



PENELITIAN INTERNAL PERGURUAN TINGGI

Petunjuk:Peneliti hanya diperkenankan mengisi di tempat yang telah disediakan sesuai dengan petunjuk pengisian dan tidak diperkenankan melakukan modifikasi template atau penghapusan di setiap bagian

Pengisian poin A sampai dengan poin F mengikuti template berikut dan tidak dibatasi jumlah kata atau halaman namun disarankan seringkasmungkin. Dilarang menghapus/memodifikasi template ataupun menghapus penjelasan di setiap poin. Laporan akhir Penelitian ini diunggah pada laman purse.uir.ac.id dalam format pdf.

A. **HASIL PENELITIAN:** Tuliskan secara ringkas hasil penelitian yang telah dicapai sesuai tahun pelaksanaan penelitian. Penyajian dapat berupa data, hasil analisis, dan capaian luaran (wajib dan atau tambahan). Seluruh hasil atau capaian yang dilaporkan harus berkaitan dengan tahapan pelaksanaan penelitian sebagaimana direncanakan pada proposal. Penyajian data dapat berupa gambar, tabel, grafik, dan sejenisnya, serta analisis didukung dengan sumber pustaka primer yang relevan dan terkini.

... **Table 1:** Comparisons of mean of selected variables between different practice income smoothing

Ratios	Means all bank (%)	p-Value (2 tailed)
ROA		
practice income smoothing	1.2726	0.004***
Not to do practice income smoothing	1.9385	
LEV		
practice income smoothing	6.3941	0.303 ns
Not to do practice income smoothing	5.5156	
SIZE		
practice income smoothing	17.9018	0.024**
Not to do practice income smoothing	17.9993	

** and *** significant at the 5% and 1% level or ns (not significant), p-value in parentheses

Based on table 1 above, it shows that the ROA ratio is significantly different between banks that practice income smoothing and banks that do not practice income smoothing. The average ROA ratio is higher for banks that do not practice income smoothing than banks that practice income smoothing. These results indicate that banks that do not practice income smoothing have better financial performance than banks that do practice income smoothing. This is in accordance with Islamic sharia which is reflected in one of the characteristics of the Prophet sallallaahu'alaihi Wasallam, namely honesty. Banks that are honest in providing financial reports will receive a gift from Allah Ta'ala in the form of maximum profit for carrying out Islamic law. In addition, banks also gain the trust of shareholders in receiving any amount of dividends distributed to them. There is no significant difference between the LEV ratio between banks that practice income smoothing and banks that do not practice income smoothing. The SIZE ratio shows a significant difference between banks that practice income smoothing and banks that do not practice income smoothing. Where the average number of assets is higher for banks that do not practice income smoothing compared to

banks that do practice income smoothing. This is because investors trust the bank more so that it is easier to get additional capital as well as the ease of getting deposits from customers.

Table 2. Multiple Regression Result

Variable	OLS without standard errors	
	Coef.	p-value
Constant	-2.954	0.036**
IS	-0.606	0.022**
OWN	-0.326	0.376
LEV	-0.088	0.050**
SIZE	0.304	0.000***
R-squared	0.202	
Adjusted R-squared	0.180	
Prob > F	0.000	
Total of observation	105	

and * significant at 1% and 5% in term of p-value

IS has a negative effect on ROA. The result of this study indicates that banks that practice income smoothing have lower performance than banks that do not. It indicates that bank management performing income smoothing tries to show that the company has a stable level of profit to gain the trust of investors. In addition, the bank's management also wants to show that the performance of the bank it manages has good performance. The bank also tries to provide a stable dividend so that investors feel confident and trust the bank for their shares.

Banks that do practice income smoothing can have an impact on the government because of its actions on income smoothing. Where companies report declining or increasing actual revenues, the government will collect less or more taxes. On the investor side, the phenomenon of income smoothing uses accounting techniques to equalize fluctuations in net income from one period to the next. Companies enjoy this practice because investors are generally willing to pay a premium for stocks with a steady and predictable income stream for the next year. Investors avoid stocks whose earnings are on an unstable pattern, which can be considered riskier (Obeidat, 2021)

However, income smoothing is often done by fraudulent methods. Preventing or reducing income smoothing practices requires understanding and finding appropriate solutions. To reduce the practice of income smoothing, it is first based on determining the factors behind the occurrence of the practice of profit equipment. This is because investors seek stability in their investments. If the company's finances show fluctuating earnings, investors can experience the risk and uncertainty of investing in this company. A company that can show consistent returns year after year is more likely to attract investors who feel more comfortable when they see stable returns over a longer period of time. In addition, large companies have more incentives, capabilities, and possibilities to perform the phenomenon of income smoothing.

Signaling theory explains the reasons why companies provide information to the capital market. Signaling theory shows the existence of information asymmetry between management and the parties with an interest in the information. Signaling theory suggests how companies should give signals to users of financial statements. To provide correct financial information to users of financial statements shows that the company has provided honest information so that it will have an impact on the trust of outsiders in the company. Investor decisions are influenced by the quality of the information disclosed in the company's

financial statements. Information quality is intended to reduce information asymmetry that arises when a manager knows more about the company's internal information and its prospects in the future than external parties. income smoothing shows the quality of information is not good so that investors give a negative reaction to the company. Information in the form of financial performance is expected to be published in a signal of the company's financial condition and describe the possibilities associated with achieving company profits. By taking income smoothing actions, it will cause wrong information so that it reduces the bank's financial performance.

However, banks that do not perform income smoothing actually have a higher ROA than banks that do. This condition shows that banks that do not perform income smoothing always provide true a financial statements because they have a profit level that is in accordance with the wishes of the shareholders. So the bank will always win the trust of shareholders by providing a good level of a bank profit. The result of this study is in line with Krisseptiyan and Restuti (2015) and Shuaibu and Muhammad (2019).

OWN has no effect on ROA. The result of this study is in line with the result of research conducted by Hadad et al. (2003), Fernandez et al. (2005) and Chantapong (2005) but it is different from Andries and Cocris (2010), Kaur and Kaur (2013) and Agustin, et.al. (2018 and 2020).

LEV has a negative effect on ROA. The result of this study indicates that banks that have debt will experience a decrease in a profit because of the interest expense on loans. The increase in operating costs from interest expense results a decrease in a bank profit. The result of this study is in line with the research conducted by Al-Homaidi et.al. (2020) and Farooq et.al. (2021).

SIZE has a positive effect on ROA. A bigger bank has a better performance. A big bank has low fees because there are economies of scale. In addition, a big bank can diversify its income source by taking advantage of various types of investment opportunities. For example, a large bank can take on a riskier project or provide a larger loan to a company. The result of this study is in line with research conducted by Abduh and Issa (2018), Watuseke et.al (2019), Sanusi and Zulaikha (2019), Rahman et.al (2020), Dan and Anh (2020) and Fithriyanto (2021).) but it is different from the result of research by Supiyadi and Nugraha (2018) and Farooq et.al. (2021)

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B. STATUS LUARAN: Tuliskan jenis, identitas dan status ketercapaian setiap luaran wajib dan luaran tambahan (jika ada) yang dijanjikan pada tahun pelaksanaan penelitian. Jenis luaran dapat berupa publikasi, perolehan kekayaan intelektual, hasil pengujian atau luaran lainnya yang telah dijanjikan pada proposal penelitian. Bukti dokumen ketercapaian luaran wajib dan luaran tambahan diunggah melalui laman purse.uir.ac.id.

...status luaran artikel sudah di submit dan sekarang masih menunggu proses review dari pihak jurnal...

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C. PERAN MITRA: Tuliskan realisasi kerjasama dan kontribusi Mitra baik *in-kind* maupun *in-cash* (jika ada). Bukti

pendukung realisasi kerjasama dan realisasi kontribusi mitra dilaporkan sesuai dengan kondisi yang sebenarnya serta dilengkapi dengan bukti dokumen realisasi kerjasama dengan Mitra.

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D. KENDALA PELAKSANAAN PENELITIAN: Tuliskan kesulitan atau hambatan yang dihadapi selama melakukan penelitian dan mencapai luaran yang dijanjikan, termasuk penjelasan jika pelaksanaan penelitian dan luaran penelitian yang dijanjikan tidak sesuai dengan yang direncanakan atau dijanjikan.

... kendala menunggu sangat lama untuk dapat publikasi di jurnal banks and banks systems terindeks scopus, jika terlalu maka renncana kami untuk memindahkan ke jurnal terindek scopus lain yang setara yang lebih cepat untuk publikasi

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E. RENCANA TINDAK LANJUT PENELITIAN: Tuliskan dan uraikan rencana tindaklanjut penelitian selanjutnya dengan melihat hasil penelitian yang telah diperoleh. Jika ada target yang belum diselesaikan pada akhir tahun pelaksanaan penelitian, pada bagian ini dapat dituliskan rencana penyelesaian target yang belum tercapai tersebut.

...tindak lanjut dengan menambah variabel dan menambah objek penelitian yang lebih besar.....

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F. DAFTAR PUSTAKA: Daftar pustaka disusun dan ditulis berdasarkan sistem nomor sesuai dengan urutan pengutipan dengan gaya penyuntingan Vancouver. Hanya pustaka yang disitasi pada usulan penelitian yang dicantumkan dalam Daftar Pustaka.

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