



Implementation of User Transaction Services Via E-Money Id- Card as a Means of Payment Transactions (Case Study of the Muhammadiyah Zaenab Masykur Islamic Boarding School)

Iin Istiyah^{1*}, Nurul Wulandari Putri²

Sekolah Tinggi Ekonomi Syariah Putera Bangsa Tegal

Corresponding Author: Iin Istiyah Istiyaisti94@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

Advances in the financial and banking system in the economy have been able to shift payment methods from using cash to non-cash forms. E-money is currently popular among all groups, including Islamic boarding schools. The aim of this research is to find out how to implement the use of e-money ID-cards at the Zaenab Masykur Islamic boarding school, Adiwerna. This research uses qualitative methods with data sources coming from interviews and observations. The results of this research show that the use of a manual payment system is felt to be less effective so that e-money becomes a solution to simplify transactions, record and report more quickly and practically. The e-money ID-card is included in the open loop category because it functions as a means of payment, it is a chip based registered type because the user's identity and the value of the money in it are recorded on the holder's card and registered. Understanding of technology and concerns about system security as well as limitations in the use of T-cards which can only be used in Islamic boarding schools are challenges in using e-money at Islamic boarding school Zaenab Masykur

INTRODUCTION

The digital era brings society towards a more advanced direction. This is supported by the presence of Financial Technology. This is supported by the presence of breakthroughs in new technological advances in economic transactions called financial technology (Fintech). Fintech is an innovation that was born from the utilization of technology users in the financial industry which is a facility for the community to make financial transactions. Fintech in Indonesia consists of three types, one of which is non-cash payments using electronic money or e-money. The progress of the economic system is able to shift the method of payment which initially used cash then switched to a form of non-cash payment (Cashless) which is considered more efficient and practical. Non-cash payments do not use physical money as a tool to make electronic payment transactions (electronic payments). This innovation is seen in the use of electronic payments, besides being fast, it is also safer from unwanted things.

LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Payment System

The payment system cannot be separated from the development of money. The payment system is a method that implements contractual arrangements, operating facilities and technical mechanisms used for payment obligations collected through the exchange of value between individuals, banks and other institutions, both domestically and internationally. The percentage of non-cash payment usage generally continues to increase in line with the economic development of the country concerned, with a tendency for the use of cash payments to decrease, payments with cash and checks are decreasing while payments with instruments are increasing. Cash payments are high in volume but continue to decline in percentage, while non-cash payments are increasing. The development of the payment system above varies according to the financial conditions of a country.

2. Electronic E-Money (E-Money as a Banking Innovation)

E-money or electronic money is an electronic payment that is obtained by depositing a certain amount of cash in advance to the issuer, either directly or through issuing agents, or through issuing an account at a bank, then the value of the money is channeled to the electronic money media into electronic money in rupiah units. The value contained therein is what can then be used to make payment transactions to traders or service providers who are not issuers, then the value of the money in the electronic money media will be directly reduced. while in modern science, money is interpreted as something that can generally be accepted as a means of payment for the purchase of goods and services and other valuable assets, including for debt payments. the existence of money facilitates economic activities to be more effective and efficient. the purpose of each issuance of money issued by BI is intended to facilitate the smoothness of cash payment transactions and can be accepted and trusted by the community. Changes in payment instruments are developing very rapidly following the development of science and technology and human needs. Currently, society has realized the importance of non-physical transaction tools, either paper or metal, namely by using e-money or electronic money.

In 2016, Bank Indonesia again called e-money digital money, which is money in an electronic way, which uses a computer network. Electronic money has a stored or prepaid value, namely a certain amount of money stored in an electronic media owned by someone. The value of electronic money is the value of money stored electronically on a server or chip media that can be transferred for the benefit of payment transactions or transfers. This value will be reduced when used for payment transactions.

Merchants are parties providing goods and/or services that accept payments from transactions using Credit Cards and/or Debit Cards. In the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 23 of 1999 concerning Bank Indonesia, it is explained that the task of the central bank is to organize, regulate and maintain the smooth running of the payment system. The Bank for International Settlement (BIS) explains that the payment system includes a set of facilities, banking procedures, and interbank fund transfer systems that guarantee money circulation. The National Non-Cash Movement (GNNT) to increase the use of electronic money, the Governor of Bank Indonesia at that time, Agus, D.W. Martowardojo, on August 14, 2014 in Jakarta officially launched the National Non-Cash Movement (GNNT). Based on Bank Indonesia statistical data, the growth in the use of electronic money payment instruments in Indonesia can be shown in the following

Table 1. Above, it Can Be Said that the Use of Electronic Money Payment Instruments in Indonesia Has Experienced Positive Growth Every Year

Peredaran Uang Elektronik dan Jumlah Transaksi Uang Elektronik di Indonesia Tahun 2016-2020					
No.	Tahun	Jumlah Peredaran Uang Elektronik [Jumlah Instrumen]	Persentase (%)	Nilai Transaksi Uang Elektronik (Juta Rp)	Persentase (%)
1.	2016	51.204.580	-	7.063.688,97	-
2.	2017	90.003.848	76,5	12.375.468,72	71,4
3.	2018	167.205.578	85,5	47.198.616,11	291,7
4.	2019	292.299.320	74,8	145.165.467,60	208,5
5.	2020	432.281.380	83,8	204.909.170,00	40,7

Sumber: Statistik Bank Indonesia, 2021

Based on Table 1. above, it can be said that the use of electronic money payment instruments in Indonesia has experienced positive growth every year. This shows that the payment system using electronic money instruments is in demand in Indonesia. Electronic money is divided into two types. The first is chip-based electronic money which is generally in the form of cards such as brzzi, flazz, T-card and jakcard. The second type is server-based electronic money, this type of electronic money is usually in the form of a server. This type of electronic money is usually in the form of applications such as Go-pay, OVO, linkaja, funds, and Shopee.

3. Definition of Islamic Boarding School

Dr. Syamsul Ma'arif (2015) emphasized that citing additional information from Mastuhu (1994), Islamic boarding schools are traditional Islamic educational institutions to appreciate, understand, and practice Islamic teachings (*tafaqqahu fiddin*) by prioritizing the importance of Islamic religious morals as a guideline for everyday community life. Islamic boarding schools study Islam, so that Islamic boarding schools can be interpreted as a place for people to learn Islam. The general goal of all Islamic boarding schools in Indonesia is to guide and educate students to become people who have good morals in accordance with Islamic principles and are able to practice all the knowledge that has been obtained and become good role models for society. Pondok Zaenab Masykur is not left behind by the development of the times, one of the efforts is to implement digital-based financial services and electronic money transactions. The electronization of the payment system implemented at Pondok Zaenab Masykur is called ID-CARDS.

METHODOLOGY

This study reveals the clarity of the application of e-money users used as a means of payment transactions at the Zaenab Masykur Islamic Boarding School based on field studies, qualitative analysis is a type of data analysis used in this study therefore using descriptive methods in this study directly from the project manager and operational staff card through the interview stage, while other data is using secondary data that does not take place on the object of research. Seeing the many Islamic boarding schools implementing e-money transactions in their environment is very interesting for the author to raise the theme of Islamic boarding schools and e-money transactions, the author will study the application of e-money in the world of Islamic boarding schools by finding out what motives interviews with 5 guardians, 5 students, 1 administration, supporting data sources are also obtained from several studies in scientific papers, books.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The use of ID-CARDS in the Zaenab Masykur Islamic Boarding School environment has been going on for a long time in 2022. but there are related matters that are of special concern, namely control over the use of student money and the absence of benefits at the boarding school when transactions occur between students and traders in the Zaenab Masykur Islamic Boarding School environment. ID-CARDS are also called Zaenab Masykur Islamic Boarding School electronic money, money is used for payment transactions electronically. ID-CARD is a payment system that does not use cash but uses a card in the form of a card that has a code (QR). Its functions and uses include as a means of student shopping transactions, identity cards, and payment cards for students' parents, and payment cards are centralized entirely in the foundation office which acts like a bank. Furthermore, in the aspect of student payment transactions, ID-CARDS are still not fully used, such as monthly syahirah payment transactions from parents/guardians of students, the boarding school only uses Bank Syariah

Indonesia (BSI) to receive transfers. In monthly syahirah payment transactions, ID-CARDS are not entirely used because many parents still choose to come to the office to make cash payments because some parents have difficulty understanding the Cazz app. This is not too much of a problem in the number of transactions using e-money ID cards, as can be seen in the following picture:



Figure 1. E-Money Transactions at the Zenab Masykur Islamic Boarding School

The image is the number of transactions in 2024. The growth of e-money ID-CARD at the Zaenab Masykur Islamic Boarding School is quite fluctuating, as can be seen in the image above. E-money transactions from the Zaenab Masykur Islamic Boarding School were obtained from the results of interviews, and observations to find out how the implementation of the use of electronic money ID-CARD is used for payment transactions at the Islamic boarding school, as well as the use and development of e-money users in the Islamic boarding school perception for users of digital transaction services through e-money. The Zaenab Masykur Islamic Boarding School in implementing the e-money that is applied does not involve third parties in its issuance. The Islamic boarding school acts as an issuer and acquirer who is responsible for managing and regulating everything. And students as cardholders who act as card users of electronic money

In organizing electronic money, the issuer can charge an electronic money facility service fee to the holder with the following provisions:

1. Facility service fees must be real costs to support the smooth process of organizing electronic money; and
2. The imposition of service fees for facilities must be conveyed to cardholders correctly by sharia and applicable laws and regulations.

The benefits that can be obtained from using ID-CARD as a payment transaction tool are

1. facilitating and accelerating payment transactions
2. more organized financial records
3. easier to control which goods are fast-moving or slow-moving
4. easier for security, especially for business owners, not all students hold money.

Challenges in Implementing ID-Card

1. Human resources are still lacking in understanding technology, understanding students and guardians of students about the world of banking, especially fintech issues that not all understand so there are still students who use cash from their parents to make transactions.
2. User convenience is one of the factors that is a challenge in the development of e-money is customer expectations. Convenience of use is one of the factors for the success of electronic payment solutions. Convenience of use can attract user interest in e-money services.

User preferences, one of the challenges in the development of electronic money is the competitive challenge. This competitive factor is influenced by the many other parties who are also electronic money issuers. When viewed from the user's perspective, the challenge faced by electronic money issuers is user preferences in choosing certain electronic money products. This is a challenge for the Zaenab Masykur Islamic Boarding School because electronic money Cards can only be used in the Islamic Boarding School environment

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Based on the analysis of PBI No. 20/6/PBI/2018 Concerning Electronic Money against e-money ID-Cards, T-Cards can be categorized as electronic money in the form of: Open Loop because the value in it can be used as a means of payment to providers of goods and/or services that are not issuers, Chip Based type because the value of money stored in the ID-Card is recorded in an electronic media managed by the issuer and also recorded in electronic media managed by the holder. Also included in the registered category where the card user's data is recorded and registered with the issuer. In terms of the mechanism for making ID cards, the management only conducts buying and selling as usual. As for the refill (Top-Up) and balance check procedures, there are no fees charged. Opportunities in implementing the use of e-money ID Cards include the existence of supporting regulations, adequate internet access and facilities, provision of adequate infrastructure, and institutions receiving contributions from disbursements made

by partners to banks. Challenges that are obstacles in implementing the use of e-money ID-Cards include sometimes problems with the internet network (blackouts, internet errors). Public acceptance of technology that not all of them necessarily understand technology. User convenience regarding customer expectations including concerns about the security of the electronic money system and electronic money ID-Cards can only be used in the Zaenab Masykur Islamic Boarding School environment.

FURTHER STUDY

This research still has limitations, so it is necessary to carry out further research related to the topic of Implementation of User Transaction Services Via E-Money Id-Card as a Means of Payment Transactions in order to improve this research and add insight to readers.

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Istiyah, Putri

Wawancara luqman hakim, manager operasional ID-CARD pondok pesantren
zaenab masyur.