

MEMBER SAVINGS AND NON-PERFORMING LOANS' EFFECT ON BUSINESS CAPITAL PERFORMANCE

Syamsu Rijal¹, Eddy Silamat², Sri Dewi Yusuf³, Ariawan⁴

Universitas Negeri Makassar¹, Universitas Pat Petulai Rejang Lebong², IAIN Sultan Amai
Gorontalo³, Universitas Ihsan Gorontalo⁴

.syamsurijalasnur@unm.ac.id

Abstract

This study aims to determine the effect of members' savings and non-performing loans on the performance of business capital at KSP Kopdit Pelangi Kasih Bandung. This research uses descriptive research method And verification with a quantitative approach. The objects in this study were members of the Kopdit Pelangi Kasih Bandung Savings and Loan Cooperative (KSP) with a total sample of 97 people. The sampling technique used in this research is nonprobability sampling method with purposive sampling technique. Statistical analysis of the data used in this study was multiple linear regression analysis using IBM SPSS statistics 24. The results of the study found that members' savings, non-performing loans and working capital performance at KSP Kopdit Pelangi Kasih Bandung were good. There is a significant influence between members' savings and non-performing loans simultaneously on the performance of working capital at KSP Kopdit Pelangi Kasih Bandung. There is a significant influence between member savings partially on the performance of working capital at KSP Kopdit Pelangi Kasih Bandung. Non-performing loans have no significant effect on the performance of working capital at KSP Kopdit Pelangi Kasih Bandung simultaneously. Therefore this can be used by the cooperative as an evaluation material for the performance results so that it can be taken into consideration for making decisions in improving the performance of venture capital in cooperatives. This research is different from other researchers because there are no other researchers who have examined specifically members' savings and problem loans on business capital performance at KSP Kopdit Pelangi Kasih Bandung, besides that indicators of member savings variables have a greater value and influence than problem credit variables

Keywords: Member Savings, Non-Performing Loans, Business Capital Performance

1. INTRODUCTION

Background of the Problem

The national development carried out by the people of Indonesia is a complete human development with the aim of creating a society that is just and prosperous based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. The government clearly explains that in the current national development environment, cooperatives need to be used as the foundation and place of the community's economy (Malinda, 2015). KSP Kopdit Pelangi Kasih is a business entity formed by individuals with the same interests and commitment to form a cooperative forum and help each other by saving, then using it as a means to improve the community's economy and the welfare of its members. Fundraising activities carried out by the cooperative are by providing savings and loan facilities which will later be reused for the cooperative's economic turnover and providing services to the community as members of the KSP Kopdit Pelangi Kasih. Since the founding of this cooperative, its management and members have carried out their economic business well. This can be seen from the number of members' savings, non-performing loans and the performance of working capital obtained from the Kopdit Pelangi Kasih Bandung Cooperative Savings and Loans (KSP)

over the past 5 years, there has been an increase or decrease as shown in table 1.

Table 1
Development of Member Savings, Non-Performing Loans and Business Capital Performance

Year	Member Savings	Problem Credit	Business Capital Performance
2018	IDR 69,921,797,910.0	IDR 2,376,591,697.0	IDR 79,375,049,843
2021`	IDR 88,884,207,265.0	IDR 8,508,091,783.0	IDR 99,111,861,353.0
2022	IDR 106,471,773,974.0	IDR 21,340,255,571.0	IDR 118,069,014,481.0
2021	IDR 86,703,883,960.0	IDR 19,500,450,000.0	IDR 97,341,715,649.0
2022	IDR 75,565. 807,950.0	IDR 21,650,797,376.00	IDR 90,602,187,725.0

Source: KSP Kopdit Pelangi Kasih, 2022S

Table 1 above shows an increase in the number of members' savings, non-performing loans and business capital performance at KSP Kopdit Pelangi Kasih Bandung obtained during the 2016-2022 period. From the development of business capital performance, it has fluctuated, both increasing and decreasing every year. In 2021 and 2022 the performance of working capital will decrease, this is due to a decrease in the number of members' savings and an increase in the number of non-performing loans (Rusmana et al., 2014). To improve the performance of business capital, capital is needed, because capital is very important for cooperatives to run their business. This is very important for the development of cooperatives because capital is a driving force for cooperative activities. Capital issues include how to determine business capital requirements, how to get funds or sources of capital, and how to manage limited capital to obtain maximum benefits (Suparwo et al., 2018). Even though cooperatives are not capital collectors, as business entities, cooperatives need capital (Wahyuning, 2013). Capital in cooperatives comes from members and the community through members' savings. The amount of capital contained in cooperatives will affect cooperative activities. Thus the capital factor in cooperatives is a tool that determines the progress of cooperatives. According to (Ariesta and Yolamalinda, 2014), without capital a business will not function properly (Mulyanti & Rina, 2017). Even though cooperatives are not capital collectors, but as business entities, cooperatives need capital (Wahyuning, 2013). Capital in cooperatives comes from members and the community through members' savings. The amount of capital contained in cooperatives will affect cooperative activities. Thus the capital factor in cooperatives is a tool that determines the progress of cooperatives. According to (Ariesta and Yolamalinda, 2014), without capital a business will not function properly (Mulyanti & Rina, 2017). Even though cooperatives are not capital collectors, but as business entities, cooperatives need capital (Wahyuning, 2013). Capital in cooperatives comes from members and the community through members' savings. The amount of capital contained in cooperatives will affect cooperative activities. Thus the capital factor in cooperatives is a tool that determines the progress of cooperatives. According to (Ariesta and Yolamalinda, 2014), without capital a business will not function properly (Mulyanti & Rina, 2017). Thus the capital factor in cooperatives is a tool that determines the progress of cooperatives. According to (Ariesta and Yolamalinda, 2014), without capital a business will not function properly (Mulyanti & Rina, 2017). Thus the capital factor in cooperatives is a tool that determines the progress of cooperatives. According to (Ariesta and Yolamalinda, 2014), without capital a business will not function properly (Mulyanti & Rina, 2017).

According to Andjar in (Rusmana et al., 2014) states that "cooperative member savings are capital in cooperatives that come from members and the community, both principal savings, mandatory savings, and voluntary savings that

deposited gradually and continuously with the agreed rules. The measurement used to find out the savings of cooperative members is by comparing the amount of principal savings, mandatory savings and voluntary savings with the amount of savings received by cooperative members for one year. Savings from members is an aspect of the cooperative's business which is a source of income for the cooperative because from this activity the cooperative benefits in the form of interest. The more cooperative members who save funds (savings) in the cooperative, it will increase the volume of cooperative business. The greater the business activity carried out, the greater the profit obtained so that it will increase the performance of business capital (Mulyanti & Rina, 2017).

According to Siswanto in (Rusmana et al., 2014) states that "credit is classified as problematic if there is no credit return for more than one year from the due date, it does not pay off at all or it is necessary to renegotiate the credit payment terms and the interest recorded in the credit agreement". The high level of non-performing loans will affect the performance of cooperatives, because the higher the non-performing loans, the worse the credit score will be which causes losses which results in profits and the performance of cooperative business capital decreases (Rusnaini et al., 2021). Factors that cause problem loans are substandard credit, doubtful credit and bad credit. The measurement used to see how many non-performing loans are by comparing non-performing loans (substandard credit,

The phenomenon that occurs in the KSP Kopdit Pelangi Kasih Bandung is the lack of working capital performance caused by a decrease in the number of member deposits and an increase in the number of non-performing loans. Judging from the table above, the decrease in the number of members' savings that will occur in 2021`-2022 is 13%. Whereas non-performing loans will decrease in 2021 and will increase again in 2022. Experiencing fluctuations, both increasing and decreasing the number of member deposits and non-performing loans will have an impact on the performance of business capital which will also experience a decline in 2021 and 2022 by 4%. Even though the amount of business capital performance has decreased which is still far from the cooperative's determination, however, cooperatives need to implement effective credit risk management in order to minimize the possibility of non-performing loans and prevent a decrease in business capital performance, so that cooperatives are expected to have capital to finance their operational activities (Pratiwi et al., 2016). Of the many types of cooperatives in Indonesia, such as consumer cooperatives, producer cooperatives, service cooperatives and savings and loan cooperatives (Basuki, 2021). Then the author will explain cooperatives with the type of savings and loan cooperatives. producer cooperatives, service cooperatives and savings and loan cooperatives (Basuki, 2021). Then the author will explain cooperatives with the type of savings and loan cooperatives. producer cooperatives, service cooperatives and savings and loan cooperatives (Basuki, 2021). Then the author will explain cooperatives with the type of savings and loan cooperatives.

Research purposes

The objectives of this research are as follows:

- 1) To find out how much influence members' savings have on the performance of venture capital in the Kopdit Pelangi Kasih Bandung Cooperative Savings and Loans (KSP).
- 2) To find out how influential non-performing loans are on the performance of business capital at the Kopdit Pelangi Kasih Bandung Cooperative Savings and Loans (KSP).

- 3) To find out how much influence the influence of member savings and non-performing loans on the performance of business capital at the Kopdit Pelangi Kasih Bandung Cooperative Savings and Loans (KSP).

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Member Savings

According to Tamba (2004) in (Rusmana et al., 2014) states that "member savings are capital from the community or cooperative members in the form of principal savings, mandatory savings and voluntary savings". According to Andjar (2005) in (Rusmana et al., 2014) states that "cooperative member savings are capital in cooperatives originating from members and the community. Both in the form of principal savings, mandatory savings and voluntary savings which are deposited gradually and continuously in accordance with agreed rules".

Based on the above understanding, the authors conclude that cooperative member savings are cooperative capital formed from the community or cooperative members in the form of principal savings, mandatory savings and voluntary savings and are one of the components that participate in determining cooperative activities that are deposited gradually and continuously. continuously in accordance with the agreed rules. According to (Thamrin, 2011) the indicators for member savings are as follows:

- 1) Principal savings are the amount of money that must be paid by each member to the cooperative at the time of entry to become a member of the cooperative.
- 2) Compulsory savings are certain deposits that must be paid by members to the cooperative for a certain period.
- 3) The reserve fund is a number of funds obtained from the allowance for the remaining operating results and is reserved to cover the cooperative's losses if necessary.
- 4) A grant is an amount of money or goods with a certain value donated by a third party without any obligation to return it.

B. Problem Credit

According to Lukman (2001) in (Rusmana et al., 2014) states that "non-performing credit is the return of the principal of the loan and the payment of interest has been delayed for more than a year from maturity according to an agreed schedule". According to Siswanto (1997) in (Rusmana et al., 2014) states that "credit can be said to be a non-performing loan if there is a delay in payment of interest or credit for more than a year from the due date, it is not repaid at all or a renegotiation of credit payment terms is required. and interest stated in the credit agreement.

Based on the above understanding, the authors conclude that non-performing loans are loans with substandard, doubtful and bad quality. Loans that contain high risk, loans that contain weaknesses or credit that does not meet predetermined quality standards because the repayment of the principal and interest payments has been delayed for more than a year from the maturity date, not being repaid at all or requiring renegotiation of credit and interest payment terms. stated in the credit or credit agreement where the debtor does not meet the terms that have been agreed for example interest payment requirements, taking interest loan principal, increasing margin deposits, binding and increasing collateral.

According to (Mustikayani & Sueni, 2021) the indicators of problem loans are as follows:

- 1) Substandard Credit
Substandard loans are loans in which the repayment of principal and interest payments has been delayed for 3 (three) months from the time agreed.
- 2) Doubtful Credit
Doubtful loans are loans in which the repayment of principal and interest payments has been delayed for 6 (six) months or twice from the agreed schedule.

3) Bad credit

Bad loans are loans where the repayment of principal and interest payments has been delayed for more than one year from the date of maturity.

C. Business Capital Performance

According to Armstrong and Baron in (Ahmad, 2013) stated that "performance is the result of work that has a strong relationship with the organization's strategic goals, customer satisfaction and making an economic contribution". According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI) venture capital is an amount of money that is used as a principal for trading, releasing money and assets in the form of money, goods and so on that can be used to produce something that can increase wealth.

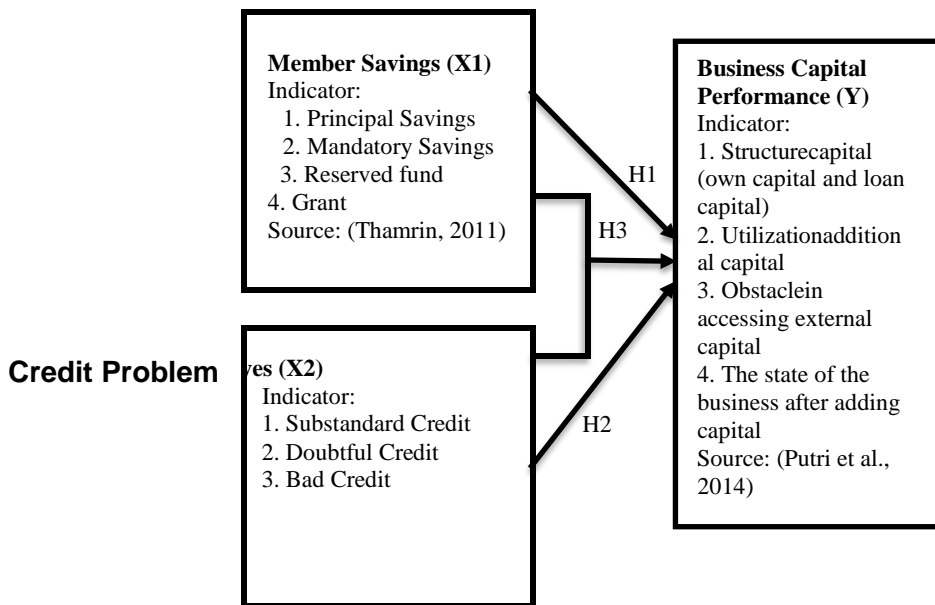
In this sense capital can be explained as money used to carry out business activities (Putri et al., 2014). According to (Juliasty, 2021`), states that "besides aspects that are no less important, namely human resources, technology, the economy and the organization of business capital. Business capital can also be interpreted as funds used to run a business. Based on this understanding, the authors conclude that business capital is one of the business factors that must be provided to run a business. This capital is an asset in the form of money and goods that can be used to get something that can increase wealth. So it is concluded that the performance of venture capital is the result of work or achievements obtained from an organization that has influence on organizational goals, where one of the factors that can provide the achievement of the performance of venture capital is capital. Capital here is money, goods and other valuable objects that can be used to get something that can increase consumer wealth and satisfaction so that the performance of business capital can make an economic contribution that has been achieved by an organization that has carried out its duties and obligations properly. According to (Putri et al., 2014) the performance indicators for working capital are as follows: goods and other valuable objects that can be used to obtain something that can increase consumer wealth and satisfaction so that the performance of business capital can make an economic contribution that has been achieved by an organization that has carried out its duties and obligations properly. According to (Putri et al., 2014) the performance indicators for working capital are as follows: goods and other valuable objects that can be used to obtain something that can increase consumer wealth and satisfaction so that the performance of business capital can make an economic contribution that has been achieved by an organization that has carried out its duties and obligations properly. According to (Putri et al., 2014) the performance indicators for working capital are as follows:

- 1) The capital structure is own capital and loan capital
- 2) Utilization of additional capital
- 3) Barriers to accessing external capital
- 4) The state of the business after adding capital

Framework

The framework of thought in this study is as follows:

Figure 1. Thinking Framework



Source: (Musti & Sueni, 2021`)

Based on the framework above, the authors set the assumptions or hypotheses in this study as follows:

H1: There is a significant influence between members' savings on the performance of working capital partially at KSP Kopdit Pelangi Kasih Bandung.

H2: There is a significant influence between non-performing loans on the performance of working capital partially at KSP Kopdit Pelangi Kasih Bandung.

H3: There is a significant influence between members' savings and non-performing loans on business capital performance simultaneously at KSP Kopdit Pelangi Kasih Bandung.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research variable

In this study the variables used consisted of independent variables and dependent variables. The independent variable used is member savings and non-performing loans while the dependent variable used is the working capital performance variable.

B. Population and Sample

The population in this study were all members of the Savings and Loans Cooperative (KSP) Kopdit Pelangi Kasih Bandung, totaling 3,949 people. The sampling technique in this study was non-probability sampling using a purposive sampling technique. Determining the number of samples in this study uses the slovin formula:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N e^2}$$

n = Sample size

N = Population size

e = 10% error limit.

The number of samples used was from 3,949 people based on the calculation of the slovin formula, the number was 97.53, the researchers rounded it up to 97 people as respondents.

C. Data analysis method

The method used in this study is a descriptive and verification research method with a quantitative approach. Descriptive research is a research method that describes events or events based on existing facts (Mulyadi, 2016) while verification research is a research method that aims to determine the relationship between two or more variables, or the method used to test the truth of a hypothesis (Anggraeni, 2011). The objects in this study were all members of the Kopdit Pelangi Kasih Bandung Savings and Loans Cooperative (KSP). The data sources used are primary and secondary data. Primary data is data obtained by researchers directly from the first source in the field through measuring instruments or data collection tools used as sources of information sought. Meanwhile, secondary data is the second source of data after primary data. Secondary data is data obtained from other parties and indirectly obtained by researchers from research subjects. Secondary data is usually in the form of documentation data or report data that is already available (Anindyatama et al., 2021).

I. RESEARCH RESULT

A. Results of Data Analysis

1) Validity test

According to Sugiyono (2007) in (Amanda et al., 2021) "validity testing is carried out so that the questions given do not produce data that does not match the description of the variable in question". If $r_{count} > r_{table}$, then the question items from the questionnaire are valid and the minimum requirement to be considered to meet the criteria is if $r = 0.3$. The following is the result of calculating the validity test using the help of the SPSS version 24 program.

Table 2 Validity Test

Variable	rCount	rTable	Results
X1.1	0.583	0.3	Valid
X1.2	0.536	0.3	Valid
X1.3	0.551	0.3	Valid
X1.4	0.711	0.3	Valid
X1.5	0.640	0.3	Valid
X1.6	0.597	0.3	Valid
X1.7	0.546	0.3	Valid
X1.8	0.611	0.3	Valid
X2.1	0.747	0.3	Valid
X2.2	0.752	0.3	Valid
X2.3	0.832	0.3	Valid
X2.4	0.784	0.3	Valid
X2.5	0.649	0.3	Valid
Y. 1	0.475	0.3	Valid
Y.2	0.575	0.3	Valid
Y.3	0.548	0.3	Valid
Y.4	0.589	0.3	Valid
Y.5	0.568	0.3	Valid
Y.6	0.560	0.3	Valid
Y.7	0.442	0.3	Valid
Y. 8	0.551	0.3	Valid

Y.9	0.526	0.3	Valid
Y.10	0.448	0.3	Valid
Y.11	0.549	0.3	Valid

Source: Data processed, 2021

Based on table 2 it is known that all question items on the questionnaire are valid, because the value on Correted Item-Total Pearson Correlation or $r_{count} > r_{table}$ value is 0.3.

2) Reliability Test

The reliability test was carried out in order to find out the instrument used, namely a reliable questionnaire. Reliability test can be measured using Cronbach's alpha (α). If the Cronbach's alpha(α) value is > 0.60 , it is said to be reliable. Following are the results of reliability test calculations using the help of the SPSS version 24 program.

Table 3 Reliability Test

Variable	Cronbach's Alpha	Results
Member Savings(X1)	0.739	Reliable
Troubled Credit (X2)	0.808	Reliable
Business Capital Performance (Y)	0.741	Reliable

Source: Data processed, 2021

Based on table 3 it is known that all question instruments on the questionnaire are said to be reliable, because the value of Cronbach's alpha (α) > 0.60 .

3) Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Multiple linear regression analysis is a linear analysis of the effect of one or more independent variables on the dependent variable. Following are the results of multiple linear regression analysis calculations using the help of the SPSS version 24 program.

**Table 4
Multiple Linear Regression Analysis**

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	std. Error	Betas		
1	(Constant)	24,008	3,770		6,369	.000
	Member Savings (X1)	.612	.130	.480	4,725	.000
	Problem Credit (X2)	.202	.176	.117	1.148	.254

a. Dependent Variable: Business Capital Performance (Y)

Source: SPSS Processing Results 24, 2021

Based on table 4 above, the regression equation model is obtained, namely:
 $Y = 24.008 + 0.612X_1 + 0.202X_2$

- a) The constant value is 24.008, if the variable of member savings and non-performing loans is 0, then the working capital performance variable is 24.008.

- b) The value of the member's saving variable is 0.612 indicating that the member's saving variable has a positive influence on the performance of business capital, which means that each increase in members' saving variable units will affect the working capital performance variable by 0.612.
- c) Then the value of the non-performing credit variable is 0.202 indicating that the non-performing credit variable has a positive influence on the performance of working capital, which means that each increase in the unit of non-performing loans will affect the working capital performance variable of 0.202.

4) Hypothesis testing

There are two tests in hypothesis testing, namely partial testing (t test) and simultaneous testing (F test). Following are the results of the calculation of the partial test (t test) and simultaneous test (F test) using the help of the SPSS version 24 program.

Table 5 Test Results t

Coefficients a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	std. Error	Betas		
1	(Constant)	24,008	3,770		6,369	.000
	Member Savings	.612	.130	.480	4,725	.000
	Problem Credit	.202	.176	.117	1.148	.254

a. Dependent Variable: Business Capital Performance (Y)

Source: SPSS Processing Results 24, 2021

Based on table 5 it is known that:

- a) In the member's savings variable it is known that the t count > t table is equal to 4.725 > 1.661 and the significance value is 0.000 < 0.05. So it can be concluded that Ha is accepted and Ho is rejected, meaning that there is a significant influence between members' savings on the performance of working capital partially.
- b) On non-performing credit variables it is known that the value of t count < t table is equal to 1.148 < 1.661 and the significance value is 0.254 < 0.05. So it can be concluded that Ha is rejected and Ho is accepted, meaning that there is no significant effect of non-performing loans on the performance of working capital partially.

Table 6 F Test Results

ANOVAa						
Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	553,752	2	276,876	20,797	.000b
	residual	1264,779	95	13,313		
	Total	1818531	97			

a. Dependent Variable: Business Capital Performance (Y)
 b. Predictors: (Constant), Non-performing Credit (X1), Member Savings (X2)

Source: SPSS Processing Results 24, 2021

Based on table 6 it is known that the significance value for the effect of member savings and non-performing loans simultaneously on business capital performance is 0.000 < 0.05 and the calculated F value is 20.797 > F table which has a value of 3.09 it is concluded that Ha is accepted and Ho is rejected, which means that there is the influence of members' savings and non-performing loans simultaneously on the performance of business capital.

5) Coefficient of Determination

The coefficient of determination test (r²) was carried out to measure how much the influence of member savings and non-performing loans variables on the working capital performance variable. The value of the coefficient of determination is between zero and one. The results of the test for the coefficient of determination can be seen in the following table:

Table 7 Coefficient of Determination

Summary models				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	std. Error of the Estimate
1	.552 a	.305	.290	3,649
a. Predictors: (Constant), Non-Performing Loans, Member Savings				

Source: SPSS Processing Results 24, 2021

Based on table 7, it shows that the regression value (R) of members' savings and problem loans obtained is 0.552. The formula used in the coefficient of determination is $KD = R^2 \times 100\%$, so you can know the value of the coefficient of determination, namely:
 $KD = R^2 \times 100\%$
 $= (0.552)^2 \times 100\%$
 $= 0.305 \times 100\%$
 $= 30.5\%$

So it can be concluded that the percentage influence of the relationship between member savings and non-performing loans on working capital performance is 30.5% while the remaining 69.5% is influenced by other variables not examined in this study.

1) The Effect of Member Savings on Business Capital Performance

Based on the research results obtained, it is known that members' savings have a significant effect on the performance of working capital partially. The results of this study are also reinforced by the opinion of (Mulyanti & Rina, 2017) which states that the higher the number of members' savings in cooperatives, the more cooperative activities can increase. So that the greater the volume of business that can be run, the more profits the cooperative will receive so that it will improve the performance of business capital and is also reinforced by the opinion of (Malinda, 2015) which states that members' savings are used for various service business activities prepared by cooperatives which can increase turnover. cooperative business so that it will affect the increase in the performance of venture capital in cooperatives.

2) The Effect of Non-Performing Loans on Business Capital Performance

Based on the research results obtained, it is known that non-performing loans do not have a significant effect on the performance of working capital partially. The results of this study are reinforced by a statement from (Rusmana et al., 2014) stating that non-performing loans are loans that have problems with repayments which result in deliberate actions such as unfavorable economic conditions that can reduce the performance of venture capital. The level of non-performing loans will affect the performance of cooperatives, because higher non-performing loans can worsen credit quality and cause losses that result in decreased profits and working capital performance of cooperatives.

3) The Influence of Member Savings and Non-Performing Loans on Business Capital Performance

Based on the results of the simultaneous test, it is known that members' savings and problematic loans simultaneously affect the performance of working capital. The results of this research are supported by a statement from (Rusmana et al., 2014) which states that members' savings and non-performing loans play a role in efforts to shape venture capital performance. Because the higher the number of members' savings and the number of non-performing loans, it will affect the performance of venture capital. This research is in accordance with the opinion of (Mulyanti & Rina, 2017) which says that the higher the number of cooperative members' savings, the cooperative activities can expand. So that the greater the volume of business that can be run, the greater the profit earned by the cooperative so that it will improve the performance of business capital. However, in carrying out its activities, namely saving and loan activities, cooperatives need to implement effective credit risk management in order to minimize the possibility of non-performing loans and prevent a decrease in business capital performance, so that cooperatives are expected to have capital to finance their operational activities (Pratiwi et al., 2016) . Therefore this can be used by the cooperative as an evaluation material for the performance results so that it can be taken into consideration for making decisions in improving the performance of venture capital in cooperatives. so that cooperatives are expected to have capital to finance their operational activities (Pratiwi et al., 2016). Therefore this can be used by the cooperative as an evaluation material for the performance results so that it can be taken into consideration for making decisions in improving the performance of venture capital in cooperatives. so that cooperatives are expected to have capital to finance their operational activities (Pratiwi et al., 2016). Therefore this can be used by the cooperative as an evaluation material for the performance results so that it can be taken into consideration for making decisions in improving the performance of venture capital in cooperatives.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the research that has been done, there are several novelties in this study compared to other studies, namely the member savings variable which has a greater influence on the performance of working capital compared to non-performing loans. In addition, there were no previous researchers who specifically discussed members' savings and non-performing loans on the performance of business capital at KSP Kopdit Pelangi Kasih Bandung.

Based on the results of the study, the conclusions can be drawn as follows:

- 1) The results showed that there was a significant influence between members' savings on the performance of working capital partially.
- 2) The results showed that there was no significant effect of non-performing loans on the performance of working capital partially.
- 3) The results of the study show that there is a significant influence between members' savings and non-performing loans on the performance of working capital simultaneously. This means that the greater the number of members' savings, the greater the volume of business activities carried out by the cooperative. However, to run their business, cooperatives need to implement effective credit risk management in order to minimize the possibility of non-performing loans. This is done so that cooperatives can improve the performance of venture capital.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Ahmad, T. (2013). *Kajian Teoritis. Politika*, 2003, 11–56.
- Anggraeni, N. (2011). *PENGARUH KEMAMPUAN DAN MOTIVASI TERHADAP KINERJA PEGAWAI PADA SEKOLAH TINGGI SENI INDONESIA (STSI) BANDUNG* Oleh: Nenny Anggraeni. *Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan* Vol 12, 12(2), 46–62.
- Anindyatama, M. D., Kusmayadi, K. K., & Anugrahwati, L. M. (2021). *Analisis Pengaruh*

- Jumlah Anggota, Simpanan Anggota, Dan Piutang Anggota Terhadap Sisa Hasil Usaha Pada Primkopkar Manunggal Damatextimatex Salatiga. *Jurnal Aktual Akuntansi Keuangan Bisnis Terapan (AKUNBISNIS)*, 2(2), 143.
- Basuki, K. (2021). PENILAIAN KINERJA KOPERASI SIMPAN PINJAM (KSP) ARTHA KARYA SARI BERDASARKAN PERATURAN MENETERI KOPERASI DAN UKM NO.14/PER/M.UKM/XII/2009. ISSN 2502-3632(Online) ISSN 2356-0304 (Paper) *Jurnal Online Internasional & Nasional* Vol. 7 No.1, Januari – Juni 2021 Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Jakarta, 53(9), 1689–1699.
- Herawati, A. F., Yusuf, M., Cakranegara, P. A., Sampe, F., & Haryono, A. (2022). Social Media Marketing In The Promotion Of Incubator Business Programs. *Jurnal Darma Agung*, 30(2), 623-633.
- Juliasty, S. (2021). *Cerdas Mendapatkan dan Mengelola Modal Usaha*. PT Balai Pustaka (Persero).
- Kurniadi, W., Lotte, L. N. A., Cakranegara, P. A., Sampe, F., & Yusuf, M. (2022). HANAN WEDDING PLANNER'S MARKETING COMMUNICATION STRATEGY FOR INCREASING SALES IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ERA ON THE TIKTOK APP. *Jurnal Ekonomi*, 11(03), 1359-1364.
- Malinda, Y. (2015). Pengaruh Jumlah Anggota Dansimpanan Anggota Terhadap Peningkatan Sisa Hasil Usaha (Shu) Pada Pkp-Ri (Pusat Koperasi Pegawai Republik Indonesia) Propinsi Sumatera Barat. *Economica*, 2(2), 116–125.
- Mulyadi, D. (2016). ANALISIS MANAJEMEN KREDIT DALAM UPAYA MEMINIMALKAN KREDIT BERMASALAH (Studi Pada PT. BPR PanturaAbadi Karawang). *Jurnal Manajemen & Bisnis Kreatif*, 1(2), 1–24.
- Mulyanti, D., & Rina. (2017). Meningkatkan Sisa Hasil Usaha Melalui Modal. *Ecodemica*, 1(1), 81–88.
- Mustikayani, N. K. D., & Sueni, N. N. (2021). PENGARUH PENYALURAN KREDIT DAN KREDIT BERMASALAH TERHADAP LABA PADA KOPERASI UTAMA ARTHA JAYA CABANG SEMPIDI PERIODE 2013-2017. *Majalah Ilmiah Widayacakra* 2(1). 1-15.
- Putri, K., Pradhanawati, A., & Prabawani, B. (2014). Pengaruh Karakteristik Kewirausahaan, Modal Usaha Dan Peran Business Development Service Terhadap Pengembangan Usaha (Studi Pada Sentra Industri Kerupuk Desa Kedungrejo Sidoarjo Jawa Timur). *Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi Bisnis S1 Undip*, 3(4), 313–322
- Pudjowati, J., Cakranegara, P. A., Pesik, I. M., Yusuf, M., & Sutaguna, I. N. T. (2021). The Influence Of Employee Competence And Leadership On The Organizational Commitment Of Perumda Pasar Juara Employees. *Jurnal Darma Agung*, 30(2), 606-613.
- Pratiwi, Y. W., Dwiatmanto, D., & Endang, M. G. W. (2016). Analisis Manajemen Risiko Kredit untuk Meminimalisir Kredit Modal Kerja Bermasalah (Studi pada PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero), Tbk Cabang Ponorogo). *Jurnal Administrasi Bisnis (JAB)*, 32(1), 121–127.
- Rusmana, I. M. A., Bagia, I. W., & Yudiaatmaja, F. (2014). Pengaruh Pertumbuhan Kredit Bermasalah Dan Simpanan Anggota Koperasi Terhadap Shu Pada Koperasi Simpan Pinjam. *E-Journal Bisma Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha Jurusan Manajemen*, 2(1), 9.
- Rusnaini, S., Hamirul, H., & M, A. (2021). NonPerforming Loan (Npl) Dan Return on Asset (Roa) Di Koperasi Nusantara Muara Bungo. *Jurnal Ilmiah Manajemen, Ekonomi, & Akuntansi (MEA)*, 3(1), 1–18.
- Suparwo, A., Suhendi, H., Roisah, R., Arifin, T., & Shobary, M. N. (2018). Strategi Pengembangan Usaha Pada UMKM Baju Bayi Indra Collection. *Jurnal Abdimas BSI*, Vol.1 No.2(E-ISSN: 2614-6711), 208–214.
- Sampe, F., Cakranegara, P. A., Yusuf, M., Rahayu, M., & Nasution, R. A. (2022). EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE AND HUMAN RESOURCE PROTECTION. *Jurnal Ekonomi*, 11(03), 1045-1049.

- Thamrin, M. (2011). PENGARUH SIMPANAN DAN PINJAMAN ANGGOTA TERHADAP SISA HASIL USAHA KOPERASI CREDIT UNION PANCURAN HIDUP PEKANBARU. 64–72.
- Wahyuning, T. (2013). Beberapa Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Sisa Hasil Usaha (Shu) Di Kpri “Bina Karya” Balongpanggang-Gresik. *Jurnal Ekonomi Bisnis*, Vol. 01(No. 01), h. 1-88.
- Yusuf, M., & Matiin, N. (2022). ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECT OF THE MARKETING MIX ON PURCHASING DECISIONS. *International Journal of Economics and Management Research*, 1(3), 177-182.
- Yusuf, M., Sutrisno, S., Putri, P. A. N., Asir, M., & Cakranegara, P. A. (2022). Prospek Penggunaan E-Commerce Terhadap Profitabilitas Dan Kemudahan Pelayanan Konsumen: Literature Review. *Jurnal Darma Agung*, 30(1), 786-801.
- Yusuf, M., Saiyed, R., & Sahala, J. (2022, December). Swot Analysis in Making Relationship Marketing Program. In *Proceeding of The International Conference on Economics and Business* (Vol. 1, No. 2, pp. 573-588).
- Yusuf, M., & Matiin, N. (2022). ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECT OF THE MARKETING MIX ON PURCHASING DECISIONS. *International Journal of Economics and Management Research*, 1(3), 177-182