# THE SMOOTHNESS INSTALLMENT PAYMENT OF CUSTOMER DURING PANDEMIC COVID-19 (Case Study on Savings and Loan Cooperative Karya Utama Dewata (KSP KUD Payangan))

## Ni Komang Arista Dewi

<sup>1</sup>Universitas Pendidikan Nasional E-mail: aristadewi0902@gmai.com

ABSTRACT. This covid-19 pandemic strongly affects the Indonesian economy, the community is distressed in fulfilling their life needs. Besides, many business entities are also affected by this pandemic, one of which is cooperative. Cooperatives is an economic organization owned and operated by people in the common interest. One of the types of cooperatives is the saving and loan cooperative, one of the saving and loan cooperatives affected by Covid-19 is KSP KUD Payangan located in Gianyar Regency. The existence of this covid-19 pandemic made the installment income changed from the previous year. Therefore, the purpose of this apprenticeship is to find out the smoothness of customers in paying installments and the percentage change in installment funds during the COVID-19 pandemic. With the data in the form of installment data from 2019 and 2020 that are requested online, the author presents a percentage change of installment payment every month and includes the reason from the customer. The result of the review on this apprenticeship activity is broadly the KSP KUD Payangan decreased percentage of installment payment when compared to the previous year, the percentage decline occurred in January, the increase in February and the decline back from March to May. Cooperatives provide waivers by not enforcing fines and allowing the public to only pay the interest only in advance.

Key words: Installment Payment; Installment Percentage; Covid-19 Pandemic.

#### BACKGORUND

The COVID-19 pandemic is currently attacking the entire world, one of which is in Indonesia. The disease is caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome virus corona 2 (SARS-CoV-2). A positive case for COVID-19 in Indonesia was first detected on March 2, 2020, when two people were confirmed to have been infected by a Japanese citizen. As of April 9, the pandemic had spread to 34 provinces with East Java, DKI Jakarta and South Sulawesi as the most exposed provinces. Pandemic Covid-19 strongly affects the community economy, evidenced by state income centers such as offices, malls, tourism objects and some public transport does not operate in around 3 months. This pandemic also caused difficulties for the community in fulfilling their basic needs and many people were in debt because of layoffs and employees who were temporarily laid off. It is not only an economy influenced by the Covid-19 pandemic, but the business entity is also affected by this pandemic. During the pandemic, many people were struggling to pay their debts, one example of many people who are distressed in paying installments on the business entity that is cooperative.

In accordance with Law No. 17 of 2012 article 1 which explains the meaning of cooperatives, namely cooperatives are legal entities established by individuals or cooperative legal entities, with the separation of the wealth of their members as capital to run a business, which fulfills common aspirations and needs in the economic, social and cultural fields in accordance with the values and principles of cooperatives. As one of the perpetrators of the cooperative business sector is the only people organization that has social character based on the principle of family and mutual cooperation (Elnamita). Cooperatives consist of four types, there are cooperative producers, cooperative consumers, cooperative services, and the most affected by this pandemic is saving and loan cooperative. Savings and

loan cooperative that provides loans to its members. This cooperative aims to help members who need money in the short term with easy terms and low interest and also cooperatives have a very strategic role in supporting the operation of economic wheels in rural areas (Ekonomi and Manajemen). The existence of this pandemic greatly affects the installment data obtained because the people who have time to pay their installment, for example in the Cooperative Savings and Loan Cooperative Karya Utama Dewata Payangan. This apprenticeship activity provides an opportunity for students to review how smooth the customers in paying their installments and the percentage of differences from before the pandemic and when the pandemic period occurred.

#### **METODE**

In the midst of this pandemic the most influential data is the installment fund data, therefore the object that is dedicated from KUD Payangan KUD is installment data that is March, April, May 2020 and as a comparison namely January and February 2020. The data collection process, especially installment data, was carried out online with a letter given from UNDIKNAS on June 22, 2020. For other supporting data such as reasons for decreasing installment funds, interviews will be made through the WhatsApp application with the installment management at the cooperative. After the installment data was successfully collected and then began to analyze data by calculating the percentage of increase and decrease that occurred.

### RESULT AND DISCUSSION

# **Problem Analysis**

KSP KUD Payangan provides loans to the community with the personal ownership of the customer as their collateral. This loan was subsequently in the interest

of the agreed deal. The instalment option in KSP KUD Payangan is monthly payment and payment every 6 months. A lot of customers prefer to pay installments every one month, and especially for the farmers usually choose every 6 months in paying the loan, because it depends on the harvest obtained. In this Apprenticeship report, the author is adapting the 2019 installment data which shows the difference in comparison to the year 2020 when the Covid-19 pandemic occurred.

BULAN	TAHUN 2019									
				PENDAPATAN						
	SALDO AWAL	ANGSURAN	REALISASI	SO AKHIR	BUNGA	PROVISI	DENDA	JUMLAH		
JANUARI	27,696,464,950	1,512,696,760	1,836,761,282	28.020.529.473	415.229.066	49,583,500	1,376,534	466,189,100		
PEBRUARI	28,020,529,473	1,347,100,298	1,328,979,916	28,002,409,091	510,647,590		10,897,776			
MARET	28,002,409,091	1,713,729,788	1.843.532.481	28.132.211.784	478.156.209	43.828.580	4.202.591	526,187,380		
APRIL	28,132,211,784	2,332,288,991	1.559.893.235	27.359.816.028	479.654.714	31.539.575	3,922,519	145 500		
MEI	27,359,816,028	1,727,600,734	3,292,125,424	28,924,340,718	527.668.527	81,286,926	538,100			
JUNI	28,924,340,718	1,714,048,754	1,430,487,674	28,640,779,638	478,298,812		160.846			
JULI	28,640,779,638	1,476,655,756	1,076,816,715	28,240,940,597	502.011.012		62,471	526,219,483		
AGUSTUS	28,240,940,597	2,096,816,205	1,919,284,092	28,063,408,484	541.115.385		11,927,541			
SEPTEMBER	28,063,408,484	2,073,575,001	3,453,273,335	29,443,106,818	528.553.913	82,709,000	2,413,000			
OKTOBER	29.443.106.818	1,959,882,070	1.849.378.144	29.332.602.892	604,492,862		1,461,440			
NOPEMBER	29,332,602,892	2,403,546,222	3,426,664,741	30,355,721,411	613.322.559		6,062,770			
DESEMBER	30.355.721.411	2.064.786.358	2,397,415,097	30,688,350,150	521,223,640	33,900,000	345,427			
TOTAL	342,212,331,884			317,183,687,611	6,200,374,289	568,374,726		6,812,120,030		

Source: Installment Data KSP KUD Payangan

Figure 1. Installment Data for 2019

In the year 2019 before the pandemic Covid-19 spread in Indonesia, can be seen on Figure 3.1.1 payment of installment fund looks stable because there is no significant decline and increase. But in the year 2019 when pandemic entered Indonesia, can be seen in Figure 3.1.2 under the income of installments tend to decline, and there is not significant increase only in February. Therefore, based on the purpose of this report, which is to determine the smoothness of customers in paying installments and the percentage change in installment funds during a pandemic covid-19, the data collected is installment data for 2020 from January to May.

	TAHUN 2020									
	MU	PENDAPATAN								
SALDO AWAL	ANGSURAN	REALISASI	SO AKHIR	BUNGA	PROVISI	DENDA	JUMLAH	NASABAI		
30,816,652,596	1,325,052,346	1,234,196,914	30,725,797,164	459,868,426	23,924,500	314,400	404 407 200			
30,725,797,164	1,401,918,895	1,095,528,962	30,419,407,231	446,711,756	25,630,630	2,225,000		THE REAL PROPERTY.		
30,419,407,231	1,268,077,668	1,258,380,688	30,409,710,251	448,259,229	25,628,000	154,550				
30,409,710,251	1,262,260,813	613,470,089	29,760,919,527	448,235,091	11,430,000	128,045		NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.		
29,760,919,527	1,036,239,936	571,469,236	29,296,148,827	420,995,368	4,166,000	366,830		No. of Lot		
	0	0		0	0	0				
	0	0		0	0	0				
Bara Bara	0	0		0	0	0		E SALD		
	0	0		0	0	0		5		
Marin 10	0	0		0	0	0		17.19		
	0	0		0	0	0	(1)	- 12 SE		
	0	0		0	0			THE RESERVE		
	6.293.549.658	4.773.045.889		2 224 069 870						
	30,816,652,596 30,725,797,164 30,419,407,231 30,409,710,251	30,616,662,596 1,325,062,346 30,712,5797,164 1,401,918,895 30,419,407,231 1,286,077,688 30,409,710,251 1,262,269,813 26,760,919,527 1,036,239,936 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	90.816.682,966 1.325.082,349 1.224.149.914 30,725.797,164 1.401.918,869 1.095.528.962 30,419.07,231 1.288.077.686 1.289.300.088 30,409.710.251 1.286.277.686 1.289.300.088 30,409.710.251 1.262.280.813 613,470.089 29,780.619.527 1.095.239.3930 571.469.236 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	08.816,602,906 1,325,002,306 1,234,916,914 97,725,797,164 1,401,918,905 1,005,528,902 30,418,407,231 1,208,077,608 1,208,508,908 30,408,710,251 1,208,278,081 1,208,508,908 30,408,710,251 1,208,278,081 1,208,308,908 30,408,710,251 1,208,278,081 1,208,308,908 30,408,710,251 1,208,278,081 1,208,308,908 30,408,710,251 1,208,278,081,918,277 1,008,218,908 571,489,235 29,296,148,827 0	0.816,692,596	30,816,602,566   3,325,002,346   1234,116,914   30,725,747,164   469,686,425   23,826,800   30,725,797,164   4,641,918,865   1,065,529,692   34,419,672,31   446,717,756   25,830,930   30,419,407,231   446,717,756   25,830,930   30,419,407,10,251   448,256,229   25,828,000   30,409,710,251   448,256,229   25,828,000   30,409,710,251   448,256,229   25,828,000   30,409,710,251   448,256,229   25,828,000   30,409,710,251   448,256,229   31,430,000   26,760,919,527   442,956,388   4,160,000   30	08.16.662,966	98.756.692,996   1.355.092,296   1234.716,914   30.725.797,164   459.898,495   23.924.500   314.400   484.107,320   30.725.797,164   7.407,918,895   1.085.528,992   30.419.07,223   446.717,795   25.933,930   22.255.000   474.697,395   30.419.407,231   428.077,686   1.285.390,689   30.409,710,221   448.295,222   25.628,000   154.550   474.647,778   30.409,710,221   1.282.290,913   913.470,089   29.780,919,527   448.295,021   11.430,000   128.045   499.793,138   22.780,919,527   1.095.299,030   571.499,236   29.296,148,827   20.996,388   4.186,000   396,830   425.528,198		

Source: Installment Data KSP KUD Payangan

Figure 2. Installment Data for 2020

From the installment data, to make it easier to calculate the percentage of decline or increase that occurs, it is summarized again as follows:

Table 1. Installment Data in Brief

Month	Installments	Customer
December 2019	2,064,786,358	
January	1,325,052,346	1,594
February	1,401,918,895	1,571
March	1,268,077,668	1,541
April	1,262,260,813	1,484
May	1,036,239,936	1,476

Source: Processed by Author

In January the cooperative received funds of 1,325,052,346 from 1,594 customers. In February the cooperative received 1,401,918,895 from 1,571 customers. In March the cooperative received 1,268,077,668 from 1,541 customers. In April the cooperative received 1,262,260,813 from 1,484 customers. And last in May cooperatives received 1,036,239,936 of 1,476 customers.

Percentage change in installment funds:

$$January = \frac{2,064,786,358 - 1,325,052,346}{2,064,786,258} x 100\% = 35,82\%$$

$$February = \frac{1,401,918,895 - 1,325,052,346}{1,401,918,895} x 100\% = 5,48\%$$

$$March = \frac{1,401,918,895 - 1,268,077,668}{1,401,918,895} x 100\% = 9,55\%$$

$$April = \frac{1,268,077,668 - 1,262,260,813}{1,268,077,668} x 100\% = 0,46\%$$

$$May = \frac{1,262,260,813 - 1,036,239,936}{1,262,260,813} x 100\% = 17,9\%$$

Some of the reasons given by customers who do not pay debts are for workers who have been in the layoffs certainly give reason that they do not receive a salary during the pandemic period. For employees who still work, they say that they do not receive a full salary. And for the farmers who delayed paying installments said that their harvest was not sold as usual, so they were distressed to pay their debts.

From the percentage data above it can be seen that the KSP KUD Payangan has decreased in January, an increase in February and a decline back from March to May. A more detailed explanation is as follows:

- 1. In January 2,064,786,358 funds were taken from December 2019 as a comparison of a decrease, after that it was reduced by the January installment fund and divided by a comparison of December funds then multiplied by 100, so as to get a percentage reduction of 35.82%.
- 2. In February, due to an increase, 1,401,918,895 funds were reduced by January funds amounting to 1,325,052,346 divided by funds that increased, namely February funds then multiplied by 100, so that the percentage increase was 5.48%.
- 3. In March 1,401,918,895 funds were taken from February as a comparison of a decrease, after that it was reduced by March installment funds and divided by a comparison of February funds and then multiplied by

- 100, so as to get a percentage reduction of 9.55%.
- 4. In April, 1,268,077,668 funds were taken from March as a comparison of the decrease, after that it was reduced by the April installment fund and divided by the comparison, namely the March fund then multiplied by 100, so as to get a percentage decrease of 0.46%.
- 5. In May, 1,262,260,813 funds were taken from April as a comparison of a decrease, after that it was reduced by May installment funds and divided by a comparison, that is, the funds in April were then multiplied by 100, so as to get a percentage reduction of 17.9%.

KSP KUD Payangan currently does not impose a penalty when the customer cannot pay the debt at maturity. KSP KUD Payangan provides waivers by allowing the customer to pay only the interest (interest rates decline apply) and if it is not able to pay on the next month's meal due date must pay twice. So more emphasis if the customer cannot pay in full, then the customer is obliged to pay the loan interest according to the amount and time specified.

#### **CONCLUSION**

Indonesia also experienced pandemic Covid-19 which is very influential with the economy of society and the state was forced to suspend offices, malls, tourism objects, and public transport of the State. Resulting in many communities in layoffs, not receiving a salary or not full salary, and the farmer's trouble to sell the harvest. People are hard at fulfilling their basic needs, especially for those who have debts in a business entity, will find it very difficult to pay the debt. In the case of KSP KUD Payangan, where the cooperative suffered a decrease in the percentage of installment payments in January, the increase in February and the decline back from March to May. Installment payment in the KSP KUD Payangan in the middle of the Covid-19 pandemic is still done, but it seems that there is a decrease in installment revenue compared to December 2019. Cooperatives provide waivers by not enforcing fines and allowing the public to only pay the interest only in advance.

### REFERENCES

Ekonomi, Fakultas, and Jurusan Manajemen. KOPERASI UNIT DESA (Studi Kasus Pada KUD Di Kabupaten Semarang). 2007.

Elnamita, Arviati. Analisis Tingkat Kesehatan Koperasi Simpan Pinjam Di Unit Simpan Pinjam Koperasi Kopanesa. 2015.