IKONOMIKA: Jurnal Ekonomi dan Bisnis Islam
Volume 5, No 2 (2020)
ISSN : 2527-3434 (PRINT) - ISSN: 2527-5143 (ONLINE)
Page : 157 - 174

The Influence Of Financing And Third Party Funds (Dpk) Towards Roa Of Islamic Rural Banks (Bprs) In Sumatera Barat

Rizal,[1] Khairil Faizal Khairi[2], Ifelda Nengsih[3]

Fakultas Ekonomi Dan Bisnis Islam Iain Batusangkar[1,3]
Faculty Of Economics And Muamalat ,Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia[2]

rizal@iainbatusangkar.ac.id[1], khairil@usim.edu.my[2],
ifeldanengsih@iainbatusangkar.ac.id[3]

Abstract
This Research Aims To Investigate The Influence Of Financing And Third Party Funds (Dpk) Towards The Return On Assets (Roa) Of Islamic Rural Banks (Bprs) In West Sumatera. This Field Research Is A Quantitative Study With Seven Pt Bprs In West Sumatera As The Object Of The Research. This Research Uses Secondary Data In The Form Of Panel Data Which Combined Cross Section And Time Series Data. The Panel Data Are Quarterly Financial Statements From 2016 To 2018 Which Are Recorded In Financial Service Authority (Ojk). The Result Of This Research Shows Financing And Third Party Funds (Dpk) Influence Roa In The Amount Of 59,65% Simultaneously. The Rest Of It Are Influenced By Other Factors That Are Not Investigated. Partially, Financing Is The Only Subject That Has Influence Toward Roa. Meanwhile, Third Party Funds Had No Significant Influence Towards Roa Of Seven Bprs In West Sumatera. This Case Is Interesting To Be Researched Since Quantitative Data Reflects Fluctuation Based On Financing From 2016 Until 2018 While Dpk Tend To Increase. However, Financing Is The Only Subject That Has Significant Influence Towards Roa. The Novelty Of This Product Is Roa Which Not Influenced Significantly By Third Party Funds Whereas The Increase Of Third Party Funds, The Greater The Provision Of Financing, And The Greater Roa Will Be. Even Though, Third Party Fund Always Increase. Then, Roa Is Actually Influenced By Other Factors Besides Financing And Third Party Funds For 40,35% Which Can Be Researched As Further Studies By Other Researchers.
Keywords : *Roa, Financing, And Third Party Funds (Dpk)*

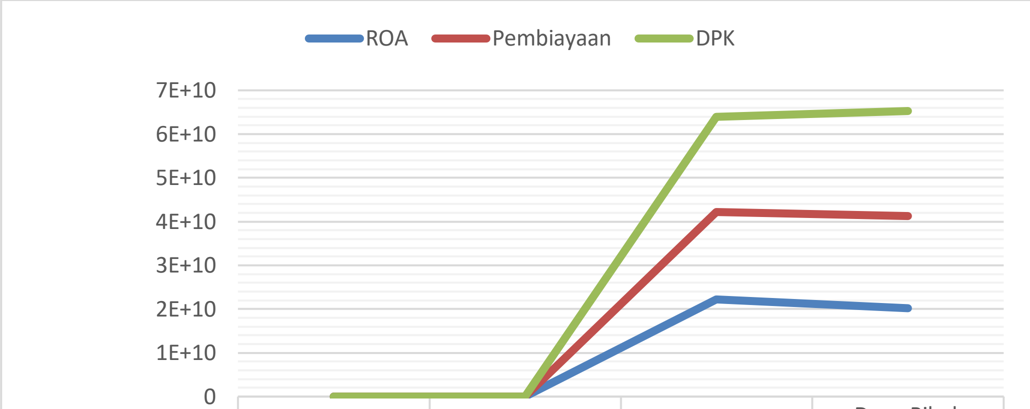
Received : November 17,2020 - Revised: November 18,2020 - Accepted: Desember 02,2020
Occupation: Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis Islam IAIN Batusangkar[1,3]
Faculty Of Economics And Muamalat ,Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia[2]
E-mail: rizal@iainbatusangkar.ac.id[1], khairil@usim.edu.my,[2]
ifeldanengsih@iainbatusangkar.ac.id[3]

A. INTRODUCTION

Islamic Rural Banks (Bprs) (Rifa'i, 2017) Is One Of Profit Oriented Sharia Financial Institutions (Harianto, 2017). This Financial Institution Established Since 1991 (Azmy, 2018). The Development Of Islamic Rural Banks In Indonesia Is Increased. Based On Statistic Data From Ojk Since Februari 2020 Shows The Amount Of Bprs Are 163 Units Which Spread Through 33 Provinces With 258.651 M Of Total Income With Financing Given In Total Amount Of 10.426.783 T And Third Party Funds (Dpk) Is Of 9.078.262 T. This Significant Amount Will Be A Challenge And Chance At The Same Time For Bprs To Be Able To Serve The Customer From Micro Business. On The Other Hand, This Development Of Bprs Is Interesting To Be Researched From Every Aspects Of Study. For Example, The Influence Of Inflation, Interest Rate, Domestic Gross Product (Pdb) Towards Return On Assets (Study Of Islamic Rural Banks In Indonesia 2009-2016) (Cahyani, 2018). Financing Banks Profitability Analysis Of Islamic Rural Banks: Is The Ownership Of Management Take Effect? (Fithria, 2018).

Analysis Of The Influence Of Financial Performance Towards Islamic Rural Banks Profitability In Indonesia (Azmy, 2018). The Influence Of Liquidity Management Towards Financial Performance Of Islamic Rural Banks In Indonesia (Anwar, 2016). Analysis Of Mudharabah Financing Towards The Development Of Net Profit Of Pt. Bank Perkreditan Rakyat Syariah Amanah Insan Cita William Iskandar Medan (Muslih, 2017). Another Question Needs To Be Answered Through Research Like Bprs In West Sumatera Specifically The Influence Of Financing And Third Party Funds (Dpk) Towards Return On Assets (Roa). Therefore, The Researchers Are Interested In Conducting This Research.

The Development Of Roa, Dpk And Financing Towards Bprs In West Sumatera From 2016-2018 Can Be Seen Through The Following Table:



	Tahun	ROA	Pembiayaan	Dana Pihak Ketiga
DPK	2018	1.013	21,708,616,000	23,982,905,214
Pembiayaan	2017	1.242	19,979,325,464	21,068,161,821
ROA	2016	0.845	22,211,058,500	20,224,298,250

The Development Of Roa Of Bprs In West Sumatera From 2016-2018 Tend To Fluctuate. In 2016 Roa Of Bprs Is 0.845% And It Is Fluctuated 1,242% In 2017. However, It Is Declined To 1.013% In 2018. During 2016 Until 2018, Financing On Bprs In West Sumatera Also Tend To Fluctuate. In 2016, Financing On Bprs Is 22,211,058,500 And Declined To 19,979,325,464 In 2017. However, It Is Increased To 21,708,616,000 In 2018. On The Other Hand, Third Party Funds (Dpk) During 2016 To 2018 Of Bprs In West Sumatera Tends To Increase Every Year. Third Party Funds (Dpk) In Bprs Is Increased To 20,224,298,250 In 2016 And It Is Declined To 21,068,161,821 In 2017. However It Increased To 23,982,905,214 In 2018.

Heri Sudarsono Says Roa Or Profitability Is A Ratio Used To Measure Management Effectivity In Managing Profit Got By Bank. Roa Is Used To Know The Ability Of Bank In Managing The Assets To Obtain The Maximum Result Of Profit (Sudarsono, 2017). On The Other Hand, Profitability Is The Ability Of Company To Obtain Profit In The Relation To Selling (Azmy, 2018), Total Assets (Harianto, 2017) And Owners' Equity (Sugiyarso And Winarni, 2005). Ratio Of Roa Is Used To Measure The Ability Of Bank Management To Gain Whole Profit Using Roa Ratio. The Bigger Roa Of A Bank (Margaretha, 2007), The Bigger Benefit That Can Be Achieved And The Better Position Of Assets Used (Dewi Et Al., 2015).

Level Of Roa Of Each Period Are Influenced By The Amount Of Sharia Bank Financing (Sudarsono, 2017). Financing Has Bigger Potency To Get Profit

Rather Than Sharia Bank Income Which Sourced From Wadi'ah Sbis, Secondary Market And Bank Services (Maryati, 2015). Therefore, The Level Of Financing From Sharia Bank Are Bigger Than Other Profit Income (Sudarsono, 2017). The Bigger Financing Distributed (Aniga And Hariyanto, 2016) In The Form Of Productive, Consumptive And Service, The Bigger Chance To Get Income (Dyatama And Yuliadi, 2012). Partially, Variable Of Mudarabah Financing (Muslih, 2017), Musharakah (Almunawwaroh And Marliana, 2017), And Ijarah (Hanania, 2015) Significantly Influence The Ability Of Sharia Bank To Get The Income (Yusuf And Mahriana, 2016). However, In The Research Of Amalia Nur (2016), It Was Found That Musyarakah Financing Has Negative Influence Towards Roa. On The Other Hand, Mudharabah And Murabahah Had No Influence.

The Level Of Third Party (Dpk) Is The Biggest Component Used By Sharia Bank To Get Income (Sudarsono, 2017). The Bigger Dpk Used Increase The Ability Of Bank To Distribute Financing In Productive, Consumptive And Services Sectors. The Bigger Financing Can Increase The Chance Of Bank To Get Income In The Form Of Result And Margin (Umam, 2016). The Increasing Of Bank Income Will Increase Income Ratio Towards Assets Or Roa Of Sharia Bank.

Several Researches About Financing And Dpk, Such As Sudiyatno And Suroso (2010) Shows That The Influence Of Dpk Can Affect The Ability Of Financing And The Influence Of Roa. In Hanania Luthfia's Research, It Was Found The Long Term Dpk Has Negative Influence Towards Roa But It Is Not For The Short Term (Hanania, 2015). On The Other Hand, Yusuf And Mahriana Research Shows The Negative Relation Between Dpk And Roa (Yusuf And Mahriana, 2016). Based On A Research Conducted By Rizal, Dpk In The Form Of Deposit Savings Has The Influence Towards Income (Rizal, 2018). It Shows That Dpk Is Not Only Influence Roa In Islamic Rural Banks (Bprs), But Also Has The Influence To Micro Finance Institution Towards Profit. Financing Also Influence Profit In Sharia Micro Financial Institution (Rizal Et Al., 2018). Every Bank Is Trying To Increase Roa Because The Bigger Roa Of A Bank (Almunawwaroh And Marliana, 2017) The Bigger Level Of Profit That Can Be Achieved As Well As The Better Position Of Assets Used By Those Banks (Dewi Et Al., 2015). Those Things Will Also Have Similar Effect To Sharia Financial Institution In The Form Of Islamic Rural Banks.

As It Is Explained Previously, The Research Gap Appears In Bprs In West Sumatera. When Financing In 2017 Declines Yet Roa Increases. It Is Also

Parallel With Dpk Which Also Increases. When Financing Is Increased In 2018, Roa Is Decreased. Third Party At The Same Time Continues To Increase. Therefore, This Case Needs A Further Research Regarding The Influence Of Financing And Third Party Funds (Dpk) Towards Roa In Islamic Rural Banks (Bprs) In West Sumatera. Based On The Background Of The Research, There Are Three Formulation Of The Problem; 1) Is There Any Influence Of Financing Towards Roa? 2) Is There Any Influence Of Dpk Towards Roa? 3) How Much Is The Influence Of Financing And Dpk Towards Roa

B. THEORITICAL

The Financial Statement Is One Of The Accountability Aids As Well As Management Communication To Those In Need. The Performance Appraisal Of A Company Can Be Carried Out Using The Financial Ratios That Are Reflected In These Financial Statements (Saifudin And Pribadi, 2017). Each Company Has Different Performance Standards. Banks Generally Have Financial Performance Assessments That Refer To The Standards Set By The Financial Services Authority. Financial Ratios That Can Be Used To Measure Performance Such As Roa, Roe, Car, Fdr, Npl And Various Other Types Of Financial Ratios.

Each Ratio Is Related To One Another. Its Relationship Can Be Positively And Negatively. Having A Positive Relationship Indicates The Increase In The Value Of One Ratio Will Increase The Value Of Another Ratio. Otherwise, The Decrease Of One Ratio Will Decrease The Value Of Another Ratio. Meanwhile, A Negative Relationship Is That If One Ratio Of Value Increases, It Will Decrease The Value Of The Other Ratio.

Referring To This Research, The Following Ratios Are Used As The Basis Of This Research:

1. Return On Asset (Roa)

   Return On Assets (Roa) Is A Factor For Banking Behavior In Making Msme Financing Decisions. Roa Shows The Level Of Profitability Of A Bank. Roa Describes How Much The Bank Profits From The Total Assets Of The Entire Bank. (Nuriyah, 2018). Roa Is An Indicator Of The Banks' Ability To Make Profits On A Number Of Assets Owned By The Bank. With That, Roa Is A Ratio Showing Comparison Between Profits (Before Taxes) By Total Assets, Roa Can Also Reflect The Level Of Asset Management Efficiency Owned (Yolanda, 2017). Roa Is One Of Ratios From The Profitability Ratio Component Used To Measure The Size Of The Company's Ability To Generate Profits (Pontoh, N., Pelleng, F. A., &

Mukuan, 2016). Profitability Is Able To Evaluate The Ability Of A Bprs To Support Operational And Capital Activities Through Quantitative And Qualitative Assessments.

Return On Assets (Roa) (Saifudin And Pribadi, 2017) Will Provide An Overview Of Bank Managers' Ability To Operate Bank Assets Entrusted To Them For Profit. This Profitability Ratio Also Describes The Work Efficiency Of The Bank (Ananda, 2012).

The Criteria Of Assessing For Return On Asset Based On Rating Are The First Rank Is Roa> 1,450%, The Second Rank Is 1,215% <Roa ≤ 1,450%, The Third Rank Is 0.999 <1,215%, The Fourth Rank Is 0.765% <Roa ≤ 0.999% And The Fifth Rank Is Roa ≤ 0.765% (Ojk, 2019).

Return On Asset Is An Indicator Reflects If This Ratio Increases, Bank Assets Have Been Used Optimally To Generate Income (Qohar, A., & Munir, 2017). The Greater The Roa Of A Bank, The Greater The Level Of Profit Achieved By The Bank And The Better Position Of The Bank In Terms Of Asset Use (Mokoagow, S. W., & Fuady, 2015).

2. Financing

The Concept Of Financing In Islam (Ismal, 2010) Differs With That Of Conventional Financing. Loan Is The Main Mode Under Conventional Financing Using Interest Rate As A Time Value For Borrowed Money. The Quranic Injunction Prohibits Financial Activities That Has Interest Element And/Or Has No Genuine Nexus To Trading Activities Under The Shariah (Islamic Law) (Abdul Razak And Fauziah, 2011). Islamic Financing Refers To The Provision Of Financial Services In Accordance With Islamic Teachings (Shariah). (Kammer Et Al., 2015) Shari'ah Bans Interest (Riba) Or Usury, Products With Excessive Uncertainty (Gharar), Gambling (Maysir), Short Sales, As Well As Financing Of Prohibited Activities That It Considers Harmful To Society (Bananuka Et Al., 2020). Financing (Suci And Hardi, 2019) For Investment And Working Capital With The Aim Of Expediting Economic Mechanisms In The Real Sector Through Business (Investment, Buying And Selling, Etc) (Nuriyah, 2018). *Financing To Deposit Ratio* (Fdr) Can Be Used To Measure Disbursed Financing Effectivity Level. So, If The Financing To Deposit Ratio (Fdr) Increases, Bank Profits Will Also Increase, Assuming That The Bank Can Channel Financing Effectively (Sudarsono, 2017c). Financing To Deposit Ratio (Fdr) (Yolanda, 2017) States The Extent To Which The Bank's Ability To Pay Back Withdrawals Made By Depositors By Relying On Credit Provided As A Source Of Liquidity. The

Greater The Financing, The Higher The Income Earned, Because The Income Increases Automatically The Profit Will Also Increase (Azmy, 2018c). The Success Of Banks In Performing The Intermediary Function Can Be Seen From The Percentage Of The Loan To Deposit Ratio (Ldr), In Other Terms Financing Is The Total Financing Managed By Islamic Banks. (Nuriyah, 2018)

3. Third Party Funds (Dpk).

   Third Party Funds (Tpf) Are Funds Deposited By The Public To Banks In The Form Of Demand Deposits, Savings Deposits And Time Deposits. On The Other Hand, Tpf For The Bank Itself Is A Source Of Funds To Be Disbursed In Financing Activities, Placements With Other Banks, And Others. Tpf Is A Source Of Funds For Financing, So It Is Strongly Suspected To Affect The Financing Of Msme (Nuriyah, 2018). Funds Sources Are The Main Thing Needed By Banks In Conducting Operations, The Greater The Available Funds, The Greater The Chance For The Bank To Carry Out Its Functions (Anggreni And Suardhika, 2014). The Growth Of Third Party Fund Cause Banks Are Able To Channel More Financing To Customers, So That The Bank Had The Opportunity To Obtain A Higher Income. In Other Words, Tpf Has A Positive Relationship To Profitability (Husaeni, 2017).

C. METHODOLOGY

The Method Used In This Research Was A Quantitative Method With Secondary Data In The Form Of Panel Data Which Derived From Mix Data Of Cross Section And Time Series. This Panel Data Is Consist Of Seven Bprs In West Sumatera In The Form Of Quarterly Financial Statements From 2016 To 2018. Seven Bprs Are Bprs Al Makmur, Bprs Barakah Nawaitul Ikhlas, Bprs Gajah Tongga Koto Piliang, Bprs Mentari Pasaman Saiyo, Bprs Al Haji Miskin, Bprs Carana Kiat Andalas, And Bprs Ampek Angkek Canduang. Meanwhile, Data Source Of This Research Is Secondary Data In The Form Of Financial Authority Services Report. In This Research There Are Two Variables Used; Financing And Third Party Funds (Dpk) As Independent Variable And Return On Assets (Roa) As Dependent Variable. Regression Analysis Technique Is Used Because The Data Which Analyzed Are Panel Data. Therefore, The Technique Used Is The Development Of Linier Regression By Using The Ordinary Least Square (Ols) Method. The Technique Of Data Analysis Is Using Statistic Eviews. This Analysis Technique Has Several Steps Such As:

Regression Model Selection

The Equation Of Data Panel Regression Model Is Shown As Below.

$Y_{it} = A + B_1 x_{1it} + B_2 x_{2it} + E_{it}$

Explanation:

Y = Return On Assets (Roa)
XI = Financing
X2 = Third Party Funds (Dpk)
I = Unit (Bank)
T = Period Of Time (Annual/Quarterly)
A = Constant
E = Output Variable

There Are Three Techniques In Estimating The Parameter Of Panel Data; (I) *Common Effect*, This Technique Is Combined Cross Section Data And Time Series As A Whole Without Differentiate The Period Of Time And Bank. (2) *Fixed Effect*, This Technique Is Estimating Panel Data By Using Dummy Variable To Cover The Different Intercept. (3) *Random Effect*, This Model Is Estimating Panel Data Where Interference Variable Is Connected To Period Of Time And Bank (Enterprise). (Widarjoni, 2005).

Moreover, Widarjono Says There Are Three Tests Used To Choose Techniques Of Data Panel Estimation Such As; Chow Test, Hausman Test And Lagrangne Multiplier Test. In Chow Test, If Prob Value In F Are Lower Than Significance, Then The Choice Goes To *Fixed Effect* Than *Common Effect*. If Prob In F Are Greater Than Significance Then *Common Effect* Will Be Chosen Rather Than *Fixed* Effect. In Hausman Test, Chi Squares Are Observed. If Prob Of Chi Squares Are Lower Than Significance Then *Fixed Effect* Will Be Chosen Than *Random Effect*. If Prob Of Chi Squares Are Higher Than Significance Then The Choice Will Be *Random Effect* Than *Fixed Effect*. In Hausman Test, Chi Squares Are Observed. If Prob Of Chi Squares Are Lower Than Significance Then *Fixed Effect* Will Be Chosen Than *Random Effect*. If Prob Of Chi Squares Are Higher Than Significance Then The Choice Will Be *Random Effect* Than *Fixed Effect*. In Lagrange Multiplier Test, If Prob Value Are Lower Than Significance Then *Random Effect* Will Be Chosen Than *Common Effect*. If Prob Are Greater Than Significance Value Then *Common Effect* Are Selected Than *Random Effect*. However, Nachrowi (2006) Said Besides The

Consideration Above, We Can Also Look At Period Of Time (T), If T Is Greater Than Total Of Enterprises (Bank) Then *Fixed Effect* Model Are Recommended And If Period Of Time (T) Way Lower Than Enterprises (Bank), Random Effect Are Recommended To Be Used. Based On Data Collected In This Research, It Shows That Period Of Time Are Greater Than Enterprises (Bank), So It Decided To Use *Fixed Effect Model.*

After Model Decided, The Researchers Are Doing Classic Assumption Test That Consist Of; (1) Normality Test, This Test Observe Prob Value. *Jarque-Bera* Are Greater Than (0,005). (2) Auto Correlation Test Are Used By Breusch-Godfrey Method With Prob Value Observation. Chi Squares Are Greater Than Significance. (3) Heteroscedasticity Test Are Using White Test And Observe Prob Value. Chi Squares Are Greater Than Significance. (4) Multicollinearity Test Are Used With In Pair Correlation. Widarjono (2016) Says If Correlation Value Of Each Free Variable Is Lower Than 0,85 Then Multicollinearity Problem Will Not Happen. In Contrast, If It Is Greater Than 0,85 Then Multicollinearity Happened. (Widarjono, 2016).

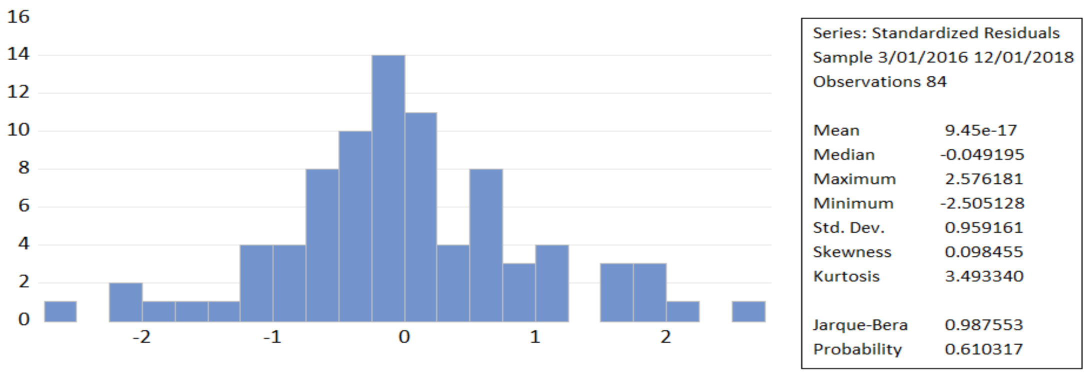
D. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Classic Assumption

Fixed Effect Is A Model Chosen To Be Used In This Research. Because This Research Used *Fixed Effect* Classic Assumption, Test Was Needed. The Result Of Classic Assumption Test Described As Below:

Normality Test

The Result Of Normality Test Used *Jarque Bera* Method Is Shown Through Picture Below.



Picture I

Based On Picture I, It Shows *Jarque-Bera* Probability Value In The Amount Of 0,610317. *Jarque-Bera* Probability Value Is Greater Than Significance That Is 0,610317 > 0,05. Thus, It Can Be Concluded That Residuals Are Distributed Normally.

Multicollinearity Test

The Result Of Multicollinearity Is Shown As Follows.

Command | Capture

View | Proc | Object | Print | Name | Freeze | Sample | Sheet | Stats | Spec

Correlation

	X1	X2
X1	1.000000	0.788058
X2	0.788058	1.000000

Based On Picture I It Shows That Each Correlation Of Free Variable In The Amount Of 0,788058 Is Lower Than 0,85. It Means Multicollinearity Problem Are Not Existed.

Auto Correlation Test

Based On The Result Of Breuch-Godfrey Model Analysis, It Shows The Value As Follows.

Table 2
Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation Lm Test:
Null Hypothesis: No Serial Correlation At Up To 2 Lags

F-Statistic	24.76794	Prob. F(2,80)	0.0000
Obs*R-Squared	32.12248	Prob. Chi-Square(2)	0.0000

Based On Table 2 It Shows That *Chi Squares* Probability Value In The Amount Of 0,0000. Probability Value Are Lower Than Significance Value Which Decided In The Amount Of 0,0000 < 0,05. So, It Can Be Concluded That Auto Correlation Happened.

Heteroscedasticity Test

There Are Several Methods Available To Do Heteroscedasticity Test Such As; White, Cross Terms, Even Without White Cross Terms. In This Research White Method Are Used With The Result Present In The Table As Follows.

Table 3
Heteroscedasticity Test: White
Null Hypothesis: Homoscedasticity

F-Statistic	2.193614	Prob. F(2,81)	0.1181
Obs*R-Squared	4.315953	Prob. Chi-Square(2)	0.1156
Scaled Explained Ss	4.644079	Prob. Chi-Square(2)	0.0981

Based On Table 3 It Shows Probability Value Of Chi Squares In The Amount Of 0,0981. From The Table Above It Shows That Probability Value Of Chi Squares Is Greater Than Significance That Are Set In The Amount Of 0,0981 > 0,05. It Means There Are No Heteroscedasticity.

Seeing The Result Of Four Test Of Classic Assumption, It Shows That There Are One Assumption That Are Not Fulfilled; Auto Correlation. Because There Are Only One Classic Assumption That Are Not Fulfilled, It Can Be Decided That This Research Are Reasonable To Use Fixed Effects Model.

Eligibility Model Test

Based On Nachrowi Statements (2006) If Period Of Time (T) Are Greater Than The Amount Of Enterprises, Then Fixed Effect Could Be Used. However, To Make It Way Certain Eligibility Model Test Used. The Result Of That Test Are Presented In The Table Below.

Table 4
Dependent Variable: Y
Method: Panel Least Squares
Date: 05/10/20 Time: 13:34
Sample (Adjusted): 3/01/2016 12/01/2018
Periods Included: 12
Cross-Sections Included: 7
Total Panel (Balanced) Observations: 84

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	T-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.831585	0.415129	2.003197	0.0494
X1	-1.75e-11	8.21e-12	-2.129003	0.0371
X2	2.64e-11	1.98e-11	1.332460	0.1874
	Effects Specification			
Cross-Section Fixed (Dummy Variables)				
Period Fixed (Dummy Variables)				
Root Mse	0.525908	R-Squared		0.688862
Mean Dependent Var	1.033690	Adjusted R-Squared		0.596493
S.D. Dependent Var	0.948493	S.E. Of Regression		0.602504
Akaike Info Criterion	2.028810	Sum Squared Resid		23.23267
Schwarz Criterion	2.607576	Log Likelihood		-65.21003
Hannan-Quinn Criter.	2.261469	F-Statistic		7.457706
Durbin-Watson Stat	1.420532	Prob(F-Statistic)		0.000000

Eligibility Model Test Are Reflected From F Test Result. Based On Table 4 Probability F Are Lower Than Significance (0,000000 < 0,05). It Means H0 Are Rejected. In Another Words, Bigger Variable Are Influence Dependent Variable

Simultaneously. Adjusted R-Squared Value Are In The Amount Of 0,596493 That Shows The Influence Of Dummy Variable Through Dependent Variable In The Amount Of 59,65% While The Rest Are Influenced By Other Variables.

Hypothesis Test Of Each Variable

a. First Hypothesis

H0: Financing Has No Significant Effect Towards Return On Assets (Roa)
Ha: Financing Has Significant Effect Towards Return On Assets (Roa)
Based On Table 3 It Shows Coefficient B1 -0,75e-11 With T-Statistic -2, 129003 And Probability (Significance) 0,0371. Probability Value Are Lower Than Significance (0,0371 < 0,05). It Can Be Concluded H0 Is Rejected Because There Are Significant Effects In Financing Towards Roa.

b. Second Hypothesis

H0: Third Party Funds (Dpk) Has No Significant Effect Towards Roa
Ha: Third Party Funds (Dpk) Has Significant Influence Towards Roa

Based On Table 3 It Shows Coefficient B2 2,64e-11 With T-Statistic 1,332460 And Probability (Significance) 0,1874. Probability Value Are Greater Than Significance (0,874 > 0,05). Based On The Result, H0 Are Not Rejected Because There Are No Significant Influence Of Third Party Funds Towards Roa.

Model Interpretation

Regression Equation Resulted Based On Regression Analysis Of Panel Data Are Followed As Below.

$$\hat{Y}_{it} = 0{,}831585 + (-1{,}75E - 11)X_1 + 2{,}64E - 11X_2 + e$$

Based On The Regression Equation Stated Earlier, It Can Be Interpreted As Follows. *(First)* Based On The Equation Above, It Shows Positive Constanta Value In The Amount Of 0,831585 Which Reflects Positive Influence Of Independent Variable (Financing And Third Party Funds). If Independent Variable Are Higher Or Influencing In A Unit, Then Return On Assets (Roa) Will Increase And Fulfilled. In Another Word, If There Are No Financing And Third Party Funds Variable Then Return On Assets (Roa) 0,831585. *(Second)* Coefficient Value Of Regression Variable In Financing (X1) Towards Return On Assets (Roa) (Y) Is -1,75. It Means If Financing Is Increased, Then Return

On Assets (Roa) Value Will Decrease In The Amount Of 1,75. Negative Value Coefficient Means Between Financing And Roa Has Negative Relation. Financing Added Will Affect The Declined Value Of Roa. This Result Need Further Investigation On Factors Causing It. Theoretically Each Enhancement Of Financing Will Influence Towards Enhancement Of Roa. However, In This Research It Found The Other Way Around. *(Third)* Coefficient Variable Regression Third Party Funds (Dpk) (X2) Towards Roa (Y) In The Amount Of 2,64. It Means If Third Party Funds (Dpk) Has Increased, Then Third Party Funds (Roa) Will Also Increase In The Amount Of 2,64. Positive Coefficient Means Third Party Funds (Dpk) And Return On Assets (Roa) Has Positive Relation. Enhancement Of Return On Assets (Roa) Will Affect The Enhancement Of Roa.

E. CONCLUSION

Based On The Result Of Analysis Above, It Can Be Concluded That Financing And Third Party Funds (Dpk) Influence Return On Assets (Roa) In The Amount Of 59,65% Simultaneously. While, Partially The Influence Of Financing Towards Roa From Multiple Regression Analysis Shows That The Result Of T-Count Value In The Amount Of -2.129003 With Significance 0,0371. Probability Value Are Lower Than Significance (0,0371 < 0,05). Seeing The Result, Hypothesis Is Accepted. It Means There Are Availability Of Significant Influence Of Financing Towards Return On Assets (Roa).

The Research Findings Reflect The Better Financing Will Impact To The Higher Return On Assets (Roa). On The Contrary, The Lower Financing Then Roa Will Be Much Lower. In Financing There Are Several Aspect That Needs To Be Concerned By Both Sides Such As; Profit Sharing Ratio That Has Been Negotiated And Level Of Actual Profit Business That Has Been Gotten. Therefore, Bank As The Owner Of The Funds Will Calculate The Ratio That Will Be Negotiated As Income Profit. However, Coefficient Value Of Financing Regression Variable (X1) Towards Roa (Y) That Is -1,75. It Means If Financing Is Increasing Then Roa Value Will Decrease In The Amount Of 1,75. Negative Value Of Coefficient Means That Between Financing And Roa Has Negative Relation. Financing Added Will Affect The Decrease Of Roa Value. This Interesting Finding Need To Be Researched To Find Factors Causing It. Theoretically, The Enhancement Of Financing Will Influence The Increasement Of Roa. However, The Research Results Show The Opposite Of Theory. Thus, It Will Necessary To Conduct Further Researches In Bprs (Islamic Rural Banks) In West Sumatera.

Meanwhile, Third Party Funds From This Research Shows That The Result Of T-Count Value In The Amount Of 1,332460 With Significance 0,0371 With Significance 0,1874. Probability Value Are Higher Than Significance (0,1874 > 0,05). It Means That H0 Are Not Rejected Because There Is No Significant Influence Of Third Party Funds Towards Return On Assets. It Means That Each Enhancement Of Third Party Funds Are Not Followed By Enhancement Of Return On Assets (Roa), Where If The Amount Of Third Party Funds Are Distributed To Financing, Then The Income From Financing Tends To Have No Enhancement And The Ability Of Bank To Obtain The Profit Are Not Increase Constantly.

REFERENCES

Abdul Razak, D., Fauziah, 2011. *Consumers' Perception On Islamic Home Financing: Empirical Evidences On Bai Bithaman Ajil (Bba) And Diminishing Partnership (Dp) Modes Of Financing In Malaysia*. Journal Of Islamic Marketing 2, 165–176. Https://Doi.Org/10.1108/17590831111139875

Almunawwaroh, M., Marliana, R., 2017. *Analisis Pengaruh Pembiayaan Musyarakah Terhadap Profitabilitas Bank Syariah Di Indonesia* 12, 14.

Anggreni, M.R., Suardhika, I.M.S., 2014. *Pengaruh Dana Pihak Ketiga, Kecukupan Modal, Risiko Kredit Dan Suku Bunga Kredit Pada Profitabilitas 11.*

Aniga, S., Hariyanto, E., 2016. *Pengaruh Jenis Nasabah Dan Frekuensi Pencairan Pembiayaan Terhadap Profit Margin Di Bank Pembiayaan Rakyat Syariah (Bprs) Sarana Prima Mandiri Pamekasan*. Iqtishadia 3, 87. Https://Doi.Org/10.19105/Iqtishadia.V3i1.1054

Anwar, D., 2016. *Pengaruh Manajemen Likuiditas Terhadap Kinerja Bank Pembiayaan Rakyat Syariah (Bprs) Di Indonesia* 2, 11.

Azmy, A., 2018. *Analisis Pengaruh Rasio Kinerja Keuangan Terhadap Profitabilitas Bank Pembiayaan Rakyat Syariah Di Indonesia*. Ja 22. Https://Doi.Org/10.24912/Ja.V22i1.326

Bananuka, J., Mukyala, V., Tumwebaze, Z., Ssekakubo, J., Kasera, M., Najjuma, M.S., 2020. *The Intention To Adopt Islamic Financing In Emerging Economies: Evidence From Uganda*. Jiabr 11, 610–628. Https://Doi.Org/10.1108/Jiabr-07-2017-0108

Cahyani, Y.T., 2018. *Pengaruh Inflasi, Suku Bunga (Bi Rate), Produk Domestik Bruto (Pdb) Terhadap Roa (Studi Pada Bank Pembiayaan Rakyat Syariah (Bprs) Di Indonesia Tahun 2009-2016)*. Iqtishadia 5, 58. Https://Doi.Org/10.19105/Iqtishadia.V5i1.1695

Dewi, N.K.V.C., Cipta, W., Kirya, K., 2015. *Pengaruh Ldr, Lar, Der Dan Cr Terhadap Roa*. E-Journal Bisma Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha Volume 3.

Dyatama, A.N., Yuliadi, I., 2012. *Determinan Jumlah Pembiayaan Bank Syariah Di Indonesia* 16, 11.

Fithria, A., 2018. *Analisis Profitabilitas Bank Pembiayaan Rakyat Syariah Di Indonesia: Apakah Kepemilikan Manajemen Berpengaruh*? Jab 18, 39. Https://Doi.Org/10.20961/Jab.V18i1.232

Hanania, L., 2015. *Faktor Internal Dan Eksternal Yang Mempengaruhi Profitabilitas Perbankan Syariah Dalam Jangka Pendek Dan Jangka Panjang I*, 18.

Harianto, S., 2017. *Rasio Keuangan Dan Pengaruhnya Terhadap Profitabilitas Pada Bank Pembiayaan Rakyat Syariah*. Esensi 7, 41–48. Https://Doi.Org/10.15408/Ess.V7i1.4076

Husaeni, U.A., 2017. *Analisis Pengaruh Dana Pihak Ketiga Dan Non Performing Financing Terhadap Return On Asset Pada Bprs Di Indonesia 5*, 16.

Ismal, R., 2010. *Volatility Of The Returns And Expected Losses Of Islamic Bank Financing*. I J Islam Mid East Fin And Mgt 3, 267–279. Https://Doi.Org/10.1108/17538391011072453

Kammer, A., Akammer@Imf.Org, Norat, M., Mnorat@Imf.Org, Pinon, M., Mpinon@Imf.Org, Prasad, A., Aprasad@Imf.Org, Towe, C., Ctowe@Imf.Org, Zeidane, Z., Zzeidane@Imf.Org, 2015. *Islamic Finance: Opportunities, Challenges, And Policy Options*. Staff Discussion Notes 15, 1. Https://Doi.Org/10.5089/9781498325035.006

Margaretha, F., 2007. *Manajemen Keuangan Bagi Industri & Jasa*, 2007. Jasa Grasfindo Jakarta.

Maryati, S., 2015. *Peran Bank Pembiayaan Rakyat Syariah Dalam Pengembangan Umkm Dan Agribisnis Pedesaan Di Sumatera Barat*. Economica 3, 1–17. Https://Doi.Org/10.22202/Economica.2014.V3.I1.231

Muslih, 2017. *Analisis Pembiayaan Mudharabah Terhadap Peningkatan Laba Bersih Pada Pt. Bank Perkreditan Rakyat Syariah Amanah Insan Cita William Iskandar Medan*. Jurnal Ilmiah Manajemen Dan Bisnis Volume 18.

Nuriyah, A., 2018. *Micro, Small-Financial Financing And Its Implications On The Profitability Of Sharia Banks* 23.

Rifa'i, A., 2017. *Peran Bank Pembiayaan Rakyat Syariah Dalam Mengimplementasikan Keuangan Inklusif Melalui Pembiayaan Umkm*. Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Bisnis Islam 2, 177. Https://Doi.Org/10.24042/Febi.V2i2.1639

Rizal, 2018. *Pengaruh Tabungan Dan Deposito Mudharabah Terhadap Sisa Hasil Usaha Koperasi Pegawai Negeri Syariah*. Al-Masraf (Jurnal Lembaga Keuangan Dan Perbankan) Volume 3, Nomor 1, Januari-Juni 2018.

Rizal, David, D., Fitri, S.A., Ramadanis, R., 2018. *Analysis On The Effect Of Deposite And Financing On The Net Income (Shu) At Kpn Al Ikhlas Iain Batusangkar*. Iqtishadia: Jurnal Kajian Ekonomi & Bisnis Islam Volume 11 Nomor 1. Https://Doi.Org/Doi: 10.21043/Iqtishadia.V10i2.2863

Suci, A., Hardi, H., 2019. *Literacy Experiment Of Islamic Financing To Non-Muslim Small And Micro Business*. Jima 11, 179–191. Https://Doi.Org/10.1108/Jima-01-2019-0003

Sudarsono, H., 2017. *Analisis Pengaruh Kinerja Keuangan Terhadap Profitabilitas Bank Syariah Di Indonesia*. Economica 8, 175. Https://Doi.Org/10.21580/Economica.2017.8.2.1702

Sugiyarso, Winarni, F., 2005. Manajemen Keuangan. Media Persindo, Yogyakarta.

Umam, M.K., 2016. *Pengaruh Dana Pihak Ketiga, Rasio Kecukupan Modal Dan Tingkat Bunga Kredit Terhadap Jumlah Kredit Yang Disalurkan Bank*. Jurnal Administrasi Bisnis (Jab) Volume 31, 8.

Widarjono, A., 2016. Ekonometrika: *Teori Dan Aplikasi Untuk Ekonomi Dan Bisnis*, 2nd Ed. Ekonisia Fe Universitas Islam Indonesia, Yogyakarta.

Yolanda, Y., 2017. *Capital Adequacy Ratio And Its Influencing Factors On The Islamic Banking In Indonesia*. Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Bisnis Islam 2, 162. Https://Doi.Org/10.24042/Febi.V2i2.1881

Yusuf, M.Y., Mahriana, W.S., 2016. *Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Tingkat Profitabilitas Bank Pembiayaan Rakyat Syariah (Bprs) Di Aceh*. Iqtishadia 9, 246. Https://Doi.Org/10.21043/Iqtishadia.V9i2.1731