of the 26th and the lowest value 10.

- 2) Application of the Islamic Accounting Factors

Kelas Interval	frekuensi (f)	Frekuensi Komulatif (F)	%
8 - 11	4	4	8
12 - 15	20	24	40

16	-	19	9	33	18
20	-	23	16	49	32
24	-	27	1	50	2
Total					100

The highest value Class Intervals on the application of Shariah contained in accounting class interval "12-15" with a population of as many as 20 (40%) and the lowest value found in the class interval "24-

27" as many as 10 people (2%), with an average of 16.7, standard deviation of 3.98, worth a maximum of 24 and lowest value 8.

3) Application of Loss Factor and Profit Sharing

Kelas Interval			frekuensi (f)	Frekuensi Komulatif (F)	%
6	-	9	2	2	4
10	-	13	6	8	12
14	-	17	17	25	34
18	-	21	22	47	44
22	-	25	3	50	6
Total					100

The highest value Class Intervals on the application of Shariah contained in accounting class interval "18-21" with a population of as many as 22 (44%) and the lowest value found in the class interval "6-9" 2

persons (4%), with an average value of 17.02, standard deviation of 3.50, the maximum value of 23 and the lowest value 6.

4) Application of Factor system of accounting information

Kelas Interval			frekuensi (f)	Frekuensi Komulatif (F)	%
11	-	14	3	3	6
15	-	18	15	18	30
19	-	22	9	27	18
23	-	26	17	44	34
27	-	30	6	50	12
Total					100

The highest value Class Intervals on the application of Shariah contained in

accounting class interval "23-26" with a population of as many as 17 (34%)

and the lowest value found in the class interval "11-14" as much as 3 people (6%), with an average of 21.08, standard deviation of 4.48, maximum value of

28 and the lowest value is 11.

- 5) The desire of consumers to make use of Islamic Financing.

Kelas Interval	frekuensi (f)	Frekuensi Komulatif (F)	%
6 - 9	4	4	8
10 - 13	4	8	8
14 - 17	12	20	24
18 - 21	29	49	58
22 - 25	1	50	2
Total			100

The highest value Class Intervals on the application of Shariah contained in accounting class interval "18-21" with a population of as many as 29 (58%) and the lowest value found in the class interval "22-25" as many as 10 people

(2%), with an average of 16.94, standard deviation of 3.77, maximum value of 22 and the lowest value 6.

A Classic Assumption Test

1. Test Multikolinearitas

Variable	Tolerance	VIF	Keterangan
Penerbitan Laporan Keuangan (X1)	,833	1,201	tidak terjadi Multikolinearitas
Penerapan Akuntansi Syariah (X2)	,456	2,192	tidak terjadi Multikolinearitas
Penerapan Loss and profit sharing (X3)	,467	2,141	tidak terjadi Multikolinearitas
Penerapan Sistem Informasi Akuntansi (X4)	,414	2,415	tidak terjadi Multikolinearitas

Thus it can be concluded that the results of this research data do not occur multikolinieritas, which means assuming multikolinieritas was rejected and the regression

model is a classic assumption to meet it.

2. Test Heteroskedastisitas

Variable	B	T	Sig.	Keterangan
Penerbitan Laporan Keuangan (X1)	,066	,800	0,711	Homoskedastisitas
Penerapan Akuntansi Syariah (X2)	,021	,552	0,584	Homoskedastisitas
Penerapan Loss and profit sharing (X3)	,060	1,414	0,164	Homoskedastisitas
Penerapan Sistem Informasi Akuntansi (X4)	-,093	-,995	0,611	Homoskedastisitas

By looking at the value of significance on the table above, it can be described as follows:

- a. The issuance of financial statements

T-test value of publishing financial reports for the heteroskedastisitas test of significance value of 0.800 0.711. because of the significance of value greater than 0.05, then H_0 and H_a was rejected. This means that variables of publishing financial statements there is no effect on the absolute price of residual N_a .

- b. The application of the Islamic Accounting

The value of the test t-test for Shariah-compliant accounting application heteroskedasticity of 0,552 dengan the value significance of 0.584. because of the significance of value greater than 0.05, then H_0 and H_a was rejected. This means that the application of the accounting sharia there isn't the influence on the absolute price of residual N_a .

- c. The application of Loss and profit sharing

Application of t-test values of loss and profit sharing for test heteroskedasticity of 1,

414 dengan the value significance of 0.164. because of the significance of value greater than 0.05, then H_0 and H_a was rejected. This means that the application of loss and profit sharing has no influence on the absolute price of residual N_a .

- d. The application of the system of accounting information

Application of t-test values information system accounting for the test of heteroskedasticity-0.995 with the value significance of 0.570. Because of the significance of value greater than 0.05, then H_0 and H_a were rejected. This means that the application of the accounting information system there is no effect on the absolute price of residual N_a .

The Test Of Hypothesis

1. Hypothesis 1

The results of the test hypothesis 1 retrieved value t calculate of 3.360 value significance of 0.002, which means the value of the count of t these significant 3.360, then H_0 denied and H_a is received. Thus it was concluded that the hypothesis that States "there is suspected of influence between the publication of the financial report (X 1) against

the wishes of the consumers to utilize the Sharia Financing" proved to be the truth and can be accepted.

2. Hypothesis 2

The results of the test hypothesis 2 retrieved a value t calculate of significance value of 6.109 0.000, which means the value of the count of t these significant 6.109, then H_0 denied and H_a is received. Thus it was concluded that the hypothesis that States "thought to exist between application of Islamic Accounting influence (X 2) against the wishes of the consumers to utilize the Sharia Financing" proved to be the truth and can be accepted.

3. Hypothesis 3

The results of the test hypothesis 3 retrieved the value of the thing of significance value of 3.022 0.004, which means the value of the thing of such significant 3.022, then H_0 denied and H_a is received. Thus it was concluded that the hypothesis that States "thought to exist between the influence of the application of Loss and profit sharing (X 3) against the wishes of the consumers to utilize the Sharia Financing" proved to be the truth and can be accepted.

4. Hypothesis 4

Hypothesis 4 test results obtained the value thing of the significance value of 3.290 0.002, which means the value of such significant 3.290 things, then H_0 denied H_a received. Thus it was concluded that the hypothesis that States "thought to exist between the influence of the application of Accounting information systems against the wishes of the consumers to utilize the Sharia Financing"

proved to be the truth and can be accepted.

6. DISCUSSION

Based on the results of data analysis as has been expressed above, then the hypothesis testing in this study are as follows:

- a. Factors affecting consumer finance report publishing to select the capitalize financing.
- b. Factors affecting the implementation of the Islamic accounting consumers to select financing utilize the Sharia.
- c. application of loss Factor and profit sharing influence consumers to select make use of Islamic financing
- d. accounting information systems implementation Factors affecting consumers to choose Sharia financing harness.

7. CONCLUSION

Diskriptif statistical results showed that the variables of publishing financial reports, accounting, application of Sharia implementation of loss and profit sharing and the application of the accounting information system of positive effect against the wishes of the consumers to utilize Sharia financing.

8. ADVICE

- a. Should the management bank Syariah Mandiri intensively notice four things are not abandoned by the customers or clients
- b. The results of the analysis proved that the application of the factors accounting for the most Sharia provides the greatest impact because

consumers Syariah bank Mandiri was dominated by Muslims who very care with Sharia banking applications in the form of the application of the Islamic accounting.

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