

## Sharia Stocks During the Days of Susilo Bambang Yodhoyono and Joko Widodo

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### Abstract

*The policies made by each president will affect every stock movement. This study examines the Islamic stocks indexed in JII in each period. This study uses a causality research design with secondary data from 2009 to 2019. The equations were performed using multiple linear regression analysis using Eviews 10. The results showed that from 2009 to 2014, the influencing variables were Imports and Exchange Rates with an Import coefficient value of 0.019688 with a probability level of 0,0013. The exchange rate coefficient is 0,040946 with a probability level of 0,0001. From 2004 to 2019, the influencing variables were the B.I. Rate and the Exchange Rate. The B.I. The rate coefficient value is -18,81403, and the Probability is 0,0039. The exchange rate coefficient is -0,052657, and the probability level is 0,0000. In 2009-2014 the import value of 860 billion US\$ indicated that import activities are very high when compared to 2014-2019 of 793 billion US\$. The high import value affects the overall stock value. From 2014-to 2019, the average value of the B.I. The rate was 5,85, lower than the average for the previous period of 6,53. The lower B.I. Rate will increase the distribution of funds and affect the value of shares.*

**Keywords:** Stock, Import, Exchange Rate

### A. Introduction

Fluctuating stock movements have many meanings in determining the consequences of the ups and downs of stock prices. Stocks that go up, of course, come from the good news that describes the condition of the company that comes from. Likewise, stock prices that fall also come from the company's condition. But what is more important is how the news obtained from the company fully describes the company's condition through the company's stock prices on the stock exchange. The share price formation itself comes from the number of shares purchased by investors for the shares to be purchased. In this case, investors have sensitivity to the company's condition so that they have a decision to buy or not based on information from the company to be purchased (Liang, 2016). Whether or not the company's condition is good depends on the company's external conditions through the policies of stakeholders from the company's home country. This condition is called macroeconomics.

Many experts discuss various aspects related to macroeconomics. Bank Indonesia, through its website, explains macroeconomic indicators, namely economic growth, inflation, and exchange rates (<https://www.bi.go.id>). The further explanation is that macroeconomics discusses how the economy affects labor, firms, and markets simultaneously (Mankiw, 2016). From this explanation, it can be understood that macroeconomic conditions will affect its operations. Of course, outside the internal conditions of the company itself. The company's internal conditions have a significant role in the company's sustainability (Ee et al., 2021).

Investors will pay attention to the condition of each company that will be given funds to be used in company activities. A good company will impact investors' interest in investing their capital. This is related to investors' sensitivity in responding to the company's conditions. This sentiment affects the stock's performance and shows the repurchase valuation of the purchased company (Liang, 2016).

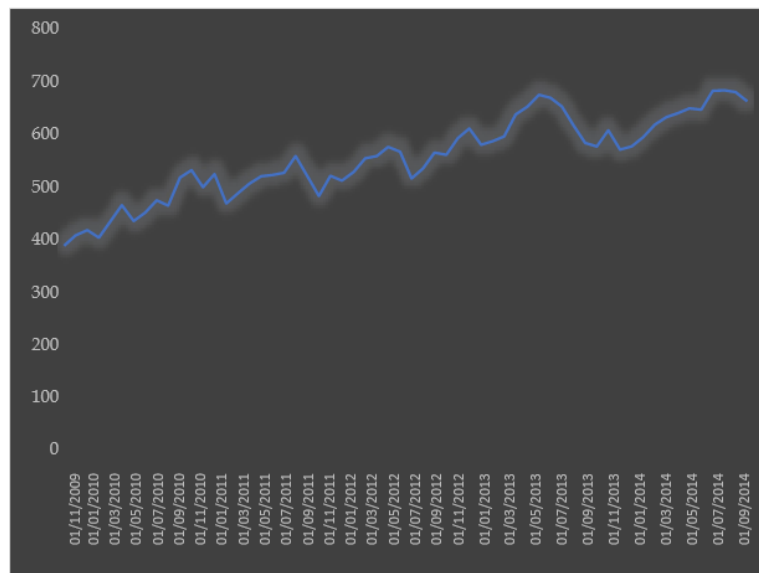
Sentiment obtained is very influential on the condition of the stock. Positive sentiment impacts stable stock values (Jiang & Jin, 2021). Stable stocks certainly describe the company's good condition due to the volatility of stock returns that reflect a good rate of return. The value of shares formed as a result of the depiction of the company, disclosure of certain information, company announcements, and news from social media, which results in the effect of stock fluctuations (He et al., 2021).

The effect of fluctuations resulting from the company's external conditions gives an impression on government policy from the direction of fiscal and monetary policy. The policies implemented depend on stakeholder decisions determined by the incumbent president. Investors will have a certain response to each incumbent president. The presidential election impacts stock volatility in a particular country (Mnasri & Essaddam, 2021).

Each president has a policy in making decisions. The policies determined by each president also impact stock movements so that they have different fluctuations. Widiatmaja & Albab, (2019) explained the differences in policies carried out by Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono and Joko Widodo, which had significant differences. SBY's policies in foreign relations prioritize Indonesia's influence in global forums, while Joko Widodo's foreign policies prioritize strengthening the domestic sector. Of course, the differences in

policies carried out will impact several sectors, which indirectly describe the fluctuations in stock values in sequence.

This explanation can be seen from the movement of stocks on the Jakarta Islamic Index, which contains sharia shares that have differences from the SBY era with Joko Widodo.

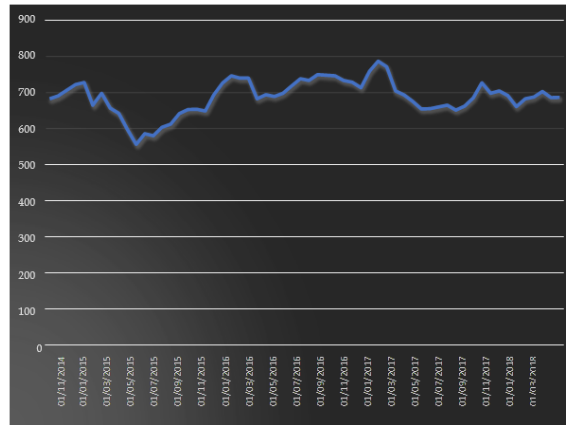


Source: yahoo finance

Figure 1. JII 2009-2014

SBY's presidential period in stock counting started from November 2009 to October 2014, counting a period where the lowest share price at the beginning of the second election period was Rp. 397,89. The highest share value was in August 2014, Rp. 691,13. During one period in the second election, the value of JII's shares continued to increase until 2014. The difference in an increase during this period was Rp. 293.24, which of course, illustrates the condition of investors who had a good level of trust during the SBY leadership era. This indicates that during the SBY era, environmental conditions were conducive to the development of shares that were included in JII. President SBY's proactive foreign policy has had a positive impact on the company's condition. The foreign policy carried out is sufficient to contribute to the level of investor confidence so as to increase the value of the shares that have been selected in JII.

The next period is the term of President Joko Widodo, serving for one period, starting from 2014 to 2019.



Source: Yahoo Finance

Figure 2. JII 2014-2019

The calculation starts from November 2014 to October 2019. One term of office runs for a span of five years. From the chart of stock movements above, it is known that the lowest JII share value was in September 2015 at Rp. 556.09, and the highest share value in January 2018 was Rp. 787,12. During this time span, the stock value moved stably and continued to increase. The difference in the increase in that period was Rp 231,03. This value is slightly smaller than the difference in the increase in the previous presidential term. The difference in increase between President SBY and Joko Widodo is Rp 62,21 for the value of shares listed on JII.

The difference in share value between the two presidents certainly illustrates that each incumbent president will provide his own response to each investor in determining the decision to buy or sell, which is reflected in the stock value of each period. Various cases that occurred during the tenure of both positive and negative events are an illustration that can be used by investors to determine a decision.

The different characteristics between these two presidents attract researchers to explain the comparison of conditions in which stock values change and have value dissimilarities in each period. Several other studies on stocks discuss the company's financial condition, the impact of covid, and macroeconomics on changes in stock values (H. T. Putri, 2020; Rahmadewi & Abundanti, 2018; Utami & Darmawan, 2018). This study describes the comparison between each stock that is influenced by the policies of each president. This is known from the fiscal and monetary policies carried out. Fiscal policy is from export and import activities, while monetary policy is from the exchange rate and interest rate, of which course each president has his own policy.

This explanation of changes in share value from the point of view of each president's policy is very important for policymakers in determining every decision taken. The decisions that have been made will have an impact on the value of shares which indirectly affects economic conditions because one of the drivers of the economy is the private sector. This will continue to spread to the scope of the workforce, which causes a lot of unemployment, which is marked by the high number of layoffs carried out by companies (R. K. Putri et al., 2021).

## **B. Literature Review**

The literature review presents an analysis of scientific sources on a specific topic in the last ten years that correspond to the research topic. Present the issues and actual scientific debates critically in the research topic and determine the existing research's research position. Review literature can be arranged chronologically, thematically, methodologically, and or theoretically.

### **Stock**

According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, shares are a part of the capital. This means that shares are one of the company's choices to get funding. In other terms, the stock is defined as a person's equity participation in a company. By participating in the capital, the party gets a claim on the income earned by the company and has the right to attend the General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS).

Companies need funds to increase business activities in order to get more profit (Elliyana, 2020). The profits derived from the funds collected from the public are, of course, the parties who invest the funds have the right to have a voice in determining the company's decisions. The company's decision on the part of investors is very important in the direction of company policies that provide profits or losses within a certain period of time.

The characteristics of stocks that cannot be determined simply in determining an investor's decision to continue or discontinue the provision of funds certainly require further investigation. Several studies explain the influence of news on stock movements (Arfaoui & Naoui, 2021), the level of corruption against volatility (Krishnamurti et al., 2021), and even the types of Islamic stocks that do not provide protection against the economic crisis (Hasan et al., 2021). Of course, the research conducted provides an explanation of the influence of several factors on the value of the stock that has been

determined for a period of time so that a certain period of time gives a different effect for each investor.

In general, the purpose of investors in investing their capital to buy shares is to receive dividends and get capital gains (Elliyana, 2020). Dividends are profits from the company's results over a long period of time, while capital gains are the difference between the purchase price and the selling price. Both dividends and capital gains have their own characteristics for investors in trading and investing activities.

### **Rate**

B.I. Rate is an interest rate policy set by Bank Indonesia. The determination of interest rates is announced by the Board of Governors of Bank Indonesia based on a meeting of the board of governors. Interest rate determination is carried out continuously, taking into account economic conditions.

This determination is the implementation of monetary policy in the management of the money market and capital market. In its development, the interest rate set provides a channel for banks to determine the amount of credit which, of course, affects the level of currency distribution. In addition, the company will make several policies that will adjust to the interest rate set by the banking sector. Of course, the increase and decrease in interest rates are based on economic conditions so that the environment created is controlled.

The interest rate is determined by Bank Indonesia every month and will continue to change by a certain nominal amount. When Bank Indonesia sets high-interest rates, Bank Indonesia indirectly wants to withdraw the money supply so that the inflation rate can be controlled. This allows the prices of goods in the market to be not too high so that people can buy various needs at any time. On the other hand, companies that get loans from banks will pay high- interest rates, which will affect the company's finances and the value of company shares. When the interest rate is set at a low value, people will withdraw their money, and the circulation of money will be higher. Companies that have loans to banks will pay interest at low prices and are certainly not burdensome so that companies get high profits (Kuvshinov & Zimmermann, 2021) as well as the increasing value of the company's shares (Deng et al., 2021).

## **Exchange Rate**

The exchange rate is the rate at which a person trades one country's currency for another country's currency (Mankiw, 2016). The value of the currency exchanged differs from country to country depending on the value of the country's own currency compared to the value of other countries currencies. One dollar has a different value when exchanged for the value of other currencies such as rupiah, yen, ringgit, and so on. Vice versa, the value of currencies such as rupiah, yen, ringgit, and others will have a different value when exchanged for dollars. This difference can be expressed in two ways (for example, exchanged between dollars for rupiah). If the value of the rupiah against the dollar increases, the rupiah currency will appreciate. However, if the value of the rupiah decreases against the dollar, then the value of the rupiah will depreciate. For example, if the rupiah exchange rate increases from 14,000 to 13,000 against the dollar, the rupiah will appreciate. At other times, the value of the rupiah has decreased from 14,000 to 14,500 against the dollar, so the rupiah has depreciated.

The exchange rate that is considered to be able to determine the high and low value between the currencies of each country has an influence on the joint-stock index in Indonesia (Kewal, 2012). This is very closely related to the collection of stocks in Indonesia which is the reference for each research. The composite stock index, which certainly contains a combination of every stock in Indonesia, turns out to be the value of the shares. One of the instruments that influence it is the exchange rate. From the implementation process, the determination of share value is formed from the company's fundamentals. Companies that carry out foreign trade must, of course, use the appropriate currency for the country concerned. So from the company's trading process, the exchange rate will determine the trading decisions of each company which directly affects the value of the company's shares.

## **Export**

Export activities that are growing rapidly provide an increase in the development of the manufacturing industry (Michael & Stephen, 2015). This activity provides benefits for companies to increase financial stimulus and widen market reach so that the industry can increase the amount of production of each item. The increase that occurs has an impact on production factors, be it labor, company capital, as well as technological improvements

that will be used by the company. The company will continue to grow when foreign trade activities are carried out by maximizing the available resources. This is needed to fulfill foreign needs sent in large quantities. When companies send products to various countries, more resources must be maximized, depending on the amount of market demand from each country.

In Indonesia, the goods exported are oil and gas and non-oil and gas goods (Wahyu, 2019). Oil and gas goods are in the form of oil and natural gas, while non-oil and gas products are industrial, agricultural, plantation, and forestry products. The goods sent abroad are agricultural products that are owned and not owned by other countries. Ownership of these resources becomes the absolute advantage of a country so that it can provide its own advantages in the uniqueness of its products.

(Wahyu, 2019) explained various factors that affect export activities. First, is the state of the foreign market. A market is a place for transactions between sellers and buyers. Export activities in the market include supply and demand that occur as a result of trade transactions required by each party. The formation of demand will increase export trade which will provide benefits for the country so that economic conditions will improve and the company will survive and continue to grow. Second is the business climate created by the government. The condition of a country greatly determines the export trade carried out. The government has the authority to regulate every trading process through established policies so as to facilitate the existing export climate. Various facilities can be carried out, such as simple procedures, other costs can be removed, available facilities, and institutions that can provide export services. Third, Exporter skills. The export activity itself cannot be separated from the business actors in it. In this case, it is required to be able to have the ability to see opportunities and strategies carried out in developing a business. Competition from each exporter can be won if the exporter has expertise in every field of trade, both from aspects within the company as well as aspects outside the company.

### **Import**

Imports are trading activities carried out to obtain a number of goods and services from a certain country. In general, imported goods are goods that cannot be produced domestically. In Indonesia, what is imported are oil and gas and non-oil and gas



commodities. Based on data from the Ministry of Home Affairs, there are 98 commodities imported from other countries into the country (Infographic from the year 2017 to 2022).

The need for imported goods is based on unmet domestic demand, thus making every business actor buy foreign goods to be sold domestically. Entrepreneurs, both institutions and individuals, who carry out import activities are importers. Importers who carry out trade certainly aim to gain profits which will indirectly improve the economy from various aspects of each business actor.

However, every import activity carried out must be controlled by the government so that the domestic industry is protected. Various things can be done by the government in terms of limiting import trade, including (Wahyu, 2019) first, encouraging domestic industry to move forward with various stimuli and policies that have been set. Second, reduce dependence on foreign products. Third, instill pride in domestic products in various ways.

Import restrictions by the government are important, but on the other hand, imported products can answer the needs of every industry in carrying out their production with goods that do not exist in the country. Of course, the existence of imported products can help every entrepreneur in meeting the needs of demand and markets that do require imported products.

The control carried out by the government on import trade is very important, not only for very tight restrictions but also for meeting the needs of industry and the domestic market so that the economic environment becomes more stable.

## **Inflation**

Inflation is an economic phenomenon related to the value of the economy's medium of exchange (Mankiw, 2018). Inflation is one of the causes of unstable market prices. The increase in the market price level is one symptom of rising inflation. In Indonesia, the increase in the price of necessities is caused by seasonal activities that continue every year, such as holidays, other holidays, and disasters.

The rise of inflation will have an impact on all aspects of the economy. The entire price of every need, both consumption, and industry will rise. Consumers will find it difficult to meet their household needs, so the level of demand becomes low. This will slow down the pace of economic growth so that the economy becomes sluggish.

Manufacturers find it difficult to offer their products amid the sluggish economy. Rising prices for industrial needs also make it difficult for entrepreneurs to obtain appropriate profits and difficulties in financing the production process, starting from fixed costs and variable costs.

The costs incurred by the company must adjust to the conditions of the economic environment as a result of rising needs so that variable costs such as labor wages are considered to be reduced or fixed. The company's financial condition will also affect the profit and capital. The company will publish financial reports based on the company's operations for a period of one year so that the company's performance will be seen during that time and will influence investors to provide capital or not so that the value of the company's shares will also have an effect on increasing or decreasing the investor's decision to buy or sell shares Company.

### C. Research Methods

The research design used is a causality research design. Causality research design is a research design that is used to examine cause and effect relationships between variables (Sanusi, 2014). The data used is secondary data from 2009 to 2019 for 10 years. Sources of data were obtained from Yahoo Finance, Bank Indonesia, and the Central Statistics Agency. The variables used are stock prices for the dependent variable and B.I. Rate, Exports, Imports, Inflation, and Exchange Rates for the independent variables. Data analysis used multiple linear regression using the Eviews 10 program. The equation in the applied research analysis is  $Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \beta_5 X_5 + \mu$ . Where Y is stock, X1 is BI. Rate, X2 is export, X3 is imported, X4 is inflation, and X5 is the exchange rate. The test is carried out in three stages, namely the t-test, f-test, Determination Coefficient Test (R<sup>2</sup>), and Hypothesis Test. The test is done by comparing stocks in two periods. The first period from 2009 to 2014 describes the economic condition of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono for one period, and the second period from 2014 to 2019 describes the economic condition of President Joko Widodo for one period.

## D. Result and Discussion

### Result

#### Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

The first analysis conducted was to examine the effect of the independent variables on the dependent variable.

Table 1. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis on 2009 to 2014

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	38.75116	79.87152	0.485169	0.6295
X1	-21.59386	16.81535	-1.284176	0.2046
X2	-0.001938	0.006245	-0.310255	0.7576
X3	0.019688	0.005800	3.394525	0.0013
X4	190.2389	412.5407	0.461140	0.6466
X5	0.040946	0.009793	4.181143	0.0001
R-squared	0.745158	Mean dependent var		563.2178
Adjusted R-squared		S.D. dependent var		
R-squared	0.721562			77.04283
S.E. of regression	40.65339	Akaike info criterion		10.34268
Sum squared resid	89245.68	Schwarz criterion		10.55212
Log likelihood	-304.2804	Hannan-Quinn criter.		10.42460
F-statistic	31.57923	Durbin-Watson stat		0.788730
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

Based on the regression results that have been tested, the multiple linear regression value is  $Y = 38,75 - 21,59X_1 - 0,0019X_2 + 0,02X_3 + 190,24X_4 + 0,04X_5$ . From the results of multiple linear regression, the BI Rate coefficient value is 21,59 with a probability level of 0,2. Export coefficient value of (-21,59) with probability level 0,76. Import coefficient value of (-0,0019) with probability level 190,24. The inflation coefficient value is 190,23 with a probability level of 0,65. And the value of the exchange rate coefficient is 0,04 with a probability level of 0,0001.

The results of the t-test show that the variables that have an influence on the stock value are imports and the exchange rate with a probability value of less than 0,05. The BI Rate, exports, and inflation variables have no influence on the fluctuating stock value.

In the f-test, the analysis results show a value of 31,58 with a probability value less than 0,05. This means that simultaneously the BI Rate, exports, imports, inflation, and exchange rates have an effect on stock values.

The test results on adjusted R2 show a value of 0,722, which means that 72,2% of the stock value fluctuations can be explained by variations in the BI Rate, Export, Import, Inflation, and Exchange Rate variables. The remaining 27,8% is explained by other variables.

Hypothesis testing on the BI Rate variable obtained a tcount value of (-1,284176) and a ttable value of 2,00404. The value of tcount < ttable, means that the BI Rate has a negative and insignificant effect on the stock value. In the export variable test, the tcount value is (-0,310255). The value of tcount < ttable, it means that exports have a negative and insignificant effect on the stock value. In the import variable test, the tcount value is 3,394525. The value of tcount > ttable, it means that imports have a positive and significant effect on the stock value. In testing the inflation variable, the ttable value is 0,461140. The value of tcount < ttable, it means that inflation has a positive and insignificant effect on the stock value. In testing the exchange rate variable, the ttable value is 4,181143. The value of tcount > ttable, it means that the exchange rate variable has a positive and significant effect on the stock value.

The second analysis from 2014 to 2019 using multiple linear regression obtained the following results:

Table 2. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis from 2014 – 2019

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	1464.953	123.1126	11.89929	0.0000
X1	-18.81403	6.244826	-3.012739	0.0039
X2	0.003367	0.007435	0.452843	0.6525
X3	0.002837	0.004859	0.583879	0.5617
X4	-762.9067	479.8952	-1.589736	0.1177
X5	-0.052657	0.009058	-5.813395	0.0000
R-squared	0.645277	Mean dependent var		688.3545
Adjusted R-squared	0.612432	S.D. dependent var		47.90238
S.E. of regression	29.82159	Akaike info criterion		9.722982
Sum squared Resid	48023.68	Schwarz criterion		9.932416
Log likelihood	-285.6895	Hannan-Quinn criter.		9.804903
F-statistic	19.64631	Durbin-Watson stat		0.772324
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

The results of the above analysis obtained multiple linear regression equations, namely:

$Y = 1464,95 - 18,814X_1 + 0,0034X_2 + 0,0028X_3 - 762,9X_4 - 0,053X_5$ . From the regression results, it is known that the BI Rate coefficient value is (-18,814) with a probability level of 0,0039. The export coefficient value is 0,0034 with a probability level of 0,6525. The import coefficient value is 0,0028 with a probability level of 0,5617. The inflation coefficient value is (-762,9) with a probability level of 0,1177. The value of the exchange rate coefficient is (-0,053) with a probability level of 0,0000.

The results of the t-test show that the BI Rate variable is significant with a probability value less than 0,05 ( $0,0039 < 0,05$ ). The variables of exports, imports, and inflation are not significant, with a probability level greater than 0,05. While the exchange rate variable is significant with a probability value less than 0,05 ( $0,0000 < 0,05$ ). The result of the f-test obtained a calculated f value of 19,65 with a probability value of 0,0000. The probability level on the f test is less than 0,05. This means that the regression coefficients of BI Rate, Exports, Imports, Inflation, and Exchange Rates simultaneously affect the stock value.

The results of the adjusted R<sup>2</sup> test show a value of 0,612. This means that 61,2% changes in share value can be explained by the BI Rate, Export, Import, Inflation, and Exchange Rate variables. At the same time, the remaining 38,8% is caused by other variables.

In testing the hypothesis of the BI Rate variable, the tcount value is (-3,012729), and the ttable value is 2,00404. The value of  $t_{\text{count}} > t_{\text{table}}$ , it means that the BI Rate has a negative and significant effect on stock values. In the export variable test, the tcount value is 0,452843, and the ttable value is 2,00404. The value of  $t_{\text{count}} < t_{\text{table}}$ , it means that exports have a positive and insignificant effect on the stock value. In the imported variable, the tcount value is 0,583879, and the ttable value is 2,00404. The value of  $t_{\text{count}} < t_{\text{table}}$ , means that the imported variable has a positive and insignificant effect on the stock value. In the inflation variable, the tcount value is (-1,589736), and the ttable value is 2,00404. The value of  $t_{\text{count}} < t_{\text{table}}$ , it means that the inflation variable has a negative and insignificant effect on the stock value. In the exchange rate variable, the tcount value is (-5,813395) and the ttable is 2,00404. The value of  $t_{\text{count}} > t_{\text{table}}$ , it means that the exchange rate variable has a negative and significant effect on the stock value.

## Discussion

Based on the results of research from multiple linear regression analysis of the tenure of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (in 2009 – 2014) and President Jokowi (in 2014 – 2019), there are differences in the effect of variables that occur on the value of sharia shares in the Jakarta Islamic Index. Tests were carried out from regression analysis, t-test, f-test, adjusted R<sup>2</sup>, and hypothesis testing.

Table 3. Coefficient, tcount, and Probability from 2009-2019

	2009-2014			2014-2019		
	Coefficient	t <sub>count</sub>	Probability	Coefficient	t <sub>count</sub>	Probability
<b>Exchange Rate</b>	-21.59386	-1,284176	0.2046	-18.81403	-3.012739	0.0039
<b>Ekspor</b>	-0.001938	-0,310255	0.7576	0.003367	0.452843	0.6525
<b>Impor</b>	0.019688	3,394525	0.0013	0.002837	0.583879	0.5617
<b>Inflasi</b>	190.2389	0,461140	0.6466	-762.9067	-1.589736	0.1177
<b>Kurs</b>	0.040946	4,181143	0.0001	-0.052657	-5.813395	0.0000

In multiple linear regression testing, the period 2009-2014 the variables that affect stocks are imports and the exchange rate. During this period, it is known that the total imports of oil and gas and non-oil and gas from 2009-2014 were US\$ 860 billion, while in 2014-2019 the total imports of oil and gas and non-oil and gas were US\$ 793 billion. From these figures, it can be concluded that during the Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono presidency, there were more import police than Joko Widodo's presidential policies. This is obtained from imported data from the Central Statistics Agency, which displays data every year. Of course, the high imports that occur will affect existing stocks, as evidenced by the high imports carried out in 2009-2014 from 2014- 2019 with a difference of 66 billion US\$. The high imports carried out are related to the production needs of goods and services needed by producers so that it affects production results and profits obtained as well as the needs of the domestic market desired by consumers.

From 2014 to 2019, the variable that affects stocks is the BI Rate. When compared to 2009- 2014, the average value of the BI Rate during the Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono period was 6.53, while during the Jokowi period, the average B.I. Rate was 5.85. The BI Rate during the Jokowi period was, on average lower than Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's B.I. Rate. This means that the interest rate set in 2014-2019 is, on average lower than the interest rate in 2009- 2014. The low level of the benchmark interest rate will increase the

injection of funds to business actors. This indirectly increases the level of production for every business actor who has a relationship with banking.

Table 4. Distribution of Funds from 2009 to 2019

<b>DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS (In Billion Rupiah)</b>											
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Commercial Banks</b>	2.282.179	2.765.912	3.412.463	4.172.672	4.823.303	5.468.910	5.952.279	6.570.903	7.177.549	7.667.803	8.280.812
<b>Credit Bank</b>	36.076	43.877	53.534	64.753	74.550	86.931	98.604	109.389	121.296	130.523	143.836

The table above represents the distribution of funds both through commercial banks and credit banks from 2009 to 2019. The distribution of funds through commercial banks and credit banks from 2009 to 2014 was worth 23.285.160 billion rupiahs, while the distribution of funds from 2014 to 2019 was worth 41.808.835 billion rupiahs. It can be seen that during the Jokowi presidency, there was an increase in the distribution of funds by 18.523.675 billion rupiahs from the period of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's presidency. This is in line with the low benchmark interest rate, which has increased the distribution of funds from banks by 44,3%. This, of course, will explain the level of change in shares which turns out to be, on average low-interest rates will increase the distribution of funds which indirectly affects the value of shares. Of course, the increase in the distribution of funds indicates the level of funding needed for business growth carried out by producers.

Table 5. GDP from 2009-2019

<b>Year</b>	<b>GDP (In Trillion Rupiah)</b>
<b>2009</b>	5.606
<b>2010</b>	6.447
<b>2011</b>	7.423
<b>2012</b>	8.242
<b>2013</b>	9.084
<b>2014</b>	10.570
<b>2015</b>	11.526
<b>2016</b>	12.407
<b>2017</b>	13.589
<b>2018</b>	14.837
<b>2019</b>	15.834

The table above shows an increase from year to year. On average, from 2009 to 2014, the GDP generated was 7.895 trillion rupiahs, while the average from 2014 to 2019 the GDP level was 13.127 trillion rupiahs. This is, of course, in line with the increase in the

distribution of funds which resulted in an increase in Indonesia's GDP as a whole. This provides a good direction on the condition of the economic environment. Supportive policies also affect the results of economic products, which are indirectly mutually sustainable in the cycle that occurs.

The effect of the benchmark interest rate is negative, which indicates the higher the rate of change in the benchmark interest rate, the lower the stock value will be. The results of the analysis provide an explanation that the interest rate set must be adjusted to economic conditions. This is because the low reference interest rate will increase the amount of fund disbursement by banks, which will indirectly increase the value of shares listed on the stock exchange.

The test results of the exchange rate show a significant effect both during the period of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono and President Jokowi. However, the difference between the two is the positive influence in 2009-2014 and the negative influence in 2014-2019. The exchange rate is the rate of currency value against the currencies of other countries. On the day of the analysis, it is known that in 2009-2014 the higher the exchange rate, the higher the stock value. However, in 2014-2019 the higher the exchange rate, the lower the stock value. On average, the exchange rate in 2009-2014 was lower than the exchange rate in 2014-2019. The average exchange rate for 2009-2014 was 9.820, and the average for 2014-2019 was 13.634. This means that the value of the rupiah against foreign currencies in 2009-2014 was stronger than in 2014-2019. This is what makes the effect of the exchange rate in 2009-2014 has a positive effect, while in 2014-2019, it has a negative effect. From the known results, it provides an explanation that the higher the exchange rate, the lower the value of the domestic currency against foreign currencies, and it has a negative impact on company shares in the country concerned.

From the test results, it can be seen that there are differences in the effect of each variable on the stock value. In the period 2009-2014, the influencing variables are imports and the value of the exchange rate, while in 2014-2019, the influencing variables are the B.I. Rate and the exchange rate. From this difference, it can be understood that each policy of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono and Jokowi has its own characteristics in managing economic policies so that it affects the value of shares in shares, especially sharia shares listed on the Jakarta Islamic Index.



## E. Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis conducted, the stock value in each period is influenced by different variables. From 2009 to 2014, the variables that influence are imports and exchange rates. The exchange rate has a positive effect, which means that the higher the exchange rate, the higher the stock value available in the Jakarta Islamic Index. From 2014 to 2019, the influencing variables were the B.I. Rate and the exchange rate. The exchange rate has a negative effect, which means the higher the exchange rate, the lower the stock value. This gives its own characteristics to each presidential policy.

In the Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono period, the import value during the 2009-2014 period was US\$ 14.337 million, higher than the Jokowi period, which was worth an average of US\$ 13.223 million. A higher import value illustrates the level of domestic production needs that require oil and gas and non-oil and gas goods to produce goods to meet national consumption needs.

The BI Rate policy applied is adjusted to the economic conditions that require imported goods to increase in production value. This is comparable to the higher distribution of funds in the presidential term of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono of 23.285.160 billion rupiahs compared to the Jokowi period of 23.285.160 billion rupiahs. This also increased the Gross Domestic Product by an average of 13.127 trillion rupiahs. The increase in the value of the Gross Domestic Product also indirectly affects the value of the shares prevailing in the Jakarta Islamic Index. These results provide an overview of the differences in policies applied in each period with the influence of different variables so as to provide its own characteristics for each state leader. Each head of state has its own advantages and disadvantages so that it can provide an overview of how the policies implemented have an impact on the value of shares, either increasing the value or decreasing the value of the shares depending on the policies determined by each head of state.

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