

The Effect Of Inflation And Profit-Sharing Ratio On The Amount Of Mudharabah Deposit Funds At BCA Syariah

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Abstract

This research aims to analyze the Effect of inflation and profit-sharing ratio on the amount of mudharabah deposit funds at BCA Syariah from 2010 to 2024. BCA syariah used as the object of this research. A quantitative method is applied, utilizing secondary data in the form of financial reports from 2010 to 2024 obtained from the bank's official website. The analysis method employed is time-series regression analysis with a regression equation. Tests conducted include the t-tests, F-test, and coefficient of determination at a significance level of 0.05. The data collected were analyzed using SPSS version 30. Observations indicate that the research data are normally distributed. The hypothesis testing results reveal that, partially, inflation and the profit-sharing ratio variables have a significant impact on the amount of mudharabah deposit funds at BCA Syariah. Simultaneously, the inflation and profit-sharing ratio variables significantly affect the amount of mudharabah deposit funds at BCA Syariah, with a significance value of the coefficient of determination (R-square) of 0.569 or 56.9%. This indicates that the two independent variables explain 56.9% of the dependent variable, while other factors affect the remaining 43.1%.

Keywords: *inflation, mudharabah deposit, profit-sharing ratio.*

JEL Codes : G21, Z12, G20

INTRODUCTION

An Islamic bank is a financial institution whose main business is to provide loans and other currency payment and distribution services that are tailored to sharia principles, using a profit-sharing pattern (*profit loss sharing*) which is the main foundation of all businesses, both in the financial sector and other products, and avoids the element of interest (Hasanah & Nasution, 2023). According to (Jumady, 2020) with the growth and development of Islamic banks in Indonesia, Islamic banks now have a strong foundation regulated in Law Number 21 of 2008 concerning Islamic Banks, this is one of the causes of the rapid development of Islamic banks in Indonesia. However, the increasing number of banks and the different forms of services and products offered can cause problems for Islamic banks themselves. As an important institution in the economy, Islamic banks require adequate monitoring of their financial performance by banking regulators.

According to data from the (Financial Services Authority), the number of Islamic commercial banks in Indonesia for the period 2010–2024 shows fluctuating developments. In the 2010–2012 period, the number of Islamic commercial banks stagnated at 11 banks, reflecting the lack of growth in the first three years. In 2013 the number of banks was still in the same position, then increased to 12 banks in 2014. The growth continued to reach 13 banks in 2016 and 2017, then reached 14 banks in 2018. This period reflects significant growth, in line with increasing public awareness of Islamic financial products and government support in strengthening the Islamic banking sector. (Ely Eka Saputri et al., 2024).

The recent increase in the number of Islamic banks in Indonesia shows the increasing public awareness of the importance of Islamic financial principles. The rapid development of Islamic banks in Indonesia is also because this bank is able to target markets that uphold sharia loyalty, namely consumers who declare that bank interest is haram. They are more loyal to Islamic banks because they are considered financial institutions based on Islamic principles and are free from the elements of usury, gharar, and transactions prohibited by Islamic law. This development can be seen in terms of assets in Islamic banks in Indonesia (Raniza, 2022).

However, in 2021 the number of banks decreased to 12 due to the merger of three state-owned Islamic banks, namely Bank Syariah Mandiri, BNI Syariah, and BRI Syariah, to become Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI). Although the number is reduced, this merger aims to strengthen the competitiveness of Islamic banks in the domestic and global markets. Furthermore, the number of banks increased again to 13 in 2022, remained at 13 in 2023, and reached 14 in 2024. This condition shows that there is an expansion through the conversion of several conventional banks to sharia, such as Bank Aceh and Bank NTB. Thus, this trend confirms that the Islamic banking sector in Indonesia continues to grow and develop despite facing various challenges (Rantemangiling et al., 2022).

Table 1.2 Total Islamic Banking Assets in Indonesia in Quarter 2023

No	Bank Name	Assets
1	PT. Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk	IDR 319.8 trillion
2	PT. Bank Muamalat Indonesia Tbk	IDR 66.2 trillion
3	PT. Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk (sharia business unit)	IDR 61.46 trillion
4	PT. Bank Tabungan Negara Tbk (sharia business unit)	IDR 48.41 trillion
5	PT. Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk (Islamic business unit)	IDR 42.1 trillion
6	PT. Bank Permata Tbk (sharia business unit)	IDR 37.54 trillion
7	PT. Bank Riau Kepri Syariah	IDR 28.23 trillion
8	PT. Bank Aceh Syariah	IDR 28.23 trillion
9	PT. Bank BTPN Syariah Tbk	IDR 21.96 trillion
10	PT. Bank Panin Dubai Syariah Tbk	IDR 15.54 trillion

(Source: CNBC Indonesia)

PT. Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI) has the largest total assets of Rp. 319.8 trillion which reflects a much larger operational scale than other Islamic banks and in the category of banks with the smallest total assets in table 1.2 is PT. Bank Panin Dubai Syariah worth Rp. 15.54 trillion. This data shows that the Islamic banking industry in Indonesia is dominated by only a few banks with PT. Bank Syariah Indonesia as a leader. In addition, there are several banks that are not included in the top 10, but also operate in the Islamic banking sector, including PT. Bank BCA Syariah, which according to www.bcasyariah.co.id has an asset value of Rp. 13.3 trillion which comes from several sharia products and services offered, including deposit products, namely wadiah savings, mudharabah demand deposits, and mudharabah time deposits.

PT. Bank BCA Syariah as a result of the conversion of PT. Bank Central Asia Tbk (BCA)'s acquisition in 2009 of PT Bank Utama Internasional Bank (Bank UIB), the total asset value is far below other Islamic banking in Indonesia. As part of PT Bank Central Asia Tbk. as the parent company and majority shareholder, PT. Bank BCA Syariah is strengthened by the BCA ATM network and BCA's EDC (Electronic Data Capture) machines, all free of charge, still unable to compete in total asset value with other Islamic banks. One of the main products of PT. Bank BCA Syariah is a deposit *Mudharabah*, which functions as a savings instrument based on the principle of profit sharing. In contrast to conventional deposits that use an interest system, deposits *Mudharabah* working with a profit-sharing system where the client as the owner of the fund (*shahibul maal*) will get a portion of the proceeds according to the ratio that has been agreed with the bank as the fund manager (*mudharib*).

Bank BCA Syariah, as one of the Islamic financial institutions in Indonesia, also offers deposit products *Mudharabah* designed to meet customer needs for sharia-based investment instruments. With a reputation as a bank that prioritizes Islamic principles, Bank BCA Syariah provides a competitive and flexible profit sharing ratio, although in recent years, the ratio has tended to decline. However, this bank still attracts customers' attention through product and service innovations that support the ease of managing sharia-based deposits (Febriani, 2016).

Table 1.3 Data on the Amount of *Mudharabah* Deposit Funds of Bank BCA Syariah

Year	Quarter I	Quarter II	Quarter III	Quarter IV
2010	-	-	-	417.890
2011	501.161	462.381	493.839	677.736
2012	746.506	721.429	727.301	985.547
2013	947.632	1.015.267	1.132.097	1.409.122
2014	1.380.887	1.497.685	1.499.426	2.009.943
2015	2.030.162	2.311.402	2.247.060	2.858.733
2016	2.742.297	2.755.498	2.935.810	3.365.266
2017	3.738.569	3.745.345	3.664.446	3.913.941
2018	4.085.637	4.285.423	4.567.839	4.530.711
2019	4.286.801	4.344.388	4.338.761	4.453.374
2020	4.430.351	4.540.159	4.395.903	4.450.690
2021	4.567.980	4.567.444	4.483.161	5.095.322
2022	4.980.656	4.911.490	4.742.306	5.821.627
2023	5.770.074	6.217.533	6.378.140	6.776.761
2024	6.836.466	7.212.653	7.150.582	8.193.556

(Source : www.bcasyariah.co.id)

Progress of the amount of deposit funds *Mudharabah* in BCA Syariah bank in the period 2010 – 2024 showed growth that increased every year from Rp. 417.890 to Rp. 7.212.653. From 2010 to 2013, the increase occurred gradually until it touched Rp. 1.409/122 due to the level of customer trust in banks. In 2017–2019, growth continued to reach Rp. 4,453,711 in the fourth quarter of 2019, in line with digital innovation and the promotion of sharia products. In 2022, the amount of funds remained stable although not significant, in 2024, in the fourth quarter, the amount of deposit funds reached a peak of Rp. 8.193.556, driven by the digitization of services and innovative and competitive product development. This reflects the high public trust in Islamic banks as halal financial institutions (Larasati, 2019).

The growth in the amount of funds deposited in deposits *Mudharabah* It cannot be separated from the influence of macroeconomic factors such as inflation and the profit sharing ratio offered. Inflation is an important factor that affects people's investment decisions because it has a direct impact on purchasing power. When inflation increases, the real value of the money saved tends to decrease. In conditions of high inflation, people tend to be more selective in saving funds, and will look for instruments that can provide higher returns to maintain the value of their wealth (Rosid, 2017).

Table 1.4 Inflation Rate Data for the Period 2010 – 2024

Year	Quarter I	Quarter II	Quarter III	Quarter IV
2010	3.43%	5.05%	5.8%	6.96%
2011	6.65%	5.54%	4.61%	3.79%
2012	3.97%	4.53%	4.31%	4.3%
2013	5.9%	5.9%	8.4%	8.38%
2014	7.32%	6.7%	4.53%	8.36%
2015	6.38%	7.26%	6.83%	3.35%
2016	4.45%	3.45%	3.07%	3.02%
2017	3.61%	4.37%	3.72%	3.61%
2018	3.4%	3.12%	2.88%	3.13%
2019	2.48%	3.28%	3.39%	2.72%

Year	Quarter I	Quarter II	Quarter III	Quarter IV
2020	2.96%	1.96%	1.42%	1.68%
2021	1.37%	1.33%	1.6%	1.87%
2022	2.64%	4.35%	5.95%	5.51%
2023	4.97%	3.52%	2.28%	2.61%
2024	3.05%	2.51%	1.84%	1.57 %

(Source: Bank of Indonesia)

Inflation fluctuations from 2010 to 2024 reflect the dynamics of Indonesia's economy. In the fourth quarter of 2013, inflation was at 8.38%, influenced by the increase in subsidized fuel prices. This suppresses people's purchasing power and affects deposit deposits *Mudharabah* Islamic banks. In 2015–2020, inflation decreased due to economic stabilization policies. The lowest inflation was recorded at 1.33% in the second quarter of 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which reduced domestic demand. In the first quarter of 2022, inflation increased again to reach 4.97%, triggered by the global economic recovery. Islamic banks face challenges in maintaining deposit attractiveness *Mudharabah* In the midst of inflationary pressures, one of them is by increasing the profit sharing ratio even though it has an impact on profit margins. High inflation tends to divert customer funds to other assets, while low inflation encourages an increase in deposits in banks. Adjusting the profit-sharing ratio is the main strategy of Islamic banks to attract customers amid changing economic conditions (Sudirman & Fitrianti, 2022).

In addition to inflation, the profit-sharing ratio is a key element in deposit schemes *Mudharabah* which distinguishes it from conventional banking products. The ratio level offered by Bank BCA Syariah can affect the customer's interest in placing their funds. If the profit sharing ratio offered by BCA Syariah is higher than that of other Islamic banks or conventional investment instruments, customers tend to choose deposits *Mudharabah* in BCA Syariah as an investment instrument. Conversely, if the ratio is not competitive, customers may shift their funds to more profitable options, both inside and outside BCA Syariah (Febriani, 2016).

Table 1.5 Profit Sharing Ratio Data of Bank BCA Syariah for the Period 2010 – 2024

Year	Quarter I	Quarter II	Quarter III	Quarter IV
2010	-	-	-	40%
2011	40%	40%	40%	40%
2012	40%	40%	40%	38%
2013	38%	38%	38%	38%
2014	38%	38%	38%	38%
2015	38%	38%	38%	38%
2016	38%	38%	38%	38%
2017	38%	38%	38%	38%
2018	38%	38%	38%	38%
2019	38%	38%	38%	38%
2020	38%	38%	28.5%	28.5%
2021	23.25%	23.25%	23.25%	21.5%
2022	18%	18%	18%	18%
2023	18%	18%	18%	18%
2024	18%	18%	18%	18%

(Source : www.bcasyariah.co.id)

In the period 2010 to 2019, the profit sharing ratio at Bank BCA Syariah tended to be stable in the range of 38-40% every quarter. This stability describes the economic conditions that are quite supportive and the competition that is not too tight in the Islamic banking sector. During this period, public awareness of sharia-based products began to increase, so banks sought to attract customers with a competitive ratio

compared to other investment instruments. Steady economic growth and relatively controlled inflation also provide room for banks to maintain attractive ratios.

In 2020, there was a significant decrease in the ratio in the third and fourth quarters, to 28.5%. This decline cannot be separated from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic which weakened economic activity globally. Banks have had difficulties in distributing sharia-based financing because the real sector has been affected by the pandemic, so the revenue that is the basis for profit sharing has decreased. This condition forced banks to adjust ratios to maintain their operational stability.

In 2021, the decline in the ratio continued to reach 23.25% in the first three quarters and 21.5% in the fourth quarter. The slow economic recovery after the pandemic is one of the main causes. In addition, the large-scale merger between Bank Syariah Mandiri, BNI Syariah, and BRI Syariah to become Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI) created more intense competition in the Islamic banking market. This affects Bank BCA Syariah's strategy to remain competitive even though it has to reduce the ratio.

In 2022 to 2024, the profit sharing ratio is stable at 18% for each quarter. This low ratio reflects the bank's strategy to maintain operational efficiency and focus on other aspects, such as strengthening customer service and trust in sharia principles. Although this ratio is low, this ratio illustrates the challenges faced by Bank BCA Syariah in maintaining the attractiveness of its products amid economic pressures and competition with other investment instruments (Larasati, 2019).

The main challenge for Islamic banks is to balance the level of profit provided to customers and the profit earned by banks. High inflation often forces banks to adjust profit-sharing ratios to stay competitive. However, these adjustments can affect the bank's profitability if it is not managed properly. Therefore, understanding how inflation and profit sharing ratios affect the amount of funds held in deposits *Mudharabah* It is very important for Islamic bank managers to take strategic policies.

The background of this research focuses on the importance of understanding the dynamics of the influence between inflation, profit sharing ratio, and the amount of deposit funds *mudharabah*. A deep understanding of this relationship will help Islamic banks formulate the right strategy in managing deposit products *mudharabah*, maintain customer satisfaction, and increase competitiveness in the financial market (Rosid, 2017).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Definition of Inflation

Inflation is the increase in general prices that prevails in an economy from one period to another. The inflation rate is the percentage of price increase in a given year compared to the previous year (Rosid, 2017). Inflation is a condition in which the economy experiences instability due to the increase in prices becoming unstable which is continuous with unpredictable time and it makes people prefer to use their funds for consumption needs rather than saving or depositing their money. The indicator that is often used to regulate the inflation rate is the Consumer Price Index (CPI). This is because the CPI calculates the average price of goods and services that are most often consumed by households. Changes in the CPI from time to time show the movement of the prices of goods and services consumed by the public. Therefore, it is very important in controlling inflation, because high inflation will have a negative impact on people's lives (Sulistiyawati et al., 2020). Several previous studies have shown a relationship between inflation and *mudharabah* deposits. A study entitled “The Effect of Inflation and Profit Sharing on *Mudharabah* Deposits (Case Study at PT Bank Syariah Mandiri)” using multiple regression analysis found that inflation had a significant effect on the amount of *mudharabah* deposits. Similar results were obtained in a study entitled “The Effect of Profit Sharing Rate and Inflation on *Mudharabah* Deposits (Case Study of Bank Syariah Indonesia KCP Palembang Jakabaring)”, which employed multiple linear regression analysis and proved that inflation significantly influenced the amount of *mudharabah* deposit funds. In addition, a study entitled “The Effect of Profit Sharing Rate, Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR), and Inflation on Islamic Banking *Mudharabah* Deposits” also using multiple linear regression analysis showed that inflation had a positive effect on *mudharabah* deposits

Definition of Profit Sharing

Profit sharing is a mechanism for sharing profits from a business between two parties who cooperate, namely customers and Islamic banks. This system is different from interest because it is flexible and depends on the results of the effort (Hisamuddin & A, 2020). If the business makes a profit, then the profits are divided according to the agreement, and if the loss, it is borne together. In Islamic banking, there is a main system in the calculation of profit sharing, namely *profit sharing*. *Profit sharing* is a system for distributing net profit after deducting operational costs. This system reflects fairness as profits and losses are divided according to contributions. In practice, investors (*shahibul maal*) work together with fund managers (*mudharib*), and business results are divided according to the agreed ratio and *nibah* is fixed, but the nominal profit share fluctuates according to business performance. An example is that the bank's customers put their money as a form of investment to be managed by the *mudharib*, namely the bank with a ratio value of 60% for the manager and 40% for the investor (Yahya & Agunggunanto, 2012). One of the profit sharing agreements is *the mudharabah* of cooperation between the fund owner (*shahibul maal*) and the fund manager (*mudharib*). Profits are divided according to the ratio, losses are borne by the owner of the fund (Hamalik, 2015). Several previous studies have shown a relationship between the profit sharing ratio and *mudharabah* deposits. A study entitled “The Effect of Profit Sharing on the Number of *Mudharabah* Deposit Funds in Sharia Banks for the 2017–2019 Period” using simple linear regression analysis found that the profit sharing ratio had an insignificant effect on *mudharabah* deposits. Similar results were obtained in a study entitled “The Effect of *Mudharabah* Profit Sharing Ratio, Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), and Non-Performing Financing (NPF) on *Mudharabah* Deposits of Sharia Commercial Banks in Indonesia for the 2016–2018 Period”, which employed multiple linear regression analysis and concluded that the profit sharing ratio did not have a significant effect on *mudharabah* deposits.

Definition of Deposit

A deposit is a form of deposit that has a certain minimum amount, a certain period of time and a higher yield than savings. The customer opens a deposit with a certain minimum amount with an agreed period, so the customer cannot withdraw the funds before maturity. This fund-raising product is usually chosen by customers who have excess funds so that in addition to aiming to save their funds, they also aim to be a means of investing (Sulistiyawati et al., 2020).

Hypothesis

Based on previous theories and research results, the following hypothesis was obtained:

- H1 : Inflation has an effect on the amount of *mudharabah* deposit funds at PT. Bank BCA Syariah.
- H2 : The profit-sharing ratio has an effect on the amount of *mudharabah* deposit funds at PT. Bank BCA Syariah.
- H3 : Inflation and profit-sharing ratio have an effect simultaneously on the amount of *mudharabah* deposit funds at PT. Bank BCA Syariah.

RESEARCH METHOD

Data objects

This research is classified as quantitative research. Quantitative research is a method to test certain theories by examining the relationship between variables. These variables are measured (with research instruments) so that data consisting of numbers can be analyzed based on statistical procedures.

Data Types and Sources

The data is obtained from the official website of the banking website, namely www.bcasyariah.co.id, which has been provided in the profile of BCA Syariah bank and Inflation Data from the official website of Bank Indonesia, namely <https://www.bi.go.id>. The data required from Bank Indonesia's website, namely inflation data and in the financial statements, is data on the profit sharing ratio and the amount of *mudharabah* deposit funds on a quarterly basis in the balance sheet and income statement for the period 2010 – 2024. This period of time related to the availability of data on the website page of PT. Bank BCA Syariah.

Collection Techniques

The data collected is time series data, namely the period 2010 - 2024, so that the period can be used more specifically according to the needs of researchers. Time series data is data that is collected, recorded, or

observed based on time. The purpose of time series data analysis is to find the shapes and patterns of changes in past data and use that knowledge to study the characteristics of future data.

Data Analysis Techniques

After the data is collected from the data collection results, data analysis will be carried out to calculate whether there is an influence of inflation and profit sharing ratio on the amount of mudharabah deposit funds at Bank BCA Syariah and analysis used with the help of SPSS version 30 as a calculation tool.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive Analysis Test

Here is the descriptive analysis test table for this study.

Table 4.1 Descriptive Analysis Test

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Inflation	57	1.33	8.40	4.0818	1.92270
Profit-sharing Ratio	57	18.00	40.00	32.39	8.734
The Amount of Mudharabah Deposit Funds	57	12.94	15.92	14.8094	.82410
Valid N (listwise)	57				

(Source: SPSS 30)

Based on the table 4.1, it states that n is the total sample for each variable. The average inflation ratio obtained is 4.08% every quarter with a standard deviation of 1.92270. This explains that the average inflation ratio is greater than the standard deviation and thus indicates a good result. The minimum value of the inflation ratio is 1.33% with a maximum value of 8.40%. The variable to-earnings ratio has an average of 32.3% and a standard deviation of 8.734. The value indicates an average greater than the standard deviation so the result is said to be good. Furthermore, the minimum score is 18% from the maximum score of 40%. The results of the descriptive statistical variables of the amount of mudharabah deposit funds showed an average value of 14.8% while the standard deviation was 0.82410. Thus the standard deviation value is smaller than the average value indicating a good result of a normal data spread. In addition, the minimum value is 12.9% while the maximum value is 15.92%.

Classic Assumption Test

Based on the results of the classical assumption test analysis, the significance value of the normality test was obtained of 0.200 which was greater than 0.05 ($0.200 > 0.05$), so it can be concluded that the residual value of the data is distributed normally. The results of the multicollinearity test showed that the inflation tolerance value and the profit sharing ratio were both 0.813, with the VIF value not exceeding 10, so that the regression model did not experience multicollinearity. The autocorrelation test also shows the value of Asymp. The Sig. (2-tailed) is 0.787 (> 0.05), which means that there is no autocorrelation in the residual model. Furthermore, the results of the heteroscedasticity test showed that the inflation variable had a significance value of 0.44 and a profit sharing ratio of 0.74, both greater than 0.05, so it can be concluded that the regression model does not show symptoms of heteroscedasticity. Thus, all classical assumptions have been fulfilled and the regression model is feasible to use for further analysis.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Test

Here is the multiple linear regression analysis test table for this study.

Table 4.5 Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Test

Type	Coefficients	
	Unstandardized Coefficients	
	B	Std. Error
(Constant)	17.050	.281
Inflation	-.166	.042
Profit Sharing Ratio	-.048	.009

a. Dependent Variable: The Amount of Mudharabah Deposit Funds

Based on the table 4.5 the multiple linear regression equations are as follows:

$$MDF = 17.050 - 0.166 inf - 0.048 psr + \epsilon \quad (1)$$

Where:

- MDF = Mudharabah Deposit Funds
 inf = Inflation
 psr = profit sharing ratio
 e = error term

Formula description:

- The constant of 17.050 states that if the independent variable is considered constant, then the amount of Mudharabah Deposit Funds is 17.050.
- The value of the inflation regression coefficient is -0.166, which means that if inflation increases, the amount of mudharabah deposit funds will decrease by 0.166, assuming other variables are considered constant.
- The value of the profit sharing ratio regression coefficient is -0.048, which means that if the profit sharing ratio is 1%, the variable amount of mudharabah deposit funds will increase by 0.048, assuming other variables are considered constant.

Hypothesis Test

Coefficient Determination Test

Here is the determination coefficient test table for this study.

Model Summary ^b				
Type	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.763a	.583	.567	.54206
a. Predictors: (Constant), Inflation, Profit Sharing Ratio				
b. Dependent Variable: The Amount of Mudharabah Deposit Funds				

From the results in the table 4.6, it can be concluded that the value of R Square (Coefficient of Determination) is 0.583 which can be concluded that the variable of the amount of deposit funds mudharabah can be explained by the inflation variable and the profit sharing ratio of 58.3 percent, while the remaining 41.7 percent is influenced by other variables that are not included in this research model, such as financing to deposit ratio (FDR), capital adequacy ratio (CAR), and non performing financing (NPF).

F-test

Here is the F-test table for this study.

ANOVA ^a				
Type		Df	F	Sig.
1	Regression	2	37.718	<.000b
	Residual	54		
	Total	56		
a. Dependent Variable: The Amount of Mudharabah Deposit Funds				
b. Predictors: (Constant), Inflation, Profit Sharing Ratio				

From the results of the F-test, F-calculation < F-table or 37.718 > 3.168, and based on the level of significance of the inflation variable and the profit sharing ratio is 0.000 < 0.05, it can be concluded that inflation and *mudharabah* profit sharing ratio have a significant effect on the amount of *mudharabah* deposit funds.

T-tests

Here is the t-tests table for this study.

Table 4.8 t-tests

Coefficient		
Type	t	Sig.
Inflation	-3.973	<.000
Profit Sharing Ratio	-5.245	<.000

a. Dependent Variable: The Amount of Mudharabah Deposit Funds

Based on the output results in table 4.8, it can be concluded from the regression analysis carried out that the magnitude of the influence of inflation on the amount of mudharabah deposit funds is seen from a significant value of $0.000 < 0.05$ which means that inflation has a negative and significant effect on the amount of Mudharabah deposit funds. Meanwhile, the result of the regression carried out is the ratio of profit sharing to the amount of deposit funds in Mudharabah. Judging from the significant value of $0.000 < 0.05$, it means that the profit sharing ratio has a negative and significant effect on the amount of deposit funds in Mudharabah.

Discussion of Research Results

Here are a discussion of the research results for this study:

- a. Based on the results of the test on the inflation variable, it shows that there is an effect of inflation in determining the amount of *mudharabah* deposit funds. This indicates that changes in the inflation rate can influence individuals' decisions regarding the placement of their funds in *mudharabah* deposits. When inflation increases, people's purchasing power may decrease, so some people may prefer to save money in other forms that are more liquid or more profitable than deposits. On the other hand, if inflation is low and economic conditions are stable, people may be more likely to place their funds in *mudharabah* deposits to benefit from profit sharing, where this study is not in line with what was done by Putu Tirta Sari Ningsih and Devi Ambarsari (2020) in the inflation variable whose research results stated that inflation does not affect the amount of *mudharabah deposit funds*. The Covid-19 pandemic occurred, causing inflation to experience downward fluctuations but *mudharabah* deposit funds experienced upward fluctuations. This indicates that customers take advantage of this phenomenon by placing more of their funds in deposits rather than using their funds for consumption.
- b. Based on the test results on the profit-sharing ratio variable, this study shows the effect of the profit-sharing ratio in determining the amount of *mudharabah* deposit funds. This means that the more profitable the profit-sharing ratio offered by Islamic banks, the more likely customers are to place their funds in the form of *mudharabah* deposits. However, the results of this study are not in line with the research conducted by Peggi Wahyu Rofi'ah (2022), who stated that the profit-sharing ratio does not have a significant effect on the amount of *mudharabah* deposit funds. In the study, it was concluded that religious factors are the main factors influencing customers' decisions to store their funds in Islamic banks. Islamic bank customers tend to prioritize spiritual values and adherence to sharia principles rather than financial aspects alone. The characteristics of Islamic bank customers who are more emotional and *non-profit oriented* show that they do not solely see financial gains, but rather focus on compliance with sharia principles and the desire to invest in a halal way and in accordance with religious teachings. The Covid-19 pandemic occurred, causing the profit-sharing ratio to experience downward fluctuations, but *mudharabah* deposit funds experienced upward fluctuations. This indicates that even the profit-sharing ratio decrease, customers continue to keep their funds in this deposit product. It is driven by digitalization of services and development of innovative and competitive products.

Based on the test results, it is shown that the inflation and the profit sharing ratio have a positive and significant effect on the amount of *mudharabah* deposit funds. This finding is in line with research by Feby Aulia Amanda, Muhammad Yafiz, and Tuti Anggarini (2022), which indicates that profit sharing, financing to deposit ratio (FDR), and inflation have a significant influence on *mudharabah* deposits. However, the difference with this study is that it only uses two variables, namely inflation and the profit-

sharing ratio. This indicates the possibility of using other variables that can affect the relationship between dependent and independent variables in this study.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on the results of testing and data analysis that has been carried out regarding the effect of inflation and profit sharing ratio on the amount of *mudharabah* deposit funds at BCA Syariah bank for the period 2010 - 2024, it can be concluded as follows:

1. Inflation has a negative and significant effect on the amount of *mudharabah* deposit funds. Thus, these results prove that inflation fluctuations can affect people's purchasing power and their preference for investment instruments.
2. The profit sharing ratio has a negative and significant effect on the amount of *mudharabah* deposit funds. Thus, the results prove that the larger or smaller the ratio offered can reduce the interest of customers to place their funds in *mudharabah deposits*.
3. Inflation and profit sharing ratio have a positive and significant effect simultaneously on the amount of *mudharabah* deposit funds. Thus, from these results, it proves that the condition of inflation or fluctuating profit sharing ratio, affects people's interest in raising funds.

Suggestion

The following are suggestions from this research:

1. For Companies
This research is suggested to be a reference in determining the percentage or profit sharing ratio given to customers, especially deposit customers. The acquisition of a stable profit sharing ratio is able to invite prospective customers to buy services or deposit services. Customers will be more interested in the value of a stable profit-sharing ratio in determining the clear distribution of deposit profits.
2. For Customers
This research can later be a reference for customers in determining which product choices will be chosen and the benefits for welfare and survival in society.
3. For the Next Researcher
This study has limitations in the observed variables, especially related to the influence of inflation and profit sharing ratio on the amount of *mudharabah deposit funds*, so that the percentage of results obtained is relatively small. These limitations indicate the need for further research involving other relevant variables, as well as a larger sample to reinforce the generalization of the research results. Thus, a more comprehensive understanding of the influence of dependent variables on independent variables can be obtained.
4. For Regulators
Considering that inflation can reduce the attractiveness of *mudharabah deposits*. Bank Indonesia needs to strengthen coordination with the government in maintaining price stability. Focus on effective monetary policies to control inflation, as well as encourage Islamic banks to continue to innovate in developing *mudharabah* deposit products that suit customer needs, including features that facilitate transactions and fund management.

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