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The Effect of Mudharabah, Musyarakah, and Murabahah Financing on the Profitability Level of Islamic Commercial Banks in Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

This study pursues to locate the effect of mudharabah, musyarakah, and murabahah financing at the profitability degree of Islamic industrial Banks in Indonesia within the 2015-2018 length. The populace on this have a look at there are 14 groups, and get three samples, particularly PT. bank Muamalat Indonesia, PT. BRI Syariah financial institution, and PT. Mandiri Syariah financial institution. This examine used a purposive sampling method in figuring out the pattern, while the records evaluation approach used more than one linear regression evaluation with the SPSS utility. The results of this observe suggest that the t-check indicates that partly mudharabah has a fine and insignificant effect on the extent of profitability, while musharaka has a poor and large impact on the extent of profitability, even as murabaha has a negative and insignificant impact on the profitability degree of Islamic business Banks in Indonesia. within the F test, the independent variable simultaneously has a enormous impact, but the adjusted R-square cost suggests the impartial variable in explaining the established variable by using 80%.

Keywords: Mudharabah, Musyarakah, Murabahah, Profitability



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INTRODUCTION

Financial institution is a commercial enterprise entity that collects price range from the general public (Gardi et al., 2021) within the shape of financial savings and distributes them to the network in the shape of credit score and/or other kinds a good way to enhance the humans's popular of living. Sharia financial institution is a financial institution that carries out its commercial enterprise sports primarily (Rahmadila & Haryono, 2021) based on sharia standards and with the aid of type includes Sharia business Banks and Sharia people's Financing Banks (Yusuf & Ichsan, 2021).

In Indonesia, a bank with Sharia ideas changed into first mounted in 1991 under the call bank Muamalat however formally operated in 1992 with the enactment of the prison basis in the form of law no. 7 of 1992 concerning Banking as amended by regulation no. 10 of 1998 by means of financial institution Indonesia and has been regulated especially concerning Islamic Banking thru regulation no. 21 of 2008 which is used thus far. In 1997-1998 Indonesia experienced a economic disaster, such as the banking enterprise zone in which the rupiah skilled a depreciating currency

against the united states greenback which led to several conventional banks experiencing heavy losses and some of them remaining their banking business. this situation does now not have a main effect on Islamic banks because financial institution Muamalat is the most effective Islamic financial institution in Indonesia and simplest suffers losses in operations but this circumstance does now not have an effect on the steadiness of the bank. The existence of those advantages of Islamic banks makes Islamic banks increase loads. In keeping with Darsono et al. (2017) said that during 1999 the primary Sharia commercial enterprise Unit (UUS) of traditional Banks started out running, beginning with USA Bank IFI which become observed by using u.s.a.BNI and usaBank Jabar in 2000.

Siti Ch. Fadrijah as Deputy Governor of financial institution Indonesia stated that the boom of the Islamic banking enterprise can be said to be very splendid with a mean increase of 30% - forty%, an awful lot higher than the growth of conventional banking which is simplest around 12% (Sjahdeini, 2018). The lifestyles of a very fast development of Islamic Banks has made Islamic Banks have 14 Sharia commercial Banks (BUS) with a number of 1,875 places of work, as of December 2018.

The improvement of the quantity of Islamic industrial Banks (BUS) from 2015 - 2018 has elevated from 12 BUS in 2015 to fourteen BUS in 2018 (Wastuti & Hasan, 2022). The speedy development inside the variety of BUS has led to opposition between banks that could have an effect on the extent of profitability of every bank (Trinh et al., 2021). Profitability could be very critical for the Islamic banking industry. Profitability pursuits to decide the level of control performance in using the funds that have been accrued from the network. Profitability as one of the financial ratios utilized by banks to degree the amount of income that has been generated by means of the bank. One of the profitability ratios that may be used as a trademark for determining profit is go back on assets (ROA).

Based totally at the 2015 BUS ROA of 0.49%, this example can be said to be bad due to the fact it's far at $0\% < ROA 0.5\%$. In 2016 and 2017, ROA BUS began to reveal a slow growth at a reasonably healthy level. In 2018, BUS has an ROA cost of one.07% in the wholesome class. ROA is a reflection of profitability which takes into consideration earnings as its fundamental factor. earnings can be seen from the amount of financing issued by means of the bank with the wish that the extra the financing issued, the greater the profit generated with the aid of the financial institution. according to Darsono et al. (2017), financing at Islamic banks includes several kinds of contracts, particularly buying and promoting-based financing (murabahah), earnings-sharing financing (mudharabah and musyarakah), and financing with loan contracts (qardh).

The financing with the highest achievement inside the 2018 BUS become occupied with the aid of murabahah financing contracts of fifty eight.40% of the overall financing of Rp. 147,894 billion, observed by using musyarakah financing of 33.93%, and mudharabah financing of two.71%. based totally on the instance, the financing that is in high-quality demand by the general public is murabaha financing. In 2015-2018 murabahah financing had the best percent compared to different financing.

Property from Islamic commercial Banks (BUS) during the last four years duration, namely 2015-2018 improved every year. In 2015 the full property of BUS reached 16.71% of the whole belongings of BUS of IDR 1,277,286 billion. In 2016 general assets elevated by using 3.19% and in 2017 accelerated through 2.sixty five%. In 2018 overall assets multiplied through 2.24%. the very best increase in general property from year to year changed into experienced by means of BUS in 2016 with an boom of 3.19% with an average total asset of 20% or Rp. 255,457 billion.

Several research which have been carried out concerning the effect of financing on the extent of profitability of Islamic banks are studies performed by means of Hasibuan (2019) which states that mudharabah and musyarakah financing have a substantial effect while murabahah financing has no huge effect on the profitability of Islamic commercial Banks. Rahmawati, (2017) states that mudharabah financing and musyarakah financing have a extensive impact even as murabahah financing has no sizable effect on the profitability of Islamic industrial Banks.

METHODS

The populace is an abstract concept from a massive set of cases studied to be sampled and the outcomes from the pattern are generalized (Neuman, 2017). The populace used on this look at is Islamic industrial Banks in Indonesia. There are 14 Sharia industrial Banks registered with the financial offerings Authority (OJK) till December 2018.

The sampling method in this research is non-probability sampling with purposive sampling approach. Puropsive sampling or additionally called judgmental sampling is a non-random pattern whose research makes use of diverse strategies to find all possible cases which are so particular and the population is difficult to reach (Neuman, 2017) and the pattern on this have a look at was three Islamic commercial Banks, particularly PT. bank Muamalat Indonesia, PT bank BRI Syariah, PT Bank Syariah Mandiri.

This kind of research is quantitative studies using a mixture of descriptive and correlational strategies. on this take a look at, the research method used is a combination of descriptive and correlational strategies. Researchers use the kind of statistics used on this take a look at is secondary facts. in line with Sugiyono (2017) secondary facts is a facts supply that does not without delay offer records to records creditors. The information used is in the shape of quarterly financial record statistics of Islamic business Banks in Indonesia that is the pattern.

The statistics evaluation technique in this study used descriptive statistical strategies, classical assumption test, and a couple of linear regression evaluation. in step with Ghozali (2013) descriptive statistics can provide an outline or description of a records seen from the common cost, widespread deviation, variance, most, sum, range, kurtosis, and knowness (slope of distribution). Classical assumption test is a prerequisite for multiple regression evaluation. This check should be met to attain parameter estimates and regression coefficients. Classical assumption checks consist of the following:

1. Normality
Consistent with Ghozali (2013) normality take a look at checks the occurrence of confounding variables or generally distributed residuals in the regression model. The regression model is stated to be properly if the facts is distributed normally.
2. Multicollinearity
Similarity among variable independent will result in a very robust correlation. in addition, this take a look at is also to avoid conduct in the choice-making manner concerning the impact of the partial take a look at of every independent variable on the dependent variable. If the VIF generated is between 1-10, there will be no multicollinearity. The cutoff price usually used to suggest the presence of multicollinearity is the tolerance value zero.10 or same to the VIF fee 10 (Ghozali, 2013).
3. Auto correlation
Signs used is to examine the probability price at = zero 0.05. If the test price is giant at = zero 0.05, then there is an autocorrelation among the residual values. If the check value is not considerable at = zero 0.05, then there is no autocorrelation among residual fee.

4. Heteroscedasticity

Consistent with Sujarweni (2015) heteroscedasticity tests the prevalence of variations in residual variance from one observation period to some other commentary duration. How to are expecting the presence or absence of heteroscedasticity in a version may be seen with a scatterplot image pattern, a regression that doesn't arise heteroscedasticity if: The data points spread above and below or around the number 0.

- The records factors do no longer collect just above or under.
- The unfold of facts points ought to not shape a wavy pattern that widens then narrows and widens again.
- The spread of statistics points isn't always patterned.

Analysis a couple of Linear Regression is approach appropriate evaluation whilst the examine includes one structured variable this is notion to be related to one or greater unbiased variables. The reason of a couple of regression evaluation is to estimate the alternate in reaction inside the established variable to several variables variable loose (Yamin & Kurniawan , 2009). Then the method of multiple linear regression on this study is as following:

$$Y = a + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + b_3X_3 + e$$

The author tests the hypothesis by the usage of 2 assessments, namely the T take a look at and the F test. the following is the explanation:

1. t statistic

Take a look at t statistic or individual parameter large take a look at indicates the presence or absence of have an impact on of one impartial variable personally on the based variable and what kind of have an effect on (Ghozali, 2013). The way to do t check with a significance stage of = 0.05 is:

- If rating importance t be counted < 0.05 so variable independent by Partial take effect to variable dependent .
- If score significance of t count > zero.05 so variable independent by way of Partial no take effect to variable structured.

2. F statistic

Take a look at F statistic or simultaneous big take a look at indicates the presence or absence of the impact of all unbiased variables collectively on the variable based (Ghozali , 2013). the way to do F check with a importance stage of = 0.05 is:

- If rating significance F depend < 0.05 so variable independent by simultaneous take effect to variable dependent .
- If score significance F count > zero 0.05 so variable independent by simultaneous no take effect to variable based .

3. Coefficient determination (R^2) ¹⁷

In step with Ghozali (2013) the coefficient of determination (R^2) changed into done to measure how a whole lot the unbiased variable's potential to give an explanation for the independent variable. The cost of the coefficient of dedication is between 0-1. The smaller the wide variety R^2 , the smaller and confined the ability of the impartial variable in explaining the established variable.

Data Analysis Method

To Analyze the data, this research will use Correspondence Analysis with 2 (two) main variables. The first variable is the Taxpayer's business sector category, which comprises 21 (twenty-one) sectors. And the second variable is Tax Compliance Level based on The Dimension of Tax Obligation, which is included three categories (1) The category of the number of the tax return filed by the taxpayer; (2) The category of the number of tax returns corrections reported, and (3) The category of the number of tax payments paid on time.

The timeliness of the second primary variable is based on Article 3 (3) and Article 9 (1) General Provisions and Tax Procedures Law regarding the due date of filing Tax Returns. Therefore, the Tax Compliance Outcome Level will be categorised into four classification:

Table 1. Tax Obligation Compliance Outcome Classification

No	Classification	Description
1	On-time	The tax return was filed before or on the due date.
2	1 - 3	The tax return was filed one to three months after the due date.
3	4 - 12	The tax return was filed four to twelve months after the due date.
4	13 - 24	The tax return was filed thirteen to twenty-four months after the due date.

Source: Data Processed (2022)

To identify the Taxpayers who have used or utilized the tax incentives, this research will use the data of the taxpayers based on their status as Users of three types of Tax Incentives from April 2020 to December 2021, according to Minister of Finance Regulation Number (1) 44/PMK.03/2020 dated 27 April 2020; (2) 86/PMK.03/2020 dated 16 July 2020; (3) 110/PMK.03/2020 dated 14 August 2020; (4) 9/PMK.03/2021 dated 1 February 2021; (5) 82/PMK.03/2021 dated 1 July 2021; and (6) 149/PMK.03/2021 dated 25 October 2021.

The types of tax incentives are (1) Article 21 Income Tax paid by the Government (Article 21); (2) Article 25 Income Tax Instalment Reduction (Article 25); (3) Exemption from Collection of Article 22 Income Tax Import (Article 22).

Table 2. Tax Incentives Given to The Taxpayers in Bekasi

Types	Taxpayers Number	Incentives Nominal*	Average Incentives for each Taxpayer*
Article 21	626	38.787	61,9
Article 22	128	161.531	1.261,9
Article 25	447	196.402	439,3

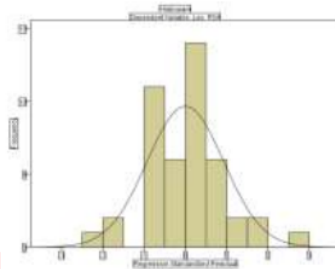
Source: Data Processed (2022)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This observe uses the variables of mudharabah financing, musyarakah financing, murabahah financing, and profitability (ROA). The pattern in this look at uses 3 Islamic commercial Banks from forty five Islamic business Banks as the populace and the test consequences are as follows:

1. Normality

The normality test goals to test whether or not in the regression model, the confounding or residual variables have a regular distribution. As it is recognized that the t and F tests expect that the residual value follows a everyday distribution. If this assumption is violated, the statistical take a look at becomes invalid for a small sample size (Ghozali, 2013). in this take a look at, the normality take a look at used became graphical analysis.



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Figure 1. Histogram Normality Test Results
 Source: Data Processed (2022)

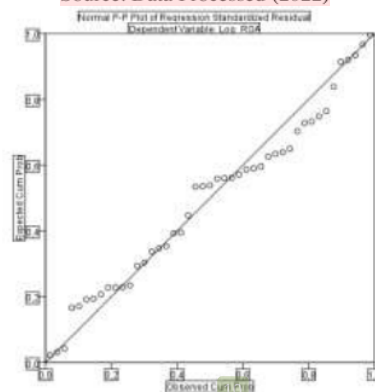


Figure 2. P-Plot . Normality Normality Test Results
 Source: Data Processed (2022)

Based totally on the results of histogram normality and everyday p-plot checks, it can be concluded that the histogram photograph offers a everyday distribution sample and the normal p-plot image indicates that the dots spread around the diagonal line. each figures display that the regression model meets the idea of normality. So it may be concluded that the studies data is normally distributed.

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2. Multicollinearity

The multicollinearity check aims to test whether the regression version located a correlation between the unbiased (independent) variables (Ghozali, 2013). The cutoff price normally used to signify the presence of multicollinearity is the Tolerance price 0.10 or the same as the VIF cost 10. the subsequent consequences of the multicollinearity test using SPSS software are proven in desk 2.

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Table 1. Multicollinearity Test Results

Model	Collinearity Statistics	
	Tolerance	VIF
(Constant)		
Log_Mudharabah	0,225	4,444
Log_Musarakah	0,198	5,042
Log_Murabahah	0,798	1,253

Source: Data Processed (2022)

Based on Table 1. Tolerance price suggests that there is no unbiased variable that has a tolerance value of much less than 0.10, because of this that there's no correlation among impartial variables whose fee is more than 95%. The consequences of the calculation of the Variance Inflation component (VIF) cost additionally display that there is no unbiased variable that has a VIF fee of more than 10. So it may be concluded that there may be no multicollinearity between unbiased variables inside the regression version based totally on desk 2. Tolerance price shows that there's no impartial variable that has a tolerance price of much less than 0.10, which means that there's no correlation between independent variables whose value is greater than ninety five%. The outcomes of the calculation of the Variance Inflation aspect (VIF) cost additionally display that there may be no unbiased variable that has a VIF price of more than 10. So it may be concluded that there may be no multicollinearity among impartial variables in the regression version.

3. Auto Correlation

The autocorrelation test ambitions to test whether or not inside the linear regression version there is a correlation among the confounding error in period t and the confounding mistakes in length $t-1$ (preceding). in this have a look at, the autocorrelation test used became the Run take a look at . The hypotheses to be tested are:

H_0 = no autocorrelation

H_a = there is autocorrelation

Table 2. Run Test Results

	Unstandardized Residual
Test Value ^a	0.03051
Cases < Test Value	22
Cases >= Test Value	23
Total Cases	45
Number of Runs	19
Z	-1.204
asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.229

Source: Data Processed (2022)

Based totally on table 2 indicates that the check price is -1.204 with a possibility of 0.229 now not tremendous at 0.05, which means that the null hypothesis is well-known, so it may be concluded that the residuals are random or there's no autocorrelation among the residual values.

4. Heteroscedasticity

The heteroscedasticity test aims to test whether or not inside the regression version there is an inequality of variance from the residual of 1 observation to some other remark. To find out whether there's heteroscedasticity, it may be executed through looking on the presence or absence of a positive sample at the scatterplot graph between SRESID on the Y axis and ZPRED at the X axis. If there is no clean pattern, and the points spread above and below the variety 0 at the Y axis, then there may be no heteroscedasticity (Ghozali, 2013).

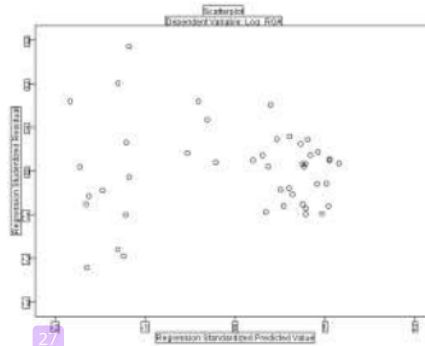


Figure 3. Heteroscedasticity Test Results
 Source: Data Processed (2022)

Based totally at the scatterplots picture, it could be seen that the points unfold randomly and are unfold each above and below the wide variety 0 on the Y axis. it may be concluded that there is no heteroscedasticity inside the regression model, so the regression version is viable for use in predicting ROA of Islamic business Banks based totally on variable input. independent mudharabah financing , musyarakah financing, and murabahah financing.

5. Coefficient Determination (R^2)

The R^2 test is used to measure how far the model's ability to explain the variation of the dependent variable (Ghozali, 2013).

Table 3. Results of the Coefficient of Determination (R^2)

R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
0,910 ^a	0,828	0,800	0,325342	1,669

Source: Data Processed (2022)

Based on table 3, the adjusted R Square is 0.800, so 80% of the ROA variable can be explained by the independent variables, namely mudharabah financing, musyarakah financing , and murabahah financing . While 20% is explained by other variables outside the model.

6. Test F stats

The F statistic take a look at is used to show whether the unbiased variables have a joint effect at the established variable. If the F value is extra than four, then H_0 is rejected at a 5% self belief level, then H_a is customary which states that every one independent variables together and substantially affect the dependent variable (Ghozali, 2013).

Table 4. F Statistical Test Results

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	19,322	6	3,220	30,425	0,000 ^b
Residual	4,022	38	0,106		
Total	23,344	44			

Source: Data Processed (2022)

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Based on table 4 the calculated F value is 30.425 with a probability of 0.000 then H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted so that the regression model can be used to predict ROA that mudharabah financing, musyarakah financing, and murabahah financing jointly affect ROA.

7. t statistics

The statistic test is used to expose how far the influence of one explanatory/unbiased variable for my part in explaining the impartial variable. If the significance value of t is much less than zero.05 with a self assurance level of five%, then H_a is frequent which states that the impartial variable for my part affects the dependent variable.

Table 5. Statistical Test Results t

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	-1,645	0,822		-2,001	0,053
Log_Mudharabah	0,005	0,017	0,042	0,299	0,767
Log_Musyarakah	-0,026	0,003	-1,206	-7,975	0,000
Log_Murabahah	-0,005	0,010	-0,039	-0,522	0,604
Log_Qardh	-0,412	0,112	-0,397	-3,690	0,001
Log_Istishna	-0,066	0,072	-0,089	-0,917	0,365
Log_Ijarah	-0,089	0,078	-0,121	-1,134	0,264

Source: Data Processed (2022)

Based on desk five, mudharabah financing, murabahah financing, istishna' financing, and ijarah financing aren't widespread at zero.05 with a price of zero.767; 0.604; 0.365; and zero.264 in which the value is greater than = 0.05. meanwhile, musyarakah financing and qardh financing were full-size at 0.05, with a price of 0.000 and zero.001 in which the cost turned into less than = zero 0.05. So it can be concluded that mudharabah financing and murabahah financing haven't any partial full-size impact on ROA while musyarakah financing and qardh financing have a partially big effect on ROA.

Discussion

1. Influence Financing Mudharabah to the Profitability Level of Commercial Banks Sharia

The results of speculation trying out suggest that the mudharabah financing variable has a advantageous and partially insignificant impact on ROA. Mudharabah financing has no extensive impact based on a importance price of 0.767 > zero.05, so rejecting H_a , because of this that mudharabah financing has no impact at the profitability of Islamic business Banks. Mudharabah financing has a advantageous effect seen in the coefficient of the mudharabah financing variable has a fantastic fee of 0.half with a totally low level of relationship. previous studies that supports this examine that mudharabah financing has a high-quality and insignificant effect at the profitability of Islamic business Banks is the research carried out by Putri, et al. (2018), and Ilma, et al. (2019).

Mudharabah financing is income-sharing financing between buyers (banks) and business owners (customers) where the finances are completely financed through the bank (one hundred%) with profit sharing in keeping with mutual agreement, at the same time as losses are borne via the proprietor of the finances. The outcomes of this study suggest that once mudharabah financing will increase, the growth has an impact on growing ROA but is not sizable because the part of mudharabah financing has a completely small element, with a mean of 3.596% of the whole financing. Islamic commercial Banks do not want to make investments an excessive amount of in mudharabah financing. while mudharabah financing increases, it's going to bring about an growth in ROA.

2. Influence Financing *Musharakah* to the Profitability Level of Commercial Banks Sharia

The results of speculation trying out suggest that the variable of musyarakah financing has a partially bad and giant effect on ROA. Musyarakah financing has a huge impact on ROA based totally on a significance fee of $0.000 < 0.05$, then accepting H_a , which means that that Musyarakah financing has a large impact at the profitability of Islamic commercial Banks. Musyarakah financing has a terrible effect, visible from the terrible coefficient value of zero.026 with a completely low level of courting. preceding studies that helps this have a look at that musyarakah financing has a poor and significant impact on Islamic industrial Banks is studies conducted by Hasibuan (2019), Faradilla, et al (2017), Rizqiyanti (2017), and Rahmawati (2017).

Musyarakah financing is income-sharing financing in which the fund owner (financial institution) and business proprietor (consumer) both contribute finances, in different words blending the funds of each parties (50%: 50%) with earnings sharing in line with the agreed ratio. The outcomes of this observe give an explanation for that the extent of income sharing will affect the profit generated by using the financial institution through this musyarakah financing to be able to have an effect on the profitability (ROA) of the financial institution received. The higher the musyarakah financing dispensed by the bank, the extra the profit generated. The negative relationship among musyarakah financing and ROA is due to clients who do not necessarily go back their finances inside the identical year as the withdrawal of funds or maybe customers who are disobedient in returning the budget that have been received from the financial institution (Hastuti, 2020).

3. Influence Financing *Murabaha* to the Profitability Level of Commercial Banks Sharia

The results of the speculation test show that the murabahah financing variable has a negative and in part insignificant effect on ROA. Murabahah financing has no vast impact based totally on a importance cost of zero.604 > 0.05 , then rejects H_a , which means that murabahah financing has no enormous impact at the profitability of Islamic commercial Banks. Murabahah financing has a terrible impact due to the fact the murabahah financing variable has a negative coefficient fee of 0.half with a completely low stage of courting. previous studies that supports this look at that murabahah financing has a negative and insignificant effect at the profitability of Islamic commercial Banks is studies performed via Hasibuan (2019), Rahmawati (2017), and Fadholi (2015).

Murabahah financing is a sale and purchase financing wherein the financial institution sells the products wanted with the aid of the purchaser to the patron at an acquisition charge plus a margin for the bank in step with mutual agreement. The outcomes of this observe suggest that it isn't always sure that the sale and buy financing dispensed via the financial institution may be returned in step with the settlement that has been agreed between the two events. Judging from the margin / earnings generated is likewise now not proportional to the losses suffered by way of the financial institution. in step with Tharikul Khan and Habib Ahmed, a ability trouble that banks and murabahah contracts need to be aware of is the postpone of 0.33 events to pay even as the bank can't demand repayment for costs exceeding the agreed rate for the overdue price. This hazard will increase whilst applied to lengthy-term financing even as there may be economic turmoil or an growth in unsure interest charges.

4. Influence Financing *Mudharabah* , *Musharaka* , and *Murabaha* to the Profitability Level of Commercial Banks Sharia

The consequences of the speculation check show that each one independent variables, specifically mudharabah financing , musyarakah financing, and murabahah financing have a tremendous simultaneous effect at the profitability stage of Islamic commercial Banks in Indonesia for the 2015-2018 duration. this is indicated with the aid of the significance of the calculated F fee of $30.425 > 4$. The importance value is zero.000, then $0.000 < zero.05$ is

substantial, then accepting H_a so that it can be concluded that mudharabah, musyarakah, and murabahah financing together affect the profitability of Islamic industrial Banks.

CONCLUSION

Based totally at the results of the observe, conclusions may be drawn from this observe as follows: (1) On t test shows by Partial financing mudharabah take effect tremendous and no big to degree industrial financial institution profitability Sharia in Indonesia at the same time as financing musyarakah take impact terrible and great to degree industrial financial institution profitability Sharia in Indonesia. brief financing murabahah take impact terrible and no giant to level commercial financial institution profitability Sharia in Indonesia. (2) On F check indicates entire variable impartial that is financing mudharabah, musharakah, and by using simultaneous take effect extensive to stage industrial bank profitability Sharia in Indonesia. (3) On rating adjusted R-square display entire variable unbiased (Financing Mudharabah, Musharaka, and Murabaha) in explain variable based (profitability) commercial financial institution Sharia is by using eighty%.

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