Al-Kharaj: Jurnal Ekonomi, Keuangan & Bisnis Syariah
Vol 6 No 1 (2024) 184-197 P-ISSN 2656-2871 E-ISSN 2656-4351
DOI: 10.47467/alkharaj.v6i1.3480

Effect of Current Ratio, Debt To Equity Ratio and Debt To Asset Ratio on Return On Assets in Mining Companies in the Coal Sub-Sector : Companies Listed on the IDX in 2018-2021

Lailia Rohmawati[1],Bambang Mursito[2], Supawi Pawenang[3]
[123]Universitas Islam Batik Surakarta
lailiarohmawati@gmail.com, bambangmursito1959@gmail.com,
pawipawenang@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Lailia Rohmawati Effect of Current Ratio, Debt To Equity Ratio and Debt To Asset Ratio on Return On Assets in Mining Companies in the Coal Sub-Sector. Thesis Management Studies Program. Strata 1. Islamic University of Batik Surakarta. 2023. In the coal industry world with intense competition, it causes competition to develop and involves the importance of the organization's monetary exhibition. Concentrating on the organization's monetary performance is vital in terms of solvency, liquidity and solvency ratios. This study expects to decide the impact of CR, DER and DAR, on ROA in coal mining companies. It is hoped that it will provide knowledge about the impact of CR, DER, and DAR on ROA. This research is in the form of quantitative descriptive with secondary data types. the population of coal area mining organizations recorded on the IDX in 2018-2021 totaled 23 companies. Samples with purposive sampling amounted to 10 mining companies in the coal sector. The data collection method uses the annual financial report data documentation method. tested by multiple linear regression analysis. CR has signifficant negatif impact, DER has signifficant negatif impact, DAR has signifficant positif impact on ROA in Mining Companies in the Coal Sector. The consequences of the Assurance Coefficient Investigation got 83.5% where ROA can be made sense of by the free factors CR, DER, and DAR. Furthermore, can develop this research using other independent variables considering that there are still other independent variables such as Asset Turnover, EPS, TATO and other variables that can affect ROA.

Keywords: CR, DER, DAR, ROA

INTRODUCTION

The quick improvement of the capital market is drawing in an ever increasing number of organizations to open up to the world. The organization issues offers to get cash-flow to be utilized for its functional exercises with the expectation that the offer capitalization worth will encounter fast development later on. There are different variables that should be viewed as by the organization so that its portion cost keeps on expanding. One of the elements that can be constrained by the organization is a miniature variable like the monetary proportions of the actual organization. The coal business is one of the backbone mining areas in making a significant commitment to public monetary development. The coal business is sought after in light of its overflow on the planet and its somewhat simple and modest extraction process contrasted with other energy assets. Coal is the prevailing energy asset in homegrown Steam Power Plants (PLTU) (Herliana, 2021).

Many corporation are keen on carrying on with work in the coal business since they see the verifiable pattern of coal product costs which are considered to have worked

Vol 6 No 1 (2024) 184-197 P-ISSN 2656-2871 E-ISSN 2656-4351
DOI: 10.47467/alkharaj.v6i1.3480

on before. The presence of these open doors, then every organization should focus on monetary issues that are significant for the endurance of the organization, the monetary issues of an organization connected with the wellspring of assets and their utilization. The more proficient the utilization and the board of assets implies the better for the organization to produce benefits. Each organization in every case needs supports to address the issues of day to day tasks and to foster the organization. The requirement for reserves is through working capital as well with respect to the acquisition of fixed resources. To meet these subsidizing needs, organizations should have the option to track down wellsprings of assets with a creation that delivers the most minimal expense trouble. Both of these things should be sought after by monetary administrators.

Corporations participated in the coal business area are corporations that add to the public power plant's energy sources. Throughout recent years, power plants have stayed the biggest coal-involving clients in Indonesia. This is practically identical when seen from the number of inhabitants in Indonesia which keeps on developing alongside the utilization of power assets. In coal area organizations in 2018-2021 there are many organizations that produce high CR, this shows that the organization has more assets so the organization can take care of its ongoing obligation and oversee abundance assets to contribute which can at last build ROA. In the interim, many organizations produce low DER, this shows that the organization's obligation is not exactly the organization's capital so it can build ROA (Hasmirati & Alfin Akuba, 2019).

In the modern universe of extremely close rivalry, causing upper hand has created and includes the significance of the organization's monetary presentation. Consequently it is vital to additionally investigate the investigation of the organization's monetary exhibition. An organization can be supposed to be fluid on the off chance that the organization can't satisfy its momentary commitments. Momentary liabilities are known as "Liquidity", Liquidity is the organization's capacity to pay all transient liabilities at development utilizing the ongoing resources accessible in the organization. So the organization should oversee current resources appropriately to take care of momentary commitments at development. In this review, the creators involved the Current Ratio estimation to work out liquidity as a variabel independen (X1).

The more noteworthy the proportion of current resources and current liabilities, the higher the organization's capacity to cover its momentary commitments. Installment of organization obligation not set in stone by breaking down the dissolvability proportion. Resolvability is perhaps of the main monetary perspective in the examination. Feasibility can be utilized to gauge how far an organization's resources are supported with obligation. Organizations utilizing more obligation implies expanding the gamble borne. The issue of solvability in the organization likewise significantly influences the organization's benefit, in light of the fact that the higher the solvability extent, the higher the bet of setback looked by the corporations. Scientists utilized the autonomous factors Debt to asset ratio (X3) and Debt to equity ratio (X2) in the solvability proportion.

The outcome of an corporations in getting a pace of return on benefits requires monetary examination with productivity proportions. The benefit proportion shows the correlation between the net benefit acquired by the corporations and the resources or

Vol 6 No 1 (2024) 184-197 P-ISSN 2656-2871 E-ISSN 2656-4351
DOI: 10.47467/alkharaj.v6i1.3480

value it utilizations to create that benefit. Hence, a high benefit proportion shows that the corporations is more proficient in completing its tasks so the corporations has a huge capacity to produce benefits (Thoyib et al., 2018)*. ROA is a productivity proportion that shows how much benefit is gotten from every one of the resources possessed by the corporations. ROA is the proportion between benefit after expense to add up to resources. The more noteworthy the ROA, the better the organization's presentation on the grounds that the pace of return is more prominent. ROA is involved by scientists as the reliant variable (Y). This proportion estimates the corporation's viability in producing benefits by using its resources. This proportion is the main proportion among other benefit in light of the fact that ROA is a monetary proportion that overwhelmingly impacts stock returns or the corporation's monetary procuring power* (Solihin, 2019)*.*

Considering the establishment that has been depicted, the maker is enthusiastic about investigating "Impact of Current Proportion, Obligation to Value Proportion and Obligation to Resource Proportion, on Return On Resource in Mining Organization in the Coal Sub-Area (Organization Recorded on the IDX during 2018-2021) "

This study desires to finish up the impact of Current Extent, Commitment to Esteem Extent and Commitment to Asset Extent on Return On Asset in Coal Sub-Area Mining undertakings recorded on the IDX in 2018-2021. With this survey, it is accepted that it can give information about the impact of the Continuous Extent (CR), Commitment to Esteem Ratio(DER), and Commitment to Asset Extent (DAR) on Return On Asset (ROA) in recorded coal sub-region mining Association on the IDX during 2018-2021.

RESEARCH METHODS

In view of the reason and technique for information assortment did by specialists, this examination is remembered for the class of unmistakable quantitative exploration. The kind of information utilized in this examination is optional information. Quantitative information is information as numbers (Syofian, 2014: 16) *The information in this study are as figures in the monetary reports of coal sub-area mining organizations recorded on the IDX for 2018-2021. This examination was directed at Mining organizations in the Coal Sub-Region recorded in the Indonesia Stock Trade 2018-2021. got to through the authority site* (*Www.Idx.Co.Id*)

The populaces is a summarized district containing things or subjects that have explicit qualities not completely settled by experts to be concentrated and a while later ends drawn (Sugiyono, 2019: 80)*In this study the populace is the sub-area coal mining organizations recorded on the IDX 2018-2021 adding up to 23 organizations.*

The example is important for the number and qualities moved by the populace (Sugiyono, 2019: 81)*. The examples examined added up to 10 mining organizations in the coal sub-area. The examining procedure in this study was purposive testing, to be specific the method of deciding the example with specific standards. The measures used to decide the example in this study are as per the following:*

a. *Mining area organizations whose offers are still effectively working for the rest of 2021 and have submitted monetary reports and notes to budget summaries as of*

Vol 6 No 1 (2024) 184-197 P-ISSN 2656-2871 E-ISSN 2656-4351
DOI: 10.47467/alkharaj.v6i1.3480

December 31 consistently for a long time as per the necessary examination time frame, in particular 2018-2021.

b. *Mining area organizations that distribute their monetary reports consistently and procure benefits consistently during the 2018-2021 exploration time frame.*
c. *Mining area organizations whose monetary reports have been inspected and have been submitted for the rest of 2021. What's more, present monetary reports not in rupiah.*
d. *Mining area organizations that deliver profits for 4 sequential years.*

The contemplations above were made to create an example of 10 organizations for a very long time, there are 40 information that can address the real state of the populace. What's more, information handling in this review utilizes various relapse examination so all information should be tried by testing old style suppositions first. The old style supposition test intends to deliver a decent relapse model. To stay away from blunders in testing the old style suspicions, the quantity of tests utilized should be free.

The exploration variable is anything in any structure not entirely set in stone by the scientist to be concentrated with the goal that data is gotten about it, then an end is drawn (Sugiyono, 2019: 63)*. The factors utilized in this study comprise of one ward variable and three free factors. The dependent variable used in this study is Return On Assets (ROA). Likewise, in this study the free factors used are Current Ration (CR), Debt to equity Ratio (DER), and Debt to Assets Ratio (DAR).*

The information assortment strategy in this study involves the documentation technique or gathers information as monetary report records for coal mining sub-area organizations recorded on the IDX and distributed in 2018 - 2021. The documentation technique is a strategy for gathering information from records of occasions that have passed (Sugiyono, 2019: 240)*. What's more, the information examination strategy utilized in this study is different straight relapse investigation handled through SPSS 23. Various direct relapse examination is utilized to make sense of the connection between mutiple autonomous variable, and one other variable* (Ghozali, 2018: 95)*. This examination is utilized to decide the impact of the autonomous factors to be speciffic the ongoing proportion, debt to equity ratiio, and obligation to resource proportion on the reliant variable in particular Profit from Resources in the coal sub-area mining organizations recorded in the Indonesia Stock Trade (IDX).*

RESULTS AND DISCUTION

The information utilized in this study is Auxiliary information, as the association's yearly budget summaries acquired on the authority site of the Indonesia Stock Trade, to be specific (*Www.Idx.Co.Id*) *In view of the testing standards talked about in the past section, tests were gotten with the accompanying subtleties:*

Table 4.1 Sampling Procedure

Sample Criteria	*Total*
Mining sector companies whose shares are still actively operating until the end of 2021.	27

Vol 6 No 1 (2024) 184-197 P-ISSN 2656-2871 E-ISSN 2656-4351
DOI: 10.47467/alkharaj.v6i1.3480

Mining area organizations that poor person been recorded on the Indonesia Stock Trade in the 2018-2021 exploration period	(4)
Companies that experienced losses during the 2018-2021 research period	(9)
Companies that present financial statements in rupiah.	(4)
The number of companies that are sampled.	10
Total Observations (10 x 4 years research period)	40
Total observation data	40

Source: (*Www.Idx.Co.Id*)

Companies that match the example models are presented in following table:

Table 4.2 Companies that Meet the Research Sample Criteria

NO	KODE	COMPANY NAME
1.	BYAN	PT. Bayan Resource Tbk
2.	GEMS	PT. Golden Energy Mines Tbk
3.	HRUM	PT. Harum Energy Tbk
4.	BSSR	PT. Baramulti Suksessarana Tbk
5.	PTRO	PT. Petrosea Tbk
6.	TOBA	PT. TBS Energi Utama Tbk
7.	MYOH	PT. Samindo Resources Tbk
8.	DEWA	PT. Darma Henwa Tbk
9.	MBAP	PT. Mitrabara Adiperdana Tbk
10.	PTBA	PT. Bukit Asam Tbk

Source : (*Www.Idx.Co.Id*)

This study analyzes the impact of the ongoing proportion, obligation to value proportion, and obligation to resource proportion on return on resources. In light of the exact tests that have been completed on a few speculations in the review, the outcomes show that every one of the free factors in this review influence the reliant variable profit from resources.

1. Descriptive Statistics

Graphic insights are used to give a diagram of the appropriation of information in this review. Graphic insights incorporate the mean, least, most extreme and standard deviation which expects to decide the circulation of the information that is the examination test. The consequences of the expressive examination are introduced in tabble 4.4.

Table 4.4 Descriptive statistics

	N	*Minimum*	*Maximum*	*Mean*	*Std. Deviation*
Current Ratio	40	0,73	10,07	2,5920	2,17000
Debt to Equity Ratio	40	0,10	1,91	0,7970	0,50860
Debt to Asset Ratio	40	0,09	0,66	0,3925	0,16792

Al-Kharaj: Jurnal Ekonomi, Keuangan & Bisnis Syariah
Vol 6 No 1 (2024) 184-197 P-ISSN 2656-2871 E-ISSN 2656-4351
DOI: 10.47467/alkharaj.v6i1.3480

Return on Asset	40	0,02	0,52	0,1652	0,12848
Valid N (listwise)	40				

Source : Secondary data processed SPSS 23 (2023)

In view of the consequences of the unmistakable measurable information handling over, the quantity of observational information is 40. The ongoing proportion variable got a base worth of 0.73 and a greatest worth of 10.07. In the interim, the mean worth acquired is 2.5920, the standard deviation esteem is 2.17000. For the variable obligation to value proportion, a base worth of 0.10 is gotten and a most extreme worth of 1.91. In the interim, for the mean worth of 0.7970, the standard deviation esteem is 0.50860. The obligation to resource proportion variable got a base worth of 0.09 and a most extreme worth of 0.66. With respect to the mean worth of 0.3925, the standard deviation esteem is 0.16792. Return on resources got a base worth of - 0.45 and a greatest worth of 1.00. With respect to the mean acquired by 0.0865, the standard deviation esteem is 0.26421.

2. *Classical Assumption Test*

a. *Normality test*

The conventionality test intends to test whether in the backslide model, the confusing or extra factors have a regular course or not (Ghozali, 2018: 161)*. A fair backslide model is having regular or close to run of the mill data course. The T-test and F-test expect that the remaining qualities follow an ordinary circulation, in the event that this supposition that is disregarded, the measurable test becomes invalid for few examples. In this review, the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was utilized to test the ordinariness of the relapse model involving SPSS adaptation 23 as follows:*

Table 4.5 Normality Test Results

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		40
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	,0000000
	Std. Deviation	,70481621
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,094
	Positive	,094
	Negative	-,080
Test Statistic		,094
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,200[c,d]

Table 4.5 show thats the probability value (asymp.Sig.) is 0.200 > 0.05, which one shows that the relapse model is regularly disseminated.

b. *Multicollinearity Test*

The multicollinearitty test objectives to test whether the relapse model tracked down a high or ideal connection between's thevariabel free. A respectable backslide model shouldn't have a connection between's the free variabel. On the

Vol 6 No 1 (2024) 184-197 P-ISSN 2656-2871 E-ISSN 2656-4351
DOI: 10.47467/alkharaj.v6i1.3480

off chance that ideal multicollinearity exists between the autonomous factors, the relapse coefficient becomes boundless, then, at that point, the relapse coefficient for the free factor still up in the air and the standard mistake esteem becomes endless.

Table 4.6 Multicollinearity Test Results

Coefficients[a]

Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	*Current Ratio*	,983	1,017
	Debt to Equity Ratio	,677	1,476
	Debt to Asset Ratio	,670	1,492

Source: Results of Processed Secondary Data SPSS 23 (2023)

In the multicollinearity test, it is realized that all free factors have resilience values more prominent than 0.1 and VIF under 10. It tends to be presumed that the free factors in this study are not fundamentally corresponded with one another. The outcomes showed that the information broke down satisfied the multicollinearity prerequisites.

c. Heteroscedasticitys Test

The heteroscedasticity test means to test whether in the backslide model there is an awkwardness of vacillation from the residuals of one discernment to another (Ghozali, 2018: 120)*. In this review, to decide if heteroscedasticity existed in a different direct relapse model, it was tried utilizing the Position Spearman test.*

Table 4.7 Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Variable	*Sig.*	*Requisite*	*Conclusion*
X_{1CR}	0,776	> 0,05	*Free heteroskedasticity*
X_{2DER}	0,411	> 0,05	*Free heteroskedasticity*
X_{3DAR}	0,487	> 0,05	*Free heteroskedasticity*

Source: Results of Processed Secondary Data SPSS 23 (2023)

The consequences of the heteroscedasticity test involving spearmen's rho in table 4.7 show an importance likelihood esteem above 0.05 (5%). Thus, it very well may be presumed that the relapse model utilized doesn't have heteroscedasticity.

d. Autocorrelation Test

The autocorrelation test intends to test whether in the immediate backslide model there is an association between's the muddling botches in period t and the baffling bungles in the t-1 (past) period As per (Ghozali, 2018: 111)*. To find out or identify autocorrelati in this review utilizing the Durbin Watson (DW) test. Source: Consequences of Handled Optional Information SPSS 23 (2023)./The aftereffects of the autocorrelation test utilizing the Durbin-Watson test in table 4.8 above show that the DW esteem is 1.745. Then, at that*

Vol 6 No 1 (2024) 184-197 P-ISSN 2656-2871 E-ISSN 2656-4351
DOI: 10.47467/alkharaj.v6i1.3480

point, the dU esteem acquired from the Durbin-Waston table is 1.6589. The reason for the choice whether the information has autocorrelation or is liberated from autocorrelation is based on the accompanying models:

Table 4.8 Autocorrelation Test Results

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	,930[a]	,865	,849	,06606	1,745

Source: Results of Processed Secondary Data SPSS 23 (2023)

Using the decision basis as shown in the table, it is known that 1.6589 < 1.745 < 2.3411 = dU < DW < 4-dU. Which means that the information breezes through the assessment and there is no autocorrelation.

3. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

a. Multiple Straight Relapse

ModelIn this study the investigation utilized is different direct relapse examination. Testing should be possible by taking a gander at the likelihood esteem, or at least, if the (huge) likelihood is more prominent than 0.05, the free factor affects the reliant variable, as well as the other way around. Various relapse examination was completed to test the impact of at least two autonomous factors on one ward variable (Ghozali, 2018: 95)*. In this study utilizing the reliant variable, specifically return on resources. While the autonomous factors utilize the factors current proportion, obligation to value proportion, and obligation to resource proportion. The aftereffects of various straight relapse examination are introduced in table 4.10.*

Table 4.10 Multiple Linear Regression Test

Model	B	Sig
(Constant)	0,402	0,000
ROE	-0,216	0,021
DER	-0,038	0,000
CR	0,176	0,000

Source: Results of Processed Secondary Data SPSS 23 (2023

In view of the table over, the relapse condition is acquired as follows:

Y = 0.402 - 0.216X1 - 0.038X2 + 0.176X3 + e

Meaning :

1) *The constant is 0.402 (positive), so it can be interpreted that assuming the free factor is 0 (consistent) then the dependent variable is 0.402.*
2) *The relapse coefficient of the Current Ratio (X1) variable is -0.216 (negative), it means that if the X1 variable decreases, the Y variable will diminish, as well as the other way around.*

Vol 6 No 1 (2024) 184-197 P-ISSN 2656-2871 E-ISSN 2656-4351
DOI: 10.47467/alkharaj.v6i1.3480

3) *The DER relapse coefficient (X2) is - 0.038 (negative), so it tends to be deciphered that assuming the X2 variable abatements, the Y variable will diminish, as well as the other way around.*
4) *The relapse coefficient of DAR (X3) is 0.176 (positive), it truly intends that on the off chance that variable X3 increments, variable Y will likewise increment, as well as the other way around.*

b. Model feasibility test (Test F)

The model practicality test (F test) was completed fully intent on showing all free factors remembered for the model that mutually affect the reliant variable (Ghozali, 2018: 98).. *The reason for dynamic on the F test is that in the event that the sig esteem <0.05, Ha is acknowledged, it implies that all autonomous factors altogether affect the factors in the review. In any case, on the off chance that the sig esteem > 0.05, Ha is dismissed, it implies that all autonomous factors affect the factors in the review.*

Table 4.11 F test

Model	F	*Sig.*	*Information*
Regression	60,644	,000[b]	*H_0 rejected, H_a accepted*

Source: Results of Processed Secondary Data SPSS 23 (2023

The F test test is as follows:

1) *Level of importance (α)* = 0.05
   Ftable = *k; (n-k)*
   = 3; (40-3)
   = 3; 37
   = 2.858
2) *Test criteria*

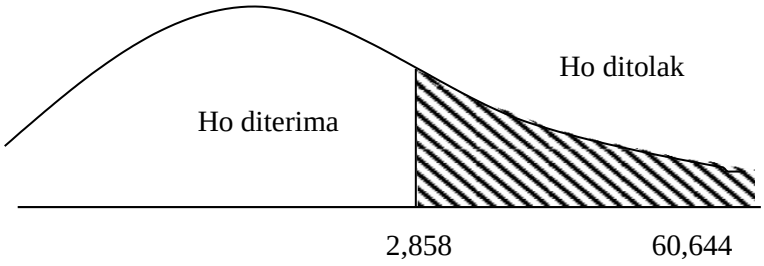

Figure 4.3
F Test Curve

The consequences of the information investigation that has been gotten, it very well may be seen that the Fcount esteem is 60.644 while the Ftable is 2.858 and a meaning of 0.000 <0.05 then Ho is dismissed. It tends to be inferred that Ha is acknowledged, and that truly intends that there is a synchronous impact (together) between the ongoing proportion (X1), obligation to value proportion (X2), and obligation to resource proportion (X3) on return on resources (Y).

Al-Kharaj: Jurnal Ekonomi, Keuangan & Bisnis Syariah
Vol 6 No 1 (2024) 184-197 P-ISSN 2656-2871 E-ISSN 2656-4351
DOI: 10.47467/alkharaj.v6i1.3480

c. Hypothesis Test (t test)

This test was coordinated to choose the effect of each and every free component or somewhat CR, DER, and DAR on return on assets in coal sub-region mining associations recorded on the IDX for the 2018-2021 period. The t test was finished to have the choice to choose the effect of each and every independent variable on the dependent variable (Ghozali, 2018: 78). *The t test is utilized to show support for the exploration speculation.*

Table 4.12 Test Results t

Variabel	t_{hitung}	t_{tabel}	*Sig.*
Current Ratio	-2,420	2,028	,021
Debt to Equity Ratio	-5,920	2,028	,000
Debt to Asset Ratio	6,260	2,028	,000

Source: Results of Processed Secondary Data SPSS 23 (2023

The results of the analysis in table 4.11 above are then calculated as follows:

Level Level of significance (α) = 0.05

T table = α/2; (n-k-1)
= 0.025; (40-3-1)
= 0.025; 36
= 2.028

1) Test the effect of the current ratio (X1) on Return On Asset (Y) as follows:

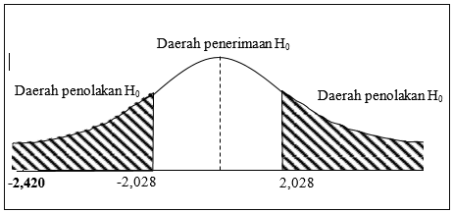

Figure 4.4
Competency t Test Curve

The calculation results show -2.420 ≤ -2.028, what's more, an importance esteem (0.021 <0.05), then H0 is dismissed and Ha is acknowledged. It very well may be reasoned that the ongoing proportion variable (X1) to some degree affects return on resources (Y).

2) Test the impact of the Debt to Equity Ratio (X2) on Return On Asset (Y) as follows:

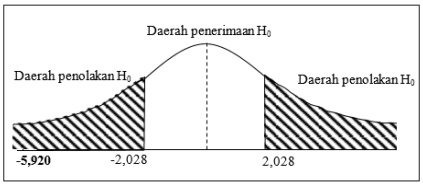

Figure 4.5
Competency t Test Curve

The estimation results show - 5.920 ≤ - 2.028 and an importance esteem (0.000 <0.05), then, at that point, H0 is dismissed and Ha is acknowledged.

Vol 6 No 1 (2024) 184-197 P-ISSN 2656-2871 E-ISSN 2656-4351
DOI: 10.47467/alkharaj.v6i1.3480

It very well may be presumed that the variable obligation to value proportion (X2) to some extent affects return on resources (Y).

3) Test the effect of debt to asset ratio (X3) on return on assets (Y) as follows:

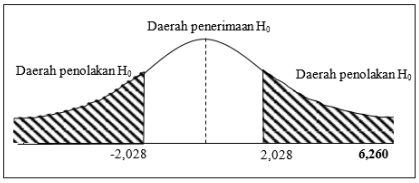

Figure 4.6
Competency t Test Curve

The calculation results show tcount > ttable (6.260 > 2.028) and a significance value (0.000 <0.05), then, at that point, H0 is dismissed and Ha is acknowledged. It very well may be reasoned that the debt to asset ratio (X3) to some extent affects return on resources (Y).

d. Test the coefficient of assurance (Adjusted R Squared)

The coefficient of assurance is utilized to decide the impact of the free factor on the reliant variable. The coefficient of assurance basically gauges how far the model's capacity to make sense of the variety in the reliant variable. The greatness of the coefficient of assurance is 0 to 1. The little changed R squared esteem implies the capacity of the free factors to give practically all the data expected to foresee the variety of the variable..

Table 4.13 Test the coefficient of determination

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,914[a]	,835	,821	,07104

Source: Results of Processed Secondary Data SPSS 23 (2023

The consequences of table 4.13 should be visible that the Changed R Square worth is 0.835 or 83.5%. This implies 83.5% of the profit from resources, can be made sense of by the autonomous factors current proportion, obligation to value proportion, and obligation to resource proportion. While the leftover 16.5% (100 percent - 83.5%) is made sense of by factors other than informative factors or free factors outside this examination model.

HYPOTHESIS RESULTS

1. Effect of Current Ratio on Return On Assets.

In view of testing the consequences of this test, it very well may be reasoned that the Ongoing Proportion (CR) variable adversely affects Return On Resources, so H1 is acknowledged. The consequences of this study demonstrate that the lower the Ongoing Proportion (CR) will influence the organization's Profit from Resources (ROA). This is on the grounds that the Ongoing Proportion (CR) is the organization's capacity to pay momentary commitments, or

Vol 6 No 1 (2024) 184-197 P-ISSN 2656-2871 E-ISSN 2656-4351
DOI: 10.47467/alkharaj.v6i1.3480

obligations that are expected soon when charged overall. In its capacity to satisfy momentary commitments it will influence the organization's Profit from Resources (ROA) decline so that organization the board is less compelling in utilizing capital (value). The consequences of this study are in accordance with research directed by (Herliana, 2021)*,* (Amrah & Elwisam, 2018)*,* (Batubara et al., 2020)*, which expresses that Momentum Proportion influences Return On Resources, which is upheld by experimental proof, and isn't in accordance with research led by research* (Laela & Hendratno, 2019)*,* (Rambe et al., 2021)*, which expresses that Currnt Ratio (CR) affects Return On Assets (ROA).*

2. ***Effect of debt to equity ration on Return On Asset.***

   In light of testing the consequences of this test it tends to be presumed that the Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) variable adversely affects Return On Resources (ROA), then H2 is acknowledged. The aftereffects of this study show that the lower the debt to equity (DER) will influence the organization's Profit from Resources (ROA). All this is on the grounds that the debt to equity ratio (DER) is an association's ability to fulfill its responsibilities with value possessed by an organization. The propensity of organizations to constantly utilize obligation to fund all organization exercises so the benefits that will be produced will diminish, this will influence the organization's Profit from Resources (ROA) and make financial backers not have any desire to contribute their portions. This examination is in accordance with research directed by (Amrah & Elwisam, 2018)*,* (Rambe et al., 2021)*,* (Thoyib et al., 2018) *also, isn't in accordance with research directed by* (Herliana, 2021) *and* (Laela & Hendratno, 2019)

3. ***Effect of Debt to Asset Ratio on Return On Asset.***

   In light of testing the outcomes in this test it very well may be presumed that the Obligation to Resource Proportion (DAR) variable emphatically affects Return On Resources (ROA), then H3 is acknowledged. This is on the grounds that the Obligation to Resource Proportion (DAR) is the ability to check how much an association's assets are upheld by commitment, or how much an association's commitment impacts asset the board. The consequences of this study show that the higher the debt to asset ratio (DAR) it will influence the organization's Profit from Resources (ROA). This examination is in accordance with research directed by (Thoyib et al., 2018)*,* (Sari et al., 2022) *which expresses that the Obligation to Resource Proportion (DAR) meaningfully affects Return On Resources (ROA), and isn't in accordance with different examinations completed by* (Batubara et al., 2020) *who expressed that in their examination the Obligation to Resource Proportion (DAR) significantly affected Return On Resources (ROA).*

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The outcomes got from the examination test completed are Current Proportion (CR) meaningfully affecting Profit from Resources (ROA) in Mining Organizations in the Coal Sub-Area. Obligation to Value Proportion (DER) affects Return On Resources (ROA) in Mining Organizations in the Coal Sub-Area. Obligation to Resource Proportion (DAR) affects Return On Resources (ROA) in Mining Organizations in the Coal Sub-Area. The

Vol 6 No 1 (2024) 184-197 P-ISSN 2656-2871 E-ISSN 2656-4351
DOI: 10.47467/alkharaj.v6i1.3480

consequences of the examination of the Coefficient of Assurance (R2) got an aftereffect of 0.835 or 83.5%. This implies that 83.5% of the profit from resources can be made sense of by the autonomous factors Current ratio (CR), debt to equitty ratio (DER), and debt to Ssets ratio (DAR). While the excess 16.5% (100 percent - 83.5%) is made sense of by factors other than logical factors or autonomous factors outside this examination model.

For financial backers in pursuing choices to put resources into shares in mining organizations in the coal sub-area, they can focus on the organization's monetary execution through monetary proportions that affect expanding Return On Resources (ROA). For organization the board to focus on the factors Current ratio (CR), debt to equitty ratio (DER), and debt to assets ratio (DAR) demonstrating a decent degree of sufficiency will expand Return On Resources (ROA). It is trusted that future specialists will foster this exploration utilizing free factors other than the Ongoing Proportion (CR), Obligation To Value Proportion (DER), and Obligation To Resource Proportion (DAR). Taking into account that there are then again other autonomous factors, for example, Resource Turnover, Value Acquiring Per Offer, EPS, TATO and different factors that can influence Return On Resources (ROA).

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

Amrah, R. Y., & Elwisam. (2018). Pengaruh Current Ratio, Return On Assets, Debt To Equity Ratiodan Total Assets Turnover Terhadap Harga Saham pada Perusahaan LQ45 Tahun 2013-2015. In *Jurnal Ilmu Manajemen Oikonomia* (Vol. 46, Issue 1).

Batubara, H. C., Amirah, A., & Astuti, D. D. (2020). Pengaruh Current Ratio Dan Debt To Assets Ratio Terhadap Return On Assets Pada Perusahaan Hotel, Restoran Dan Pariwisata Yang Terdaftar Di BEI. *Jurnal Keuangan Dan Bisnis*, 10–19.

Ghozali, I. (2018). *Aplikasi Analisis Multivariet Dengan Program IBM SPSS 23*. Badan Penerbit Universitas Diponegoro.

Hasmirati, & Alfin Akuba. (2019). Pengaruh Current Ratio Dan Debt To Equity Ratio terhadapReturn On Assets pada Perusahaan Manufaktur yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia. *SiMAK*, *17*(01), 32–41.

Herliana, D. (2021). Pengaruh Current Ratio dan Debt To Equity Ratio terhadap Return On Assets pada Perusahaan Pertambangan Subsektor Batubara yang Terdaftar di Bei Tahun 2016-2018. *Jurnal Mahasiswa Akutansi Unsurya*, *1*(1), 1–17.

Laela, R. H., & Hendratno. (2019). APengaruh Current Ratio, Debt To Equity Ratio Dan Total Asset Turnover terhadap Return On Asset. *Jurnal Akutansi, Audit Dan Sistem Informasi Akuntansi*, *3*(1), 120–131.

Rambe, I., Arif, M., & Tupti, Z. (2021). Pengaruh Current Ratio, Debt Equity Ratio, dan Total Asset Turnover,terhadap Return On Asset yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia. *Jurnal Riset Akuntansi Dan Bisnis*, *21*(2), 147–161. https://doi.org/10.30596/jrab.v21i2.7898

Sari, W. N., Novari, E., Fitri, Y. S., & Nasution, A. I. (2022). *Effect of Current Ratio (Cr), Quick Ratio (Qr), Debt To Asset Ratio (Dar) and Debt To Equity Ratio (Der) on*

Vol 6 No 1 (2024) 184-197 P-ISSN 2656-2871 E-ISSN 2656-4351
DOI: 10.47467/alkharaj.v6i1.3480

Return On Assets (Roa).

Solihin, D. (2019). *Pengaruh Current Ratio dan Debt To Equity Ratio Terhadap Return On Asset (ROA) pada Pt Kalbe Farma, Tbk*. http://openjournal.unpam.ac.id/index.php/kreatif

Sugiyono. (2019). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D.* (Vol. 1). Alfabeta.

Syofian, S. (2014). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif*. Kencana.

Thoyib, M., Firmansyah, Amri, D., Wahyudi, R., & M.A., M. (2018). Pengaruh Current Ratiio, Debt to Asset Ratio, Debt to Equity Ratio, Dan Total Asset Turnover terhadap Return On Assets pada Perusahaan Properti dan Real Estate di Bursa Efek Indonesia. *Jurnal Akuntanika*, *4*(2), 2407–1072.

www.idx.co.id