

**COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF BAITUL MAAL WAT TAMWIL
EFFICIENCY
IN INKOPSYAH BMT MEMBERS IN JAVA ISLAND WITH
SUMATRA ISLAND 2013-2017 PERIOD**

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the comparison of the efficiency of Baitul Maal wat Tamwil on BMT members of Inkopsyah in Java and Sumatra Island in 2013-2017. This research is quantitative research with a descriptive approach. To test the hypotheses of the samples, we use Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) method. Assuming Constant Variables to Scale (CRS), Baitul Maal wat Tamwil obtained an average efficiency score over the study period of 0.88799544. However, using the VRS assumption, Baitul Maal wat Tamwil achieved a better average efficiency score with a score of 0.93110024. The results of this study are expected to be useful for stakeholders relating to the sustainability of BMT, such as for implementers or practitioners in the related BMT, for academics or researchers interested in the same topic, and for the community as customers of BMT itself.

Keyword: BMT, Inkopsyah, efficiency, CRS, VRS.

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis perbandingan efisiensi Baitul Maal wat Tamwil pada anggota BMT Inkopsyah di Pulau Jawa dan Sumatra pada 2013-2017. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif. Untuk menguji hipotesis sampel, kami menggunakan metode Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA). Dengan mengasumsikan Variabel Konstan ke Skala (CRS), Baitul Maal wat Tamwil memperoleh skor efisiensi rata-rata selama periode penelitian 0,88799544. Namun, dengan menggunakan asumsi VRS, Baitul Maal wat Tamwil mencapai skor efisiensi rata-rata yang lebih baik dengan skor 0,93110024. Hasil penelitian ini diharapkan bermanfaat bagi pemangku kepentingan terkait keberlanjutan BMT, seperti untuk pelaksana atau praktisi di BMT terkait, bagi akademisi atau peneliti yang tertarik dengan topik yang sama, dan bagi masyarakat sebagai pelanggan BMT itu sendiri.

Kata Kunci: BMT, Inkopsyah, Efisiensi, CRS, VRS

INTRODUCTION

The initial establishment of Baitul Mal wat Tamwil (BMT) in the era of the 1990s was only a Non-Governmental Group, having experienced several legal entity changes starting from the Sharia Savings and Loans Cooperative (KSPS)/USPS (Sharia Savings and Loans Unit), subsequently changed to Sharia Finance Services Cooperative (KJKS)/UJKS (Sharia Financial Services Unit) in accordance with Ministerial Decree No.91/KEP/M.KUKM/IX/2004 concerning Guidelines for Sharia Financial Services Cooperative Business Activities (Suhendi, 2004). And most recently based on Cooperative Ministerial Regulation (Permenkop) Small And Medium-Sized Enterprises (UKM) No.16/Per/M.KUKM/IX/2015 almost all BMTs have chosen and have a formal legal entity namely Savings, Credit and Sharia Financing Cooperative (KSPPS)/Savings, Loans and Sharia Financing Unit (USPPS) which under the Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) of the Republic of Indonesia. KSPPS/USPPS or better known as "brand" BMT is a cooperative whose business activities include savings, loans and financing in accordance with Sharia principles, including managing zakat, infaq/ alms, and waqf (Suhendi, 2004).

According to the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs (2016: 79), at the beginning of the birth of the BMT institution, it was not out of the spirit of the Muslims around the world in the era of the 1970s to actualize Islamic values in modern economic life. The history of the BMT struggle began in the 1980s with the establishment of the Technology, Innovation, Entrepreneurship (Teknosa) Financial Institution initiated by Salman Mosque ITB activists, then in 1988 the Ridho Gusti Cooperative was established in Jakarta. The term BMT was first used by Bina Insan Kamil BMT which was established in June 1992 in Jakarta.

In 1994, the Center for Small Business Study and Development (P3UK) was established as an institution to oversee the formation and assistance of BMT growth and SME business synergy between BMTs. Furthermore, on the initiative of Indonesian Ulema Council, Indonesian Association of Muslim Intellectuals dan BMI in 1995 established the Small Business Business Incubation Center (PINBUK) whose duty was to disseminate information regarding BMTs, from establishment to operational technical assistance. To protect the operational BMT (as a Primary Cooperative) needed a special container or institution. Then in 1998, on the initiative of PINBUK, Induk Koperasi Syariah (INKOPSYAH) was established with a secondary cooperative legal entity (Kemeterian Koperasi dan UKM, 2016).

Based on the Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises of the Republic of Indonesia (2016:79-95), the existence of cooperatives in general and BMT in particular is very much needed by community groups in rural areas which are very difficult to obtain access to capital to develop their business from conventional and Sharia Commercial Banks. Revitalization of cooperatives and BMT can be a systemic solution to solve existing economic conditions. After passing through the Era of Pioneering Struggle (1987-1997), then continued with the Era of Growth and Development (1998-2007) then it was time for BMT to enter the Era of Self-Strengthening (2008-present).

Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in the 2014 Indonesian Cooperative Statistics document and the Statistics of Savings and Loans Cooperative in 2017, shows an increase in the percentage of the number of cooperatives with a system/profit sharing pattern. As shown in Figure 1.1, cooperatives with profit sharing systems / patterns in 2013 were 12.12% and have increased to reach 20.34% in 2016. The development of the number of cooperatives with profit sharing systems/patterns shows the big potential from profit sharing systems/patterns cooperative or better known as KSPPS with the BMT brand in contributing to these developments.

In its operations, according to Ascarya, et al, (2012), in terms of the acquisition of funds, BMT obtains funds at high prices, although not the highest. The cost of BMT funds is even more expensive than conventional cooperatives. However, in terms of financing margins, BMT can still compete with most Microfinance Institutions (MFIs). This indicates that the margin obtained by BMT is quite low. Other problems faced by BMT include: liquidity management, high margins obtained by channeling, high portion of channeling, and low efficiency. So it is very important for the stability of BMT operations to pay attention to efficiency amid competition between financial institutions.

The rapid growth of BMT in terms of assets, turnover, total savings, and also the number of members and prospective members served will lead to intense competition between fellow BMTs. In addition, competition also came from other financial institutions that began to penetrate into the micro sector, such as from Commercial Banks, Islamic Commercial Banks, Multifinance, financial technology companies (fintech), and others. Therefore, BMTs must have added value compared to other financial institutions by maximizing available resources (capital, markets, technology, and human resources) to achieve efficient BMT management. Efficiency reflects a company's ability to get the maximum output from a given set of inputs.

If a company obtains maximum output from a set of inputs, it is said to be an efficient company (Rogers, 1998 dalam Jayamaha 2011).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Baitul Maal wat-Tamwil (BMT)

According to Ridwan (2006: 1), BMT consists of 2 (two) terms, namely: Baitul Maal and Baitut Tamwil. Baitul Maal has the meaning of a fund house, while Baitut Tamwil means a business house. According to Sudarsono (2004: 96), Baitul maal wattamwil (BMT) consists of two terms, namely Baitul maal and Baitul tamwil. Baitul Maal is more directed towards efforts to collect and channel non-profit funds, such as zakat, infaq, and shadaqah. Meanwhile Baitul Tamwil is a business for collecting and distributing commercial funds.

The vision of BMT (Ridwan, 2006: 3) must lead to efforts to actualize BMT as an institution that is able to improve the quality of worship of members, so that they can act as *khalifah fil ardh* (representative of Allah SWT), prospering members in particular and the community in general.

The mission of BMT (Ridwan, 2006: 4) is to establish and develop an economic structure and structure of civil society that is justly prosperous, progressive, based on Sharia and the pleasure of Allah SWT. Thus, the mission of BMT is not only oriented to profit and profit retention of certain groups but also to the distribution of profits fairly and equally.

BMT was established with the aim of improving the quality of economic enterprises for the welfare of its members and the community at large (Ridwan, 2006).

Definition of Efficiency

At the basic level, efficiency examines the relationship between inputs and outputs in a given production process (Coelli, 1998 in Jayamaha, 2011). Thus, efficiency is expressed in the output formula compared to the input to measure production activities. This is not only determines how much output volume is expended, but the output obtained in relation to the resources used. In this context, company efficiency can be defined as a ratio as shown in the following equation.

$$\text{Efficiency} = \frac{\text{Output}}{\text{Input}} \dots\dots\dots (1.1)$$

Efficiency reflects a company's ability to get the maximum output from a given set of inputs. If a company obtains maximum output from a set of inputs, it is said to be an efficient company (Rogers, 1998 in Jayamaha 2011).

As the word of God in QS Al-Mu'minin verses 1-3 that reads (Rosadhillah, 2018):

قَدْ أَفْلَحَ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ ۝ ١ الَّذِينَ هُمْ فِي صَلَاتِهِمْ خَاشِعُونَ ۝ ٢ وَالَّذِينَ هُمْ عَنْ اللَّغْوِ مُعْرِضُونَ ۝ ٣

Qad 'Aflaha Al-Mu'uminuna. Al-Ladhina Hum Fi Salatihim Khashi'una. Wa Al-Ladhina Hum 'Ani Al-Laghwi Mu`riduna

Meaning: (1) Certainly will the believers have succeeded: (2) They who are during their prayer humbly submissive (3) And they who turn away from ill speech.

The concept of efficiency is actually also important in Islamic financial institutions where applying Sharia principles has a goal in achieving Sharia maqashid. Basically the concept of efficiency is to avoid all forms of waste as contained in surah Al-Israa 'verses 26-27 (Alayya, 2018):

وَأَتِ ذَا الْقُرْبَىٰ حَقَّهُ وَالْمِسْكِينَ وَابْنَ السَّبِيلِ وَلَا تُبَذِّرْ تَبْذِيرًا ۝ ٢٦ إِنَّ الْمُبَذِّرِينَ كَانُوا إِخْوَانَ الشَّيْطَانِ ۖ وَكَانَ الشَّيْطَانُ لِرَبِّهِ كَفُورًا ۝ ٢٧

Wa 'Ati Dha Al-Qurbā Haqqahu Wa Al-Miskīna Wa Abna As-Sabīli Wa Lā Tubadhir Tabdhīrāan. 'Inna Al-Mubadhirīna Kānū 'Ikhwāna Ash-Shayāṭīni Wa Kāna Ash-Shayṭānu Lirabbihi Kafūrāan.

Meaning: (26) And give the relative his right, and [also] the poor and the traveler, and do not spend wastefully. (27) Indeed, the wasteful are brothers of the devils, and ever has Satan been to his Lord ungrateful.

The above verse explains that the Koran forbids the disbursement of property (to be redundant). Scattering, as Ibn Mas'ud and Ibn Abbas's interpretation is, is acting for something that is not true. Imam Mujahid argues that if someone spends all his wealth for the truth, then he does not do waste. But if he invests only one mud for untruth, then he has done redundant (Quthb, 2003:59).

Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA)

Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) is a mathematical programming technique that measures the level of efficiency of a decision making unit (UPK) or DMU relative to a similar UPK when all of these units are at or below its efficient frontier curve. This approach was first introduced by Charnes, Cooper, and Rhodes in 1978. This programming depends very much on the population sampled so it tends to be far from the mismatch of specifications (Lovell, 1993 in Ascarya and Yumanita, 2006).

The constant return to scale model was developed by Charnes, Cooper, and Rhodes (CCR Model) in 1978. This model assumes that the ratio between input and output increases is the same (constant return to scale). That is, if there is an additional input of x times, then the output will increase by x times too. Another assumption used in this model is that each company or decision-making unit (UPK) operates at an optimal scale (Rusydia, 2013).

This model was developed by Banker, Charnes, and Cooper (BCC) in 1984 and is a development of the CCR model. This model assumes that the company does not or has not operated at an optimal scale. The assumption of this model is that the ratio between the addition of input and output is not the same (variable return to scale).

Research Framework

The framework of thinking in this study is guided by the Al-Quran and As-Sunnah relating to muamalah activities, where one of the muamalah activities is the implementation of BMT in carrying out its economic activities. Efficiency assessment of BMT requires data sourced from financial reports that are issued annually during RAT. The variables to be analyzed consist of input and output variables, where the input variables are gross participation, total assets, and staff numbers. While the output variable is measured through service operational costs, fixed assets, and the number of financing partners. These variables were analyzed using the DEA approach method through the help of DEAP software which shows the efficiency value of each BMT. From the results of the analysis will be concluded and steps will be made so that BMT management can be efficient.

METHOD

Research Approach

This type of research to measure the level of BMT efficiency in Java and Sumatra is quantitative research with a descriptive approach. Quantitative research method is a method used to examine a population or a specific sample whose random sampling technique uses research instruments to test a predetermined hypothesis (Sugiyono, 2013). Descriptive research approach is a method that serves to provide an overview of the object under study through the data or samples that have been collected as they are, without conducting analysis and making conclusions that are generally accepted (Sugiyono, 2013). To test the hypotheses of the samples collected in this study using instruments or analysis tools with the Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) method in order to obtain the level of efficiency results from BMTs in Java and Sumatra.

Variable Identification

Research variable is an attribute or nature or value of people, objects, or activities that have certain variations determined by researchers to be studied and then drawn conclusions (Sugiyono, 2013). The variables in this study consisted of input and output variables where each variable was determined based on the approach used, namely the intermediation approach. Therefore, to analyze the efficiency of BMTs in Java and Sumatra requires data for input variables in the form of personnel expenses, fixed assets and third party funds, while the output variables are credit, other income, and current assets.

The type of data used in this study is primary data. Financial report data from each BMT that will be analyzed from 2013-2017 can only be obtained directly by visiting the related BMT or through Inkopsyah. Generally BMT is not a big company where company data cannot be obtained through the website or other parties.

Population and Sample

Population, according to Sugiyono (2013), is a generalization area that consists of objects or subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics determined by researchers to be studied and then conclusions drawn. In this study, the population is all BMTs who are members of Inkopsyah with work areas in Java and Sumatra with a total number of BMTs being 383 BMTs.

The sample, according to Sugiyono (2013), is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population. Until that is drawn from the population should be rigorously representative (representing). Sample size is the number of samples that will be taken from a population. BMT sampling technique for analysis of BMT populations in Java and Sumatra is using purposive sampling technique. Purposive sampling is sampling based on the researcher's decision, which in his opinion seems to represent the population (Sugiyono, 2013). Meanwhile, according to Arikunto (2006), purposive sampling is a technique for taking samples not based on random, regional or stratum, but based on the existence of considerations that focus on specific goals. The criteria used to take a sample are:

- a. BMT which was still registered in Inkopsyah in the 2013-2017 period, and
- b. A full annual financial report is available which ends December 31, 2013-2017.

Using these criteria, a total of 5 BMTs were sampled in this study, namely 3 (three) BMTs in Java: Itqan BMT in West Java, KSPPS BMT Bina Ummat Sejahtera (BUS) in Central Java, KSPS BMT Bina Ihsanul Fikri (BIF) in DIY; 2 (two) BMTs on Sumatra Island: BMT Mentari in Lampung and KSPPS BMT Surya Abadi Riyanto in Lampung.

Technical Analysis

The analysis technique used in this study is to use the Data Envelopment Analysis tool. The stages of data processing that have been obtained are as follows (Rosadhillah, 2018).

1. Determine input and output variables to be taken into account in the analysis process. After that the calculation of efficiency starts by entering 5 (five) DMUs, namely BMTs that have been determined as research samples, with the same year for each data processing.
2. Processing existing data with Data Envelopment Analysis using DEA software with the assumption of CRS and VRS, as well as efficiency measurement techniques using input orientation.
3. Interpret the results of the processed data generated with DEA. At this stage, it will be explained which DMU or BMT is efficient and inefficient based on existing results. Then it will also explain how to improve or increase efficiency by looking at the potential improvement and the target value produced by the DMU that is used as a reference.

DISCUSSION

DEA Efficiency Level Research Results

This research measures the level of efficiency of Baitul Maal wat Tamwil (BMT) for the 2013-2017 periods. The analysis was performed using Data Envelopment Analysis which was used to determine the relative level of DMU, namely several BMTs in Java and Sumatra. To obtain the efficiency score from each DMU to be compared, the authors conducted data processing using MaxDEA 6.1 software. A DMU will be declared to have achieved relative efficiency if it reaches a score of 1.

This study uses the assumption of CRS and VRS based on output orientation. The output orientation approach is the approach used if the emphasis is on increasing output with available inputs to increase the value of efficiency. Or the input has been determined by a certain number to achieve the maximum possible output. This means that management has more control over output than input (Rusydia, 2013).

Level of BMT Efficiency Assumption Constant Return to Scale (CRS)

The Constant Return to Scale (CRS) model assumes that the ratio between the addition of inputs and outputs is the same. That is, if there is an additional input of x times, the output will increase by x times too. Another assumption used in this model is that each company or decision-making unit (UPK) operates at an optimal scale (Ascarya and Diana Yumanita, 2006).

Tahun	Pulau Jawa			Pulau Sumatera	
	BMT Bina	BMT Bina	BMT Itqan	BMT	BMT Surya
	Ihsanul Fikri	Ummat Sejahtera		Mentari	Abadi Riyanto
2013	0.67	0.89	1	0.88	1
2014	0.94	1	0.87	1	1
2015	0.98	0.99	0.90	0.67	1
2016	0.80	0.88	0.99	0.70	1
2017	0.63	0.72	1	0.62	1

The table above shows the results of the level of efficiency of each BMT that became the research sample with the assumption of the Constant Return to Scale (CRS) for the 2013-2017 periods. From this table it can be seen that the BMT Bina Ihsanul Fikri (BIF) from the beginning of the study period to the end of the study period did not achieve perfect efficiency. BMT Bina Ummat Sejahtera (BUS) was only efficiency in 2014. While BMT Itqan achieved perfect efficiency levels at the beginning and end of the research period.

In 2014 efficiency was achieved by the Mentari BMT. BMT Surya Abadi has an efficient value of 5 years in a row in 2013-2017 which from the beginning of the study to the end of this research took place. It can be concluded that during the study period the BMT which had the lowest efficiency level was the Mentari BMT in 2017 of 0.622029.

From the acquisition of the average score of each BMT, to find out which BMT has the highest efficiency or has even reached the level of perfect efficiency, here are the average efficiency values for BMT using the CRS assumptions shown in the following table.

	DMU	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Mean tiap BMT	Rank	Mean
Pulau Jawa	BMT Bina Ihsanul Fikri	0,67	0,94	0,98	0,80	0,63	0,80	4	
	BMT Bina Ummat Sejahtera	0,89	1	0,99	0,88	0,72	0,89	3	
	BMT Itqan	1	0,87	0,90	0,99	1	0,95	2	0,887
	BMT Mentari	0,88	1	0,67	0,70	0,62	0,77	5	
Pulau Sumatera	BMT Surya Abadi Riyanto	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

The table above shows the average of each Baitul Maal wat Tamwil DMU calculated based on the CRS assumption for the 2013-2017 periods. Based on the analysis of the DEA with the assumption of CRS in each DMU that has been done it can be concluded that the average Baitul Maal wat Tamwil during the study period was 0.88799544. With the CRS assumption, it is known that BMT Surya Abadi is Baitul Maal wat Tamwil which has the highest efficiency score during the study period, with an average of 1.

Then the efficiency of the second largest after BMT BMT Surya Abadi is Itqan with an average of 0.9561006. BMT BUS into third place with an average of 0.898469 followed by BMT BIF with an average gain of 0.8083134. Score the lowest efficiency is owned by BMT Mentari with an average of 0.7770942. This is because during the study period, in 2017 the Mentari BMT had a very low efficiency score of 0.622029, causing the BMT to have the most unstable efficiency score compared to other Baitul Maal wat Tamwil.

Level of BMT Efficiency Assumption of Variable Return to Scale (VRS)

The Variable Return to Scale (VRS) model assumes that the ratio between the addition of input and output is not the same. That is, the addition of input x times will not cause output to increase x times, it can be smaller or bigger than x times. The VRS assumption does not require that changes in the input and output of a DMU take place linearly, so that increasing returns to scale (IRS) and decreasing returns to scale (DRS) value of efficiency (Ascarya and

Diana Yumanita, 2006). The results of the Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) analysis with the assumption of a Return to Scale (VRS) variable on BMTs in Java and Sumatra are presented in the following table.

Tahun	Pulau Jawa		Pulau Sumatera		
	BMT Bina Ihsanul Fikri	BMT BUS	BMT Itqan	BMT Mentari	BMT Surya Abadi Riyanto
2013	0.68	0.89	1	1	1
2014	0.97	1	0.87	1	1
2015	1	1	0.90	0.78	1
2016	0.86	1	1	0.75	1
2017	0.79	1	1	0.73	1

The table above shows the efficiency of each DMU in Baitul Maal wat Tamwil by using the VRS assumption. During the research period, BMT BIF only experienced a perfect level of efficiency in 2015. Meanwhile BMT BUS was said to be in an efficiency condition from 2014 to 2017. In 2013, BMT Itqan was said to be efficiency and again experienced efficiency conditions in 2016-2017.

Mentari BMT has an efficient value in 2013-2014. BMT Surya Abadi achieved the best performance compared to other Baitwil Maal wat Tamwil with the acquisition of efficiency scores each year experiencing perfect efficiency conditions. From this table, it can be concluded that the BIF BMT was Baitul Maal wat Tamwil which had the lowest efficiency in 2013 of 0.686902 compared to other Baitul Maal wat Tamwil during the study period.

From the acquisition of the average score of each BMT, to find out which BMT has the highest efficiency or has even reached the level of perfect efficiency, here are the average efficiency values on BMT using the VRS assumptions shown in the following table.

	DMU	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Mean tiap BMT	Rank	Mean
BMT Bina Ummat	0.89	1	1	1	1	0,97	2		
BMT Bina Sejahtera	1	0.87	0.90	1	1	0,95	3		
BMT Itqan	1	0.87	0.90	1	1	0,95	3		
Pulau Sumatera	BMT Mentari	1	1	0.78	0.75	0.73	0,85	5	
	BMT Surya Abadi Riyanto	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

The table above shows the average of each Baitul Maal wat Tamwil DMU calculated based on the VRS assumptions for the 2013-2017 periods. Based on the analysis of DEA with the assumption that VRS in each DMU, it has been carried out it can be concluded that the average Baitul Maal wat Tamwil during the study was 0.93110024. With the VRS assumption,

it can be seen that the most efficient Baitul Maal wat Tamwil is achieved by BMT Surya Abadi with an average of 1. This is because the BMT Surya Abadi reaches an efficient condition each year. The second rank is owned by BMT BUS with an average of 0.9799518. Then the third biggest efficiency after BMT BUS is BMT Itqan with an average of 0.9569884. BMT BIF has the biggest efficiency score after BMT Itqan of 0.863413. While the lowest efficiency score in Baitul Maal wat Tamwil is owned by Mentari BMT with an average during the study period of 0.855148.

	<i>Constant Return to Scale (CRS)</i>	<i>Variabel Return to Scale (VRS)</i>
Mean	0,88799544	0,93110024

Based on the table, it can be concluded that with the assumption of Constant Variable to Scale (CRS), Baitul Maal wat Tamwil obtained an average efficiency score during the study period of 0.88799544. However, using the VRS assumption, Baitul Maal wat Tamwil achieved a better average efficiency score with a score of 0.93110024.

CONCLUSION

Based on the background, the formulation of the problem, and the discussion that has been described previously, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The results of the average efficiency of BMT in Java and Sumatra in the period 2013-2017 with the assumption of Constant Return to Scale (CRS) of 0.887 where, BMT which has the best efficiency value is BMT Surya Abadi Riyanto with an average value of 1, followed by BMT Itqan with an average value of 0.95, then BMT Bina Ummat Sejahtera 0.89, BMT Bina Ihsanul Fikri 0.80, and finally BMT Mentari with an average value of 0.77.
2. The results of the average efficiency of BMT in Java and Sumatra from 2013-2017 assuming a Variable Return to Scale (VRS) of 0.931 where, the BMT which has the best efficiency value is the BMT Surya Abadi Riyanto with an average value of 1, followed by BMT Bina Ummat Sejahtera with an average value of 0.97, then BMT Itqan 0.95, BMT Bina Ihsanul Fikri 0.86, and finally BMT Mentari with an average value of 0.85.
3. From the results of the average efficiency of the BMT with the assumption of Constant Ratio to Scale (CRS) and Variable Return to Scale (VRS) found interesting results that the Surya Abadi Riyanto BMT which has fewer assets than the BMT Bina Ummat

Prosperous turned out to be superior in terms of efficiency than BMT Bina Ummat Sejahtera which has the highest asset value among other BMTs. Whereas BMT Bina Ihsanul Fikri, BMT Itqan and BMT Mentari have the same performance.

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