

# Profit Accountability in Small and Medium Enterprises: An Islamic Accounting Perspective

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## Abstract

This study explores the concept of profit accountability in Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) from an Islamic accounting perspective, with a specific focus on SMEs in Bantaeng Regency, South Sulawesi, Indonesia. Recognizing SMEs as vital contributors to regional economic development, this research addresses the limited understanding of how profit is perceived and managed within such enterprises, especially under religious and cultural values. Employing a qualitative field research design, data were collected through interviews, observations, and documentation involving 29 SME actors and local cooperative agencies. Data validity was ensured through triangulation and assessed using the criteria of credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability. The findings reveal that SME actors tend to maintain informal and basic financial records. More importantly, the notion of accountability extends beyond human stakeholders to a spiritual accountability to Allah SWT, reflecting the integration of religious values in business practices. Profit, in this context, is not merely financial but also encompasses non-material dimensions such as health, social relationships, knowledge, and spiritual fulfillment. This study contributes to the literature on Islamic accounting by providing a contextual understanding of accountability and profit, offering insights for policymakers and practitioners seeking to support SME development in socio-religious settings.

## 1. Introduction

Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) play an important role in the economy, especially in developing countries like Indonesia. SMEs not only contribute to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), but also create jobs and drive innovation at the local level. According to data from the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Kadin), in 2023 there will be around 66 million small, and medium enterprises (SMEs) in the country (KadinIndonesia, 2023). This number grew by 1.5% compared to 2022, and is the highest record since at least 2018. The government's commitment to providing support to small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) is quite clear and undeniable.

The goal is for the sector to move up a class and have strong competitiveness in the global market. It is only natural that the government hopes so. The reason is, this sector is a buffer for the national economy through the contribution of SMEs which reaches 61 percent of Indonesia's GDP. In addition, the

absorption of labor in the SME sector is quite large, namely 97 percent of the total absorption of the national workforce (indonesia.go.id, 2023). So it can be said that MSMEs play a fairly large role in building the Indonesian economy.

The equalization of SME development in Indonesia is growing day by day, one of the regencies in South Sulawesi Province has become a concern after successfully winning a small business award at the national level, namely Bantaeng Regency. The award is related to the achievements of Bantaeng Regency in developing small and medium enterprises which were presented at the peak of the 64th Harkopnas commemoration at the South Sulawesi Province level (Aksaranews.com, 2021).

Of course, this is a pivot that can be a development for small businesses. Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) play an important role in the economy of Bantaeng Regency, South Sulawesi. Bantaeng Regency has great potential in various business sectors, including

agribusiness, fisheries, and local crafts, which can support regional economic development. However, the reality on the ground shows that the management of SMEs in Bantaeng has not been implemented optimally.

In the era of industry 4.0, SMEs still face many problems. SMEs still rely on local products as one of their sources of income (Ahmad, 2021). Furthermore, the government encourages the establishment of SMEs so that people are able to meet economic needs and be competitive. Most productive businesses that are still run in a very simple way often cause the sales turnover of these SMEs to be less than optimal (Adah, 2023). Many SMEs in Bantaeng face obstacles, such as limited access to capital, low managerial skills, minimal knowledge of financial accounting, and minimal technological support. These obstacles cause profit management in SMEs to often be carried out simply, without adequate recording or financial management systems. As a result, SMEs often have difficulty distinguishing between business profits and personal needs, which has an impact on the sustainability of their businesses.

Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in Bantaeng Regency have great potential to contribute to regional economic growth, especially through the agribusiness, fisheries, and creative industry sectors. However, this potential has not been managed optimally. Many SMEs in Bantaeng face various obstacles, such as limited access to capital, low managerial skills, minimal understanding of financial recording and management, and minimal technological support. This results in less than optimal profit management and is often inseparable from the personal needs of business actors. In addition, the understanding of the concept of profit among SME actors in Bantaeng has not been studied in depth. Profit is often perceived not only as financial gain, but also as a means to meet life needs, build business desires, and contribute to the welfare of families and local communities.

This perspective shows the existence of social, cultural, and personal dimensions in the meaning of profit, which is different from the

concept of profit in the context of large-scale businesses. However, studies on the contextual meaning of profit in Bantaeng are still very limited. Most studies tend to measure profit quantitatively and technically without considering the subjective and local aspects of SMEs. This inconsistency hampers the development of strategies and policies that are relevant to the needs and characteristics of SMEs in the area.

The purpose of this study is threefold: to examine how Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) conceptualize the meaning of profit, analyze the key factors that influence these understandings, and evaluate how these interpretations affect business decisions. By focusing on different dimensions of profit—financial, social, and ethical—this study aims to uncover nuances in SME perspectives. In addition, it seeks to understand how cultural, economic, and managerial factors shape these views and how these factors in turn influence decisions related to sustainability, growth, and strategy.

The scope of this study focuses on SMEs operating in Bantaeng, South Sulawesi, Indonesia, with a focus on various industries such as retail, manufacturing, and services. This study adopts a qualitative method approach such as interviews. This study focuses on the practices and perceptions of SME actors. While SME owners and managers, large corporations and multinational corporations are excluded to ensure the analysis remains SME-specific.

## 2. Literature Review

### 2.1 Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)

Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) are a type of business whose income, assets, or number of employees are below a certain threshold. Each country has its own definition of what constitutes a small business (SME). SMEs must meet certain size criteria, sometimes taking into account the type of industry in which the company operates. The impact of the economic crisis on the country has not fully recovered. One of the economic

fundamentals that is expected to recover from the economic crisis is the expansion of the small and medium enterprise (SME) sector. The potential of SMEs to absorb labor is very large and must continue to be improved and maximized. For this reason, SMEs need to be supported by the implementation of regulations that are conducive and do not burden SME actors. Despite their small size, SMEs have an important role in the economy. They are more numerous than large companies, absorb more labor, are generally more entrepreneurial, and contribute to innovation.

In terms of development, SMEs can be classified into four groups (Septiana et al., 2019), namely:

1. Livelihood Activities, are SMEs that are used as a job field to earn a living, which are more commonly known as the informal sector. An example is street vendors. This group is called the informal sector. In Indonesia, the number of SMEs that fall into this category is very large.
2. Micro enterprise, are SMEs that have the nature of craftsmen but do not yet have entrepreneurial traits. The number of SMEs in Indonesia is also quite large.
3. Small Dynamic Enterprise, are SMEs that have an entrepreneurial spirit and are able to accept subcontracting and export work. Many medium and large-scale entrepreneurs initially come from this category. If educated and trained properly, some of this SME category will enter category four. The number of this SME group is much smaller compared to the number of SMEs in categories one and two.
4. Fast Moving Enterprise, are SMEs that have an entrepreneurial spirit and will transform into Large Companies (UB). The number of this group is also smaller than SMEs in categories one and two.

The development of SMEs is currently receiving serious attention from various groups. Problems often faced by SMEs include product marketing, technology, financial management, quality of human resources, and

capital. One problem that is often ignored by SME business actors is financial management. The impact of ignoring financial management may not be obvious, but without effective accounting methods, businesses that have the prospect of success can go bankrupt. The development of SMEs is currently receiving serious attention from various groups. Problems often faced by SMEs include product marketing, technology, financial management, quality of human resources, and capital. One problem that is often ignored by SME business actors is financial management. The impact of ignoring financial management may not be obvious, but without effective accounting methods, businesses that have the prospect of success can go bankrupt (Ediraras, 2010). Thus, it can be said that the management process by paying attention to the aspects of recording and reporting is important for the success of a business. In fact, SMEs that always obey the rules and pay attention to their accounting processes will become going concerns.

## 2.2 Islamic Accounting

Basically, the concept of recording in Islam is based on the verse of Al-Baqarah: 282 which encourages Muslims to care about recording and create a tradition of recording among the people. During the Caliphate, especially during the time of the caliphs such as Abu Bakar Ash Shiddiq, Umar Bin Khattab, Ustman Bin Affan, and Ali Bin Abi Thalib, sharia accounting developed rapidly. They used the term "jaridah" for financial recording (Maulina, 2022). This recording concept then developed and was closely related to conventional accounting principles such as the double entry system developed by Luca Pacioli in the 15th century.

Islamic accounting is not only concerned with recording financial transactions, but also reflects the spirit of creating a fair financial environment in accordance with Islamic principles. Islamic accounting aims to achieve human welfare and social justice, and ensure that every transaction and financial report is in



accordance with the provisions of the Qur'an and Hadith. Research on Islamic accounting has grown rapidly over the past three decades (Alam, 2022). Alam further stated that the main topics in Islamic accounting include regulation and compliance, annual reports, corporate governance and Islam, the accounting profession, gender, accountability, management accounting, and waqf accounting and zakat management. Islamic accounting is considered important in society, with an emphasis on social welfare, balance, and justice and the provision of relevant information to follow the commands of Allah.

As a rapidly developing science, accounting now has an interpretation that is not only limited to recording, but also leads to the meaning of recording, recognition, and measurement. Accounting, which is more widely studied in the field of finance, has now begun to be studied in social, environmental, and even spiritual aspects. In fact, by making Islamic values in the activities of the accounting profession, it will be able to improve the quality of accountability to Allah, humans, and nature (Nursanty, 2016). Furthermore, Hameed, from a macro perspective, the objectives of sharia accounting are (Hameed, 2020): 1) As a guideline for calculating zakat. 2) As a guideline for distributing benefits, distributing benefits, and disclosing events and values. 3) Instilling the belief that businesses run based on Islamic law will produce benefits that do not harm the Islamic community. Sharia accounting can be used as a tool to create sub-cases that originate from Islamic economics and finance and produce information by utilizing Islamic ethics which are part of the field of accounting. So according to Triuwono, sharia accounting is not only present in a monotonous atmosphere but can be stimulated by its environment (Triuwono 2000).

Both large and small economies are inseparable from the accounting process. This necessity is the basic essence in developing a business in the future. Simply put, every company certainly pursues profit, which can be

known through the recording process. The separation between assets, liabilities, and capital can only be known through the accounting process. Basically, MSME actors often rely on their instincts. With the assumption that large sales mean profit, but if the opposite is true, sales in small amounts mean loss. In fact, if you want to know the profit that occurs, of course through a good and regular recording process. So that the information obtained can also be the basis for decision making.

### 2.3 Islamic Accounting

In conventional accounting perspective, profit is defined as the positive difference between the income earned from operational activities and the costs incurred to carry out these activities. Profit is the main indicator of a company's financial performance and is the basis for management decision making. Conventional accounting emphasizes basic principles such as reliability, relevance, representative reliability, and comparability in financial reporting.

One of the main concepts in conventional accounting is the Revenue Recognition Principle, which regulates when revenue should be recognized in the financial statements. Revenue is recognized when a sales transaction has occurred and the product or service has been delivered to the customer, regardless of whether payment has been received or not. In addition, there is also the Matching Principle, which requires that expenses must be recognized in the same period as the revenue they generate, to ensure that reported profits reflect actual economic performance.

Scott (2015) shows that profit in conventional accounting is often the main focus for stakeholders, including investors and creditors, because it reflects the company's ability to generate profits and maintain its business continuity. However, research by Dechow and Schrand (2004) also shows that excessive reliance on profit as a performance indicator can lead to earnings management,



where managers manipulate financial statements to achieve certain profit targets. Earnings play an important role in financial reporting and managerial decision-making, although it also requires a critical understanding of reporting practices that can affect the quality of financial information.

Furthermore, earnings are not only measured by financial profits, but also affect various aspects of corporate management and strategy. According to research by Ojra, Opute, and Alsolmi (2021), strategic accounting management plays an important role in directing effective managerial decisions and improving organizational performance<sup>1</sup>. They emphasize the importance of using managerial accounting data to develop and monitor business strategies.

In addition, research by Verbruggen, J.Christaens., and K.Milis (2008), identified that earnings management is an important topic in the accounting literature, with many studies focusing on the techniques used by managers to manipulate earnings in the financial reporting process. The study also highlights the negative impacts of earnings management practices, such as declining quality of financial reports and loss of public trust. Another study conducted by Bakhtiar and Hamidah (2022), which examines the meaning of profit from the perspective of pharmacists shows that profit can also be in the form of education, service, satisfaction, attention, and economy (ESSENSO). They emphasized that the concept of profit in accounting is not only limited to material aspects, but also includes non-material aspects that are important for the development of the accounting profession. Hence it can be said that in interpreting profit, it is currently an important study to see profit in a comprehensive perspective.

## 2.4 Sharia Enterprise Theory

The concept of sharia added value that is currently known is still conventional and based on western values that were built from the beginning (Mulawarman, 2020), so that the process of adding western concepts with

strong ties to human-centered values is generally underutilized because it is too small (Meldona et al., 2020).

The basic concept of the western Enterprise theory which until now has still been constructed with "worldly" values that only see the economic relationship between humans and humans. To realize a balanced value, of course, it is necessary to touch Islamic values so that they are in line with the development of the sharia economy which is currently the prima donna of the economy. According to the Sharia Enterprise Theory (Triyuwono, 2006), the distribution of wealth or added value does not only apply to direct participants such as shareholders, creditors, workers, government or cooperative and company participants. , with the provision that other people who are not directly related to the business run by the Company, or who contribute financially and/or in their capacity.

With the Sharia Enterprise Theory (SET) approach in managing the economy, of course, it still pays attention to the aspects of divine values in every transaction. The SET value introduced by Triyuwono sees the aspect of balance, both from the masculine and feminine sides, the balance of worldly and afterlife benefits. The SET concept emphasizes the understanding that the rights of others are stored in the sustenance of the business being run. This understanding certainly brings important changes in the SET terminology which assumes the distribution of wealth based on the contribution of the surrounding environment. The surrounding environment that provides financial or technical contributions. This idea is based on the premise that humans are Khalifatullah fil ardh with a mission to create and distribute welfare for all humans and nature.

In sharia accounting, SET is one of the main foundations in building the distribution of profits and losses, even making customers and competitors not parties that do not affect the progress of the business being run but are considered partners to jointly achieve the pleasure of Allah SWT. In managing a business

with this SET approach, of course, it can make entrepreneurs think positively that sustenance is not only determined by humans but also by the involvement of Allah in it.

### 3. Research methods.

In order to realize research that focuses on maximum results so that it is designed with a qualitative research design, this type of field research was conducted in Bantaeng Regency, which is also a district that has won awards in the field of Small and Medium Enterprises development. The entire series of research will be carried out for 6 (six months).

The primary data of this research comes from information and documentation studies and direct observations obtained from interviews with the Cooperative and UMKM Service and small and medium business actors. The number of informants consisted of the Cooperatives and SMEs Service under the auspices of the ASIK community, totaling 29 UMKM.. Data collection in qualitative research is interactive (Sugiyono, 2013). This means that the data collection stage requires active participation by a second party in order to obtain valid data from the research location. Observations will be carried out with a phenomenological approach and are non-participatory. Non-participatory observation is a systematic observation used to record events from outside the activity or without being directly involved in the activity. While the documentation study is intended to analyze the increase in small and medium businesses in several areas in South Sulawesi Province.

Qualitative data analysis includes organizing, sorting, and selecting data into manageable units, synthesizing patterns, searching and discovering what is important, and determining what will be presented. The data collected in this study will be analyzed using appropriate methods depending on the type and nature of the data. This data analysis is not done all at once, but is adjusted to the acquisition and directed at objective reality.

Data validity is an important aspect in research, because it can guarantee the

reliability and truth of research results. In conducting the validity test of the data taken, this study uses the Triangulation approach. Data triangulation in this study by considering sources means comparing and checking the level of reliability of the information obtained. Data validity is determined through testing based on four main metrics. First, reliability (level of confidence), which serves to ensure that research is conducted with a high level of certainty, so that findings can be proven through conclusions based on the facts studied.

Second, transferability, which requires researchers to collect similar events or experiences contextually by providing adequate descriptive data. Third, dependability, which requires researchers to verify and track the truth of data to ensure the reliability of research results. Fourth, confirmability, which relies on objective assessments of researchers based on agreements between various parties regarding views, opinions, and research findings. These four metrics together build data validity in qualitative research.

## 4. Results and Discussion

### 4.1 Development of SME Industry in Bantaeng Regency

Bantaeng Regency as a region that has great potential in the trade industry from small and medium enterprises to date has also had several large-scale companies. The existence of SMEs that have opened up employment opportunities for the unemployed. This is certainly a positive value for economic progress. Thus, the wheels of the economy run smoothly which starts from the people's economy. Another impact of the existence of SMEs is the increasing welfare of families and residents.

Various strategies and programs have been formulated by the local government in making improvements to the small and medium business sector, especially since the role of SMEs is very large for economic growth in Indonesia, with an achievement of 99 percent of all business units based on data



from the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia. Through this data, the Bantaeng Regency Government continues to strive to develop the economy through SMEs. Development of a hamlet and RW-based business capital assistance program. This program is one of the mainstays of Bantaeng Regency. This is also what makes Bantaeng the highest in South Sulawesi Province in the last two years, with growth reaching 8.86 percent in 2021 and 15.45 percent in 2022 (Wardyah 2023).

Currently, the district through the Cooperatives, SMEs, and Trade Office is mapping SME businesses by forming the ASIK community chaired by Mr. Ansar from the Rumah Jamur SME. With the formation of this community, until the time the researcher conducted the data collection, there were 29 SMEs that had joined. This data continues to grow along with the data collection of business actors throughout Bantaeng. The Head of the SME Division of the Cooperatives and SME Office, SYF, said that Bantaeng Regency is the regency that has received the most business capital assistance when interviewed saying:

*"Currently, Bantaeng Regency has various Small and Medium Enterprises that are fostered by the Cooperatives, SMEs, and Trade Office. Currently, we are assisted by the ASIK community which is directly involved in communicating with each SME actor".*

Mr. SYF statement is certainly information that the communication pattern in advancing the SME industry in Bantaeng Regency is not only built upwards but also directly with SME actors. The development of SMEs is not only related to the development of business capital, but also leads to communication patterns to each element, until finally SME activists are also able to build their businesses to be more advanced. In line with the statement of one of the SME assistants (ES), he stated that:

*"SMEs in Bantaeng Regency are currently good, this is due to the coordination of the cooperative office with SME actors through assistants. Sometimes direct monitoring is also carried out".*

What ES said provided information to researchers that the tasks he currently carries out, apart from being related to administration at the Cooperative, SME and Trade Office, also have the mandate to communicate intensively with SME actors who are included in his fostered area. Such coordination will have a long-term effect on the sustainability of SMEs in Bantaeng Regency.

#### 4.2 Meaning of profit for SMEs

Business activities in the context of a company organization usually have goals that are oriented towards obtaining the greatest possible profit. In addition, the company's goal is not only to seek profit but also the sustainability of the business in an unlimited period of time. In conventional economic theory, profit must be maximized, with low costs and expenses expected to achieve high profits. The hope of obtaining high profits or maximum profits can be obtained if all components in the company are able to carry out business activities well. Business activities start from preparing long-term strategic planning, medium-term and short-term plans, implementing and implementing what has been prepared in the planning, conducting evaluations and making analysis of evaluation results to making accountability reports.

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evaluations and making analysis of evaluation results to making accountability reports.

Studies on the existence of sharia accounting are still widely conducted, one of which is in its implementation in the business world. The accounting process built from entity theory only focuses on the shareholder aspect. Entity theory has individual values and is profit-oriented (Triyuwono 2001). Mainstream accounting is only oriented towards the satisfaction of internal capital owners (humans). The presence of sharia accounting developed by Triyuwono in 1997 provides a new color in accounting civilization. By including the metaphor of trust in its development, accounting seems to have risen from its long sleep. The metaphor of Trust as a metaphor for seeing, understanding, and developing business (and social) organizations (Triyuwono, 2001). Shariah Enterprise Theory (SET) views that the most important axiom that must underlie every determination of its concept is Allah as the Creator and Sole Owner of all resources in this world. This concept also emphasizes that in essence the process of accountability in accounting is to Allah. This is in line with what has been expressed by the owner of the Abon Telur business, Mrs. IA.

*"I have a business that is a trust from Allah, so I must be responsible for this trust of sustenance. Therefore, I must involve Allah in every business that I run."*

The awareness of SME actors is the reality of SET. Involving creators in a business is a blessing for sustainability. SET does not only emphasize the pursuit of profit in a material concept but also emphasizes non-material. The application of the principles of accountability, justice and truth is the basic foundation in compiling an accounting structure.

The success of a company in obtaining high profits is indeed something that is highly desired by entrepreneurs, investors, creditors and company management, including business developers. The Islamic concept defines the success of a company not only as profit, but also the ability to fulfill obligations towards the welfare of society. To fulfill obligations to

society can be given in the form of providing assistance and attention, namely spending costs in the form of zakat, infak or shadaqah. In accordance with QS Al Baqarah (2:254) which means,

*"O you who believe, spend (in the way of Allah) some of the sustenance that We have given you before the day comes in which there is no more buying and selling, no more friendship and no more intercession."*

The success of a company is not only the targeted profit, but can also be interpreted as victory (falah), namely the success of the world and the hereafter. A successful company is a company that is able to provide benefits to society (maslahah) and provide a good impact on the environment. Profit basically comes from the income received by a company or organization compared to the costs or expenses incurred by the company or organization, the size of the profit for a business is used to measure the level of success and progress of a business (Kiyarsi & Wira 2021). In the view of Islamic accounting, profit has a concept other than the relationship between humans and humans, it also connects humans with God. So this concept (Hameed, 2020) according to him provides confidence that businesses run based on Islamic law get results in the form of profits obtained will not cause the Islamic community to suffer losses.

Research conducted in studying the profit from the recording process obtained by SMEs also defines profit not only in the context of the material obtained but also in the context of non-material. The meaning of profit in question is often close to the amount of achievement such as from the results of interviews with the owner of the Mushroom House business that when sales - costs then, will result in profit or loss. However, apart from the context of material profit there are several other profits obtained by SMEs.

#### 1. Health Profit

The health in question is in transactions for food SMEs, in addition to pursuing profits in the form of rupiah, they can also provide healthy food for consumers and for personal consumption. This was found during





interviews with ginger, bidara leaf and mushroom business owners. The health obtained by informants is the impact of a business that is run with good intentions.

## 2. Relationship Profit

Running a business with the concept of mutual cooperation developed in the ASIK community makes business actors have new relationships in developing their respective businesses. From sales techniques to product sales cover designs that are developed into the fruit of the relationships built so that relationship profit becomes a priceless relationship. Sharia Business Theory views this as a balanced relationship in the context of profit and people balance.

## 3. Beneficial Knowledge Profit

The knowledge possessed by business actors becomes more developed after running their business. By applying the knowledge they have and sharing it with other business actors, it is felt to have great benefits for business actors. As expressed by the owner of the ginger business.

*"I, sir, with the ginger business that I run, there are many benefits, one of which is that the knowledge I have is finally useful not only for my business, sir, but also for other SMEs and I also sometimes discuss with customers".*

Beneficial knowledge if always shared will become a jariyah charity for humanity. Even a hadith narrated by Muslim states that:

*"If someone dies, then his good deeds are cut off except for three things (namely): jariyah charity, knowledge that is utilized, or the prayer of a pious child".*

This shows that the role of beneficial knowledge is not only obtained when we live in the world but when we leave this world we will still receive its benefits. Benefits in the context of knowledge are benefits that are jariyah (continuity) that can be felt continuously.

## 4. Profit Increased devotion to Allah SWT

Running a business by believing that everything that happens and is done is the will of Allah SWT. This is in line with what was conveyed by the resource person, the owner of

a fried onion business who wanted to remain anonymous, ER.

*"The point is, whatever we do, we ask Allah first, surrender to Allah because sustenance comes from Allah. We believe first that Allah is the one who gives sustenance".*

The opinion of this business actor is certainly a sign that closeness to the creator is the key to the success of the business being run. SET introduced by Triyuwono (2006) also emphasizes that if the activities we run should be carried out by considering *Hablumminallah* and *Hablumminannas*. SET theory places Allah as the source of absolute truth and the source of all balance. Reconstruction of added value in the process of running a business and the meaning of accounting in this study found that the concept of accountability and the concept of profit must come out of the shareholder zone (human to human) but involve the highest principle, namely Allah SWT. Thus, SMEs can achieve success in the future by running their businesses based on halal standards followed by good and accountable record-keeping in terms of both *hablumminannas* and *hablumminallah*.

## 5. Closing

### 5.1 Conclusion

Based on the results of the study and have been discussed, it can be concluded that the knowledge of the accounting process in SMEs at the time of data acquisition, in general business actors know that profit is only obtained from total income. This is due to the busyness of business owners. However, what is meant by profit in Bantaeng SMEs is not only material profit but also non-material profit, Health Profit, Silaturahmi profit, knowledge profit, profit of increasing piety to Allah SWT.

### 5.2 Suggestion

Based on the research results above, as a researcher, of course, I hope to provide solutions for SMEs and local governments so that they can synergize in managing SMEs as an industrial potential to improve the welfare of the community. Bantaeng Regency with its enormous potential is an opportunity that can

be utilized optimally. SME management with accounting recording standards can be a reference for accountability in business management. For further researchers, they can conduct broader research by exploring information from upstream to downstream

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