

The Impact of Membership, Loan, with Transactions on a Rest of The Industry Results (SHU) Cooperative

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the effect of the number of loan and savings members on the remaining operating results in the Pindo Deli Karawang employee cooperative in 2008-2017. The method used in this research is the descriptive verification method with a quantitative approach. This study uses data from the Pindo Deli Karawang Employee Cooperative for the period 2008-2017. This research is a time series type. The data obtained will be analyzed using multiple linear regression analysis through a partial test (t-test), simultaneous test (f test), and coefficient of determination (R^2 test) with the help of SPSS 22 software. Then, this study uses a non-probability sampling technique with a purposive sampling technique. For taking a sample. The research being tested is the number of members, loans and savings as independent variables and the remaining operating income (SHU) as the dependent variable. This research concentrates on financial accounting which is oriented towards financial statements. Then, the population of this study, namely the Pindo Deli Karawang Employee Cooperative, and the sample of this study were financial statements for 10 years, namely from 2008-2017. The results of the study partially show that the number of members, loans, and savings partially have no effect on the remaining operating results of the Pindo Deli Karawang employee cooperative, but simultaneously the number of members, loans, and savings affect the remaining operating results, the value $f_{count} > f_{table}$ ie $2,973 > 4.74$. The significance value is $0.119 < 0.05$. Meanwhile, the coefficient of determination is 59.8%. This shows that the variable Number of Members, Loans, and Savings can affect the Remaining Profits of Cooperatives by 59.8% and the rest is influenced by other variables not included in the study.

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1. Introduction

A cooperative is an corporation or a commercial enterprise based with the aid of using someone or numerous human beings to gain not unusual place desires and or for mutual advantage primarily based totally at the precept of kinship and primarily based totally on a criminal entity. The phrase cooperative is acquainted some of the human beings in Indonesia due to the fact cooperatives were acknowledged considering that 1890 known as the Hulp en Spaar Bank (Help and Savings Bank) which he supposed for the priyayi (civil servants) of their region from the clutches of the lenders (lenders). Cooperatives in Indonesia may be categorized into numerous kinds primarily based totally on their line of business. One sort of cooperative primarily based totally on its kind is the Savings and Loans cooperative, essentially this sort of cooperative is normally called a credit score cooperative, wherein this sort of cooperative presents cash loans and is likewise an area to keep cash. Loaned cash is acquired thru budget accumulated at the same time through its members. This sort of cooperative is the equal cooperative as a traditional bank, however due to the fact the cooperative is a own circle of relatives principle, the effects from coping with the cooperative should be divided similarly for all its members, the earnings or loss in coping with the cooperative is referred to as the Residual Profits (SHU).

A previous study, involving: Researchers Ayuk N.M.T and Utama I.M.S (2015) showed that residual business results have fluctuations in membership, total savings, total transaction volume and impact Overall,

Bandung Regency and Bali Credit Unions have a large positive impact.

According to a study by Rupitasari R., Medical & Panjaitan F (2017), PT Pelindo's residual performance has a general and variable impact on membership, loans, and working capital. II Cooperative of employees Sucursal Pangkalbalam.

According to Candra M.A.S & Kurniawan R.Y (2016) informed that the Number of Members, Total Savings, Total Business Volume, both variable and jointly, there is a significant positive effect on the Remaining Operating Results at the Surabaya State University Student Cooperative.

The results of the three studies above show that each variable such as the number of members, the number of loans, the amount of savings, the amount of business capital, and the business volume have an effect on the remaining operating results obtained for each cooperative. In other words, each of these variables will make the remaining operating results increase (Profit).

This research has resulted in data from the number of members, as many as 11,027 with a percentage of 11.94% (the highest), and 6,421 with a percentage of 6.96% (the lowest).

Then, for data from the loan report, the largest loan amount was Rp.127,717,746,482, with a percentage of 14.41%, and the lowest loan amount was Rp.56,566,958,565, with a percentage of 6.38%.

Furthermore, for the deposit report data, the highest number of deposits, amounted to Rp.54,514,005,994, with a percentage of 18.65%, and the lowest amount of deposits, as much as Rp.11,585,121,853, with a percentage of 3.8%.

Meanwhile, for the remaining operating results report data, the highest amount was at Rp. 3,264,160,939, with a percentage of 13.51%, while the lowest amount was at Rp. 1,578,624,460, with a percentage of 6.53%.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Definition of Accounting

Financial accounting is a field of accounting that discusses the preparation of financial statements for external holders with specific objectives for each party to make the parties preparing financial statements use principles and assumptions in the process of preparing financial statements and the need for accounting standards that are used as guidelines both by preparers and readers of reports. finance (Martani et al, 2012:8).

2.2 Definition of Cooperative

Cooperatives as an economic system have a fairly strong political position because they have a constitutional basis, namely adhering to article 33 of the 1945 Constitution, especially paragraph 1 which states that the economy is structured as a joint effort based on the principle of kinship (Harti, 2017:46).

Cooperatives are business activities where cooperative members have triple functions, namely as owners, as producers or suppliers of goods for cooperatives, and also as consumers or buyers of goods from cooperatives (Subandi, 2017:53).

2.3 Definition of Cooperative Membership

In accordance with the provisions contained in Law No. 25/1992, one of the conditions for establishing a cooperative is the availability of 20 members (Subandi, 2017:45).

Each member of the cooperative is the owner of the cooperative, because this activity is formed on the basis of togetherness, each member must have the same rights and obligations as members or people who are members of cooperative activities.

2.4 Definition of Loan

According to the Banking Law No. 10 of 1998 in Kasmir (2014), a loan/credit is the provision of money or an equivalent claim, based on an agreement or loan agreement between a bank and another party that requires the borrower to repay the debt after a certain period of time.

According to Winarto and Ismaya (2003: 289) in the journal Thamrin 2012, explaining that a loan is the giving of a sum of money from one party (financial institution, person or company) to another party (a person or company) which requires the loan to be repaid within a certain period of time with a certain amount of money. mutually agreed amount of interest.

2.5 Definition of Savings

Savings is used as a term in naming cooperative capital: it was first used in the first Cooperative Law after independence, namely in Law 79 of 1958 (Muljono, 2012: 195). Since then until now, savings have remained the capital for the cooperative. In contrast to companies in general that use the term shares as capital

ownership.

2.6 Definition of Remaining Operating Results

The remainder of the cooperative's operating results is the cooperative's income earned in one fiscal year less costs, depreciation, and other obligations including taxes in the relevant financial year.

3. Methods

This type of research is a time series. The variables used consist of two variables, namely the independent variable and the dependent variable. This study uses a quantitative approach and is included in the type of verification descriptive research. The independent variables consist of Number of Members, Loans, and Savings, while the dependent variable is the Remaining Profit of Cooperatives. The data used is secondary data from the Financial Statements of the Pindo Deli Karawang Employee Cooperative for 10 years which is used as a sample in this study. The sampling technique used is non-probability, namely purposive sampling, with several conditions set by the researcher, as follows: (1). The most recent financial report for the period 2008-2010, (2). Manufacturing companies that consistently publish their annual financial reports, (3). The available data is complete, both regarding the Number of Members, Loans, Savings, Remaining Profits of Cooperatives and other data needed by researchers.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Classic Assumption Test

Based on the results of data processing that has been carried out using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test with the help of SPSS 22 software, the results can be seen in the description below, as follows: (1). Having a significance value of 0.200 means $0.200 > 0.05$, so it can be ascertained that the data is normally distributed, and is suitable for use, (2). Has a tolerance value and VIF value for each independent variable, namely Number of Members (X1) of 0.803 (Tolerance) and 1.245 (VIF), Loans (X2) of 0.163 (Tolerance) and 6.122 (VIF), then Deposits (X3) of 0.171 (Tolerance) and 5.861 (VIF). In this case, it shows that the proposed regression model does not have multicollinearity symptoms, because it still ranges from 0.1 to 10, (3). In testing the data using Durbin-Watson with the help of SPSS 22 software, it has succeeded in getting a D-W value of 1.805. In this case, it shows that the regression model proposed in this study is free or does not have autocorrelation symptoms, because the D-W value is still between -2 to +2, (4). The data that has been tested using a scatterplot produces points that are spread above and below 0 on the Y axis and have an irregular pattern, meaning that the regression model does not experience symptoms of heteroscedasticity.

4.2 Multiple Linear Regression

The test results of multiple linear regression can be seen in the description below, as follows:

$$Y = -154259823.284 + 162243.724 X_1 + 0.008 X_2 + 0.013 X_3 + e.$$

- Based on the results of the research above, it has produced a constant value of -154259823.284 units. This shows that if the independent variable decreases or is equal to zero, the remaining operating income of the cooperative will also decrease by -154259823.284 units.
- The regression coefficient for the X1 variable, namely Members is positive, meaning that there is a unidirectional relationship between members (X1) and the remaining operating results (Y). The regression coefficient for the X1 variable is 162243.724, which means that each additional member (X1) of units will cause an increase in the remaining operating income of 162243.724.
- The regression coefficient for the X2 variable, namely the loan is positive, meaning that there is a unidirectional relationship between the loan (X2) and the remaining operating results (Y). The regression coefficient of the X2 variable of 0.008 means that each additional member (X2) of units will cause an increase in the remaining operating results of 0.008.
- The regression coefficient for the X3 variable, namely Savings is positive, meaning that there is a unidirectional relationship between Savings (X3) and the remaining operating results (Y). The regression coefficient for the X3 variable is 0.013 which means that each additional member (X3) of units will cause an increase in the remaining operating income of 0.013.

4.3 Partial Test (T test)

The t-test is used to determine how much influence the independent variable (X) has partially on the number of members, loans and savings on the dependent variable (Y), namely the remaining operating results



of the Cooperative at the Pindo Deli Karawang Employee Cooperative for the 2008-2017 period. The results of data processing with the help of SPSS 22 software, can be seen in the explanation below, as follows:

Table 1
Partial Results

Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1 (Constant)	-154259823,284	1013604098,196		-,152	,884		
Members	162243,724	110347,826	,425	1,470	,192	,803	1,245
Loan	,008	,016	,311	,486	,644	,163	6,122
Deposit	,013	,027	,306	,488	,643	,171	5,861

a. Dependent Variable: SHU
Source: *Written by the Author, 2021.*

Based on table 1 above, the test results have been obtained, which are as follows:

a. The Effect of Number of Members to the Remaining Profits of Cooperatives (X1)

Based on the results of partial hypothesis testing, it is known that the number of members has a t - count value of 1.470 and sig 0.192. Thus, we can obtain a t table value of 2.262, which means $t \text{ count} < t \text{ table}$ and $\text{sig } 0.192 > 0.05$. Thus, it can be concluded that H0 is accepted and H1 is rejected. So, the variable Number of Members partially has no effect on the Remaining Operating Results.

Thus, it can be concluded that there is no effect of the number of members on the remaining operating results of the Pindo Deli Cooperative. The results of this study are in line with the results of research conducted by Muhammad Rizali, Tumpal Manik, M.Si and Hj. Iranita, SE., M.Si who stated that there was no influence on the number of members on the remaining operating results.

b. The Effect of Loans on Remaining Operating Results (X2)

Based on the results of partial hypothesis testing, it is known that the loan has a t-count value of 0.486 and sig of 0.644. Thus, the t table value is 2.262, which means $t \text{ count} < t \text{ table}$ and $\text{sig } 0.644 > 0.05$. Thus, it can be concluded that H0 is accepted and H2 is rejected. So, the loan variable partially has no effect on the remaining operating results.

Thus, it can be concluded that there is no effect of the number of loans on the remaining operating results at the Cooperative PT. Pindo Deli Pulp and Paper Mills. The results of this study are in line with the results of research conducted by Iseu Anggraeni, S.Ak., M.Ak., Ak., CA and Ridwan Gunawan, S.Ak who stated that there was no effect of the number of members on the remaining operating results.

c. The Effect of Savings on Remaining Operating Results

Based on the results of partial hypothesis testing, it is known that savings have a t-count value of 0.488 and sig of 0.643. Thus the value of t table is 2.262 which means $t \text{ count} < t \text{ table}$ and $\text{sig } 0.643 > 0.05$. So, the Savings variable partially has no effect on the Remaining Operating Results.

Thus, it can be concluded that H0 is accepted and H3 is rejected, then there is no effect of Savings on the remaining operating results at the Cooperative PT. Pindo Deli Pulp and Paper Mills. The results of this study are in line with the results of research conducted by M. Thamrin which suggests that there is no effect of the number of members on the remaining operating results.

4.4 Simultaneous Test (F test)

Simultaneous hypothesis testing is carried out to determine the independent variables that influence simultaneously or jointly on the dependent variable by testing the regression coefficient using the f test statistic. The explanation can be seen below, which is as follows:



Table 2
Simultan Results

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	2,101E+18	3	7,004E+17	2,973	,119 ^b
	Residual	1,414E+18	6	2,356E+17		
	Total	3,515E+18	9			

a. Dependent Variable: SHU
b. Predictors: (Constant), Deposit, Members, Loan

Source: Written by the Author, 2021.

Based on the data in table 2 above, it can be seen that the results of data processing for the calculated F value are 2,973 and sig 0.119. The F table value with a significance level of 5% and degrees of freedom $df_1 = 2$, $df_2 = 7$, then the F table value (2:7) = 4.74. This shows that the value of F table < F count and the value of sig $0.05 < 0.119$. So it can be concluded that H4 is accepted and H0 is rejected and simultaneously the number of members, loans, and savings affect the remaining operating results of the cooperative.

4.5 Determination Coefficient Test

Coefficient of Determination Analysis is used to see how much the independent variable (X) has an effect on the dependent variable (Y) which is expressed as a percentage. And used to explain the regression model in the dependent variable. The higher the coefficient of determination, the higher the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable. The results of data processing can be seen in the table below, as follows:

Table 3
Determination Analysis Results

Model	R	R Square	Model Summary ^b		
			Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	,773 ^a	,598	,397	485378649,51701	1,805

a. Predictors: (Constant), Saving, Members, Loan
b. Dependent Variable: SHU

Source: Written by the Author, 2021.

From the processing results in the table above, it can be seen that the coefficient of determination or R² is 0.598 or 59.8%. This shows that the variables studied, namely Members, Loans and Savings have an effect of 59.8% on the remaining results of cooperative operations. Meanwhile, the remaining 40.2% is influenced by variables not examined in this study or confounding variables.

5. Conclusion

Based on the analysis and discussion about the Effect of Number of Members, Loans and Savings on the Remaining Profits of the Pindo Deli Karawang Employee Cooperative Period 2008-2017, the conclusions are:

- Based on the results of the t test, the regression model obtained significant t arithmetic results with the t table variable. The number of members shows a value of $1.470 < 2.262$, meaning that t count is smaller than t table, besides that it can also be seen from the value of $0.192 > 0.05$, thus it can be said that H1 is rejected, meaning that partially there is no effect of the number of members on Remaining Operating Results.
- Based on the results of the partial test on the regression model, the results of the comparison of t count with t table of loan variables show that $0.486 > 2.262$ t count is smaller than t table, besides that it can also be seen from the significance value of $0.644 > 0.05$, thus it can be concluded that H2 is rejected, meaning that there is partially no effect of the loan on the remaining operating results.
- Based on the results of the t-test (partial) in the regression model, the results of the comparison of tcount with ttable of the Savings variable show $0.486 < 2.262$ tcount is smaller than ttable other than that it can also be seen from the significance value of $0.644 > 0.05$, thus it can be concluded that H3 is rejected ,

meaning that there is partially no effect of Savings on Remaining Operating Results.

- d. Based on the results of the f (simultaneous) test on the regression model, the results of the comparison of the value of f_{count} with f_{table} for the variable number of members, loans and savings are $2,973 < 4.74$ f_{count} is smaller than f_{table} .

Thus it can be concluded that there is a simultaneous effect of the number of members, loans and savings on the remaining operating results.

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