Funds Based On Sharia Free

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Abstract: Working capital is a very important element for a company because without sufficient working capital, the company's operational activities cannot be carried out. With the rapid development of the business world at this time resulting in intense competition among similar companies, obtaining capital adequacy is a major factor that needs attention. To be able to compete with other companies, a company must be able to manage all its wealth, crafts and capital as much as possible so that the company's operational activities can run well. Analysis and use of working capital, liquidity ratios, current ratio, are often used as indicators to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of a company's working capital and measure its ability to pay off all its short-term obligations.

Keywords: Sources and Uses of working capital

Preliminary

A finance sharia and capital work that menjabatani between the parties that require capital to parties who have excess funds through the products and services of finance are in accordance with the principles of Shariah . All transactions that occur in Islamic financial activities must be carried out based on principles sharia . The principle of sharia is the principle that is based to the teachings of al- Quran and Sunnah . In the Indonesian context , the principle of sharia is the principle of Islamic law in capital and financial activities based on fatwas issued by institutions that have the authority to determine fatwas in the field of sharia . System finance sharia constituted by two principles of primary , namely the principle shar'ī and principles tabi'i between principles shar'ī in the system kauangan namely :

1. Freedom to trade , but should be based on principles like same likes and is not no party that is in zhalimi with based on the agreement that legitimate transactions are not allowed to do on the products that illicit such as pork, organ of the body of man, pornography and so on .

2. Free of maghrib (maysir ; namely gambling ; gharar , namely uncertainty / fraud , and usury , which is taking additional of a treasure figures or capital is vanity (not valid).
3. Free from efforts to control , engineer and manipulate prices .
4. All people are entitled to information that is balanced adequate and accurate freed from ignorance in bertransakti .
5. Party party that the transaction should take into consideration the interests of the party who may be disturbed by so the third was given the right or choice .
6. The transaction is based on a partnership that is mutually beneficial and solidarity .
7. Every transaction is carried out in order to realize human benefit .
8. Implementing alms .

While the principle tabi'i itself has a principle that is generated through interprentasi sense and science knowledge in running a business such as management of capital , with such a system of financial sharia in formulated from a combination of two power at once . The first principle syar'i are taken from al- Quran and Sunnah and the principles of prinip tabi'i which is the result of interpretation of the sense of human in the face of the problem economies such as management , finance , business and the principle of economy other .

Islamic finance has characteristics according to M. Umer Chapra states that :

1. Welfare economics were expanded with the opportunity of work full and the rate of growth is optimal. If the source of the power of man and source of the power of nature utilized as efficiently , then the growth of the economy will be high . But in the economy of Islam , the growth of the economy are high it 's own , not be the goal principal . It is caused due to the welfare of material in Islam requires :
   a. Not allowed to widen the abyss of difference between the poor and rich . That is , economic growth must be accompanied by equity .
   b. Not allowed to jeopardize the generation of current or future and not be allowed to damage the environment of life .
   c. That material welfare must not be achieved through the production of goods and services that are prohibited from sharia , such as the production of alcohol , gambling, drugs, prostitution, and so on.
2. Justice socio-economics and the distribution of wealth and income were evenly distributed . Monetary policy according to Islamic economics aims to create justice and equitable distribution of income / welfare for all people on the basis of universal brotherhood . The Qur'an and Sunnah strongly emphasize the upholding of justice and brotherhood . By thus , justice and fraternity is integrated very strong to the teachings of Islam , so that the realization of the policy of monetary be committed spiritual for the development of economic society.
3. The stability of the value of currency money to allow the tool exchange as a unit of a unit that can be relied upon , a standard that is fair for the payment of installments , and tool storage that is stable . Stability of currency money , not be separated from the purpose of sharia .

In Basically capital work not only in the form of money , but the treasure that is used for the benefit of business with the rotation of the dynamic . So that , with the turnover of capital are expected to wheel the economy running suit that is expected to form equitable distribution of wealth . Then Allah forbids for his servant to hoard treasure with a threat that is poignant and treasures are not only outstanding in among the rich alone .

"And those who keep the gold and silver and do not spend it in the way of Allah, then tidings to them , (that they will get) the punishment that painful ," (QS. At-Taubah : 34).

Islam provides provisions in the context of individual or group venture capital as follows :

1. Capital must be known .
2. Capital is in the real form at the time of the transaction . Because if the capital is no time transaction then the alliance can continue , but if the capital does not exist then the alliances that are automatically canceled .
3. Capital is not debt .
4. It is intended to avoid the usury .
5. If capital is not unknown amount then equal to the speculative which has implications on the illegality of the transaction .

B. Types- Type Rate Finance

1. The ratio of P rofitabilitas

A ratio that is used to measure the ability of the company to generate profit or (propit) of income (earnings) which is associated with the sale of assets and equity . Types of profitability ratios :

a. Profit versus sales (Profit Margin On Sales)
b. ROA (Return on Assets)
c. ROE (Return On Equity)

2. Solvency Ratio

Known also by the ratio of leverage is the ratio of finance that measures the ability of the company to meet the obligations of term length as the payment of interest on debt and obligations remain more .

3. Liquidity Ratio

The ratio of liquidity is the ratio that measures the ability of the company to meet the obligations of debt term pendekknya when falling due. To perform the analysis of liquidity , there are three ratios are used , namely :

a. Ratio Current (Current Ratio)
b. The ratio Quick (Quick Ratio)
c. FDR (Financing Deposit Ratio)
d. Cost Ratio
e. Ratio Adequacy Capital

4. Activity Ratio

The ratio of the activity or often also referred to the ratio of the efficiency of the type of ratio finance the measure of how effectively companies memenfaatkan assets they are to generate revenue .

C. Literature Review

In chapter this will be explained on the theory that underlies the research which includes capital work , finance sharia , the kinds of ratios finance , the principles according to the Qur'an and Sunnah , the notion of capital work , the analysis of financial bank, the bank sharia , and review research beforehand .

D. Closing

Sumber The company's largest working capital comes from net income . While the source of the other derived from the reduced asset remains , increasing liabilities in exchange for post- employment and an increase in liabilities term long the company . While the use of working capital is intended for cash dividend payments , fixed asset purchases , and paying long - term obligations . Chapter is to explain the conclusions of the study were conducted and suggestions in connection with the results of the research as well as limitations in the implementation of the research.

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