The Effect Of Current Ratio, Debt To Equity Ratio And Roa On Stock Prices In Sharia Based Manufacturing Companies In Indonesia Stock Exchange

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Abstract: *This study was made to find out how the influence of the Financial Ratio on Stock Prices in Sharia-Based Manufacturing Companies in the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2014-2018. The approach taken is an associative approach. While the types of data used in this study are quantitative data in the form of financial statements from 2014 to 2018. The samples used are eight Sharia-Based Manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.The results of this study prove that partially Current Ratio has no significant effect on stock prices. This is evidenced by the value of tcount of -0.826, which is smaller than the value of ttable of 2.024. Then partially the Debt to Equity Ratio also has no significant effect on the Stock Price. This is evidenced by the value of t count of -0.7774 smaller than the value of ttable of 2.026. While the Return On Assets have a significant effect on Stock Prices. This is evidenced by the value of t-count Return On Assets of 6.042 greater than the value of t table of 2.026. Simultaneously shows that Current Ratio, Debt to Equity Ratio and Return On Assets. This is evidenced by the value of Fcount of 13,649 greater than the value of F table of 2.87.*

Key Words: Current Ratio, Debt to Equity Ratio, Return On Assets and Stock Prices

Introduction

One of the supporting sectors for the continuity of an industry is the availability of funds. An inexpensive source of funds that can be obtained by an industry is to sell shares to the public in the capital market. Capital markets have an important role for the country's economy (Nur'aidawati, 2018). Every investor or prospective investor has the main motive in investing, namely getting profits from invested funds. The advantage of investing in stocks is capital gains and dividends.

In the Islamic perspective, investment is a recommended muamalah activity, because when investing assets we have become more productive than before and also bring benefits to others and is a form of Islamic economy. All assets owned by each Muslim have zakat that must be issued and distributed to other Muslims in need. If Muslim property is left alone, then from time to time their assets will be exhausted. Then one of the lessons of zakat is to encourage Muslims to invest.

From capital market activities, stock prices are a very important factor and must be considered by investors in investing because stock prices show the performance of the issuer, the movement of stock prices in line with the performance of the issuer. If the issuer has better performance, the profits that can be generated from business operations will be even greater. Stock prices occur because of the demand and supply of these shares (Arif, 2012).

Financial ratio analysis is a tool used to help analyze the company's financial statements so that it can know the strengths and weaknesses of a company. Financial ratios are grouped into five, namely the first liquidity ratio, a ratio that measures the company's ability to meet short-term financial obligations. Second is the leverage ratio, the ratio used to measure how much the company's assets are financed by debt. Third is the activity ratio, the ratio that measures the extent of the efficiency of the company in using assets to obtain sales. Fourth is the profitability ratio, a ratio that measures how much the company's ability to make a profit, both in relation to sales, assets, and own capital. The fifth is the stock ratio, the ratio that shows the share of company profits, dividends, and capital that are shared with each share (Najmudin, 2011).

In this study, which is used to measure a company's ability is the liquidity ratio represented by Current Ratio, the leverage ratio represented by the Debt to Equity Ratio, and the profitability ratio represented by Return On Assets. Current Ratio is a ratio commonly used to measure a company's ability to meet short-term debt that will mature within one year (Murhadi, 2013). According to Syafrida, Current Ratio is a measure of liquidity ability, namely the ability to pay debts which must immediately be met with current assets (Hani, 2014).

Debt to Equity Ratio is used to measure the percentage of funds originating from creditors. Creditors prefer the low debt ratio because the lower the debt ratio the greater the protection obtained by creditors (Fradella, 2017). Return On Assets is used to reflect how much return is generated on every rupiah of money invested in assets. The hope is, the higher the ROA, the better (Murhadi, 2013). The objects used in this study are Sharia-based Manufacturing companies for the 2014-2018 period. The data on the dynamics of financial ratios and company stock prices are generally presented in the following table:

Table 1

List of Financial Ratios and Stock Prices of Sharia-Based Manufacturing Companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange Period 2014-2018

Year	Stock Price (Rp)	CR (%)	DER (%)	ROA (%)
2014	3,762	180,56	113,82	6,97
2015	1,966	169,01	91,41	4,71
2016	3,966	191,28	87,22	5,71
2017	4,409	226,03	107,51	7,10
2018	6,017	171,39	77,59	5,21

(Sumber:www.idx.co.id)

If we look at the list of Financial Ratios and Sharia-based Manufacturing Company Stock Prices on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2014-2018 period, then there is a decrease in CR value in 2018 of 171.39 followed by an increase in stock price of 6.017 which indicates a decrease in company liquidity and indicates that its relationship with stock prices is inversely proportional or has a negative effect. Ideally, the increase in CR will be followed by an increase in stock prices (Suharno, 2016) If the CR and stock prices are in the same direction, then it will have a positive effect on the company.

Then we look back at the movements in 2015 which decreased the DER value of 91.41 followed by a decrease in stock prices of 1.966. Next in 2017 there is an increase in the DER value of 107.57 followed by an increase in the share price of 4.407. This shows that the relationship between DER and stock prices is in the same direction or positive effect. Ideally, the increase in DER will be followed by a decrease in stock prices. Creditors prefer the low debt ratio, because the lower the debt ratio the greater the protection obtained by creditors (Hani, 2014). So, if DER and stock prices are inversely proportional, it will have a negative effect on the company.

Next we see the ROA in 2018 a decrease of 5.21 followed by an increase in the share price of 6.017. This shows that the relationship between ROA and stock price is inversely proportional or has a negative effect. In this case, ideally the increase in ROA will also be followed by an increase in stock prices. So, if the ROA and unidirectional stock prices will have a positive effect on the company.

Literature Review

Financial Ratio

Financial ratio is a measuring instrument used to assess the performance and financial condition of a company. The financial ratio is a comparison between one or more report accounts whose purpose is to measure the ability of the company to manage its business (Hani, 2014). Najmudin stated that financial ratios are techniques that show the relationship between two elements of accounting (elements of financial reporting) that allow businesses to analyze the position and financial performance of a company.

When properly analyzed, financial ratios are a barometer of the company's financial health and can show potential problems before developing into a serious crisis (Najmudin, 2011). Financial ratios are results obtained from a comparison of amounts, from one amount to another. The financial ratio can be used to evaluate the company's financial condition and its performance. By comparing the company's financial ratios from year to year it can be determined whether there is an increase or decrease in the condition and performance of the company during that time (Natalia, 2017). Based on some description of the definition above, it can be concluded that financial ratios are activities comparing the numbers in the financial statements from the number one to the other in order to measure the ability of the company to manage its business.

Types of Financial Ratios

Financial ratios are divided into five groups, this is done because many parties use financial ratios from various kinds of information needed by parties using financial ratios. The five groups of financial ratios include:

1) Liquidity Ratio

Liquidity ratio is the ability of a company to fulfill financial obligations that can immediately be disbursed or which have matured. Specifically, liquidity reflects the availability of funds owned by the company to fulfill all debts that are due. According to Werner, liquidity ratios are ratios that show the company's ability to fulfill its short-term liabilities (Murhadi, 2013). Najmudin, stated that the liquidity ratio is a ratio that measures a company's ability to fulfill short-term financial obligations (Najmudin, 2011). In this study, liquidity ratios are used to measure the ability of companies represented by Current Ratio. The Current Ratio is a ratio that shows the extent to which short-term bills from creditors can be met with assets that are expected to be converted into cash in the near future (Margaretha, 2011)

2) Leverage ratio

This ratio is intended to measure how much investment the company finances with debt. This leverage ratio actually has a lot of terms, namely solvency, funding structure, capital structure, or debt structure. Leverage ratio is the ratio used to measure how much the company's assets are financed by debt or external parties (Najmudin, 2011). In this study the ratio used is the leverage ratio represented by the Debt To Equity Ratio. DER is used to show some parts of each rupiah that are used as collateral for the entire debt. The higher this ratio means the higher the amount of outside funds that must be guaranteed by the amount of their own capital (Hani, 2015).

3) Activity Ratio

The ratio is intended to measure how much the effectiveness of the company in using the source of funds. Activity ratios are ratios that measure how effectively a company uses its resources, or the extent to which a company's efficiency in using assets to obtain sales.

4) Profitability Ratio

Profitability ratio is a ratio that measures how much the company's ability to make a profit, both in relation to sales, assets, and own capital. In this study the ratio used is the profitability ratio represented by Return On Assets. Return On Assets is a ratio that shows the company's ability to generate returns on assets used. Return On Assets reflects how much return is generated on every rupiah of money invested in assets. The hope, the higher the ROA, the better.

5) Valuation Ratio

The stock ratio is a ratio that shows the share of company profits, dividends, and capital which are divided into each share Of the types of ratios above, only a few ratios are used in this study. The ratios chosen include liquidity ratios, leverage ratios and profitability ratios.

Current Ratio (CR)

a. Understanding Current Ratio

Liquidity ratio is the ability of a company to fulfill financial obligations that can immediately be disbursed or which have matured. Specifically, liquidity reflects the availability of funds owned by the company to fulfill all debts that are due. Low liquidity, causes a loss of opportunity for companies to take advantage of the opportunity to purchase cuts offered by suppliers. As a result, companies are forced to operate at high costs, thereby reducing the objection to achieve greater profits.

Current Ratio is a ratio commonly used to measure a company's ability to meet short-term debt that will mature within one year. Current debt is used as a denominator because it reflects a debt that must immediately be paid within one year. According to Syafrida, Current Ratio is a measure of liquidity capability (short-term solvency), namely the ability to repay debt that must immediately be met with current assets. Farah states that the Current Ratio is a ratio that shows the extent to which short-term bills from creditors can be met with assets that are expected to be converted into cash in the near future.

Based on the description above it can be concluded that Current Ratio is a measure to find out how much the company is able to pay off its smooth debt by using current assets which are expected to soon become the company's cash.

b. Purpose and Benefits of Current Ratio

The objectives and benefits of the liquidity ratio are as follows:

1. To measure the ability of a company to pay obligations or debts that are immediately due when billed. That is, the ability to pay obligations that are already due is paid according to a predetermined time limit schedule (specific date and month).
2. To measure a company's ability to pay short-term liabilities with overall current assets. That is, the number of obligations under one year or equal to one year, compared to total current assets.
3. To measure the company's ability to pay short-term liabilities with current assets without taking into account stocks or receivables. In this case the current assets minus stocks and debt which are considered to be lower liquidity.
4. To measure or compare the number of available stocks with the company's working capital.
5. To measure how much cash is available to pay debts
6. Meanwhile the benefits obtained are for the company and for parties outside the company:
7. As a future planning tool, especially relating to cash and debt planning.
8. To see the condition and position of the company's liquidity from time to time by comparing it for several periods.
9. To see weaknesses owned by the company, from each component of current assets and current debt.
10. Become a trigger tool for management to improve its performance, by looking at the current liquidity ratio (Kasmir, 2012).

c. Current Ratio Measurement

Current ratio can be measured using current assets divided by current debt. Current debts include trade payables, notes payable, salary debt, tax debt, long term bond debt that has matured and salary debt (Harmono, 2009). The current ratio can be calculated using the following formula, namely:

$$\boxed{\text{Current Ratio} = \frac{\text{Current Aseet}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}}$$

Figure 1. Current Ratio formula

Debt to Equity Ratio **(DER)**

a. Understanding Debt to Equity Ratio

Debt to equity ratio (DER) is a ratio that measures how far the company uses debt and explains the proportion of short-term and long-term funding sources to the company's equity valuation (Putri, Linzzy Pratami and Irma Christiana, 2017). According to Syafrida, DER shows that several parts of each rupiah own capital that are used as collateral for the total debt. The higher this ratio means the higher the amount of outside funds that must be guaranteed by the amount of own capital.

This ratio measures the percentage of funds originating from creditors. Creditors prefer the low debt ratio, because the lower the debt ratio the greater the protection obtained by the creditor. The higher the company's funding through debt, the higher the risk of bankruptcy.

From the statement above, it can be concluded that the Debt to Equity Ratio is a ratio used to measure how much capital the company derives from debt or how much capital itself is used as collateral for debt.

b. Objectives and Benefits of Debt to Equity Ratio

There are several company goals by using solvency ratios, namely to find out the position of the company against liabilities to other parties (creditors)

1. To assess the company's ability to fulfill fixed obligations (such as loan installments including interest).
2. To assess how much the company's assets are financed by debt.
3. To assess how much influence the company's debt has on asset management.
4. To assess or measure how much part of each rupiah is used as collateral for long-term debt.
5. To assess how much the loan funds will soon be billed, there are many times that own capital is owned.

c. Measurement of Debt to Equity Ratio (DER)

The capital structure in this study is measured by Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) because the Debt to Equity Ratio is the ratio used to assess debt with equity. DER is a leverage ratio. This leverage ratio is intended to measure how much the company's assets are financed by debt or external parties.

In practice, if from the calculation of the company it turns out that it has a high leverage ratio, this will have an impact on the risk of greater losses. Conversely, if the company has a lower leverage ratio certainly has a lower risk of loss, especially when the economy declines. This impact also results in a low rate of return when the economy is high.

Debt to Equity Ratio can be calculated using the following formula, namely:

$$\boxed{\textit{Debt to Equity Ratio} = \frac{\text{Total Amoun of Debt}}{\text{Owner's Equity}}}$$

Figure 2: Debt to Equity Ratio formula

From the equation above, it can be seen that the Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) is the value of the company's total debt in one period divided by the company's own capital (total equity) which is also in one period.

Return On Assets (ROA)

a. Definition of Return On Assets

Return On Assets is a ratio that shows the company's ability to generate returns on assets used. Return On Assets reflects how much return is generated on every rupiah of money invested in assets. The hope, the higher the ROA, the better. Return On Asset or also called economic rentability is operating income with own capital and foreign capital used to generate profits and expressed in percentage. This ratio measures the rate of return on investment that the company has made by using all of its assets. The higher the ROA, the higher the profit. The higher profits generated by the company will make investors interested in the value of shares (Subarjo, 2015).

In Islamic teachings obtaining a lot of profit is permitted provided that it does not harm others. Based on the description above it can be concluded that Return On Assets (ROA) ratio measures how efficient a company is in managing its assets to generate profits for a period.

b. Objectives and Benefits of Return On Assets (ROA)

Return on Assets (ROA) has goals and benefits not only for business owners or management but also for parties outside the company, especially those who have a relationship or interest with the company. According to Harmono, Return On Assets (ROA) is one type of profitability ratio. The concept of profitability in financial theory is often used as a fundamental performance indicator of the company representing management performance.

c. Measurement of Return On Assets (ROA)

Return On Assets can be measured in ratio units using the following equation:

$$\textit{Return On Assets} = \frac{\text{After Tax Profit}}{\text{Total Aset}}$$

Figure 3 Formula for Return On Assets

From the equation above, it can be seen that Return On Assets (ROA) is the value of corporate earnings after tax in one period divided by the total assets of the company which are also in one period (Harmono, 2009).

Capital Markets

The capital market is a market for various long-term financial instruments that can be traded both in the form of debt, equity (shares), derivative instruments, and other instruments. The capital market is a funding tool for companies and other institutions and a means for investing activities for investors. Thus the capital market facilitates various facilities and infrastructure for buying and selling activities and other related activities (Wasilah, 2015).

Law on capital market No. 8 of 1995 defines the capital market as "activities concerned with public offerings and securities trading, public companies relating to securities issued, and institutions and professions related to securities". In its development, the capital market is known as the stock exchange. Securities Exchange according to Article 1 paragraph (4) of Law No. 8 of 1996 concerning capital markets is the party that organizes and provides a system and / or means to bring together securities buying and selling offers from other parties with the aim of trading securities between them.

The Islamic capital market is a capital market that applies sharia principles in its transaction activities and is free from prohibited matters such as usury, gambling, speculation and so on. The application of sharia principles is attached to instruments or securities traded or traded (Islamic securities) and transacted as regulated by the MUI DSN fatwa, so that it does not require a separate stock exchange.

At present, the condition and existence of the capital market is often a benchmark for a country's economic progress. The capital market allows acceleration of economic growth by providing opportunities for companies to be able to utilize funds directly from the public without having to wait for the availability of funds from the company's operations. There are several benefits of the capital market, namely:

1. Providing a source of funding (long term) for the business world
2. Providing investment facilities for investors
3. Distribution of company ownership to the middle class
4. Spread of ownership, openness, and professionalism, creating a healthy climate
5. Creating attractive jobs / professions
6. Providing opportunities to have a healthy company with prospects
7. Alternative investments that provide potential benefits with risks that can be calculated through openness, liquidity and investment diversification
8. Fostering a climate of openness to the business world, providing access to social control

Capital market instruments in Indonesia include stocks, bonds, products and mutual funds. Among these instruments there are categories or types of sharia products described as follows:

1) Sharia Shares

Sharia shares are proof of ownership of a company that meets the criteria based on the DSN-MUI fatwa, and does not include shares that have special rights. Based on these definitions, it can be said that shares are proof of ownership of a person / shareholder of a company's assets so that the valuation of shares should be based on the value of the asset (which serves as the underlying asset). As proof of ownership, the shares allowed by Shariah to be bought are shares for companies whose business activities, types of products / services and methods of management are in line with sharia principles (Wasilah, 2015)

2) Sharia Bonds

Islamic bonds are in accordance with the Fatwa of the National Sharia Council No. 32 / DSN-MUI / IX / 2002 is a long-term securities based on sharia principles issued by issuers to holders of Islamic bonds that require issuers to pay income to holders of Islamic bonds in the form of profit sharing / margin / fee, and pay back bond funds when maturity (Arif, 2012).

Bonds are certificates that contain contracts between investors and companies that state that investors as shareholders of the bond have lent a sum of money to the company. Companies that issue bonds have the obligation to pay interest on a regular basis in accordance with a predetermined time period and loan principal at maturity.

Islamic bonds are not debt securities as in conventional bonds, but investment certificates (proof of ownership) of an tangible asset or benefical title which is the underlying asset. So the contract is not a contract of debt but investment. Funds collected are channeled to develop old businesses or the construction of a new unit that is truly different from the old business.

3) Sharia Mutual Funds

Islamic mutual funds are mutual funds that operate according to the provisions and principles of Islamic law, both in the form of contracts between capital as property owners (shabib al-mal / rabb al-mal) with investment managers (Arif, 2012).

Stocks and Stock Prices

a. Definition of Shares and Stock Prices

Stock is a letter of proof or sign of ownership of a share of capital in a limited company. Share ownership is proof that the person concerned is part of the owner of the company. The bigger the shares they have, the greater their power in the company. Profits derived from shares are known as dividends. Dividend distribution is determined at the closing of the financial statements based on the GMS that determines how dividends are divided and retained earnings.

In accordance with the MUI fatwa, stock transactions are enforced as long as the company does not conduct prohibited transactions, the issuer runs business under sharia criteria and transactions are carried out at fair market prices. The fair market price of sharia shares must reflect the value or valuation of the actual conditions of the assets that form the basis of the issuance of these securities or in accordance with an orderly, fair and efficient and not engineered market mechanism. Implicitly this fatwa says that the determination of a fair share price must reflect the value of the issuer's underlying assets, and not solely based on the strength of demand and supply as we see on the secondary market.

According to Siti, stating stock prices is a measuring tool to estimate the prospects of profits expected by investors. Stock prices are influenced by general economic conditions and market perceptions of the current condition of the company, as well as the expected percentage in the future. The stock price consists of opening prices, highest prices, low prices and closing prices (Nur'aidawati, 2018).

The formation of stock prices occurs because of the demand and supply of these shares. In other words, stock prices are formed by supply and demand for these shares. Thus, the profits obtained from shareholders include:

1. Dividends which are profit sharing for profits distributed from profits generated by the issuer, both paid in cash and in shares.
2. Rights which are the right to order securities previously given by the issuer.
3. Capital gain which is the profit derived from buying and selling shares in the capital market.

b. Factors Affecting Stock Prices

The factors that influence stock prices are as follows:

1. Earnings per share / Earning per share
2. The higher profits received by investors will provide a fairly good return on investment. This will be a motivation for investors to want to make even bigger investments that will automatically increase the company's stock price.
3. Amount of cash dividends given
4. Increasing dividends in large amounts will increase stock prices and also increase investor confidence in the company. In this study, these factors are included in the Current Ratio variable.
5. Amount obtained by the company

Investors generally invest in companies that have good profits because they show bright prospects and can attract investors to invest which will affect the company's stock price.

Method Of Research

The research method used in this study is quantitative research. The population observed from this study is a Sharia-based Manufacturing company listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange which presents financial statements during the 2014-2018 period. The sampling technique used in this study is Purposive Sampling. Where Purposive Sampling according to Azuar & Irfan, is the selection of samples from a population based on certain considerations.

This type of method is included in the non probability sampling method, which is a sampling method that does not provide equal opportunities or opportunities for members of each population to be selected as samples. So that the sample in this study is in 8 Sharia-based manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, this is proven by the company's financial statements in the Indonesia Stock Exchange starting in 2014 until 2018, so that only 8 companies are sampled while the rest does not meet the research criteria.

Table 2
List of Companies That Become Research Samples

No.	Company Name	Company Code
1.	PT. Tigaraksa Satria Tbk	TGKA
2.	PT. Akasha Wira International Tbk	ADES
3.	PT. Alakasa Industrindo Tbk	ALKA
4.	PT. PP London Sumatra Indonesia Tbk	LSIP
5.	PT. Jaya Kontruksi Manggala Pratama Tbk	JKON
6.	PT. Indo Tambangraya Megah Tbk	ITMG
7.	PT. Astra Otoparts Tbk	AUTO
8.	PT. Nusantara Infrastructura Tbk	META

The technique used in this study is quantitative, namely the method of data analysis that uses calculation of numbers which will be used to determine whether or not there are influences by independent variables with dependent variables, namely by using multiple regression statistics, which aims to determine the value of independent variables that affect value of the dependent variable.

Result and Analysis

Research on the effect of Current Ratio on Stock Prices in Sharia-based Manufacturing Companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, can be seen in the persial test (t test) which shows results, namely the value of the Current Ratio of -0.826 is smaller than the table of 2,024 with sig. 0.415 is greater than alpha (0.05) (sig. 0.415> α 0.05). Thus partially shows that the relationship of Current Ratio has no significant effect on Stock Prices. The decrease in the Current Ratio was followed by a decline in Stock Prices in Sharia-based Manufacturing Companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX).

Current Ratio (CR) is a ratio that represents liquidity, liquidity is the ability of the company's current assets to meet short-term obligations. The more liquid the company, the higher the company's ability to cover its short-term liabilities. Thus, CR affects stock prices. Research on the effect of Debt to Equity Ratio on Stock Prices in Sharia-Based Manufacturing Companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, can be seen in the persial test (t test) which shows results, namely the value of Debt to Equity Ratio of -0.7774 is smaller than t table of 2.026 with sig. 0.415 is greater than alpha (0.05) (sig. 0.444> α 0.05). Thus partially shows that the relationship of Debt to Equity Ratio has no significant effect on Stock Prices.

DER has a bad influence on companies that use debt more in their operational activities. The higher the company's debt will reduce the return obtained. In this study, investors prefer the performance of the company to return capital rather than debt. According to investors and prospective investors the return of stable capital in companies is more influential in stock prices compared to debt payments.

Research on the effect of Return On Assets on Stock Prices in Sharia-based Manufacturing Companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, can be seen in the partial test (t test) which shows the results of the t-count Return On Assets of 6.042 greater than the table of 2.026 with sig. 0.00 smaller than alpha (0.05) (sig. 0.00 <α 0.05). Thus, the percentage shows that the relationship of Return On Assets has a significant effect on Stock Prices.

This means, the higher the ROA carried out by the company, the more productive and the more effective the company uses its assets to generate profits. Increasing profits will also increase the rate of return to investors. This will further increase the attractiveness of investors to invest in the company so that the company's stock price will increase.

The results of the study on the effect of Current Ratio, Debt to Equity Ratio and Return On Assets on Stock Prices in Sharia-Based Manufacturing Companies in the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the period 2014 to 2018 which states that Fcount is 13,649 greater than Ftable of 2.87 with a significant level of 0.00 <0.05, H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted, while the value of Ftable is based on dk = nk-1 = 36 with a significant level of 5% is 2.87. This means that H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted (because the value of Fcount is greater than Ftable).

Conclusions

Based on the results of the above research, it can be concluded that the effect of financial ratios on stock prices in sharia-based manufacturing companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange are as follows: Current Ratio, Debt to Equity Ratio and

Return On Assets jointly have a significant effect on Stock Prices on Sharia-based Manufacturing Company in Indonesia Stock Exchange 2014-2018 period.

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