

THE INFLUENCE OF SAVINGS WADI'AH AND GIRO WADI'AH ON THE PROFIT OF BNI SYARIAH

1st Rohmalyani, 2nd Rimi Gusliana Mais

Accounting Department

Indonesia College of Economics

Jakarta, Indonesia

rohmalayani03@gmail.com; @stei.ac.id

Abstrak - In the operational activities of Sharia banks have funding products that are savings *wadi'ah* and giro *wadi'ah*. The object of this research is BNI Syariah. This research aims to test whether the savings *wadi'ah* and giro *wadi'ah* effect on BNI Syariah profit.

The study used a quantitative approach, which was measured using multiple linear regression-based methods with the SPSS 21.00 Data processing program. The population used are *wadi'ah* and giro *wadi'ah* savings in BNI Syariah. Sample uses purposive sampling technique from March 2016-November 2019 to a total observation of 57 observations. Research using secondary data is a financial statement taken through the official website of Bank BNI Syariah: www.bnisyariah.co.id and supported by the study of the library.

Partial hypothesis testing resulted in *wadi'ah* savings no effect on BNI Sharia profit. Giro *wadi'ah* has no effect on BNI Sharia profit. So that the profit can be deduced BNI Sharia is not influenced by the savings *wadia'ah* and giro *Wadi'ah*.

Keywords: *Wadi'ah savings, Giro Wadi'ah, BNI Syariah Profit*

I. INTRODUCTION

The growth of banks in Indonesia has increased quite well. Along with the times, people are increasingly concerned with Islam both in behavior and in terms of thinking. The Muslim community is increasingly concerned with the management of their finances. So they are also increasingly interested in using Islamic commercial banks in their financial management that is managed in sharia. Because the conventional commercial bank system applies the same interest system as usury. Meanwhile, Islamic commercial banks apply a system based on the Quran and hadith, such as a profit sharing system.

Sharia banking according to Law no. 21 of 2008 is everything concerning Sharia Banks and Sharia Business Units, including institutions, business activities, methods and processes in carrying out their business activities. Sharia Banks are Banks that carry out their business activities based on Sharia Principles and by type consist of Sharia Commercial Banks and Sharia Rural Banks. Islamic banks function as investment managers, investor functions, social functions and financial services (banking) functions.

In Islamic banks the classification of Islamic bank fund raising is not based on the name of the instrument but based on the two principles used in Islamic banks, namely the principles of *wadi'ah* and *mudharabah*. The *wadi'ah* contract is divided into two, namely *wadi'ah yad-dhamanah*

and wadiah yad amanah (Yaya et al, 2016: 52). Based on the DSN fatwa NO: 01 / DSN-MUI / IV / 2000 concerning wadi'ah giro. Wadi'ah current accounts are divided into 2, namely: demand deposits that are not justified in sharia, namely demand deposits based on interest calculations and demand deposits justified by sharia based on the principles of Mudharabah and Wadi'ah. Wadi'ah savings have also been regulated in the DSN fatwa NO: 02 / DSN MUI / IV / 2000 which explains that savings that are not justified in sharia are savings based on the calculation of interest and savings that are justified by sharia based on the principles of Mudharabah and Wadi'ah.

Based on the DSN fatwa regarding wadi'ah savings and wadi'ah current accounts, which are deposits that can be taken at any time by the depositor without any required compensation, except in the form of voluntary gifts or bonuses from the bank (Yaya at al, 2016: 52) . The principle of wadi'ah commonly used in Islamic banking is wadi'ah yad-dhamaanah and commonly abbreviated as wadi'ah this principle can be applied to fundraising activities in the form of current accounts and savings (Yaya et al, 2016: 53). The increase in wadi'ah savings funds will encourage Islamic banks to channel their funds through financing products to generate profits. Profit obtained from investing wadi'ah funds, then fully belongs to the bank. However, the Islamic bank will give bonuses to customers in accordance with the funds deposited in the Islamic bank. The amount of the bonus given depends on the policy of the Islamic bank and was not promised beforehand. Islamic banks will provide bonuses to customers if they get a profit (Kristinawati, 2018).

One of the goals of Islamic banks in carrying out their activities is to gain profit or profit. The profit of Islamic banks is mainly derived from the difference between the income from investment and distribution of funds as well as costs incurred during a certain period. BNI Syariah in its operational activities is also profit-oriented and wadi'ah savings funds and wadi'ah current accounts support the proceeds of Islamic banks. From this research, the researcher wants to conduct research on "Does Wadi'ah Savings affect BNI Syariah Profits?" and "Does Wadi'ah Current Account affect BNI Syariah Profits?".

II. LITERATURE

2.1. Fundamental Theory

Funds Raising with the Principle of Wadi'ah

Wadi'ah is a mandate for the person who is entrusted with it and he is obliged to return it when the owner asks for it. Custody is a deposit of assets based on a wadi'ah contract between a Sharia (Islamic) Commercial Bank or UUS and the depositor, provided that the Sharia Commercial Bank or UUS does not have ownership rights over the assets (Ikit 2015: 65).

Legal Basis of Wadi'ah

The sharia foundation of the wadi'ah contract is found in QS An-Nisa: 29, QS An-Nisa: 58, QS Al-Baqarah: 283 and the hadith of the Prophet Muhammad:

"Abu Hurairah narrated that the Messenger of Allah said, convey to (fulfill) the mandate to those who have the right to receive it and do not return treason to those who have betrayed you. " (Narrated by Abu Dawud) (Ikit, 2015: 65):

Principles of the Wadi'ah Contract

The Principle of Wadi'ah Yad Al-Amanah

Wadi'ah Yad Al-Amanah is a pure deposit from a creditor who has assets or money to a depositor who is given a mandate , the assets or money entrusted must be properly safeguarded and returned whenever the owner wishes. With this principle, the party receiving deposits may not use

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or take advantage of the assets or money deposited but only safeguard them. In addition, assets or money that are entrusted cannot be confused with assets or money of other parties (Ikit, 2015: 66). In its implementation in Islamic banks, it is implemented in a Safe Deposit Box (SBD) which is used to store valuables.

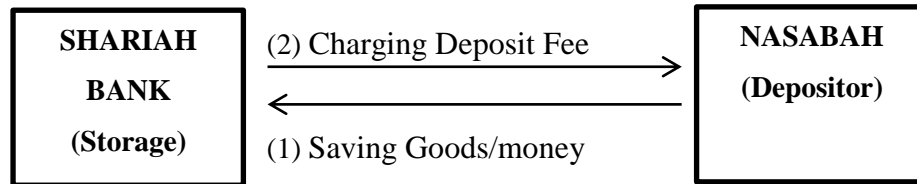


Figure 1

Scheme of Wadi'ah Yad Al-Amanah

Prinsip Wadi'ah yad adh-dhamanah

Wadi'ah yad adh-dhamanah is a pure deposit from a depositor who has assets or money to the depositor who is entrusted with the trust, the assets or money entrusted must be properly safeguarded and returned whenever the owner wishes. However, on the principle of Wadi'ah yad adh-dhamanah, Islamic banking may use and utilize assets or money deposited. This means that the Islamic banking party has obtained permission from the depositor with the aim of carrying out the operations (raising of funds, channeling funds and services) of Islamic banking. The funds collected will be used for productive purposes for profit. Islamic banking management is allowed to give bonuses not agreed upon at the beginning of the contract (Ikit, 2015: 67).

The Wadi'ah yad adh-dhamanah contract can be applied in Islamic banking in the form of products, namely savings and current accounts.

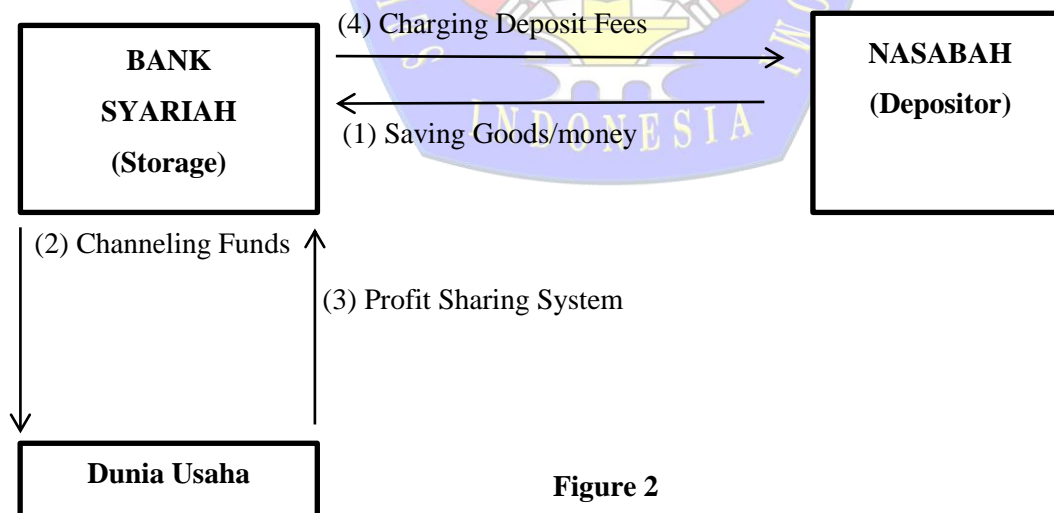


Figure 2

Scheme Wadi'ah yad adh-dhamanah

Saving Wadi'ah dan Giro Wadi'ah

Fatwa National Sharia Council Number 02 / DSN-MUI / IV / 2020, Savings are deposits of funds whose withdrawal can only be made according to certain conditions has been agreed upon, but cannot be withdrawn by check, bilyet giro and / or other equivalent means.

Meanwhile, demand deposits according to the Fatwa of the National Sharia Council Number 01 / DSN-MUI / IV / 2000 are deposits of funds which can be withdrawn at any time by using checks, bilyet giro, other means of payment orders or by transfer. According to Law No.21 of 2008 concerning Islamic banks, Demand Deposits are deposits based on Akad wadi'ah or other contracts that are not contradictory to sharia principles which withdrawals can be made at any time by using a check, bilyet giro, other means of payment order, or by transfer order.

The general provisions in the MUI Fatwa regarding Savings and Current Accounts based on the wadi'ah contract include:

- 1) Only savings.
- 2) Deposits can be taken at any time (On Call) or based on agreement.
- 3) No compensation is required except in the form of voluntary gifts (athaya) from the bank management.

Likewise in Bank Indonesia Regulation Number: 7/46 / PBI / 2005 concerning the agreement to collect and distribute funds for banks that carry out business activities based on sharia principles, it explains that in the activities of collecting funds in the form of demand deposits or savings based on wadi'ah, at least:

- 1) The bank acts as the recipient of the deposited funds and the customer acts as the owner of the deposited funds.
- 2) Deposited funds are fully deposited with the Bank and are stated in nominal amounts.
- 3) Deposits can be collected at any time.
- 3) Not allowed to promise giving rewards or bonuses to customers.
- 5) The bank guarantees a refund of the customer's deposit.

Factors Affecting Sharia Bank Profits

Factors that influence the profit of Islamic banking include the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR), Non Performing Financing (NPF), Compilation of Earning Asset Losses (PPAP), Operating Costs per Income Operations (BOPO), Share of Financing, Certificates of Bank Indonesia Syariah (SBIS). The factors that affect the profitability of Islamic banks are almost the same as the factors that affect conventional banks. The profitability of conventional banks is determined by two factors, namely internal factors and external factors. Internal factors are factors originating from the bank management itself, such as raising funds, capital management, liquidity management and cost management. Meanwhile, external factors are factors that originate from outside the bank and cannot be controlled by the bank, such as competition, regulation, concentration, market share, ownership, scarcity of capital, money supply, inflation, economies of scale, size of the bank, etc. Ubaidillah (2016 in As'ari 2019).

Management of Wadi'ah Akad Savings Funds Against

BNI Syariah Profits In research (Lubi, 2017) at PT BNI Syariah revealed third party funds it is very important for banks in raising funds, because they are basically for the benefit the bank's efforts to collect funds from the bank itself, funds from other parties, and funds originating from the public or third parties in the form of savings deposits and sources other funds. According to Rismawati (2017) wadi'ah funds are not given for the results, but funds is entered into the pull of fund with a ratio of zero (0) due to the accumulation of funds wadi'ah helps generate income, wadi'ah bonuses must be paid using bank income without reducing the portion of bank revenue (Rismawati, 2017).

Funds saved by customers, including savings using the wadi'ah contract, will be used and reinvested. The use of customer funds by BNI Syariah Palu Branch contains blessings, because the investment made by the bank remains in the corridor of sharia and does not lead to non-halal investment. BNI Syariah understands that customer funds saved with a wadi'ah contract still

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provide benefits even though they are deposited funds. This profit comes from the investment return of funds collected at the bank (Rahayu Indrihasari *et al*, 2018).

Review of Previous Research and Hypothesis Development of the

Effect of Savings Wadi'ah on Sharia Bank Profits

According to As'ari's Research (2019), Rachman and Anggraeni (2019), and Anggraini (2016) wadi'ah savings have an effect on BRI Syariah profit margins, profits Bank Mega Syariah, and the net profit of PT BPRS Al-Ihsan. This is because if wadi'ah savings increase, the funds distributed will be more and the bank will get a higher profit.

H₁ = Wadi'ah Savings Affect BNI Syariah Profits

Effect of Giro Wadi'ah on Sharia Bank Profits

Nurdhianti (2019) and Kristinawati (2018) in their research suggest that wadi'ah demand deposits have a positive effect on the income of PT Bank Syariah Mandiri and the profit of Bank Syariah Mandiri. If the wadi'ah current account increases, the more financing can be channeled by Islamic banks so that it can increase profit growth.

H₂ = Giro Wadi'ah Affect BNI Syariah Profits

Based on the theory and from previous research reviews, it can be concluded that a conceptual framework is as follows:

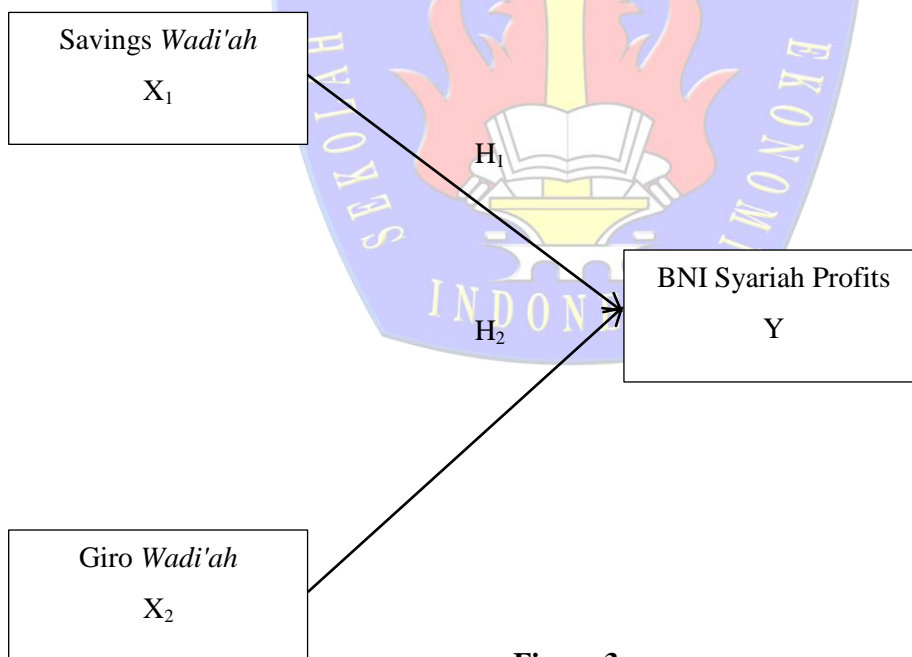


Figure 3
Conceptual Framework

III. RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a quantitative research design. The research design based on the purpose of this research is hypothesis testing supported by descriptive research. Hypothesis testing research is shown to test certain hypotheses to explain the relationship (correlation) between two or more variables or differences (comparison) of several sample groups. Descriptive research is also used to describe situations or events that occur. The researcher chose this strategy with the hope that the dependent variable, namely X1 (wadi'ah savings) and X2 (giro wadi'ah), to the independent variable Y (BNI Syariah Profit) can be identified. The data used in this study are secondary data, namely the BNI Financial Statements, Syariah from March 2015-November 2019. The data is taken from the official BNI Syariah website which is located at www.bnisyariah.co.id.

The data obtained were analyzed quantitatively to test the research hypothesis using statistical methods. The data analysis technique used by researchers to test the hypothesis is to use multiple linear regression analysis techniques. The general form of the regression equation model used in this study is:

$$Y = a + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + e \quad (1)$$

Keterangan =

Y	= variable dependent (BNI Syariah Profits)
X ₁	= variabel independent (Savings wadi'ah)
X ₂	= variabel independen (giro wadi'ah)
a	= constant value
b ₁	= coefficient 1
b ₂	= coefficient 2
e	= eror value

To test the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable, this study uses a hypothesis test, namely the T test and F test. T test is used to determine the effect of each independent variable on the dependent variable. While the F test is used to test whether the independent variable jointly affects the dependent variable.

IV. RESEARCH RESULTS

4.1 Descriptive Statistics

Wadi'ah BNI Syariah Savings

The wadi'ah savings used by BNI Syariah use the wadi'ah yad adh dhamanah contract, where customers deposit their savings with BNI Syariah and BNI Syariah can manage these funds. The bonus is fully the right of BNI Syariah. BNI Syarah can provide bonuses or not in accordance with BNI Syariah policies, if BNI Syariah provides a bonus, it cannot be agreed at the beginning of the contract.

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Table. Error! No text of specified style in document..1 Wadiah BNI Syariah Savings

Tabungan Wadiah	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Januari		1,705,314	2,530,934	4,173,663	6,510,557
Februari		1,761,220	2,670,511	4,278,949	6,689,969
Maret	1,207,251	1,788,415	2,765,863	4,472,938	6,796,667
April	1,303,939	1,856,701	2,772,728	4,597,507	6,966,823
Mei	1,303,228	1,861,529	2,866,215	4,946,583	7,678,915
Juni	1,324,131	2,128,142	3,179,430	5,105,350	7,578,551
Juli	1,440,190	2,099,093	3,242,583	5,378,226	7,873,803
Agustus	1,445,981	2,150,711	3,385,511	5,558,149	7,885,992
September	1,463,952	2,201,879	3,448,446	5,644,648	7,984,450
Oktober	1,518,244	2,238,082	3,583,413	5,879,183	8,279,798
November	1,563,051	2,346,642	3,776,525	6,055,480	8,445,249
Desember	1,709,839	2,545,938	4,132,673	6,482,550	

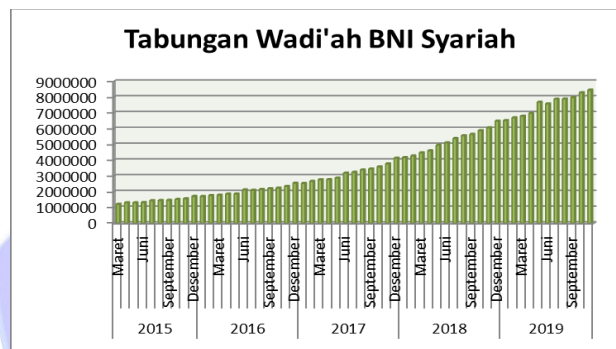


Figure 4
Wadi'ah BNI Syariah Savings Chart

Savings Wadi'ah savings in BNI Syariah continue to increase as evidenced by the graph from March 2015-November 2019. According to research (Indriasari et al. 2018) revealed that wadiah savings is preferred by customers, especially for employees, both private employees and civil servants (PNS). According to him, most of the customers who want to save using a wadiah contract, according to him, have the same reason, namely they only want to save without any additional or discount. Another reason why customers choose wadiah even without profit sharing is that the facilities received by wadiah customers are the same as customers who use mudharabah contracts without any difference. Even though it does not provide direct benefits such as the mudharabah contract, the wadiah contract is able to attract customers more quickly.

Giro Wadi'ah BNI Syariah

Current accounts at BNI Syariah are called BNI Giro iB Hasanah. BNI Giro iB Hasanah is a transactional deposit in IDR and USD which is managed based on sharia principles with a choice of a Mudharabah Mutlaqah or Wadiah Yadh Dhamanah contract which withdrawals can be made at any time by using a check, bilyet giro, other payment order facilities or by transfer.

Table.2 Giro Wadi'ah BNI Syariah

Giro Wadi'ah	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Januari		1,029,204	1,360,281	1,696,911	2,420,970
Februari		1,092,637	1,437,827	1,758,869	2,811,116
Maret	1,202,511	1,141,537	1,388,399	1,822,585	2,487,025
April	1,047,438	1,132,113	1,344,577	1,731,086	2,533,073
Mei	1,087,074	1,115,861	1,486,375	2,024,161	2,681,785
Juni	1,139,741	1,160,982	1,493,555	1,958,909	2,544,548
Juli	992,332	1,190,491	1,528,008	2,212,957	2,992,487
Agustus	1,159,067	1,235,121	1,593,353	2,192,816	2,955,872
September	1,071,341	1,289,555	1,606,475	2,195,716	2,885,328
Oktober	1,001,413	1,283,266	1,744,410	2,239,926	2,543,862
November	1,091,203	1,306,203	1,860,043	2,182,106	2,719,837
Desember	1,070,897	1,533,147	1,838,113	2,352,895	

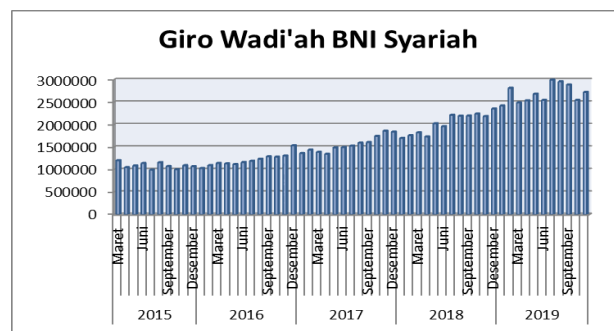


Figure 5

Giro Wadi'ah BNI Syariah Chart

Wadi'ah current account continues to increase from March 2015-November 2019. Factors that attract customers to open wadi current accounts 'ah is the absence of usury, all products are in accordance with sharia, various product services, and promotions from banks. These factors can increase the growth of wadi'ah demand deposits at BNI Syariah (Fransiska, 2019).

BNI Syariah Profit

Table.3 BNI Syariah Profit

Laba BNI Syariah	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Januari		22,283	24,063	29,472	40,226
Febuari		46,551	51,274	61,562	81,108
Maret	45,668	75,178	77,638	94,479	135,348
April	63,821	97,669	107,511	132,738	195,107
Mei	81,933	121,287	125,752	164,867	257,557
Juni	99,943	145,645	165,083	202,989	315,274
Juli	123,819	168,742	191,045	238,827	375,158
Agustus	140,842	190,602	219,489	274,556	432,161
September	156,619	215,231	246,602	306,613	461,958
Oktober	175,910	230,747	265,167	344,009	503,519
November	196,265	248,692	278,492	379,326	568,756
Desember	219,663	277,375	306,110	416,365	

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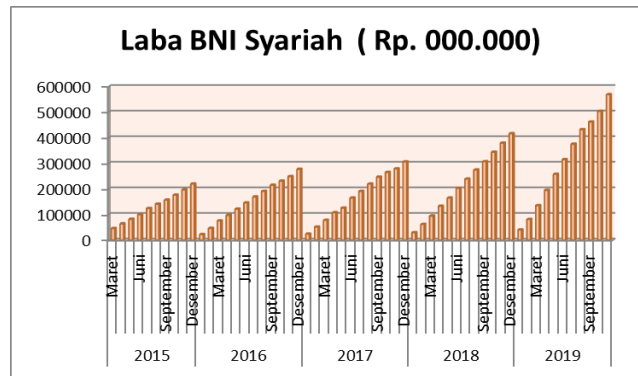


Figure 6

BNI Syariah Profit Chart

From the table and graph above shows that BNI Syariah Profit also experienced wear in each period. This increase occurred in fluctuations. Annual profit growth at BNI Syariah shows that the third party funds in fund collection products such as wadi'ah savings, wadi'ah giro, mudharabah savings, mudharabah giro are well managed by BNI Syariah. The bank manages third party funds to support a more productive product distribution of funds so that funds in the bank do not settle. Therefore, BNI Syariah continues to experience an increase in profit every year.

4.1. Normality Test

In Figure 7 it can be seen that the data distribution follows a straight line or is in a position around a straight line from bottom left to top right. Therefore, the requirements for the normality test in this study have been fulfilled

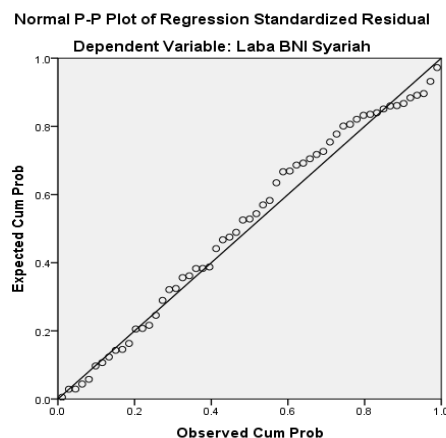


Figure 7

Normality Test Results with P-Plot Curve

Table 4 shows that testing using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov approach produces a significant value of 0.737. The sig value is $0.737 > 0.05$, it can be concluded that the value is normally distributed. Good research is research that passes the normality test.

Table.4 Normality Test Results with Kolmogorov-Smirnov

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		57
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	96229.66971
	Absolute	.091
Most Extreme Differences	Positive	.065
	Negative	-.091
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		.684
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.737

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

4.2. Classical Assumption

Multicollinearity Test

Table.5 Multicollinearity Test Results

Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1 (Constant)	-2.471	1.005		-2.460	.017		
X1	.097	1.188	.045	2.082	.035	.648	1.765
X2	.462	1.008	.404	1.628	.041	.887	1.765

a. Dependent Variable: Y

From table 5 shows that the VIF value of X₁ and X₂ is 1.765 < 10. From VIF at X₁ and X₂ shows that there is no multicollinearity symptom in this study. Therefore, this study does not have a correlation between wadi'ah savings and wadi'ah current accounts.

Heteroscedasticity Test

From Figure 8 The scatterplot above shows that there is no clear pattern (wavy, widened, narrowed) and the dots spread above and below the number 0 on the Y axis (Ghozali, 2011: 139). Therefore, in this study, there are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity. Heteroscedasticity test can also be proven by Glejser

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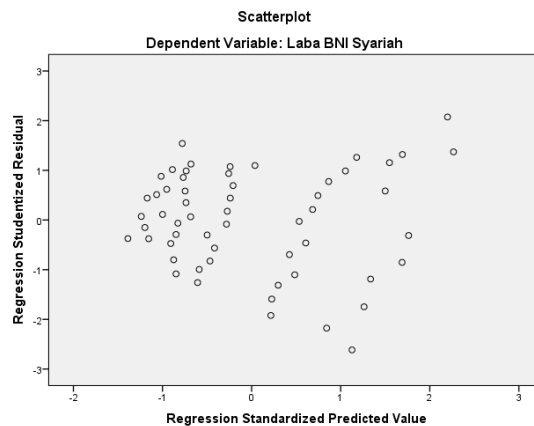


Figure 8

Heteroscedasticity Test Results with Scatterplot

Table 6 Heteroscedasticity Test Results with Glejser



Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error			
(Constant)	30925.297	43679.372		.708	.482
Tabungan Wadiah	.008	.016	.350	.519	.606
Giro Wadiah	.009	.060	.100	.148	.883

a. Dependent Variable: RES2

From the table above, the value of Sig X_1 namely $0.606 > 0.05$ and the value of X_2 namely $0.883 > 0.05$, it can be explained that this study did not occur heteroscedasticity. Therefore, it can be concluded that there are similarities in variants between wadi'ah savings and wadi'ah current accounts. A good regression model is one that does not occur heteroscedasticity.

Autocorrelation Test

Table.7 Autocorrelation Test Results This

Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.657 ^a	.431	.410	97995.499	.742

a. Predictors: (Constant), Giro Wadiah , Tabungan Wadiah

b. Dependent Variable: Laba BNI Syariah

research means that there is no autocorrelation if Durbin-Watson is between -2 to +2. From the autocorrelation test results, the Durbin-Watson value is **0.742**. The conclusion from the autocorrelation test conducted in this study is that there is no autocorrelation. In this study, there was no autocorrelation where wadi'ah savings and wadi'ah current accounts against BNI Syariah profits did not have a correlation between a period and the previous period.

4.3. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Table.8 Multiple Linear Regression Test Results

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
	(Constant)	114485.851	87032.296		
1 Tabungan Wadi'ah	.060	.032	1.066	1.872	.067
Giro Wadi'ah	-.089	.120	-.421	-.739	.463

a. Dependent Variable: Laba BNI Syariah

$$Y = a + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + e \quad (2)$$

$$\text{BNI Syariah Profit} = 114485.851 + 0.060 (\text{Wadi'ah Savings}) - 0.089 (\text{Giro Wadi'ah}) + e$$

From the regression equation above, it can be explained as follows:

- 1) A constant of 114485.851 states that if there are no wadi'ah savings and wadi'ah current accounts, the profit will be Rp. 114485,851.
- 2) Regression coefficient X_1 0.060, which states that for every Rp. 1 increase in wadi'ah savings, it will increase BNI Syariah profit by Rp. 0.060. On the other hand, if wadi'ah savings decrease by Rp. 1, then BNI Syariah profit is predicted to decrease by Rp. 0.060 with an assumption of X_2 (giro wadi'ah) fixed.
- 3) Regression coefficient X_2 amounting to -0.089 states that every Rp.1 increase in wadi'ah giro, it will decrease BNI Syariah profit by Rp. 0.089. On the other hand, if the wadi'ah current account decreases by Rp. 1, then BNI Syariah profit is predicted to increase by Rp. 0.089, assuming X_1 (wadi'ah savings) is fixed.

4.4. Hypothesis Test

T Test

Table.9 T Test Results

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
	(Constant)	114485.851	87032.296		
1 Tabungan Wadi'ah	.060	.032	1.066	1.872	.067
Giro Wadi'ah	-.089	.120	-.421	-.739	.463

a. Dependent Variable: Laba BNI Syariah

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In accordance with data processing using SPSS 21 provides the following conclusions:

- 1) Sig Value X_1 is $0.067 > 0.05$, which means that the hypothesis is rejected or X_1 partially has no effect on Y.
- 2) The value of Sig X_2 is $0.463 > 0.05$, which means that the hypothesis is rejected or partially the value of X_2 has no effect on Y.

F Test

Table.10 F Test Results

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	39293632297 9.996	2	19646816148 9.998	20.459	.000 ^b
	Residual	51856836269 6.145	54	9603117827. 706		
	Total	91150468567 6.140	56			

a. Dependent Variable: Laba BNI Syariah

b. Predictors: (Constant), Giro Wadiah , Tabungan Wadiah

In accordance with data processing using SPSS version 21 provides the following conclusions:

1. The sig value is 0,000, which means $0,000 < 0.05$, then the hypothesis is accepted.
2. The results of testing the F value based on the Sig value are wadi'ah savings (X_1) and wadi'ah giro (X_2) simultaneously affect the profit of BNI Syariah (Y).

4.5. Determination Coefficient Test

Table.11 Hasil Uji Koefisien Determinasi

Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.657 ^a	.431	.410	97995.499	.742

a. Predictors: (Constant), Giro Wadiah , Tabungan Wadiah

b. Dependent Variable: Laba BNI Syariah

From table 11. It is known that the R Square value is **0.431 or 43.1%**. From this value, it can be explained that the wadi'ah savings (X_1) and wadi'ah giro (X_2) variables together have an effect on the BNI Syariah profit variable (Y) by 43.1%. While the rest ($100\% - 43.1\% = 56.9\%$) is influenced by other variables outside this regression equation or variables that are not researched.

4.6. Interpretation of Results

Results of statistical tests for multiple linear regression analysis are known that the constant is 114485.851. The constant value indicates that the independent variables, namely wadi'ah savings and wadi'ah current accounts, are fixed or zero. Then the dependent variable (BNI Syariah profit) will remain at 114485.851.

In wadi'ah savings there is a coefficient value of 0.060. Wadi'ah savings have a positive relationship with BNI Syariah profits. From the coefficient value, it can be explained that an increase in wadi'ah savings every Rp 1 will increase BNI Syariah profit by Rp 0.060. Banks can use the customer funds of wadi'ah savings that have been collected for the purpose of seeking profit in short-term activities or to meet the bank's liquidity needs, as long as the funds are not withdrawn. Wadi'ah savings funds can be used more freely compared to wadi'ah current accounts, because the nature of their withdrawals by customers who are not as flexible as wadi'ah demand deposits of banks has a greater chance of getting profit (Ascarya, 2017: 116). given by banks to wadi'ah savings customers are usually greater than the bonuses given by banks to wadi'ah current account customers (Ascarya 2017: 116).

Wadi'ah savings are deposits from third parties in banks (individuals or legal entities in rupiah currency) which can be withdrawn at any time by using a withdrawal slip or other transfer. Wadi'ah savings will have an impact on the bank's ability to meet the scale and volume of transactions, which in turn will increase profits. With the existence of wadi'ah savings, it can increase sufficient profitability and a low level of risk as well as maintain the liquidity position of Islamic banks to remain stable and safe

. The coefficient value states that every Rp. 1 wadi'ah current account increase will decrease BNI Syariah profit by Rp. 0.089. Wadi'ah current accounts have a negative relationship with BNI Syariah profits. Banks can use the collected wadi'ah giro customer funds with the aim of seeking profit in short-term activities or can be used to meet the bank's liquidity needs, as long as the funds are not withdrawn. Usually, banks do not use wadi'ah current accounts for profit-sharing financing because of their short-term nature. Profits earned by banks from using wadi'ah current accounts belong to the bank and losses from using wadi'ah demand deposits are also the full responsibility of the bank (Ascarya, 2017: 116).

The hypothesis test using the t test produces a sig value for wadi'ah savings of 0.067, which means it is greater than 0.05, so the hypothesis is rejected, meaning that wadi'ah savings have no effect on BNI Syariah profits. The t test results show that wadi'ah savings have no effect but have a positive relationship to BNI Syariah profits. The increase in wadi'ah savings will increase BNI Syariah profits, but the effect will have little or no effect on BNI Syariah profits. The bank uses wadi'ah savings to seek profit on short-term activities that generate little profit and only increases Rp. 0.060 from each Rp. 1 increase in wadi'ah savings and has no effect on BNI Syariah profit growth.

Savings with a wadiah contract do not promise to give profit sharing or bonuses every month. It is different from the mudharabah contract which is cooperative so that there is a right to manage the funds. The bank will first provide profit sharing to mudharabah customers who do have the right to be given profit sharing. Whereas the wadiah contract is only a deposit so that customer funds will not experience a reduction or addition from the profit sharing (Indriasari et al, 2018)

Collecting funds using wadi'ah savings does not generate profits directly but indirectly. According to Indriasari et al, (2018) Wadiah savings at BNI Syariah Palu Branch, even though it is a deposit, can be used by the bank as the main function of the bank is to collect and channel funds. Wadiah savings at BNI Syariah Palu Branch does not promise profit sharing or bonuses. For the bank, this is considered an advantage because they do not need to pay operational expenses in the form of profit sharing or bonuses to wadiah customers every month (Indriasari et al, 2018).

THE INFLUENCE OF SAVINGS WADI'AH AND GIRO WADI'AH ON THE PROFIT OF BNI SYARIAH

The results of this research hypothesis are also in line with As'ari (2019) which states that wadi'ah savings have a positive and insignificant effect on profits (profits). If wadi'ah savings funds increase, bank profits will also increase insignificantly and vice versa. This means that banks must collect wadi'ah savings funds optimally so that they can be channeled for financing that can generate profits for BRI Syariah. Raising large funds must be balanced with good distribution of funds. If the funds are not channeled properly, it will cause the funds to settle or even cause losses to the bank, because the bank will issue a bonus to fund depositors, while bank assets cannot be channeled optimally.

This research hypothesis contradicts the research of Kristinawati (2018) which states that wadi'ah savings have a negative and significant effect on the profit of Bank Syariah Mandiri. If wadi'ah savings increase, it will result in a decrease in Syariah Mandiri profits. This is because the funds collected from wadi'ah savings are used by Bank Syariah Mandiri to maintain the stability of Bank Syariah Mandiri liquidity. Wadi'ah savings funds that are not distributed optimally will result in revenue sharing and margins obtained from financing customers also not optimal. Wadi'ah savings administration costs are not sufficient to provide a large profit contribution because the administrative costs charged to customers are relatively small.

The hypothesis test using the t test yields a sig value for wadi'ah current accounts of 0.463, which is greater than 0.05. From the sig value, the hypothesis is rejected. Partially wadi'ah current accounts have no effect on BNI Syariah profits. Wadi'ah current accounts have a negative relationship with BNI Syariah profits. If wadi'ah current accounts increase, BNI Syariah profits will decrease and vice versa.

Banks are allowed to provide incentives in the form of bonuses to customers for managing wadi'ah current accounts, as long as this was not previously required. The amount of the bonus is also not determined in advance. In its application to Islamic banks, there are wadi'ah giro which does not provide bonuses. In the first case, wadi'ah giro provides a bonus because the bank uses this current account for productive purposes and generates profit, so that the bank can give bonuses to depositors (Ascarya, 2017: 114).

In the second case, the wadi'ah giro does not give bonuses to its customers. In the case of BNI Syariah, it does not use wadi'ah giro funds for productive purposes in obtaining profits because the bank considers that wadi'ah giro is trust, namely the funds entrusted to the bank are intended to be safeguarded and secured so that they are not exploited. Banks only use wadi'ah current accounts to balance the bank's liquidity needs and are used only for short-term transactions on bank liabilities that do not generate real profits (Ascarya, 2017: 114).

This research is in line with As'ari's (2019) research that wadi'ah giro has a significant negative effect on BRI Syariah profits. If the wadi'ah current account increases, BRI Syariah's profit will decrease and vice versa. This is due to the fact that wadi'ah giro funds cannot be channeled optimally or wadi'ah demand deposits are withheld for bank liquidity needs. When the bank does not distribute funds, but the bank must give bonuses to customers, while the bank does not get a profit from wadi'ah current accounts because the funds are not distributed.

But this research is different from Kristinawati (2018) which states that wadi'ah giro has a positive and significant effect on the profit of Bank Syariah Mandiri. If the wadi'ah current account rises, Bank Syariah Mandiri's profit will also increase and vice versa. In general, wadi'ah giro funds are channeled with the aim of obtaining profits on short-term activities by using a low level of risk to maintain the liquidity of Islamic banks to remain stable. Therefore, the profit obtained from the management of wadi'ah current accounts belongs fully to the Islamic bank which can increase the profit of the Islamic bank.

V. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1. Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis from the previous chapter in this study, it can be concluded as follows:

- 1) From the results of the t test it explains that wadi'ah savings partially have no effect and have a positive relationship to BNI Syariah profits.
- 2) From the results of the t test, it explains that wadi'ah demand deposits partially have no effect and have a negative relationship with BNI Syariah profits.

5.2. Recommendation

Based on the results of the analysis of the discussion that has provided conclusions on the research carried out, there are suggestions that can be given by researchers through this research, namely

- 1) For companies it is expected to maintain and improve the quality of wadi'ah savings products and wadi'ah current accounts so that the public is more knowing these funding products, so that BNI Syariah profit growth will continue to increase.
- 2) For further researchers, it is hoped that they can examine other factors that can affect the profit of Islamic banks. So that research is not limited to funding products only, but can discuss Islamic bank financing products and service products that can affect the profit of Islamic banks.
- 3) Further research can increase the time period of the study.

5.3. Limitations of Research and Development of Further

Research Researchers in compiling this study still have limitations, while the things that limit this research are as follows:

- 1) The research sample is limited to one Islamic bank, namely BNI Syariah.
- 2) Limitations of journals or other references that discuss wadi'ah savings and wadi'ah current accounts in Islamic banks.
- 3) The discussion conducted in this research is limited to Islamic bank funding products, namely wadi'ah savings and wadi'ah current accounts.

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CURRICULUM VITAE

Personal Data

Name : Rohmalyani
NPM : 11160600214
Place and Date of Birth : Jakarta, March 12, 1998
Religiom : Islam
Citizenship : Indonesia
Address : Jalan KRT.Dr.Radjiman Widyodiningrat KP. Pengarengan No.155 RT 08/RW 12, Jatinegara, Cakung, East Jakarta 13930.
Telepon : 087876537796
Email : rohmalayani03@gmail.com

Formal Education

SDN Jatinegara 02 Pagi : Graduated in 2010
SMPN 213 Jakarta : Graduated in 2013
SMKN 40 Jakarta : Graduated in 2016
STIE Indonesia, Jakarta : Graduated in 2020

Ocupation

: Admin and Finance Staff at CV Printograf
Alamat Kantor : Jalan Mawar Merah II No.51, East Jakarta

Organization Experience

:
2010-2013 : Member of Basketball SMPN 213 Jakarta
2013-2016 : Members Rohis SMKN 40 Jakarta