Empirical Evidence from the Indonesian Stock Exchange: The Impact of Dividend Policy Decisions on Sharia Share Prices

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ABSTRACT: This paper aims to obtain empirical evidence of the impact of dividend policy decisions on sharia share prices. An exploratory investigation on 26 selected firms listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange's Jakarta Islamic Index with the criteria of reporting complete financial statements for the 2014-2018 period. The secondary data were examined with 130 data and then processed using SPSS 23 packages, which were then included in the analysis using standard regression. The investigation's findings provide empirical evidence that dividend policy decisions have a significant effect on sharia share prices. This study provides a theoretical contribution to a limited study that explores dividend policy with Islamic share prices in the context of the stock exchange. In practice, this research provides significant insight regarding the dividend policy that the company decides to increase the effectiveness of financial management in the context of a company that is considered to have sharia shares on the stock exchange, considering that the company's business success can increase the economic growth of a country.

Keywords: Syaria Stock, Stock Price, Dividend Policy, Jakarta Islamic Index

INTRODUCTION

The capital market is viewed as crucial and significant as a driver for any country's economic sustainability (Bustani, 2020; Lusiana, 2020; Syofyan et al., 2020; Usman et al., 2021). In the framework of financial management, long-term viability is essential for future business challenges involving the company's dividend policy (Irton, 2020; Nambukara-Gamage & Peries, 2020; Yan & Zhu, 2020). Dividend policy and its impact on share prices have always been a contested issue among experts (AlAli et al., 2019; Ayunku & Apiri, 2020; Jovković et al., 2021; Nambukara-Gamage & Peries, 2020). However, balancing the competing interests of various shareholders, and the dividend policy they pick may have a good or negative influence on the share price (Khan et al., 2018; V, 2021).
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Profit retention and profit-sharing are linked to dividend policy (Tiwari & Pal, 2020). Profit-sharing can take the form of dividends or the buyback of issued shares (Charith & Davydenko, 2021), therefore as result, one of the company's greatest strategic considerations is dividend policy decisions to show company performance (Khan et al., 2018; Rono & Omoro, 2020; V., 2021). Dividend policy refers to a company's choice to distribute profits to shareholders in the form of dividends (Silalabi et al., 2021). Further explained by (Kim et al., 2020; Song et al., 2021), one of the most essential managerial decisions is dividend policy, which has been thoroughly researched in the financial literature. Before making profit-sharing investment decisions, dividend distribution policies should be thoroughly evaluated (Al-Sharif, 2020; Alnori & Alqahtani, 2019).

Many theoretical and empirical research has concentrated on finding the elements that determine dividend policy, which has an impact on share prices. However, there is currently a scarcity of research on dividend policy and share prices in the context of Islamic companies. (Abedifar et al., 2020; Jaballah et al., 2018). Due to the uniqueness and nature of their commercial activities, the policy system of firms whose shares are categorized as sharia differs from conventional shares, making research on dividend policy on share prices crucially interesting for good management. (Shehata, 2021). The empirical literature study (Syofyan et al., 2020), confirmed that dividend policy decisions affect share prices. The findings of follow-up research (Lasisi et al., 2020), show that dividends are essential for businesses, implying that signal theory is essential and that investors trust the information sent in dividend policy decisions. The paper goes on to say that corporations should make sure that good dividend policies and earnings per share rules are in place, as these have been shown to improve share price inflationary pressures empirically. Other studies disagree with the findings, such as (Adam et al., 2020; Barros et al., 2020), which found that dividend policy, along with asset growth, indicates a statistically irrelevant association to the company's stock market price, implying that dividend payments and share prices have a weak relationship.

The researchers discovered a dearth of studies related to this problem in numerous Asian nations after studying and evaluating the relevant literature. Thus, utilize data from the Indonesian stock exchange, this research aims to give empirical evidence of the impact of dividend policy decisions on sharia share prices. The report's implications can assist the management of companies with sharia-compliant shares in developing and analyzing more efficient dividend policies and financial management. This study is more essential from a larger perspective since the financial success of companies whose shares are categorized as sharia influences the economic growth of a country. Departing from the main issue and objectives of this study, the following set of hypotheses have been established: H1: There is a significant impact of dividend policy decisions on sharia share prices. Secondary data were processed using SPSS 23 statistical package, which was applied to perform standardized regression analysis.

**METHOD**

This research is an explanatory study using a quantitative approach to analyze the impact of dividend policy decisions on sharia share prices. The investigation was carried out in Indonesia's sharia stock market, which is represented by the Jakarta Islamic Index. The policies of companies whose shares are classified as sharia are different from conventional shares due to the uniqueness and nature of their business activities, which makes research on dividend policy with share prices very essential for effective management. The research population is 30 Islamic stock companies listed on the Jakarta Islamic Index. The sample is 26 companies using sampling criteria, namely, only companies reporting complete financial statements for the 2014-2018 period. The secondary data were analyzed by 130 data and then processed using SPSS 23 packages, which is then applied using standard regression analysis.
RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The study's findings show that dividend policy decisions have a significant impact on sharia share prices. The dividend policy explains 56.9% of the variance ($R^2 = 0.569$) of the share prices. Beta is 0.754 and p-value is 0.000 ($p < 0.05$). This study found that dividend policy decisions have a significant impact on sharia share prices. Thus the hypothesis proposed H1 is accepted.

Dividend policy decisions have a significant impact on sharia share prices and contribute a 56.9% impact on sharia share prices. This study shows that companies whose shares are classified as sharia greatly affect the role of dividend policy in increasing share prices. In addition, in the stock sector which is categorized as sharia in the context of Indonesia, it is essential to listen attentively to dividend policy decisions, because it has its own characteristics. The findings of the study are consistent with those of prior investigations (Syofyan et al., 2020), revealing that dividend policy has an effect on share prices. According to a study by (Imamah et al., 2019), sharia companies have larger dividend payouts, which is mostly due to large insider and external ownership. Furthermore, the firm size of sharia stocks has a significant impact on corporate governance because it is negatively associated with dividend payments when firm growth is high, but beneficial when firm size is low. Likewise (Lasisi et al., 2020), revealed that dividends are relevant for investors, meaning that signal theory is relevant, and investors believe in the information transferred in dividend policy decisions. Companies must ensure that good dividend policy decisions are enforced and the earnings per share policy are maintained because it has been empirically proven to increase share prices movements. As a result, the present value of share prices on dividend changes increases over time (Esteve et al., 2019), however, shareholders prefer early quick dividends, arguably a risk management tool used to reduce payback periods (Barros et al., 2021).

The implications of this study add to the realm of academic theory and practice. This research contributes to theory and practice in a variety of ways. As a result, current research fills the knowledge gap about dividend policy with Islamic share prices in Indonesia. At the identical time, the research stock is currently on the rise. Furthermore, this research contributes to the current empirical regard to the impact of dividend policy decisions on sharia share prices. This investigation has a wide range of implications for business management because it shows the business success of companies whose shares are classified as sharia greatly affects the economic growth of a country, this study has greater importance from a broader perspective.

Table 1 Regression Model

| Model                          | Dividend Policy- Sharia Share Price | Model Summary |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|
| Regression                    |                                   |               |
| Independent Variable          | Dividend Policy                    | R              |
| Dependent Variable            | Sharia Share Price                 | $R^2 = 0.569$ |
| Constant                      | 2428.367                           | Adjusted $R^2$ |
| B                              | 27.761                             | .566          |
| Std. Error                    | 2.134                              |               |
| Beta                           | .754                               |               |
| P-Value                       | .000                               |               |
| Conclusion                    | H1: accepted                       |               |

Source: Secondary Data Processed, 2021
CONCLUSION

The study's findings show that in the context of the Indonesian stock market, dividend policy decisions have a significant impact on sharia share prices. The findings also show that dividend policy intervention is needed to increase share prices in the context of companies classified as sharia. In future research, it will be useful to explore dividend policy with share prices by comparing stock exchanges across countries.

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