Strategies in Islamic Finance Affecting Malaysian Bumiputera SME Performance: A Conceptual Framework

Engku Huda Mursyidah Engku Hassan Ashari, Sakinah Mat Zin, Rosfatihah Che Mat

To Link this Article: http://dx.doi.org/10.6007/IJAREMS/v11-i1/12161 DOI:10.6007/IJAREMS/v11-i1/12161

Received: 11 January 2022, Revised: 13 February 2022, Accepted: 06 March 2022

Published Online: 15 March 2022

In-Text Citation: (Ashari et al., 2022)

To Cite this Article: Ashari, E. H. M. E. H., Zin, S. M., & Mat, R. C. (2022). Strategies in Islamic Finance Affecting Malaysian Bumiputera SME Performance: A Conceptual Framework. International Journal of Academic Research in Economics and Management and Sciences, 11(1), 208–222.

Copyright: © 2022 The Author(s)

Published by Human Resource Management Academic Research Society (www.hrmars.com)

This article is published under the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY 4.0) license. Anyone may reproduce, distribute, translate and create derivative works of this article (for both commercial and non-commercial purposes), subject to full attribution to the original publication and authors. The full terms of this license may be seen at: http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/legalcode
Strategies in Islamic Finance Affecting Malaysian Bumiputera SME Performance: A Conceptual Framework

Engku Huda Mursyidah Engku Hassan Ashari¹, Sakinah Mat Zin², Rosfatihah Che Mat³

¹School of Management, Universiti Sains Malaysia, ²,³Faculty of Business and Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA Kelantan Branch, Malaysia
Corresponding Author Email: rosfa407@uitm.edu.my

Abstract
Malaysia is emphasizing on developing SMEs as they are, among others, the main contributors to the country’s GDP. Even though the government has invested in various programs and initiatives to enhance Bumiputera SMEs’ business performance, it is still bearing poorly as opposed to that of other ethnic groups. In fulfilling the business requirements for capital financing, most of the SMEs in Malaysia are getting their financing from banking institutions, either in the form of Islamic or conventional financing. This paper intends to fill the gap between factors in Islamic finance and Bumiputera SMEs’ performance by analysing and understanding comprehensive literatures on the subject in question. The aim of this study is to investigate the relationship between the strategies (networking, branding, financial assistance, and flexibility) in Islamic banks and Bumiputera SMEs’ performance. For the research design in respect to conceptual papers, the present study adopts the type of Theory Synthesis. It seeks to achieve conceptual integration across Ibn Khaldun’s Theory of Development, Resource-based View Theory and Stakeholder Theory. Hence, this paper provides an expanded perspective on Bumiputera SMEs’ performance by bringing previously unconnected or incompatible elements together in a novel way. The literature reveals that there are positive relationships among strategies and Bumiputera SMEs’ business performance. However, only a handful of studies are analysing these correlations. If empirically supported, the proposed framework may provide an effective alternative in assisting Bumiputera SMEs to delve into information pertaining to Islamic financing for a better decision making on their capital financing or bank-related business transaction activities. In essence, this study reveals that there is a need for further research to discover new insights on strategies and factors in Islamic finance and enhance business performance of Bumiputera SMEs in Malaysia.

Keywords: Malaysia, SME, Islamic Finance, Business Performance, Bumiputera
Introduction
Malaysia’s pioneering role in the development of Islamic banking and finance has gained worldwide recognition, since the passing of the first legislation of Islamic finance in 1983 i.e., the Islamic Banking Act, 1983. Banking institutions are the main source of financing for small and medium enterprises (SMEs), providing more than 90% of their total financing (Chong & Balogun, 2017). In the mid-term Review of the 11th Malaysia Plan 2016-2020, the Malaysian government has recognised SMEs’ function as catalysts to increase investment and transform the country into a developed nation by year 2024. SMEs are critical components of the Malaysian economy, contributing more than a third of her gross domestic product (GDP) and providing job opportunities to more than four million workers in Malaysia. Due to these vital roles of SMEs in the economy, studies on the factors affecting SME performances are widely conducted among researchers (Toh et al., 2021; Qalati et al., 2021; Shahzad et al., 2020; Hameed et al., 2018).

Realizing the profit opportunities, most of the Bumiputera households in Malaysia engaged in SMEs. Yet, business performance gap between Bumiputera and other races is on the rise. Bumiputera entrepreneurs are still small in numbers, and their sustainability is lower than that of entrepreneurs from other races. This is proven by the gradient of winners in the Malaysia Enterprise 50 Award 2004 - 2008 among the SMEs, in which only 27% of them were Bumiputera companies, whereas that of the non-Bumiputras were 72% (Hung et al., 2011). According to Hanifah et al (2019), Bumiputera SMEs’ market sharing and ownership are relatively lower than that of other races. Pertaining to that issue, statistics show that though Bumiputera represents almost 70% of the total population in Malaysia (Izzwi et al., 2018) only 40% of the total business registered with Companies Commission of Malaysia are owned by Bumiputeras (Utusan, 2019).

What causes this underperformance among Bumiputera SMEs?
For a business to succeed and survive in the dynamic business environment, the management should focus on strategic manoeuvrability including organizational agility, flexibility, and responsiveness (Kornelius et al., 2021). Therefore, in order to compete in the market, SME needs to have proper marketing strategies such as brand advertisement and business network extension (Hanifah et al., 2019). To face the challenges, it is important to have flexibility features in the financing terms attained by SMEs (Baños-Caballero et al., 2016). SMEs commonly approach banks to obtain working capital requirements or asset financing, in which the types of financing can be divided into debt finance (asset based) and equity finance (asset backed). Each financing types has its own benefits; debt financing would allow the SME owners to retain full control of their business unlike equity financing. Equity financing is based on profit and loss sharing. In the interim, equity financing is riskier for the banks than a loan as the investment does not need to be paid back immediately, unlike debt financing that requires loan repayments to be commenced shortly after the loan approval (Fianto et al., 2018). In Islamic financing, some of the examples of equity financing are the products using Musyarakah (partnership) and Mudharabah (investment) contracts, whereas the debt financing types are like Murabahah (profit plus mark-up) and Tawarruq (commodity Murabahah) contract (Thaker et al., 2021).

Thus, in applying some of the strategies, the first method of networking can raise understanding of potential markets, new business locations, innovations, sources of capital and potential investors, and it can positively influence the performance of small firms (Rafiki & Wahab, 2013). The second aspect of having a proper corporate brand as one of the marketing strategy is vital in ensuring SMEs’ proper identification (of who they are and what they do) in the market (Fatimah
et al., 2015). Furthermore, proper branding would create a positive corporate image, resolving negative influence of competitors and enable Bumiputera SMEs to gain higher levels of profit competitively in the market by beckoning consumers on their product quality (Fombrun & Shanley, 1990). These two strategies will be further explained later in this paper.

Apart from the branding and networking strategies, financial assistance is also deemed to be the challenging factor that exploits the Bumiputera SME business performance. Notwithstanding the challenges to obtain financing among Bumiputera SMEs, Malaysia partakes one of the largest Islamic banking industries worldwide (Ishak, 2019). Bank Negara Malaysia, in its Financial Sector Blueprint 2011-2020 released in December 2011, said it expects financing based on Islamic principles to account for 40% of total financing in 2020, from 29% in 2010. Bank Negara Malaysia data also indicates that, in 2019, 28.5% of SME financing in the country was provided by Islamic banks. Accordingly, Islamic financing is a broad framework that has great potential for supporting Bumiputera SME businesses, given their fundamental criteria of generating positive societal impact (Haron & Ibrahim, 2016). Agreed by Trammell (2020), Islamic finance has played an important role in financing Bumiputera SMEs.

One of the characteristics of Islamic Financing that successful Bumiputera SME find useful is that the costs of loan administration and monitoring are low based on simple repayment schedule thus allowing for flexibility and customization based on clients’ preferences (Obaidullah & Khan, 2011). Due to their low capital base, the availability of flexible-term financial resources is essential for the SMEs growth (Ali, 2013). Furthermore, Islamic finance differs from conventional finance in terms of late payment procedures which incur lower penalties (Elisabeth & Poppelwell, 2012), and in the aspect of flexibility is the treatment towards business owners who are in financial distress (mu’sir), who will be given extension of time with no additional charges via loan restructuring.

The purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship of the strategies and factors in Islamic finance (networking, branding and the financial assistance and flexibility provided by Islamic banks) on Bumiputera SME performance. This is a theory synthesis paper which adopts the type of Theory Synthesis highlighted by Jaakkola (2020) for the research design of conceptual papers. Based on the grounded theory technique, the conceptual framework analysis is conducted to provide a procedure for theorizing and developing a conceptual framework. Therefore, this paper develops a conceptual framework for explaining the concept of Islamic finance and analyze its effect on the performance success of Bumiputera SMEs. Several theories are used to investigate the influence of the elements in Islamic finance (flexibility and financial assistance) and the strategies (networking and branding) on Bumiputera SMEs’ performance. Accordingly, literature revealed the relationships among these constructs. This paper contribution is in integrating those constructs into a comprehensive conceptual framework to enable a better understanding of the “what’s” and “how’s” in efforts for fostering Bumiputera SMEs development.

The remainder of this paper will be organised as follows. First, research problem and research objectives. Next, concise literature review of each construct will be introduced followed by relevant hypotheses. Four hypotheses on the relationships among the constructs will be generated. Then, a brief explanation of the theoretical development and proposed theoretical framework will be presented. Finally, implications for future research and concluding remarks will be put forward.
Research Problem
The Government of Malaysia is paying great attention to Bumiputera SMEs’ performance through various constructive trainings and programs, but Bumiputera SMEs’ contribution for the economy are still low. Various plans and policies following the New Economic Policy (NEP) which includes National Development Plan (1991-2000), the National Vision Policy (2001-2010) have been introduced to ensure Bumiputera SMEs are at par with those of other races. However, despite all these initiatives to improve Bumiputera SMEs, they are still underperformed.

Exploratory interviews have been carried out to examine views and opinions from the Bumiputera SME entrepreneurs. Contributory factors for the decline of Bumiputera business performance are networking issues, branding inefficiencies, fund gap, product development and marketing (Nor et al., 2012). Previous studies also highlighted on strategies; such as proper branding and networking (Hachimi & Salahddine, 2019; Tawfiqi et al., 2018; Rafiki & Wahab, 2013) as the factors to enhance Bumiputera SME performance. Moreover, only a limited number of studies has been conducted to determine the relationship between the flexibility of Islamic Financing and having Islamic financing as the medium of financial assistance with Bumiputera SMEs’ performance. This has consequently left a research gap that this study sought to fill by analysing the correlation of Islamic financing on SMEs in Malaysia, specifically among Bumiputera who are showing worrisome performances. Although numerous researchers have taken an interest in exploring SME business performance and have identified a significant relationship between some of the business strategies and business financing and SME performance (Rahman & Sondoh, 2011; Salleh et al., 2017; Islam, 2016; Nasir et al., 2017; Latifi et al., 2021), studies on SME Bumiputera performance and its relationship with Islamic financing factors are limited. Thus, a research study needs to be conducted to gain a more comprehensive understanding of relationship between Islamic financing alongside with the selected strategies and Bumiputera SME performances.

Research Objectives
The research objectives can be summarized as follows:

i. To determine the relationship between branding and Bumiputera SME performance.
ii. To identify the relationship between networking and Bumiputera SME performance.
iii. To find the relationship between financial assistance and Bumiputera SME performance.
iv. To determine the relationship between flexibility and Bumiputera SME performance.

Literature Review
Bumiputera SME Performance
Firm performance results from the implementation of a strategy supported by company resources, capabilities, and competencies to achieve long-term objectives, such as increased sales, profit, market share, workforce, business units, productivity, quality, delivery, competency, customer satisfaction, and customer loyalty (Aboramadan & Borgonovi, 2016; Dibrell et al., 2014; Ratnawati, 2020; Sariwulan et al., 2020). Kaplan and Norton (1992) introduce a measure of organizational performance called the balanced scorecard, a collection of measurements that consists of financial, customer, internal process, and continual improvement perspectives. The balanced scorecard provides a comprehensive view of
organizational performance and can be used for central coordination between management and employees, investors, customers, and stakeholders. In this study, firm performance is defined as a company’s success in achieving the goals it has set in terms of financial, customer, internal process, and learning and growth perspectives (Dibrell et al., 2014).

**Branding**

Fatimah et al (2015) found that all Bumiputera SMEs in the said business agreed that they need to use branding strategy to create a strong corporate branding in developing the distinct identity based on the internal and external strength. Muhonen et al (2017) said that brand positioning and brand vision have a direct positive effect on brand performance, which in turn, positively affects business performance of Bumiputera SMEs. Brand identity has a positive effect on performance among SMEs (Tajeddini & Ratten, 2020). Effective branding strategy will create brand awareness among the Bumiputera SME products’ users besides enhancing the specific brand credibility in the market (Rehman et al., 2016). Given the wide range of alternatives that customers can choose from when making purchase decisions, brands play an important role in streamlining their decision making by sorting out services and products (Kemp et al., 2020). Building strong brands not only increases Bumiputera SME visibility and credibility, but also distinguishes them from competitors, and acquires more market share (Huang & Lai, 2011). Therefore, Partanen, (2021) orchestrate that branding should be perceived important by SME owners and inculcated as one of the core values of the business. Based on the insights, this study assumes that:

\[ H_1: \text{There is positive relationship between branding and Bumiputera SME performance.} \]

**Networking**

Networking is the ability to build professional relationship with other associates that would benefit the business performance (Tajeddini et al., 2020). In today’s volatile environment especially, SMEs need to manage network resource by exploiting the ties of interfirm networks to access external assets and information (Liu & Yang, 2019). There is a significant stimulus between networking and growth, as well as, the effectiveness of Bumiputera SMEs’ business performances (Rethwan & Mansor, 2020). However, Zin & Ashari (2020) stressed that SME entrepreneurs can enhance business performance by embedding Islamic work ethics in their networking with employees, customers, vendors, partners, and communities. In fact, the benefit of building relationships and linkages with members of the community is enduring (Gibson, Gibson & Webster, 2021). Thus, this study assumes that:

\[ H_2: \text{There is positive relationship between networking and Bumiputera SME performance.} \]

**Financial Assistance**

Financial assistance gives benefit to Bumiputera SMEs in many ways; support acquisition of machinery, tools and equipment and firms’ learning activities; and are targeted towards loosening capital constraints of smaller firms (Ayub et al., 2020; Rahim et al, 2021). Hove Sibanda & Pooe (2014) reveal that Islamic banking has a positive impact on both entrepreneurial motivation and firm competitiveness and firm competitiveness, besides, having a highly significant and strongly positive impact on business performance of SMEs. Ismail, Rosland and Mohamad (2015) believed that Islamic financial Institutions in Malaysia can further boost the
economy of overall regional Muslims, including Bumiputera SME business, by following provision of Islamic law. The entrepreneurs’ Islamic product selections are affected by the nature of Shariah-compliant financing, simple, and quick process that the Islamic banks provided (Rasheed, Siddiqi, & Chaudhry, 2019). Real Islamic Shariah banking and innovations affect positively the Bumiputera SMEs’ environment, such as ‘Murabaha’ ‘Mudarabah’, ‘Musharakah’ and ‘service Ijara’ which are unique to Islamic banking (Yussuf, 2017). Therefore, the following is hypothesised:

\[ H_3: \text{There is positive relationship between financial assistance and Bumiputera SME performance.} \]

**Flexibility**

The flexibility and shariah-compliant features in Islamic finance may have some effects on Bumiputera SME business performance. Unlike in conventional financing, in the case of compounding profit on a restructured and rescheduled Islamic financing facility, the Shariah Advisory Council (SAC) ruled that Islamic Financial Institutions (IFIs) are not allowed to impose compounding profit to ease the burden of customers who are impacted by any crisis and this have a huge impact on society. This ruling is premised on the principle of ‘ihsan’ (beneficence) (BNM, 2020).

The flexibility of Islamic Financing differs from conventional banking in two ways. i.e; i) late repayments, in which profit is calculated based on the outstanding principal only, hence, late repayments should incur lower penalties (Elisabeth & Poppelwell, 2012; Yaakub, Adil & Husin, 2014). Whereas in conventional banks, as interest is calculated on a compounding scale, late repayments can incur comparatively higher penalties (Rogoff, 1990). ii) early settlement; in Islamic financing, SME owners can exit the contract at any time without penalty, if they fairly settle their outstanding obligations (Yaakub et al., 2014; Abdul-Rahman, 2014), whilst in conventional banks, due to a lock-in period, SME owners could incur a hefty exit penalty if they opt for an early settlement (Reifner, 2019). In addition to that, flexibility in Islamic financing can be seen in the case when the business owners who are in financial distress (mu’cir) will be given the extension of time, but no additional charge will be incurred via restructuring. Whereas in conventional bank, the usual practice of restructuring is by giving time extension, but additional interest charge will be incurred by business owners (except for the recent moratorium, where no extra charges are allowed for all banks) (Nor, Pitchay, & Usman, 2020). Dowla & Barua (2006) further explained that a borrower in Islamic bank can opt out basic loan in favour of a flexible loan (reducing the loans instalment size and thus extend the loan period during crisis). Hence, use of Islamic financing products has given entrepreneurs much flexibility in managing their businesses as they could easily rearrange the terms of loan, given the nature of the contract signed for Islamic financing (Abdullah, Awang, & Rahman 2016). For instance, contracts such as salam (a forward sale with spot payment) and Istisna (manufacturing with forward delivery) allow for flexible payments by the customers. Hence, the following hypothesis is derived:

\[ H_4: \text{There is positive relationship between flexibility and Bumiputera SME performance.} \]
Research Methodology

For the research design in respect to conceptual papers, the present study adopts the type of Theory Synthesis as proposed by (Jaakkola, 2020). Table 1 explicates sections on methodological aspects of this conceptual paper.

Table 1: Research Design Elements in the Conceptual Paper

| Empirical research                      | Conceptual paper equivalent                        |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| Theoretical framing                    | Choice of theories and concepts used to generate novel insights |
| Data (source, sample, method of collection) | Choice of theories and concepts analysed |
| Unit of analysis                       | Perspective; level(s) of analysis /aggregation |
| Variables studied (independent/dependent) | Key concepts to be analysed/explained or used to analyse/explain |
| Operationalization, scales, measures   | Translation of target phenomenon in conceptual language; definitions of key concepts |
| Approach to data analysis              | Approach to integrating concepts; quality of argumentation |

Source: Jaakkola (2020)

The goal of this theory synthesis paper is to achieve conceptual integration across numerous theories or streams of literature. This paper helps by summarizing and synthesizing existing knowledge about a concept or phenomenon. In other words, this study enhances the body of knowledge by remodelling the connection of the strategies and factors in Islamic finance and Bumiputera SMEs’ performance by applying several underpinning theories. In particular, this research contributed to enable a better understanding of the strategies and elements in Islamic finance for fostering Bumiputera SMEs’ growth and how Ibn Khaldun’s Theory of Development, Resource-based View Theory and Stakeholder Theory might be utilized in such endeavours.

Theoretical Development

Ibn Khaldun’s insight on economic philosophy and principles were very profound that a number of theories have been promoted by him (Chapra, 1999). Ibn Khaldun’s economic philosophy, elaborated in Muqaddimah, focuses on the relationship between religious factors and economic issues as compared to the wealth of nation (Agil, 2008). This study argues that Ibn Khaldun’s theory of development emphasizes on the multidisciplinary factors (including strategies and factors in Islamic finance) that could increase firm’s sustainable competitive advantage and business performance. Ibn Khaldun’s theory of development proposes that high performance will be determined by the interaction of all socio-economic and political variables. This denotes that a firm’s sustainable competitive advantage results from a tight strategic fit among an integrated set of factors. Therefore, this study proposes that strategies (networking, branding) and factors in Islamic finance (the financial assistance and flexibility provided by Islamic banks) contribute towards a firm’s strategic advantage and business performance.
The key issue of Ibn Khaldun’s theory of development is to bring to light the importance of effort in business compared to other jobs (Tunggak & Salamon, 2011) and reveal the key success factors creating the valuable nations and determining its competitive advantage. Firms shall obtain sustainable competitive advantages by implementing strategies that exploit their internal strengths. Internal resources can be regarded as a success factor that decides socio-economic development (Marcin, 2013). These strategic assets have also been highlighted in the Resource-based View (RBV) Theory.

**Resource-based View (RBV) Theory**

The basic principle of RBV is that distinctive resources are the sources of long-term competitive advantage (Barney, 1991). All assets, capacities, organizational processes, firm qualities, information, knowledge, and other assets possessed by a firm that enable it to conceive of and implement strategies that improve efficiency and effectiveness are included in the concept of resources. (Barney, 1991; Daft, 1983). The resource-based view of the firm emerged as a prominent framework in strategic management throughout the 1980s, and it redirects our attention from the industry to the firm level as a primary predictor of firms' profitability (Brahma & Chakraborty, 2011). The RBV asserts that whether firms will make higher profits and have a competitive advantage over others is determined by who owns and controls strategic assets.

Nevertheless, having strategic assets alone cannot provide a business with a competitive advantage, it is how the organization deploys its scarce resources, makes full use of its dynamic capabilities, invests in, and complements its existing capabilities, can provide a competitive advantage. The RBV concept helps to improve the performance of SMEs. Dynamic capabilities which are part of the management process, also help to stimulate RBV to improve the performance and competitive advantage of SMEs. (Sharma, 2021; Chumphong et al., 2020). Though RBV has become a leading paradigm in the business management field, it is argued that in its current form, RBV is yet incomplete. Freeman et al (2021) suggest the reconciliation of Stakeholder Theory and RBV which offers a more promising path to advancing and understanding of management. Moreover, the stakeholders are the ones who bind resources to organizations, neither the RBV nor the new stakeholder view is complete without the other (McGahan, 2021).

**Stakeholders Theory**

Stakeholder theory advocates that any party affected by the organization or its workings is considered as a stakeholder. Therefore, firms should strive to do right by all these stakeholders in order to achieve sustainable success. Traditionally, the shareholder view stresses that the stockholders are the owners of the company, and the firm has a binding financial obligation to put their needs first, to increase value for them. But stakeholder theory argues that there are other parties involved, including governmental bodies, political groups, trade associations, trade unions, communities, financiers, suppliers, employees, and customers. Even competitors are counted as stakeholders; built on their capacity to affect the firm and other stakeholders (Freeman, 2015).

Parmar, et. al (2010) support the positive relationship between stakeholder-oriented management and company performance, which is always measured in terms of financial returns.
(Choi & Wang, 2009; Hillman & Keim, 2001). Thus, in most stakeholder-oriented empirical studies, stakeholder performance is an independent variable rather than a dependent variable. Consequently, the stakeholders' empirical literature reinforces the view that financial performance is the most relevant indicator of the value created by a company. Based on stakeholder theory, this study uses the measurement of stakeholder performance as an independent variable and a certain measurement of business performance as a dependent variable (Choi & Wang, 2009; Hillman & Keim, 2001).

The Proposed Theoretical Framework
This study has constructed a conceptual framework based on three underpinning theories: Ibn Khaldun’s Theory of Development, Resource-based View Theory and Stakeholder Theory. Figure 1 depicts the conceptual framework of business strategies (Umadia, & Kasztelnik, 2020; Blackburn et al., 2013; Pushpakumari & Watanabe, 2009) and business financing (Srjoj et al., 2020; Vos, Yeh, Carter & Tagg, 2007); then and links them to SME business performance (Park, Lee & Kim, 2020; Baños-Caballero et al., 2016). The dependent variable (DV) implies to Bumiputera SMEs’ performance while the independent variables (IVs) indicate the strategies (networking, branding) and factors in Islamic finance (the financial assistance and flexibility provided by Islamic banks).

Figure 1: Conceptualization of the Relationships Between Business Strategies and SME Business Performance

The following hypotheses are made:
H1: There is a positive relationship between branding and Bumiputera SME performance
H2: There is a positive relationship between networking and Bumiputera SME performance.
H3: There is a positive relationship between financial assistance and Bumiputera SME performance.
H4: There is a positive relationship between flexibility and Bumiputera SME performance.

Implications for Future Research
The study offers novel outlook of strategies and factors in Islamic finance in the context of Bumiputera entrepreneurship. Being the first study that focuses on developing Bumiputera entrepreneurs’ Islamic financing, a major contribution of this study is the implementation of
strategies in Islamic finance among Bumiputera SMEs. Therefore, the research findings may be taken as input for future research, to assist as a standard to generate testable hypotheses.

Moreover, the analysis in this study will fill the literature gap by investigating the link between Islamic finance and performance of Bumiputera SMEs, as it serves as a guide for the academicians, researchers and decision makers who want to enhance SME business performance through stimulating Islamic finance in the banking sector. However, this study may uncover a need for further research to determine new insights of factors in Islamic finance and to increase Bumiputera SME business performance in Malaysia.

Conclusion and Recommendation

In brief, this paper has come up with the proposition that Islamic finance may have a positive effect on Bumiputera SME business performance. As such, exploring this matter is crucial as this would signal to the policymakers to encourage and support the use of Islamic banks. Additionally, more banking institutions should develop using Islamic banking interest-free loans to fund SMEs that are uncompetitive due to the scarcity of financial resources and high cost of capital. This would be beneficial to many Bumiputera SMEs in Malaysia, as prior literature has shown that strategies in Islamic finance can increase Bumiputera SME business performance.

References

Abdullah, N., Awang, M. D., Rahman, A. A., & Yahya, M. H. D. (2016). The Role of Islamic Banking Institution in Assisting Muslim Entrepreneurs in Malaysia. *International E-Journal of Advances in Education*, 2(6), 436-440.

Abdul-Rahman, Y. (2014). *The Art of RF (Riba-Free) Islamic Banking and Finance: Tools and Techniques* ... (1st ed.). Wiley Finance Series.

Aboramadan, M., & Borgonovi, E. (2016). Strategic management practices as a key determinant of superior Non-Governmental Organizations Performance. *Problems of Management in the 21st Century*, 11(2), 71.

Agil, S. O. S. (2008). The muqaddimah of Ibn Khaldun: Religion, human nature and economics. *Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia: Selangor International Islamic College (KUIS)*.

Qalati, A. S., Li, W., Ahmed, N., Mirani, A. M., & Khan, A. (2021). Examining the factors affecting SME performance: the mediating role of social media adoption. *Sustainability*, 13(1), 75.

Amin, H., Abdul Rahman, R. A., Sondoh, L. S., & Hwa, M. C. A. (2011). Determinants of customers’ intention to use Islamic personal financing: The case of Malaysian Islamic banks. *Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research*, 2(1), 22–42.

Ayub, M. S., Harun, M. A., Mifli, M., & Majid, A. (2020). *The Role of Business Grant Assistance, Micro Saving and Financial Knowledge towards Bumiputera SME Business Performance in Sabah*. 1(4), 172–186.

Barney, J. (1991). Firm resources and sustained competitive advantage. *Journal of Management*, 17(1), 99-120.

Baños-Caballero, S., García-Teruel, P. J., & Martínez-Solano, P. (2016). Financing of working capital requirement, financial flexibility and SME performance. *Journal of Business Economics and Management*, 17(6), 1189-1204.
Blackburn, R. A., Hart, M., & Wainwright, T. (2013). Small business performance: business, strategy and owner-manager characteristics. *Journal of small business and enterprise development*, 20(1), 8-27.

Bank Negara Malaysia. (2020, March 25). Measures to assist individuals, SMEs and corporates affected by COVID-19 [Press release]. https://www.bnm.gov.my/index.php?ch=en_press&pg=en_press&ac=5018&lang=en

Brahma, S. S., & Chakraborty, H. (2011). From industry to firm resources: Resource-based view of competitive advantage. *IUP Journal of Business Strategy*, 8(2), 6-22.

Chapra, M. U. (1999). Socioeconomic and political dynamics in Ibn Khaldun's thought. *American Journal of Islamic Social Sciences*, 16(4), 17.

Choi, J., & Wang, H. (2009). Stakeholder relations and the persistence of corporate financial performance. *Strategic management journal*, 30(8), 895-907.

Chong, S. C., & Balogun, U. O. (2017). Islamic finance professional programme structure: development and prospects. *International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management*, 10(2), 243-263.

Chumphong, O., Srimai, S., & Potipiroon, W. (2020). The Resource-Based View, Dynamic Capabilities and SME Performance for SMEs to Become Smart Enterprises. *ABAC ODI Journal Vision. Action. Outcome*, 7(2), 129.

Daft, R. (1983), *Organizational Theory and Design*. New York: West.

Izzwi, D. A. M., Zila, Z. A., Zaidatulnisha, A. J., & Radzi, F. S. (2018). Would marketing capability and network resource in lu-ence business performance? The case of Bumiputera-on-line entrepreneurs in Malaysia. *JABS*, 4(4), 196-205.

Dibrell, C., Craig, J. B., & Neubaum, D. O. (2014). Linking the formal strategic planning process, planning flexibility, and innovativeness to firm performance. *Journal of Business Research*, 67(9), 2000-2007.

Dowla, A., & Barua, D. (2006). *The poor always pay back: The Grameen II story*. Kumarian Press.

Poppelwell, E. G. K. X. W. (2012). Intervening to reduce risk: identifying sanction thresholds among SME tax debtors. *Journal of Tax Research*, 10(2), 25.

Fatimah, H. S., MohdTajuddin, R., & Shakir, Z. A. (2015). Creating resilient SME through brand identity (case study of Bumiputera fashion entrepreneurs in Malaysia). *International Academic Research Journal of Social Science*, 1(2), 264–282.

Fianto, B. A., Gan, C., Hu, B., & Roudaki, J. (2018). Equity financing and debt-based financing: Evidence from Islamic microfinance institutions in Indonesia. *Pacific Basin Finance Journal*, 52(August 2016), 163–172.

Fombrun, C., & Shanley, M. (1990). What’s in a Name? Reputation Building and Corporate Strategy. *Academy of Management Journal*, 33(2), 233–258.

Freeman, R. E. (2015). Stakeholder theory. *Wiley encyclopedia of management*, 1-6.

Freeman, R. E., Dmytriiev, S. D., & Phillips, R. A. (2021). Stakeholder theory and the resource-based view of the firm. *Journal of Management*, 0149206321993576.

Gibson, C. B., Gibson, S. C., & Webster, Q. (2021). Expanding our resources: Including community in the resource-based view of the firm. *Journal of Management*, 47(7), 1878–1898.

Hachimi, A., & Salahuddine, M. M. A. (2019). the Acceptability of Participatory Banking Products By Smes: a Conceptual Framework. *International Journal of Economics and Financial Issues*, 9(4), 259–266.
Hameed, W. U., Basheer, M. F., Iqbal, J., Anwar, A., & Ahmad, H. K. (2018). Determinants of Firm’s open innovation performance and the role of R & D department: an empirical evidence from Malaysian SME’s. Journal of Global Entrepreneurship Research, 8(1), 1-20.

Hanifah, H., Halim, H. A., Ahmad, N. H., & Vafaei-Zadeh, A. (2019). Emanating the key factors of innovation performance: leveraging on the innovation culture among SMEs in Malaysia. Journal of Asia Business Studies, 13(4), 559-587.

Hillman, A. J., Keim, G. D., & Luce, R. A. (2001). Board composition and stakeholder performance: Do stakeholder directors make a difference?. Business & Society, 40(3), 295-314.

Hove, P., Sibanda, K., & Pooe, D. (2014). The impact of islamic banking on entrepreneurial motivation, firm competitiveness and performance in South African small and medium enterprises. Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences, 5(15), 165–174.

Huang, H., & Lai, Y. (2011). The brand management problems in SMEs: Case study on GavleVandrarhem AB and Cheilase International Finance Corporation-Shenzhen Branch. 53.

Hung, D. K. M., Effendi, A. A., Talib, L. S. A., & Rani, N. A. B. A. (2011). A preliminary study of top SMEs in Malaysia: Key success factor vs government support program. Journal of Global Business and Economics, 2(1), 48-58.

Ishak, M. S. I. (2019). The principle of maṣlaḥah and its application in Islamic banking operations in Malaysia. ISRA International Journal of Islamic Finance, 11(1), 137–146.

Islam, N., & Muktadir-Al-Mukit, D. (2016). Factors determining the success of SMEs in Bangladesh. Available at SSRN 2851533.

Ismail, M. Z., Rosland, A., Mohamad, M. T., & Ahmad, N. H. (2015). Perbankan Islam Di Malaysia: Tinjauan Strategi Pengukuhannya. Labuan e-Journal of Muamalat and Society, 9, 48-56.

Jaakkola, E. (2020). Designing conceptual articles: four approaches. AMS review, 10(1), 18-26.

Kaplan, R. S., & Norton, D. P. (2001). Transforming the balanced scorecard from performance measurement to strategic management: Part 1. Accounting horizons, 15(1), 87-104.

Kemp, E., Briggs, E., & Anaza, N. A. (2020). The emotional side of organizational decision-making: examining the influence of messaging in fostering positive outcomes for the brand. European Journal of Marketing, 54(7), 1609–1640.

Kornelius, H., Supratikno, H., Bernarto, I., & Widjaja, A. W. (2021). Strategic Planning and Firm Performance: The Mediating Role of Strategic Maneuverability. The Journal of Asian Finance, Economics, and Business, 8(1), 479-486.

Latifi, M. A., Nikou, S., & Bouwman, H. (2021). Business model innovation and firm performance: Exploring causal mechanisms in SMEs. Technovation, 107, 102274.

Liu, H. M., & Yang, H. F. (2019). Managing network resource and organizational capabilities to create competitive advantage for SMEs in a volatile environment. Journal of Small Business Management, 57, 155-171.

Marcin, K. (2013). Intellectual capital as a key factor of socio-economic development of regions and countries. Procedia Economics and Finance, 6, 288-295.

McGahan, A. M. (2021). Integrating insights from the resource-based view of the firm into the new stakeholder theory. Journal of Management, 0149206320987282.

Muhonen, T., Hirvonen, S., & Laukkanen, T. (2017). SME brand identity: its components, and performance effects. Journal of Product & Brand Management. 26(1), 52–67.
Namazi, M. (2013). Role of the agency theory in implementing managements control. *Journal of accounting and taxation*, 5(2), 38-47.

Nasir, W. M. N. bin W. M., Al Mamun, A., & Breen, J. (2017). Strategic Orientation and Performance of SMEs in Malaysia. *SAGE Open*, 7(2).

Nidumolu, R., & Deshpande, S. (2018). Exploring the Effects of Agency Theory on Ownership Structures and Firm Performance. *In book: Law and Economics: Breaking New Grounds Publisher: Eastern Book Company.*

Nor, E., Pitchay, A. A., & Usman, M. (2020). HOW ‘ISLAMIC’IS ISLAMIC BANKING? A REVISIT. *International Journal of Accounting, 5*(30), 219-237.

Nor, N. M., Tamyeyz, P. F., & Nasir, S. J. A. (2012). A Conceptual Framework on the Relationship between Furniture Design and Branding Strategy-Performance Relationship in Malaysian Exporting Furniture Firms. *Online Journal of Social Sciences Research, 1*(2), 42–48.

Obaidullah, M., & Khan, T. (2008). Islamic microfinance development: Challenges and initiatives. *Islamic Research & Training institute Policy Dialogue Paper, (2).*

Park, S., Lee, I. H., & Kim, J. E. (2020). Government support and small-and medium-sized enterprise (SME) performance: The moderating effects of diagnostic and support services. *Asian Business & Management, 19*(2), 213-238.

Parmar, B. L., Freeman, R. E., Harrison, J. S., Wicks, A. C., Purnell, L., & De Colle, S. (2010). Stakeholder theory: The state of the art. *Academy of Management Annals, 4*(1), 403-445.

Partanen, V. (2021). The Value of Branding for Entrepreneurs—A look into Finnish SMEs and their branding.

Pushpakumari, M. D., & Watanabe, T. (2009). Do strategies improve SME performance? An empirical analysis of Japan and Sri Lanka. *Meijo Asian Research Journal, 1*(1), 61-75.

Rafiki, A., & Wahab, K. A. (2013). Influences of Islamic Practices on Small Firm Performance : A Study in North Sumatera , Indonesia. *Islamic Management and Business, 5*(11), 64–82.

Rahim, R. T. A., Noor, N. S. M., Shaari, M. S. M., Masnan, F., & Shaari, M. S. (2021, May). Adoption of business support and physical infrastructure towards sustainability youth entrepreneurship. In AIP Conference Proceedings (Vol. 2339, No. 1, p. 020158). AIP Publishing LLC.

Rasheed, R., Siddiqui, S. H., & Chaudhry, I. S. (2019). Development of SMEs with provision of Islamic finance in emerging economies: a case of Pakistan. *Journal Zia-e-Tahqeeq, 17*, 35-51.

Ratnawati, K. (2020). The impact of financial inclusion on economic growth, poverty, income inequality, and financial stability in Asia. *The Journal of Asian Finance, Economics, and Business, 7*(10), 73-85.

Rehman, M. A., Wong, H. Y., & Sultan, P. (2016). Article information: How brand-oriented strategy affects the financial performance of B2B SMEs Abstract. *Journal of Business and Industrial Marketing.*

Rethwan, T., & Mansor, T. (2020). *Malay-Owned SME Performance. 4*(15), 1–12.

Rogoff, J. B. K. (1990). A constant recontracting model of Sovereign Debt. *Journal of Political Economy, 97*(11), 25.

Ali, S. A., elrahman E. (2013). the Challenges of Islamic Trade Finance in Promoting Smes in Idb Member Countries. *1st Annual International Interdisciplinary Conference, 2004, 24–26.*
Salleh, M., Sulaiman, M., Haque, E., & Othman, A. K. (2017). Impact of Branding On SME Performance. *Journal of Islamic Management Studies*, 1(1), 15–28.

Sariwulan, T., Suparno, S., Disman, D., Ahman, E., & Suwatno, S. (2020). Entrepreneurial performance: The role of literacy and skills. *The Journal of Asian Finance, Economics, and Business*, 7(11), 269-280.

Shahzad, A., Chin, H. K., Altaf, M., & Bajwa, F. A. (2020). Malaysian SME's performance and the use of e-commerce: A multi-group analysis of click-and-mortar and pure-play e-retailers. *Pakistan Journal of Commerce and Social Sciences (PJCSS)*, 14(1), 1-33.

Sharma, K. (2021). From Resource-Based View to Dynamic Capabilities. *The Routledge Companion to Talent Management*, 57.

Srhoj, S., Lapinski, M., & Walde, J. (2020). Impact evaluation of business development grants on SME performance. *Small Business Economics*, 1-17.

Tajeddini, K., Martin, E., & Ali, A. (2020). Enhancing hospitality business performance: The role of entrepreneurial orientation and networking ties in a dynamic environment. *International Journal of Hospitality Management*, 90, 102605.

Tajeddini, K., & Ratten, V. (2020). The moderating effect of brand orientation on inter-firm market orientation and performance. *Journal of Strategic Marketing*, 28(3), 194–224.

Tawfiq, D. N., Hamdan, A., Masfaka, M. M., & Muwafak, B. M. (2018). The Role of Islamic Banks in the Entrepreneurial Success: Evidence From. *International Journal of Entrepreneurship*, 22(2), 1–22.

Toh, S. Y., Tehseen, S., Mahmoud, A. B., Cheok, J., Grigoriou, N., & Opute, J. (2021). Mission statement effectiveness: investigating managers' sensemaking role. *Corporate Communications: An International Journal*.

Trammell, S. (2020). Islamic Finance. *CFA Institute Magazine*, 16(2), 16–23.

Tunggak, B., & Salamon, H. (2011). Mengembalikan Kegemilangan Tamadun Melayu-Islam Menerusi Pemupukan Budaya Niaga Berteraskan Akhlak. *Sari*, 29(2), 123-147.

Udo Reifner, J. F. (2019). *Banking for People* (Janet Fors (ed.); 1st ed.). Walter De Gruyter

Umadia Sr, K., & Kasztelnik, K. (2020). The Financial Innovative Business Strategies of Small to Medium Scale Enterprises in Developing Country and Influence for the Global Economy Performance. *SocioEconomic Challenges*, 4(3), 20-32.

Vos, E., Yeh, A. J. Y., Carter, S., & Tagg, S. (2007). The happy story of small business financing. *Journal of Banking & finance*, 31(9), 2648-2672.

Yaakub, E., Adil, M. A. M., Husin, A., Muhamad, M. D., Shahruddin, M. S., & Khalid, M. M. (2014). A revisit to the practice of late payment charges by Islamic banks in Malaysia. *Jurnal Pengurusan (UKM Journal of Management)*, 42.

Yussuf, A. (2017). *Effect of Islamic Banking on growth of small medium enterprises in Nairobi: a case study of first community bank* (Doctoral dissertation, United States International University-Africa).

Zin, S. M., & Ashari, E. H. M. E. H. (2020). How Do Intellectual Capital and Islamic Work Ethics Affect SME Business Performance?. *Jurnal Intelek*, 15(1), 77-88.