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The Influence of Current Ratio and Debt Ratio on Profitability At PT. Indocement Tunggal Prakarsa Tbk for the period 2013-2022

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the influence*Current Ratio*and to Equity Ratio to Return On Asset at PT Indocement Tunggal Prakarsa Tbk for the period 2013 - 2022. The research method used in this study uses a quantitative method that is associative by using secondary data types obtained from the financial statements for 2013 to 2022 at PT Indocement Tunggal Prakarsa Tbk for 2013-2022. The data analysis technique uses, Descriptive Test, Classical Assumption Test, Multiple Linear Regression, and partial and simultaneous hypothesis testing with the help of SPSS 26. The results of this study indicate that the study meets the classical assumption test. From the results of multiple linear analysis, the equation Y = -22,840 + 5.853 X1 + 50.941 X2 is obtained. and the results of this study indicate that partially Current Ratio has a significant effect on Return On Asset, with a significant value of 0.004 <0.05 and a Tcount value of 4.275> Ttable 2.36462. Partially Debt to Equity Ratio does not affect Return On Asset, with a significant value of 0.162> 0.05 and a tcount value of 1.563 <ttable 2.36462. While simultaneously Current Ratio and Debt to Equity Ratio affect Return on Asset at PT Indocement Tunggal Prakarsa. with a significant value of 0.003 <0.05 with an Fcount value of 14.921> Ftable 4.74. KD contribution = 89.6% and the rest of other research is 10.4%.
Keywords: Current Ratio, Debt to Equity Ratio, Return on Assets

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the influence of Current Ratio and to Equity Ratio on Return on Assets at PT Indocement Tunggal Prakarsa Tbk for the period 2013 – 2022. The research method used in this study uses a quantitative method that is associative by using secondary data types obtained from financial statements from 2013 to 2022 at PT Indocement Tunggal Prakarsa Tbk for the year 2013-2022. Descriptive Test, Classical Assumption Test, Multiple Linear Regression, and partial and simultaneous hypothesis testing with the help of SPSS 26. The results of this study show that the research meets the classical assumption test. From the results of the multiple linear analysis, the equation Y = -22,840 + 5,853 X1 + 50,941 X2 was obtained. and the results of this study show that partially the Current Ratio has a significant effect on Return on Assets, with a significant value of 0.004 < 0.05 and a Tcal value of 4.275 > Table 2.36462. Partially, the Debt to Equity Ratio has no effect on Return on Assets, with a significant value of 0.162 > 0.05 and a t-value of 1.563 < table 2.36462. Meanwhile, simultaneously the Current Ratio and Debt to Equity Ratio have an effect on the Return on Assets at PT Indocement Tunggal Prakarsa. with a significant value of 0.003 < 0.05 with a value of 14.921 > 4.74. KD = 89.6% and the rest of the research is 10.4%.
Keywords:*Current Ratio, Debt to Equity Ratio, Return on Assets*

INTRODUCTION

The company's goal is to maximize the welfare and prosperity of shareholders. Another goal is related to the company's activities in obtaining funds and allocating those funds. In addition, the company's profit is also

a goal that must be achieved by the company, by obtaining maximum profit, the company can survive and develop and provide profitable returns for the company. However, in these increasingly competitive conditions, this goal is not easy to achieve. Company management is required to be able to manage its resources effectively and efficiently and to be able to produce

decisions that support the achievement of company goals.

Cement is one of the main materials for civil construction. In addition to meeting domestic cement needs, Indonesian cement production also meets foreign demand. The increasing demand for cement must be anticipated by the cement industry along with the increasing production costs due to the increase in basic electricity tariffs and domestic fuel prices that are not comparable to the increase in cement selling prices on the market. The increase in production costs which is quite high directly impacts the increase in cement prices on the market so that it is necessary to increase efficiency in all lines, especially in the production process so that the selling price of cement can remain affordable for domestic consumers and can compete with cement products from abroad.

PT Indocement Tunggal Prakarsa Tbk is a type of manufacturing company where the company is engaged in cement production, because cement is a product that is very much needed in infrastructure development, therefore good quality cement is needed. This allows producers to produce cement that is in accordance with the desires and needs of consumers so that consumers are satisfied.

Indocement cannot be separated from the Salim Group, which first established a cement company called PT Distinct Indonesia Cement Enterprise in 1973, and its factory was then inaugurated on August 4, 1975. Not long after, PT Perkasa Indonesia Cement Enterprise (1976), PT Perkasa Indah Indonesia Cement Putih Enterprise (1978), PT Perkasa Agung Utama Indonesia Cement Enterprise (1979), PT Perkasa Inti Abadi Indonesia Cement Enterprise (1980), PT Perkasa Abadi Mulia Indonesia Cement Enterprise (1980) and PT Tridaya Manunggal Perkasa Cement (1981) were established, all of which were later known as the Indocement Group. Within 10 years, the Indocement Group already had 8 cement factories with a production capacity of 7.7 million tons/year.

Profitability is an important thing for a company because it is an assessment of the company's condition. Profitability in a company

shows the comparison between profit and assets or capital that will generate profit, or in other words, profitability is a company's ability to generate profit during a certain period (Riyanto, 2011).

The performance of a company's capabilities can be measured by profit, this profit can be...

shows whether the company has good prospects or not in the future. In this study, profitability is proxied by Return on Assets (ROA) because this ratio shows the company's performance as seen from the use of assets owned by the company to gain profit.

According to Hani (2014:75) "Return on Asset (ROA) is the ability of capital invested in all assets to generate net profit. For companies in general, the issue of capital use efficiency is more important than the issue of profit, because large profits are not necessarily a measure that the company has been able to work efficiently."

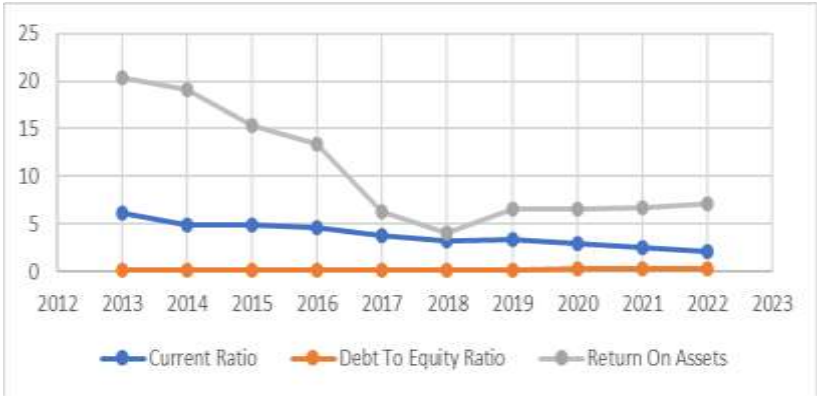
According to Kasmir (2016:134), the current ratio is a ratio used to measure a company's ability to pay short-term liabilities or debts that are due immediately when they are collected in full.Thus, it can be said that the usefulness of this ratio is to determine the company's ability to finance and fulfill the company's activities. So it can be said that the current ratio is a ratio that explains the comparison between the company's short-term debt and the current assets owned.

According to Hantono (2018: 12) states that the Debt to Equity Ratio is a ratio that aims to show the extent to which capital can guarantee all debts. The lower the Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) will result in a higher company's ability to pay all its obligations and vice versa.

Table 1.1
Variable Indicator Data
PT Indocement Tunggal Prakarsa, Tbk for the period 2013 – 2022

Year	Current Ratio (%)	Debt To Equity Ratio (%)	Return On Assets (%)
2013	6.15	0.16	20.3
2014	4.93	0.18	19.1
2015	4.89	0.16	15.4
2016	4.53	0.15	13.4
2017	3.70	0.18	6.3
2018	3.14	0.20	4.0
2019	3.28	0.20	6.6
2020	2.92	0.23	6.6
2021	2.44	0.27	6.7
2022	2.14	0.31	7.1

Source: Data processed 2024



Source: Data processed 2024

Figure 1.1

Ratio Comparison Chart

Based on Table and Graph 1.1 above, it is known thatthat the highest roa value in the year is and in the year is the lowest value during the period taken. Because if the ROA value decreases, the financial performance of the company is less effective and vice versa. then in the year and is the lowest Debt to equity ratio value of and the year is the highest value So if the Debt to equity ratio figure is getting smaller or decreasing, the profit generated will increase and vice versa. Then in the Current Ratio from 2013 to 2022 it has decreased every year. and in 2022 it has decreased, and in 2013 it is which is the highest Current Ratio value, then in 2022 it is which is the year with the lowest value, In conclusion, if the Current Ratio figure is getting higher, a company will make a profit and vice versa if the Current Ratio is getting lower, the company does not make a profit.2013(20,3%)2018(4,0%)20182019(0,20%)2022(0.31%). (6,15%)(2,14%)

In this case, the researcher focuses on analyzing the performance of the company PT Indocement Tunggal Prakarsa Tbk from the perspective of liquidity Current Ratio (CR) is a ratio used to measure the company's ability to pay short-term obligations. and Debt to Equity Ratio (Der) is a ratio used to measure the company's ability to use existing capital to meet obligations.

According to previous research conducted by Rita Satria 2022, the results of the Current Ratio (CR) have no effect and are not significant on Return on Assets (ROA). While the DER Ratio simultaneously has a positive and insignificant effect. Meanwhile, previous research

conducted by Budi Darma, Muhammad Iqbal Nasution, Harahap Adrie Fachezi 2023 showed that the Current Ratio has an effect on Return on Assets, so the Debt to Equity Ratio has an effect on Return on Assets.

Based on the research background and the description table above, the author is interested in conducting research with the title "The Effect of Current Ratio and Debt Ratio on Profitability at PT Indocement Tunggal Prakarsa Tbk for the 2013-2022 Period".

METHOD

The research method used in this study is associative research with causal relationships, which utilizes financial report data from PT Indocement Tunggal Prakarsa Tbk as the main source. This study adopts a quantitative approach, defined by Creswell in Kusumastuti et al. (2020:1) as a method for testing certain theories through research on relationships between variables. This associative research aims to identify the effect of two independent variables, namely the Current Ratio and the Debt to Equity Ratio, on the dependent variable, namely Profitability (Return on Asset/ROA) at PT Indocement Tunggal Prakarsa Tbk. With this quantitative approach, this study seeks to provide empirical evidence regarding the extent to which the two financial ratios affect the company's profitability.

This research was conducted at PT Indocement Tunggal Prakarsa Tbk located in Wisma Indocement, South Jakarta. The selection of this location was based on the accessibility and relevance of data available at the company. The research began in September 2023 and lasted until 2024, following the planned stages starting from determining the title, data collection, to the preparation and seminar of the thesis proposal. The entire research process was carried out systematically by following a predetermined schedule, ensuring that each stage could be completed on time. This is important to maintain the integrity and validity of the data that will be used in the analysis, as well as to ensure that the research results are reliable and relevant to the company's conditions during the period studied.

In this study, the variables analyzed include two independent variables, namely Current Ratio and Debt to Equity Ratio, and one dependent variable, namely Profitability as measured by Return on Assets (ROA). Current Ratio is a ratio that measures the company's ability to meet its short-term obligations with current assets owned. Meanwhile, Debt to Equity Ratio measures the extent to which the company uses debt in its capital structure compared to equity. The Profitability variable is measured by ROA, which shows the company's efficiency in managing its assets to generate profits. To analyze the relationship between these variables, a multiple linear regression model is used, which will show the extent to which the independent variables affect the dependent variable, either partially or simultaneously.

Data collection was carried out through documentation techniques using secondary data obtained directly from the financial statements of PT Indocement Tunggal Prakarsa Tbk which were officially published on the company's website. The data used includes the company's financial position report, balance sheet, and consolidated income statement from 2013 to 2022. Data analysis techniques used in this study include descriptive statistical analysis, classical assumption tests (including normality tests, multicollinearity tests, autocorrelation tests, and heteroscedasticity tests), and multiple linear regression analysis. Hypothesis testing is carried out through the t-test (partial) and F-test (simultaneous), with a significance level of 5% to determine the significant effect of the independent variables on the dependent variable. The coefficient of determination is also calculated to determine how much the independent variables contribute to explaining the variations that occur in the dependent variable.

RESEARCH RESULT

Descriptive Data Analysis

This study uses financial report data from PT Indocement Tunggal Prakarsa Tbk. From 2012 to 2021. During the observation period, the author submitted complete financial report

data and from this data it was processed to calculate the variables Current Ratio, Debt to Equity Ratio, Return on Asset.

Table 4.4
Descriptive Statistical Test Results

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Current Ratio	10	2.14	6.15	3.8120	1.27430
Debt to Equity Ratio	10	.15	.31	.2040	.05190
Return on Asset	10	4.00	20.30	10.5500	5.95077
Valid N (listwise)	10				

Data source: SPSS 26, data processed 2024

Based on the results of Table 4.4 above data processing, the descriptive research variables below show the minimum value, maximum value, average value and standard deviation of the following data:

1. *Current Ratio*(CR) has an average value (mean) of 3.8120 with a Standard Deviation of 1.27430 and the smallest value (minimum) of 2.14 and the largest value (maximum) of 6.15.
2. *Debt to Equity Ratio*(DER) has an average value (mean) of 0.2040 with a Standard Deviation of 0.05190 and the smallest value (minimum) of 0.15 and the largest value (maximum) of 0.31.
3. *Return on Asset*(ROA) has an average value (mean) of 10.5500 with a Standard Deviation of 5.95077 and the smallest value (minimum) of 4.00 and the largest value (maximum) of 20.30.

4.2.3 Classical Assumption Results

The classical assumption test is needed to detect whether or not there is a deviation from the classical assumptions of the multiple regression equation used. The classical assumption test in research consists of a normality test, a*heteroscedasticity*, multicollinearity test and autocorrelation test.

4.2.3.1 Normality Test Results

Normality Test is a test to measure whether the data obtained has a normal distribution so that it can be used in parametric statistics (inferential statistics). The Normality Test aims to determine whether the distribution of the data studied is close to normal values or not. If the residual value is normally distributed, it means that the regression model is good. In this study, to test using the normal probability plot, the criteria used are that each variable produces a p value > 0.05, then it can be concluded that each data in the probability plot variable studied is normally distributed.

Normality testing can also be done by testing the residuals using Kolmogorov-Smirnov, as in table 4.5 below.

Table 4.5
Normality Test Results (K-STest)

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

	Unstandardized Residual
N	10

Normal Parametersa,b	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	1.70767257
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.166
	Positive	.154
	Negative	-.166
Test Statistics		.166
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200c,d

a. Test distribution is Normal.
b. Calculated from data.
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.
d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

Data source: SPSS 26, data processed 2024

Based on table 4.5 above, the results of the normality test conducted above show that the Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) value is 0.200 > 0.05, so it can be stated that the data is normally distributed and can be carried out to the next stage of analysis.

4.2.3.2 Multicollinearity Test Results

Multicollinearity test is used to determine whether or not there is a deviation from the classical assumption of multicollinearity, namely the existence of a linear relationship between independent variables in the regression model. The multicollinearity test aims to test whether the regression model finds a correlation between independent variables. A regression model is said to be multicollinear if there is a perfect or definite linear relationship between some or all of the independent variables of a regression model. As a result, it will be difficult to see the effect of the independent variables on the dependent variables.

To find out whether or not there is multicollinearity in the regression model, it can be seen from the tolerance value and the Inflation Factor (VIF) value. As a reference, it can be concluded as follows:

a. If the tolerance value > 0.1 and the VIF value < 10, it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity between the independent variables in the regression model.
b. If the tolerance value < 0.1 and the VIF value > 10, it can be concluded that there is multicollinearity between the independent variables in the regression model.

Table 4.6
Multicollinearity Test Results

Coefficientsa

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients B	Unstandardized Coefficients Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics Tolerance	Collinearity Statistics VIF
(Constant)	-29,191	7,904		-3.693	.008		
Current Ratio	6.618	.931	1,417	7.109	.000	.296	3.378
Debt to Equity Ratio	71.151	22,858	.621	3.113	.017	.296	3.378

a. Dependent Variable: Return on Assets

Source: SPSS 26 data, data processed 2024

From table 4.6 above, it shows the tolerance value for the Current Ratio (CR) variable of 0.296 Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) of 3.378, the value of both variables is more than 0.10, so it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity.

For the VIF value of the Current Ratio (CR) variable of 3.378, Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) of 0.296, the value of both variables is less than 10, so it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity between the independent variables in the regression model.

4.2.3.3 Autocorrelation Test Results

This Autocorrelation Test is used to find out where a particular variable is correlated with a disturbance variable in another period. This autocorrelation test is done by testing the correlation between each data in one independent variable using Durbin Watson. The Durbin Watson test is a test used to detect the occurrence of autocorrelation in the residual value (prediction error) of a regression analysis. A linear regression model that is influenced by previous conditions, in other words, autocorrelation often occurs in time series data. A good regression model is a regression that is free from autocorrelation.

This autocorrelation test was conducted using the SPSS 26 program and the results can be seen in table 4.7 below.

Table 4.7
Autocorrelation Test Results

Model Summaryb

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.958a	.918	.894	1.93632	1,990

a. Predictors: (Constant), Debt to Equity Ratio, Current Ratio

b. Dependent Variable: Return on Assets

Data source: SPSS 26, data processed 2024

Based on table 4.7 above, the autocorrelation value using the Durbin Watson Test can be seen that the Durbin Watson value is 1,990 using a significance of 0.05 and the number of data (n) = 10, and K = 2 (K is the number of independent variables) and the dL value is obtained = 0.697 and the dU value = 1.641. So from the table above shows the DW value du <d <4 - du, 1.641 <1.990 <4 - 1.641 = 2, 359 the 5th condition on the basis of decision making (Gunawan, 2020). then it can be concluded that there is no positive or negative autocorrelation in the model that has been formed.

4.2.3.4 Heteroscedasticity Test Results

The Heteroscedasticity Test aims to test whether in the regression model there is inequality of variance from the residual of one observation to another, if the variance from the residual of one observation to another remains, then homoscedasticity occurs and if it is different it is called heteroscedasticity. A good model is one where there is no heteroscedasticity.

This heteroscedasticity test was carried out using the SPSS 26 program and the results can be seen in Figure 4.2 below.

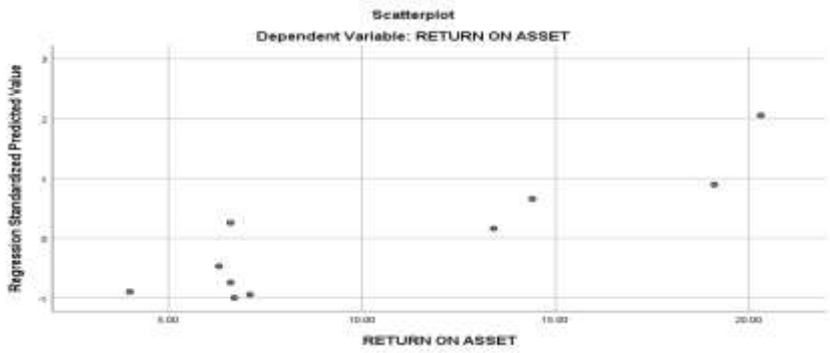


Figure 4.3
Heteroscedasticity Test

Data source: SPSS 26, data processed 2024

From Figure 4.3 above, it can be seen that the pattern (points) in the graph are spread out and do not form a pattern, so it can be concluded that there is no heteroscedasticity in the regression model.

4.2.4 Hypothesis Test Results

4.2.4.1 Multiple Linear Regression Test Results

Multiple linear regression tests are useful for determining the influence between variables.*Current Ratio*and Debt to Equity Ratio to Return on Asset. The results of this multiple linear regression test, using the SPSS 26 program and can be seen in table 4.8

Table 4.8
Multiple Linear Regression Test

Coefficientsa

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients B	Unstandardized Coefficients Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
(Constant)	-22,840	11,497		-1.987	.087
CURRENT RATIO	5,853	1,369	1.232	4.275	.004
DEBT TO EQUITY	50,941	32,590	.451	1,563	.162

a. Dependent Variable: RETURN ON ASSET

Data source: SPSS 26, data processed 2024

From table 4.8 above, the linear regression equation can be obtained as follows:

Y= -22,840 + 5,853CR + 50,941 DER

Information:

1. Constant (a)

The constant of -22,840 states that if the Current Ratio (X1) and Debt to Equity Ratio (X2) variables have a fixed value or are equal to zero, then the level of Return on Asset (Y) is -22,840 units.

2. *Current Ratio*(X1) obtained a coefficient value of 5.853 which states that if the Current ratio variable increases by 1 unit, then PT ITP's Return on Asset will increase by 5.853 units with the assumption that the independent variable is in a constant condition.
3. *Debt to Equity Ratio*(X2) obtained a coefficient value of 50.941 which states that if the Debt to Equity Ratio variable increases by 1 unit, the share price of PT ITP will increase by 50.941 assuming that the independent variable is constant.

4.2.4.2 Partial Test Results (t-test)

This test is used to find out from each independent variable to the dependent variable. If the Tcount value is greater than the Ttable value, then the independent variable has a significant influence on the dependent variable, and if the significance value a <0.05 then the hypothesis is accepted, but if the significance level a> 0.5 then the hypothesis is rejected. The following are the results of the regression test (t-test)*Current Ratio*and Debt to Equity Ratio to Return on Asset, using the SPSS 26 program and can be seen in table 4.9.

Table 4.9
T-test

Coefficientsa

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients B	Unstandardized Coefficients Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
(Constant)	-22,840	11,497		-1.987	.087
CURRENT RATIO	5,853	1,369	1.232	4.275	.004
DEBT TO EQUITY	50,941	32,590	.451	1,563	.162

a. Dependent Variable: RETURN ON ASSET

Data source: SPSS 26, data processed 2024

Based on the results of the multiple linear regression test in table 4.9, the results of the calculation were obtained*Current ratio*has a Tcount value of 4.275 with a significance value of 0.004. And the Ttable statistical criteria at the significance level (df) = nk = 10-3 = y (n is the number of samples and k is the number of variables), using the level α = 0.05 (Two-tailed test) or α = 0.05 / 2 = 0.025 (One-tailed test). Then the Ttable value is 2.36462 so that it can be seen that the t count value> t table is 4.275> 2.36462 with a significance value less than 0.05 (0.004 <0.05), then Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted so that it can be concluded that partially the Current Ratio variable has a positive and significant effect on Return on Assets.

1. *Debt to Equity Ratio*on Profitability (ROA)

Based on the results of the multiple linear regression test in table 4.9, the results of the calculation were obtained*Debt to Equity Ratio*has a Tcount value of 1.563 with a significance value of 0.162. And the Ttable statistical criteria at the significance level (df) = nk = 10-3 = y (n is the number of samples and k is the number of variables), using the level α = 0.05 (Two-tailed test) or α = 0.05 / 2 = 0.025 (One-tailed test). Then the Ttable value is 2.36462 so that it can be seen that the t count value <t table is 1.563 <2.36462 with a significance value greater than 0.05 (0.162> 0.05), then Ho is accepted and Ha is rejected so that it can be concluded that partially the Debt to Equity Ratio variable has no effect on Return on Assets.

4.2.4.3 Simultaneous Test Results (F test)

This test is used to find out whether the variables*independent*together (simultaneously) influence the dependent variable.

Table 4.10
F Test

ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	251,024	2	125,512	14,921	.003b
	Residual	58,881	7	8.412		
	Total	309,905	9			

a. Dependent Variable: RETURN ON ASSET

b. Predictors: (Constant), DEBT TO EQUITY, CURRENT RATIO

Data source: SPSS 26, data processed 2024

Based on table 4.10, the F count value is 14.921 with a significant value of 0.003. To find the F table value with the formula df1 = k-1, df2 = nk, where k is the number of variables (3) and n is the number of samples (10). Then it can be calculated:

df1= k-1

3-1= 2 and

df2= nk

10-3 = 7

From the calculation above, the Ftable value of 4.74 can be obtained. Because Fcount is greater than Ftable (14.921 > 4.74) and the significance level is less than 0.05 (0.003 < 0.05), it can be concluded that the Current Ratio and Debt to Equity Ratio simultaneously affect the Return on Asset of PT Indocemen Tunggal Prakarsa Tbk.

4.2.5 Coefficient of Determination (Adjusted R2)

Table 4.11
Determination Test

5 **Model Summaryb**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.958a	.918	.894	1.93632

a. Predictors: (Constant), Debt to Equity Ratio, Current Ratio

b. Dependent Variable: Return On Assets

Data source: SPSS 26, data processed 2024

Based on table 4.11 above, it shows that the Adjusted R Square value of 0.894 is obtained from (KD = R2 × 100% = 0.894 × 100% = 89.4% so it can be concluded that the Current Ratio and Debt to Equity Ratio have an effect of 89.4% on Return on Assets, while the remaining 10.6% is influenced by other variables not examined in this study.

DISCUSSION

1. Partially there is an influence between Current Ratio (X1) on Return on Asset (Y), obtained T count value from SPSS test of 4.275 and t table value of 2.36462 so that the t count value is greater than t table (4.275> 2.36462) with a significance level of 0.004 smaller than 0.05 (0.004 <0.05) thus it can be concluded that Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. Which means there is a positive and significant influence between Current Ratio on Return on Asset of PT Indocemen Tunggal Prakarsa Tbk.

   The results of this study are supported by the results of research conducted by Budi Darma, Muhammad Iqbal Nasution, Harahap Adrie Fachrezi The Effect of Current Ratio (CR) and Debt to Equity Ratio (DER), on Return on Assets (ROA) at PT. PP London Sumatra Indonesia and research by Ilham Ilham (2020) The Effect of Current Ratio and Debt to Equity Ratio on Return on Assets at PT. Gudang Garam, Tbk. The results of the study are that the Current Ratio (CR) has a positive and significant effect on Return on Assets.

   *Current Ratio*ratio identifies that the company is able to pay short-term obligations or debts that will soon mature. A low current ratio value indicates that the company lacks capital to pay debts. When the current ratio is high, it does not indicate that the company is not healthy, this could be caused by the management's less than optimal work in managing cash. The company's ability to carry out its obligations to third parties will provide a guarantee for creditors to provide further loans, and for distributors, the ability to pay will make it easier to approve the sale of merchandise with an installment system.

2. Partially there is no influence between Debt to Equity Ratio (X2) on Return on Asset (Y), obtained Tcount value from SPSS test of 1, 563 with significance value of 0.162 and Ttable value of 2.36462 so that obtained Tcount value is smaller than Ttable (1.563 <2.36462) with significance level of 0.162 greater than 0.05 (0.162> 0.05) thus it can be concluded that Ho is accepted and Ha is rejected. Which means there is no influence between Debt to Equity Ratio on Return on Asset of PT Indocemen Tunggal Prakarsa Tbk.

   The results of this study are supported by the results of research from Dela Nadia Alfiani (2019) on the influence of Current Ratio (CR) and Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) on Return on Assets (ROA) at PT Adarao Energy, Tbk. The results of the study are that DER partially has no effect on Return on Assets.
3. Based on the results of the F test (ANOVA) obtained from the acquisition of data processing, the F count value is 14.921 while the F table value is 4.74. Because the F count value > F table or 14.921 > 4.74 and the significance value is 0.003 < 0.05, it can be concluded that the Current Ratio and Debt to Equity Ratio simultaneously affect the Return on Asset of PT Indocemen Tunggal Prakarsa Tbk.

   The results of this study are supported by the results of research from Ilham Ilham (2020) The Effect of Current Ratio and Debt to Equity Ratio on Return on Assets at PT. Gudang Garam, Tbk. The results of his research are that simultaneously show that Current Ratio and Debt to Asset Ratio have an effect on Return on Assets.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research on the influence of Current Ratio and Debt to Equity Ratio on Return on Asset of PT Indocemen Tunggal Prakarsa Tbk for the period 2013-2022, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The Current Ratio variable partially has a significant effect on the Return on Asset of PT Indocemen Tunggal Prakarsa Tbk for the period 2013-2022, because it has a value > (4.275 > 2.36462).$t_{hitung} t_{tabel}$
2. The Debt to Equity Ratio variable partially has no effect on the Return on Asset of PT Indocemen Tunggal Prakarsa Tbk for the 2013-2022 period, because it has a value of > (1.563 < 2.36462).$t_{hitung} t_{tabel}$
3. The Current Ratio and Debt to Equity Ratio variables simultaneously have a significant effect on Return on Asset of PT Indocemen Tunggal Prakarsa Tbk for the period 2013-2022, because they have a value of > (14.921 > 4.74). and contribution (KD = R2 × 100% = 0.918 × 100% = 89.6%. while the remaining 10.4% is influenced by other variables not examined in this study.$t_{hitung} t_{tabel}$.

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