Determinant of Financial Ratios on Stock Price in Multi-Industrial Sector Manufacturing Companies Listed in The Sharia Indonesia Stock Index 2016-2020

Ambok Pangiuk
[1]UIN Sultan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi, ambok@uinjambi.ac.id

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of financial ratio variables in the form of: Return on Assets (ROA), Earning Per Share (EPS), Debt to Equity Ratio (DER), Current Ratio (CR), and Total Asset Turn Over (TATO), on stock prices in Manufacturing Companies in the Multi-Industrial Sector listed in the Indonesian Sharia Stock Index (ISSI) Period (2016-2020). The sample used in this study were 22 companies taken from the purposive sampling method. This study uses a quantitative approach with secondary data collection methods on company reports. The analytical method used in this study is Panel Data Regression Analysis using Statistical Analysis tools in the form of Eviews. The results of this study indicate that the Partial Return on Assets (ROA), Current ratio (CR), Total Asset Turn Over (TATO) have a negative and insignificant effect on stock prices significant to stock prices. And the variables Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) and Earning Per share (EPS) have a positive and significant effect on stock prices. This study also shows that simultaneously (Test F) Return on assets (ROA), Earnings Per share (EPS),Debt to equity Ratio (DER), Current Ratio (CR), and Total Asset Turn Over (TATO) have an influence on the price Shares in Manufacturing Companies in the Multi-Industrial sector listed in the Indonesian Sharia Stock Index (ISSI) for 2016-2020.

Keyword: Perception, Preference, Islamic Banking

INTRODUCTION

One alternative funding used by companies other than banking is the capital market. The capital market has an important role as a means of liaison between parties who have excess funds and those who need funds. in addition, the capital market also encourages the creation of an effective and efficient fund allocation (Wicaksono, 2019). In islamic teachings, investing activities are categorized as economic activities which are also activities that include muamalah activities. In the rules of fiqh that muamalah activities are permissible (Muhammad, 2016). The development of the capital market in Indonesia shows good performance, one of which is the Indonesian sharia stock index (ISSI) according to the chief executive of capital market supervision of the financial services authority (OJK) saying that the milestone in the development of the Islamic capital market was the launch of the Indonesian Sharia Stock Index (ISSI).) in 2011. With the launch of ISSI, investors' choices in investing are more flexible. In addition, the number of shares included in the Sharia Securities List (DES) also continues to grow, there are at least 452 shares that are included in the Sharia Securities List (DES)

(Republika, 2021). The Indonesian Islamic capital market in the last 10 years has recorded promising growth. Based on data obtained by Idx.channel.com, the number of sharia shares increased by 84%, or higher than the growth rate of the number of shares in general. Meanwhile, the growth rate of non-Islamic shares is much lower, at around 44%. Based on the data above, it shows that the level of public literacy in share-based sharia investment is quite high (IDX Channel, 2021).

Issuing shares for the Company is an alternative choice when, in need of funding, both for the development of the Company as well as covering the company's debts that are due (Mar'ati, 2021). According to Huramningsih (2009), the stock price reflects the investor's assessment of the company, and the value of a company can be shown through the stock price. When the share price increases, the company is considered to have good company performance. On the other hand, if the company experiences a decrease in share price, this indicates that the performance within the company is not optimal (Dewi et al, 2021). Only companies that have good performance will get a place for decisions taken by investors. The performance of this company is usually used by investors in assessing the condition of the company. Investors who invest their funds in securities are very interested in the level of profits obtained in the future. Irham Fahmi said that an investor has an obligation to know deeply about the condition of the company's performance, by understanding the investor's financial statements of various information about the conditions that occur in the company (Fahmi, 2017). Fidya also said that many investors judge the company's performance only from the size of the profits or profits earned by the company. Investors should do an analysis on the issuer's financial statements, because in practice there are still many investors who judge stock prices only by looking at their profits without doing financial statement analysis (Hermanto, 2018).

One analysis that is often used in assessing company performance is fundamental analysis. This analysis includes factors that provide information about the Company's performance, such as the ability of the management to manage the Company, as well as see business prospects in the future. In general, the indicators used are based on financial performance (Desi & Listiorini, 2021). Fundamental factors that are often used in predicting stock prices are financial ratios (Yarnest, 2021). Financial Ratio Analysis is used to assist business people and the Government in evaluating the company's financial condition in the past, as well as seeing the company's prospects in the future (Girsang, 2021). In general, there are several financial ratios used in predicting and analyzing financial statements including: Profitability Ratio Return on Assets (ROA), Market Value Ratio Earning Per share (EPS), Solvency Ratio Debt to Equity Ratio (DER), Liquidity Ratio Current Ratio (CR) and Total Asset Turn Over Activity Ratio (TATO).

The Manufacturing Industry plays an important role in the National economic growth (Nurhanisah, 2021). Indonesia is one of the largest countries in the world which has an important role among countries in Southeast Asia. Among these roles, the most prominent is the development of the manufacturing industry. The manufacturing industry itself consists of 3 sectors, one of which is the various industrial sector. the various industrial sectors include the automotive, textile and garment, cable and electronics industries.

Table 1. Sectoral Index Developments 2016-2020

Sectoral	INDEX					
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Ytd%
Agriculture	2,139.96	1,616,307	1,564,615	1,493,360	1,497,945	0.30
Mining	1,429.31	1,593,999	1,724,834	1,557,900	1,915,555	22.95
Basic Industry	480.74	689,219	835.158	993,996	920,968	-7.34
Various Industries	1,205.01	1,381,177	1,419,524	1,225,950	1,081,051	-11.81
Consumption Industry	1,782.09	2,861,391	2,607,810	2,069,626	1,832.109	-11.47
Property and Real Estate	337.00	495.510	443,516	501.347	396,892	-20.83
Infrastructure	930.40	1,183,708	1,058,468	1,142,309	1.001.019	-12.36
Finance	540.33	1,140,837	1,161,594	1,360,467	1,333,176	-2.00
Trading	776.79	921,589	781.063	769.109	766,373	-0.35

(www.ojk.co.id)

Based on table 1, it can be seen that the development of the Sectoral Index in 2016-2020 experienced a decline, one of which was the various industrial sectors which decreased by -11.81%. CNBC stated that in 2019 the Miscellaneous Industry Sector Index recorded the deepest weakness with a fall of 16.05%, followed by the consumer goods sector -14.16%, the Agriculture sector index -11.95%. The Miscellaneous Industry sector index decreased due to by the weakening stock performance of issuers producing textile and other electronic materials. The following is the average value of Profitability Return on assets (ROA), Earnings per share (EPS), Debt to Equity Ratio (DER), Current Ratio (CR) and Total Asset Turn Over (TATO) and Stock Prices in Manufacturing Companies in the Multi-Industrial Sector listed on the Indonesian Sharia Stock Index (ISSI)

Table 2. Data on the Development of Average Closing Stock Prices, Profitability (ROA), Market Value (EPS), Solvency (DER), Activity (TATO) and Liquidity (CR) in Manufacturing Companies in the Multi-Industrial Sector listed on the Indonesian Sharia Stock Index (ISSI)) Year 2016-2020

Year	Stock price	ROA	EPS	DER	TATTOO	CR
2016	4.640	10.94	-416.31	131.10	0.96	183.91
2017	4.151	15.60	282.74	89.39	1.17	235.46
2018	4.170	11.42	288.86	90,90	1.30	261.19
2019	4.394	10.18	-486.97	79.78	1.07	271.64
2020	3,637	-154.72	87.79	71.03	0.95	272.30

(Source: data processed in 2020)

It can be seen in table 1.1 that the average value of Profitability Return on Assets (ROA), Market Value of Earnings Per share (EPS), Solvency Debt to Equity Ratio (DER), Total Asset Turn Over Activity (TATO) and Liquidity Current Ratio (CR).) decreased every year 2016-

2020. The development of the average Return on Asset (ROA) value in various industrial sector manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesian Sharia Stock Index (ISSI) in 2016-2020. The value of Return on Assets (ROA) in 2017 increased by 29.87%, but the increase in the value of Return on Assets (ROA) was not followed by an increase in stock prices, instead the stock price decreased by 10.53%. this is of course inversely proportional to the theory which says thatThe higher the Return on Assets (ROA) value, the higher the stock price will be (Mujino, TT) The development of the average Earning Per share (EPS) value in Manufacturing Companies in the Multi-Industry sector listed on the Indonesian Sharia Stock Index (ISSI) in 2016-2020. The value of Earning Per share (EPS) in 2019 decreased, but the decline in value (EPS) was not followed by a decrease in stock prices, instead the stock price increased by 5.09%. And this is of course in contrast to the theory which says thatThe higher the Earning Per Share (EPS) ratio is a good thing for investors. This will be an attraction for investors to buy shares in the company. so the stock price will increase (Ahmad et al, 2018)

The development of the average value of the Total Asset Turn Over (TATO) Market Ratio in Manufacturing Companies in the Multi-Industry sector listed on the Indonesian Sharia Stock Index (ISSI) in 2016-2020. The Total Asset Turn Over (TATO) value has fluctuated. Kasmir stated that the Asset Turn Over (TATO) standard is said to be good if it is more than twice but if it is less than twice the Activity Ratio is said to be poor. It can be seen in the table above that various industrial sector manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesian Sharia Stock Index (ISSI) show an Asset Turn Over (TATO) value that is less than 2 times. This indicates that the activity in manufacturing companies in the various industrial sectors is not good. Furthermore, on the development of the average Current Ratio (CR) value in various industrial sector Manufacturing Companies listed on the Indonesian Sharia Stock Index (ISSI) in 2016-2020. The value of the current ratio (CR) has fluctuated development. In 2017 the value of the current ratio increased by 21.89%, but the increase in the value of the current ratio (CR) was not followed by an increase in stock prices, instead the stock price decreased by 10.53%. This is of course the opposite of the theory which says that however, the increase in the value of the Current Ratio (CR) was not followed by an increase in the stock price, instead the stock price decreased by 10.53%. This is of course the opposite of the theory which says that however, the increase in the value of the Current Ratio (CR) was not followed by an increase in the stock price, instead the stock price decreased by 10.53%. This is of course the opposite of the theory which says that current ratio A high (CR) has a good influence on stock prices because the Current ratio (CR) shows the level of security (Margin of safety) or short-term creditors or the company's ability to pay company debts that are due (Gunawan, 2020).

Based on the above phenomenon, it shows that there are many theories which state that the condition of good financial ratios does not necessarily have a positive effect on the increase in stock prices and some also argue that the high value of financial ratios does not necessarily have a positive impact on stock prices and this creates a gap. in this research.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Signal Theory

In general, signal theory is concerned with understanding how one signal is very valuable or useful while another signal is useless. Signal theory examines how a signal relates to the qualities reflected in it and what elements of the signal or its surrounding community keep the signal convincing and attractive. In addition, this theory also looks at what will happen when the signal signaled is not completely convincing or how much uncertainty can be tolerated before the signal becomes completely meaningless. In the economics and finance

literature, signal theory is intended to explicitly reveal evidence that parties within the company (corporate insiders),(Gumanti, 2009). Signal theory has a close relationship with corporate information. The financial report itself is the main instrument used by investors in assessing the performance of a company. Analysis of company performance using financial statements is often referred to as fundamental analysis. Companies that are always on time in submitting their financial statements and consistently publishing their financial statements will give a positive signal to investors regarding the state of the company. Thus, the rating of company issuers usually uses financial statements as an indicator (Riza & Sudibyo, 2020).

SHARIA CAPITAL MARKET

Islam has an economic system that is different from other systems. The system is held in order to realize the welfare of human life. Welfare must be realized materially and non-materially. Material problems usually relate to how much the community's economic potential can be optimized in meeting their needs. For this, it is necessary to have adequate financial institutions for efforts to optimize the economy and one of the financial institutions that need to be considered and implemented is the capital market. Seeing how important the role of the capital market is for the economy of a country, the capital market is required to operate efficiently. The efficiency referred to here can be seen from its effectiveness in collecting funds from the community and allocating these funds to the required investment projects. In an Islamic perspective, the capital market in addition to meeting efficient requirements, there must also be another goal, namely to create an "ethical and fair" capital market. Capital must be carried out in accordance with Islamic norms and ethics, namely those that have been regulated in sharia (Muhammad, 2014)

STOCK PRICE

Shares are a form of equity participation in a company. When we own shares of a company, we can say that we have a certain percentage of the company. (Salim, 2012). Sugiyanto stated that the stock price is the price that occurs in the stock market at a certain time and the stock price can be determined by the market. The high and low share prices are determined by the demand and supply of these shares in the capital market. The stock price itself can reflect the value of a company. As for companies that have good performance, their shares will be of great interest to investors. good performance can be seen in the financial statements published by the company (issuer). Issuers have an obligation to publish financial statements at a certain period of time. The stock price fluctuates every year. Stock price volatility makes it very difficult for investors to invest (Salim, 2012)

FINANCIAL RATIO ANALYSIS

Financial statement analysis is an important thing to do to find out the strengths and weaknesses of a company. This information needs to be done to evaluate the performance that has been achieved by the company's management in the past, and also used as consideration in preparing company plans in the future. One way to obtain useful information from the company's financial statements is to perform financial ratio analysis. Financial ratios are designed to show the relationship between items in the financial statements (balance sheet and income statement) (Sudana, 2015) According to Warsidi and Bambang, financial ratio analysis is a company performance analysis instrument that explains the various relationships between financial indicators, which are shown to show changes in financial condition or operating performance in the past and help describe trends in the pattern of changes which

are then used to show risks and opportunities. Attached to the company concerned. According to James C. Van Horne and John M. Wachowiz that to assess the company's financial condition and performance, financial ratio analysis can be used, which is a comparison between the numbers contained in the financial statements (Fahmi, 2017).

Types of Financial Ratio
a. Return on Asset (ROA)

The profitability ratio itself aims to measure the efficiency of the company's activities and the company's ability to earn profits (Sugiyono & Untung, 2016). In this study using Return On Assets (ROA). Return on Assets (ROA) is also often referred to as economic profitability which is a measure of the company's ability to generate profits with all its assets. in this case the profit generated is profit after interest and taxes. Calculate to the value of Return on Assets (ROA) can be calculated using the following formula   (Sutrisno, 2012) :

$$Return\ on\ Asset\ (ROA) = \frac{Earning After Tax\ (Labasesudahbungadanpajak)}{Total asset} \times 100\%$$

b. Earning Per Share (EPS)

Market Value Ratio Is the ratio used to see a picture of the conditions that occur in the capital market. This ratio is often used to see how the condition of potential profit gain from a company, if the decision to place funds in the company, especially for the future. Earning Per share (EPS) is one of the financial ratios used by investors to see how much profit the company provides to shareholders for each share they hold (Fahmi, 2012).

To calculate the value of Earning Per share (EPS) can be calculated using the following formula:

$$Earnings\ per\ share\ (EPS) = \frac{Earning\ After\ tax\ (laba\ setelah\ Bunga\ dan\ Pajak)}{Earning\ Per\ share\ (Jumlah\ Perlembar\ saham\ )}$$

c. Debt to Equity Ration (DER)

According to Darmawan (2020), Solvency Ratio (leverage) is a ratio that used to measure the extent to which the company's assets financed from debt Ratio *Solvency* which usedin this study are: Debt Total Equity Ratio Or (DER). Debt to equity ratio (DER) is a ratio thatused to assess debt with equity. according to Sutrisno to calculate the value of the Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) can use the following formula (Sutrisno, 2017):

$$Debt\ to\ Equity\ Ratio\ (DER) = \frac{Total Hutang}{Ekuitas\ (Modal)} \times 100\%$$

d. Current Ratio (CR)

Liquidity Ratio is used to measure how big the company's ability to meet its short-term financial obligations. Current Ratio (CR) is used to measure the company's ability to pay its current debts by using its current assets. The larger this ratio indicates the more liquid the company is. The size of the Liquid ratio can be calculated using the following formula:

$$Current\ Ratio\ (CR) = \frac{Current Asset\ (asset Lancar)}{Current Liabilities\ (Utang Lancar)} \times 100\%$$

e. Total Asset Turn Over (TATO)

Activity Ratio is a ratio that is used to see how much the company's ability and company efficiency in utilizing its assets or the Turn Over of these assets (Harmono, 2011). Total Asset Turn Over (TATO) is a ratio used to show the level of efficiency in the use of the company's

overall assets in generating a certain sales volume. The higher the value of the Total Asset Turn Over Ratio (TATO) means the more efficient the use of all assets in generating sales. In other words, the same number of assets can increase sales volume if the total asset Turn Over is increased or enlarged. Calculation of Total Asset Turn Over (TATO) is carried out as follows(Anwar, 2019):

Total Asset Turn Over (TATO) = $\frac{TotalPenjulan}{TotalAsset} \times 1$ time

INDONESIA SHARIA STOCK INDEX (ISSI)

Sharia capital market is all activities in the capital market that do not conflict with Islamic principles. The Indonesian Islamic Capital Market is part of the Islamic finance industry which is regulated by the Financial Services Authority (OJK), particularly at the Sharia Capital Market rectorate. The history of the Indonesian Islamic Capital Market begin with the issuance of the first Sharia Mutual Funds in 1997. This was followed by the launch of the Jakarta Islamic Index (JII) as the first sharia stock index, consisting of 30 of the most liquid sharia stocks in Indonesia. The OJK Regulation (at that time was still Bapepam and LK) regarding the Sharia Capital Market was first issued in 2006 and was followed by the issuance of the Sharia Securities List (DES) in 2007. Sharia Securities List (DES) is a guide for capital market players in selecting Shares that meet Sharia Principles. In 2008, the government issued Law No.19 of 2008 concerning State Sharia Securities. The revival of the Indonesian Sharia Capital Market began with the launch of the Indonesia Sharia Stock Index (ISSI) as a Composite Sharia Stock Index consisting of all sharia shares listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) (Thian, 2021). Sharia shares are securities that follow sharia principles in the capital market, shares that have met the selection criteria for sharia shares based on OJK Regulation Number 35/PJOK.04/2017 regarding the criteria for the issuance of the Sharia Securities List, the shares are listed as sharia shares by the issuer or sharia public company based on OJK regulation no.17/PJOK.04/2015. The Indonesian Sharia Stock Index (ISSI), which was launched on May 12, 2011 is a Composite Sharia Stock Index listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). The Indonesian Sharia Stock Index (ISSI) is an indicator of the Indonesian Sharia Stock Market Performance (Bathi & Sahla, 2020). The Indonesian Sharia Stock Index (ISSI) launched on 12 May 2011 is a composite index of Islamic stocks listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). The Indonesian Sharia Stock Index (ISSI) is all sharia shares listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) and included in the Sharia Securities List (DES) issued by the OJK.

HYPOTHESIS

a.   The Effect of Return On Assets (ROA) on Stock Prices

This financial ratio is used to measure how much the management's ability to earn profits. The greater the Return on Assets Profitability Ratio (ROA), the greater the level of profits obtained by the company in terms of asset use (Maria, 2014). Therefore, if the Return on Assets Profitability Ratio (ROA) is high, the profit generated by the company is also high and this will certainly have an impact on the increase in stock prices (Ahmad et al, 2018)

H1: It is assumed that the ROA has a positive and significant effect on stock prices

b.   Effect of Earning Per Share (EPS) on Stock Price

Earnings per share(EPS) is the ratio used to measure the company's ability to generate profits on each outstanding share. The higher the Earning Per share (EPS) value, it indicates

that the company is able to provide welfare for its shareholders. increase in the share price of shares in the company (Mantik et al 2019)

H2: It is assumed that the value of Earning Per share (EPS) has a positive and significant effect on stock prices.

c. Effect of Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) on Stock Price

This ratio is used to measure how much the company's ability to cover its debts, both long-term debt and short-term debt. To find the value of this ratio by comparing the amount of debt owned by the company with its own capital. The higher this ratio indicates that the company has a small capital (equity) compared to its debt. For large companies, the value of debt should not exceed their own capital so that the fixed burden is not too high (Sutrisno, 2017). The high value of debt will result in the profit or profit given to shareholders decreasing, so investors will not be interested in investing their capital in the company, so the demand for shares will decrease and if demand decreases it will result in a decrease in share prices in the company.(Asni & Lestari, TT)

H3: It is assumed that the value of Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) partially has a positive and significant effect on stock prices

d. Effect of Current Ratio (CR)

Is a ratio that compares Current Assets with Current Liabilities (Tarigan, 2020). According to Gunawan (2020), a high current ratio (CR) has a good influence on stock prices because the current ratio (CR) shows the level of security (Margin of safety) or long-term creditors. short or the company's ability to pay the company's debts that are past due. Likewise, research conducted by Asep Muhammad Lutfi states that the Current Ratio (CR) has a positive effect on stock prices (Lutfi & Sunardi, TT).

H4: It is assumed that the value of the Current Ratio (CR) partially has a positive and significant effect on stock prices.

e. Effect of Total Asset Turn Over (TATO)

The ratio used to measure how much the company's ability to manage its assets to generate sales. The higher this ratio indicates that the company is able to manage the company's assets effectively and efficiently (Rushadiyati, 2021). This means that the assets they have are turning faster. This will certainly increase high sales and will have a positive impact on the company's stock price (Utami & Anggarini, 2018)

H5: It is assumed that the Total Asset Turn over (TATO) value partially has a positive and significant effect on stock prices.

H4: It is assumed that the value of the Current Ratio (CR) partially has a positive and significant effect on stock prices.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study takes the industrial object of manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesian Sharia Stock Index (ISSI) for the 2016-2020 period. In this study using one independent variable and five dependent variables, the independent variables used in this study include: Profitability Return On Assets (ROA), Market Value Earnings Per share (EPS), Solvency Ratio Debt to Equity Ratio (DER), Current Liquidity Ratio Ratio (CR) and Activity Ratio of Total Assets Turn over (TATO) while the dependent variable used in this study is the closing price of the stock, the annual stock price at the time of closing. The type of research used in this research is quantitative research. This research was conducted on Manufacturing

Companies in the Multi-Industrial sector listed on the Indonesian Sharia Stock Index (ISSI) during the 2016-2020 period. The data used in this study is secondary data in the form of financial reports published by the official website www.idx.co.id. The sampling technique was carried out using the purposive sampling method. The use of this method was carried out to obtain a representative sample and in accordance with predetermined criteria, while the criteria used were:

Table 3. Sample Selection Process

No.	Sample Criteria	Number of Companies
1.	Manufacturing Companies in the Multi-Industrial sector listed on the Indonesian Sharia Stock Index (ISSI)	30
2.	Manufacturing Companies in the Multi-Industry sector that are inconsistent or have been excluded from the list of the 2016-2020 Indonesian Sharia Stock Index (ISSI)	(5)
3.	Companies that do not publish complete financial statements for the period 2016-2020	(3)
4.	The number of companies that become the research sample	22

(Source: www.Idx.co.id)

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the number of samples was selected based on predetermined criteria. Based on the table above, the Manufacturing Companies in the Multi-Industrial Sector are listed on the Indonesian Syarian Stock Index in 2016-2020. A total of 30 companies. During the research period, there were 5 companies that were inconsistent or out of the list of the Indonesian Sharia Stock Index (ISSI). And companies that do not publish complete financial statements for the period 2016-2020. So the total observations or research samples in this study were 110 samples.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Determinant Coefficient (R2)

This study uses the coefficient of determination by using the value of the coefficient of determination. This test is carried out to see how much the Adjusted R-Square value can be seen in the following table:

Table 4. Coefficient of Determination Test Results

R-squared	0.862055	Mean dependent var	6.903475
Adjusted R-squared	0.818843	SD dependent var	1.285912
SE of regression	0.547316	Akaike info criterion	1.841690
Sum squared resid	24.86308	Schwarz criterion	2.504535
Likelihood logs	-74.29294	Hannan-Quinn Criter.	2.110543
F-statistics	19.94959	Durbin-Watson stat	1.859266
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

(Source: Statistical Data Processing)

The results of this study indicate that the Adjusted R-Square value is 0.818843. This shows that the variables Profitability Return on Assets (ROA), Market Value Earning Per share (EPS), Solvency Debt to Equity Ratio (DER), Total Asset Turn Over Activity (TATO) and Liquidity Current Ratio (CR) are described in the model of 81.88% of the Stock Price and the remaining 18.12% is explained by other variables that are not examined in this study. So it can be concluded that this study has the ability of the Independent variable to explain the strong proportion of the dependent variable.

2. T TEST RESULTS (Partial)

T test is used to test the effect of each independent variable on the dependent variable. This test is carried out with the criteria that if the probability value is <0.05 or the tcount> ttable, the hypothesis is accepted. The results of the t-test can be seen in the following table:

Table 5. T . Test Results

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistics	Prob.
C	6.709882	0.232773	28.82585	0.0000
ROA	-0.000129	0.000375	-0.343862	0.7318
EPS	0.000448	0.000208	2.155193	0.0340
DER	0.004068	0.001149	3.541385	0.0007
CR	-0.000864	0.000535	-1.615173	0.1101
TATTOO	-0.032522	0.074927	-0.434045	0.6654

(Source: Statistical Data Processing)

First Hypothesis Testing (H1): We can know that the probability value of Return on Assets (ROA) is 0.7381 which is greater than the 0.05 level. Data tcount of -0.343862 which is 1.98304 smaller than t table(nk= 110-6,α = 0.05). This means that the independent variable Return on Assets (ROA) partially has a negative and insignificant effect on stock prices, then H1 is rejected.

Second Hypothesis Testing (H2): We can know that the Probability Earning Per share (EPS) value is 0.0340, which is smaller than the 0.05 level and has a Positive coefficient of 2.155193, which is 1.98304 higher than t table(nk = 110-6, = 0.05) This means that the Independent variable Earning Per share (EPS) partially does not have a positive and significant effect on stock prices, then H2 is accepted.

Third Hypothesis Testing (H3): We can know that the value of the Probability Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) is 0.0007, that is, this value is smaller than the 0.05 level and has a positive coefficient of 3.5411385, which is 1.98304 higher than t table(nk = 110-6, = 0.05) This means that the Independent variable Debt to equity ratio (DER) partially has a positive and significant effect on stock prices, then H3 is accepted.

Fifth Hypothesis Testing (H4): We can know that the Probability Current Ratio (CR) value is 0.1101 which is smaller than the 0.05 level and has a negative coefficient. of -1.615173 which is

1.98304 smaller thant table(nk= 110-6,α = 0.05). This means that the Independent Variable Current Ratio (CR) partially has a negative and insignificant effect on stock prices. Then H4 is rejected.

Fourth Hypothesis Testing (H5): We can know that the Total Asset Turn over (TATO) probability is 0.6654, which is a value greater than the 0.05 level and the coefficient is negative. whichever is greater the value is small-0.434045 from t table(nk= 110-6,α = 0.05). This means that the Independent variable Total asset Turn Over (TATO) partially has a negative and insignificant effect on stock prices, then H5 is rejected.

3. F TEST RESULT (Simultaneous)

The F test is used to see how big the influence of Profitability (ROA), Market Value (EPS), Debt to Equity Ratio (DER), Current Ratio (CR) and Total Asset Turn Over (TATO) on stock prices in Manufacturing Companies in the Multi-Industrial Sector. listed on the Indonesian Sharia Stock Index (ISSI) 2016-2020 together or simultaneously. Panel Data Regression Test Results using the most appropriate Fixed Effect Model for Panel Data regression. Based on the results of the Eviews output from the three models, namely the Common Effect Model (CEM), Fixed Effect Model (FEM) and Random Effect Model (REM). ,05. Thus, the appropriate model based on the Chow test and Housman test is the Fixed Effect Model.

Table 6. F . Test Results

R-squared	0.862055	Mean dependent var	6.903475
Adjusted R-squared	0.818843	SD dependent var	1.285912
SE of regression	0.547316	Akaike info criterion	1.841690
Sum squared resid	24.86308	Schwarz criterion	2.504535
Likelihood logs	-74.29294	Hannan-Quinn Criter.	2.110543
F-statistics	19.94959	Durbin-Watson stat	1.859266
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

(Source: Statistical Data Processing)

Based on the results of the F test above, it can be seen that the value of Fcount > Ftable where the F statistic value of 19,94959 > 2.30 Ftable is obtained from (nk-1 = 110 – 5 = 105, k = 5 – 1 = 4) and the significance value of the above test of 0.000000 < 0.05 this proves that the variables Profitability (ROA), Market value (EPS), Solvency (DER), liquidity (CR) and Activity (TATO) simultaneously have a significant effect on the Stock Price of Manufacturing Companies in the Multi-Industrial Sector listed on the Index. Indonesian Sharia (ISSI) shares, H5 is accepted.

DISCUSSION OF RESEARCH RESULTS

a. The Effect of Profitability Return on Assets (ROA) on Stock Prices.

The results of the First Hypothesis Testing state that the Return on Assets (ROA) variable has a negative and insignificant effect on stock prices in Manufacturing Companies in the Multi-Industrial Sector listed on the Indonesian Sharia Stock Index (ISSI). Return on Assets

(ROA) itself is a measure to describe the company's ability to generate profits from each asset used (Sukayasih et al, 2019). However, in this study, the Return on Assets (ROA) has a negative and insignificant effect on stock prices. In other words, any increase in the value of Return on Assets (ROA) will not affect the stock price. This happened because Manufacturing Companies in the Multi-Industry Sector experienced losses and a significant decline in profits in 2020. Nurlia and Juari (2019) also stated that this is usually caused by the profits generated by the company not benefiting the Shareholders, so that the level of Investor Confidence in the Company decreases so that impact on the decline in share prices. This research is in line with research conducted by Triwahyuni and Muhamad Dandy (2021) in this study stated that Return on Assets (ROA) had a negative and insignificant effect on stock prices.

b. The Effect of Earning Per Share (EPS) Market Value Ratio on Stock Prices.

The results of the second hypothesis test state that the Earning Per share (EPS) variable has a positive and significant effect on stock prices in various industrial sector manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesian Sharia Stock Index (ISSI). Earning per share (EPS) is one of the ratios that investors often pay attention to, because earnings per share (EPS) information is considered the most basic information and can describe future profit prospects,This means that if the company's earnings are high, the profit shared in the form of dividends to shareholders is also high. In this study, the value of Earning Per share (EPS) has a positive and significant effect on stock prices, this means that every increase and decrease in the value of Earnings Per share (EPS) has an effect on stock prices. The results of this study are in line with research conducted byFiona Mutiara Efendi and Ngatno variable Earning per share (EPS) has a positive and significant effect on stock prices (Efendi & Ngatno, 2018)

c. The Influence of Solvency Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) on Stock Price

The results of the third hypothesis test state that the Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) variable has a positive and significant influence on stock prices in various industrial sector manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesian Sharia Stock Index (ISSI). Debt to equity Ratio (DER). This means that in this study it shows that the high value of the Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) will be followed by an increase in stock prices in the company concerned. In general, a high Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) value indicates that the company has a high debt value and this situation will certainly give a bad signal to investors and also shows the company's greater dependence on outside parties so that the level of risk is greater (Putri 2017). According to Rizkia (2017), a company that has a small Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) is not necessarily better than a company that has a high Debt to Equity Ratio (DER). Because debt is also needed by the company, companies that do not have debt may lose the opportunity to grow. In order to support the development of the company, of course, requires a large enough working capital which cannot be funded by the profits generated by the company. Despite having a high debt ratio, growing and very aggressive companies are generally in demand by many investors. This will certainly encourage high demand for the company's shares so that the share price of the company will increase (Dika & Pasaribu, 2021). This is in line with research conducted by Yusrizal, Sudarno et al (2019) in their research stated that the Debt to equity ratio (DER) variable has a positive and significant effect on stock prices.

d. Effect of Liquidity Current Ratio (CR) on Stock Prices

The results of the second hypothesis test state that the Variable Current Ratio (CR) has a negative and insignificant effect on stock prices in various industrial sector manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesian Sharia Stock Index (ISSI). This means that the value of the current ratio (CR) which has a negative effect on stock prices shows that the company's

performance is not in good condition. Because this indicates that the Company's ability to generate Company profits is not optimal, it can be seen that there are few activities carried out by the Company. This causes the stock price of a company to decline (Wahyuni et al, 2021). A high current ratio (CR) value also does not necessarily describe the condition of the company in good condition, this can happen because the current assets owned by the company are not used as well as possible, if the company cannot manage current assets, of course investors will judge that the company is experiencing a loss so that it will have an impact on decreasing demand for shares in the company (Anwar, 2021) This research is in line with research conducted by Adi and Januardi et al in their research stating that the Current ratio (CR) has a negative effect on stock prices.

e. Effect of Total Asset Turn Over (TATO) Activity on Stock Prices

The results of the second hypothesis test state that the Total Asset Turn Over (TATO) variable has a negative and insignificant effect on stock prices in various industrial sector manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesian Sharia Stock Index (ISSI). Total Asset Turn over (TATO) Activity Ratio is a ratio used to measure the extent to which the Company's effectiveness in managing its overall assets to generate sales in relation to profit. Total asset Turn Overbe measured in sales volume, meaning that the ability of all assets to create sales may not necessarily be Upgrade profit because some of that profit is used in paying the Company's debts Causing profitability company is not as good as it should be, so Total Asset *Turn Over (TATO)* has no effect on stock prices (Rohmah, TT)

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis that has been done in this study, it can be concluded that:

1. Partially, the Profitability Return on Asset (ROA) variable has a negative and insignificant effect on stock prices in various industrial sector manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesian Sharia Stock Index (ISSI) in 2016-2020.
2. Partially Variable Market Value Earning Per share (EPS) has a positive and significant influence on stock prices in various industrial sector manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesian Sharia Stock Index (ISSI) 2016-2020
3. Partial Solvency Variable Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) has a positive and significant influence on stock prices in various industrial sector manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesian Sharia Stock Index (ISSI) 2016-2020
4. Partially, the Total Asset Turn Over (TATO) activity variable has a negative and insignificant effect on stock prices in various industrial sector manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesian Sharia Stock Index (ISSI) in 2016-2020
5. Partially, the Liquidity Variable Current Ratio (CR) has a negative and insignificant effect on stock prices in various industrial sector manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesian Sharia stock index (ISSI) in 2016-2020.
6. Simultaneously Variables Return on Assets (ROA), Earnings Per share (EPS), Debt to equity Ratio (DER), Total Asset Turn over (TATO) and Current Ratio (DER) simultaneously or together have an influence on the stock price of the company various industry manufacturing listed on the Indonesia Sharia Stock Index (ISSI) for 2016-2020.

Based on the research that the author has done, then there are some suggestions that need to be given of them as follows:

1. For Investors, it is expected that before investing in the Company, expected can pay attention to financial performance and fundamental factors other which supports the increase in stock prices which will become perception investors in determining the level of success of a company in the future, so that it can provide benefits for investors if they conduct a review first in choosing a company to carry out investment activities.
2. For the next researcher expected can add some other Variables that are not researchedin this research. and take measurements using other variables such as: PER (Price Earning Ratio) NPM (Net Profit Margin), Interest Rate (TSB), Inflation, Currency Exchange or other forms of measurement. In addition, researchers can use other sectors so that sample which used different and can be used as a comparison in each sector.

REFERENCES

Ade Gunawan, "The influence of the Current Ratio (CR) and Debt to Equitty Ratio (DER) on stock prices in plastic and packaging companies." Sosek : Social and Economic Journal 1, no. 1 (July 31, 2020): 29–40.

Adi Misykatul Anwar, "The Influence of Current Ratio (CR), Debt To Equity Ratio (DER), Return On Assets (ROA) on Stock Prices (Case Study on Food and Beverage Sector Companies Listed on the IDX in 2017-2019)," Journal of Scientific Accounting Student 1, no. 2 (14 June 2021)

Alexander Thian. "Sharia Capital Market: Recognizing and Understanding the Scope of the Islamic Capital Market". Yagyakarta: Andi Publishers, 2021.

Arif Sugiono and Edy. "Basic Practical Guide Financial Statement Analysis Basic Knowledge for Banking Students and Practitioners. Jakarta: Grasindo, 2008.

Asep Muhammad Lutfi, and Nardi Sunardi. "The influence of the current ratio (CR), Return on equity (ROE), and sales growth on stock prices that have an impact on the company's financial performance (in food and beverage manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange (IDX)." journal of securities (stocks) , economics, finance and investment) 2, no. 3 (1 may 2019): 83–100.https://doi.org/10.32493/skt.v2i3.2793.

Bati and Hilmiatus Sahla. "The effect of profitability ratios on stock prices in food and beverage sub-sector manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesian sharia stock index. (ISSI)" National multi-disciplinary seminar, Asahan University, no. 0 (October 16, 2020).http://jurnal.una.ac.id/index.php/semnasmudi/article/view/1566.

Dendy Pramana Putra "The Influence of Return on Assets (ROA), Return on Equity (ROE), Earning Per Share (EPS) and OPM on stock prices of industrial sector companies." diploma, IAIN Ponorogo, 2021.http://etheses.iainponorogo.ac.id/12989/.

Dewi, Tri Muliana, Nisfu Fhitri, and Zulfa Kharina Batu Bara. "The Effect of Financial Ratios on Stock Prices in food ingredients companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX)." journal of management, economics of science 1, no. 1 (2019): 57–66.

Dwi Ayuningtyas, "16 percent collapse, the worst miscellaneous industry sector for 9 months in 2019," CNBC Indonesia, accessed 5 December 2021, https://www.cnbcIndonesia.com/market/20191001170400-17-103613/amblas-16-sector- miscellaneous-industry-worst-9-month-in-2019

Fiona Mutiara Efendi,, and Ngatno Ngatno. "The effect of Return on assets (ROA) on stock prices with Earning per share (EPS) as an intervening (a case study on textile and garment sub-sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the

period 2013-2016)." business administration journal 7, no. 1 (2018): 1–9.https://doi.org/10.14710/jab.v7i1.22568.

Frenki Dompak, Girsang, Untung Wahyudi, and Endah Puspito sarie. "The Effect of Financial Ratios on Stock Prices (Study on Manufacturing Companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the period 2016 to 2019)." conference on economics and business innovation 1, no. 1 (23 March 2021): 646–62.

Gumanti, and Tatang. "Signal Theory In Financial Management." Indonesian Management and Entrepreneurs 38 (1 September 2009): 4–13.

Gunawan, Ade. "The influence of the Current Ratio (CR) and Debt to Equitty Ratio (DER) on stock prices in plastic and packaging companies." Sosek : Social and Economic Journal 1, no. 1 (July 31, 2020): 29–40.

Harmono "Financial Management". 2nd print. 2nd print. Jakarta: PT. Bumi Aksara, 2011.

Hermuningsih, Sri, and Dewi Kusuma Wardani. "Factors that affect firm value in companies listed on the Malaysia Stock Exchange (BEM) and the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) business strategy journal 13, no. 2 (2009).https://journal.uii.ac.id/jsb/article/view/2020.

I. Made Sudana, "Financial Management Theory and Practice". Jakarta: Airlangga University Press, 2019.

idxchannel. "Indonesia's Sharia Stock Index Continues to Strengthen, Up to 84 Percent." https://www.idxchannel.com/. Accessed December 1, 2021. https://www.idxchannel.com/market-news/index-saham-syariah-Indonesia-terus-menguat-naik-to-84-persen.

Ika, Desi, and Listiorini Listiorini. "Analysis of Fundamental Factors that affect stock returns of companies listed in the lq 45 index on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the period 2013 - 2015." accounting and business journal : journal of accounting study program 3, no. 1 (May 2, 2017).https://doi.org/10.31289/jab.v3i1.421.

Irham Fahmi. "Financial Performance Analysis is a guide for academics, managers, and investors to assess and analyze businesses". Bandung: Alphabeta, 2017.

Isnan Ahmad. "The effect of financial ratios on stock prices in service companies listed on the lq45 index on the Indonesian stock exchange (IDX) for the period 2012-2016." journal of accounting insight and research 5, no. 2 (20 June 2018): 127–38.https://doi.org/10.25157/jwr.v5i2.1407.

Isnan Ahmad, Sahmin Noholo, and Muliyani Mahmud, "Effect of financial ratios on stock prices in service companies listed in the LQ 45 index on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the period 2012-2016," journal of accounting insights and research 5, no. 2 (20 june 2018): p.3,https://doi.org/10.25157/jwr.v5i2.1407.

Isnan Ahmad, Sahmin Noholo, and Muliyani Mahmud. "The influence of financial ratios on stock prices in service companies listed on the lq45 index on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the period 2012-2016." Journal of Accounting Insights and Research 5, no. 2 (20 June 2018): 127–38. https://doi.org/10.25157/jwr.v5i2.1407.

Joko Salim "Don't Try to Play Stocks Before Reading This Book". Jakarta: VisiMedia, 2012

Keke Utamy and RR Dian Anggraeni. "The influence of Debt to Equity Ratio (DER), Total Assets Turn Over (TATO) and Earnings per share (EPS) on stock prices in lq-45 index companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in 2013-2017." scientific journal of accounting and technology 10, no. 2 (2018): 16.

Mary, "The effect of Total Assets Turn Over (TATO) and Return on Assets (ROA) on stock prices in mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in 2010-2012." acsy journal : sekayu 1 polytechnic accounting journal, no. 1 (2014): 32–38.

Mantik, Micah QHM, Dolina l. Tampi, and Wilfried s. Manoppo. "Effect of Earnings per share (EPS) on stock prices of manufacturing companies in the consumer goods sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the 2015-2018 period." journal of business administration (jab) 9, no. 2 (11 July 2019): 1–8.https://doi.org/10.35797/jab.9.2.2019.23895.1-8.

Mar'ati, "Knowing the Capital Market (Main Instruments and the Process of going Public) | mar'ati | among makarti," p.79, accessed 19 October 2021

Muhammad Fala Dika, and Hiras Pasaribu. "The effect of Earning per share (EPS), Return on Assets (ROA), and Debt to Equity ratio (DER) on stock prices." nominal: accounting and management research barometer 9, no. 2 (29 September 2020): 258–74.https://doi.org/10.21831/nominal.v9i2.31436.

Muhammad "Shari'ah Financial Management (Fiqh and Financial Analysis). first printing, Yogyakarta: UPP STIM YKPN, 2014.

Muhammad Mujino, Pristin Prima Sari, and Indah Wahyu Widiyanti. "The effect of Return on Assets (ROA), Return on Equity (ROE) Net Profit Margin (NPM) and Earning Per Share (EPS) on stock prices." edunomics scientific journal 5, no. 1 (27 February 2021).https://doi.org/10.29040/jie.v5i1.1700.

Mohamad Anwar. "Fundamentals of Corporate Financial Management". Jakarta: Prenada Media, 2019.

Nadi Hernadi Moorcy "Factors Affecting the Stock Price of Food & Beverages companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI0 | geoeconomic journal," 12 March 2020. https://jurnal.fem.uniba-bpn.ac.id/index. php/geoeconomics/article/view/17.

Nur Asni and Ayu are sustainable. "The effect of Return on assets (ROA) and Debt to equity Ratio (DER) on stock prices in manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX)" 4, no. 1 (yy): 20.

Nurul Huda and Mustafa Edwin Nasution. "Investing in the Islamic Capital Market". 2nd Printing. Jakarta: Prenada Media, 2007.

Nurlia and Juwari "The Influence of Return On Assets (ROA), Return On Equity (ROE), Earnings per Share (EPS) and Current Ratio (CR) on Stock Prices in Automotive and component sub-sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange | geoeconomic journal," December 13, 2019.https://jurnal.fem.uniba-bpn.ac.id/index.php/geoekonomi/article/view/50.

Republika Online. "IDX: Islamic Capital Market Grows Rapidly in a Decade," April 12, 2021. https://republika.co.id/share/qrfz9n370.

Rizkia Milana Daughter, "The effect of Earning Per Share (EPS), Price Earning Ratio (PER), and Debt to equity ratio (DER) on stock prices in cosmetic and household companies listed on the Jakarta Islamic Index (JII). [Thesis]." diploma, Uin Raden Fatah Palembang, 2017.http://perpus.raden fatah.ac.id.

Riza, Fahrul, and Wahyudi Sudibyo. "Factors that affect the level of stock returns in the automotive and component sub-sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the 2015-2018 period." journal of business & applied management 13, no. 1 (19 May 2020): 067–082.https://doi.org/10.30813/jbam.v13i1.2132.

Rifka Nazilatur Rohmah. "The influence of Economic value added (eva), Return on assets (ROA), current ratio (CR), Debt to equity ratio (DER), and Total asset Turn Over (TATO) on stock prices in manufacturing companies listed on the sharia securities list ." undergraduate, Raden Intan Lampung University, 2018.http://repository.radenintan.ac.id/3939/.

Rushadiyati. "Analysis of financial ratios to share prices in companies listed on the Jakarta Islamic Index (JII) for the 2015-2019 period." scientific journal of economics 19, no. 1 (2021): 19.

Sukayasih, Amri, Mahfud Nurnajamuddin, and Ramlawati Ramlawati. "The effect of the current ratio (CR), Return On Assets (ROA), and Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) on the stock prices of companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in the property and real estate sectors. paradox: journal of economics 2, no. 3 (July 31, 2019): 81–88.

Sutrisno "Financial Management" (Theory, Concepts and Applications). 2nd Edition. Yogyakarta: Ekonisia, 2017.

Suwardi Hermanto "The influence of financial performance, growth, leverage and liquidity on stockprices."accessedAugust3,2021.https://www.researchgate.net/publication/32716 0380_unjuk_kinerja_keuangan_percepatan_leverage_dan_likuiditas_terhadap_harga_s hares.

Tarigan, Juwita Puspita br. "The influence of the Current Ratio (cr) and Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) on the stock price of PT. Fast Food Indonesia tbk which is listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the period 2011-2017." scientific journal of management and business (jimbi) 1, no. 1 (26 november 2020): 81–90."vol 1, no 2 (2021)." accessed 18 December 2021.https://jom.universitassuryadarma.ac.id/index.php/jima/issue/view/6.

Tri Wahyuni, Arista Natia Afriany, and Anindita Imam Basri, "The Effect of Profitability, Liquidity, Solvency, and Market Ratios on Stock Prices in Companies," Pacioli: Journal of Accounting and Financial Studies 1, no. 1 (27 January 2021).

Wicaksono, Bambang Wahyudi. "The influence of Return on Assets (ROA), Current Ratio (CR), Earning Per share (EPS), and Debt To Equity Ratio (DER) on Stock Returns in Property and Real Estate companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in 2015 – 2017." essence: business management journal 22, no. 1 (26 April 2019): 64–81.

Yarnest, "Financial Ratio Analysis Measuring Company Performance and Its Effect on Stock Prices and Expected Stock Returns as a decision-making material for investors." belantika education 2, no. 2 (4 November 2019): 87–101.https://doi.org/10.47213/bp.v2i2.35.

Yuli Nurhasinah and Gemawan Dwi Putra "Indonesia Reaches Fifth Position in the World Manufacturing Industry | Good Indonesian." Accessed December 1, 2021. https://Indonesiabaik.id/infografis/Indonesia-raih-position-kelima-di-industri-manufaktur-dunia.

Yusrizal, Sudarno, and Ribkha ribkha. "The influence of eps, per, roa, and der on stock prices of various industrial sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in 2013-2017." exchange rate : journal of accounting, entrepreneurship and business 4, no. 2 (22 December 2019): 169–80.