

Urgency The Importance of E-Money for The People of Aceh

Sutan Febriansyah

Universitas Bumi Persada, Lhokseumawe, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Keywords:

*Acehnese People,
e-money,
Urgency*

Technological advances in the payment system have shifted the role of cash as a means of payment to a more efficient and economical form of non-cash payment. The formulation of the problem in this study is: how are the perceptions of students of the UNIMAL psychology study program Force 2018 towards the use of electronic money (e-money) as a transaction tool? and What is the perception of students of the 2018 Malikulsaleh University Psychology study program on the use of e-money as a transaction tool in the perspective of Islamic Economics? This study aims to determine the extent of students' understanding of electronic money as a transaction tool in the perspective of Islamic economics. This research was conducted at the Islamic Center Mosque in Lhokseumawe City. This study uses a qualitative approach. The population in this study were students of the 2018 Psychology Study Program. The results of this study are the use of electronic money as a transaction tool is significantly influenced by perceptions of benefits, perceptions of convenience and perceptions of risk and security. However, electronic transactions are allowed according to Islam as long as they do not contain elements that can damage them such as usury, fraud, fraud, coercion and the like and fulfill the pillars and conditions in the sale and purchase.



ARTICLE HISTORY

Received: 31-03-2022

Accepted: 30-06-2022

© 2022 Sutan Febriansyah

Under The License CC-BY SA 4.0

CONTACT: ✉ sutanf@gmail.com

 <https://doi.org/10.47766/tharwah.v2i1.564>

INTRODUCTION

Along with the progress of the times, technology and information systems in society have also developed, this makes it easier for humans to carry out their daily activities (Fukuyama, 2018). The development of technology and information is not only used for the needs of the world of education. However, in the economic field also take advantage of advances in information technology (Juniarni & Ali, 2022).

This form of electronic payment has now expanded to reach all over the world, both in developed and developing countries. In developed countries, the shift to electronic payments is more due to efficiency, speed, convenience, and security. While in developing countries, electronic payments are more considered as an effort to make financial inclusion. An effort used to attract people who have not used or do not have access to the banking system, as happened in Indonesia, the Philippines, and Kenya.¹

Along with the rapid development of technology, payments in economic transactions continue to change. Technological advances, especially in the field of payment systems, have begun to displace the role of cash in payment systems to non-cash payment systems. Non-cash payments do not use either metal or paper as a means of payment, but through inter-bank transfers or intra-bank transfers through the bank's own internal network. In addition, non-cash payments can also be made using card-based payment instruments (credit cards, debit cards, and ATM cards).²

The presence of non-cash payment instruments is not only due to innovations from the banking sector but also driven by the community's need for an easy, safe and efficient payment instrument, the ease of transactions obtained can encourage a decrease in transaction costs and in turn can stimulate

¹ Kompas, Menjadi Masyarakat Non Tunai ,diaksesdari <http://print.kompas.com/baca/opini/duduk-perkara/2015/11/25/Menjadi-Masyarakat-Nontunai> pada tanggal 16 November 2016 pukul 22.06 WIB.

² Bank Indonesia, Pengantar Kebank sentralan :Teori dan Praktek di Indonesia, (Jakarta : PT RajaGrafindo Persada,2014), h. 586.

economic growth.³ So it can be said that the presence of non-cash payment instruments is a form of innovation from banking coupled with the needs of the community so that in the future it can boost economic growth.

In the non-cash payment system, Bank Indonesia is obliged to ensure that the non-cash payment system used by the public can run safely, efficiently and reliably.⁴ Therefore, the development of the use of non-cash payment instruments has received serious attention from Bank Indonesia, considering that the development of non-cash payments is expected to reduce the burden of using cash and increase economic efficiency in society. In its development, there are now new types of electronic payment products or better known as electronic money (e-money), which have different characteristics from the previously mentioned types of payments.

In Indonesia itself, e-money has been introduced since 2007, this is considered too late compared to other Asian countries such as Hong Kong which introduced e-money in October 1996 or Singapore in 2000.⁵ To support the use of e-money as a means of payment in Indonesia, Bank Indonesia as an independent institution, one of whose duties is to regulate and maintain the smooth running of the payment system in accordance with the mandate of Law Number 3 of 2004 amendments to Law Number 23 of 1998 concerning Banks Indonesia has issued a regulation regarding electronic money which is summarized in Bank Indonesia Regulation No.11/12/PBI of 2009 concerning Electronic Money (Electronic Money).

³Parmono, Yanuarti,, Purusitawi, dan Emmy D.K. Dampak Pembayaran Tunai Terhadap Perekonomian dan Kebijakan Moneter (Jakarta: Paper Bank Indonesia), h. 1.

⁴ Bank Indonesia, Upaya Meningkatkan Penggunaan Alat Pembayaran Non Tunai Melalui Pengembangan E-Money, (Jakarta : Paper Bank Indonesia), h. 2.

⁵Zahra Ayuni, diakses dari <https://zahraayuni.wordpress.com/2014/12/29/tugasmatkuliah-sim/> pada tanggal 3 Desember 2016 pukul 12.57 WIB

The initial purpose of using e-money is for practicality, only one press is successful, besides that there is no need to carry cash if you want to buy something.⁶ So it can be said that the use of e-money is more convenient than cash, especially for transactions of small value. E-money owners do not need to have the right amount of money for a transaction or have to save change so that errors in calculating change from a transaction can also be minimized.

Despite the various conveniences offered by this type of e-money non-cash payment, e-money users still have to choose e-money products according to their needs. This is because there are many e-money products on the market and offer different payment facilities. In addition, not all merchants can accept payment transactions via e-money, in other words, there is no e-money card that can meet all needs. E-Money can be said to be the value of money placed on servers or chips and its function is the same as conventional money, namely to make payment transactions. Usually people use conventional money as a means of payment, but e-money uses electronic media in every transaction, giving rise to doubts in the community about the legitimacy of using e-money in every transaction. In the use of electronic media, of course, there are concerns about the feasibility of the electronic payment system and how later the validity of the evidence has made an electronic transaction using the e-money.

In addition, the use of e-money that does not require confirmation of data or authorization of a Personal Identification Number (PIN) when used can cause harm to e-money users, plus products that are stored value.⁷ And there is no direct (online) relationship with the customer's account at the bank. So when the e-money product (either in the form of a chip or server) is lost, it can be used freely by anyone as long as balance is sufficient. Loss of e-money products (either in the form of chips or servers) is not the responsibility of the issuer, the issuer cannot block a lost or stolen card and the issuer will not replace the lost

⁶ Ni Nyoman Anita, Op.CitHlm 26

⁷ Stored value adalah sebuah kartu atau server yang berfungsi untuk menyimpan sebuah dana dengan jumlah yang didepositkan

or stolen balance because the value of money stored in the card is not a deposit with the issuer. Furthermore, losses in e-money transactions cannot be guaranteed by the Deposit Insurance Corporation (LPS) because apart from a small nominal, e-money is not a deposit and does not pay interest.

METHODS

In achieving the objectives of this study, research methods were used to obtain an answer to the formulation of the problem as described above. The research methods used are. The approach used in this legal research is a descriptive approach, which is the most basic form of research. Intended to describe existing phenomena, both natural phenomena and human engineering. This research examines the forms, activities, characteristics, changes, relationships, similarities, and differences between them and other phenomena. The phenomenon is presented as is, the results of the research are described clearly and without manipulation.

Data Types and Sources. Data type. The types of data in this study are primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data obtained directly from the field related to what is being studied. The data was obtained through direct interviews, then recorded and processed data from the results of the interviews. Secondary data is data obtained from the results of previous studies. Generally, this type of data has information in the form of "referenced, quoted, or reported". This proves if the researcher does not get the data obtained from the main source.

Sources of data used in this study are, field research, namely research conducted on parties involved in the importance of using electronic money (e-money). Library Research, namely research conducted by searching for existing literature, such as books, scientific works, and others related.

Data collection technique. The data collection techniques used are:. Interview. Interview is a face-to-face interpersonal role situation, when

someone, namely the interviewer, asks questions designed to obtain answers that are relevant to the research problem to the respondent. This interview was conducted with a semi-structured method, which is an interview method where the questions to be asked have been structured in a structured manner. However, if there is an option that develops and is very useful for researchers related to the problem being studied, the researcher will ask the informants and respondents directly. The respondents are the Head of the Bank Indonesia Representative Office for the West Sumatra Region/Representative, Traders, e-money users as consumers of e-money products.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Urgency when viewed from the Latin "urgere" which is (verb) which means to push. When viewed from English it is called "urgent" (adjective) and in Indonesian "urgence" (noun). The term urgency refers to something that pushes us, that forces us to get done. Thus suppose there is a problem and must be followed up immediately.⁸ Urgency is the basic word of "urgent" gets the suffix "i" which means something that is part or that holds the main leadership or important element..⁹

The urgency of research means how important the research is, how much influence we have if we succeed in research and how urgent the problem is if we don't do research and get solutions to existing problems. What reasons are very logical and convincing if we do research.

With regard to the urgency of monotheism, of course, this will relate to God. How sure and believe we are in God, let alone a Muslim. Because essentially the purpose of human being was created to unite Allah SWT. Because there is no god but Allah SWT. Tawhid is not seeking any god other than Him.

⁸Astia Pamungkas, Pengertian n Esensi dan Urgensi, artikel, diakses tanggal 14 Juni 2016, pukul 14.15.

⁹ Abdurrahman Saleh dan Muhibb Abdul Wahab, Psikologi Suatu Pengantar dalam Perspektif Islam, (Jakarta : Kencana, 2004), h. 89.

The purpose of the urgency of civic education is nothing but to encourage or urge someone to be moved to learn about citizenship. What in the end is so that citizens have insight into citizenship and increase their love for the homeland.

When we talk about identity, of course we have to know who we are, where we come from and where we grew up. We must understand the importance of national identity, which is the beliefs, characteristics and feelings about national values that distinguish us from one nation to another.

Pancasila education is something very urgent. How come? We certainly already know that Pancasila is the basis of the Indonesian state. So, for that we must understand what values exist in Pancasila. Such as divinity values, human values, unity values, populist values and justice values. We will not be separated from Pancasila, because the identity of the Indonesian nation in acting and behaving is guided by its values.

The definition of money can be divided into two senses, namely the definition of money according to law and the definition of money according to its function. Money according to law is something that has been determined by law as a legal tool used to transact in trading activities. Meanwhile, money seen by function is something that is generally accepted in trading transaction activities and can also be used to pay debts.¹⁰

Solikin explained that there are four basic functions of money, as follows:¹¹ Money as a medium of exchange (means of exchange). With the function of money as a medium of exchange, a person can directly exchange the money for the goods needed to other people who produce these goods, so that someone can meet their needs.

Money as a means of storing value (store of value) Humans are fond of collecting and storing wealth in the form of valuable items that can be used in

¹⁰Yuliadi, *Ekonomi Moneter*, (Jakarta: PT Ideks, 2004), h. 41.

¹¹SusenoSoliki, *Uang: Pengertian, Penciptaan, dan Peranannya dalam Perekonomian*, (Jakarta: Pusat Studi Kebank sentralan Bank Indonesia, 2002), h. 3.

the future, although the wealth that can be stored in various forms and money is an option for storing wealth.

Money as a unit of account If there is no unit of account, you can imagine the difficulty in evaluating an item. With the existence of money, the exchange and assessment of an item will be easier to do so that with the existence of money the exchange between two physically different goods can be carried out. Money as a measure of deferred payments (standard for deferred payments). The function of money here is related to lending and borrowing transactions, where money is used to calculate the amount of loan payments.

Electronic Money (e-money)

In Bank Indonesia Regulation Number 20/6/PBI/2018 concerning Electronic Money, what is meant by electronic money is a payment instrument that has fulfilled the following elements:

- a. Issued on the basis of the value of money that was paid in advance to the issuer.
- b. The value of money is stored electronically in a media server or chip
- c. The value of electronic money managed by the issuer is not a deposit as referred to in the Law that regulates banking.¹²

Based on the results of interviews conducted on Saturday, June 25, 2022, according to our source, the definition of e-money is based on his perception that e-money is where the value of money for payment instruments is applied in the form of cards or cellphones to facilitate transactions in the present.

According to the Directorate of Accounting and Payment System, National Payment System Development Bureau, Bank Indonesia in Rachmadi, judging by the media, there are two types of electronic money, namely:

¹² Bank Sentral Republik Indonesia, Peraturan Bank Indonesia Nomor 20/6/PBI/2018 tentang Uang Elektronik, BAB I, Pasal 1, 2018, h. 3, (<https://www.bi.go.id/id/peraturan/sistem-pembayaran/Documents/PBI-200618.pdf>).

- 1.) Prepaid cards, also known as electronic purses or chip based products, have the following characteristics: The “electronic value” is stored on a chip (integrated circuit) embedded in the card.¹³ In this chip, operating systems and applications are installed which will function as transaction control tools such as calculations and data storage.¹⁴
- 2.) The mechanism for transferring funds is done by inserting the card into a certain device (card reader).¹⁵

When compared to cash or other means of payment¹⁶, yaitu :

- a. Faster for transactions and convenient when using it compared to cash, especially for small transactions (micro payments) so there is no need to provide the right money for a transaction or no need to provide money for change and electronic money can avoid miscalculation during transactions.
- b. The transaction time required when using electronic money is relatively shorter than when using a credit or debit card because it does not process signatures and PINs.
- c. The amount of money (electronic value) can be filled through the card that has been provided and cooperates with the card issuer.

The weakness of electronic money is from a system or product that interacts and functions with other products or systems so that there are no restrictions through access or implementation. Thus, when it comes to electronic money, the problem faced is that electronic money instruments that have been issued by one issuer cannot be used for payments to other merchant

¹³Rachmadi Usman, “Karakteristik Uang Elektronik dalam Sistem Pembayaran”, Jurnal Edukasi, Vol. 32, No. 1, 2017, h. 140-141.

¹⁴Nur Diana, “Analisis Faktor-faktor yang Mempengaruhi Minat Penggunaan Electronic Money di Indonesia”, Skripsi pada Universitas Islam Indonesia, Yogyakarta, 2018, h. 14, tidak dipublikasikan

¹⁵achmadi Usman, loc.cit

¹⁶Ajeng Nurmalasari, “Analisis Faktor-faktor yang Mempengaruhi Minat Penggunaan T- Cash pada Mahasiswa Universitas Islam Indonesia”, Skripsi pada Universitas Islam Indonesia, Yogyakarta, 2018, h. 20, tidak dipublikasikan

issuers.¹⁷ Users of electronic money as a means of payment can provide the following benefits:

- a. Provide convenience and speed in conducting transactions.
- b. Do not accept refunds in the form of goods.
- c. Electronic money can also be useful for payments such as transportation, parking, tolls, etc.

In Bank Indonesia regulation Number 11/12/PBI/2009, it is explained that electronic money is basically the same as money because it has a function as a means of payment for buying and selling goods. Electronic money is equated with money because when the holder uses it as a means of payment to merchants, for traders the value of electronic money is the value that moves from the electronic money media owned. by the holder of the merchant's electronic money shelter.¹⁸ According to Masyitah, electronic money is legal/halal and electronic money does not blame the Shari'a of converts to Islam.

Referring to the opinion of Ibn Taimiyah in the book *Majmu' al-Fatawa*, (volume 19, p. 251) which the author quotes from the explanation of the regulations of the National Sharia Council regarding e-money. "As for dinars and dirhams, there are no natural or syari limits, but the reference is to habits (adah) and agreement. This is because basically the purpose of people (in the use of dinars and dirhams) is not related to the substance, but the goal is to make the dinars and dirhams the standard for the object of the transactions they carry out. Physical dinar and dirham (only) function as tsaman (standard price value). In contrast to other assets (goods); goods intended for physical use. Therefore, goods must be measured by things (measures) that are natural or

¹⁷Indrawan Firdauzi, "Pengaruh Kemampuan Finansial, Kemudahan dan Perilaku Konsumen Terhadap Minat Penggunaan Uang Elektronik di Kota Yogyakarta", Skripsi pada Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta, 2016, h. 34, tidak dipublikasikan.

¹⁸Asep Saiful Bahri, *Konsep Uang Elektronik dan Peluang Implementasinya pada Perbankan Syariah (Studi Kasus pada Peraturan bank Indonesia Nomor 11/12/PBI/2009 Tentang Uang Elektronik)*. Skripsi Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis Universitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah 2016

syar'i, mere means whose physical or form is not an end, may be used to achieve a goal, whatever its form.¹⁹

CONCLUSION

E-money or electronic money is the value of money for payment instruments that are applied in the form of cards or cellphones that can facilitate transactions today, and are very convenient because there is no need to go to a bank to take money, we only use e-money to transact directly. E-money can be said to be more practical than cash that we use everyday.

Faster for transactions and convenient when using it compared to cash. Electronic money can avoid miscalculation during transactions. The transaction time required when using electronic money is relatively shorter than when using a credit card. The amount of money (electronic value) can be filled through the card that has been provided and cooperates with the card issuer. Benefits of E-money, provide convenience and speed in conducting transactions; do not accept change in the form of goods. Electronic money can also be useful for payments such as transportation, parking, tolls, etc.

¹⁹ Fatwa Dewan Syariah Nasional Nomor 116/DSN-MUI/IX/2017 Tentang Uang Elektronik Syariah,

REFERENCE

- Abdurrahman Saleh dan Muhib Abdul Wahab, Psikologi Suatu Pengantar dalam Perspektif Islam, (Jakarta :Kencana, 2004), h. 89.
- Ajeng Nurmalasari, "Analisis Faktor-faktor yang Mempengaruhi Minat Penggunaan T- Cash pada Mahasiswa Universitas Islam Indonesia", Skripsi pada Universitas Islam Indonesia, Yogyakarta, 2018, h. 20, tidak dipublikasikan
- Amiruddin dan Zainal Asikin, Pengantar Metode Penelitian Hukum, (Jakarta:PT.Raja Grafindo Persada, 2006), h. 82.
- Asep Saiful Bahri, Konsep Uang Elektronik dan Peluan Implementasinya pada Perbankan Syariah (Studi Kasus pada Peraturan bank Indonesia Nomor 11/12/PBI/2009 Tentang Uang Elektronik).Skripsi Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis Universitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah 2016
- Astia Pamungkas, Pengertian Esensi dan Urgensi, artikel, diakses tanggal 14 Juni 2016, pukul 14.15.
- Bank Indonesia, Pengantar Kebanksentralan :Teori dan Praktek di Indonesia, (Jakarta : PT Raja Grafindo Persada,2014), h. 586.
- Fatwa Dewan Syariah Nasional Nomor 116/DSN-MUI/IX/2017 Tentang Uang Elektronik Syariah, 26
- IndrawanFirdauzi, "Pengaruh Kemampuan Finansial, Kemudahan dan Perilaku Konsumen Terhadap Minat Penggunaan Uang Elektronik di Kota Yogyakarta", Skripsi pada Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta, 2016, h. 34, tidak dipublikasikan.
- Kompas, Menjadi Masyarakat Non Tunai ,diakses dari <http://print.kompas.com/baca/opini/duduk-perkara/2015/11/25/Menjadi-Masyarakat-Nontunai> pada tanggal 16 November 2016 pukul 22.06 WIB.

- Nasution, M. S., & Razali, R. (2021). Zakat Dan Keadilan Sosial: Analisis Terhadap Kitab Al-Amwal Karangan Abu Ubaid. *AT-TIJARAH: Jurnal Penelitian Keuangan dan Perbankan Syariah*, 3(1), 13-24.
- Nasution, M. S., & Razali, R. Zakat Dan Keadilan Sosial: Analisis Terhadap Kitab Al-Amwal Karangan Abu Ubaid Zakah And Social Justice: Analysis Of The Kitab Al-Amwal By Abu Ubaid.
- Nasution, M. S., Ulfah, A. K., & Razali, R. (2022). Analysis of Student Understanding Department of Sharia Accounting Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business IAIN Lhokseumawe on the Basic Concepts of Accounting. *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute (BIRCI-Journal): Humanities and Social Sciences*, 5(1), 686-695.
- Parmono, Yanuarti ,Purusitawi, dan Emmy D.K. Dampak Pembayaran Tunai Terhadap Perekeonomian dan Kebijakan Moneter (Jakarta: Paper Bank Indonesia), h. 1.
- Razali, R. (2020). Perilaku konsumen: Hedonisme dalam perspektif Islam. *Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah, Akuntansi Dan Perbankan (JESKaPe)*, 4(1), 115-124.
- Razali, R. (2021). Akselerasi Daya Beli Masyarakat Terhadap Produk Halal Melalui E-Commerce di Provinsi Aceh. *Jurnal Iqtisaduna*, 7(2), 115-126.
- Razali, R. (2021). Islamic Economy And Small Medium Enterprises: A Case Study In Indonesia. *Sarwah: Journal Of Islamic Civilization And Thought*, 19(1).
- Razali, R. (2021). Muslim Labor: Income and Hours Of Work in West Sumatera. *Enrichment: Journal of Management*, 12(1), 718-721.
- Razali, R., Febriansyah, S., & Darni, S. (2019). Revitalisasi Zakat Produktif Dan Wakaf Produktif Sebagai Pengentas Kemiskinan. *J-ISCAN: Journal of Islamic Accounting Research*, 1(2), 97-106.

Razali, R., Febriansyah, S., & Hilmi, H. (2020). Pemikiran Ekonomi Al-Maududi Dalam Perspektif Post-Modernism. *Ekonis: Jurnal Ekonomi dan Bisnis*, 22(1).

Razali, R., Syahputra, A., & Ulfah, A. K. (2021). Industri Halal di Aceh: Strategi dan Perkembangan. *Jurnal Al-Qardh*, 6(1), 17-29.

SusenoSoliki, Uang: Pengertian, Penciptaan, dan Peranannya dalam Perekonomian, (Jakarta: Pusat Studi Kebanksentralan Bank Indonesia, 2002), h. 3.

Yuliadi, *Ekonomi Moneter*, (Jakarta: PT Ideks, 2004), h. 41.