

The Influence of Total Asset Turnover, Financing to Deposit Ratio, and Non-Performing Financing Ratio on Asset Growth Mediated by Net Profit Margin in Islamic Rural Banks in West Java, Indonesia

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Abstract: Islamic Rural Banks (Bank Pembiayaan Rakyat Syariah/BPRS) play an important role in supporting economic development through financial intermediation activities based on Islamic principles. However, differences in financial performance among BPRS indicate that variations in asset management, financing distribution, financing risk control, and profitability may influence their ability to achieve sustainable asset growth. This study aims to examine the effect of Total Asset Turnover (TATO), Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR), and Non-Performing Financing (NPF) on Asset Growth (AG) with Net Profit Margin (NPM) as an intervening variable in Islamic Rural Banks in West Java. The study is based on the perspective of Maqashid Syariah, particularly the concept of *hifz al-mal* (protection of wealth), which emphasizes responsible, productive, and sustainable wealth management in accordance with Islamic principles. This research applies a quantitative approach using secondary data obtained from quarterly financial reports of BPRS during the 2021–2025 period. The research sample was determined through purposive sampling based on specific criteria. Data analysis was performed using EViews 13 through panel data regression analysis, classical assumption tests, partial significance tests (t-test), simultaneous significance tests (F-test), coefficient of determination analysis, and mediation testing to evaluate the role of NPM in the relationship between financial ratios and asset growth. The results indicate that Total Asset Turnover (TATO) has a negative but statistically insignificant effect on Asset Growth, suggesting that asset utilization efficiency alone has not been sufficient to directly increase BPRS asset expansion. Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) has a positive and significant effect on Asset Growth, indicating that effective financing distribution contributes to strengthening bank asset growth. Non-Performing Financing (NPF) has a negative and significant effect on Asset Growth, demonstrating that higher financing risk can reduce the ability of BPRS to expand assets. Furthermore, Net Profit Margin (NPM) does not significantly affect Asset Growth and does not function as a mediating variable between TATO, FDR, and NPF on Asset Growth. The simultaneous test shows that TATO, FDR, NPF, and NPM jointly influence Asset Growth, although the model explains only a limited proportion of the variation in asset growth. The findings suggest that BPRS should prioritize effective financing distribution, improve financing quality, and strengthen risk management practices to achieve sustainable asset growth. Future studies are recommended to include broader Islamic banking institutions, longer observation periods, and additional financial and macroeconomic variables to provide a more comprehensive understanding of factors influencing Islamic banking growth.

Keywords: Islamic Rural Banks, Total Asset Turnover, Financing to Deposit Ratio, Non-Performing Financing, Net Profit Margin, Asset Growth, Islamic Banking.

Introduction

The global economy is a system formed through economic relationships among countries involving international trade activities, investment, technological developments, and capital flows. Increasingly integrated economic relations have caused the economic conditions of one country to influence other countries. Global economic changes, including the impact of the pandemic, have placed pressure on national economic stability, including Indonesia's banking sector (Robert J. Carbaugh: 2020).

The banking sector plays an important role in supporting economic growth because it functions as a financial intermediary institution that collects funds from the public and redistributes them in the form of financing. Based on the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 10 of 1998, a bank is defined as a business entity that collects funds from the public in the form of deposits and channels them back to the public to improve economic welfare.

One of the financial institutions that plays a role in supporting the community's economy is the Islamic Rural Bank (Bank Perekonomian Rakyat Syariah/BPRS). BPRS conducts financing activities based on Islamic principles, with a focus on providing services to communities and small and medium-sized enterprises. The success of BPRS in carrying out its operations can be assessed through financial reports, particularly its ability to manage assets, maintain liquidity, control financing risks, and generate profits.

The degradation of the financial performance of Sharia banks involves the study of factors that can change the financial performance of Sharia banks. To increase the level of profit, banks need to know the factors that affect the profit. These factors can influence the results (Fasa, 2016), if it affects the loss estimate for more capital, the capital is less than the minimum required by the controller for Bank Indonesia (Rudianto: 2013).

A company's financial performance cannot be assessed solely based on the amount of profit generated, but also through the effectiveness and efficiency of managing its available resources. Financial statement analysis serves as an important tool to evaluate a company's financial condition and assist management in making strategic decisions (Irham Fahmi: 2020).

In this study, the financial performance of BPRS is analyzed using several financial ratios, namely Total Asset Turnover (TATO), Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR), Non-Performing Financing (NPF), Net Profit Margin (NPM), and Asset Growth. These ratios are used to examine the relationship between asset efficiency, financing distribution capability, financing risk, profitability, and bank asset growth (Wiratna Sujarweni: 2017).

Based on these conditions, this study is conducted due to the differences in financial performance among Islamic Rural Banks (BPRS). Some BPRS demonstrate strong asset growth, while others experience slower growth. These differences indicate that variations in financial ratios may influence the ability of banks to achieve sustainable asset growth. Therefore, this study aims to examine the effects of:

- Total Asset Turnover (TATO) on Asset Growth (AG).
- Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) on Asset Growth (AG).
- Non Performing Financing (NPF) on Asset Growth (AG).
- Net Profit Margin (NPM) on Asset Growth (AG).

The role of Net Profit Margin (NPM) as an intervening variable between financial ratios and asset growth.

Literature Review

1. Maqashid Syariah

This study employs Maqashid Syariah theory as the grand theory, particularly the concept of hifz al-mal (protection of wealth). This concept explains that wealth management in Islam must be carried out in a trustworthy, productive, effective manner, and in accordance with Sharia principles to achieve the welfare and benefit of society (Al-Shatibi, A. I :1997).

According to Abu Ishaq al-Shatibi, *Maqashid Syariah* refers to the primary objectives of Islamic law, which aim to create benefits (*maslahah*) for human beings in both worldly life and the hereafter. One of the main objectives of *Maqashid Syariah* is the preservation of wealth, ensuring that assets are utilized properly and contribute to economic benefits (Kamali, M. H: 2008).

Therefore, Maqashid Syariah serves as a fundamental framework indicating that asset growth in Islamic banks should not be driven merely by profit maximization, but should also emphasize the creation of benefits (*maslahah*), responsible wealth management, and sustainable economic development in accordance with Islamic principles.

2. Profitability Management

Profitability management is used as a linking theory in this study because it explains how companies manage their resources to generate profits. Profitability reflects a company's ability to effectively manage its assets, financing, and operational activities. (Eugene F. Brigham & Joel F. Houston: 2018)

According to Brigham and Houston (2018), profitability is the result of management decisions in managing a company's assets and sources of financing. Meanwhile, Kasmir explains that profitability reflects the company's ability to generate profits from its operational activities.

The basic concepts of profitability management consist of:

1. Revenue
Revenue is generated from the company's operational activities.
2. Cost
Cost refers to the expenditures incurred to generate revenue.
3. Profit
Profit is the difference between revenue and costs (Hery: 2017).
In Islamic banking, profitability is influenced by:
 - Efficiency in asset utilization.
 - Financing quality.
 - The ability to distribute funds effectively.
 - Operational efficiency.

3. Total Asset Turnover

Total Asset Turnover (TATO) is an activity ratio used to measure a company's ability to utilize its total assets to generate revenue. This ratio indicates the effectiveness of management in using the company's resources to

produce sales or income (Hery:2017).

According to Kasmir, Total Asset Turnover (TATO) reflects a company's ability to generate revenue from every unit of assets it owns. A higher TATO indicates that the company is using its assets more effectively to generate revenue (Kasmir: 2019)

In Islamic banking, Total Asset Turnover (TATO) does not use the concept of sales as in trading companies. Instead, it is measured using the bank's operating revenue, which is derived from:

- Murabahah financing margin income.
- Profit-sharing income from Mudharabah and Musharakah financing.
- Other service-related income (Financial Services Authority (OJK:2022).

The factors that influence Total Asset Turnover (TATO) include:

1. The effectiveness of financing distribution.
2. Asset quality.
3. The composition of productive assets.
4. The operational efficiency of the bank.

4. Financing to Deposit Ratio

Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) is a financial ratio used to measure a bank's ability to channel third-party funds into financing activities. FDR serves as an indicator of the bank's liquidity level and the effectiveness of its intermediation function in Islamic banking (Khaerul Umam: 2013).

A higher Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) indicates that a larger proportion of public deposits has been channeled into financing activities. However, an excessively high FDR may increase liquidity risk, as the bank's reserve funds become more limited (Herman Darmawi: 2014).

This study uses the Commercial Loan Theory as the theoretical foundation for the Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR). This theory explains that banks should provide financing for productive economic activities that are expected to generate sufficient returns to ensure repayment, thereby maintaining the bank's liquidity (Dahlan Siamat: 2005).

Components of the Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR)

The Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) consists of the following components:

- Productive Financing
Financing provided for productive activities, such as production, trade, and investment.
- Consumer Financing
Financing provided to meet the consumption needs of individuals or households (Muhammad Syafi'i Antonio: 2001).

The sources of funds used in calculating FDR include:

- Demand deposits (current accounts).
- Time deposits.
- Savings deposits. (Lukman Dendawijaya, *Manajemen Perbankan*: 2009)

5. Non-Performing Financing (NPF)

Non-Performing Financing (NPF) is a ratio that measures the level of problematic financing in Islamic banks. It reflects the risk of customers failing to fulfill their financing obligations to the bank. (Z. Dunil, *Bank*: 2005).

A high NPF ratio may increase the bank's provisioning costs and reduce its profitability. Conversely, a low NPF ratio indicates better financing quality and more effective credit risk management (Wisnu Mawardi: 2005).

Financing Collectability Categories

Financing is classified into the following categories:

1. Current
2. Special Mention
3. Substandard
4. Doubtful
5. Loss (Rivai dan Veithzal: 2007).

6. Asset Growth

Asset Growth refers to the change in a company's total assets from one year to the next. It reflects the company's ability to expand its operations and increase its business capacity. (Martono and Agus Harjito: 2014).

High asset growth indicates that the company is developing and expanding. However, this growth must be accompanied by efficient asset management to avoid increasing financial risk. (Eugene F. Brigham & Joel F. Houston: 2014).

Types of Asset Growth

1. Current asset growth
2. Fixed asset growth
3. Total asset growth (Kasmir: 2019).

Factors Affecting Asset Growth

The factors that influence asset growth include:

1. The company's financial performance
2. Investment policies
3. The ability to obtain financing
4. Economic conditions
5. The company's business strategy (Hanafi and Halim: 2016).

7. Net Profit Margin (NPM)

Net Profit Margin (NPM) is a profitability ratio that measures a company's ability to generate net profit from the revenue it earns. This ratio indicates the effectiveness of management in controlling costs and generating profits (Subramanyam & Wild:2010).

In Islamic banking, Net Profit Margin (NPM) reflects the bank's success in managing public funds through financing and operational activities that comply with Sharia principles (Hery: 2018)

Factors Affecting Net Profit Margin (NPM)

According to Kadir and Phang, the factors influencing Net Profit Margin (NPM) include:

1. Current Ratio
2. Debt Ratio
3. Sales Growth
4. Inventory Turnover
5. Receivables Turnover
6. Working Capital Turnover (Kadir dan Phang: 2012).

Benefits of Net Profit Margin (NPM)

Net Profit Margin (NPM) is used to:

1. Measure the company's profitability.
2. Evaluate management efficiency.
3. Support investment decision-making.
4. Compare the performance of different companies.

Method

The research object refers to something that becomes the main focus of a study, whether in the form of variables, characteristics, or phenomena to be analyzed. The research object explains the variables being studied, the research location, and the research period (I Made Wiratha: 2006).

Population refers to the entire group of objects or subjects that possess certain characteristics determined by the researcher to be studied and from which conclusions are drawn (Sugiyono: 2016).

The research methodology used to examine the effects of Total Asset Turnover (TATO), Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR), and Non-Performing Financing (NPF) on Asset Growth through Net Profit Margin (NPM) in BPRS in West Java.

This study applies a quantitative approach using secondary data from quarterly financial reports during the 2021–2025 period. The sample was selected using purposive sampling based on specific criteria.

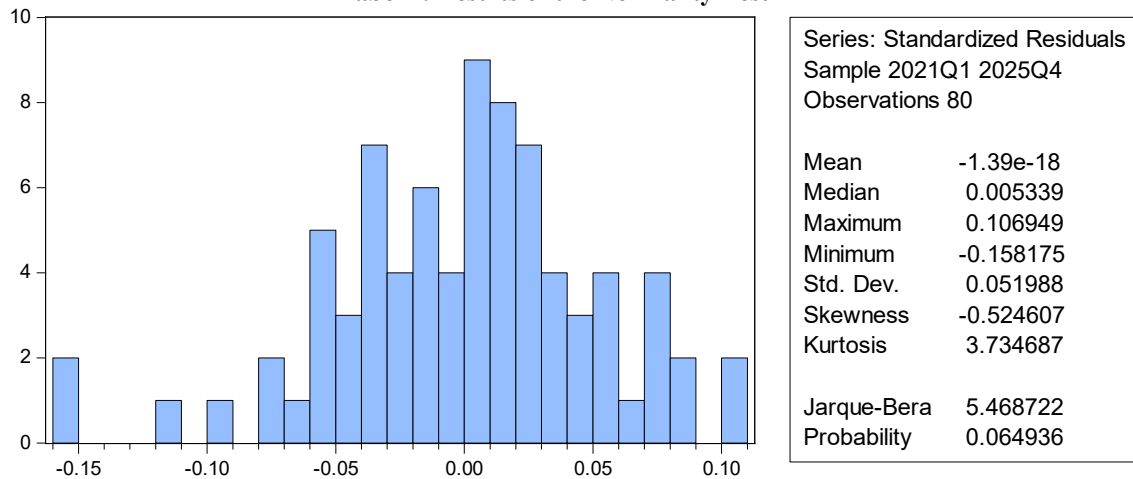
Data analysis is conducted using EViews through multiple linear regression, classical assumption tests, path analysis, t-tests, F-tests, coefficient of determination analysis, and mediation testing to determine the role of NPM in the relationship between independent variables and Asset Growth.

Results and Discussion

1. Normality Test

The normality test is one of the classical assumption tests used to determine whether the residuals in a regression model are normally distributed. The normality assumption is essential in linear regression analysis, particularly to ensure that statistical tests, such as the t-test and the F-test, produce valid and reliable results that can be interpreted appropriately.

Tabel 1. Results of the Normality Test



Source: Primary data processed using EViews 13 (2026).

The test results indicate that the Jarque–Bera normality test for the residuals of Structure 1 produced a probability value of 0.064936. Since this probability value is greater than the critical significance level of 0.05, the null hypothesis stating that the residuals are normally distributed cannot be rejected.

Therefore, it can be concluded that the residuals are normally distributed, and the regression model fully satisfies the normality assumption, indicating that it is appropriate for subsequent regression analysis.

2. Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test is one of the classical assumption tests conducted to ensure that there is no perfect linear relationship or excessively high correlation among the independent variables in a regression model. The presence of multicollinearity may lead to unstable regression coefficient estimates, making the interpretation of the effect of each independent variable less reliable.

Table 2. Results of the Heteroscedasticity Test

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
X1_TATO	-0.078399	0.080020	-0.979741	0.3303
X2_FDR	-0.029710	0.018347	-1.619365	0.1095
X3_NPF	-0.058545	0.070949	-0.825167	0.4119
C	0.068027	0.019165	3.549505	0.0007

Source: Primary data processed using EViews 13 (2026).

The results presented in Table 4.2 show that all explanatory variables (TATO, FDR, and NPF) have probability values greater than 0.05 (0.3303, 0.1095, and 0.4119, respectively). This indicates that the residual variance is constant (homoscedastic). Therefore, since all p-values exceed 0.05, it can be concluded that the regression model does not exhibit heteroscedasticity.

3. Autocorrelation Test

Table 3. Durbin–Watson Statistic

Mean dependent var	0.196277
S.D. dependent var	0.083516
Sum squared resid	0.213517
Durbin-Watson stat	1.818492

Source: Primary data processed using EViews 13 (2026).

Based on Table 4.3, the Durbin–Watson (DW) statistic for the regression model is 1.743620. According to the Durbin–Watson critical value table at the 5% significance level, this value falls within the acceptable range indicating the absence of autocorrelation:

$$d_{_U} (1.7430) < DW (1.743620) < 4 - d_{_U} (2.2570)$$

Since the calculated Durbin–Watson statistic lies between $d_{_U}$ and $4 - d_{_U}$, it can be concluded that the regression model does not exhibit autocorrelation, either positive or negative.

Therefore, the regression model satisfies the classical assumption of no autocorrelation, indicating that the residuals are independent from one observation to another. Consequently, the regression analysis can be continued, as the model fulfills the required assumption of residual independence.

4. Panel Data Regression

Panel data regression analysis is conducted to examine and analyze the effects of Total Asset Turnover (TATO), Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR), and Non-Performing Financing (NPF) on Net Profit Margin (NPM) at Islamic Rural Banks (Bank Pembiayaan Rakyat Syariah/BPRS) during the study period. This approach is used to investigate the causal relationships among the variables by simultaneously utilizing cross-sectional and time-series data.

In econometric analysis, panel data offers several advantages, including improving estimation efficiency, reducing the potential for estimation bias, and capturing unobserved individual heterogeneity that cannot be directly measured.

5. Panel Data Regression Equation

Table 4. Coefficient and Constant Values

Variable	Coefficient
X1_TATO	-0.046437
X2_FDR	0.096723
X3_NPF	-0.722891
Z_NPM	0.090092
C	0.049014

The following is a further explanation of the results of this regression model:

$$\text{Growth (Y)} = 0.049014 - 0.046437X_1 + 0.096723X_2 - 0.722891X_3 + 0.090092Z$$

The explanations are as follows:

- Constant = 0.049014
Assuming that all financial performance indicators (TATO, FDR, NPF, and NPM) remain constant or equal to zero, the asset growth rate (Growth) of Islamic banking remains at a positive level of 0.049014 units. This condition is presumably influenced by macroeconomic determinants or other external factors outside the model.
- TATO Coefficient (X_1) = -0.046437
The asset turnover variable has a negative relationship with asset growth. An increase in TATO by 1 unit will reduce asset expansion by 0.046437 units.
- FDR Coefficient (X_2) = 0.096723
The FDR variable has a positive relationship with asset growth. Every increase in the financing distribution ratio (FDR) by 1 unit will stimulate asset growth by 0.096723 units.
- NPF Coefficient (X_3) = -0.722891
The financing risk variable has a negative relationship with asset growth. An increase in the non-performing financing ratio (NPF) by 1 unit will trigger a significant contraction (decrease) in bank asset growth by 0.722891 units.
- NPM Coefficient (Z) = 0.090092
The net profitability level variable (NPM) has a positive relationship with asset growth, where an increase in the profit margin by 1 unit will increase the accumulation of BPRS assets by 0.090092 units.

6. Hypothesis Testing

a. Partial Hypothesis Test (t-Test)

Tabel 5. Hasil Pengujian Signifikansi Parsial (Uji-t)

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
X1_TATO	-0.046437	0.182415	-0.254568	0.7998

X2_FDR	0.096723	0.043998	2.198337	0.0310
X3_NPF	-0.722891	0.357724	-2.020809	0.0469
Z_NPM	0.090092	0.146875	0.613388	0.5415
C	0.049014	0.039962	1.226530	0.2238

Source: Primary data processed using EViews 13 (2026).

The partial effects of the independent variables on the dependent variable are explained as follows:

1. Total Asset Turnover (TATO) has a significance value of 0.7998, which is greater than 0.05. Therefore, asset turnover efficiency does not have a statistically significant partial effect on the asset growth of Islamic Rural Banks (BPRS).
 2. Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) has a significance value of 0.0310, which is less than 0.05. This indicates that the financing distribution ratio has a statistically significant positive effect on the asset growth of BPRS.
 3. Non-Performing Financing (NPF) has a significance value of 0.0469, which is less than 0.05. This indicates that financing risk has a statistically significant negative effect on the asset growth of BPRS. An increase in non-performing financing tends to reduce the overall growth of bank assets.
 4. Net Profit Margin (NPM) has a significance value of 0.5415, which is greater than 0.05. Therefore, NPM does not have a statistically significant partial effect on the asset growth of BPRS. This suggests that the level of net profitability alone is not sufficient to directly drive asset growth during the study period.
- b. Simultaneous Hypothesis Test (F-Test)

Table 6. Results of the F-Test

R-squared	0.132795
Adjusted R-squared	0.086544
S.E. of regression	0.095228
Sum squared resid	0.680126
Log likelihood	77.18505
F-statistic	2.871189
Prob(F-statistic)	0.028592

Source: Primary data processed using EViews 13 (2026).

Based on the results presented in the table above, the Prob. (F-statistic) is 0.028592, which is less than 0.05. This indicates that all independent variables, together with the control variable, simultaneously have a statistically significant effect on Asset Growth.

The obtained F-statistic is 2.871189, indicating that the regression model is statistically adequate in explaining the variation in Asset Growth. Overall, the results of the F-test demonstrate that Total Asset Turnover (TATO), Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR), Non-Performing Financing (NPF), and Net Profit Margin (NPM) jointly make a significant contribution to explaining the Asset Growth of Islamic Rural Banks (Bank Pembiayaan Rakyat Syariah/BPRS) during the study period.

c. Coefficient of Determination

The coefficient of determination (Adjusted R²) indicates the extent to which the dependent variable can be explained by the independent variables included in the regression model.

Based on the results presented in the previous table, the Adjusted R-squared value is 0.086544. This means that approximately 8.65% of the variation in the Asset Growth of Islamic Rural Banks (BPRS) during the study period can be explained by the independent variables—Total Asset Turnover (TATO), Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR), Non-Performing Financing (NPF), and Net Profit Margin (NPM). The remaining 91.35% of the variation is explained by other factors that are not included in this study.

Conclusion

This study examined the effects of Total Asset Turnover (TATO), Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR), and Non-Performing Financing (NPF) on Asset Growth (AG) through Net Profit Margin (NPM) as an intervening variable in Islamic Rural Banks (Bank Pembiayaan Rakyat Syariah/BPRS) in West Java. Based on the results of the statistical analysis conducted using EViews 13, the following conclusions were drawn:

1. The Effect of Total Asset Turnover (TATO) on Asset Growth (AG)
The findings indicate that TATO has a negative and statistically insignificant effect on Asset Growth. The significance value of 0.7998, which is greater than 0.05, indicates that the hypothesis is not supported. This

suggests that improvements in asset utilization efficiency have not been able to directly contribute to the asset growth of BPRS.

2. The Effect of Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) on Asset Growth (AG) FDR has a positive and statistically significant effect on Asset Growth, with a significance value of 0.0310, which is less than 0.05. This indicates that an increase in the bank's ability to channel third-party funds into financing activities contributes to the growth of BPRS assets.
3. The Effect of Non-Performing Financing (NPF) on Asset Growth (AG) NPF has a statistically significant effect on Asset Growth, with a significance value of 0.0469. The findings indicate that the level of non-performing financing is associated with changes in the asset growth of BPRS.
4. The Effect of Net Profit Margin (NPM) on Asset Growth (AG) NPM has a negative and statistically insignificant effect on Asset Growth, with a significance value of 0.5415. This suggests that improvements in profitability alone have not been sufficient to directly promote the growth of bank assets.
5. The Effect of Total Asset Turnover (TATO) on Net Profit Margin (NPM) The results show that TATO has a negative and statistically insignificant effect on NPM, with a significance value of 0.0867. This implies that an increase in asset turnover does not necessarily improve the bank's profitability.
6. The Effect of Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) on Net Profit Margin (NPM) FDR has a positive and statistically significant effect on NPM, with a significance value of 0.0001. This demonstrates that the effectiveness of financing distribution contributes to improving the bank's profitability.
7. The Effect of Non-Performing Financing (NPF) on Net Profit Margin (NPM) NPF has a positive and statistically significant effect on NPM, with a significance value of 0.0433. This finding indicates that there is a significant relationship between the level of non-performing financing and the profitability of BPRS.
8. The Simultaneous Effect of TATO, FDR, and NPF on Asset Growth (AG) Simultaneously, TATO, FDR, and NPF have a statistically significant effect on Asset Growth. This indicates that the combined influence of asset efficiency, financing intermediation, and financing quality plays an important role in the asset growth of BPRS.
9. The Effect of TATO, FDR, and NPF on Asset Growth Through NPM The findings indicate that TATO, FDR, and NPF, through NPM, do not have a significant simultaneous effect on Asset Growth. Therefore, NPM has not been proven to serve as a mediating variable that strengthens the relationship between the banks' operational factors and asset growth.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations are proposed:

1. For Islamic Rural Banks (BPRS)
 - Asset growth should not rely solely on the efficiency of asset utilization (TATO). Instead, banks should focus on strengthening their intermediation function and improving the quality of financing distribution.
 - Banks should enhance financing quality and implement effective risk management practices to support sustainable asset growth.
 - Efforts to improve profitability through Net Profit Margin (NPM) should be accompanied by effective fund and asset management strategies to generate a positive impact on the bank's growth.
2. For Future Researchers
 - Future studies are encouraged to expand the research scope by including not only Islamic Rural Banks (BPRS) but also Islamic Commercial Banks (Bank Umum Syariah/BUS) and Islamic Business Units (Unit Usaha Syariah/UUS).
 - Additional variables, such as macroeconomic factors and bank soundness indicators (e.g., Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), Good Corporate Governance (GCG), Operating Efficiency Ratio (OER)), as well as other financial performance indicators, should be incorporated into future research.
 - Future research should also increase the number of observations and extend the research period to produce more comprehensive findings.
3. For the Government and Regulators
 - The government is expected to provide greater support and attention to the development of Islamic Rural Banks (BPRS) so that they can compete more effectively with other banking institutions.
 - Regulators should encourage BPRS to increase financing in productive sectors to enhance their contribution to national economic growth.

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