

ABSTRACT

Monetary policy is the policy of the monetary authority or central bank in the form of control of monetary aggregates (monetary aggregates) to achieve the desired development of economic activities. In practice, monetary policy strategies do vary from country to country, in accordance with the goals and transmission mechanisms are believed to apply to the state's economy. The essence of monetary policy is the management of demand and supply side of an economy that leads to equilibrium or stability and economic growth and the sustainability of growth. This study aimed to determine the effect of reserve requirement (GWM), Third Party Funds (TPF), Wadiah Bank Indonesia Certificates (SWBIs), Industrial Production Index (IPI), and inflation (INF) financing channeled to Islamic banking.

Data used in this study is a secondary data are time series with monthly accounts (monthly) for a period in January of 2008 to December of 2011. The data used in this study were obtained from various sources including monthly reports Bank Indonesia, Indonesian Financial Statistics, Indonesian Banking Statistics, downloaded from the internet, as well as indicators of Economics and Finance in Indonesia. Analysis techniques in this study using multiple linear regression analysis.

Based on the calculation results obtained that the reserve requirement (GWM), Third Party Funds (TPF), Bank Indonesia Certificates Wadiah (SWBIs), Industrial Production Index (IPI) and inflation (INF) simultaneously significant effect on Islamic banking financing channeled (PYD), and Inflation (INF), Third Party Funds (TPF), Wadiah Bank Indonesia Certificates (SWBIs) is partially significant effect on Islamic banking financing channeled (PYD), except Industrial Production Index (IPI) and the reserve requirement (GWM) no effect on the Islamic banking financing channeled (PYD).

Keywords: GWM, TPF, SWBIs, IPI and INF