

ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECT OF RETURN ON ASSET (ROA), OPERATIONAL COSTS AND OPERATING INCOME (BOPO) ON MUDHARABAH PROFIT SHARING IN SHARIA GENERAL TIRES FOR THE 2015-2020 PERIOD

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the return on asset (ROA) and operational costs and operating income (BOPO) on the profit sharing of mudharabah in Islamic commercial banks in Indonesia. The population used in the study were 30 banks listed on the IDX and the total sample used 7 banks. In determining the sample, it uses random sampling with the criteria of Islamic banks that issue complete financial statement from 2015-2020. The analysis technique in this research is multiple analysis technique in order to get a comprehensive picture between the relationship between one variable and another variable. In addition, the hypothesis test used is the t-test and f-test. Classical assumption test which includes normality test, multicollinearity tests, heteroscedasticity test and autocorrelation tests were also used in this study. The results in this study show that the return on asset does not significantly affect the profit sharing of mudharabah, while operating costs and operating income also have no significant effect on the profit sharing of mudharabah.

Keywords: Mudharabah Profit Sharing; Operating Costs; Operating Income; Return On Asset

INTRODUCTION

In this modern era, economic stability in a country can increase, which is caused by several factors, one of which is the banking sector where in its duties banks have the task of collecting and distributing funds to the public in the form of savings or current accounts. Banks can also be said to be a tool to move an economy because of its role as a driving force to finance the needs of the community in general. On the other hand, banks will also get maximum profit and for good business continuity. In order to get a good profit, the bank will also optimize funding activities in order to obtain maximum profits so that there is no element of error in managing its business.

And in order to encourage a community's economy, and to reduce poverty and increase higher competitiveness, the bank will apply a profit-sharing system where in this system there are profits that will be divided in half between the customer and the manager, so that from these profits there is no gramar element (element of obscurity) so that in these profits the funds obtained from the bank can be used by the public to fix a life or can also be used to reinvest in order to get greater profits.

In contrast to Islamic banks where Islamic banks are more listed with a profit-sharing system in carrying out their operational activities. Islamic banks with profits that will be divided in half between the customer and the manager or which can be called a profit-sharing system. With the rapid growth of Islamic banking in Indonesia, competition between banks in improving the quality of services and products to attract customers is also getting higher, the variety of services offered by banks is also experiencing development and innovation. Not only the development but in Islamic banking there are also weaknesses, including public interest in saving at Islamic banks, because there are still many people who do not know about

Islamic banking and also in remote villages the absence of Islamic banking around them makes them to save in conventional banking, even though there is an interest system applied in conventional banking. The higher the level of income of the community, the higher the interest in making deposits and loans into financial institutions both in Islamic banking and conventional banking.

It has been explained in the above paragraph that in Islamic banking it has been explained that if Islamic sharia has been implemented in Islamic banking, sharia disputes will be realized so that it will get pleasure from Allah SWT, and there is also a profit-sharing system or what is called a *mudharabah* contract where in the contract buys "if there are two contracting parties, each party, both the banking party and the customer, Where the customer provides a deposit / savings to the bank to manage the funds and then the results of the cooperation are divided in half between the customer and the bank ". or in other words where the *mudharabah* contract is a fund investment transaction from the fund owner (*shaibul mal*) to the fund manager (*mudharib*) to carry out certain business activities in accordance with sharia, with the distribution of results or efforts between the two parties based on a previously agreed ratio (Muhamad, 2014: 2). In the *mudharabah* contract agreement, *there are various kinds* of *mudharabah* contracts such as *mudharabah* contracts without being limited to the specifics of the type of business or limited to the type of business activity. Profit sharing of *mudharabah* contracts there are savings deposits which are deposit savings from a customer to the bank to obtain a profit sharing rate between a customer and the bank from funds that have been managed by a company. *Mudharabah* agreement or the so-called agreement of both parties where mutual benefits and losses occur if there is an accident in the management of the fund.

Table 1.
Mudharabah Profit Sharing at Sharia Commercial Banks for the Year 2015-2020

CODE	Bank-owned revenue sharing / fund income income Bank as Mudharib						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Average
BRI Sharia	0.576	0.606	0.590	0.577	0.608	0.664	0.603
Mandiri Syariah	0.918	1.019	1.094	0.654	0.641	0.700	0.837
BJB Sharia	0.448	0.473	0.471	0.546	0.532	0.536	0.501
Muamalat Syaria h	0.423	0.391	0.314	0.328	0.137	0.337	0.321
Victoria Sharia	0.027	0.357	0.312	0.357	0.029	0.245	0.221

Source : Annual Report Bank Syariah

From the data above, it can be concluded that the average profit sharing of *mudharabah* in syaria banking companies listed on the Indonesia stock exchange. And there was a decrease in only one company in the Indonesian muamalat bank company by 0.137%. The decrease in *mudharabah* profit sharing followed by a decrease in the number of profit sharing rights belonging to the bank and income from bank funds, so that it can interfere with the company's performance in running its business and uncontrolled losses that occur within the Indonesian muamalat bank and these losses are borne by both parties.

Table 2.
Retrun On Asset Period 2015-2020

CODE	Net Profit / Total Assets X 100%						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Average
BRI Sharia	0.506	0.614	0.320	0.281	0.171	0.429	0.386
Mandiri Syariah	0.411	0.412	0.415	0.615	0.113	0.155	0.353
BJB Sharia	0.113	0.557	0.497	0.250	0.194	0.414	0.337

Muamalat Syariah	0.130	0.144	0.423	0.803	0.322	0.195	0.336
Victoria Sharia	0.174	0.113	0.229	0.191	0.397	0.948	0.342

Source : Annual Report Bank Syariah

From the table above, it can be seen that *Retrun On Asset* in Islamic banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2015-2020 is above the average, namely bank victoria syariah companies by 0.948%. A decrease in sales can cause a decrease in profits by utilizing the total assets owned in a company.

Table 3.
Operating Costs to Operating Income at
Sharia Commercial Banks Period 2015-2020

CODE	Operating Expenses / Operating Income X 100%						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Average
BRI Sharia	8.718	9.130	0.769	3.555	7.973	7.800	6.324
Mandiri Syariah	4,357	5,284	5,532	3,610	2,925	2,947	4,106
BJB Sharia	1,821	0,249	3,099	3,313	4,604	5,707	3,117
Muamalat Syariah	6,449	5,261	3,391	4,931	2,394	2,341	1,007
Victoria Sharia	59,887	0,047	14,918	2,328	2,926	1,189	13,549

Source : Annual Report Bank Syariah

From the table above, judging from the average value of the company's operational costs and operating income in Islamic banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2015-2020, there was only one company that was above the average, namely the Victoria Sharia Bank company by 59.887%. The total decline in the company can be caused by the ratio used in the comparison of operating expenses to operating income obtained from banks. The smaller the ratio, the smaller the condition of the bank, on the other hand, if this ratio is high, it will not be the operational efficiency of the bank.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Financial Statement Analysis

In a simple sense, financial statements are reports that show the company's financial condition at this time or within a certain time. Financial statements also show the company's current condition and current conditions. The current state of affairs is the financial state on a certain date (for nectar) and a certain period (for the income statement). Usually, financial statements are made per period, for example, in a period of three months or six months, for the internal interests of a company. Meanwhile, for more broad, it is carried out once a year. With the financial statements, the company's current position can be known after analyzing the analyzed financial statements. Financial statements also describe financial items in the company that are managed once a year. The types of financial statements are: there are necara, income statements, statements of changes in capital, statements of notes to financial statements and cash statements. Each financial statement has its own financial component, with its own purpose and purpose (Kasmir, 2008: 7).

Mudharabah

According to Agustianto (2005), profit sharing is the profit or yield obtained from managing funds, both investment and buying and selling transactions provided by customers. As a financial intermediation institution, Islamic banks will get profit sharing from funds placed in their partners (*ratio*). Islamic banks need to consider a profit-sharing calculation mechanism consisting of two systems (Islamic banking development team of the Indonesian Bankir Institute, 2001). The principle of calculating revenue sharing is very important to be

determined at the beginning to be known by both parties who will enter into a business cooperation agreement because if this is not done, it has become *gharar*, so that the transaction becomes not in accordance with sharia principles (Umiyati & Sharif, 2016: 53) in Rizal (2009).

Retrun On Asset

Retrun On Asset (ROA) is one of the profitability ratios used to measure the effectiveness of a company in generating profits by utilizing its total assets. Retrun on assets is the ratio between profit before tax to the average total assets of the bank. the greater the ROA value, the greater the company's performance, because the *retrun* obtained by the company is getting bigger too. kirilah & kunti (2012) in (Nofianti et, al., 2015: 70). In the research of retrun on asset (ROA) showed different results, in his research pramilu (2012) in (Novianti et, al., 2015) showed the results that retrun on asset *had a negative effect on the level of profit sharing* of mudharabah, while in his research juwairiyah (2008) & anggraini in (Nofianti et, al., 2015) pointed out that retrun on asset significantly positive effect on profit sharing rate of *mudharabah deposits* (Nofianti et, al., 2015: 70).

While profitability itself is the ability of the company to generate profits during a certain period of financial statements. The profitability of the company shows the comparison between profit and the assets or capital that generate the profit (Efendi & Fathoni, 2019: 3) in Riyanto (2001). In addition, *Retrun On Asset is also an objective measurement method based on available accounting data and the size* of Retrun On Asset can reflect the results of a series of company policies, especially in banking (Efendi & Fathoni, 2019: 3) in Riyanto (1995). ROA is the ratio of profit before tax to the average total assets of the bank. In research that shows different results, in the study of Plamilu (2012) shows that *retrun on assets* negatively affects the profit sharing of mudharabah, while in the research of Juariyah (2008) & Anggrainy (2010) shows that ROA has a significant positive effect on the level of *profit sharing of mudharabah* (Nofianti at, al., 2015: 70).

Operating Expenses and Operating Income

The ratio of operational cost efficiency and operating income is a ratio used to measure the comparison of operating costs or intermediation costs to operating income obtained by banks. The smaller the ratio, the smaller the bank's condition. Anggraini (2010) in (Nofianti et, al., 2015: 70) The results of Pramilu (2012) research Nofianti et, al., 2015 show that operating costs on operating income negatively affect the profit sharing rate of *mudharabah deposits*, while the research of Anggraini (2010) and Juwariyah (2008) in Nofianti et, al., 2015 shows that operating costs on operating income have a significant positive effect on the profit sharing rate of deposits *mudharabah* (Nofianti et, al., 2015:70). BOPO (Operating Expenses to Operating Income), this ratio indicates the operational efficiency of a bank. This high raso shows the increasingly inefficient operation of a bank (Tswan, 2010: 167) in (Farianto, 2014: 4-6).

The ratio used to measure the comparison of operating costs or intermediation costs against operations obtained by banks. The smaller the ratio, the better the condition of the bank. Based on Bank Indonesia regulations, banks can be said to be efficient if the ratio is below 90% (Susanto & Kholis, 2016: 14). The results of this study show that operational costs and operating income have a negative effect on the profit sharing rate of *mudharabah deposits*, while in the research of Anggraini (2010) and Juwariyah (2008) it has a significant effect on *mudharabah profit sharing* (Nofianti et, al., 2015: 70-71).

In research (Farianto, 2014: 122) that the BOPO variable does not have a significant effect on the *mudharabah results*. Operating Costs and Operating Income that is the ratio used is not in accordance with the theory that states that the more efficient the operations of Islamic banks in increasing profits, there will be an increase in bank income which ultimately

the profit sharing provided to customers will also increase. This means that Islamic banks are not able to streamline their operations, but at the end of the year Indonesian bank interest rates are getting higher. This can lead to the impact of the global financial crisis. Although Islamic banks are quite high, relatively high interest rates are the basis for consideration of Islamic commercial banks in maintaining third party funds by providing a larger portion of profit sharing to their customers.

RESEARCH METHODS

Types of Research

This type of research is *causality* research, which is a research design that is compiled to examine the possibility of causal relationships between variables (Sanusi, 2011: 14). This research approach uses a quantitative approach, namely a research method based on the philosophy of positivism used to examine certain populations or samples (Farianto, 2011) in (Sugiyono, 2013: 13).

Population

The population used in this study is all Islamic commercial banks listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during 2015 to 2020, namely there are 30 banks and only 5 companies used by researchers in this study.

Table 4.
List of Bank Population Listed on IDX Year 2015-2020.

No	Company name	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	PT Bank Central Asia Tbk	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Bank Mega Syariah Tbk	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	PT Bank Umum Syariah Tbk	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Bank Bukopin Syariah Tbk	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk	√	√	√	√	√	√
6	Bank Danamon Indonesian Tbk	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Bank Mandiri Syariah Tbk	√	√	√	√	√	√
8	Bank of West Java	√	√	√	√	√	√
9	Bank Syariat Islam Tbk	√	√	√	√	√	√
10	Bank Victoria Syariah Tbk	√	√	√	√	√	√
11	Bank Rakyat Indonesia Agro Niaga Tbk	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Bank Bukopin Tbk	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Bank Capital Indonesia Tbk	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Bank MNC Internasional Tbk	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Bank Amar Indonesia Tbk	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Bank Tabungan Negara (persero) Tbk	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Regional Development Bank Banten Tbk	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Bank Ganesha Tbk	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Bank Ina Perdana Tbk	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Bank Maspion Indonesia Tbk	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Bank Bumi Arta Tbk	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Bank Mybank Indonesia Tbk	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Bank Permata Tbk	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Bank Sinarmas Tbk	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	PT Bank Mstika Darma Tbk	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	PT Bank Yudha Bhakti Tbk	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	PT Bank Pundi Indonesia Tbk	-	-	-	-	-	-

29	PT Bank Maspion Indonesia Tbk	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Bank Bumi Arta Tbk	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source : *Annual Report of Sharia Bank listed on Indonesia Stock Exchange*

Sample

This research uses purposive sampling *research techniques*, this technique is a technique of selecting samples from a population based on certain considerations, both from expert considerations and scientific considerations carried out with research.

- The criteria for sampling set out in this study by researchers are as follows: taking company data on Islamic commercial banks listed on the Indonesia stock exchange.
- The Company has a complete and audited company during 2015 to 2020.
- The data owned by the company during 2015 to 2020 is complete.

Based on the characteristics of the sampling above, the companies sampled in this study amounted to 5 Islamic commercial bank companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during 2015-2020. The following are the names of Islamic commercial bank companies for the period 2015-2020.

Table 4.
Sample of Sharia Commercial Bank Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for 2015-2020

No	Bank
1	Bank Syariah Indonesia
2	Bank Mandiri Syariah
3	Bank Jawa Barat Syariah
4	Islamic Sharia Bank
5	Bank Victoria Sharia

Source : *Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX)*

Classical Assumption Test

Normality Test

The data normality test is used to test whether the regression model of the independent variable and the dependent variable has a normal distribution or not. To test whether the distribution of data is normal or not can be done in two ways, namely:

- Looking at a histogram that compares observational data with a distribution that defines the normal distribution.
- By looking at *the normal probability plot* that compares the cumulative distribution of the real data with the cumulative distribution of the normal distribution.

Heteroscedasticity Test

Heteroscedasticity test, The heteroscedasticity test aims to test whether in the regression model there is an inequality of variance from the residual of one observation to another. To detect the presence or absence of heteroscedasticity can be seen on the scatterplot graph. A good regression model is one that does not occur heteroscedasticity. While the basis for decision making for the heteroscedasticity test (Ghozali, 2001: 70) is:

Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test aims to test whether the regression model found a correlation between independent variables. A good regression model does not have correlation among independent variables. To detect the presence or absence of multicollinearity in the regression model is to look at the values of Tolerance and Variance Inflation Factor (VIF). The cutoff value commonly used in indicating multicollinearity is a tolerance value of ≤ 0.10 or equal to a VIF value of ≥ 10 . From the calculation of the tolerance value shows that there is no

independent variable or the variable must be discarded (Farianto, 2011: 115-116).

AutoCorrelation Test

Autocorrelation Test, Autocorrelation test aims to test whether in a linear regression model there is a correlation between the error of the period t confounding with the error of period $t-1$. A good regression model is an autocorrelation-free regression (Farianto: 2011: 116-117) Autocorrelation arises because of sequential observations throughout time that are interrelated with one another. This is often found in time series data. A good regression model is one that is free from autocorrelation.

Data Analysis Techniques

Multiple Regression Analysis

The analysis technique that will be used in this study is to use multiple linear regression analysis techniques to obtain a comprehensive picture of the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable. In this case, the dependent variable (Y) is the Profit Sharing of Mudharabah Deposits. The independent variables (X) are ROA (*Return on Assets*) Ratio, and BOPO (Operating Expenses to Operating Income).

Test F

The F test aims to determine whether the independent variables contained in the regression equation together affect the value of the dependent variable (Masrukin, 2010: 77) in (Farianto, 2014: 17) this test is done by comparing the value of $F_{\text{calculate}}$ with F_{table} .

Test t

The t test is carried out to determine the bearance of each parameter estimator partially, whether the coefficient obtained has a partial influence or not. If $t_{\text{calculate}} > t_{\text{table}}$, it means that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, meaning that the coefficients a, b and c are significant. Conversely, if $t_{\text{calculate}} < t_{\text{table}}$, it means that H_a is accepted and H_0 is rejected, meaning that the coefficients a, b and c are not significant (Wiyanti, 2017: 66).

Coefficient of Determination

The coefficient of determination is an approach by showing the percentage of the magnitude of the diversity of the dependent variable that can be explained by the independent variable whose R^2 value ranges from zero (0) to one (1). The closer the value is close to 1, the better the value. Almost all variables are independent and vice versa (Ayerza, 2018: 90-91).

DISCUSSION

Descriptive Analysis

This analysis aims to determine the effect of *Retrun On Asset* and Operating Costs and Operating Income on the 2015-2020 period of mudharabah, both persial and simultaneously. This research is based on data from *the Retrun On Asset* (ROA) report, and operational costs and operating income (BOPO) for 2015-2020. Secondary data for each variable can be obtained from the Annual Report website of Islamic banks listed on the Indonesia stock exchange.

Eas yarabah Revenue Share

The dependent variable (Y) used in this study is mudharabah profit sharing at Islamic commercial banks listed on the Indonesia stock exchange. Profit sharing is a profitability ratio used by companies to share customer profits with capital owners.

The following research data on mudharabah profit sharing variables obtained in financial statements at Sharia Commercial Bank companies registered in the Indonesian securities market for the 2015-2020 period. There are 5 companies that are sampled in this study.

Table 5.

Mudharabah Profit Sharing at Sharia Commercial Banks for 2015-2020

Bank	Bank-owned revenue sharing / fund income income Bank as Mudharib						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Average
Bank Syariah Indonesia	0.576	0.606	0.590	0.577	0.608	0.664	0.603
Bank Mandiri Syariah	0.918	1.019	1.094	0.654	0.641	0.700	0.837
Bank Jawa Barat Syariah	0.448	0.473	0.471	0.546	0.532	0.536	0.501
Islamic Sharia Bank	0.423	0.391	0.314	0.328	0.137	0.337	0.321
Bank Victoria Sharia	0.027	0.357	0.312	0.357	0.029	0.245	0.221

Source : Annual Report Bank Syariah

In table 5 above, it can be concluded that the profit sharing of mudharabah in Islamic banking has decreased, namely in 2016 and 2019 by 0.606 and increased in 2015 and 2017 by 1.094 and it can be concluded that the profit sharing of this Musharabah which can be referred to as fractional (unstable) in every year from 2015-2020.

Retrun On Asset (ROA)

In this study, retron on assets were obtained from Islamic banking financial statements listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2015-2020. And there were five samples in this study.

Table 6.
Retrun On Asset Priode Year 2015-2020

Bank Name	Net Profit / Total Assets X 100%						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Average
Bank Syariah Indonesia	0.506	0.614	0.320	0.281	0.171	0.429	0.386
Bank Mandiri Syariah	0.411	0.412	0.415	0.615	0.113	0.155	0.353
Bank Jawa Barat Syariah	0.113	0.557	0.497	0.250	0.194	0.414	0.337
Islamic Sharia Bank	0.130	0.144	0.423	0.803	0.322	0.195	0.336
Bank Victoria Sharia	0.174	0.113	0.229	0.191	0.397	0.948	0.342

Source : Annual Report Bank Syaria

In table 6 above, Retrun On Asset in Islamic commercial banks decreased by 0.0113 in 2015 and increased in 2020 by 0.098. And it can be concluded that in this *Retrun On Asset* is fructuation (instability) from every year in 2015-2020.

Operating expenses and operating income

The variables (X2) used in this study are operating costs and operating income, where operating costs and operating income are ratios used to measure bank operating costs to operating income in banking. The following research data in the form of Operating Costs and Operating Income obtained from financial statements listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2015-2020, there are 5 samples in this study.

Table 7.
Operating Costs to Operating Income at Sharia Commercial Banks for 2015-2020

CODE	Operating Expenses / Operating Income X 100%						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Average
Bank Syariah Indonesia	8.718	9.130	0.769	3.555	7.973	7.800	6.324
Bank Mandiri Syariah	4.357	5.284	5.532	3.610	2.925	2.947	4.106
Bank Jawa Barat Syariah	1.821	0.249	3.099	3.313	4.604	5.707	3.117

Islamic Sharia Bank	6.449	5.261	3.391	4.931	2.394	2.341	1.007
Bank Victoria Sharia	59.887	0.047	14.918	2.328	2.926	1.189	13.549

Source : Annual Report Bank Syariah

The table 7 showed that Operating Costs and Operating Income in each year have decreased, namely in 2017 which was only 0.079 and there was an increase, namely in 2015 by 59.887 and it can be concluded that this company every year has decreased and only a little has increased at a certain time or what can be referred to as fructiative (instability) in this company in the 2015-2020 period

Classical Assumption Test Normality Test

Table 8.
Normality Test Results (Kolmogorov smmirnov)

Asymp.sig	Alpha	Information
0,200	0,05	Normal Distributed Data

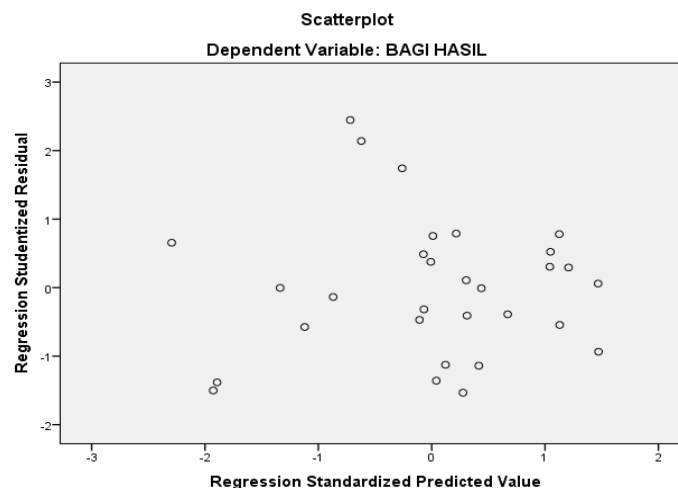
Source : data processed using SPSS 23(attachment1)

It can be seen from table 8 so that the size of the table shows that Asymp.sig is 0.200 at 0.05 signification. This shows that the data can be said to be normal because > 0.05 .

Heteroscedasticity Test

The basis for taking normal or not can be seen from the plot graph between the predicted value of the dependent variable, namely ZPRED and the SREEID recess. To detect the presence or absence of a certain pattern on the scatterplot chart between SRESID and ZPREID where the Y axis is the predicted Y, and the X axis is the recisual (predicted Y - real Y) that has been studentized. Here is the Heteroscedasticity Test obtained using normal P-Plot Of Regression Standardized Residual.

Figure 1
Heteroscedasticity Test Results



In the scatterplot graph above, it can be seen that the points spread randomly and are scattered above and below the number 0 on the Y axis. It can be concluded that there is no heterokedasticity in the regression model, so the data presented is worthy of research.

Multicollinearity Test

Table 9.

Muticollinearity Test Results

Type	Static colinearity		information
	Tolerance	VIF	
Retrun On Asset	0,993	1,007	both X1 and X2 variants do not occur multicollinearity
Operating Expenses and Operating Income	0,993	1,007	

Based on the table 9, the tolerance value of Retrun On Asset (X1) is 0,993 and Operating Cost to Operating income (X2) is 0,993. The VIF value of *Retrun On Asset* (X1) is 1,007 and *Operating Cost to Operating Income* (X2) is 1,007. and from each variable, the tolerance value > 0,1 and VIF < 10, so it can be concluded that there is no symptom of multicollinearity between free vaiabel in this research.

Autocorrelation Test

Table 10.
Autocorrelation test results (model summary)

Durbin-watson	Information
1,033	No autocorrelation occurs

Based on table 10 it can be seen that the value of Durbin-watson (D-W) is 1.033 between -2 to +2 ($-2 < 1.033 < +2$). So it can be concluded that the *Durbin-Watson* number does not experience autocorrelation.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Table 11.
Multiple Regression Analysis Results

Type	Unstadarardizad Coeffisiens
	B
1 (constant)	44,946
ROA	0,011
BOPO	-0,005

Based on the table above, the results can be entered into the multiple linear regression formula, which is as follows:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + e$$

$$Y = 44.946 + 0.011 X_1 - 0.005 X_2$$

1. The constant value is 44.946 where the value is positive. which means that if it is assumed that ROA and BOPO have not changed, then the mudharbah profit sharing ratio is 44.946%.
2. The regression coefficient value for *Retrun On Asset* is 0.011 where the value is marked positive, it can be seen that the direction of influence of Retun On Asset (ROA) on mudharabah profit sharing is positive which means that if there is a calculation of 1% ROA, it will increase the mudharabah profit sharing ratio by 0.011%.
3. The regression coefficient value for operating expenses and operating income is -0.005. Where the value is marked negative, . So it is known that the influence of Bopo on mudharabah profit sharing is negative, it will cause a decrease in the value of the mudharabah profit sharing ratio.

**Test the hypothesis
Persian Influence (Test t)**

**Table 11.
Hypothesis Test Persipally (Test t)**

No	variable	T _{hitung}	T _{Table}	Sig.	Alpha	Ket
1	ROA	0,047	1,703	0,963	0,05	Ha1 rejected
2	BOPO	-0,022	1,703	0,827	0,05	Ha2 rejected

Based on table 11 with a significant value of 5% and a sample number of 30, and by doing a two-way test, the value of ttable is df n-2 (30-2) so that the value of ttable = 1.703 can be obtained. Based on the table above, the results of the Hypothesis Test are known as follows:

1. Based on the results of the Retrun on asset *t test* shows that the calculated value is 0,047 where the value is small from the table of 1,703 with a significant value of 0,963 > 0,05, then Ho1 is accepted and Ha1 is rejected. This means that there is no significant influence from ROA on mudharabah profit sharing.
2. Based on the results of the operating cost t test on operating income shows that the calculated value is -0.022 where the value is small from the table of 1.703 with a significant value of 0,827 > 0, 05 , then Ho2 is accepted and Ha2 is rejected. This means that there is no significant influence from BOPO on mudharabah profit sharing.

Simultaneous Effect (F Test)

**Table 12.
Hypothesis Test Results (Test F)**

Ftest	Ftable	Sig.	Alpha	Information
0,027	3,340	0,974	0,05	Ha3 rejected

Judging from table 11 it is known that the value of $F_{is\ calculated} < F_{table}$, it is concluded that Ho3 is accepted and Ha3 is rejected. This means that there is no influence between *retrun on assets* (ROA) and operating costs on operating income (BOPO) simultaneously on mudharabah profit sharing.

Coefficient of Determination

**Table 13.
Test Results of Coefficient of Determination (R2)**

Type	R	R Square
ROA and BOPO	0,044	0,002

Source: managed using SPSS23(appendix 4)

From the results of the table above, it can show that the value of R Square is 0.002 or 0.02%. This can be interpreted that independent variables, namely *Retrun On Asset* And Operating Costs And Operating Income can explain the dependent variable of Mudharabah Profit Sharing of 0.02%.

The effect of *retrun on assets on mudharabah* profit sharing at Islamic commercial banks.

The effect of the calculated value of 0,047 where the value is small from the ttable value of 1,703 with a significance of $0,963 > 0,05$. Then Ho1 is accepted and Ha1 is rejected. This means that there is no significant effect of ROA on mudharabah profit sharing. With a negative relationship direction that *Retrun On Asset* is the result of return on investment or what is referred to as *retrun on asset* (ROA) which is influenced by net profit margin and total asset turnover, and if the total assets are low then it is caused by low profit margins due to net which can be caused by low turnover of total assets. The results of this study are in line with the results of research (nana novianti, et al, 2015) which states that *retrun on asset* (X1) negatively affects the profit sharing rate of mudharabah (Y).

The effect of operating costs and operating income on mudharabah profit sharing

The effect of the calculated value of -0,043 where the value is small from the table of 1.703 with a significant value of $0,827 > 0,05$, then Ho2 is accepted and Ha2 is rejected. This means that it cannot have a significant effect on the profit sharing of mudharabah. Operating Costs and Operating Income, namely the ratio used, is not in accordance with the theory that states that the more efficient the operations of Islamic banks in increasing profits, there will be an increase in bank revenue, which in turn the profit sharing provided to customers will also increase. This means that Islamic banks are unable to streamline their operations, but at the end of the year Bank Indonesia's interest rates are getting higher. This can lead to the impact of the global financial crisis. Although Islamic banks are quite high, relatively high interest rates are the basis for consideration of Islamic commercial banks in maintaining third party funds by providing a larger portion of profit sharing to their customers. This research is in line with research (Agus Farianto, 2014) which states that Operating Costs and Operating Income (BOPO) do not have a significant effect on mudharabah profit sharing in Islamic commercial banks.

The effect of *retrun on assets* and operational costs and operating income on Islamic commercial banks.

Analysis of *Retrun On Assets* and Operating Costs and Operational Opinions by conducting SPSS testing based on Anova (Analysis of variance) showed that $F_{\text{calculate}} 0.027 < F_{\text{table}} 3,340$ with a significant value of $0,974 > 0,05$. Then it can be concluded that Ho3 is accepted and Ha3 is rejected. Which means that there can be no influence between *Retrun On assets* and Operating Costs and Operating Income on mudharabah profit sharing. In the study (Nofianti et al, 2015) with the variable *Retrun On Asset* does not affect the profit sharing of mudharabah in Islamic banking companies listed on the Indonesia stock exchange. This is similar to research (Agus Farianto, 2014) that operational costs and operating income do not affect mudharabah profit sharing in Islamic banking companies listed on the Indonesia stock exchange.

CONCLUSION

Retrun on asset (X1) cannot affect the profit sharing of mudharabah (Y). based on the calculated value of 0.047 where the value is small from the ttable value of 1.703 with a significance of $0.963 > 0.05$. Then Ho1 is accepted and Ha1 is rejected. This means that there is no significant effect of ROA on mudharabah profit sharing.

Operating costs and operating income (X2) have no effect on mudharabah revenue sharing. Based on the calculated value of -0.043 where the small value of the table is 1.703 with a significant value of $0.827 > 0.05$, then Ho2 is accepted and Ha2 is rejected. This means that it cannot have a significant effect on the profit sharing of mudharabah.

Retrun on asset (X1) and operational costs and operational data collection (X2) against mudharabah profit sharing (Y). Fcalculate value of 0.027 is small from Ftable of 3.340 with a significant value of $0.974 > 0.05$. Then it can be concluded that H_03 is accepted and H_a3 is rejected. Which means that there is no influence between *Retrun On asset* (X1) and Operating Costs and Operating Income (X2) on mudharabah profit sharing (Y) in Islamic banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

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