Measuring The Performance of Indonesian Sharia Commercial Banks Using The Maqashid Sharia Index And Profitability Approach

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Abstract

This research aims to analyze the performance measurement of Sharia Commercial Banks in Indonesia in the 2018 to 2022 period. This research method uses quantitative with secondary data sourced from financial reports of Sharia Commercial Banks in Indonesia. The analysis techniques used include Simple Additive Weighting (SAW), Comparative Performance Index (CPI), and Quadrant Analysis Measurement (QAM). The research results show that BPD NTBS, BMS, and BCAS occupy quadrant I, which means they have high maqashid sharia values and profitability. Then BTPNS, BACS, and BSI occupy quadrant II, which means they have a low sharia maqashid value but a high profitability value. Furthermore, BALS, BPDS, and BJBS occupy quadrant III, which means they have sharia maqashid values and low profitability. Finally, BVS, BMI, and BSB occupy quadrant IV, which means they have high sharia maqashid values but low profitability values.

Keywords: Sharia Commercial Bank, Maqashid Sharia Index, and Profitability

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengukuran kinerja Bank Umum Syariah di Indonesia pada periode 2018 hingga periode 2022. Metode penelitian ini menggunakan kuantititif dengan data sekunder berupa laporan keuangan Bank Umum Syariah di Indonesia. Teknis analisis yang digunakan antara lain *Simple Additive Weightning* (SAW), *Comparative Performance Index* (CPI), dan *Quadrant Analysis Measurement* (QAM). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa BPD NTBS, BMS, serta BCAS menempati kuadran I yang berarti memiliki nilai *maqashid syariah* dan profitabilitas yang tinggi. Kemudian BTPNS, BACS, serta BSI menempati kuadran II yang berarti memiliki nilai *maqashid syariah* rendah namun nilai profitabilitas yang tinggi. Selanjutnya BALS, BPDS, serta BJBS menempati kuadran III yang berarti memiliki nilai *maqashid syariah* dan profitabilitas yang rendah. Terakhir BVS, BMI, serta BSB menempati kuadran IV yang berarti memiliki nilai *maqashid syariah* tinggi namun nilai profitabilitas yang rendah.

Kata kunci: Bank Umum Syariah, *Maqashid Syariah Index*, dan Profitabilitas

INTRODUCTION

The presence of sharia banking in Indonesia began in 1992 at which time Bank Muamalat Indonesia was established as the first sharia bank in Indonesia as the beginning of the development of sharia banking in Indonesia. The presence of Bank Muamalat Indonesia can be used as proof that the sharia banking system can compete with the conventional banking system in Indonesia, one example is in 1998 when there was a monetary crisis in which Bank Muamalat still survived compared to conventional banking which had to go out of business and received assistance. costs from the government. After the monetary crisis, sharia banking in Indonesia began to experience quite good growth

Table 1. Number of Customers at Sharia Commercial Banks in Indonesia for the 2018-2022 period

Year	Number of Customers (Million)
2018	29,06
2019	32,17
2020	36,42
2021	42,32
2022	51,79

Source: Statistik Perbankan OJK Desember 2022

One of the developments in BUS in Indonesia can be seen in the number of customers who open accounts at Sharia Banks. Based on table 1, it shows that the total number of customers at Sharia Banks increases every year. The number of BUS customers in Indonesia in 2018 was 29.06 million customers, then there was an increase in customers until 2022 the number of BUS customers in Indonesia was 51.79 million customers.

Wardayati (2011) and Junusi (2012) in their research argue that sharia compliance indicators make a big contribution to people's interest in becoming customers of sharia banking. The sharia compliance indicator is an indicator that shows the level of sharia banking compliance with sharia principles in carrying out its operational activities. Therefore, compliance with sharia principles is the most important indicator for sharia banking in carrying out its operational activities, so that the public can have high trust in sharia banks.

Therefore, it is necessary to measure the level of compliance with sharia principles in sharia banking as a measure of the level of sharia compliance carried out by sharia banking in its operational activities. In general, conventional banking performance measurement methods are still used in measuring performance in sharia banking in Indonesia. However, Afrinaldi (2013) believes that the use of conventional banking performance measurements in sharia banking is considered ineffective, because there are differences in performance benchmarks sharia banking and conventional banking. Performance measurement in conventional banking is only oriented towards profits obtained as a benchmark for its performance, while performance measurement in sharia banking is not only oriented towards materialistic values based on profits, but also measures the achievement of *maqashid sharia* principles to indicate the level of sharia conformity in sharia banking.

Thus, various performance measurement tools in sharia banking have begun to develop which have been aligned with *maqashid sharia* values. Many previous studies have been carried out to create measurements that are based on the concepts and

practices of Islamic banking. One tool for measuring Islamic banking performance in Indonesia is the *Maqashid sharia* Index method which was created by Mohammed and Razak in 2008 in their research entitled The Performance Measures of Islamic Banking Based on the Maqasid Framework.

Mohammed and Razak developed the *Maqashid sharia* Index method in 2015, which was named the Maqashid Based Performance Evaluation Model (MPEM). However, in 2015 there was no weighting for each element of *Maqashid sharia* performance, so the author will use the *Maqashid sharia* Index method in 2008.

Apart from being measured by the level of *maqashid sharia*, performance measurement in sharia banking also uses profitability indicators as a benchmark for its performance. The MSI measurement concept that was developed by Mohammed and Razak in 2008 cannot yet be used to measure the level of profitability in Islamic banking. So in 2016, Rusydiana & Salman in their research entitled The Measurement of Islamic Bank Performance: A Study Using Maqasid Index and Profitability added profitability indicators in measuring Islamic banking performance by applying the MSI method using 3 ratios consisting of Return on Assets (ROA), Return on Equity (ROE), and Profit Expense Ratio (PER).

Based on this background, it shows that the number of customers at Sharia Commercial Banks continues to increase during the period 2018 to 2022. Therefore, the author examines the performance measurement of each Sharia Commercial Bank in Indonesia using the *maqashid sharia* index and profitability methods.

LITERATURE REVIEW
Sharia Banking

Based on chapter 1 paragraph 1 of Law number 21 of 2008 concerning Sharia Banking explains that sharia banking is everything that covers Sharia Banks and Sharia Business Units, institutions, as well as procedures for carrying out operational activities. Operational activities in sharia banking must comply with sharia principles, namely the principles of Islamic law in banking contained in the fatwa of the Indonesian Ulema Council.

Performance Measurement

According to Riadi (2020), performance measurement is the activity of measuring various activities in the value chain a company obtain results that are used as feedback in the form of effective and efficient actions. Yuwono (2002) believes that performance measurement is used as a measure of the achievement of implementing activities towards achieving the mission through various results displayed in the form of products, services or processes.

Each company has a different performance assessment, according to the scope of the business it runs, such as banking institutions, where in Indonesia there are conventional banking and sharia banking. According to Afrinaldi (2013), the use of conventional banking performance measurements in sharia banking is considered ineffective, because the scope of business carried out is different.

Maqashid sharia Index

Maqashid sharia Index (MSI) is a performance measurement method in sharia banking that was first created by Mohammed and Razak (2008) in their research which was based on the incompatibility of using conventional banking measurement methods applied to sharia banking.

Mohamed and Razak (2008) in their research used the basic concept of Abu Zahrah's *maqashid sharia* in measuring performance evaluation in sharia banking which consists of individual education (*tahdzib al-fard*), realization of justice (*iqamah al-adl*), and public interest (*jaib al-maslahah*).

Profitability

Rusydiana & Salman (2016) in their research added the profitability method to the *Maqashid sharia* Index measurement method because performance measurement in sharia banking is also oriented towards profitability as a benchmark in performance assessment. Rusydiana & Salman (2016) argue that the ratios used to measure profitability in Islamic banking use the Return on Assets (ROA), Return on Equity (ROE), and Profit Expense Ratio (PER).

METHOD

Type of Research

This research is quantitative research with a descriptive study approach using the index number method. Arikunto (2016) believes that the quantitative descriptive method is a method that aims to make a description of a situation objectively using numbers. Meanwhile, Teguh (2005) believes that the index number method is a method that is applied to look at the overall situation of the variables studied.

Population dan Sample

The population in this research is Sharia Commercial Banks operating in Indonesia in the 2018 to 2022 period and registered with the OJK as of the 2022 period and making and publishing annual reports on their respective websites.

Meanwhile, the sample in this research was determined using a purposive sampling method with the following criteria: (1) Sharia banking in the form of a BUS and registered with the Financial Services Authority (OJK) as of the period December 2022, (2) BUS that includes an annual report (annual report) on the official website, (3) Annual report of Sharia Commercial Banks (BUS) which includes various data needed to measure performance using the *maqashid sharia* index method and profitability. Based on these criteria, 12 of the 13 Sharia Commercial Banks in Indonesia were used as samples in this research. The type of data in this research is secondary data sourced from the annual financial report (annual report) of each Sharia Commercial Bank in Indonesia from 2018 to 2022 which was obtained from each official website.

Data Analysis Method

The data analysis method used in this research is the *Maqashid sharia* Index (MSI) method based on the concept of the current method with the SAW (The Simple Additive Weighting) method approach, then the Profitability method with the CPI (Comparative Performance Index) method approach, and quadrant with the QAM method approach. (Quadrant Analysis Measurement) using the Ms. Excel.

a.   *Maqashid sharia Index* Method

Measuring sharia banking performance with the *Maqashid sharia* Index (MSI) in this research uses the current concept with the Simple Additive Weighting (SAW) method. According to Wahyuni (2018), operationally the Sekaran method is used to determine items in the objectives of sharia banking which can be measured by reducing the basic concepts of sharia into 9 dimensions which are further reduced to 10 measurable elements to form a concept measurement index.

Munthe (2013) believes that the SAW method is often referred to as the weighted addition method, namely calculating the weighted sum of each element which has a weight that has been determined by 12 experts in the fields of sharia banking and conventional banking in the Middle East and Malaysia. The following is a derivation of the basic concept of *maqashid sharia* accompanied by a weighting of each performance element:

Table 2. Derivation of the Basic Concept of *Maqashid sharia* Index and Weighting of Each Element

Main Concept	Dimension	Variable Weights (Scale 100%)	Element	Element Weight Scale (100%)
Individual Education	Increase Knowledge	30%	(E_1) Educational Grants	24%
			(E_2) Research	27%
	Adding and Enhancing New Capabilities		(E_3) Training	26%
	Creating Public Awareness of the Existence of Sharia Banking		(E_4) Promotion	23%
			Total	**100%**
Realization of Justice	Fair Contracts	41%	(E_5) Fair Return	30%
	Affordable Products and Services	41%	(E_6) Distribution Function	32%
	Elimination of Injustice		(E_7) Non-Interest Product	38%
			Total	**100%**
Public Interest / Maslahah	Profitability	29%	(E_8) Profit Ratio	33%
	Distribution of Wealth and Profits		(E_9) Personal Income	30%
	Investment in Vital Real Sectors		(E_{10}) Ratios in the Real Sector	37%
			Total	**100%**

Source: Mohammed and Razak, 2008

Mohammed & Razak (2008) argue that there are 3 steps in calculating using the *maqashid sharia* index method, as follows:
1. Determination of elements
    The elements used in this research consist of 10 elements consisting of:
    a. Educational grants (E_1)
    b. Research (E_2)
    c. Training (E_3)
    d. Promotion (E_4)
    e. Fair returns (E_5)

f. Distribution function (E_6)
g. Non-interest product (E_7)
h. Profit ratio (E_8)
i. Personal income (E_9)
j. Investment in real sector (E_{10})
2. Determine the ranking based on the results of Sharia Commercial Bank Performance Indicators (IK).
a) Individual Education (*Tahdzib Al-Fard*)

Performance Indicators (IK) for the first main concept (01) are as follows:

$$IK\ (01) = W_{1\text{-}1}\ (E_{1\text{-}1}\ x\ R_{1\text{-}1} + E_{2\text{-}1}\ x\ R_{2\text{-}1} + E_{3\text{-}1}\ x\ R_{3\text{-}1} + E_{4\text{-}1}\ x\ R_{4\text{-}1})\ x\ 100$$

Explanation:

(01) : The first main concept of *maqashid sharia* (individual education / *tahdzib al-fard*)

$W_{1\text{-}1}$: Weight for the first main concept (Individual education / *tahdzib al-fard*)

$E_{1\text{-}1}$: The weight for the first element in the first basic concept (E_1. Educational Grants)

$E_{2\text{-}1}$: The weight for the second element in the first basic concept (E_2. Research)

$E_{3\text{-}1}$: The weight for the third element in the first basic concept (E_3. Training)

$E_{4\text{-}1}$: The weight for the fourth element in the first basic concept (E_4. Promotion)

$R_{1\text{-}1}$: The performance ratio of the first element in the first basic concept
(R_1. $\frac{\text{Educational Grants}}{\text{Total Cost}}$)

$R_{2\text{-}1}$: The performance ratio of the second element in the first basic concept
(R_2. $\frac{\text{Research Costs}}{\text{Total Cost}}$)

$R_{3\text{-}1}$: The performance ratio of the third element in the first basic concept
(R_3. $\frac{\text{Training Costs}}{\text{Total Cost}}$)

$R_{4\text{-}1}$: The performance ratio of the fourth element in the first basic concept
(R_4. $\frac{\text{Promotional Costs}}{\text{Total Cost}}$)

b) Realization of Justice (*Iqamah Al-Adl*)

Performance Indicators (IK) for second main concept (02) are as follows:

$$IK\ (02) = W_{2\text{-}2}\ (E_{5\text{-}2}\ x\ R_{5\text{-}2} + E_{6\text{-}2}\ x\ R_{6\text{-}2} + E_{7\text{-}2}\ x\ R_{7\text{-}2})\ x\ 100$$

Explanation:

(02) : The second main concept of *maqashid sharia* (realization of justice / *iqamah al-adl*)

$W_{2\text{-}2}$: Weight for the second main concept (realization of justice / *iqamah al-adl*)

$E_{5\text{-}2}$: The weight for the fifth element in the second basic concept
(E_5. Fair Returns)

$E_{6\text{-}2}$: The weight for the sixth element in the second basic concept
(E_6. Distribution Function)

$E_{7\text{-}2}$: The weight for the seventh element in the second basic concept

(E_7 Non-Interest Product)

R_{5-2} : The performance ratio of the fifth element in the second basic concept

$$(R_{5.} \frac{\text{Profit Equalization Reserves (PER)}}{\text{Net or Investment Income}})$$

R_{6-2} : The performance ratio of the sixth element in the second basic concept

$$(R_{6.} \frac{\text{Mudharabah and Musyarakah}}{\text{Total Financing}})$$

R_{7-2} : The performance ratio of the seventh element in the second basic concept

$$(R_{7.} \frac{\text{Non-Interest Income}}{\text{Total Income}})$$

c)   Public Interest (*Jaib Al-Maslahah*)
     Performance Indicators (IK) for third main concept (03) are as follows:

$$IK\ (03) = W_{3-3}\ (E_{8-3}\ x\ R_{8-3} + E_{9-3}\ x\ R_{9-3} + E_{10-3}\ x\ R_{10-3}\ )\ x\ 100$$

Explanation:

(03)   : Third main concept of *maqashid sharia* (public interest / *jaib al-maslahah*)

W_{3-3} : Weight for the third main concept (public interest / *jaib al-maslahah*

E_{8-3} : The weight for the eighth element in the third basic concept ($E_{8.}$ Profit Ratio)

E_{9-3} : The weight for the ninth element in the third basic concept

       ($E_{9.}$ Personal income)

E_{10-3} : The weight for the tenth element in the third basic concept

       ($E_{10.}$ Investment in the real sector)

R_{8-3} : The ratio of the performance of the eighth element to the third basic concept

$$(R_{8.} \frac{\text{Net Profit}}{\text{Total Assets}})$$

R_{9-3} : The ratio of the performance of the ninth element to the third basic concept

$$(R_{9.} \frac{\text{Zakat}}{\text{Net Aset}})$$

R_{10-3} : The performance ratio of the tenth element in the third basic concept

$$(R_{10.} \frac{\text{Investment Distribution in the Real Sector}}{\text{Total Investment Distribution}})$$

3.   Calculate the *Maqashid sharia Index* for each Sharia Commercial Bank
     The MSI value for each BUS is obtained from the total of all performance indicators of the 3 basic concepts of *maqashid sharia* which consist of the first basic concept IK, the second basic concept IK, and the third basic concept IK. The calculation of the MSI value for each BUS is formulated as follows:

$$\textbf{MSI = IK (01) + IK (02) + IK (03)}$$

Explanation:

MSI   : *Maqashid sharia Index*

IK (01)   : Results of performance indicator of individual education

IK (02)   : Results of performance indicator of realization of justice

IK (03)   : Results of performance indicator of public interest

The final stage of this research is to determine the MSI results by adding up all performance indicators from the 3 basic concepts of *maqashid sharia*. Then compile a ranking of the MSI results for each BUS in Indonesia in the 2018-2022 period and provide conclusions. The higher the *Maqashid sharia* value on the BUS, the better the level of sharia compliance in sharia banking.

b.   Profitability Method

Profitability calculations for Sharia Commercial Banks in Indonesia use the Comparative Performance Index (CPI) method. Afrinaldi (2013) defines the Comparative Performance Index (CPI) method as a method that transforms values from variables with different ranges into a composite index that can be compared.

Rusydiana & Al Parisi (2016), the CPI method is a combined index that is applied to determine the assessment or ranking of various alternatives for-I based on criteria for-j. The formula that can be used in the CPI method is as follows:

A_{ij} $= X_{ij} \text{ (min) x } 100 / X_{ij} \text{ (min)}$
$A_{(i+1.j)}$ $= X_{(i+1.j)} / X_{ij} \text{ (min) x } 100$
l_{ij} $= A_{ij} \text{ x } P_j$
$\sum_{j}^{n}$ $= 1(l_{ij})$
Keterangan:
A_{ij} = Alternative value for-i on the criteria for-j
X_{ij} (min)   = Alternative value for-i on the initial criteria for-j
$A_{(i+1.j)}$ = Alternative value for-i + 1 on the initial criteria for-j
$X_{(i+1.j)}$ = Alternative value for-i + 1 on the initial criteria for-j
P_j = Weight of importance of criteria for-j
l_{ij} = Alternative index for-i
l_i = The combined index of criteria on the alternative for-i
i   = 1,2,3,……,n
j   = 1,2,3,…..,m

Rusydiana and Al Parisi (2016) argue that the weighting values in the CPI method use the average weight assumption, because all criteria (performance ratios) are an important part of measuring profitability. The settlement procedure using the CPI method is as follows:

a)   For positive (+) trends, the smallest value is used as the denominator so that larger values are larger.
b)   For negative trends (-), the smallest value is used as the numerator, so the larger value will be relatively smaller than the smallest value.

c.   Quadrant Analysis Measurement Method

Wahid, et al (2018) argue that the Quadrant Analysis Measurement (QAM) method is a method used to compare performance results in sharia banking with performance measurements of the *Maqashid sharia* Index (MSI) and profitability. According to Rusydiana & Salman (2016), the quadrant method in sharia banking is divided into four parts, including the following.

Figure 1. *Maqashid sharia Index* **and Profitability Quadrant**
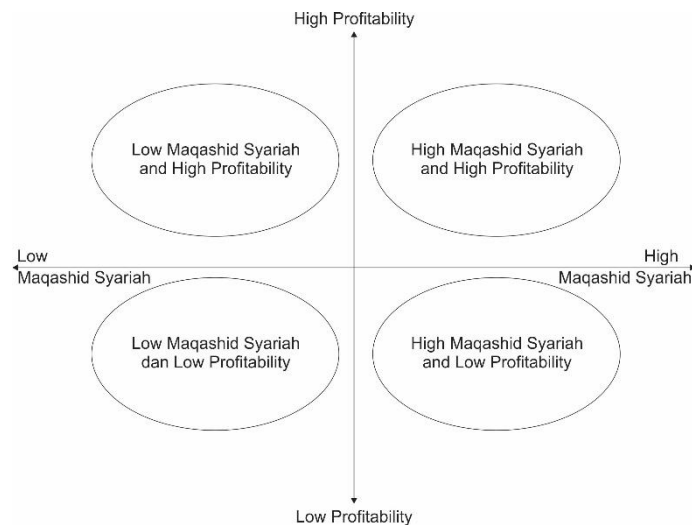
Source: Rusydiana & Salman (2016)

Based on Figure 1, the explanation of the four parts of the quadrant is as follows:
a)   If the results of calculating sharia banking performance using the MSI method and profitability show values above the average, then it is classified in the upper right quadrant (quadrant I).
b)   If the results of calculating sharia banking performance using the MSI method shows a value below the average and profitability show a value above the average, then it is classified in the upper left quadrant (quadrant II).
c)   If the results of calculating sharia banking performance using the MSI method and profitability show values below the average, then it is classified in the lower left quadrant (quadrant III).
d)   If the results of calculating sharia banking performance using the MSI method show a value above the average and profitability shows a value below the average, then it is classified in the lower right quadrant (quadrant IV).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS
Maqashid sharia Index **Results**

Calculations using the *Maqashid sharia Index* method are divided into 3 performance indicators, which individual education (*tahdzib al-fard*), realization of justice (*iqamah al-adl*), and public interest (*jaib al-maslahah*).

a.   Pendidikan Individu (*Tahdzib Al-Fard*)

Indikator kinerja pendidikan individu (*tahdzib al-fard*) (IK (01)) menghitung elemen yang terdiri dari hibah pendidikan (E_1), penelitan (E_2), pelatihan (E_3), dan publikasi (E_4). Berikut ini adalah hasil perhitungan pada indikator kinerja pendidikan individu (*tahdzib al-fard*).

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Tabel 3. Calculation Results of Performance Indicators Basic Concepts of Educational Goals

Banks Name	Performance Indicators Basic Concepts of Educational Goals				
	E_1	E_2	E_3	E_4	TOTAL
BACS	0,014	0,004	0,137	0,060	**0,216**
BALS	0	0	0,046	0,165	**0,211**
BCAS	0,003	0	0,190	0,037	**0,230**
BJBS	0,001	0,010	0,115	0	**0,125**
BPD NTBS	0,034	0	0,134	0,331	**0,499**
BTPNS	0	0	0,109	0,032	**0,140**
BSB	0	0	0,073	0,066	**0,139**
BMS	0,0004	0	0,097	0,002	**0,099**
BMI	0,016	0,017	0,188	0,119	**0,339**
BPDS	0	0	0,051	0,084	**0,135**
BSI	0	0	0,080	0,162	**0,247**
BVS	0	0	0,052	0,032	**0,084**

Source: Secondary Data Processed, 2023

Based on table 3, shows that during the 2018 to 2022 period, the Bank Pembangunan Daerah Nusa Tenggara Barat Sharia (BPD NTBS) produced the highest individual educational performance indicator (*tahdzib al-fard*) (IK (01)) values. Meanwhile, Bank Victoria Sharia (BVS) obtained the lowest individual educational performance indicator (*tahdzib al-fard*) (IK (01)) values.

b.   Realizing Justice (*Iqamah Al-Adl*)

Performance Indicator for the realization of justice (*iqamah al-adl*) (IK (02)) calculates the elements that comprise a fair contract (E_5), affordable products and services (E_6), and the elimination of injustice (E_7). The following are the results of calculations on performance indicators for the realization of justice (*iqamah al-adl*).

Table 4. Results of Performance Indicators for the Concept of Realizing Justice

Banks Name	Performance Indicators for the Basic Concept of Realizing Justice			
	E_5	E_6	E_7	TOTAL
BACS	0	1,870	15,512	**17,382**
BALS	0	0	15,490	**15,490**
BCAS	0	8,710	15,577	**24,287**
BJBS	0	4,247	15,576	**19,823**
BPD NTBS	0	7,546	15,580	**23,126**
BTPNS	0	0,027	15,577	**15,604**
BSB	0	9,306	15,530	**24,837**
BMS	0	5,724	12,456	**18,180**
BMI	0	5,711	15,572	**21,283**
BPDS	0	1,797	15,580	**17,376**
BSI	0	2,088	5,563	**17,897**
BVS	0	9,993	15,58	**25,573**

Source: Secondary Data Processed, 2023

Based on table 4, shows that during the 2018 to 2022 period, Bank Victoria Sharia (BVS) produced the highest value of the performance indicator for the realization of justice (*iqamah al-adl*) (IK (02)). Meanwhile, Bank Aladin Sharia (BALS) obtained the lowest performance indicator score for the realization of justice (*iqamah al-adl*) (IK (02)).

c.   Public Interest (*Jaib Al-Maslahah*)

Public interest performance indicator *(jaib al-maslahah)* (IK (03)) calculates the element that comprise profitability (E_8), distribution of wealth and profits (E_9), and investment in vital real sectors (E_{10}). The following are the results of calculating on public interest performance indicators *(jaib al-maslahah)*.

Table 5. Results of Performance Indicators of Basic Concepts of Public Interest

Banks Name	Performance Indicators Basic Concepts Public Interest			
	E_8	E_9	E_{10}	TOTAL
BACS	0,138	0,001	7,828	7,967
BALS	-0,068	0,0001	6,312	6,243
BCAS	0,071	0,0003	7,094	7,165
BJBS	0,026	0,0002	6,429	6,456
BPD NTBS	0,138	0,001	7,128	7,267
BTPNS	0,672	0	6,800	7,473
BSB	-0,081	0	5,181	5,100
BMS	0,128	0,005	10,345	10,477
BMI	0,003	0,020	10,007	10,030
BPDS	0,030	0,001	6,558	6,589
BSI	0,088	0,005	7,205	7,298
BVS	0,014	0,0001	7,820	7,834

Source: Secondary Data Processed, 2023

Based on table 5, shows that during the 2018 to 2022 period, Bank Mega Sharia (BMS) obtained the highest value of the public interest performance indicator (*jaib al-maslahah*) (IK (03)). Meanwhile, Bank Bukopin Sharia (BSB) obtained the lowest value of the public interest performance indicator (*jaib al-maslahah*) (IK (03)).

After calculating the three performance indicator values for each Sharia Commercial Bank, the *maqashid sharia* index value can be obtained, namely as follows:

Table 6. *Maqashid sharia* Index Results Based on Performance Indicators

Banks Name	Performance Indicators			Total	Rank
	IK (01)	IK (02)	IK (03)		
BACS	0,216	17,368	7,967	25,565	8
BALS	0,211	15,490	6,243	21,944	12
BCAS	0,230	24,287	7,165	31,682	2
BJBS	0,125	19,823	6,456	26,404	7
BPD NTBS	0,499	23,126	7,267	30,892	4
BTPNS	0,140	15,604	7,473	23,217	11
BSB	0,139	24,837	5,100	30,076	5
BMS	0,099	18,180	10,477	28,756	6

BMI	0,339	21,258	10,030	**31,652**	3
BPDS	0,135	17,376	6,589	**24,1**	10
BSI	0,247	17,897	7,298	**25,442**	9
BVS	0,084	25,564	7,834	**33,491**	1

Source: Secondary Data Processed, 2023

Based on table 6, shows that during the 2018 to 2022 period, Bank Victoria Sharia (BVS) produced the highest *maqashid sharia* index value. Meanwhile, Bank Aladin Sharia (BALS) obtained the lowest *maqashid sharia* index value.

Profitability Calculation Results
Calculations using the profitability method use the average value of 3 profitability ratios, including Return on Assets (ROA), Return on Equity (ROE), and Profit Expense Ratio (PER) which are then calculated using the Comparative Performance Index (CPI) method to produce a value Composite Index.
a. Average Results of Profitability Ratio Calculation
The results of calculating the average profitability ratio consisting of Return on Assets (ROA), Return on Equity (ROE), and Profit Expense Ratio (PER) in Islamic banking in Indonesia from 2018 to 2022 are as follows:

Table 7. Average Results of Profitability Ratio Calculation

Banks Name	Average Profitability Rasio Results		
	ROA	**ROE**	**PER**
BACS	2,06	18,88	0,32
BALS	-1,84	-1,61	0,07
BCAS	1,18	3,88	0,40
BJBS	0,73	3,25	0,08
BPD NTBS	1,96	10,59	0,67
BTPNS	11,05	25,20	0,56
BSB	-1,33	-5,89	-0,16
BMS	2,05	11,66	0,44
BMI	0,05	0,53	0,01
BPDS	-0,87	-3,54	0,19
BSI	1,41	11,58	0,22
BVS	0,34	1,11	0,05

Source: Secondary Data Processed, 2023

Based on the results of calculating the average of 3 profitability ratios in sharia banking in Indonesia, it shows that the Bank Tabungan Pensiunan Nasional Sharia (BTPNS) obtained the highest ROA value, while Bank Aladin Sharia (BALS) obtained the lowest ROA value. Then the Bank Tabungan Pensiunan Nasional Sharia (BTPNS) obtained the highest ROE value, while the Bukopin Sharia Bank (BSB) obtained the lowest ROE value. The Bank Pembangunan Daerah Nusa Tenggara Barat Sharia (BPD NTBS) obtained the highest PER value, while the Bank Bukopin Sharia (BSB) obtained the lowest PER value.

b.   Result of *Composite Index* Values

Based on the average results of 3 profitability ratios at each Sharia Commercial Bank in Indonesia, you can calculate the comparative index value as a measurement of the level of profitability at Sharia Commercial Banks in Indonesia using the Comparative Performance Index (CPI) method, which is as follows:

Table 8. *Comparative Index*

Banks Name	Average Profitability Rasio Results			*Comparative Index*	Rank
	ROA	**ROE**	**PER**		
BACS	37,06	105,86	66,10	**209,03**	**3**
BALS	-33,00	-9,00	15,24	**-26,76**	**11**
BCAS	21,21	21,75	82,35	**125,31**	**6**
BJBS	13,12	18,20	15,78	**47,10**	**7**
BPD NTBS	35,19	59,35	137,51	**232,05**	**2**
BTPNS	198,65	141,26	115,06	**454,97**	**1**
BSB	-23,91	-33,00	-33,00	**-89,91**	**12**
BMS	36,77	65,39	91,16	**193,33**	**4**
BMI	0,97	2,95	3,05	**6,97**	**9**
BPDS	-15,67	-19,86	38,20	**2,67**	**10**
BSI	25,30	64,92	44,78	**135**	**5**
BVS	6,08	6,22	11,10	**23,40**	**8**

Source: Secondary Data Processed, 2023

Based on table 8, shows that the Bank Tabungan Pensiunan Nasional Sharia (BTPNS) obtained the highest comparative index value. Meanwhile, Bank Sharia Bukopin (BSB) obtained the lowest comparative index value.

Results of Sharia Banking Quadrant using the Quadrant Analysis Method (QAM)

Calculating the maqashid sharia value and the comparative index value for each Sharia Commercial Bank, you can perform a quadrant of each Sharia Commercial Bank. There are 2 steps in quadrating Sharia Commercial Banks, namely calculating the average value of maqashid sharia and comparative index, then determining the quadrant position for each Sharia Commercial Bank.

a. Result of Average *Maqashid sharia* dan *Comparative Index* Values

Table 9. Result of the Average Value of *Maqashid sharia Index* and *Comparative Index*

Banks Name	Total *MSI* Value	Average *MSI* Value	Total *CI* Value	Average *CI* Value
BACS	25,565	27,748	209,03	109,43
BALS	21,944		-26,76	
BCAS	31,682		125,31	

BJBS	26,404		47,10
BPD NTBS	30,892		232,05
BTPNS	23,217		454,97
BSB	30,076		-89,91
BMS	28,756		193,33
BMI	31,652		6,97
BNIS	24,1		88,90
BPDS	25,442		2,67
BRIS	33,491		24,71
BSI	25,565		70,06
BSM	21,944		82,23
BVS	31,682		23,40

Source: Secondary Data Processed, 2023

Based on table 9, shows that the average value of sharia maqashid at Sharia Commercial Banks is 27.748%. Meanwhile, the average comparative index value for Sharia Commercial Banks is 109.43%.

b. Sharia Commercial Bank Quadrant Results

Figure 2. Sharia Commercial Bank (BUS) Quadrant in Indonesia based on
***Maqashid sharia Index* and Profitability method**
2018-2022 period
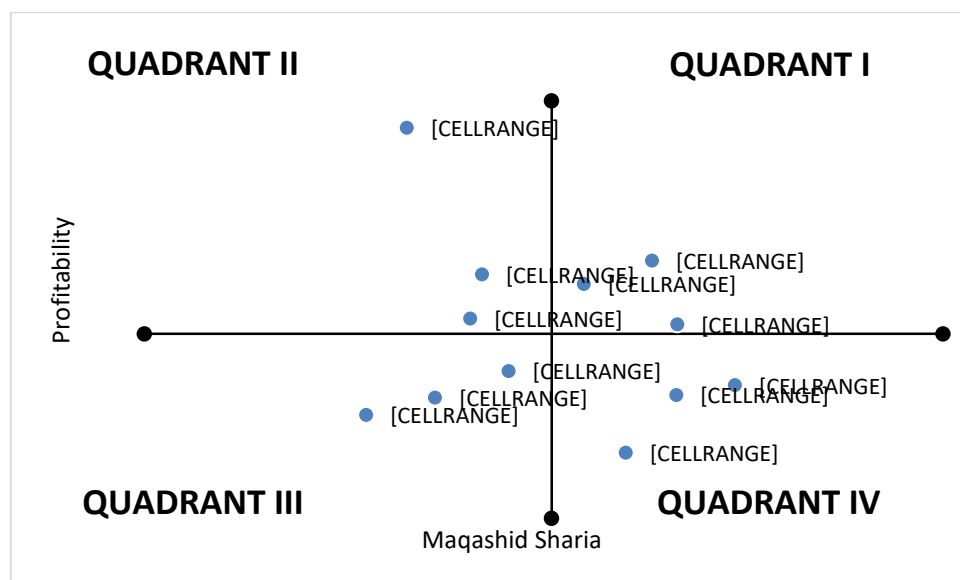
Source: Secondary Data Processed, 2023

Figure 2. shows a comparison of sharia maqashid results and profitability at each Sharia Commercial Bank in Indonesia. The following is an explanation according to Figure 2.:

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- Sharia Commercial Banks in Indonesia which are classified in quadrant I are Bank Pembangunan Daerah Nusa Tenggara Barat Sharia (BPD NTBS), Bank Mega Sharia (BMS), and Bank Central Asia Sharia (BCAS).
- Sharia Commercial Banks in Indonesia which are classified in quadrant II are Bank Tabungan Pensiunan Nasional Sharia (BTPNS), Bank Aceh Sharia (BACS), and Bank Sharia Indonesia (BSI).
- Sharia Commercial Banks in Indonesia which are classified in quadrant III are Bank Jabar Banten Sharia (BJBS), Bank Panin Dubai Sharia (BPDS), and Bank Aladin Sharia (BALS).
- Sharia Commercial Banks in Indonesia which are classified in quadrant IV are Bank Victoria Sharia (BVS), Bank Muamalat Indonesia (BMI), and Bank Sharia Bukopin (BSB).

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research that has been carried out, several conclusions can be drawn as follows: Based on calculations using the *Maqashid sharia* Index (MSI) method, it shows that Bank Victoria Sharia (BVS) obtained the highest *maqashid sharia* score compared to other Sharia Commercial Banks. Meanwhile, Bank Aladin Sharia (BALS) obtained the lowest sharia maqashid score of the 12 Sharia Commercial Banks in Indonesia. Meanwhile the calculations using the profitability method, it results that the Bank Tabungan Pensiunan Nasional Sharia (BTPNS) obtained the highest profitability value compared to other Sharia Commercial Banks. Meanwhile, Bank Sharia Bukopin (BSB) obtained the lowest profitability value of the 12 Sharia Commercial Banks in Indonesia. The final conclusion show that Bank Central Asia Sharia (BCAS), Bank Pembangunan Daerah Nusa Tenggara Barat Sharia (BPD NTBS), and Bank Mega Sharia (BMS) are classified in quadrant I. Furthermore, Sharia Commercial Banks in Indonesia which are classified in quadrant II are Bank Tabungan Pensiunan Nasional Sharia (BRPNS), Bank Aceh Sharia (BACS), and Bank Sharia Indonesia (BSI). Then Bank Jabar Banten Sharia (BJBS), Bank Panin Dubai Sharia (BPDS), and Bank Aladin Sharia (BALS) are classified in quadrant III. And Bank Sharia Bukopin (BSB), Bank Muamalat Indonesia (BMI), and Bank Victoria Sharia (BVS) are classified in quadrant IV.

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