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Determinans of Sharia Banking Growth during a Pandemic (Empirical Study on Islamic Commercial Bank and Islamic Business Units in 2020-2021)

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ABSTRACT: *The purpose of this study is to find out how the effect of NonPerforming Financing, Operating Expenses and Operating Income, Return on Assets, Capital Adequacy Ratio, and Financing to Deposit Ratio in Islamic banking companies, namely Islamic Commercial Banks and Islamic Business Units during the Covid-19 pandemic that occurred in 2020-2021. This research was taken because of a phenomenon that attacked Indonesia, namely the Corona Virus and resulted in a pandemic. This causing the economy in Indonesia itself to experience a decline. This research looks at whether Covid-19 also affects the growth of Islamic Commercial Banks (BUS) and Islamic Business Units (UUS). Purposive sampling is the methodology used (the method uses certain criteria). As many as 28 Islamic banking companies registered with the Financial Services Authority (OJK) in 2020–2021 are the research samples. The multiple regression model from IBM SPSS 25.0 is used in this study. The results of this study indicate that while Return on Assets has an effect on profit growth in Islamic banking, and NonPerforming Financing, Operating Expenses and Operating Income, Capital Adequacy Ratio, and Financing to Deposit Ratio have no significant effect.*

Keywords: *NonPerforming Financing (NPF), Operating Expenses and Operating Income (BOPO), Return on Assets (ROA), Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR), Growth of Islamic Banking*

I. INTRODUCTION

Infectious diseases have always been a threat to humanity. Coronavirus Disease 2019 or more commonly called Covid-19 is a disease that spreads to cross-continental boundaries throughout this world's countries (Habibi et al., 2021). This deadly disease transmits through a respiratory virus, first discovered in the Wuhan area, China at the end of December 2019. The World Health Organization (WHO) announced that the Covid-19 virus was declared a pandemic. From the end of December 2019, cases of the spread of Covid-19 have increasingly spread across countries and even Indonesia. With the spread of the Covid-19 case in Indonesia, in March 2020 the Indonesian government made a regulatory policy whereby people were prohibited from congregating in crowded places and were required to maintain distance and limit socio -economic activities. Covid 19 is a real challenge and has a huge impact on the business world, including the banking financial services industry (Bidari et al., 2020). Banks have a very important role in the wheels of the country's economy where banks are an access point for an owner of funds and other parties who need funds. Indonesia itself adheres to a dual banking system, which means the implementation of two banking systems, namely conventional and sharia.

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Banking according to Law No. 7 of 1992 which was later revised by Law No. 10 of 1998 stated that a bank is a business entity in an effort to increase the level of people's livelihood, collect funds from the public in the form of a deposit which is then channeled again to society with the formation of a credit or the other. Islamic banks have the definition of banks that carry out their business activities based on sharia principles, the types of which consist of Islamic Commercial Banks and Islamic People's Financing Banks. Another function that a bank has, namely as a Financial Intermediary, is an institution whose role is to be able to bring together the user and the owner of the funds. In this way, banking activities must continue to process efficiently and effectively on a macro and micro scale.

The latest data shows that from 2020 to December 2021 BUS have experienced a decline, but the number of offices has experienced a significant increase. In 2020 to January 2021, UUS was stable with the number of 20 but in December 2021 it increased to 21 and the number of offices experienced a moderate increase and decrease. Meanwhile, BPRS only experienced a slight increase and decrease in January 2020 totaling 164 and then there was a decrease to 163 but in December 2021 it returned to 164, and the number of offices experienced a not too large increase. This study used a quantitative descriptive method using annual report data obtained from the official pages of each bank and data from the Financial Services Authority (OJK). Sampling using purposive sampling method was chosen in this case this research is a total sample of 1 4 Islamic Commercial Banks and 2 1 Islamic Business Units. This research has practical implications for enabling customers to continue using Islamic banking services.

In the context of Covid 19, the type of crisis is different which creates three major crises namely economic, health and social crises (Supandi & Nurwati, 2557). So that the existence of these risks will have an impact on the performance and profitability of Islamic banking. In addition, there are also many studies that study and examine the impact of the performance of CAR, NPF, FDR, BOPO and ROA on Profitability (Medina Al Munawwarah 2018; Munir 2018; Yundi 2018; Azmy 2018; Syachruddin and Rosyidi 2017). CAR shows the bank's ability to withstand shocks from problems with capital adequacy (Nasution & Husni Kamal, 2021). During the Covid 19 pandemic, Islamic banking was described as the three waves of crisis at once as already mentioned (Supandi & Nurwati, 2017). Therefore it is very necessary to do research related to the resilience of Islamic banks. Furthermore, this research is taken as a policy recommendation that will be taken for stakeholders in Islamic banking for the future. So the purpose of this study is to analyze the effect of CAR, NPF, FDR, BOPO and ROA on the growth of Indonesian Islamic banking during the Covid 19 Pandemic. In this case, financial ratios are the main indicator for measuring the growth of financial performance in a company, especially for sharia banking, so it is necessary to study what factors influence the growth of sharia banking during the pandemic, which began in late 2019 but in this study it was taken in 2020-2021.

II. MATERIAL AND METHODS

Sharia Banking Growth

The development of the national economy faced by the business world is currently very fast and dynamic (Suhendro, 2016). The development of Islamic banks in the history of Indonesia since the issuance of provisions from Bank Indonesia concerning granting licenses to open Islamic banks or granting licenses to conventional banks to establish Islamic Business Units (UUS). Islamic banks are banking institutions that provide financial services that operate based on ethics and the Islamic value system, especially those that are free from interest (usury), free from non-productive speculative activities such as gambling (maysir), free from things that are unclear and doubtful (gharar), principled justice, and only finance business activities that are lawful (Munawir, 2005). In this study, in examining the growth of Islamic banking, profit indicators were used as the basis for calculations. This is because by knowing the profits of BUS and UUS, you can find out how the level of performance is, besides that it also affects their financial performance. According to Stice & Skousen (2004:224-226) profit growth is an increase in profits or a decrease in profits per year. The main goal of the company is to maximize profits. The definition of profit operationally is the difference between the realized profit arising from transactions during one period and the costs associated with that profit. Profit Growth One of the parameters for evaluating company performance is profit growth. Profit growth is calculated by subtracting the current period's profit from the previous period and then dividing it by the previous period's profit. Profit growth is an increase in profits earned by the company compared to the previous year (Susanti and Fudati, 2014). So the formula for calculating the growth of Islamic banking is as follows:

Profit Growth = $\frac{Profit\ t - Profit\ t-1}{Profit\ t-1}$

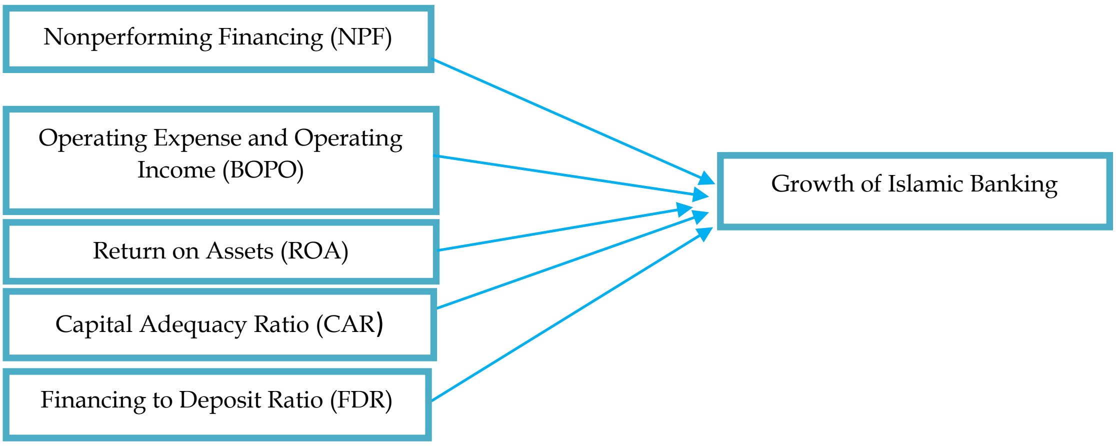
Sharia Commercial Banks

Islamic banking is one part of economic activity. Islamic banks in general are financial institutions whose main business is providing financing and other services in payment traffic and money circulation that operate according to sharia principles (Heri Sudarsono, 2003). Islamic banks are financial institutions whose main task is to provide credit and other services in payment and circulation of money that operate according to the principles of Islamic law. In addition, Islamic banks are also banks that operate in a system or financially using the principles of Islamic law. According to Ghozali (2018) Islamic banks are banks that carry out their business activities based on sharia principles (Roifatus Syauqoti, 2018). Philosophically, Islamic banks are banks whose activities leave usury problems behind. And in carrying out its business using the system profit sharing. Islamic banks are also banks in Indonesia for their implementation in the form of raising funds which will later be distributed in the form of sharia-based financing (Supriyadi, 2018).

Sharia Business Unit

The definition of UUS according to Law no. 21 of 2008 concerning Sharia Banking namely, Sharia business units are work units from the head office of conventional commercial banks that function as the main office of offices or units that carry out business activities based on Sharia Principles, or work units in branch offices of a bank domiciled outside countries that carry out conventional business activities that function as the main office of sharia sub-branch offices and/or sharia units. UUS is a business unit based on sharia principles conducted or managed through conventional commercial banks.

Research Framework



NonPerforming Financing (NPF) is the ratio used for loans by the debtor (the party receiving the financing). The smaller the NPF, the smaller the loan (financing) risk borne by the bank. Banks in providing loans (financing) must conduct an analysis of the ability of the debtor (financial recipient) to repay their obligations. According to Stice & Skousen (2004:224-226) profit growth is an increase in profits or a decrease in profits per year. The main goal of the company is to maximize profits. The definition of profit operationally is the difference between the realized profit arising from transactions during one period and the costs associated with that profit. So that with the least risk of financing at the bank, it will also have a positive effect on company profits. This is supported by research conducted by Navy Kukuh Bimantoro and M. Noor Ardiansah (2018) show that NPF has a negative effect on the profit growth of Islamic Commercial Banks. This means that the higher the

NPF, the Profit Growth will decrease because the profit earned by the bank will increase because the profit obtained by the bank will decrease partially, which will have a significant effect on BUS Profit Growth. So based on the description, the hypothesis is proposed, as follows:

H1: NonPerforming Financing (NPF) has an effect on the Growth of Islamic Banking.

According to Veithzal, et al. (2007:722) BOPO is a comparison between operating costs and operating income in measuring the level of efficiency and ability of a bank to carry out its operations. According to Stice & Skousen (2004:224-226) profit growth is an increase in profits or a decrease in profits per year. The main goal of the company is to maximize profits. The definition of profit operationally is the difference between the realized profit arising from transactions during one period and the costs associated with that profit. This, supported by research conducted by Jodie Indra Triawan (2020), also shows that BOPO results have a significant positive effect on profit growth for Islamic Commercial Banks. This is due to differences in samples, time spans, and characteristics of research data causing the results of this study to contradict previous studies. So based on the description, the hypothesis is proposed, as follows:

H2: Operating Costs/Operating Income (BOPO) have an effect on the Growth of Islamic Banking.

Return on Assets or ROA is a profit ability ratio or earning power ratio which involves the competency of the bank in obtaining profits from managing its own resources (Ilhami & Thamrin, 2021). ROA is also a form of profitability ratio using various costs of capital and total assets that are used to gain profit or profit (Wahyuni, 2021). Return on Assets is also the ratio of profit before tax to the total assets of a bank (Ayuningtyas et al., 2020). According to Stice & Skousen (2004:224-226) profit growth is an increase in profits or a decrease in profits per year. The main goal of the company is to maximize profits. The definition of profit operationally is the difference between the realized profit arising from transactions during one period and the costs associated with that profit. So that the greater the level of ROA, the better the profit a bank gets. Because ROA itself can describe the performance of a bank. This is supported by research conducted by Navy Kukuh Bimantoro and M. Noor Ardiansah (2018) which shows that ROA has a positive and significant effect on profit growth for Islamic commercial banks. This is because the higher the ROA, the Profit Growth will increase because the profit earned by the bank is increasing. So based on the description, the hypothesis is proposed, as follows:

H3: Return on Assets (ROA) has an effect on Islamic Banking Growth.

Capital Adequacy Ratio or CAR is a bank performance ratio to measure the adequacy of capital owned by a bank to support assets that contain or generate risk. According to Stice & Skousen (2004:224-226) profit growth is an increase in profits or a decrease in profits per year. The main goal of the company is to maximize profits. The definition of profit operationally is the difference between the realized profit arising from transactions during one period and the costs associated with that profit. So the higher the CAR, the stronger the bank's ability to bear the risk of any risky loans/productive assets (Candera & Indah, 2021). This, supported by research conducted by Jodie Indra Triawan (2020) shows that CAR has a positive but not significant effect. This is because the large CAR is followed by an increase in risky financing distributed such as financing with mudharabah and musyarakah contracts. In addition, another study conducted by M. Noor Ardiansah (2018) showed that CAR has a significant but negative effect on profit growth. This is because the capital in the bank, especially paid-up capital the value does not change every year, only capital in the form of general reserves only those that fluctuate according to profit, while the ATMR of each bank continues to increase every year. So based on the description, the hypothesis is proposed, as follows:

H4: Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) has an effect on Islamic Banking Growth.

The Financing to Deposit Ratio or FDR is used to assess the composition related to the amount of financing that has been issued compared to the amount of customer funds and own capital (Kasmir, 2015). If the measurement results are far above the target and the limit means that it is possible that the bank will experience liquidity difficulties which in turn will put pressure on the bank's income (Kuncoro and Suhardjono, 2002). The higher the FDR, the higher the company's profit. According to Stice & Skousen (2004:224-226) profit growth is an increase in profits or a decrease in profits per year. The main goal of the company is to maximize profits. The definition of profit operationally is the difference between the realized profit arising from transactions during one period and the costs associated with that profit. This, supported by research conducted by Jodie Indra Triawan (2020), shows that the results of FDR have a significant positive effect on the profit growth of Islamic Commercial Banks. This is because every change that occurs in FDR is followed by profit growth, even though it has a significant influence, banking institutions still have to follow the provisions regarding the fulfillment of the minimum FDR ratio. Apart from that, in research conducted by M. Noor Ardiansah (2018). show the same result that has a significant effect on Profit Growth but negative. This is because of Financing A high to Deposit Ratio (FDR) indicates a high level of financing and this has an impact on increasing the return that will be generated from financing. So based on the description, the hypothesis is proposed, as follows:

H5: Has a significant effect on the Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) on the Growth of Islamic Banking.

III. RESEARCH METHODS

The type of research conducted is quantitative data, where the data is expressed in numbers and the results of calculations and measurements. This study uses secondary data in the form of Financial Reports and Annual Reports for 2020 and 2021 which are available on each bank's website. The aim of quantitative research is to develop mathematical models, theories and hypotheses related to them. The event whose information was published in this study was the outbreak of the Covid-19 virus in Indonesia, causing it to experience a situation called a pandemic. By analyzing the determinants of banking growth which include FDR, NPF, ROA, CAR, and BOPO during a pandemic.The source of data in this study comes from Financial Reports and Annual Reports taken from the official website of each bank and the official website of Bank Indonesia as an institution that publishes financial data for all banks in Indonesia, with the website address https://www.bi.go . Id. In addition, they also use the Financial Services Authority website to view a list of names of Sharia Commercial Banks and Sharia Business Units according to the intended year, namely 2020 and 2021. This study uses a population, namely Islamic banking registered with the Financial Services Authority (OJK) for the 2020-2021 period. The selection of samples using purposive sampling method, obtained 28 companies that can be used in research, so there are 56 observational data.

Operating Variable and Measurement

Variable	Indicator	Source
Financing to Deposit Ratio	FDR = $\frac{Financing\ Provided}{Third-party\ Fund}$	(Ilhami & Husni, 2021)
Return On Assets	ROA = $\frac{Net\ Profit\ for\ The\ Year}{Total\ Assets}$	(Ilhami & Husni, 2021)
Capital Adequacy Ratio	CAR = $\frac{Total\ Capital}{Risk-Weighted\ Assets\ (ATMR)}$	(Ilhami & Husni, 2021)
NonPerforming Financing	NPF = $\frac{Bad\ Financing}{Total\ Financing}$	(Ilhami & Husni, 2021)
Operating Costs and Operating Income	BOPO = $\frac{Operating\ Expense}{Operating\ Income}$	(Ahmad et al, 2021)
Profit Growth	PG = $\frac{Profit\ t-Profit\ t-n}{Profit\ t-n}$	(Isnaniah, 2016)

Data Analysis Technique

Descriptive statistical analysis describes sample data through tables, graphs, pie charts, pictograms, calculation of mode, median, mean, calculation of deciles, percentiles, calculation of data distribution through calculation of average and standard deviation, calculation of percentages. (Sugiyono, 2017: 232). From the dependent variable profit growth and the independent variables FDR, ROA, CAR, NPF and BOPO the results of the descriptive statistical tests in this study are as follows:

Results of Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Minimum	Maximum	Means	Standard Deviation
Financing to Deposit Ratio	52	0.02	1.97	0.4755	0.41238
Return On Assets	52	-0.01	0.04	0.0092	0.00805
Capital Adequacy Ratio	52	0.15	0.46	0.2457	0.05919
NonPerforming Financing	52	0.00	0.68	0.0813	0.14249
Operating Costs and Operating Income	52	0.09	7.95	2.6413	2.20660
Profit Growth	52	-19.32	16.90	1.3573	4.48501

Source: SPSS data analysis result, 2025

Based on the results of the descriptive statistical tests that have been carried out, it shows that the total sample (N) of this study is 28 companies during 2020-2021. The following is the interpretation of each variable is the higher the FDR, the company's profit increases so that it is able to distribute loans effectively, and the greater the financing provided, the greater the margin received (for murabahah contracts), and the profit sharing obtained (for mudharabah and musyarakah contracts), so that the greater also the profit earned or profit. ROA variable has an meaning 52 samples of company reporting years as much as the average profit of return on assets of 0.92 % of existing assets this shows that profit growth has decreased due to the pandemic. The highest (maximum) value for the CAR variable this means that the stronger the bank's ability to bear the risk of any risky loans/productive assets. The average CAR is in category 1, namely CAR> 15% (SEOJK.03/2019). This means the lack of the bank's ability to bear the risk. The highest (maximum) value for the NPF this means that the Central Java BPD in 2021 has not been able to collect the financing that has been provided, so that the financing has big problems. A high NPF indicates that the company has not been able to collect the financing that has been provided.

The lowest (minimum) value is 0.00 or 0% this means that BPD Jambi in 2020 and 2021 will be able to properly collect the financing that has been provided. A low NPF indicates that the company has been able to properly collect the financing that has been provided. The highest (maximum) value for the BOPO variable this means that BPD North Sumatra in 2020, uses high operational costs in its activities. The lowest (minimum) value is 0.09 or 9% for Bank Sinarmas companies in 2021, this is that Bank Sinarmas in 2021 uses a small amount of operational costs in its operational activities. The smaller the BOPO, the smaller the company's operational costs and will result in higher profit growth. The highest (maximum) value in the Profit Growth variable of 16.90 or 169% for the Bank Jambi company in 2020 is due to the 2020 profit at Bank Jambi in 2020 whose value is greater than in 2019. This means that Bank Jambi in 2020 is able to increase its company's profit growth. The lowest (minimum), this is because the 2019 profit at Bank Victoria Syariah in 2020 was a loss due to a contraction or decrease in profits in 2020 when compared to 2019 This means that Bank Victoria Syariah in 2020 has not been able to generate a larger profit than the previous year.

Multiple Linear Test Results

Variable		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	std. Error	Betas		
1	(Constant)	0.040	3,074		0.013	0.990
	FDR	-1,967	1,557	-0.181	-1,264	0.213
	ROA	191,117	74,768	0.343	2,556	0.014
	CAR	2,825	10.296	0.037	0.274	0.785
	NPF	3,611	4,490	0.115	0.804	0.425
	BOPO	-0.189	0.273	-0.093	-0.693	0.492

Source: SPSS data analysis result, 2025

Based on the results of the multiple linear regression test in the table above, the regression equation model can be made as follows:

HS= 0.040 -1.967 FDR + 191.117 ROA + 2.825 CAR + 3.611 NPF - 0.189 BOPO + e

Judging from the results of the regression, it can be interpreted as follows:

1. The constant value shows a result of 0.040 which means that the independent variables namely FDR, ROA, CAR, NPF and BOPO are worth 0.990, so the value of the dependent variable is profit growth of 0.040.
2. The Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) variable has a coefficient value of -1.967 meaning that if FDR increases, profit growth will also decrease.
3. The variable Return on Assets (ROA) has a coefficient value of 191.117 meaning that if the company's ROA increases, the company's profit growth will also increase.
4. The Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) variable has a coefficient value of 2.825 meaning that if the company's CAR increases, profit growth will increase.
5. NonPerforming Financing (NPF) variable has a coefficient value of 3.611 meaning that if a company's NPF increases, profit growth will increase.
6. The Variable Operating Costs and Operating Income (BOPO) has a coefficient value of -0.189 meaning that if BOPO has increased, profit growth has decreased.

Multicollinearity Test Results

Information	Tolerance Values	VIF	Information
FDR	0.835	1.198	There is no multicollinearity
ROA	0.950	1.053	There is no multicollinearity
CAR	0.926	1,080	There is no multicollinearity
NPF	0.840	1,190	There is no multicollinearity
BOPO	0.948	1.055	There is no multicollinearity

Source: SPSS data analysis result, 2025

Based on the results of the multicollinearity test in the table above, it shows that the tolerance value is above 0.05 and the VIF value is below 10 for the variables ROA, FDR, CAR, NPF and BOPO, so it can be concluded that the regression model in this study did not have multicollinearity.

Autocorrelation Test Results

Durbin-Watson Significance	Information
1,840	There is no autocorrelation

Source: SPSS data analysis result, 2025

Based on the results of the autocorrelation test, it shows a significance value of 1.840, which is located between -2 to +2, meaning that there is no autocorrelation.

Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Variable	Significance	Conclusion
FDR	0.533	There is no heteroscedasticity
ROA	0.866	There is no heteroscedasticity
CAR	0.242	There is no heteroscedasticity
NPF	0.661	There is no heteroscedasticity
BOPO	0.622	There is no heteroscedasticity

Source: SPSS data analysis result, 2025

Based on the heteroscedasticity test, it shows that the significance value is more than 0.05 for the variables ROA, FDR, CAR, NPF and BOPO, so it can be concluded that the regression model in this study did not have heteroscedasticity.

Test Results for the Coefficient of Determination (R^2)

R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std Error of the Estimate
0.462	0.213	0.128	4.18835

Source: SPSS data analysis result, 2025

Based on the results of the adjusted R square test (Adj R^2) in the table above, it can be seen that the Adjusted $R^{2\ value}$ is 0.213 or 21.3%. It can be concluded that the dependent variable of profit growth can be explained by the independent variables namely ROA, FDR, CAR, NPF and BOPO of 12.8%. While the remaining 87.2% is explained by other variables outside this research model

F Statistic Test Results (F-Test)

Variable	F-count	F-table	Sig	Information
FDR, ROA, CAR, NPF, BOPO	2,496	2,42	0.044	Influential

Source: SPSS data analysis result, 2025

In this study, the significance value used in the study was 5%. From the table above, it can be interpreted that the F-count is greater than the F-table value, namely 2.496 > 2.42 and the significance value is less than 5%, namely 0.044 <0.05, proving that the independent variables jointly affect the dependent variable.

T test results

Variable	t-table	t-count	*Sig.*	Conclusion
NPF	2,012	0.804	0.425	H1 Rejected
BOPO	2,012	-0.693	0.492	H_2 Rejected
ROA	2,012	2,556	0.014	H_3 Accepted
CAR	2,012	0.274	0.785	H_4 Rejected
FDR	2,012	-1,264	0.213	H_5 Rejected

Source: SPSS data analysis result, 2025

In this study using the provisions of the significance level (α) = 0.05/1, the value of df (n-1) = (52-1) = 51. From the table above the results of the t test for each variable can be interpreted as follows:

1. *NonPerforming Financing* (NPF)

The financing return variable (NPF) has a smaller t-count than t-table (0.804 <2.012) with a significance value greater than 5% (0.425 > 0.05). So that H1 is rejected and the NPF variable has no effect on profit growth.

2. Operating Costs and Operating Income (BOPO)

The operational variable (BOPO) has a smaller t-count than t-table (-0.693 <2.012) with a significance value greater than 5% (0.492 <0.05). So that H2 is rejected and the BOPO variable has no effect on profit growth.

3. *Return On Assets* (ROA)

The financial performance variable (ROA) has a larger t-count than t-table (2.556 > 2.012) with a significance value of less than 5% (0.014 <0.05). So that H3 is accepted and the ROA variable affects profit growth.

4. *Capital Adequacy Ratio* (CAR)

The capital adequacy variable (CAR) has a smaller t-count than t-table (0.274 <2.012) with a significance value greater than 5% (0.785 > 0.05). So that H_4 is rejected and the CAR variable has no effect on profit growth.

5. *Financing to Deposit Ratio* (FDR)

The liquidity variable (FDR) has a smaller t-count than t-table (-1.264 <2.012) with a significance value greater than 5% (0.213 > 0.05). So that H5 is rejected and the FDR variable has no effect on profit growth.

IV. DISCUSSION

Discussion of Research Result

a. Effect of NonPerforming Financing (NPF) on Profit Growth

The first hypothesis (H1) is that NPF has no effect on profit growth. Based on the results of data processing, hypothesis one (H1) is rejected. This research is in accordance with research from Agustina et al (2018), which has no effect on profit growth. A high NPF ratio cannot affect the company's profit growth. This shows that the state of financing in Islamic banks is not always good. The high NPF value can be caused by two factors, namely controlled and uncontrolled factors. Controllable factors are all factors related to bank financing policies, one of which is inappropriate financing analysis. Meanwhile, uncontrollable factors are factors that are beyond the bank's control, such as macroeconomic conditions, changes in regulations and changes in the debtor's environment. Banks must be able to predict and control the factors that can lead to high NPF. If a bank is negligent and slow to act, the amount of non-performing financing or NPF will put the bank in a difficult condition. This means that the higher the NPF, the Profit Growth will decrease because the profit earned by the bank will increase because the profit obtained by the bank will decrease.

b. Effect of Operational Costs and Operating Income (BOPO) on Profit Growth

The second hypothesis (H2) is that BOPO has no effect on profit growth. Based on the results of data processing, the second hypothesis (H2) is rejected. This research is in accordance with research from (Agustina et al., 2017), which has no effect on profit growth. The smaller the BOPO value, the better the profit growth is because a high BOPO will affect the costs or burdens borne by the company. Islamic banks must increase the potentials to obtain operational income to be further optimized. Islamic bank management must be even more creative in efforts to increase operating income margins against operating expenses.

c. Effect of Return on Assets (ROA) on Profit Growth

The third hypothesis (H3) is that ROA has an effect on profit growth. Based on the results of data processing, hypothesis three (H3) is accepted. This research is in accordance with research from (Navy Kukuh Bimantoro, 2018), which has an influence on profit growth. The higher the ROA, the Profit Growth will increase because the profit earned by the bank is increasing. The ROA ratio can affect the company's profit growth. This can be caused because during the pandemic many companies experienced a decline, although not so drastically so this also affects its profit growth. There are even companies that have experienced losses due to the pandemic.

d. Effect of Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) on Profit Growth

The fourth hypothesis (H4) that CAR has no effect on profit growth. Based on the results of data processing, hypothesis four (H4) is rejected. This research is in accordance with research from (Novitasari, 2015), it has no effect on profit growth. Theoretically, the higher the CAR, the better the bank's ability to bear the risk of any risky credit or earning assets, and the bank's profit will increase. Every banking company must be able to meet the minimum capital required by Bank Indonesia. BI has also set the amount of CAR so that a bank that cannot fulfill it is said to be an unhealthy bank. The performance of banks that have capital whose value is above CAR is likely to maximize the performance results achieved. However, this did not occur in this study. A constant CAR value indicates that the bank is still able to finance operational activities so that it does not significantly affect the bank's profit growth.

e. Effect of Financing to Deposit (FDR) on Profit Growth

The fifth hypothesis (H5) is that FDR has no effect on profit growth. This research is in accordance with research from (Novitasari, 2015), it has no effect on profit growth. This is because FDR is able to balance the financing provided by banks to the public by increasing the amount of third. party funds (DPK) collected. The low value of the financing deposit ratio (FDR) will reduce the profit that will be obtained by the bank. This is because the bank does not fully place third party funds (DPK) as financing, but the bank prefers to maintain liquidity. As a result, banks have idle money, thus increasing maintenance costs which can reduce the opportunity to earn profits. Not all of the DPK collected is allocated for financing, so that the bank can maintain its liquidity and be able to pay obligations, especially short-term obligations. Therefore, FDR does not have a significant effect on bank growth because the company is still said to be able to maintain its liquidity.

V. CONCLUSION

This study aims to determine the effect of FDR, ROA, CAR, NPF and BOPO on the growth of Islamic banking during the study pandemic at Islamic Commercial Banks and Islamic Business Units in 2020-2021. This research uses quantitative using secondary data as observational data. Based on observations, there were 28 companies that met the criteria and there were 52 samples used in the observations. The analysis technique used in this research is multiple linear regression analysis method. The conclusions from the results of this study are as follows:

1. NonPerforming Ratio has no effect on profit growth, so the 1st hypothesis is rejected.
2. Operating Costs and Operating Income have no effect on profit growth, so the second hypothesis is rejected.
3. Return on Assets affects profit growth, so the 3rd hypothesis is accepted.
4. Capital Adequacy Ratio has no effect on profit growth, so the 4th hypothesis is rejected.
5. The Financing to Deposit Ratio has no effect on profit growth, so the 5th hypothesis is rejected.

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