JIAP Vol 2 (2) (September 2022) hal: 80 – 94
e - ISSN 2776-1835 p - ISSN 2774-9517
e-jurnal : http://journal.univpancasila.ac.id/index.php/JIAP/

THE EFFECT OF MUDHARABAH AND MUSYARAKAH FINANCING ON THE PROFITABILITY OF ISLAMIC GENERAL BANKS FOR THE 2020-2021 PERIOD

Ahmad Akram Tjoteng[1*], Fathoni Zoebaedi[2], Mira Munira[3]

[1,2,3] Economic and Business Faculty, Pancasila University, Jakarta, Indonesia

*Emal : 1218210128@univpancasila.ac.id

Received on June 28, 2022, Approved on August 1, 2022

Abstrak

Perkembangan ekonomi syariah di Indonesia khususnya pada industri perbankan syariah mengalami pertumbuhan yang sangat pesat. Hal ini dibuktikan dengan semakin banyaknya lembaga perbankan syariah. Hal ini dikarenakan perbankan syariah mengedepankan nilai-nilai ajaran Islam sehingga menganut sistem bagi hasil. Penerapan sistem bagi hasil umumnya mencakup pembiayaan dengan akad: mudharabah dan musyarakah. Sebagai lembaga keuangan syariah yang juga melakukan kegiatan ekonomi, mencari keuntungan merupakan hal yang tidak bisa dihindari, terutama menyangkut keberlangsungan lembaga tersebut. Karena dengan keuntungan yang diperoleh, investor dapat melakukan bisnis dengan bank, terutama dalam hal penyertaan modal dengan ketentuan bagi hasil. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui apakah terdapat pengaruh yang signifikan pembiayaan bagi hasil terhadap profitabilitas Bank Umum Syariah di Indonesia pada periode tertentu, menggunakan analisis deskriptif dengan pendekatan kuantitatif. Hasil akhir penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat pengaruh yang signifikan dan negatif antara pembiayaan mudharabah dengan profitabilitas ekuitas, sedangkan terdapat pengaruh yang signifikan dan positif antara pembiayaan musyarakah dengan profitabilitas ekuitas.

Kata Kunci: Pembiayaan *Mudharabah*, Pembiayaan *Musyarakah*, Profitabilitas Ekuitas

Abstract

The development of Islamic economics in Indonesia, especially in the Islamic banking industry, has experienced very rapid growth. This is evidenced by the increasing number of Islamic banking institutions. This is because Islamic banking puts forward the values of Islamic teachings so that it adheres to a profit-sharing system. The implementation of the profit-sharing system generally includes financing with the contracts: mudharabah and musyarakah. As an Islamic financial institution that also carries out economic activities, making a profit is something that cannot be avoided, especially regarding the sustainability of the institution. Because with the profit earned, investors can do business with the bank, especially in terms of equity participation with the provision of profit-sharing. This research aims to determine whether there is a significant effect of profit–sharing financings on the profitability of Islamic General Banks in Indonesia by a certain period, using descriptive analysis with a quantitative approach. The final result of this research shows that there was a significant and negative effect between mudharabah financing and the profitability of equity, on the other hand, there was a significant and positive effect between musyarakah financing and the profitability of equity.

Keywords: *Mudharabah Financing, Musyarakah Financing, Profitability of Equity*

INTRODUCTION

In Indonesia, economic developments are progressing very rapidly, especially in the financial sector. This is indicated by the increasing growth of the financial industry itself, such as banking. Banking is believed to be the main pillar of the world financial system. Its existence is believed to have a very important role in the development and economic growth of the community. Even the financial systems of countries in the world depend on the banking system, including Indonesia.

The establishment of Islamic banks is considered an alternative solution, especially for countries with a Muslim majority population. In Indonesia, it has been stated in (UU No. 21 Tahun 2008) concerning Islamic banking that Islamic banks are banks that carry out business activities based on sharia principles or Islamic legal principles. (Perwataatmadja and Antonio, 1992:2) revealed that the principles of Islamic sharia involve the procedures for muamalah in Islam, for example staying away from practices that contain elements of usury in banking practices. The applicable sharia principles are regulated based on the fatwa of the National Sharia Council (DSN – MUI). Functionally, DSN-MUI has the authority to establish and maintain sharia principles in the operations of Islamic financial institutions, including Islamic banking itself.

In Indonesia, the national banking system is believed to adopt a dual banking system. Systematically, the dual banking system allows the formation of two different banking systems in a country. The birth of sharia business units owned by commercial banks (conventional) is considered a form of a dual banking system. In addition to the interest system, there is also a profit-sharing system established as part of the Islamic banking system.

Like commercial banks (conventional), Islamic banks give financing services. Services offered by Islamic banks are packaged in Islamic bank products based on a profit-sharing system, namely financing of *mudharabah* and *musyarakah*. Ascarya (2006:21) states that *mudharabah* financing is financing profit-sharing when the bank is the owner of the funds/capital (100%) distributed to entrepreneurs as a manager on the condition that profits will be shared between the bank and entrepreneur following the pre-determined agreement. While, Muhammad (2015:41-46) states that *musyarakah* financing is a transaction of investing funds and/or goods to run certain businesses by sharia with the distribution of operating results between the two parties based on an agreed ratio, in addition to the distribution of losses according to the proportion of each capital.

From the explanation above, it is known that these two types of financing are different in terms of capital distribution, business management, and profit-sharing. In *mudharabah* financing, the entire capital comes from the bank while the other party (bank customer) is the manager who runs the business, and profits are divided according to the capital provided. On the other hand, in *musyarakah* financing, both parties will contribute capital to each other and cooperate in managing the business and the profits are divided according to the amount of capital owned.

The results of the two financings, of course, there are benefits to be gained that it is very influential on the growth and development of the Islamic economy, especially in the Islamic banking sector. The concept of profitability, in general, is that the greater the financing disbursed, the higher the profit to be obtained so that it can assist in the return of capital. However, does not rule out the possibility of large losses obtained. Therefore, proper supervision and management of the business are needed to avoid that.

Profitability can be defined as one of the indicators to measure the performance of a company (Harahap, 2008:297). In addition, profitability is also considered by experts as a tool to assess a business entity in generating profits. High profitability will show a positive trend toward the financial performance of the bank itself, on the contrary, if the profitability is low it indicates that the financial performance is not optimal so it can affect the image of the bank itself in society. Thus, the amount of financing issued by the Islamic bank will greatly affect the sustainability of its business in terms of generating profits and returning business capital.

The phenomenon that appears based on the report of sharia financial development (LPKSI) for 2021 and 2020 published by the Financial Services Authority (OJK), showed that there is a positive growth in Islamic bank financing during the 2020-2021 period with a decline in growth of 1.18% as a result of COVID-19 affected financing distribution. However, Islamic banking still recorded positive growth with a value of 6.90% (YoY) in 2021. Based on the statements above followed by the existing phenomenon, the writer would like to do research entitled "**THE EFFECT OF *MUDHARABAH* AND *MUSYARAKAH* FINANCING ON THE PROFITABILITY OF ISLAMIC GENERAL BANKS FOR THE 2020-2021 PERIOD**".

LITERATURE REVIEW

Mudharabah Financing

Mudharabah financing provided funds to the fund manager (*mudharib*) who has a purpose for managing a certain business, with the income earned (profit-sharing) divided according to the ratio agreed by both parties (Usanti dan Shomad, 2013:18). Antonio (2001:95) states that *mudharabah* is a business cooperation contract between two parties in which the first party (*shahibul maal*) provides 100% of the capital, while the other party carries out business management activities. The profit obtained is divided according to a mutual agreement, while the loss is borne by the owner of the capital as long as the loss is not the result of the manager's negligence. If the loss is caused by fraud or negligence of the manager, the manager must be responsible for the loss.

According to Ikit (2015:48), the income received by banks in financing this mudharabah is in the form of profit-sharing *nisbah* (portion) that is have been mutually agreed upon. There are two types of profit-sharing, namely revenue sharing and profit-loss sharing. The calculation of revenue sharing comes from *nisbah* (portion) multiplied by revenue before deducting expenses. While profit-loss sharing, profit-sharing is calculated from gross profit. In this case, the bank usually wants profit-sharing in the form of revenue sharing.

From some of the explanations above, it can be said that financing by contract mudharabah is a collaboration between the owner of the funds and the manager of profit funds according to the agreement that has been reached and if the loss will be borne by the owner of the fund if the loss is not due to negligence of the fund manager.

Musyarakah Financing

According to Ascarya (2006:51), musyarakah financing is a collaboration where two or more entrepreneurs work together as business partners in business parties including their capital and participating in managing the effort. Profits and losses will be divided by the percentage of participation capital. Umam (2017: 32) also states that musyarakah is a cooperation contract between two parties or more to carry out certain efforts where each party provides funds or charity with an agreement that the profit or risk will be shared according to the agreement.

In addition, *musyarakah* can be interpreted as a cooperative agreement between two parties, either individuals or groups or more in business activities in which each party invests funds in each other business activities with the distribution of profits and losses according to the agreement (Al-Arif, 2012:169). Based on the above definition, it can be concluded that *musyarakah* is a fund-sharing agreement in which both parties contribute with profits and losses divided according to mutual agreement.

Musyarakah financing is based on a desire to start cooperation from both parties, in this case, the candidate members/customers and management of financial institutions. Both of them have agreed to increase the value of assets they have together by combining all resources. In terms of funding in the form of capital, Islamic banks do not provide full capital, but sufficient capital given is a part of the total required capital. In general, banks only include capital according to the portion that is agreed with the customer, for example, a bank provides a capital of 70% of total capital requirements, and customers include capital of 30% of the total capital requirement (Ikit, 2015:50).

Islamic Banks

In 1998, the Indonesian government made improvements from UU No. 7 Tahun 1992 to UU No.10 Tahun 1998, which states that commercial banks are financial institutions that carry out business activities conventionally or based on sharia principles which in their activities provide services in payment traffic. Based on this, Indonesia has indirectly adopted a dual banking system in which two banking systems apply to Indonesia, namely commercial banks (conventional) and Islamic banks. Even as time goes by, commercial banks (conventional) also implement a profit-sharing system through the establishment of sharia business units.

Currently, the laws and regulations related to Islamic banks are specifically regulated in UU No. 21 Tahun 2008. In general, it is explained that an Islamic bank is a bank that carries out its business activities based on Islamic law and is divided into 3 forms of banking operational activities, there are Sharia Business Units (UUS), Islamic General Bank (BUS), and Islamic People's Financing Banks

(BPRS). Ascarya dan Yumanita (2005:13) revealed that the functions of Islamic banking itself are as an economic entity, with the task of raising funds and transferring funds ad also as a social organization, that is responsible for collecting and distributing zakat fees and guiding charitable loan funds, it provides financial or non-financial services.

Hypothesis

H1: There was no effect of *mudharabah* financing on profitability (ROE).

Mudharabah financing is profit-sharing financing with a different ratio between banks and customers, the bank's ratio is higher because this financing is fully owned by the bank and the customer is only carrying on their business. So, it is assumed that the nominal distributed by *mudharabah* financing is less than other types of profit-sharing financing (*musyarakah*) with a large different nominal, even if there was a loss, it would be covered.

H2: There was no effect of *musyarakah* financing on profitability (ROE).

Musyarakah financing divides it proportionally according to the paid-up capital or according to the ratio agreed between the bank and the partner. In general, this financing is aimed at businesses with medium or long-term prospects that provide a significant contribution to generate a profit within a certain period.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Category

This research is explanatory research with a quantitative approach. This method is called the quantitative method because the research data is in the form of numbers and analysis using statistics sourced from official website addresses (Sugiyono, 2015:11).

This research is descriptive, namely research that only describes and reports a state of the object of research by comparing theory with conditions that occur in the field, whether there is a gap or maybe similarities between theory and the situation on the field. So this study is intended to describe and report the facts obtained regarding the effect of mudharabah and musyarakah financing on the level of profitability of Islamic General Banks for the 2020-2021 period.

Variable Operationalization

The variables used by researchers are independent variables and dependent variables, the details are as follows:

1. Independent Variable (X)

Independent variables are variables that affect other variables (independent variables). The independent variable is the variable that influences or is the cause of its change or occurrence dependent variable (bound). Independent variables tested in this research are as follows:

a) *Mudharabah* Financing (X1)

Mudharabah financing is a contract in a business activity where the Islamic bank (*mudharib*) provides capital while the other party (bank customer) acts as a business manager, and profits are divided using the profit-sharing principle between the two parties specified in the contract.

b) *Musyarakah* Financing (X2)

Musyarakah financing is a contract in a business activity where both parties agree to jointly carry out business activities, in this case, the bank and other parties agree both in equity participation and in managing the business with mutually agree profit-sharing provisions.

2. Dependent Variable (Y)

The dependent variable is the variable that gives the reaction or response if associated with the independent variable, this variable is the variable of interest and is measured to determine the effect caused by the independent variable (Sugiyono, 2015:39). The variable used in this research is profitability, the level of probability is measured by the profitability ratio, namely the return on equity (ROE) ratio.

Population and Samples

The population is the whole of the objects to be researched (Suryani and Hendrayadi, 2015:149). In this study, the population is 16 Islamic General Banks (BUS) in Indonesia which are registered and published by the Financial Services Authority (OJK) for the 2020-2021 period through the official website (www.ojk.go.id). There are 16 Islamic General Banks (BUS) listed in the Islamic banking statistical report for 8 quarters starting from January 2020 to December 2021.

The sample is part of a certain number of samples taken from a population and studied in detail, and data is collected by random, in other words, called sampling (Sugiyono, 2015:184). The sample used in this study is *mudharabah* financing, *musyarakah* financing, and return on equity contained in the quarterly financial report of Islamic General Banks (BUS) for the 2020-2021 period published by the Financial Services Authority (OJK).

In this study, the sampling method used was purposive sampling. Purposive sampling is a technique sampling is intentional, meaning that the researcher determines the sample was taken because there are certain considerations (Indriantoro, dkk. 2002:87). The criteria used to take samples in this research are:

a) Islamic General Banks (BUS) that have complete data variables studied, namely *mudharabah* financing, financing *musyarakah*, and return on equity (ROE).
b) Islamic General Banks (BUS) registered with the Service Authority Finance (OJK).
c) Islamic General Banks (BUS) that have quarterly financial reports for the 2020-2021 period.
d) Islamic General Banks (BUS) do not merge two or more companies during the 2020-2021 period.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Description of Research Object

Based on the data from the official website of the Financial Services Authority (OJK), there are 16 Islamic General Banks (BUS) listed in the Islamic banking statistical report for the last 8 quarters starting from January 2020 to December 2021. However, only 5 Islamic General Banks were sampled in the study. There are PT Bank Muamalat Indonesia, PT. Bank Victoria Syariah, PT. Bank Jabar Banten Syariah, PT. Mega Syariah, PT. Bank Panin Dubai Syariah. In terms of research variables, the researcher determines the items listed in the quarterly financial reports that have been published during the 2020-2021 period. These items are *mudharabah* financing, *musyarakah* financing, and the level of profitability as measured by return on equity (ROE).

Research Results

1. Descriptive Statistic Analysis

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
MUDHARABAH	40	4099	747406	278826.50	204188.546
MUSYARAKAH	40	585766	14614706	5325707.10	4978106.219
PROFITABILITY	40	-31.76	28.48	3.5500	9.33209
Valid N (listwise)	40				

Sources: Data processed by SPSS 22

Based on the descriptive statistics table, it is known that the sample in this study amounted to 40 with 3 selected variables, namely mudharabah financing, musyarakah financing, and profitability as measured by the calculation of ROE (return on equity). The further explanation of each variable is as follows:

a) *Mudharabah* Financing

This type of financing has a maximum value of 747406 as the highest level of financing for the 2020-2021 period. While the minimum value obtained was 4099 as the lowest level of financing during the period. In addition, this type of financing also obtained an average financing value (mean) of 278826.50 with a standard deviation value of 204188.546 over 8 quarters or two years of observation.

b) *Musyarakah* Financing

This type of financing has a maximum value of 14614706 as the highest level of financing for two years of observation. While the minimum value obtained was 585766 as the lowest level of financing during the 2020-2021 period. In addition, this type of financing also obtained an average financing value (mean) of 5325707.10 with a standard deviation value of 4978106.219 during the period.

c) Profitability

The level of profitability in this study is measured by the return on indicator equity (ROE). Return on equity (ROE) is a ratio that describes the ability of Islamic banks to manage funds, especially in terms of return on capital, so that they can measure the amount of profit to be obtained. Based on the table, it is known that for 8 quarters or two years of observation in the 2020-2021 period, the minimum and maximum values obtained are -31.76 and 28.48, respectively. Besides that, there is an average value of 3.55 with a standard deviation of 9.33.

2. Classical Assumption Test

In this research, the classic assumption test consists of a normality test, heteroscedasticity test, multicollinearity test, and autocorrelation test. The calculation results are as follows:

a) Normality Test

The normality test is used to see if the residual value is normally distributed or not. Normality test is proven by using statistical test by using Kolmogorov-Smirnovnov test with the conditions normally distributed if the result sig > 0.05. This test aims to determine whether the data in the variables to be analyzed analysis is normally distributed or not. The results of this test are as follows:

Table 2. One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		40
Normal Parametersa,b	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	7.18148467
Most Extreme	Absolute	.096
Differences	Positive	.079
	Negative	-.096
Test Statistic		.096
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200c,d

Sources: Data processed by SPSS 22

Based on the results of the normality test above, it is known that the significance is 0.200 > 0.05. It can be concluded that the regression and variables are normally distributed.

b. Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test is used to test whether the model Regression occurs when the variance is not equal from one observation to another observation. A good regression model is if there is no heteroscedasticity. In measuring this, it can be done by looking at the scatterplot graph.

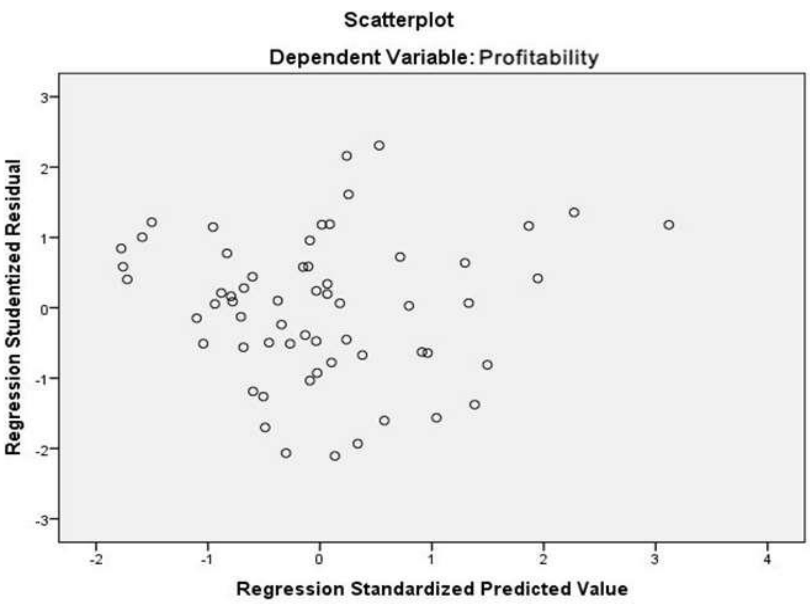

Figure 1. Heteroscedasticity Test

Based on the figure above, it is known that no clear pattern and the dots spread above and below the number 0 on the Y axis, so it can be concluded that the regression model has no heteroscedasticity.

c. Multicollinearity Test

Based on the rules of variance inflation factor (VIF) and tolerance, then if VIF > 10 or tolerance < 0.10, then multicollinearity was reported. On the other hand, if the value of VIF < 10 or tolerance > 0.10 then it is stated that there are no symptoms of multicollinearity. The results of the multicollinearity test in this research are as follows:

Table 3. Multicollinearity Test Result

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
(Constant)	1.462	2.047		.714	.480		
1 MUDHARABAH	-6.217	.000	1.360	-4.492	.012	.175	5.729
MUSYARAKAH	2.863	.000	-1.527	5.043	.000	.175	5.729

Sources: Data Processed by SPSS 22

Based on the table above, it is known that the tolerance value is 0.175 > 0.10, and the VIF value is 5.729 < 10. So it can be concluded that the two variables do not have multicollinearity symptoms.

d. Autocorrelation Test

Autocorrelation testing in a model aims to determine whether there is a correlation between confounding variables during certain periods with the previous variable. The test method to be used is the Durbin-Watson test (DW test). Detecting autocorrelation using the Durbin-Watson value with the following criteria:

a) If d < dl or d > 4 - dl, then there is autocorrelation

b) If du < d < 4 - du, then there is no autocorrelation

c) If dl < d < du or 4 - du < d < 4 - dl, then there is no conclusion,

The results of the autocorrelation test using the Durbin-Watson method are as follows:

Table 4. Autocorrelation Test

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.639a	.608	.376	7.37302	1.914

Sources: Data processed by SPSS 22

Based on table 4.4 above, it is known that d = 1.914, dl = 1.391, du = 1.6, 4 - dl = 2.609, 4 – dub = 2.4, so the equation formed is du < d < 4 - du, in this case there is no autocorrelation.

3. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

This analysis is used to determine the direction of the relationship between independent variables with the dependent variable and whether each independent variable is positively or negatively affected. Multiple regression analysis results can be seen in the following table:

Table 5. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Coefficients

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
(Constant)	1.462	2.047		.714	.480		
MUDHARABAH	-6.217	.000	1.360	-4.492	.012	.175	5.729
MUSYARAKAH	2.863	.000	-1.527	5.043	.000	.175	5.729

Sources: Data processed by SPSS 22

Based on the table above, the regression equation can be arranged as follows:

$$\mathbf{Y = 1.462 - 6.217X_1 + 2.863X_2} + e$$

The above equation can be interpreted as follows:

a) If all the independent variables are mudharabah financing (X1) and musyarakah financing (X2) are equal to zero, then the amount of Profitability (Y) is the same as the constant which is 1.462. It shows the positive influence of the dependent variable (Y).

b) The value of the *mudharabah* financing coefficient (X1) is obtained at -6.217, which shows the relation of both variables is negative and/or inversely proportional. It means *mudharabah* financing will decrease the profitability by -6.217% (ROE).

c) The value of the *musyarakah* financing coefficient (X2) is obtained at 2.863, which shows the relation of both variables is positive dan directly proportional. It means *musyarakah* financing will increase profitability by 2.863% (ROE).

4. Hypotheses Test

a. Partial Test (T-test)

The T-test is used to see the partial effect between variables independent and dependent variables. This test is carried out by using a significant level of 0.05 (α = 5%) and the formula to search T_{table} = (α/2;n-k -1). Then the results of the research are as follows:

Table 6. Partial Test

Coefficients[a]

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
(Constant)	1.462	2.047		.714	.480		
MUDHARABAH	-6.217	.000	1.360	-4.492	.012	.175	5.729
MUSYARAKAH	2.863	.000	-1.527	5.043	.000	.175	5.729

Sources: Data processed by SPSS 22

Based on the T-Distribution table, the value of the Ttable is 2.026 and the following table is used to determine the value of Thitung. So, the partial test of the independent variables is as follows:

1) *Mudharabah* Financing (X1)

T_{hitung} is obtained through the coefficient table above, which is -4.492. Based on this, it can be concluded that H_0 is accepted and H_1 is rejected which means that there is a significant effect between independent variable (X1) and dependent vaiable (Y), with the provision of 0.012 < 0.05 for a significant value.

2) *Musyarakah* Financing (X2)

T_{hitung} is obtained through the coefficient table above, which is 5.043. Based on this, it can be concluded that H_2 is rejected and H_0 is accepted which means that there is a positive effect between the independent variable (X2) and dependent variable (Y), with the provision of 0.000 < 0.05 for a significant value.

b. Goodness-of-fit Test

The test aims to determine the accuracy of the sample regression function in estimating the actual value. The test was carried out with a significance level of 0.05 (α = 5%). Then the results of the research are as follows:

Table 7. ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1385.054	2	692.527	12.739	.000[b]
	Residual	2011.375	37	54.361		
	Total	3396.429	39			

Sources: Data processed by SPSS 22

Based on the table above, it is known that the significant value obtained is 0.000, so the conclusion obtained is the sig. value < 0.05, which is there was an influence of the two independent variables on the dependent variable.

5. Coefficient Determination (R^2)

The coefficient of determination is used to determine the percentage contribution of simultaneous influence of independent variables (X) to the dependent variable (Y). The results are as follows:

Table 8. Coefficient Determination

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.639[a]	.608	.376	7.37302	1.914

Sources: Data Processed by SPSS 22

From table 8 above, the R square is 0.608 which means that the effect of the independent variable (*mudharabah* and *musyarakah* financing) on the dependent variable (the profitability) is 0.608 or 60.8%. Meanwhile, the remaining 39.2% can be explained by the other independent variables.

Result Discussion

1. The Effect of Mudharabah Financing on The Profitability of Islamic General Banks for The 2020-2021 period.

Based on the results of the research shows that *mudharabah* financing as an independent variable has a negative effect on the profitability of Islamic Gneneral Banks (BUS) for the 2020-

2021 period. It can be proven based on the results of the basis of the partial test, where the value of T_{hitung} is -4.492, and for the significant value 0.012 < 0.05, it indicates significant results. So, it can be concluded that H_0 is accepted and H_1 rejected, which means that there is a negative and significant effect between *mudharabah* financing on profitability (ROE).

This result is in line with the results of research conducted by Enden Sihabudin, and Wirman (2021) entitled "The Effect of Mudharabah and Musyrakah Financing on the Profitability Level (ROE) of Islamic General Banks (Case Studies of Islamic General Banks registered at Bank Indonesia during the 2015-2019 period)", which explains that *mudharabah* financing does affect the profitability (ROE) of Islamic General Banks (BUS) negatively and significantly because of, in general, the amount of funds issued by Islamic General Banks using *mudharabah* contract is relatively lower than other profit-sharing financing (*musyarakah* financing). This matter is due to the high risk of loss in channeling funds using a *mudharabah* contract so that the bank does not channel funds under *mudharabah* contracts to the public in large amounts. The more funds disbursed, will increase risk of loss and affect the profitability negatively.

2. The Effect of Musyarakah Financing on The Profitability of Islamic General Banks for The 2020-2021 period.

Based on the results of the research shows that *musyarakah* financing as an independent variable has a positive and significant effect on the profitability of Islamic General Banks (BUS) for the 2020-2021 period. It can be proven based on the results of the basis of the partial test, where the value of T_{hitung} is 5.043, and the significant value of 0.05 > 0.00, indicates significant results.

So, it can be concluded that H_0 is accepted and H_2 rejected, which means that there is a positive and significant effect between *musyarakah* financing and the probability (ROE).

This result is in line with the results of research conducted by Enden Sihabudin, and Wirman (2021) entitled "The Effect of Mudharabah and Musyrakah Financing on the Profitability Level (ROE) of Islamic General Banks (Case Studies of Islamic General Banks registered at Bank Indonesia during the 2015-2019 period)", which explains that *musyarakah* financing has a positive and significant effect on the probability (ROE) of Islamic General Banks (BUS). As the data obtained that the level of funds disbursement in *musyarakah* financing is quite large compared to other types of profit-sharing financing, such as *mudharabah* financing. This is due to the minimal risk of loss posed so that financing in a large nominal using *musyarakah* contract in the community is expected to increase the profitability of the Islamic General Banks (BUS).

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusion

This study aims to determine the effect of financing using *mudharabah* and *musyarakah* contracts on the profitability level of Islamic General Banks (BUS) in Indonesia during the 2020-2021 period. Based on the results and discussion of the research it can be concluded as follows:

1. *Mudharabah* financing affected the profitability of Islamic General Banks during the 2020-2021 period significantly and negatively, which means that the amount of *mudharabah* financing disbursed by the bank to the customer did affect the ability of Islamic Banks both in terms of managing funds and generating profits during the period within a high risk of loss. So, the more funds disbursed, will increase the risk of loss and affect the profitability negatively.

2. *Musyarakah* financing had a positive and significant effect on the profitability of Islamic General Banks during the 2020-2021 period, which means that the amount of *musyarakah* financing channeled in the form of business funds or capital (investment) to the customer had an importance role in managing funds during the period, especially in terms of generating profits. So, it is hoped the financing can increase the profitability.

Suggestions

Based on the conclusions above, the suggestions that can be given are as follows:

1. As a financial institution with sharia principles, Islamic General Banks should apply the principle of profit-sharing, as well as increase economic value in society by developing each type of financing product.
2. It is hoped that in the future sharia financing products with a profit-sharing system will be better known in the wider community, Such as, *musyarakah* financing which is better known and more familiar in the community with the system.
3. To further enhance its role as a pioneer in the field of Islamic financial institutions, especially in terms of socialization to the wider community related to the Islamic financial system that emphasizes the values of religious teachings, such as inviting Muslim communities to get used to using halal financial products.
4. For further researchers, it is hoped that they can add the amount of research object and observation period, so that can measure how far the banks can generate profits by disbursing all the existing financing products in a long-term period (investment).

REFERENCE

Al-Arif, M. Nur Rianto. 2012. *Dasar-Dasar Pemasaran Bank Syariah*. Bandung: Alfabeta. hlm. 169

Amini Wirman, N. W. 2021. *Pengaruh Pembiayaan Murabahah, Mudharabah, Dan Musyarakah Terhadap Profitabiltas Return on Assets Pada Bank Syariah Mandiri*. Jurnal Ilmiah MEA (Manajemen, Ekonomi, & Akuntansi), 5(Vol 5 No 2 (2021): Edisi Mei-Agustus 2021), 50–63.

Anggraeni, S. W. Syi ' Ar Iqtishadi. 2022. *Pengaruh Pembiayaan Mudharabah dan Musyarakah* *terhadap Profitabilitas (ROA) pada Bank Muamalat Indonesia Periode 2017-2019*. 6, 39–54.

Anonim. 2022. *Bank Umum Syariah*. www.katadata.co.id. accessed 25 Juni 2022 at 09.00 WIB

Anonim. 2022. *Perbankan Syariah*. www.wikipedia.org. accessed 25 Juni 2022 pukul 08.00 WIB

Antonio, S. 2001. *Bank Syariah : dari teori ke praktik*. Jakarta: Gema Insani Press. Hlm. 95

Ascarya. 2016. *Akad dan Produk Bank Syariah : Konsep dan Praktek di Beberapa Negara*. PT Raja Graf. Persada. hlm.20-19

Ascarya. 2016. *Akad dan Produk Bank Syariah : Konsep dan Praktek di Beberapa Negara*. PT Raja Graf. Persada. hlm.21

Ascarya. 2016. *Akad dan Produk Bank Syariah : Konsep dan Praktek di Beberapa Negara*. PT Raja Graf. Persada. hlm.51

Ascarya. 2016. *Akad dan Produk Bank Syariah : Konsep dan Praktek di Beberapa Negara*. PT Raja Graf. Persada. hlm.112

Ascarya dan Yumanita, Diana. 2005. *Bank Syariah: Gambaran Umum. Pusat Pendidikan dan Studi Kebanksentralan (PPSK) Bank Indonesia*. Jakarta. Hlm.13

Bambang Supomo dan Nur Indriantoro. 2002. *Metodologi Penelitian Bisnis*. Cetakan Kedua. Yogyakara; Penerbit BFEE UGM. Hlm. 87

Budisantoso, Totok dan Nuritomo. 2014. *Bank dan Lembaga Keuangan Lain*. Jakarta: Salemba Empat. Hlm.9

Firdaus, viena chyntia H.; Nesti; Mubarokah, Isro'iyatul. 2021. *Pengaruh Pembiayaan Mudharabah, Musyarakah Terhadap Profitabilitas Pada Bank Mandiri Syariah*. J. Ilm. MEA (Manajemen, Ekon. Akuntansi) 5, 102–114

Ghozali, Imam. 2011. "*Aplikasi Analisis Multivariate Dengan Program SPSS*". Semarang: Badan Penerbit Universitas Diponegoro. Hlm. 35

Ghozali, Imam. 2011. "*Aplikasi Analisis Multivariate Dengan Program SPSS*". Semarang: Badan Penerbit Universitas Diponegoro. Hlm. 88

Ghozali, Imam. 2011. "*Aplikasi Analisis Multivariate Dengan Program SPSS*". Semarang: Badan Penerbit Universitas Diponegoro. Hlm. 139

Harahap, Sofyan Syafri. 2008. *Analisis kritis atas laporan keuangan.* Jakarta: PT. Rajagrafindo Persada. Hlm. 297

Hasan, Iqbal. 2003. *Pokok-pokok Materi Statistik 1 (Statistik Deskriptif*), Jakarta: PT Bumi Aksara, Eds. 2. Hlm.37

Hasan, Iqbal. 2003. *Pokok-pokok Materi Statistik 1 (Statistik Deskriptif*), Jakarta: PT Bumi Aksara, Eds. 2. Hlm.47

Hendrayadi Suryani, 2015. *Metode Riset Kuantitatif, Teori, Dan Aplikasi Pada Penelitian Bidang Manajemen Dan Ekonomi Islam*, Jakarta: Prenada Media, Hal. 149

Ikit. 2015. *Akuntansi Penghimpunan Dana Bank Syariah*. Yogyakarta: Deepublish. Hlm. 48

Ikit. 2015. *Akuntansi Penghimpunan Dana Bank Syariah.* Yogyakarta: Deepublish. Hlm. 50

Iskandar, Muhamad nur, Didit Purnomo, dan H.Harun. 2020. *Analisis Pengaruh Pembiayaan Mudharabah, Musyarakah, Murabahah Terhadap Tingkat Profitabilitas Return On Equity (ROE) Pada PT. Bank BRI Syariah Periode 2012-2018*. Skripsi thesis, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta.

Kasmir. 2012. *Bank dan Lembaga Kuangan Lainnya. Jakarta*: PT. Raja Grafindo Persada.

Kuncoro. 2002. *Manajemen Perbankan, Teori dan Aplikasi*. Jakarta: PT. Indeks Kelompok Gramedia. Hlm. 68

Muhammad, R. *Akuntansi Keuangan Syariah (Konsep dan Implementasi PSAK Syariah). Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling* (1970). hlm.41-46

Muhammad. 2000. *Sistem dan Prosedur Operasional Bank Syariah*. Yogyakarta: UII Press. Hlm. 17

Noor, Juliansyah. 2012. *Metodologi Penelitian: Skipsi, Tesis, Disertasi, dan Karya Ilmiah*. Jakarta:

Kencana Prenada Media Group. Hlm. 67

Noor, Juliansyah. 2012. *Metodologi Penelitian: Skipsi, Tesis, Disertasi, dan Karya Ilmiah. Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Group*. Hlm. 73

Nugraheni, P. & Alam, W. F. I. 2014. *Pengaruh Risiko Likuiditas terhadap Profitabilitas pada Perbankan Syariah dan Konvensional di Indonesia*. Islam. J. Ekon. Islam 15.

Pemerintah Indonesia. 1992. Undang-Undang Republika Indonesia Nomor 7 Tahun 1992 Tentang Perbankan Syariah. www.ojk.go.id.

Pemerintah Indonesia. 1998. Undang-Undang Republika Indonesia Nomor 10 Tahun 1998 tentang perubahan atas Undang-Undang no. 7 tahun 1992 tentang perbankan.. www.bpk.go.id.

Pemerintah Indonesia. 2008. Undang-Undang Republika Indonesia Nomor 21 Tahun 2008 Tentang Perbankan Syariah. www.ojk.go.id.

Permata, D. S. 2018. *Pengaruh Pembiayaan Mudharabah dan Pembiayaan Musyarakah Terhadap Return On Equity (ROE) Pada Bank Umum Syariah (BUS) 2016-2107*. J. Adm. Bisnis 1–106

Rasyidin, D. 2013. jurnal ekonomi islam. Islamiconomic: Jurnal Ekonomi Islam vol. 7

Sari, D. M. S., Suartini, S., Mubarokah, I., & Hasanuh, N. 2021. *Pengaruh Pembiayaan Mudharabah, Musyarakah dan Murabahah Terhadap Profitabilitas Bank Umum Syariah*. Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Islam, 7(1), 241.

Sani, A. E. 2022. *Analisis Pengaruh Pembiayaan Mudharabah dan Pembiayaan Musyarakah Terhadap Profitabilitas Bank Umum Syariah di Indonesia periode 2016 – 2020*. Jurakunman (Jurnal Akunt. dan Manajemen) 15, 155

Shomad, abd. dan Trisadini P. Usanti. 2013. *Transaksi Bank Syariah* Cet.I, (Jakarta: PT. Bumi Aksara. Hlm. 18

Sihabudin, E. 2021. *Musyarakah Terhadap Tingkat Profitabilitas (ROE) Bank Umum Syariah (Studi Kasus Pada Bank Umum Syariah yang Terdaptar pada Bank Indonesia Priode 2015-2019)*

Siregar, S. 2017. *Statistika Terapan Untuk Perguruan Tinggi: Edisi Pertama*. Statistika Terapan Untuk Perguruan Tinggi. Hlm. 2

Sugiyono. 2015. *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Kualitatif dan R&D*. Metode Penelitian Kualitatif dan R & D.Bandung:Alfabeta. Hlm. 11

Sugiyono. 2015. *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Kualitatif dan R&D*. Metode Penelitian Kualitatif dan R & D.Bandung:Alfabeta. Hlm. 39

Sugiyono. 2015. *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Kualitatif dan R&D*. Metode Penelitian Kualitatif dan R & D.Bandung:Alfabeta. Hlm. 184

Syamsudin, Lukman. 2011. *Manajemen Keuangan Perusahaan, Edisi Baru*. Jakarta: PT. Raja Grafindo Persada. hlm. 59

Tryana, A. L. 2021. *Pengaruh Pembiayaan Mudharabah, Pembiayaan Musyarakah, dan Non Performing Financing Terhadap Profitabilitas Bank Umum Syariah 2016-2019*. Journal of Accounting, Finance, and Auditing, 3(1), 59–65.

Umam, Khaerul, H. S. 2017. *Manajemen Investasi*. Bandung. Pustaka Setia. Hlm.32

Yumanita, A. D. 2005. *Bank Syariah: Gambaran Umum. Bank Indonesia* : Seri Kebanksentralan.