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ANALYSIS OF FACTORS AFFECTING THE COLLECTION OF MUDHARABAH DEPOSITS IN SHARIA BANKING IN INDONESIA

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Abstrak
The purpose of this study is to identify and analyze the factors that influence the accumulation of deposits in Mudharabah, an Islamic bank in Indonesia. The independent variables in this study are interest rate (X1), inflation (X2) and savings (X3), and the dependent variable is Mudarabah deposits. This study adopts quantitative research method. Quantitative research is research that uses data in numerical form. The results of the study show that interest rates have no significant effect on the mudharabah deposit component of Islamic commercial banks in Indonesia. This means that there is no influence between the interest rate variable (X1) on Mudharabah Deposits, Inflation has a partially significant effect on mudharabah deposits at Islamic Commercial Banks in Indonesia. This means that the Inflation variable (X2) has a significant effect on Mudharabah Deposits, Financing To Deposit Ratio (FDR) has a partially significant effect on mudharabah deposits at Islamic Commercial Banks in Indonesia. This means that the effect of the FDR variable (X3) on Mudharabah Deposits, Interest Rates, Inflation, and FDR simultaneously (simultaneously) has a significant effect on Mudharabah Deposits at Islamic Commercial Banks in Indonesia.

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Introduction

Policy Providing flexibility to determine interest rates was introduced in 1983, including zero percent interest. This lasted at least until the release of the October 1988 policy package (Pakto 88) as a deregulation policy in the banking sector where new banks were allowed to be established. On the institutional side, Islamic Bank Indonesia (BMI) was the first Islamic bank established in Indonesia, followed by other Banks with an Open Sharia Window (Jendela Islam) in conducting business activities. Through this Islamic window, conventional banks can provide sharia financing services to their customers Freedom from usury (usury), gharar (insecurity) and maysyir (speculation) through products by first establishing a Shariah Business Unit (UUS).

Banks act as financial intermediaries, namely as liaisons between overfunded and underfunded parties (deficit units) by collecting third party funds from customers or depositors and then distributing them to debtors (entrepreneurs and parties who need new funds) and When economic activity develops, there needs to be a source of financing for business activities. In this situation, Islamic banks have a significant role in raising funds so that they can only withdraw muharabad or other contracts that do not violate sharia principles. Meanwhile, investment is funds deposited by customers to Islamic banks or sharia business units, based on mudharabah contracts or other contracts, not in the form of deposits,

Mudharabah is a cooperation agreement between two people to do a business in which the first person is the owner of 100% 100% capital, while the second person is a capital manager who only relies on his expertise alone, while the profits are divided according to the agreement stated in the cooperation agreement. If the loss is caused by the manager's negligence (incompetence or violation), the loss will be borne by the manager. At the same time, if unavoidable losses are caused by natural disasters, etc., the capital owners shall bear them (Sinaga, 2018). The meaning of a Mudharabah contract is that at the beginning of the transaction, the owner of the fund (Shahibul Maal) distributes the results of the business in a partial proportion, in which case the client provides funds to the bank or the fund (Mudharib) runs a productive business, ideally through Profit sharing, the return on Mudharabah savings provided by the bank for customer deposits is higher than the return on Mudharabah savings.

Deposit volume data is taken from the bank's annual accounts, Mudharabah deposit data is for 1 month, 3 month, 6 month and 1 year deposits. As stated in the banking law number 10 of 1998, deposits can only be withdrawn at a certain time based on the customer's agreement with the bank. the rate of return on mudharabah savings provided by banks for customer deposits is higher than that of mudharabah savings. data on the number of deposits are obtained from the bank's annual financial statements, mudharabah deposit data used for 1 month, 3 months, 6 months and 1 year deposits. According to Article 10 of the Banking Code 1998, deposits can only be withdrawn by agreement between the customer and the bank. Banks offer customers more deposits than Mudharabach savings deposits. Deposit information is available in bank financial statements, Mudharabah deposits for 1 month, 3 months, 6 months and 1 year deposits. According to Article 10 of the Banking Code 1998, deposits can only be withdrawn by agreement between the customer and the bank.

Profit sharing at Islamic banks can be interpreted as the acquisition of business activities with investment contracts for a certain period of time and the amount cannot be determined with certainty. The amount received is more or less dependent on the investment of the Islamic bank, and the amount of dividends between the bank and the client is determined at the beginning of the transaction. The shareholding ratio between the two parties is determined by mutual agreement, and each party must be a voluntary entity (At-Tarodin). The level of profit sharing received by customers in real terms provided by financial institutions to customers of Islamic banks.

In classical theory, interest rates are the "prices" that appear in the "market" of mutual funds, and interest rates are determined by the supply and demand of savings, which is the case in societies where incomes exceed consumer requirements. The total savings together constitute the loan offer. In addition, savers and investors, i.e. entrepreneurs who need funds to run or expand their business, form demand, meet in the market for loanable funds, and ultimately agree on interest rates during the bargaining process between them, Bank Indonesia regularly sets interest rates The reference interest rate for the Indonesian banking industry, the benchmark interest rate for Bank Indonesia is called the BI interest rate, and the BI interest rate is the attitude of the Indonesian banking regulator towards monetary policy.

Table 1.
Interest Rate Developments for 2015-2019

No	Year	Interest Rate
1	2015	7.50%
2	2016	4.75%
3	2017	4.25%
4	2018	6.00%
5	2019	5.00%

Source: Bank Indonesia (BI)

From the table above, it can be seen that there are fluctuations in interest rates every year. Inflation is a condition in which the prices of goods in general experience a continuous increase or decrease in the value of money in the countryInflation is an increase in the overall price of goods and services when the goods and services are basic needs of society or cannot be sold in a country's currency. Experience in various countries experiencing inflation shows that several causes of inflation are: The money supply, wages, energy crisis, drought and budget deficits. Therefore, the inflation data can be seen in the following table taken from Bank Indonesia.

Table 2.
Inflation Rate Developments in 2015-2019

No	Year	Inflation Rate
1	2015	3.35%
2	2016	3.02%
3	2017	3.61%
4	2018	3.13%
5	2019	3.72%

Source: Bank Indonesia (BI)

From the table above, it can be seen that there is a strengthening of the inflation rate every year except in 2017. Inflation that occurs when followed by a decrease in public income can worsen the condition of Islamic bank financing, because the ability to repay debt by debtors also decreases.

FDR is the ratio of loans to third parties, including Indonesian rupiah and foreign currencies, excluding funds provided to other banks, excluding interbank. FDR describes the level of bank willingness to repay depositors' withdrawals by providing financing as a source of liquidity, the more financing paid out, the higher the income received, with increasing income, it is certain that bank profits will also increase. Fundraising Allocation Raising funds to support a proposed investment FDR is a comparison of funding from banks and funding from third parties (Juniarty et al., 2018).

Table 3.
Financial Ratio FDR
Sharia Commercial Banks and Sharia Business Units 2015-2019

No	Year	FDR
1	2015	88.03%
2	2016	85.99%
3	2017	79.61%
4	2018	78.53%
5	2019	77.91%

Source: Financial Services Authority (OJK)

From the table above, it can be seen that the FDR has decreased from year to year. Products funded by Islamic banks are regulated by Article 21 of the Constitution, one of which is in the form of mudharabah deposits and the principle of profit sharing as the basic character and distinguishing element from deposits at conventional banks that apply the interest system, the principle of profit sharing. Besides being able to prevent Islamic banks from the risk of negative spreads as happened in conventional banks, it also has implications for changing the construction of legal relations between customers and banks (Sani, 2018).

Table 4.
Equivalent Rate Of Return Or
Profit Sharing for Sharia Commercial Banks and Sharia Business Units

Indicator	2015	2016	year 2017	year 2018	year 2019
iB Mudharabah time deposit	7.17	6.04	5.85	5.97	5.61
a. Rupiah	7.48	6.32	6.05	6.13	5.86
i. 1 month	7.45	6.26	6.30	5.96	5.61
ii. 3 months	7.80	6.35	6.34	6.19	5.90
iii. 6 months	6.82	6.38	6.55	5.86	5.16
iv. 12 months	6.66	5.71	5.91	5.32	5.12
v. > 12 Months	6.12	6.39	6.90	4.61	5.98

Source: Financial Services Authority (OJK)

As the chart above shows, Mudarabad’s volatility dividend has fluctuated with interest rate, inflation and FDR volatility for five consecutive years from 2015 to 2019. The purpose of this study is to determine the interest rate, inflation and FDR effect on mudharabah deposits partially and simultaneously.

The Ulema Council of Indonesia (MII) held an in-depth interest rate banking seminar at the IV MUI National Conference held at the Satt Jaya Hotel in Jakarta from 18 to 20 August 1990. Formation of working group to establish Islamic Banking MUI National Conference IV. In Indonesia, the task of the MUI Bank team is to communicate and consult with all stakeholders. The first Islamic bank in Indonesia, PT Mulamat Indonesia (BMI), is the result of the work of the MUI Bank Group. November 1, 1991 was established on May 1, 1992. , BMI officially partnered with Rp First Capital. 106.126.382. 000 (Masturoh, 2019)

Pressure from internal sources stems from the increasingly limited number of laws that have been successfully collected from the public, especially the ability of certain and quite dominant banks which are decreasing in increasing third party funds. Thus, the expansion of financing carried out is becoming increasingly limited and a new Law target is needed to enlarge the operations of Islamic Banks such as corporate customers with a larger government. Pressure from external factors stems from the declining performance of the national economy. Meanwhile, the performance of midharabah and musyarakah financing is sensitive to the stability of the domestic economy. The European economy, which is still in a state of crisis, has more or less impacted the national economy, although so far the Indonesian economy is still growing positively at a slow pace.

Activities of Islamic Banks and Shariah Companies - Collecting and distributing public funds, obtaining information on zakat, infaq, alms, grants or other social funds and distributing them to zakat management organizations, when banks impose sanctions, it means "Other social funds"? on his client? Receive a receipt. The condition is that the customer is a customer who is able but deliberately delays payment. These funds are not included in the income of Islamic banks, social funds are collected from cash waqf and distributed to waqf managers (Nazir) in accordance with the wishes of the waqf giver (wakif) (Gumilar, 2018).

Meanwhile, the micro values that must be owned by Islamic banking actors are the noble qualities exemplified by Rasulullah SAW. These are Shidik, Amanah, Tabligh and Fathonah. Furthermore, Islamic banking success metrics focus on the purity of the source of global and post-apocalyptic success, the authenticity of the process, and the benefit of the outcome (Khusna & Pratama, 2021).

In Article 1 Article 22 of Law Number 21 of 2008, deposits are defined as investment funds based on a mudharabah contract or other agreement that does not violate sharia principles, and can only be withdrawn in accordance with an agreement at certain times between depositors and Sharia between banks. Deposits are bank products and are in the form of security for investment purposes, in fact the mudharabah principle is used in Islamic banking. In contrast to traditional banking where depositors are rewarded in the form of interest, in Islamic banking, depositors are rewarded with a share of profits in proportions agreed at the beginning of the contract (Asrifa, 2021).

Mudharaba provides financial support to the productive business of Islamic Bank which has knowledgeable and qualified clients to manage the productive and halal business through a partnership agreement between Shahibul Maal and Mudharib clients. , the profit share in the use of currency is shared according to the agreed proportion. At the same time, if the loss is borne by the owner of the money, then the loss is not due to the fault of the manager. If the error was caused by the manager's will or negligence, you must be held liable.

The wisdom of the mudharabah system is that it can provide relief to humans, sometimes there are some people who have wealth, but are unable to make it productive. Sometimes also, there are people who do not have wealth but he has the ability to be productive. So that with the mudharabah contract both parties can benefit from the cooperation that is formed.

Mudharabah requires several pillars, namely:

1. The financier (sahib al-mal) and the manager, namely there are two parties who make contracts in this mudharabah. An investor is a person who provides 100% of capital in the field of a business. These investors do not work in the business, while managers are people who work or manage capital so as to produce profits that are divided according to the agreement. Both parties must be able to carry out transactions and are legally and legally responsible as well.
2. Sigat is a cooperation agreement (ijab and kabul) made by the owner of the capital (sahibul mal) with the capital manager that they are willing to enter into a cooperation contract which is perfected in the form of a written agreement.
3. Capital is the amount of funds given by the owner to the manager for the purpose of investing it in mudharabah cooperation. the amount of capital is known jointly, for later it will be seen how much profit is received from the difference in capital. Capital is required to be in cash and the goods can be identified.
4. The work to be done is not limited by space, time and goods.
5. The benefits to be obtained are required to have determined their respective parts since the beginning of the work contract (Nurhayati & Sinaga, 2018). For DSN-MUI/IV/2000 on Mudharabah, fundraisers and managers must be aware of the law, and parties to the IAB and Kabul declarations must express their desire to enter into a contract. , Funding is the sum of money and property provided by the Fund Provider to Mudharib for commercial purposes, the source of which must be determined by the amount and type of funds, which can be in the form of cash or valuables. And the funds are not in the form of the beneficiary and must be paid in instalments in Mudharib as stipulated in the contract.

In the Fatwa of the National Sharia Council number 03/DSNMUI/IV/2000 dated April 1, 2000 regarding deposits, it provides a sharia basis and provisions regarding mudharabah deposits as follows (Ismail, 2017).

The word of Allah SWT in QS An-Nisa (4) verse 29:

اَيُّهَا الَّذِيْنَ اٰمَنُوْا لَا لُوْٓا اَمْوَالَكُمْ الْبَاطِلِ اِلَّآ اَنْ ارَةً اضٍ لَا لُوْٓا اَنْفُسَكُمْ اِنَّ اللّٰهَ ان رَحِيْمًا

Meaning: “O you who believe! Do not eat (take) each other's property in a false way, except by way of commerce that applies voluntarily between you."

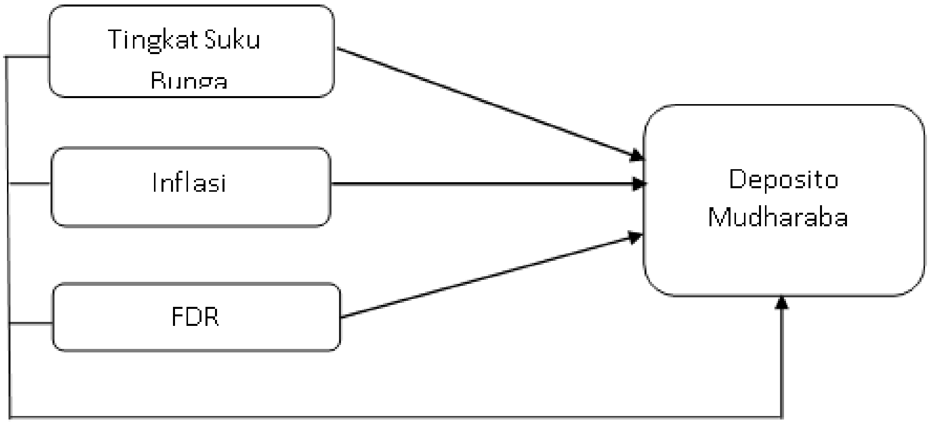
The interest rate is the rate at which currency is used, and can also be seen as the lease on the use of currency for a certain period of time. The agreed price is the price at which the currency is used for a mutually defined period of time. This price is usually expressed in % (percentage) per unit of time, for example: monthly or yearly, according to prevailing custom. Bank interest can also be interpreted as remuneration offered by banks to customers who buy or sell their products on a regular basis. In general it can be said that even though the interest rate on large loans is lower than the standard determination method, individual loan portfolios have the potential to provide greater returns than small and medium loan portfolios. (Nurfaizah & Parmitasari, 2015).

Inflation is the process of increasing general prices continuously. The opposite of inflation is deflation, i.e. prices continue to fall, as a result of which people's purchasing power increases, goods are scarce in the early stages, and due to a decrease in purchasing power at a later date, the number of goods increases. While the opposite of inflation is deflation, that is, when prices generally fall from the previous period (minus inflation). The result of inflation in general is a decrease in people's purchasing power because in real terms their income level also decreases (Putong, 2013).

One of the ratios used as a source of information and analysis is the liquidity ratio or more specifically the Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR), in Islamic banks this ratio is known as the FDR. FDR is defined as the comparison between the funds provided and the funds received by the bank. This FDR is one of the longest running liquids (Afrizal, 2017)

FDR is the total amount of financing provided by the bank with the funds received by the bank. If the ratio is higher, it will give an indication of the lower liquidity capacity of the bank concerned. Reduced liquidity can have an impact on increasing profitability. So, FDR has a positive influence on the level of profitability (Wardana & Widyarti, 2015).

Based on the explanation of the theoretical basis above, the framework of thinking can be arranged as follows:



Picture1Framework

Based on the framework of thought and theory described, the hypotheses in this study are:

H1 :Interest rates have an effect on mudharabah deposits in Islamic Banking in Indonesia;

H2 :Inflation affects mudharabah deposits in Islamic Banking in Indonesia;

H3 : FDR has an effect on mudharabah deposits in Islamic Banking in Indonesia;

H4 :Interest rates (X1), Inflation (X2), and FDR (X3) have an effect on mudharabah deposits (Y) in Islamic Banking in Indonesia

METHODOLOGY

This study uses a quantitative approach. Quantitative research is a research method based on a positivist philosophy to examine a particular population or sample, sampling techniques are often done randomly, research tools are used to collect funds, data analysis is quantitative/statistical, and aims to test the truth that has been determined (Setyawan & Fauzan, 2018).

The data used in this study is time series data, which is time series data compiled annually from 2015-2019, data taken from 2015-2019 on a monthly basis every year. In this study, it will be tested whether there is an influence between internal factors (Interest Rates, Inflation, FDR and external (Mudharabah Deposits) to see the influencing factors. The location of this research is or is sourced from the Financial Services Authority (OJK) and Bank Indonesia (BI).

Population is also defined as a complete group of elements, in the form of people, objects, transactions or events in which we are interested in studying them or making them the object of research. The population that the author uses in this study is Islamic Commercial Banks registered with the Financial Services Authority (OJK). According to data from the Financial Services Authority (OJK) there are 14 banks that fall into the category of Sharia Commercial Banks.

In this study, saturation sampling was used for sampling as a sample of all populations. This population is usually relatively small, with fewer than 30 people. Where the sampling in this study were 14 banks registered with the financial services authority (OJK) taken from every month during 2015-2019. These considerations are based on the interests or objectives of the research (Ilyas & Shofawati, 2020).

The type of data needed for this research is quantitative data. Quantitative data is a class of data that can be directly measured or calculated, in the form of information or interpretation, or expressed in numerical, processed, statistical, structural, and experimental controlled forms (Hermawan, 2019).

In this study, secondary data is needed in the form of annual financial reports (annual reports) and quarterly financial reports that have been published for four consecutive years from 2015 to 2019. The source of information is the Financial Services Authority (OJK) website. In addition, the data analysis of this study used classical estimation test, multiple linear regression test and hypothesis test.

Analysis and Discussion

Descriptive analysis was carried out on all research variables consisting of 1 dependent variable, namely the growth of mudharabah deposits and 3 independent variables, namely Interest Rates, Inflation, and FDR to determine the descriptive description including the average value (mean), standard deviation, minimum value and maximum value of research data as presented in the following table:

Table 5.
Descriptive Analysis Results

Descriptive Statistics					
N		**Minimum**	**Maximum**	**mean**	**Std. Deviation**
TSFlowers	60	.01	.08	.0352	.02688
Inflation	60	.03	.04	.0337	.00271
FDR	60	.78	.93	.8354	.04638
D.Mudharabah	60	.05	.08	.0622	.00768
Valid N (list wise)	60				

Source: SPSS 26

Based on the data from table 4.1 it can be explained that:

1. The interest rate variable has a minimum value of 0.01, a maximum value of 0.08, a mean of 0.0352, and a standard deviation of 0.02688, with 60 observations.
2. The inflation variable has a minimum value of 0.03, a maximum value of 0.04, a mean of 0.0337, and a standard deviation of 0.00271, with 60 observations.
3. The FDR variable has a minimum value of 0.78, a maximum value of 0.93, a mean of 0.8354, and a standard deviation of 0.04638, with 60 observations.
4. The Mudharabah Deposit variable has a minimum value of 0.05, a maximum value of 0.08, an average value of 0.0622, and a standard deviation of 0.00768, with a total of 60 observations.

Conduct standardized tests to validate the data transfer standards used by researchers. Tests were performed using the Colmogorov-Smirnov (KS) statistical test, histograms, and standard space plots. The following are the results of the normality test of researcher data with non-parametric Kolmogorov-Smirnov (KS) statistics:

Table 6.
Normality Test Results

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized ed Residual
N		60
Normal Parameters, b	mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	.00398678
most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.068
	Positive	.055
	negative	-.068
Test Statistics		.068
asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200c,d

a. Test distribution is Normal.
b. Calculated from data.
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.
d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

The result of the 1-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test indicates that the remainder is divided by 0.200. Sig or p-value 0.200 > 0.05, you can conclude that the data are normally distributed.

Several cell experiments were used to test the equilibrium model between neutral variables. A good rehabilitation model should not be associated with neutral variables. The most common way to test is to look at the VIF (Variance Inflation Factor) value and replicate the tolerance in the model. Tolerance values > 0.1 and VIF < 10, no proof of diversity.

Table 7
Multicollinearity Test Results

Model	**Collinearity Statistics**

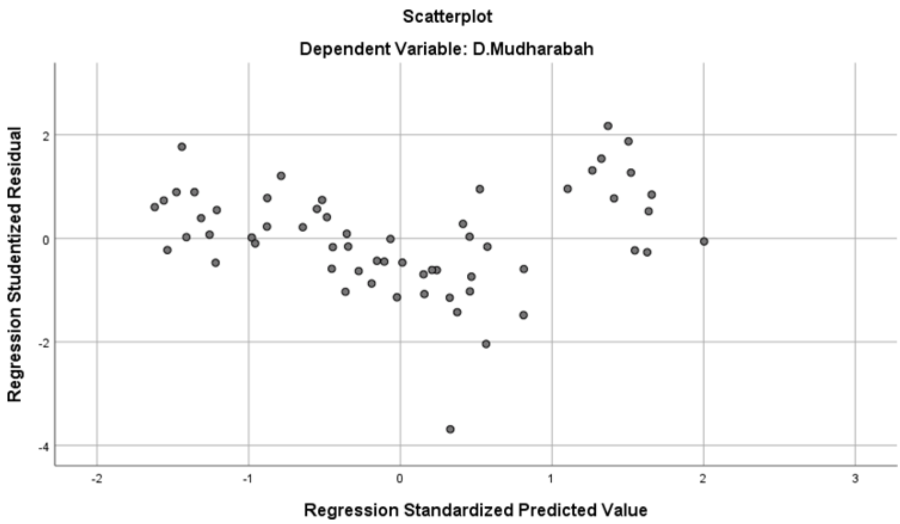
		Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)		
	TSFlowers	.174	5.732
	Inflation	.778	1.285
	FDR	.157	6.355

a. Dependent Variable: D.Mudharabah

The table above shows that there is no multicorrelation index, the tolerance value of each variable is > 0.1, and VIF < 10, so it can be concluded that there is no multicorrelation problem between neutral variables, so all variables are neutral. They have no direct relationship with each other.

A test for heteroskedasticity is performed by observing the pattern of point distribution on the scatter image. If the points converge in a certain pattern, there is an indication of heteroscedasticity. If the scatter is not designed and there is no sign of heterogeneity in the scatter pattern, a good remodel is possible. Below are the results of the heterogeneity test with scattered images :

Picture 2. ***Scatterplot*** **Heteroscedasticity Test**



Autocorrelation test is carried out to see the correlation in the data from one period to another. Indication of autocorrelation occurs in data that has a time series. To test the occurrence of autocorrelation indications, the researcher used the Durbin Watson test. Execute automated tests using Durbin-Watson tests. The results of the autoclave test show that the Durbine-Watson (DW) statistic of 0.864 is between -2 and +2, and it can be concluded that there is no autocorrelation in this study.

A multiple linear regression analysis was performed to find the effect of each independent variable: the effect of interest rate, inflation and FDR on the variance model, in this case Mudharabah deposits. The following are the results of the regression analysis conducted by the researcher:

Table 8.
Multiple Linear Regression Test Results

Coefficientsa			
Unstandardized Coefficients			**Standardized Coefficients**
Model	B	Std. Error	Beta
(Constant)	-.074	.027	
TSFlowers	.038	.047	.133
Inflation	.768	.223	.271
FDR	.130	.029	.788

a. Dependent Variable: D.Mudharabah

From the regression analysis performed, the coefficients of each variable form a regression equation. The regression equation that is formed is as follows:

Mudharabah Deposit = -0.074 + 0.038 + 0.768 + 0.130 + e

The regression equation obtained is interpreted as follows:

1. A value of -0.074 means that if each variable (interest rate, inflation, FDR) has no value or is worth 0, then the value of mudharabah deposits will change by -0.074.
2. The Interest Rate Regression Coefficient (X1) = 0.038 indicates that interest rates have a positive effect on Mudharabah deposits, which means that for every 1% increase in interest rates, your Mudharabah deposits will increase by 0.038.
3. Inflation (X2) = 0.768 This shows a positive effect on Mudharabach shares, meaning that for every 1% inflation, mudharabah deposits increase by 0.768.
4. FDR (X3) = 0.130 The FDR reference factor has a positive effect on Mudharabah deposits, meaning that for every 1% increase in FDR, Mudharabah deposits increase by 0.130.

A t-test was performed to test the effect of defining the variance of the independent variable, namely mudharabah deposits. The results of the t-test test conducted by the researcher are as follows:

Table 9.
T Test Results (Partial)

Unstandardized Coefficients				**Standardized Coefficients**	**T**	**Sig.**
Model		**B**	**Std. Error**	**Beta**		
1	(constant)	-.074	.027		-2.752	.008
	TSFlowers	.038	.047	.133	.801	.426
	Inflation	.768	.223	.271	3,443	.001
	FDR	.130	.029	.788	4.505	.000

Dependent Variable: D.Mudharabah

It can be seen from the t-table list at the distribution percentage point at df = 56 and the sig level at 0.025 to 0.050 which is worth 2.0032. Partially, the influence of each independent variable can be described as follows:

1. Interest rate t arithmetic = 0.801, t Table = 2.0032 and mean 0.426 -2.0032 < 0.426 < 2.0032 Significant level 0.426 > 0.05 H1 signal is rejected and no significant interest rate can be concluded.
2. Inflasi t hitung = 3,443, t tabel = 2,0032 dan signifikansi 0,001 berarti t hitung > t tabel dan signifikansi < 5%. Kemudian H2 disetujui dan inflasi akan berdampak besar pada deposito mudharabah.
3. FDR t count = 4.505, t table = 2.0032, meaning 0.000 which means t count > t table and significance < 5%. H3 was then approved and it can be concluded that FDR has a significant effect on Mudharabah deposits.
4. Interest rates, inflation and FDR are all important. The calculated F value = 50.634 and Table F 2.77 has a value of 0.000. This means that interest rates, inflation and FDR have a significant effect on Mudharabah deposits, because the F value is calculated from Table F which is less than <5.

The F test was conducted to test the hypothesis that the variable interest rate, inflation, and the independent variable FDR simultaneously had a significant effect on mudharabah volatility. The results of the F test conducted in this study are as follows:

Table10.
Simultaneous Test (F)

ANOVAa					
Model	**Sum of Squares**	**Df**	**Mean Square**	**F**	**Sig.**
Regression	.003	3	.001	50,634	.000b
Residual	.001	56	.000		
Total	.003	59			

a. Dependent Variable: D.Mudharabah
b. Predictors: (Constant), FDR, Inflation, TSInterest

It can be seen from the table f list in which df for the numerator (N1) = 3 and df for the denominator (N2) = 57 which has a value of 2.77. The calculated F value = 50.634 and F table 2.77, meaning the value is 0.000. This means that interest rates, inflation and FDR simultaneously have a significant effect on Mudharabah deposits, because the calculated F value> comes from Table F, which means <5%.

Numerical test is used to measure the contribution of the neutral variable to the variables. If R2 is equal to 0, the proportion of the dependent variable to the independent variable is not small. The results showed that R2 (R Square) was 0.731 or (73.1%). This shows the contribution of neutral variables (interest rates, inflation, FDR) of 73.1%. You can take into account the variability of the independent variables used in the model (interest rates, inflation, FDR), with the dependent variable being 73.1% (mudharabah deposits). The remaining 26.9% or explained by other variables not included in this research model.

T count -2.0032 < 0.426 < 2.0032, with a maximum of 0.426 > 0.05, based on the results of a study on the mudharabah deposit interest rate of Indonesian Sharia Commercial Banks. H1 has been rejected and it can be concluded that the interest rate has no effect. H1 will then be rejected and it can be concluded that interest rates have no significant effect on mudharabah deposits. In other words, interest rates have no significant impact on Mudharabah's deposits. This result is supported by research by Ipando, Aniswah and Natalia. Judging from the promising profits by each bank, if the conventional bank itself is seen from the interest rate, if the conventional bank's interest rate is higher than the profit sharing, then the customer chooses to save his funds in a conventional bank or risk displacement funds (transfer of funds from Islamic banks to conventional banks). It can be seen from this study that it is proven that interest rates have a negative effect on the amount of mudharabah deposits.

Based on the results of research on mudharabah deposit inflation of Indonesian Islamic Commercial Banks, t count = 3.443, t table = 2.0032 and 0.001, namely t count > t table and interest < 5%. Then H2 is approved and inflation will have a big impact on mudharabah deposits..

Based on the results of this study, Patra Yunta believes that inflation will have a significant impact on Islamic banking (third-party accounts, demand deposits and mudharabah deposits). In this condition, to meet public consumption, the withdrawal of Islamic banking deposit funds is very likely to occur. The Fisher Effect theory states that when there is an increase in inflation of one percent, it will result in an increase in interest rates by one percent.

Based on the results of research on the financial statements of Islamic commercial banks in Indonesia, mudharabah produces t count = 4.505, t table = 2.0032 which means 0.000 means t count. > t table and significance < 5%. H3 was then approved and it can be concluded that FDR has a significant effect on Mudharabah deposits. In other words, FDR is a combination of finance and third party funding. FDR indicates a bank's ability to return deposits based on the amount of liquidity provided.

Based on research that has been carried out simultaneously or jointly between the independent variables Interest Rates, Inflation, and FDR with the dependent variable Mudharabah Deposits, the results have a significant effect. The calculated F value = 50,634 and F table 2.77 with a significance value of 0.000. This means that interest rates, inflation and FDR have a significant effect on Mudharabah deposits, where the F value is calculated from Table F, which is <5%. In other words, the variables of interest rates, inflation and FDR simultaneously (simultaneously) affect mudharabah deposits, for example, have a significant effect on mudharabah deposits in Indonesia.

Kesimpulan

Based on the results of the study and discussion, it is concluded that the interest rate of Islamic commercial banks in Indonesia has no significant effect on mudharabah deposits. This means that there is no effect between the interest rate variable (X1) on Mudharabah Deposits. Inflation has a significant partial effect on mudharabah deposits at Islamic Commercial Banks in Indonesia. This means that the effect of the Inflation variable (X2) on Mudharabah Deposits. Financing To Deposit Ratio (FDR) partially significant effect on mudharabah deposits at

Islamic Commercial Banks in Indonesia. This means that the FDR variable (X3) has an effect on Mudharabah Deposits. Interest Rates, Inflation, and Financing To Deposit Ratio (FDR) together (simultaneously) have a significant effect on Mudharabah Deposits at Islamic Commercial Banks in Indonesia.

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