

**PROCEEDING
SEMINAR AND CALL FOR PAPERS**

Theme :

**Towards Policy and Business Based on Islamic Economics
Principles**

**FACULTY OF ECONOMIC
BANDUNG ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
2013**



PROCEEDING ISLAMIC ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS

TOWARDS POLICY AND BUSINESS BASED ON ISLAMIC ECONOMICS PRINCIPLES

REVIEWER :

- Prof. Dr. Andrew White**
Singapore Management University
- Asmaddy Haris, PhD**
Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia
- Nathasa Mazna Ramli, PhD**
Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia
- Abdul Razak Abdul Hadi, PhD**
Universiti Kuala Lumpur
- Associate Prof Dr Kamisan Bin Gadar**
Universiti Kuala Lumpur
- Dr. Ratih Tresnati, SE., MP**
Universitas Islam Bandung
- Prof. Dr. Muhandi, SE., MSI**
Universitas Islam Bandung
- Dr. Sri Fadillah, SE., Msi**
Universitas Islam Bandung
- Dr. Asnita Frida Sebayang, SE., Msi**
Universitas Islam Bandung
- Prof. Dr. Abdurrahman**
Universitas Islam Bandung
- Dr. Atih Rohaeti Dariah, SE., Msi**
Universitas Islam Bandung
- Drs Ahmad Subaki, MM.Akt**
Universitas Muhammadiyah Prof. Dr. Hunka Jakarta
- Prof. Dr. Subendar**
Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta
- M. Hasbi Zaidi, SE.MP**
Universitas Islam Riau
- Rokhedi Priyo Santoso, SE.MIDeC**
Universitas Islam Indonesia
- Yuningsih, SE., M.Com, PhD**
Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang

Published By : Faculty of Economic
Bandung Islamic University

FACULTY OF ECONOMIC
BANDUNG ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
2013



PREFACE

The dynamics of Islamic economy are predicted to continue growing. Therefore, many aspects of those thoughts and practices should be elaborated. The Islamic economy is not only normative and positive but also transformative. In this context, hard, intelligent, and consistent efforts are needed to explore the broader thought to formulate the policy of Islamic economic development and business practices.

The results of exploration are expected to be the solutions for economic development problems faced today by many countries, such as unemployment, poverty, income inequality, and environmental degradation. The more increasing community of Islamic Economics scholars are, the more opportunities we have to improve, to sharpen, and to expand the scope of the policy and practices of Islamic business. The scholars' thoughts and experiences should be facilitated to be recognized by stakeholders, including policy makers. Collaborating with BKSP/IS (Cooperative Agency of Inter Private Islamic University) in Indonesia, School of Business University Kuala Lumpur and University Sains Islam Malaysia, Faculty of Economics, UNISBA has an initiative to facilitate an international conference of which the theme is 'Towards Policy and Business Principles Based on Islamic Economics'.

The Purposes of the Conference are as follows:

1. To deepen the insight of Islamic Economics, which includes economic fiqh, economic development, macroeconomics, and business practices considered from Islamic perspectives.
2. To disseminate the ideas of Islamic Economics and Islamic business practices and experiences.
3. To share the ideas of Islamic Economics and Islamic business practices and experiences.
4. To provide input for improving the economic development policies and business practices based on Islamic perspectives.

We have invited five speakers from Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia on the first day of the conference, on June 27th 2013 and received 41 papers, but two papers were rejected because they did not fulfill the requirements. The papers have reviewed by the team of reviewer. This booklet presents the abstracts of 39 papers. The complete papers will be presented by each presenter on June 28th, 2013, and later these papers will be published on proceeding.economic.unisba.ac.id.

We hope the results of the conference will be beneficial to the development of Islamic economic policies and business. Finally, we appreciate and thank to all people participated in this international conference.

Bandung, 22nd June, 2013.

Chair of Committee,

Dr. Atif R. Darrah, SE., M.Si

Faculty of Economics
Bandung University of Islam

International Conference and Call for Paper

Towards Policy and Business Based on Islamic Economics
Principles

Bandung, 27-29 Juni 2013

SPEAKER

Prof. Dr. Andrew White

Associate Professor of Law (Practice)
Director, International Islamic Law & Finance Centre

Academic Positions Held

- LL.M., First Class Honours (University of Melbourne)
- Juris Doctor (Case Western Reserve University)
- Bachelor of Science (Guilford College)
- Attorney-at-Law in the US, admitted to practice before numerous state and federal courts including the US Supreme Court

Current Appointments :

- Associate Professor of Law, Singapore Management University, 2007-Present
- Director, International Islamic Law & Finance Centre, Singapore Management University, 2010-Present
- Visiting Professor, Universitas Islam Indonesia, Fakultas Hukum, Yogyakarta, Indonesia, 2009-Present
- Visiting Professor, Harun M. Hashim Law Centre, International Islamic University Malaysia, 2008-Present
- Associate, Centre for Islamic Law & Society, University of Melbourne, 2007-Present
- Associate, Centre for Corporate Law & Securities Regulation, University of Melbourne, 2007-Present
- Previous Appointment:
- Senior Fellow, The Melbourne Law School, University of Melbourne, 2007, 2008, 2009
- Sessional Lecturer in Law, The Melbourne Law School, University of Melbourne, 2006-2007

Other Positions

- Adjudicator, Singapore Financial Industry Dispute Resolution Centre (FIDReC) *current*
- Fellow, Singapore Institute of Arbitrators (SIArb) *current*
- Arbitrator, Singapore International Arbitration Centre (SIAC) *current*
- Principal Attorney, Law Office of Andrew White, Esq., PLLC, North Carolina (USA) 1998-2004
- Of Counsel (Senior Counsel/Foreign Law Consultant), von Maur and Partner, Frankfurt (Germany) 1996-1997
- Partner, Patton Boggs LLP, Washington D.C. (USA) 1991-1996
- Associate Attorney, Patton Boggs LLP, Washington D.C. (USA) 1987-1991
- Associate Attorney, Carton Fields, et al, Florida (USA) 1984-1987
- Associate Attorney, Smith Currie & Hancock, Atlanta (USA) 1982-1984

Selected Consulting Activities

- Pakistan: Consultant to U.S. Dept. of State/U.S. Agency for International Development, performing Business Climate Legal and Institutional Reform assessment
- Afghanistan: Consultant to U.S. Dept. of State/U.S. Agency for International Development, performing Commercial Law & Institutional Reform assessment
- Bosnia and Herzegovina: Consultant to consortium of Bosnian industry, Lord Mayor of Tuzla (BiH), Minister of Trade of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and State Committee for Cooperation with the United Nations in negotiation under grant of Power of Attorney regarding US

Government and NATO (IFOR) contracts and procurement matters pursuant to the Dayton Peace Accords.

- Tanzania: Consultant to U.S. Dept. of State/U.S. Agency for International Development, performing Business Climate Legal and Institutional Reform assessment

Honors & Awards

- Approx \$30,000 SMU internal grant award for research in Islamic ADR, 2008/2009
- Top 20% Teaching Award, 2008/2009
- Melbourne International Fee Remission Scholarship for PhD
- Melbourne International Research Scholarship (tax-free stipend) for PhD

Courses Taught in SMU

- Islamic Law, Banking, and Commerce
- Islamic Commercial Law (*Fiqh al-Mu'amalah*)
- Ethics & Social Responsibility
- Law Study Mission: USA

Research Areas

- Islamic Banking and Finance Product Innovation
- Risk Management and Legal Documentation for Islamic Banking and Finance
- Islamic Commercial Law (*Fiqh al-Mu'amalah*)
- Islamic Financial Dispute Resolution (Sulh, including Tahkim and Was'atlah)
- Islamic Trusts (Awqaf)
- Commercial Arbitration, Mediation, and Dispute Negotiation
- Commercial Law Reform in Developing Countries

Areas of Specialisation

- Islamic Commercial Law
- Islamic Banking and Finance
- Islamic Commercial Dispute Resolution
- Law & Economic Reform
- American (U.S.) Business Law

Prof. Dr. M. Abdurrahman, MA

Date of Birth

Ciamis, 7 Agustus 1948

Address

Jl. Inhofbank, Perikanan II/20 Bandung

Tlp: 022-5223352-HP: 081320484806

Academic Positions Held

- High Diplom-Ma'had Lughah Arabiyah (Institut Bahasa Arab-Universitas Riyadh) : 1981
- Sarjana Syariah Universitas Islam Bandung (UNISBA) 1982
- Magister Bahasa Arab (Institut Internasional dalam Pengajaran Bahasa Arab) Khurthum Sudan 1986.
- Doktor Ilmu Agama Islam IAIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta 1995.

Teaching

- Dosen tetap Yayasan UNISBA-Gol.IV/E.
- Pangkat Akademik- Guru Besar
- Dosen pada S1 dan Pascasarjana-UNISBA dalam mata kuliah:
 - Hadis dan Ilmu Hadis (S1-Pascasarjana Unisba)
 - Tafsir ayat Ahkam dan Hadis Ahkam (Pascasarjana Unisba)
 - Kapita Selekta Hukum Islam (Pascasarjana Unisba)
- Dosen Luar Biasa Penguji Disertasi dan Promotor di Unpad dan UIN Bandung

Employment History

- Pembantu Dekan III Fak. Syariah UNISBA: 1982-1983
- Pembantu Dekan I Fak. Syariah UNISBA: 1987
- 3 Pembantu Rektor IV UNISBA (Bul. Kerjasama) 1996-2000
- Kepala Pusat Pembinaan Bahasa UNISBA: 2000-2003
- Direktur Program Pascasarjana UNISBA: 2000-2004

Organizational History

- Lurah Santri Pesantren Lengkongsari-Ciamis: 1965-1967
- Ketua Santri Pesantren Persatuan Islam RG-Bandung: 1969-1970
- Ketua Seksi Dakwah HMI-Cabang Bandung: 1973
- Ketua Senat Mahasiswa Fak. Syariah UNISBA: 1976
- Pjs. Ketua Dewan Mahasiswa UNISBA: 1977
- Sekretaris Komisi Pemuda Majelis Ulama Jawa Barat 1977-1979
- Wakil Ketua Persatuan Pelajar Indonesia (PPI) Timur Tengah Korkom Riyadh: 1979-1981
- Ketua Bidang Pariwisata Senat Mah. Institut Bahasa Arab, Iiter - Khurthum Sudan: 1985
- Ketua Bidang Gerakan Dakwah PP-Persatuan Islam: 1988-1993
- Ketua MUI-Jawa Barat - Bidang Ukhuwah: 2000-2005
- Ketua MUI-Jawa Barat-Bidang Ukhuwah: 2005-2010
- Anggota Bidang Fatwa MUI Jabar
- Anggota Dewan Hisbah Persatuan Islam
- Anggota Dewan Penasehat ICMI-Orwil Jawa Barat-2005-2010.
- Wakil Ketua Dewan Hisbah (Fatwa) PP. Persatuan Islam
- 19. Sekretaris, LPIL (Lembaga Persahabatan Indonesia Libiya), 2006-2011
- 20. Ketua Forum Penelilihan Daerah Aliran Sungai (DAS) Cimanuk - Citanduy: 2008-
- 21. Anggota Dewan Ketahanan Pangan (DKP) Kota Bandung: 2010
- 22. Ketua Umum PP Parris: 2010-2015
- 23. Penasihat MUI Pusat: 2010-
- 24. Anggota dewan Ulama Internasional Pembebasan Palestina, Wakil Asia Tenggara, Terpilih di Istanbul 2011

- 25. Muballig Internasional di Amerika Ramadan 1443 H/2012 M.

Publication

- 1. Dinamika Fikih Islam- Penerbit Rosyda Karya Bandung-2002
- 2. Paradigma Ulama dalam menentukan Status- Hadis- Jurnal Nasional IAIN – Sunan Kalidjaga.
- 3. Konsep Hadis di antara Sunni dan Syiah: Studi Bbanding- Jurnal Nasional-Darussalam- Ciamis.
- 4. Transformasi Piagam Madinah dalam Piagam Jakarta- Jurnal Nasional Madani-UNISBA
- 5. Perken- Pemikiran Ulama Indonesia dalam Menentukan Status Hadis- Jurnal IAIN Djati Bdr. 2004
- 6. Kontroversi Golput di Kalangan Ulama Persis. 2006
- 7. Golput. Telaah Haditsiyah Tarikhiyah (Buku Saku disiapkan menolak Golput Pemilu 2004) 2004
- 8. Kontroversi Galput di Kalangan Ulama Persis. Penelitian Ilmiah, Fak. Syariah UNISBA
- 9. Pornografi dan Pornoaksi: Telaah Syar'iyah.
- 11. Kontekstualisasi: Khilafah di NKRI. Persis 2005
- 12. Wakaf Uang. Persis. 2006
- 14. Eko-Teroriseme: Membangun Paradigma Fikih Lingkungan. 2007
- 25. Belajar dari Sunnah Nabi: Mengagas Fikih Lingkungan. 2007
- 16. Tulas-tulas ilmiah di majalah Hukum dan Sosial - Risalah-Bandung.
- 17. Waris dari Keluarga yang non-Muslim
- 18. Demokrasi Dalam Pandangan Syariah: 2009. Diskusi Dewan Hisbah.
- 19. Saddu Dzariah: Telaah Kkonseptual Menghadapi Ekonomi Global. 2010.
- 20. Anggota Tim Tafsir Departemen Agama RI 2008.
- 21. Kontekstualisasi Sunnah Nabi, ICMI Jawa Barat-2009.
- 22. Demokrasi dalam Islam-Majlis Tafsir PP. Persis 2009.
- 23. Golput : Telaah Fiqhiyah dan Tarikhiyah, Penomema Pemilu 2004, DPP Partai Bulan Bintang.
- 25. Ilmu Jarh wa Tadi: Metode Kritik Hadis. 2010
- 26. Mensalahkan Jenazah pada Pelaku Maksiat yang ditenggangi belum taubat.
- 27. Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Palgiator Al-Quran, 2011

Awards

- Piagam Penghargaan Pengabdian selama 20 tahun dari UNISBA
- Piagam Penghargaan -Doktor terbaik IAIN Jakarta semester ganjil: 1995
- Piagam Penghargaan Lingkungan Hidup dari Pemerintah Kota Bandung. 2009
- Piagam dan Medali Pengabdian di Unisba 30 tahun

Asmaddy Bin Hj Haris, PhD

Date of Birth

3 March 1972

Education

- PhD, National University of Malaysia, ((2005);
- Master of Economics, Universiti Utara Malaysia (2001);
- Bachelor of Economics, Universiti Utara Malaysia (1996)

Current Employment

Dean/Senior Lecturer, Faculty of Economics and Muamalat, University Sains Islam Malaysia

Current Address

Faculty of Economics and Muamalat,
University Sains Islam Malaysia, 71800 Nilai, Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia

Telephone : +606-7986300/6301 (office) 0193588216 (hp)
Fax : 06-7986302
E-mail : hasmaddy@usim.edu.my

Main Areas of Research

Social Security, Institutions, Economic Development and Social Program Evaluation.

- Kajian Pembentukan Sosial Sekuriti Demi Peningkatan Ekonomi Umat Islam Di Malaysia. USIM/FRGS FEM-03-50309, Ministry of Higher Education. (RM45000)
- Application of Waqf Istibdal in Development, Universiti Sains Malaysia. Co researcher (RM206,454.00)
- Isu-isu dan permasalahan pengurusan ekonomi dan kewangan masjid di daerah Hulu Langat Selangor. PPP/FEM-04-20309. Self funded. Completed.
- Towards Establishing An Index In Measuring a Multidimensional of Poverty in Malaysia. UPM/TNCPIRMC/2.7.2/05-11-09-755FR/F1. UPM
- Kajian Penilaian Outcome Program Pembangunan Fakulti Ekonomi dan Muamalat. PPP/FEM-2-20112. Ketua penyelidik. 1 Julai 2012 – 29 Februari 2012. Tanpa Biaya. Tamat
- Kajian Profil Pengajian Islam IPTA 2006 - 2010. PP-2011-01. Ahli penyelidik luar. 1 Mac 2011 – 31 Mei 2011. RM25000. (Tamat)
- A time series study of Libya's Imports and Growth – Implications from trade liberalization. PPS/PS-P-FEM-60811. Tesis Pelajar PhD
- Kajian Pengesanan Tahap Kebolehpasaran Graduan Pengajian Islam Di Institusi Pengajian Tinggi Awam Malaysia. PPP/IPT-FQS-04-40112, RM50,000. 1 Oktober 2011 – 31 Mac 2013
- Corporate Ethical Identity Via Communication in Annual Reports: The Case of Conventional and Islamic Financial Institutions in Malaysia. PPP/FEM-03-11909, USIM (RM5000)

Publication and Presentation

Journal Papers – Academic Journals

- Asmaddy Haris and Rusmawati Said (2012) Social Security Wealth and Early Retirement In Public Pension Scheme. *International Journal of Economics and Management*
- Ahmad Lutfy Shaihani, Asmaddy Haris, Normaz Wana Ismail and Rusmawati Said. (2011) Long Run and Short run Effect on Education Levels: Case in Malaysia. *International Journal Economic Research*, 2(6), 77-87.
- Rusmawati Said, Asmaddy Haris and Robert Mc Nabb (2009). Return to Education in Malaysia. *International Journal of Management Studies*, 16(2):243-262.
- Rusmawati Said and Asmaddy Haris. (2008). The Effects of Trade on Changes in Relative Demand for Labour in Malaysia (1984-1997). *International Applied Economics and Management Letters*, 1(1):47-51.

Malaysia. Proceedings of the 3rd Islamic Economics Systems Conference (iECONS 2009), 15 – 17 July, FEM, USIM

- Ashraf Mohd Ramli, et.al. (2009). Fatwa-Fatwa Berkaitan Pengurusan Ekonomi Dan Kewangan Masjid. 23 – 25 July, Pusat Islam, UUM
- Rusmawati Said and Asmaddy Haris (2008). An Empirical Analysis of the Causes of Skill Differentials in Malaysian Manufacturing (1983-1999). Proceedings of the Applied International Business Conference 2008, Grand Dorsett Hotel, FT, Labuan, Sabah, pp. 532-539.

Other Publications

- Muhammad Hj. Alias & Asmaddy Haris. (2009). USIM Round Table: Current Economic Crisis. Risalah USIM
- Muhamad Muda, Hajah Mustafa Mohd Hanefah, Mohammad Alias, Asmaddy Haris & Norman Hamdan (2009) Hala Tuju dan Rancangan Strategik Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia 2008 – 2020. Penerbit USIM: Nilai ISBN 978-983-2950-90-5

External Appoinment

- International Labor Organization (ILO) - External Collaborator, 7 Mei 2012 – 31 Ogos 2012
- Malaysian Qualification Accreditation (MQA, 2011 - 2013)
 - Committee of Standard of Muamalat and Islamic Finance
 - Panel Penilai Program Management Science University (MSU)
 - Panel Penilai Program Kolej Universiti Islam Sains dan Teknologi (UNIKIST)
 - Panel Penilai Program INCEIF
 - Panel Penilai Program Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris (UPSII)
- Kementerian Sumber Manusia - Jurupenuding Kajian Pelaksanaan Skim Insurans Pemberhentian-Kerja Di Malaysia
- Universiti PM
- Kolej Universiti Islam Melaka (KUIM, 2011 – 2013) - Panel Penasihat Ijazah Sarjana Muda Pemasaran-dengan kepujian
- Efficient Frontier Capital Advisor - Consultant member to bid research grant “Kajian Pelan Induk Transformasi Pembangunan Hartanah Wakaf Di Malaysia” by JAWHAR
- Jabatan Pengajian Tinggi - Ahli Penulis Standard Kurikulum Program Muamalat, Takaful, Kewangan & Perbankan Islam (Standard MIF MQA)
- Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi - Ahli Majlis Dekan-Dekan Pengajian Islam

Article Reviewer / Thesis Examiner

- External Examiner, Master Thesis UPSI: Technology Adoption Between Independent Malay and Independent Indian Oil Palm Smallholders In Mukim Hutan Mefintang Hilir Perak District Perak Darul Ridzwan
- Internal Examiner, PhD Thesis FKP USIM: The Impact of Financial Liberalization on Economic Growth in ASEAN 4.
- Penilai Manuskrip Dewan Bahasa Pustaka (DBP), Transformasi Wakaf Malaysia
- Reviewer for Jurnal Penyelidikan dan Pembangunan INFRA, INFRA 2012
- Reviewer for Journal Of Muamalat and Islamic Finance Research (JMIFR), USIM 2011
- Reviewer for International Journal of Management Studies, UTM (2009)
- Reviewer for Islamic Banking, Accounting and Finance (iBAF) conference, 29 July 2008 at Legend Hotel
- Discussant Panel for Islamic Banking, Accounting and Finance (iBAF) conference, 30 July 2008 at Legend Hotel

Other Experience / Activities

- Chief Editor, The Journal of Muamalat and Islamic Finance Research (2010 – 2012)
- Research Fellow, Islamic Finance and Wealth Management Institute (2010 – 2013)

Teaching

- Consumer Behavior
- Business Mathematic
- Research Methodology
- Microeconomics 2
- Macroeconomics 2
- History of Economics Thought
- Principle of Economics

Dr. Kamisan Gadar

Address :

27 Jalan Pandan 6/4
Pandan Jaya, Kuala Lumpur, 55100

Telephone:

03 2175 4308 / 010 4323 299

e-mail

drkamisan@yahoo.co.uk

Education

- *Institute for Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies, Durham University, UK*
Ph.D. in Islamic Finance (2004)
Dissertation: "Risk Perceptions and Factors Influencing Buying and Selling Islamic Bonds in Malaysia"
Advisor: Prof. Rodney Wilson
- *Birmingham Business School, University of Birmingham, UK*
MBA, major in International Business
Faculty of Economics and Administration, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur
BScous, major in Analytical Economics

Teaching Experience

Universiti Kuala Lumpur

Organizational Behavior, Islamic economic and finance, Syariah rules in banking and finance (2010 to now)

Universiti Tias Razak

Management Public State Owned Enterprise (2011 to now)

Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris, Tanjung Malim, Perak, Malaysia

Organizational Behavior, Strategic Management, Operation Management, Research Methods (1998 to 2010)

Professional Development

1983-2007 Many shorts course on Islamic banking, bank management, intellectual property, commercialization, knowledge sharing and SPSS data analysis

Main Achievements

- 1992 Conducting feasibility studies of new branches networks throughout the country
- 1993 Designing and conversion of the Islamic banking system within the bank organisation
- 1994 Implementation of nationwide project of Islamic pawnshop broking (al rahn) system
- 2007 Award for achievement in annual performance UPSI

Employment History

2010-now

Business School, Universiti Kuala Lumpur

Position: Associate Professor

UniKL is the private university specialized in technopreneur and engineering education covering business, entrepreneur, Islamic Finance, medical IT, engineering, aviation and marine

Key responsibilities:

- teaching material includes lecture notes and coursework exercise
- review and updates syllabuses and new courses
- undertake independent research and supervise research
- presentations about research at seminars and conferences

Dr. Kamisan Gadar

Address :

27 Jalan Pandan 6/4
Pandan Jaya, Kuala Lumpur, 55100

Telephone:

03 2175 4308 / 010 4323 299

e-mail

drkamisan@yahoo.co.uk

Education

- *Institute for Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies, Durham University, UK*
Ph.D. in Islamic Finance (2004)
Dissertation: "Risk Perceptions and Factors Influencing Buying and Selling Islamic Bonds in Malaysia"
Advisor: Prof. Rodney Wilson
- *Birmingham Business School, University of Birmingham, UK*
MBA, major in International Business
Faculty of Economics and Administration, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur
BScons, major in Analytical Economics

Teaching Experience

Universiti Kuala Lumpur

Organizational Behavior; Islamic economic and finance, Syariah rules in banking and finance (2010 to now)

Universiti Tun Razak

Management Public State Owned Enterprise (2011 to now)

Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris, Tanjung Malim, Perak, Malaysia

Organizational Behavior; Strategic Management; Operation Management; Research Methods (1998 to 2010)

Professional Development

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Key responsibilities:

- teaching material includes lecture notes and coursework exercise
- review and updates syllabuses and new courses
- undertake independent research and supervise research
- presentations about research at seminars and conferences

1998-2010

- write in the academic and professional journals
- seeking funding for research projects and to make compelling cases for the award of grants within the universities or from research council

Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris, Tanjung Malim, Perak, Malaysia

Position: Head of Department, Business Management, Faculty of Business and Economics

UPSI is the public university specialized in education training covering business education, science education, arts education and cognitive sciences.

Key responsibilities:

- teaching material includes lecture notes and coursework exercise
- review and updates syllabuses and new courses
- undertake independent research and supervise research
- presentations about research at seminars and conferences
- write in the academic and professional journals
- seeking funding for research projects and to make compelling cases for the award of grants within the universities or from research council

1997-1998

Abrar Financial Holdings Berhad, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Position: Senior Manager

Abrar Financial Holding is a medium sized international investment holdings involving in Islamic financial services including finance company, money market operations, unit trust investment and leasing and property development.

Key responsibilities:

- corporate strategies and policies
- branches expansion
- product development
- special projects

1984-1995

Bank Rakyat, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Position: Head Islamic banking department

Bank Rakyat is a largest Islamic cooperative banking institution involving in financial services including finance company, money market operations, personal financing, investment banking and leasing and mortgage financing.

Key responsibilities:

- corporate strategies and policies
- branches expansion
- product development

1981-1984

Maybank Malaysia Berhad, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Position: Bank Officer

Maybank is a blue chip public listed company and the leading domestic commercial banking group. The bank plays major roles in financial services including finance company, money market operations, unit trust investment and leasing and property development.

Key responsibilities:

- ATM Operation
- Processing new accounts
- Administered cheques collection and clearing
- Supervising bank tellers

Professional Affiliations

- Committee Members of National Joint Steering on Islamic Pawnshop broking (al rahn) Project
Malaysian Qualification Assurance –panel member
- AASCB-ordinary membership
- British Alumni- British Council, Durham University Alumni, Birmingham University Alumni
- Fellow, World Business-Institute, Melbourne, Australia

Publications:

Books

Case Study Teaching Methods in Business: In preparation for LIPSI Press.

Published Articles:

- "An Empirical Analysis of Islamic Bond Selection by Individual Dealers: Evidence from Malaysia." *Review of Islamic Economics*, Vol. 10, No. 2, 2006.
- "The Level of Usage of Accounting Data by SME in Malaysia" *Academy of Taiwan Business Management Review*, Vol 4, No. 2, August 2008.
- "A Beneficial-Driven and Recipient-Focused Program Using ISO 9001 IN Teaching and Learning in Malaysian University" *Journal of International Management Studies*, Vol. 3, No. 2, August, 2008.
- "The Influence of Personality and Socio-economics Factors on Female Entrepreneurship Motivation in Malaysia" *International Review of Business Research Papers*, Vol. 5, No1, January, 2009.
- "Developing the school financial audit model" *International Journal of US-China Public Administration*, Vol. 7, No11, November, 2010.

Professional Affiliations

- Committee Members of National Joint Steering on Islamic Pawnshop broking (al rahn) Project
Malaysian Qualification Assurance –panel member
- AASCB-ordinary membership
- British Alumni- British Council, Durham; University Alumni, Birmingham University Alumni
- Fellow, World Business Institute, Melbourne, Australia

Publications:

Books

Case Study Teaching Methods in Business: In preparation for LPSI Press.

Published Articles:

- "An Empirical Analysis of Islamic Bond Selection by Individual Dealers: Evidence from Malaysia." *Review of Islamic Economics*, Vol. 10, No. 2, 2006.
- "The Level of Usage of Accounting Data by SME in Malaysia" *Academy of Taiwan Business Management Review*, Vol. 4, No. 2, August, 2008.
- "A Beneficial-Driven and Recipient-Focused Program Using ISO 9001 IN Teaching and Learning in Malaysian University" *Journal of International Management Studies*, Vol. 3, No. 2, August, 2008.
- "The Influence of Personality and Socio-economics Factors on Female Entrepreneurship Motivation in Malaysia" *International Review of Business Research Papers*, Vol. 5, No1, January, 2009.
- "Developing the school financial audit model" *International Journal of US-China Public Administration*, Vol. 7, No11, November, 2010.

Conferences

- "An Empirical Analysis of Islamic Bond Selection by Individuals Dealers" Infiniti Conference on International Finance, Trinity College Dublin, 12-13 June 2006
- "Women Entrepreneurship in Malaysia: Motivational Factors and Personal Characteristics" Annual London Conference on Money, Economy and Management, Imperial College London, 3-4 July 2008
- "The Relationship between Customers Commitment and Satisfaction on the Loyalty Card Programme of Department Stores in Malaysia" Asia Pacific on Management of Technology Entrepreneurship 2008 Conference, Hotel Equatorial Melaka, 29-30 October 2008
- "Cultural and Personal Factors: A Study of Women Entrepreneurship in Malaysia" The 14th Asia Pacific Management Conference, Airlangga University, Surabaya, 18-20 November 2009
- "Skill Factors and Entrepreneurial Activities: The Students Perspective" International Conference on Teaching and Learning in Higher Education, The Legend Hotel Kuala Lumpur, 23-25 November 2009
- "Women Entrepreneur and Networking: Diversity and Density of the Networking" The 4th International Conference of Asian Academy of Applied Business, AIM Conference Centre, Makati City, Philippines, 17-18 December 2009
- "Does Cultural Factor Influence Choice of Career: The Empirical Evidence of Female Undergraduates" the Business and Information 2011, The Landmark Hotel Bangkok, 4-6 July 2011
- "Trend Produk Keuangan dan Investasi Syariah Masa Depan" Seminar Bisnis dan Keuangan Syariah 2011, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Administrasi Mandala Indonesia Gedung Panca Gatra Lambanmas, Jakarta Pusat
- "An Empirical Investigation of Risk Propensity Among Bank Managers" International Journal of Arts and Sciences 2012, Rome Conference, The American University of Rome, 29 Oct-1 Nov 2012

Dr. Zurina Shafii (Associate Professor)

Dr Zurina Shafii holds a Bachelor degree from Universiti Teknologi Mara (UiTM) in Accounting in 2000. She pursued her education in accounting and was awarded ACCA professional qualification in 2001. She was awarded with her Master's degree in Msc. Islamic finance in July 2003 and her PhD in June 2007, both from Durham University, UK. She is currently the Director of Islamic Finance and Wealth Management Institute (IFWMI), a centre of excellence in Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia. She is an associate professor in the Faculty of Economics and Muamalat. She was a visiting researcher in the Institute for Research and Training (IRTI) of the Islamic Development Bank in Jeddah in July 2011.

Her research interests are Shariah audit, Halal traceability and compliance procedures, Islamic financial institutions' reporting and Islamic financial planning. She is a beneficiary of research grants from Ministry of Higher Education (MOHE), International Shariah Research Academy (ISRA), Bank Muamalat Malaysia Berhad (BMMB) and Accounting Research Institute (ARI) to conduct fundamental and action research in her areas of interest. She won two fundamental grants related to Halal compliance procedures from MOHE.

She was one of the consultants appointed by ISRA in 2010 to study on the feasibility of developing Shariah audit framework for Bank Negara Malaysia. Her research team is finalizing a research on Shariah issues from IFRS adoption in Islamic financial institutions with ISRA's team.

She regularly speaks in conferences and was invited to speak in international events and conferences in Milan, Bandar Seri Begawan, Kyoto, Jeddah and Durham. She co-authored a textbook entitled 'Governance and Shariah Audit in Islamic Financial Institutions'. She can be contacted at zurina.shafii@usim.edu.my.

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- Abdul Razak Abdul Hadi, PhD**
Universiti Kuala Lumpur
- Associate Prof Dr Kamisan Bin Gadar**
Universiti Kuala Lumpur
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Universitas Islam Indonesia
- Yuningsih, SE., M.Com, PhD**
Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang

SCHEDULE

Date : 27th June 2013

| Time | Duration (minutes) | Event |
|---------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 07.30 – 08.30 | 60 | Registration |
| 08.30 – 09.15 | 45 | Opening Ceremony |
| | 5 | Al-Qur'an Recitation |
| | 10 | Speech |
| | 10 | Angklung Performance : |
| | 10 | Speech |

| Time | Duration (minutes) | Event |
|---------------|--------------------|--|
| | | Prof. Muhajir Effendi <i>Chairman of BKS-PTIS</i> |
| | 10 | Speech Prof. Dr. M. Thaufiq Siddiq Boesomie <i>Rector of Unisba</i> |
| 09.15 – 09.45 | 30 | Keynote Speaker <i>National Economic Committee</i> |
| 09.45 – 10.00 | 15 | Coffee Break |
| 10.00 – 12.00 | 120 | SESSION 1 : Moderator Dr. Abdul Razak Speaker : Economics From Islamic Perspectives Prof. Dr. Abudurrahman <i>UNISBA</i> |
| 10.00 – 10.30 | 30 | |
| 10.30 – 11.00 | 30 | Economic Development and Macroeconomics Asmaddy Haris Ph.D <i>USIM</i> |
| 11.30 – 12.15 | 60 | Discussion |
| 12.15 – 13.30 | 90 | Shalat Dzuhur, Lunch Break |
| 13.30 – 16.00 | 150 | SESSION 2 : Moderator : Asmaddy Haris Ph.D <i>USIM</i> |
| 13.30 – 14.00 | 30 | Islamic Management and Islamic Business Assoc. Prof. Dr. Karnsan Bin Gadai <i>Business School UniKL</i> |
| 14.00 – 14.30 | 30 | Prof. Dr. Andrew White <i>Singapore Management University</i> |
| 14.30 – 15.00 | 30 | Assoc. Prof. Dr. Zurwa Shafii <i>USIM</i> |
| 15.00 – 16.00 | 60 | Discussion |
| 16.00 – 16.30 | 30 | Coffee Break & Announcement: Distribution of Call for Paper |
| 16.30 – 18.30 | 120 | Rest Time |
| 18.30 – 19.00 | 30 | Galadiner Preparation |
| 19.00 – 21.00 | 150 | Dinner & Sundanese Art Performance Speech Dr. Dikdik Tandika, SE., M.Sc <i>Dean</i> Speech <i>Governor of West Java</i> |

Date : 28th June 2013

| Time | Duration (minutes) | Event |
|---------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| 07.30 – 08.00 | 30 | Registration |
| 08.00 – 09.45 | 105 | Paper Presentation 1 |
| 09.45 – 10.00 | 15 | Coffee Break |
| 10.00 – 11.30 | 90 | Paper Presentation 2 |
| 11.30 – 13.30 | 120 | Break for Shalat & Lunch Break |
| 13.30 – 15.30 | 120 | Paper Presentation 3 |
| 15.30 – 16.00 | 30 | Coffee Break |
| 16.00 – 16.15 | 15 | Concluding Session |

Speaker of Plenary Sessions:
Closing Ceremony
Chair of Committee
Rector of Uniba

PRESENTATION SCHEDULE

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Moderator : Dr. Lies Setiasih Hadi, Dra., M.Si

| NO | AUTHOR | TITLE |
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| 2 | Mohammad Nourizzudin Nooh, Khairil Farzal Khairi, Muhammad Ridhwan Ab. Aziz | DESIGN AND CONTENT ANALYSIS OF A HYPERMARKET WEBSITE IN MALAYSIA |
| 3 | Intan Fatimah Anwar, Ummi Salwa Ahmad Bustaman, Syadiyah Abdul Shukor | CONSUMER EXPECTATIONS FROM HEALTH CARE SERVICES |
| 4 | Abdul Razak Abdul Hadi, Qazi Shamim Sultana, Mohammed Hasnan Yahya, Abu Hassan Shaari | TRADE POLICIES FOR ISLAMIC DEVELOPING COUNTRIES – BANGLADESH EXPERIENCE |
| 5 | Khalid Ismail, Kamisan Gudar, Mohd Shoki Md Arif | SCHOOL FINANCIAL AUDIT MODEL IN MALAYSIA |
| 6 | Sri Abidah Suryaningih | RELIGION AND ECONOMY ISLAM MANAGING THE ECONOMICS DEVELOPMENT |
| 7 | Harndi Agustin, Hasbi Zaidi, Zulhelmy | CRITICISM ANALYSIS APPLICATION MURABAHA IN ISLAMIC BANKING PROSPECTIVE ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES OF ISLAM |
| 8 | Ummi Salwa Ahmad Bustaman, Syadiyah Abdul Shukor, Mahdhir Abdullah | A SMALL, BIG HEARTED MUSLIMPRENEUR |
| 9 | Hasina Baru Shirin, Mohammad Serazul Islam | CONTRIBUTION OF ISLAMIC MICRO-CREDIT TO ERADICATE POVERTY FROM A MUSLIM MAJORITY COUNTRY: A STUDY OF BANGLADESH |
| 10 | Atih Rohaeti Dariaht, Yunka Sundaya, Yuana Ryan Tresna | FACTOR PRICING CONCEPT CONVENTIONAL VERSUS ISLAMIC ECONOMICS |
| 11 | Dr. Ratih Tresnati, SE., M.P and Dr. Lilies Setiasih, M.Pd. | THE ROLE OF ISLAMIC ADVERTISING IN PERSUADING CUSTOMERS TO PURCHASE PRODUCTS ADVERTISED IN MQTV IN BANDUNG (A CASE STUDY OF THREE |

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| 12 | Heri Sudarsono | CUSTOMERS AS THE VIEWERS OF MQTV IN BANDUNG) HUMAN RESOURCES MODEL FOR ISLAMIC MICROFINANCE INDUSTRY (BAITUL MAAL WA TAMWIL CASES IN INDONESIA) |
| 13 | Caria Ningsih | SHARIAH CONCEPTS OF STRATEGIC INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT |

B Room

Moderator : Dr. Asnita Frida Sebayang, SE., M.Si

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| 2 | Nurul Aini Muhamed, Nathasa Mazna Ramli | MONITORING PRACTICES OF ISLAMIC INSTITUTIONAL INVESTORS IN THE MALAYSIAN ISLAMIC CAPITAL MARKET |
| 3 | Muhardi | NATURAL RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE |
| 4 | Azlan Ali, Rashidah Kamarulzaman, Saeciah Mohamad | VALUE ADDED INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL AND FIRM VALUE OF ISLAMIC FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN MALAYSIA |
| 5 | Agi Syarif Hidayat | THE ROLE OF ISLAMIC FINANCE COOPERATIVE SERVICES TO ASSIST IN FINANCING SMES INDONESIA |
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| 8 | Hamdi Agustan, Firdaus Abdul Rahman, Azwirman | PERFORMANCE OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BANKS IN INDONESIA: A COMPARISON ISLAMIC BANKING UNIT VERSUS CONVENTIONAL BANKING |
| 9 | Rita Destiwati, Junardi Haruhap | TOWARDS ISLAMIC BANK: INTEREST, BE LOVED, MORE PROFITABLE AND SAFER |
| 10 | Mohammad Nash, Nisful Laila | INVESTIGATING STOCK MARKET REACTION ON JAKARTA ISLAMIC INDEX (JII) ANNOUNCEMENT |
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| 12 | Dede R. Oktini, Septiana AEstriMahani | ISLAMIC STUDY ON RETAIL STORE (SR MART CASE STUDY IN SOUTH-CIMAHI, CIMAHI CITY- WEST JAVA) |
| 13 | Tasya Aspiranti | FREE TRADE AGREEMENT AS A CHALLENGE FOR INDONESIA'S SMALL AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES? |

C Room

Moderator : Magnaz Lestira Oktarisa, SE., M.Si., Ak

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| 2 | Handry Sudiartha Athar | EFFORTS TO PROVIDE SUPERIOR CUSTOMER VALUE IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF SERVICE IS RETAIL COMPANY |
| 3 | Syadiyah Abdul Shukor | RELIGIOSITY AS PREDICTOR OF CONSUMER BEHAVIOR |
| 4 | Fitri Amalia | THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ISLAMIC BUSINESS ETHICS FOR MICRO-SMALL MEDIUM ENTERPRISE ENTREPRENEURS AROUND UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH JAKARTA |
| 5 | Nathasa Mazna Ramli, Nurul Aini Muhammed | GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE OF COMPANIES OFFERING HALAL PRODUCTS AND FINANCIAL SERVICES IN MALAYSIA |
| 6 | Nurul Aini Mubamed, and Natsya Mazza Raml | MONITORING PRACTICES OF ISLAMIC INSTITUTIONAL INVESTORS IN THE MALAYSIAN ISLAMIC CAPITAL MARKET |
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| 9 | Siti Hamidah Rusiana | THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SYARIA ACCOUNTING IN INDONESIA |
| 10 | Nur Choirul Afif, Estu Widarwati, Pupung Purnamasari | HOW TO OPTIMIZE THE POTENTIAL OF ZAKAT |
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| 12 | Helliana, Nunung Nurhayati, Tiara Hasarah | THE EFFECT OF THIRD PARTY FUND (TPF), NON PERFORMING FINANCING (NPF) AND RETURN ON ASSETS (ROA) TO PROFIT SHARING FINANCING FOR ISLAMIC BANKING ON PT. SYARIAH MANDIRI, TBK PERIOD 2009- 2011 |
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COOP-PRENEURSHIP BASED ON ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE

Sugiyanto

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Abstract Development of cooperatives as one of Indonesia's economic actors need to gain attention, especially need intensive support in terms of provision of cooperative human resources, not only managers, but also members, bureaucracy and catalyst. Cooperative human resource development starts with an entrepreneurial attitude and coop-preneurship which includes assessing positive attitude in trying to be cooperation, whose main task is taking an innovative initiative, risk-taking; activity must adhere to the values and principles of cooperative, the main objective to meet a real need for members of the cooperative and improve the common welfare. Powered by the attitude of the business refers to the Quran and Hadith and imitate the behavior Rosulallah Saw business.

Key Word: Cooperative, Entrepreneurship, Coop-preneur

1. PRELIMINARY

Cooperative as one sector of Indonesia's economy, that is expected to be the alternative proposition of economic development, especially for middle-low class people who have limited economic resources. Suppose a group of farmers in rural, small and micro businesses, the employees/workers and so on, if you only rely on his own ability would be difficult to be able to improve their economic capabilities. They require institutions as a means for organizing together capabilities are limited economic resources. This is consistent with the objectives of the establishment of cooperatives as contained in Indonesia Act No. 17, 2012, About Cooperatives. Cooperative aims to improve the welfare of members in particular and society in general, as well as an integral part of the national economy of a democratic and equitable.

Cooperative which has been developed as one of the actors in the Indonesian economy is expected to bridge the economic problems notably the middle-low group. Until now cooperative cannot meet these expectations due to many factors. Ranging from still difficult access to capital, marketing and technology, the selection of the type of business that does not fit the needs of members, member participation is still low, the image of cooperatives are not good enough. Availability of cooperative human resources that still needs to be improved in terms of competence and commitment. This is consistent with results of previous studies that cooperative human resource competencies and commitment to cooperative organizations still have to be improved to make better the performance of cooperative organizations. (Sugiyanto, 2007).

Cooperative human resources should be the most valuable asset to be able to develop a cooperative as a business entity that can promote member economies. In fact, as has been described above, the main complaint so far remained on the availability of cooperative human resource, is not limited to the managers of cooperative (administrators, supervisors, managers and employees), but also members, bureaucrats in charge shall develop cooperative, and catalysts. The four were often referred to as cooperative entrepreneur (*Wira Usaha Koperasi - WUK*) (Ropke, 1995, 61). In this paper, cooperative entrepreneur called *coop-preneur*. This understanding suggests that progress will depend on the *coop-preneur*. The manager tasked to manage the organization and day-to-day cooperative business for the purpose of providing services to members and members strive to improve the economy. Members must actively participate either as an owner which is participating in the cooperative capital, actively making decisions and controlling the cooperative, as well as customers (users) on cooperative services. Bureaucrats do coaching refers to the norms in force and has to understand the values and principles of cooperatives. Similarly, with the catalyst, they also have to understand the identity inherent in the



cooperative organization. The issue is whether there are differences in the characteristics of cooperative entrepreneurship with other business entrepreneurship, entrepreneurship characteristics such as what is needed in cooperative organization and how entrepreneurial cooperatives based on Islamic perspective.

2. VALUES AND PRINCIPLES OF COOPERATIVE

Discussion about the cooperative is not separated from the understanding of the values and principles of cooperative as the basis for differentiating cooperative with other business organizations. In Indonesia Act 17, 2012, about Cooperatives, Article 1, Paragraph 1 states that the cooperative is a legal entity established by a natural person or legal entity Cooperative, with the separation of its members as a wealth of capital to run the business, which meets the aspirations and needs of in the economic, social, and cultural fit with the values and principles of cooperatives. Meanwhile, according to The International Cooperative Alliance (ICA, 1995), defined "A cooperative is an autonomous association of persons united voluntarily to meet their common economic, social and cultural needs and aspirations through a jointly-owned and democratically controlled enterprise."

Cooperative development and empowerment in a Cooperation policy should reflect the values and principles of cooperative as a container joint venture to meet the aspirations and needs of Member economies to grow into strong, healthy, independent, and resilient in the face of national and global economic growth is increasingly dynamic and challenging. The cooperative firm differs from other types of companies largely because of its ownership model and basic aims. Thus a cooperative enterprise also differs in its structure and operating objectives from other companies in the private sector. This is also as important when a cooperative is forced for some reason or other (mainly in response to pressures from the operating environment) to acquire elements alien to the original model and so create a hybrid model containing different types of companies, as has happened increasingly. In order that the aim of cooperating on a basis other than capital investment should succeed in practice, internationally applicable principles have been developed over the years—largely through trial and error—for the cooperative form of entrepreneurship derived from the Rockdale pioneers. In practice these consist of certain generally accepted guidelines for cooperation in producing member services—rather like the rules of fair play.

On the same occasion, the ICA (1995), defined—for the first time—the social values upon which the principles of cooperation are based on the values of: Self-help; self-responsibility, Democracy, Equality, Equity and Solidarity. In the tradition of their founders, cooperative members believe in the ethical values of Honesty, Openness, Social responsibility and Caring for others." The cooperative principles are guidelines by which cooperatives put their values into practice:

Table 1: The cooperative principles

| No | Principles | Description |
|----|-------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Voluntary and Open Membership | Cooperatives are voluntary organizations, open to all persons able to use their services and willing to accept the responsibilities of membership, without gender, social, racial, political or religious discrimination |
| 2 | Democratic Member Control | Cooperatives are democratic organizations controlled by their members, who actively participate in setting their policies and making decisions. Men and women serving as elected representatives are accountable to the membership. In primary cooperatives members have equal voting rights (one member, one vote) and cooperatives at other levels are also organized in a democratic manner |
| 3 | Member Economic Participation | Members contribute equitably to, and democratically control, the capital of their cooperative. At least part of that capital is usually the common property of the cooperative. Members usually receive limited compensation, if any, on capital subscribed as a condition of membership. Members |



- allocate surpluses for any or all of the following purposes: developing their cooperative, possibly by setting up reserves, part of which at least would be indivisible; benefiting members in proportion to their transactions with the cooperative; and supporting other activities approved by the membership.
4. **Autonomy and Independence** Cooperatives are autonomous, self-help organizations controlled by their members. If they enter to agreements with other organizations, including governments, or raise capital from external sources, they do so on terms that ensure democratic control by their members and maintain their cooperative autonomy.
 5. **Education, Training and Information** Cooperatives provide education and training for their members, elected representatives, managers, and employees so they can contribute effectively to the development of their cooperatives. They inform the general public – particularly young people and opinion leaders – about the nature and benefits of cooperation.
 6. **Cooperation Cooperatives** Cooperatives serve their members most effectively and strengthen the cooperative movement by working together through local, national, regional and international structures.
 7. **Concern for Community** Cooperatives work for the sustainable development of their communities through policies approved by their members.

Source: ICA News, No. 5/6, 1995

In practice, these principles provide a general starting point and motive to cooperative-based business activities. However, on this common basis a wide variety of different national and sectoral cooperative model solutions have sprung up that can also vary considerably in how they emphasize principles (Van Dijk, 1999; Nilsson, 1999; Parnell, 1995). In modern mainstream economic literature, the cooperative is defined as a company owned and controlled by its users and operated in their interests. A more general reference is to member and customer-owned companies (Nilsson, 1999).

Cooperatives in the Islamic perspective called *sirkah ta'awuniyah*, *sirkah* generally prescribed by the Qur'an, Hadith and Ijma. Some scholars refer to cooperative with *syrkah ta'awuniyah* (agreement help each others) is an agreement between two or more people, which one party provides capital while the other party doing business on the basis of dividing the profit according to the agreement, definition of the *Hanafi Mashab*. The jurists define as a contract between the people of association in terms of capital and profits.

Developed Islamic (*Syariah*) Cooperative in Indonesia which is a conversion of a conventional cooperative approach in accordance with Islamic law and economic imitation of the Prophet and his companions performed. The concept of using the concept of the establishment of Islamic Cooperative *Syrkah Mufawadhoh*, i.e. a business that was founded jointly by two or more persons, each fund contributes in equal portions and participate in the work of the same weight anyway. Each bear one partner each other in rights and obligations, and no one allowed to enter larger capital and earn greater profits as well compared with the other partner. The principle of cooperative effort based on the concept of mutual Islamic cooperative, and not monopolized by one of the owners of capital. Similarly, in term of gains and losses to be shared equally and proportionally.

3. COOP-PRENEURSHIP BASED ON ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE

Entrepreneurship is the current hot topic in the development of the national economy, the number of entrepreneurs in Indonesia still needs to be improved because it is believed to be able to lift the country's economy. Cooperatives are expected as organizations that can serve to develop entrepreneurs, because the success of the organization will depend on the attitude of the perpetrators entrepreneurship. Coop-preneur are required that have characteristics that demonstrate resilience as a business man, who is able to transform a potential to be value-added, creative and innovative, still refers to the values and principles of cooperatives. Coop-preneurship

based on Islamic Perspective should be developed in an effort to further reinforce the function and role of coop-preneur with reference to co-operative values and principles that apply. coop-preneur attitude should be in line with the business wisdom, by imitating Rosulallah as Prophetic Business Wisdom (M Syafu Antonio, 2010 : 62).

As a prophet, Rosulallah Saw well run business with a strong emphasis professionalism with characters that include the properties of the Prophet. Briefly coop-preneurship concept based on Islamic Perspective can be described in figure belows:

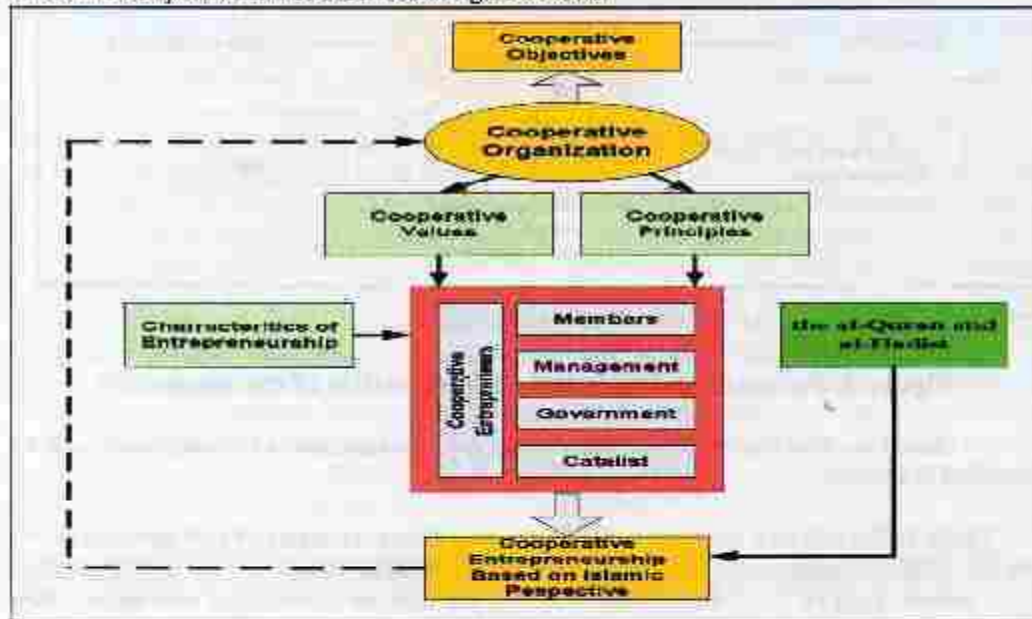
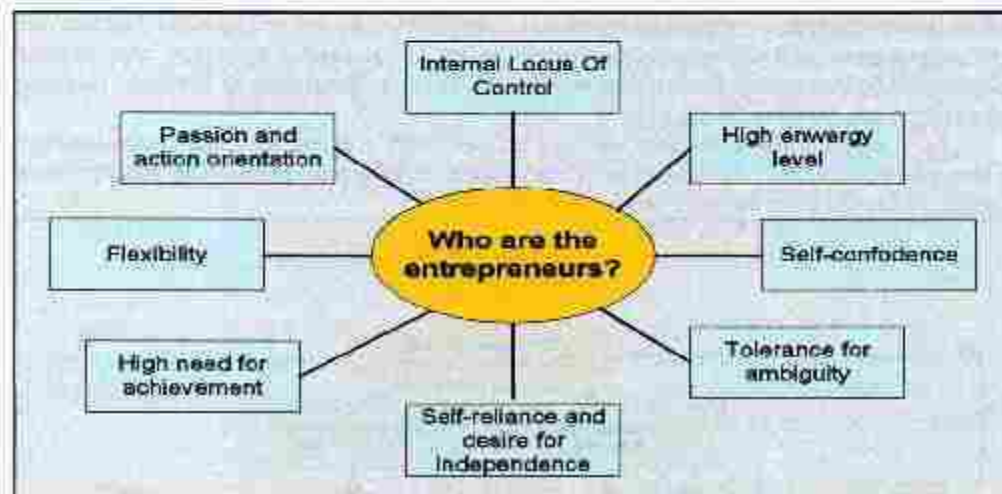


Figure 2: Characteristics Of Coop-preneurship Based on Islamic Perspectives

According to Schermerhorn JR, (2010, 507) defined entrepreneur as a risk-taking entrepreneur is an individual who takes action to pursue opportunities others fail to recognize, or may even view as problems or threats. Entrepreneurs are the people who run the business dared to open an independent productive activity, while "Entrepreneurship is the process of creating something new in the value of using the time and effort required, the risk of financial, physical, and social risks that accompany, receive monetary rewards generated, also satisfaction and personal freedom" (Hisrich, Peters, and Shepherd, 2008: 10 h), whereas other experts mentioned Entrepreneurship is risk taking behavior that results in new opportunities (JR Schermerhorn, 2010, 507). Referring to the definition above can be explained that entrepreneurship is individual that courage to bear the risk, take advantage of the ability to take advantage of opportunities and potentials around to creating added value through their creativity and innovation. In addition to the risk-taking, entrepreneurs as individuals who run their own business, take advantage of opportunities, creating new business, with its innovative approach and is independent (i.e., was not in dependence on government assistance). Entrepreneurship should be supported with Personality Traits and characteristics of entrepreneurs. See figure 2.



Sources: Schermerhorn JR, 2010

Figure 2. Personality Traits and characteristics of entrepreneurs

Based on this figure 2, personality traits and characteristics of entrepreneurs can be described as follow:

Table 2. Description of personality traits and characteristics of entrepreneurs

| No. | Characteristics | Descriptions |
|-----|---|---|
| 1 | Internal locus of control | Entrepreneurs believe that they are in control of own destiny; they are self directing and like autonomy |
| 2 | High energy level | Entrepreneurs are persistent, hard working, and willing to exert extraordinary effort to succeed |
| 3 | High need for achievement | Entrepreneurs are motivated to accomplish challenging goals; they thrive on performance feedback |
| 4 | Tolerance for ambiguity | Entrepreneurs are risk takers; they tolerate situations with high degrees of uncertainty |
| 5 | Self-confidence | Entrepreneurs feel competent, believe in themselves, and are willing to make decision |
| 6 | Passion and action orientation | Entrepreneurs try to act ahead of problems; they want to get things done and not waste valuable time |
| 7 | Self-reliance and desire for independence | Entrepreneurs want independence; they are self-reliant, they want to be their own bosses, not work for others |
| 8 | Flexibility | Entrepreneurs are willing to admit problems and errors; and are willing change a course of action when plans aren't working |

Sources: Schermerhorn JR, 2010, modified.

Entrepreneur necessary in cooperative organizations are often referred to as a cooperative entrepreneurship (Wira Usaha Koperasi) (Ropke, 1995), there is also a mention as *Koperasipreneur* (Larto, 2013), coop-preneur is someone who runs a cooperative business at his or her own financial risk or a person who undertakes the creation of an enterprise or business cooperative that has the chance success. Process whereby an individual or a group of individuals uses organized Efforts and means to pursue opportunities to create value and grow by fulfilling wants and need through innovation and uniqueness, no matter what resources are currently controlled called entrepreneurship (Robbins & Coulter, 2002, 42). Coop-preneur are people who



have the attitude, ability and willingness as an entrepreneur as noted in Figure 2, so that cooperatives can obtain comparative advantages compared to other business entities that become necessary Coop-preneur competitors, which have the additional characteristics:

Coop-preneur positive rate in trying to be cooperation.
Coop-preneur main task is to take innovative initiatives for cooperative, not only for himself.

Activities Coop-preneur must hold fast to the principles and cooperative identity.
The main purpose of Coop-preneur meet a real need for members of cooperatives and improving the commonweal.

Coop-preneur must be done by the members, managers, bureaucrats and catalyst.
Coop-preneur should be able to search for business opportunities for cooperatives and implement these opportunities, so it can be used as comparative institution, which can provide benefits to members compared to other businesses. Comparative advantages of the cooperative can be the difference in price and timely delivery requirements and the number of members. When comparative advantage can be created by a cooperative Coop-preneur the cooperative efforts will last. Why cooperatives in Indonesia are not the way? Opportunities do not exist, then there must be a government subsidy or opportunities exist, but no coop-preneur, either quantitative, qualitative and moral, therefore the need for the Political Will of the government as a functioning bureaucracy in formulating regulations in creating business opportunities and expand coop-preneur.

According Ropke (1995), Coop-preneur functions include: *Routine Coop-preneur*, focused on routine business organizations such as production, marketing, administration and others, *Arbitration Coop-preneur*, the decision of the two different conditions. The main task of Coop-preneur seek profitable opportunities from the two different conditions, *innovative Coop-preneur*, find, utilize and discover something new, innovative Coop-preneur when he was not always satisfied with the existing situation. Coop-preneurship based on Islamic perspective, should be developed as an attempt to neutralize the bad image of the cooperative organization. Coop-preneur required to run an entrepreneurial attitude generally accepted and in particular Coop-preneur equipped professionalism Rasulullah Saw taught by referring to the Quran and Hadith. Coop-preneurship should emulate Rasulullah Sas Prophetic Business Wisdom (*Siddiq, Amanah, Fatanah, and Tahllgh*) (M Syafii Antonio, 2010: 62). As a prophet, Rasulullah well run business with a strong emphasis professionalism with characters that include the properties of the Prophet. In the business world these properties as a fundamental human ethics are expected to support success for coop-preneur.

Siddiq, honest or true, in the operations to be honest and true. Do not lie, do not cheat, do not apostate, and never break a promise is a form of Islam prohibited acts. In the *Qur'an*, must be honest in trade, trade and or sale and purchase, is explained very clearly and unequivocally that, among others, are honesty-in-connected few verses with the implementation of the scales, as Allah SWT says: "And complete the dosage and scales with justice". (Q-S Al An'am (6): 152). "And straighten the scales fairly and do not reduce the balance sheet." (Surah Ar Rahman (55): 9). Prophet Muhammad hadith-in-many, often warned traders to be honest in trade. "Dear traders, avoid lies". (Narrated by Thabrani).

Amanah, it can be trusted, not reduce or add something or than they should or as agreed. Can also be interpreted as a mandate responsibility, willing and able to maintain trust (faith) communities that are automatically weighed on his shoulders. Joint venture means a trust, responsibility and demanded honesty. Rasulullah Saw always warned traders not to sell or promote excessive promises that tend fetched, solely in order to sell them his wares. Word of the Prophet SAW: "The best of places are the mosques, and the worst place is market". (Narrated by Thabrani)

Fatanah, intelligent or capable, a coop-preneur must have the ability to understand the roles and responsibilities of running a business as a cooperative effort to improve the welfare of its members economic. Coop-preneur must execute transactions, the principles inspired by nature which is reflected by *fatamah*: good administration of transaction documents, maintain professionalism and quality of service, creative and innovative, and always anticipate the change.



Tabligh, convey, in a business context means the ability to communicate. Coop-preneur must have the capability to communicate its business, such as products or services that are produced to a member who plays as a customer.

As a coop-preneur, in addition to the characteristics already mentioned, as an actor of cooperative organization must maintain mutual cooperation in dealing with the right people, safeguard the rights of all parties involved in the business, ensuring *halal* project, honoring agreements and abuse of power and no play by law or the gray area, it's called 'good partnership' (M. Syafii Antonio; 2010).

4. CONCLUSION

As a conclusion, a few conclusions can be drawn from this paper:

Coop-preneur in carrying out their duties is not enough to just have the entrepreneurial attitude that prevailed on other business, but must carry out their duties adhering to the values and principles of cooperatives in force.

Coop-preneur must have a positive attitude and appreciate the joint venture, an innovative initiative for cooperative not only for himself, and the main purpose of Coop-preneur meet a real need for members of cooperatives and improving the commonweal.

Coop-preneur should be the principle that entrepreneurship is an integral part of Islam. Guiding Principles of Islamic Entrepreneurship is by the al-Quran and al-Hadith. Entrepreneurial Ethics based on exemplary conducts of Prophet Muhammad S. A. W the Muslim entrepreneurs are 'khalifah' and have the responsibilities to develop prosperity and sees business as part of *ibadah* or good deed. Islamic entrepreneurship should operate within the domain of the Islamic economic system and act as the vehicle towards global acceptance of the Islamic economic system. Motivation - success in Islam is not merely measured by the end result but also the way and means of achieving them. Business activity is part of *ibadah* or "good deed".

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ANALISIS KEMAMPUAN SAHAM MELAKUKAKAN TRANSFORMASI KELOMPOK USAHA BERBASIS SYARIAH

Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis kemampuan saham dalam melakukan transformasi kelompok usaha berbasis syariah. Metode yang digunakan adalah kualitatif dengan pendekatan studi kasus. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kemampuan saham dalam melakukan transformasi kelompok usaha berbasis syariah dipengaruhi oleh beberapa faktor, yaitu: (1) kemampuan manajerial, (2) kemampuan finansial, (3) kemampuan pemasaran, dan (4) kemampuan operasional.

Salah satu faktor yang mempengaruhi kemampuan saham dalam melakukan transformasi kelompok usaha berbasis syariah adalah kemampuan manajerial. Kemampuan manajerial yang baik akan membantu saham dalam merencanakan, mengorganisir, memimpin, dan mengendalikan sumber daya yang ada untuk mencapai tujuan organisasi. Kemampuan finansial juga merupakan faktor yang penting, karena saham yang memiliki kemampuan finansial yang baik akan lebih mampu melakukan transformasi kelompok usaha berbasis syariah.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan studi kasus. Data yang dikumpulkan melalui wawancara dengan informan yang berpengalaman dalam mengelola kelompok usaha berbasis syariah. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kemampuan manajerial, finansial, pemasaran, dan operasional merupakan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi kemampuan saham dalam melakukan transformasi kelompok usaha berbasis syariah. Oleh karena itu, disarankan bagi saham untuk meningkatkan kemampuan-kemampuan tersebut agar dapat melakukan transformasi kelompok usaha berbasis syariah dengan lebih efektif.

Table 1. Kemampuan Saham dalam Melakukan Transformasi Kelompok Usaha Berbasis Syariah

| Kategori | Indikator | Penjelasan |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Kemampuan Manajerial | 1.1. Perencanaan | Menentukan visi, misi, dan tujuan organisasi. |
| | 1.2. Pengorganisasian | Mengorganisir sumber daya yang ada untuk mencapai tujuan. |
| | 1.3. Kepemimpinan | Mempengaruhi dan mengarahkan bawahan untuk mencapai tujuan. |
| | 1.4. Pengendalian | Mengawasi dan mengendalikan pelaksanaan kegiatan organisasi. |
| Kemampuan Finansial | 2.1. Kemampuan Perencanaan | Menentukan anggaran dan alokasi dana. |
| | 2.2. Kemampuan Pengendalian | Mengawasi dan mengendalikan penggunaan dana. |
| | 2.3. Kemampuan Pemasangan | Mengembangkan strategi pemasaran yang efektif. |
| Kemampuan Operasional | 3.1. Kemampuan Perencanaan | Mengembangkan rencana operasional yang detail. |
| | 3.2. Kemampuan Pengendalian | Mengawasi dan mengendalikan pelaksanaan kegiatan operasional. |

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan studi kasus. Data yang dikumpulkan melalui wawancara dengan informan yang berpengalaman dalam mengelola kelompok usaha berbasis syariah.

Table 2. Kemampuan Saham dalam Melakukan Transformasi Kelompok Usaha Berbasis Syariah

| Kategori | Indikator | Penjelasan |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Kemampuan Manajerial | 1.1. Perencanaan | Menentukan visi, misi, dan tujuan organisasi. |
| | 1.2. Pengorganisasian | Mengorganisir sumber daya yang ada untuk mencapai tujuan. |
| | 1.3. Kepemimpinan | Mempengaruhi dan mengarahkan bawahan untuk mencapai tujuan. |
| | 1.4. Pengendalian | Mengawasi dan mengendalikan pelaksanaan kegiatan organisasi. |
| Kemampuan Finansial | 2.1. Kemampuan Perencanaan | Menentukan anggaran dan alokasi dana. |
| | 2.2. Kemampuan Pengendalian | Mengawasi dan mengendalikan penggunaan dana. |
| | 2.3. Kemampuan Pemasangan | Mengembangkan strategi pemasaran yang efektif. |
| Kemampuan Operasional | 3.1. Kemampuan Perencanaan | Mengembangkan rencana operasional yang detail. |
| | 3.2. Kemampuan Pengendalian | Mengawasi dan mengendalikan pelaksanaan kegiatan operasional. |