Swakarya: Jurnal Penelitian Sosial dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat
ISSN: 2987-9620
Volume 1Nomor 2 Tahun 2023
https://afeksi.id/journal3/index.php/swakarya

THE INFLUENCE OF RELIGIOSITY AND PERCEPTIONS OF INTERNAL CONTROL ON BAD DEBTS OF REVOLVING FUNDS IN PROGRAM KOTATANPA KUMUH (KOTAKU) IN JAMBI CITY

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ABSTRACK

This study aims to analyze the effect of religiosity and internal control on bad credit of revolving funds in the City Without Slums Program (KOTAKU) in Kasang Jaya Village,Jambi City. The research method uses quantitative with a survey using a questionnaire distributed to KOTAKU program participants and related parties in the kelurahan. The results showed that the level of religiosity of respondents had a positive and significant influence on the level of religiosity in the implementation of the KOTAKU program. Respondents who have a high level of religiosity tend to be more honest and have integrityin using the revolving fund program. In addition, it was also found that a good level of internal control in the management of revolving funds has a positive and significant influenceon bad credit in the KOTAKU program..

Keywords: Religiosity, Internal Control, Bad Debt Loans

Introduction

Indonesia is one of the developing countries that has problems with economic stability (Larasati & Natasya, 2017). A classic economic problem that often occurs in developing countries is poverty. Poverty alleviation is the main focus faced by the government, which makes the government design several economic development programs in terms of poverty alleviation (Murdiyana & Mulyana, 2017). Economic development is an effort made by the state to improve the welfare of people throughout Indonesia (Yulianti et.al, 2021).

Development is a process of creating general welfare and civilizing the life of the nation, as wisely formulated by the Founding Father of the Republic in the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution (Suhardin, 2017). The sentence emphasizes that development is not a process of lulling or dumbing down but a work of all components of the nation to fulfill allpeople's livelihoods and improve the level of civilization (Ikhlas et.al, 2021). In terms of poverty alleviation, itis in accordance with the goals and ideals of the Indonesian nation, namely promoting generalwelfare and fulfilling the provisions of Article 27 (2) of the 1945 Constitution which states; "Every citizen has the right to work and a livelihood worthy of poverty" (Widiani et.al, 2022). According to this article, it confirms that all citizens have the right to live a decent life thatis free from poverty so that they can continue their lives and socialize with the communityand the environment (Abidin et.al, 2023).

To realize common welfare, mutually beneficial cooperation is possible where oneparty acts as a provider of funds (financier) and the other party as a business implementer (entrepreneur) (Abidin et.al, 2023). Providing financing for working capital is used to help customers who lack working capital so that when customers get an injection of financing assistance, it is hopedthat the customer's business can continue. When the customer's business is smooth, it willbe possible for customers to expand so that it will further increase customer productivity.While the provision of financing for investment is used by customers to support the business they are running. Thus, the business run by the customer can still run.

The activity of PNPM Mandiri Perdesaan is to develop and manage revolving fundsthat provide convenience for Poor Households (RTM) (Yuliana, 2016). The purpose of the program is to obtain capital or credit in the form of loans for SPP and UEP activities, where these revolving funds are all program funds and are loans managed by the Activity Management Unit (UPK) which are channeled through community groups that need additional business capital with very easy procedures and requirements and affordable interest and without collateral.

In UPK Kasang Jaya, East Jambi District, there is a problem regarding unsecured loan financing carried out by a revolving fund group which should have been carried out properlyat the beginning of the agreement, but it did not work properly because the KSM at the beginning of the contract the funds will be loaned to conduct a business. But in reality, some groups are not for doing business but the funds are used for other needs such as paying debts, and there are also groups whose funds are for their business and in the middle of their business fail so that there is congestion which causes bad credit (Ruwaidah et.al, 2021).

In KSM Kasang Jaya, there are groups with several members in which members receive revolving fund financing assistance from KSM Kasang Jaya. Can be seen in the following table:

Table 1
List of KSM Names, Loan Amounts, Number of Members and Monthly Principal Installments of KSM Kasang Jaya Year 2020:

No	KSM Name	Loan Amount (Rp) Loan Amount (Rp)	length (months)	Number of People	Principal Installment per month (Rp)	Collectibility	
						seamless	Jammed
1	KSM ANYELIR	5.000.000	10	4	500.000	-	□
2	HIJAU PPMK	15.000.000	10	5	1.500.000	-	□
3	PUTIH PPMK	15.000.000	15	5	1.000.000	-	□
4	MELATI PUTIH	10.000.000	10	5	1.000.000	-	□
5	ORANGE	15.000.000	15	5	1.000.000	-	□
6	BIRU PPMK	15.000.000	10	5	1.500.000	-	□
7	UNGU PPMK	15.000.000	15	5	1.000.000	-	□
8	BIRU	15.000.000	15	5	1.000.000	-	□
9	UNGU	10.000.000	10	4	1.000.000	-	□
10	ASTER	15.000.000	15	4	1.000.000	-	□
11	CEMPAKA	15.000.000	10	5	1.500.000	-	□
12	MAWAR	15.000.000	15	4	1.000.000	-	□

Source: KOTAKU Economic Facilitator Team Collectibility Report, 2020.

From the data in table 1, it can be seen that the number of KSM names, loan size, length of installments, number of members and monthly principal installments. The data shows that all members of KSM Kasang Jaya have experienced congestion in repaying revolving fund financing. None of the collectibility shown on the balance sheet has experienced smoothness in installment payments.

This makes researchers want to know more about why this is the case:

Table 2
Sales Turnover Income in a Week

No	KSM Name	Name of representative KSM	Field of Business	Turnover Range
1	Melati Putih	Sari	Toko Klontong	≥ 500.000
2	BIRU	Tiya	Loudry	≥ 500.000
3	Aster	Adiyta	Travel	≥ 1.000.000
4	Mawar	Linda	Super Market	≥ 1.000.000
5	Ungu	Laura	Toko Aksesoris	≥ 700.000
6	Cempaka	Randi	Toko Elektronik	≥ 5.000.000
7	Biru PPMK	Siti	Layanan Kesehatan	≥ 1.000.000
8	Putih PPMK	Rini	Puskesmas	≥ 1.000.000
9	Hijau PPMK	Linda	Tempat Penyimpana n Sampah	≥ 500.000
10	KSM Anyelir	Eka	Butik	≥ 1.000.000

Furthermore, in addition to the above problems, the process and requirements are very easy to get a loan so that the community arbitrarily does not return the funds that have been loaned because there is no meaningful guarantee for the community, so bad credit ornon-performing loans occur in Kasang Jaya Jambi City. According to Banking Law No. 10 of 1998, a bank is a business entity that collects funds from the public in the form of depositsand distributes them to the public in the form of credit and or other forms in order to improve the lives of many people (Paparan, 2016). Meanwhile, credit is the provision ofmoney or bills that can be equated with it, based on an agreement or borrowing and lending agreement between a bank and another party that requires the borrower to pay off his debtafter a certain period of time with interest. (Zaliani and Hanun, 2020)

Based on researcher observations, the religiosity of KSM Kasang Jaya customers has an identity as 90% Muslim and 10% other religions. All religions certainly teach goodness, there is no religion that teaches evil. The level of religiosity can determine individual behaviorin action. A low level of religiosity can increase a person's tendency or intention to commit fraud. But on the other hand, if someone has a high level of religiosity, then they will nothave the intention to commit fraud. Because they believe that all acts of fraud are prohibited in their religion (Putri, 2023).

Bad debts can also be caused by a lack of internal control in the KOTAKU programwhich can cause defaults. If the company's internal control is weak, the possibility of bad debts will be greater. Conversely, if internal control is strong, the possibility of bad debts can be minimized. If bad debts still occur, they can be recognized quickly and corrective

actions can be taken as early as possible. Internal control is not only carried out within the company, it can also be within the customer to control how to maintain sales to make aprofit.

So far, the researcher's observation regarding internal control carried out by customers does not exist. Most of the people who sell only rely on fate, if the sale is quiet resigned to the situation without having to try other ways to make a profit. For example,if you have a home industry business, it can be marketed in surrounding stalls or the next village stall, it can also be marketed through social media which is now starting to be sophisticated and can also be marketed only in front of the house.

There is previous research conducted by Juli Prastiwi entitled Internal Control System Analysis of Financing Approval at the Sharia Financial Services Cooperative (KJKS) Ar-Rahman Gringsing. The research method used is a quantitative analysis method, data collection techniques through interviews and direct observation of the object of research. The results showed that overall the Internal Control Systemimplemented by KJKS Ar-Rahmah Gringsing is very effective in preventing problematic financing. This can be seen from the elements and components of the Internal ControlSystem which are considered good and appropriate so that they can be used as indicators of the implementation of a reliable and effective SPI (Internal Control System).

Research Methods

This research was conducted using quantitative research methods with an associative approach. The purpose of quantitative research is to develop and use mathematical models, theories or hypotheses related to natural phenomena (Umboh, 2016). The type of research conducted in this study is causal associative (causal relationship) where "if the dependent variable is explained or influenced by certain independent variables, it can be stated that variable X causes variable Y" (Siahaan & Simanjuntak, 2020).

The research was conducted on Jln.Raden Fatah Rt.07 Rw.02 Kasang Jaya Village, East Jambi District, Jambi Province, Jode Pos 36123. The method of processing and analyzing data through descriptive analysis summarizes large amounts of raw data so that the results can be interpreted. Validity and Reliability Test, where to see the validity of thedata can be done by correlating the score of the question items with the total score of the construction or variable, for this validity is guided by the value of r table and r count, for the value of r table can be known by the value of degree of freedom (df) where df = n-2(n = number of respondent data). For the value of r count can be known from the corrected item total correlation.

The reliability test of the questionnaire in the study used the split half method, theitems were divided into two groups, namely the odd item group and the even item group. Then each group of scores for each item is summed up to produce a total score. If the correlation is 0.7, it is said that the item provides a sufficient level of reliability, otherwiseif the correlation is below 0.7, it is said that the item is less reliable. In addition, the testsin this study used several tests such as the classical assumption test, normality test, heteroscedasticity test, multicollinearity test, multiple linear regression test, hypothesis testing.

RESEARCH RESULTS

Descriptive Statistical Test

Descriptive statistical tests are statistical methods used to summarize, organize, and describe data in a simpler and more understandable form. The main purpose of the descriptive statistical test is to provide a clear description of the characteristics of the

observed data. The results of the descriptive statistical test in this study are presented in tabular form as follows:

Table 3 Descriptive statistical test

Variables	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Religiusitas (X_1)	36	18	25	23,36	1,988
Pengendalian Internal (X_2)	36	17	25	22,94	2,704
Kredit Macet (Y_1)	36	17	25	21,97	2,971
Valid N (*Listwise*)	36				

Source: Processed Primary Data, *SPSS 16.0*

Table 3 explains that the respondent's smallest answer (minimum) religiosity variable is 18, the respondent's largest answer (maximum) is 25 with the overall average respondent's answer of 23.36 and for a standard deviation of 1.988. The internal control variable has thesmallest answer (minimum) of 17, and for the largest answer (maximum) of 25 from theaverage answer of 22.94 and for the standard deviation of this internal control of 2.704. The bad credit variable has the smallest answer (minimum) of 17, and for the largest answer (maximum) of 25 from the average answer of 21.97 and for the standard deviation of thisbad credit of 2.971. Based on the results of the descriptive statistical test which has beenexplained that the greater the standard deviation value of a data, the greater the distance between each data point and the average value.

So it can be concluded that the smaller the standard deviation, the better the resulting data because it means that the data is close to the calculated average value. If the standarddeviation value is greater than the average value (mean) then the average value will explain the existence of bad data. Meanwhile, if the standard deviation value is much smaller thanthe mean value, then the average (mean) value can be used to represent all the data from this study.

Validity Test

The validity test is used to assess whether a questionnaire has sufficient validity.

The validity of a questionnaire occurs when the statements contained in the questionnaireare able to properly reflect the information that the questionnaire is intended to measure. This validity assessment process involves a test that compares the calculated value rcount with the value available in the reference table rtable. If the rcount value exceeds the rtable value, then the statements in the questionnaire are considered valid. The results of the validity test of several variables tested in this study are presented as follows:

Religiosity (X1)

The results of the validity test for this variable are presented in tabular form asfollows:

Table 4
Results of the Validity Test of Religiosity (X1)

Statement Item	r_{hitung}	r_{tabel}	Description
1	0,448	0,2785	Valid
2	0,663	0,2785	Valid
3	0,791	0,2785	Valid
4	0,696	0,2785	Valid
5	0,705	0,2785	Valid

Source: Processed Primary Data, *SPSS 16.0*

Based on the data presentation in table 4, each statement produces a correlation coefficient rcount greater than rtable. then the instrument totaling 5 questions for the religiosity variable (X1) is considered that all statement items are valid.

Internal Control (X2)

The results of the validity test for this variable are presented in tabular form as follows:

Table 5
Internal Control Validity Test Results (X2)

Statement Item	r_{hitung}	r_{tabel}	Description
1	0,861	0,2785	Valid
2	0,802	0,2785	Valid
3	0,753	0,2785	Valid
4	0,865	0,2785	Valid
5	0,568	0,2785	Valid

Source: Processed Primary Data, *SPSS 16.0*

Based on the data presentation in table 4.3, each statement produces a correlation coefficient rcount greater than rtable. then the instrument totaling 5 questions for the internal control variable (X2) is considered that all statement items are valid.

Bad Credit (Y1)

The results of the validity test for this variable are presented in tabular form as follows:

Table 7
Bad Credit Validity Test Results (Y1)

Statement Item	r_{hitung}	r_{tabel}	Description
1	0,442	0,2785	Valid
2	0,799	0,2785	Valid
3	0,838	0,2785	Valid
4	0,884	0,2785	Valid
5	0,405	0,2785	Valid

Source: Processed Primary Data, *SPSS 16.0*

Based on the data presentation in table 7, each statement produces a correlation coefficient rcount greater than rtable. then the instrument totaling 5 questions for the bad credit variable (Y1) is considered that all statement items are valid. Based on the validity test

results from several tables above, it was previously found that the df value from the formula df = N-2 is 34 because the respondents were 36 people so that df = 36-2 is equal to 34. Sothat with the provisions of the one-way test that has been determined in this study, the rtable value of the value of 36 based on the r table is 0.2785. Referring to the results of the validity test that all instruments ranging from variables X1 (religiosity), X2 (internal control), Y1 (bad credit) consisting of 5 statement items all produce rcount> rtable, so it can be concludedthat all instruments in this study can be said to be valid.

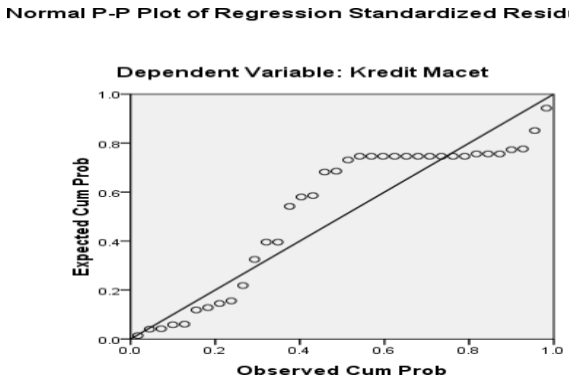
Reliability Test

Reliability refers to the level of trust and fixity of a measuring instrument. This reflectsthe extent to which the measurement results remain consistent when measurements are repeated on the same phenomenon using the same instrument. A measuring instrument isconsidered to have reliability if it is able to produce consistent results when measurementsare repeated. Similarly, a questionnaire is considered to have reliability if the responses obtained from the questionnaire remain stable over time. A questionnaire is said to be reliableor not if the results of the reliability test using Cronbach Alpha (α) are> 0.70. Based on thereliability test results in table 4.5, it is found that all values for variables X1, X2, and Y1 haveCronbach's alpha> 0.7 (the threshold value in the reliability test). Therefore, it can be concluded that all instruments in this study are considered reliable.

Classical Assumption TestNormality Test

The normality test is used to check whether the confounding or residual variables inthe regression model follow a normal distribution. In other words, the normality test is used to determine whether the data used in this study follow a normal distribution. To recognize whether the data follows a normal distribution, it can be done using the P-P Plot test method.The results of the normality test in this study are presented in graphical form as followst:

Picture 1 Normality Test Results



Source: Processed Primary Data, *SPSS 16.0*

Based on graph 1 above, it can be seen that the data listed in the form of dots are scattered following and approaching the diagonal line. This indicates that the regression model in this study fulfills the assumption of normality..

Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test is a procedure to evaluate whether there is a correlation among the independent variables in a regression model. A good regression model is one in which there is no significant correlation between the independent variables. To detect the presence of multicollinearity in a regression model, it is usually done by examining the

tolerance value and its opposite, called the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF). These two metrics can provide information about the extent to which each variable is affected by the other independent variables. The tolerance value measures how much variation in an independent variable cannot be explained by the other independent variables. Therefore, alow tolerance value means a high VIF (because VIF = 1/tolerance). As a general rule, an indication of multicollinearity is when the VIF value = 10 and tolerance = 0.10. The multicollinearity test results in this study are presented in tabular form as follows:

Table 9 Multicollinearity Test Results

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	1.335	3.575		1.693	.011		
	Religiusitas	.019	.232	.012	1.697	.036	.432	2.312
	Pengendalian Internal	.880	.170	.801	5.170	.000	.432	2.312

a. Dependent Variable: Kredit Macet

Source: Processed Primary Data, *SPSS 16.0*

Based on the table above, the following statements were obtained:

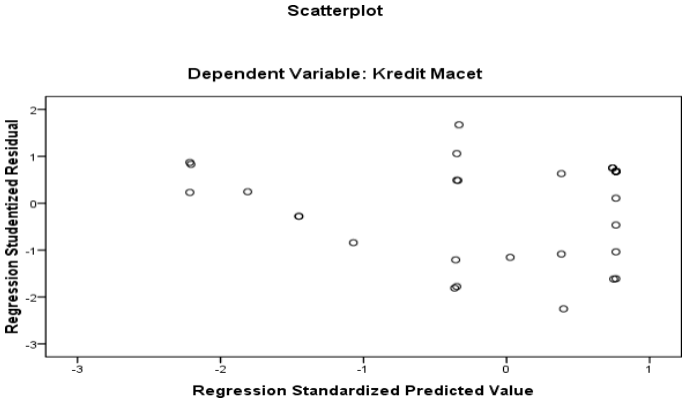
a. For the religiosity variable, the analysis results show that the tolerance value of the religiosity variable is 0.432, and the VIF (Variance Inflation Factor) value is 2.312. Basedon the multicollinearity test rules, the tolerance value of the religiosity variable is greater than the tolerance value requirement, which is 0.10 (0.432> 0.10), and the VIF value issmaller than the VIF value requirement, which is 10 (2.312 < 10). Therefore, the religiosityvariable can be declared free from the assumption of multicollinearity.
b. For the internal control variable, the analysis results show that the tolerance value of the internal control variable is 0.432, and the VIF (Variance Inflation Factor) value is 2.312. Based on the multicollinearity test rules, the tolerance value of the internal control variableis greater than the tolerance value requirement, which is 0.10 (0.432> 0.10), and the VIF value is less than the VIF value requirement, which is 10 (2.312 < 10). Therefore, theinternal control variable can be declared free from multicollinearity assumptions.

From this analysis, it can be concluded that in this study, the regression model does not show the assumption of multicollinearity.

Heteroscedasticity Test

Heteroscedasticity test is used to recognize whether there are different variations in the variance of the residuals of the regression model between various observations. If thevariance of the residuals remains uniform between observations, this is referred to as homoscedasticity, otherwise if there is variation in the variance, it is called heteroscedasticity.A regression model is considered good if it shows no signs of heteroscedasticity. The results of the heteroscedasticity test in this study are presented in graphical form as follows:

Picture 2 Heteroscedasticity Test Results



Source: Processed Primary Data, *SPSS 16.0*

It can be seen from the graph above that the scatter plot does not show a consistent pattern, where the points are scattered above and below the number 0 on the Y axis. This indicates that in this study, the regression model does not fulfill the assumption of heteroscedasticity.

Hypothesis Test

Multiple Linear Regression Test

In this study, a multiple linear regression model was used to illustrate the relationship between the independent variables in the questionnaire and the dependent variable. The results of the multiple linear regression test in this study are presented in tabular format as follows:

Table 4.7
Multiple Linear Regression Test Results

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.335	3.575		1.693	.011
	Religiusitas	.019	.232	.012	1.697	.036
	Pengendalian Internal	.880	.170	.801	5.170	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Kredit Macet

Source: Processed Primary Data, *SPSS 16.0*

From the table above, a multiple linear regression model is obtained as follows: Y = 1.335 + 0.019 X1 + 0.880 X2 + e

Based on the regression model above, the following statements are obtained:

a. The constant value (α) of 1.335 indicates that if the religiosity and internal control variables are considered constant (0), then the value of the bad credit variable of the revolving fund of the kotaku program in Kasang Jaya Village will be 1.335.
b. The regression coefficient for the religiosity variable is 0.019. This means that if religiosity increases by one unit or 1% with the assumption that the internal control variable remains

constant (0), then the bad credit revolving fund of the kotaku program in Kasang Jaya Village in terms of fraud prevention will increase by 0.019.

c. The regression coefficient for the internal control variable is 0.880. This means that if internal control increases by one unit or 1% with the assumption that the religiosity variable remains constant (0), then the bad credit of the revolving fund of the kotaku program in Kasang Jaya Village will reduce the risk by 0.880.

Partial T Test

The use of the T test aims to determine whether each independent variable (independent) has an influence individually (partially) on the dependent variable (dependent).This test is carried out using a significance level of 5% (0.05) and comparing the value ofThitung with Ttabel. In this study, the amount of data (n) is 36 and the number of independent and dependent variables (k) is 3, so the value of degrees of freedom (df) = 36-3 = 33. Therefore, the Ttable value used in this study is 1.69236. The T test results are presented in tabular form as follows:

Table 10 Partial T Test Results

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.335	3.575		1.693	.011
	Religiusitas	.019	.232	.012	1.697	.036
	Pengendalian Internal	.880	.170	.801	5.170	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Kredit Macet

Source: Processed Primary Data, *SPSS*, *16.0*

From the table above, the T test can be analyzed as follows:

a. For the religiosity variable, a significance value of 0.036 is obtained with a significance level (α) of 0.05. This indicates that the value of 0.036 <0.05. In addition, the Thitungvalue of the religiosity variable is 1.697, while the Ttable value is 1.69236. Thus, the valueof 1.697 > 1.69236. These two statements indicate that the null hypothesis (H0) is rejectedand the alternative hypothesis (H1) is accepted. Thus, it can be concluded that there is asignificant effect of religiosity on bad credit of revolving funds in the city without slums program (kotaku) in Kasang Jaya Village, Jambi City. This means that the higher the religiosity, the higher the prevention of bad credit fraud obtained, and vice versa. Thisresult arises because the relationship between the variables of religiosity and bad credit is unidirectional or equal, which is supported by the positive results of the Thitung of thereligiosity variable, so that it can be scientifically recognized.

b. For the internal control variable, a significance value of 0.000 is obtained with a significance level (α) of 0.05. This indicates that the value of 0.000 <0.05. In addition, the Thitung value of the internal control variable is 5.170, while the Ttable value is 1.69236. Thus, the value of 5.170> 1.69236. These two statements indicate that the null hypothesis(H0) is rejected and the alternative hypothesis (H2) is accepted. Thus, it can be concludedthat there is a significant effect of internal control on bad debts of revolving funds in the city without slums program (kotaku) in Kasang Jaya Village, Jambi City. This means thatthe higher the internal control carried out, the less bad debts can be minimized and viceversa. This result arises because the relationship between the internal control variable and

bad debts is unidirectional or equal, which is supported by the positive results of the Thitung of the internal control variable, so that it can be scientifically recognized.

Simultaneous F Test

The F test is used to assess the joint impact of the independent variables on the dependent variable. This test involves a comparison between the Fcount value and the Ftable value with a significance level of 5% (0.05). If the Fcount value is smaller than the Ftablevalue, the null hypothesis (Ho) is accepted. On the other hand, if the Fcount value is greater than the Ftable value, the null hypothesis (Ho) is rejected. In this study, the number of data (n) is 36 and the number of independent and dependent variables (k) is 3. Therefore, the value of degree of freedom 1 (df1) is 2 (3 - 1 = 2), and the value of degree of freedom 2 (df2)is 35 (36 - 1 = 35). So, the Ftable value used in this study is 3.27. The results of the F testanalysis show a significance value of 0.000 with a significance level (α) of 0.05. Thus, thevalue of 0.000 <0.05, and the Fcount value is 31.640, while the Ftable value is 3.27. Thisindicates that the value of 31.640> 3.27. These two statements indicate that the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected and the alternative hypothesis (H1) is accepted, so it can be concluded that simultaneously religiosity and internal control have a significant influence on bad credit revolving funds in the city without slums program (kotaku) in Kasang Jaya Village,Jambi City. The positive results of the Fcount indicate that the relationship between thesevariables together has a unidirectional or equal relationship..

Coefficient of Determination

The coefficient of determination is used to calculate the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable. The results of the coefficient of determination in this study are presented in the table as follows:

Table 11 Determination Coefficient Results

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.811[a]	.657	.636	1.791

a. Predictors: (Constant), Pengendalian Internal, Religiusitas

b. Dependent Variable: Kredit Macet

Source: Processed Primary Data, *SPSS*, *16..0*

From the table above, the R Square value is 0.657 or 65.7%. This means that the independent variables consisting of religiosity and internal control have the ability to explain 65.7% of the variation in the dependent variable, namely bad credit revolving funds in the city withoutslums program (kotaku) in Kasang Jaya Village, Jambi City. The remaining 34.3% (100% - 65.7%) is influenced by other variables outside the model that are not examined in this study.

DISCUSSION

This study aims to examine the effect of the variables of Religiosity and Internal Control on Bad Credit in the City Without Slums (KOTAKU) Program in Kasang Jaya Village, Jambi City. The independent variables in this study consist of Religiosity and Internal Control. Based on the results, it is known that the two independent variables simultaneously have a significant effect on Bad Credit as the dependent variable. It is known that the magnitude of the influence of the two variables is 0.657 or 65.7%. The discussion of theresearch results is as follows:

a. For the religiosity variable, a significance value of 0.036 is obtained with a significance level (α) of 0.05. This indicates that the value of 0.036 <0.05. In addition, the Thitung value of the religiosity variable is 1.697, while the Ttablevalue is 1.69236. Thus, the value of 1.697 > 1.69236. These two statements indicate that the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected and the alternative hypothesis(H1) is accepted. Thus, it can be concluded that there is a significant effect of religiosity on bad credit of revolving funds in the city without slums program (kotaku) in Kasang Jaya Village, Jambi City. This means that the higher the religiosity, the higher the prevention of bad credit fraud obtained, and vice versa. This result arises because the relationship between the variables of religiosity and bad credit is unidirectional or equal, which is supported by the positive results of the Thitung of the religiosity variable, so that it can be scientifically recognized..
b. For the internal control variable, a significance value of 0.000 is obtained with a significance level (α) of 0.05. This indicates that the value of 0.000 <0.05. In addition, the Thitung value of the internal control variable is 5.170, while the Ttable value is 1.69236. Thus, the value of 5.170> 1.69236. These two statements indicate that the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected and the alternative hypothesis(H2) is accepted. Thus, it can be concluded that there is a significant effect of internal control on bad debts of revolving funds in the city without slums program(kotaku) in Kasang Jaya Village, Jambi City. This means that the higher the internalcontrol carried out, the less bad debts can be minimized and vice versa. This resultarises because the relationship between the internal control variable and bad debtsis unidirectional or equal, which is supported by the positive results of the Thitungof the internal control variable, so that it can be scientifically recognized.
c. The results of the F test analysis show a significance value of 0.000 with a significance level (α) of 0.05. Thus, the value of 0.000 <0.05, and the Fcount valueis 31.640, while the Ftable value is 3.27. This indicates that the value of 31.640> 3.27. These two statements indicate that the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected andthe alternative hypothesis (H1) is accepted, so it can be concluded that simultaneously religiosity and internal control have a significant influence on bad credit revolving funds in the city without slums program (kotaku) in Kasang Jaya Village, Jambi City. The positive results of the Fcount indicate that the relationshipbetween these variables together has a unidirectional or equal relationship.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the research that has been done, the conclusions that can be drawn fromthe results of this research: 1) Based on the t test (persial) religiosity has a significant effect between religiosity variables (X1) on bad credit (Y) and for internal control variables (X2) there is a significant effect between internal control variables on bad credit (X2); 2) Based onthe f test (simultaneous) religiosity (X1) and internal control (X2) together (simultaneously) have a significant effect on bad credit in the city without slums program (KOTAKU) in kasang jaya village, Jambi city.

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