



THE INFLUENCE OF FINANCIAL KNOWLEDGE AND FINANCIAL ATTITUDES ON THE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT BEHAVIOR OF WEAVER UMKM PEOPLE IN BENGKALIS VALUE FROM A SHARIA ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE

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Received: January, 2025

1st Revision: January, 2025

Accepted: January, 2025

DOI:

10.56633/mbisku.v2i1.985

ABSTRACT. This research is motivated by the rapid development of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (UMKM) sector in Indonesia, which is supported by government policies as stated in Law Number 20 of 2008. Even though UMKM contribute significantly to the economy, there are still challenges in financial management. faced by business actors, especially in weaving craft centers in Bengkalis. This research aims to analyze the influence of financial knowledge and financial attitudes on financial management behavior among weaving UMKM in Bengkalis from a sharia economic perspective. The method used is a quantitative descriptive study with primary data collection through closed questionnaires which are analyzed using statistical techniques. The research results show that financial knowledge and financial attitudes have a positive and significant influence on the financial management behavior of weaving craftsmen. Financial knowledge shows tcount 6.827 (significance 0.000), financial attitude tcount 2.636 (significance 0.011), and the combination of both F count 37.356 (significance 0.000). The R Square value of 0.624 shows that 62.4% of financial management behavior is influenced by financial knowledge and attitudes, the remaining 37.6% by other factors. The sharia economic perspective also emphasizes the importance of transparent and accountable financial management, so that UMKM can contribute more optimally to economic development..

Keywords: Financial Knowledge, Financial Attitude, Financial Management Behavior

Introduction

The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (UMKM) sector is currently developing rapidly in Indonesia. The formulation of policies by the government of the Republic of Indonesia as stated in Law Number 20 of 2008 concerning Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (UMKM) is a key factor for the UMKM movement in Indonesia. The positive response from business people, especially young entrepreneurs and home industries, increasingly encourages them to develop independently. This law provides a solid legal basis for UMKM, opening up opportunities for this sector to contribute significantly to national economic growth. Entrepreneurship development within the scope of UMKM is expected to provide a real contribution in supporting the economic development of a country or region, especially considering the limited capacity of the government. Alma stated that UMKM are productive business entities that stand alone, both by individuals and business entities. Support for

UMKM is believed to have great potential to create new jobs and expand business opportunities for the community, while increasing a country's development.¹

UMKM have a significant role in the Indonesian economy. Based on data from the Indonesian Ministry of Finance, UMKM contributed IDR 8,573,895.3 billion to National Gross Domestic Income (GDP), equivalent to 61.03% of total GDP. With a total of 64,199,606 business units, UMKM are divided into 37.59 million micro businesses, 9.61 thousand small businesses, 13.69 thousand medium businesses and 39.10 thousand large businesses.² This data shows the important role of UMKM in supporting the economy. However, the empowerment of UMKM must continue to be improved to overcome the various obstacles faced, so that UMKM can make an optimal contribution to economic development. A trend of increasing UMKM performance has also been seen in recent years. Until April 2020, for example, online sales increased significantly by 48% compared to January 2020, reflecting the dominance of UMKM in national economic growth.³ Even so, UMKM still face significant challenges, especially in the financial management aspect.

According to Mien and Thao, financial management is closely related to the effectiveness of fund management. In the context of UMKM, business owners play a dominant role in operations, including making important decisions that determine the direction of the business. Therefore, a business owner must have the ability to manage problems that arise and make strategic decisions to maintain business continuity. Thus, financial management skills are one of the main skills that UMKM owners must have to optimize resources and achieve business sustainability.⁴

One of the main issues faced by UMKM players is low financial knowledge. This condition also occurs in weaving UMKM in Bengkalis based on initial observations. Many UMKM players do not have an adequate understanding of financial governance. The absence of bookkeeping or structured financial reports is an indicator of their low financial literacy. In fact, good financial management is very necessary to ensure business continuity. Increasing financial knowledge among UMKM players can be a strategy to improve their performance, so that more accountable and professional financial management can be realized.

Awareness of UMKM actors in carrying out financial management bookkeeping is also still low. Facts show that the majority of UMKM are not active in preparing budgets or keeping adequate financial records. Based on Raharjo and Wirjono's survey, the majority of UMKM do not involve themselves in bookkeeping, making it difficult to evaluate the financial performance of their businesses. This low awareness has the potential to hamper business growth, especially in the midst of increasingly fierce competition.⁵

Another issue that influences financial management behavior is financial attitude. Pankow, as quoted by Taufik Chaidir, defines financial attitude as a person's state of mind, opinion and assessment of finances.⁶ According to Jodi and Phyllis, financial attitudes reflect psychological tendencies in evaluating financial management practices. This attitude plays an important role in making financial decisions. Therefore, improving the financial attitude of UMKM players is a strategic step to improve the quality of their financial management.

Various previous studies have identified factors that influence financial management behavior. Mien and Thao, in their research in Vietnam, found that financial attitudes, financial knowledge, and

¹ Buchari Alma, *Kewirausahaan* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2013). h. 22

² Kementerian Keuangan RI, "Kontribusi UMKM Dalam Perekonomian Indonesia," last modified 2023, <https://djjpb.kemenukeu.go.id/kppn/lubuksikaping/id/data-publikasi/artikel/3134-kontribusi-umkm-dalam-perekonomian-indonesia.html>. (Diakses pada 10 Januari 2024, Pukul 20.08)

³ Pratiwi Agustini, "Menkominfo: UMKM Sumbang 60 Persen PDB Indonesia," *Kominfo*, last modified 2020, [https://aptika.kominfo.go.id/2020/10/menkominfo-umkm-sumbang-60-persen-pdbNo Title-indonesia/](https://aptika.kominfo.go.id/2020/10/menkominfo-umkm-sumbang-60-persen-pdbNo%20Title-indonesia/). (Diakses pada 11 Januari 2024, Pukul 06.40)

⁴ Nguyen Thi Ngoc Mien and Tran Phuong Thao, "Factors Affecting Personal Financial Management Behaviors: Evidence from Vietnam," *Proceedings of the Second Asia-Pacific Conference on Global Business, Economics, Finance and Social Sciences (API5Vietnam Conference)* 10, no. 5 (2015): 1–16.

⁵ D.Agus Budi Wirjono, Endang Raino dan Raharjono, "Survei Pemahaman Dan Pemanfaatan Informasi Akuntansi Dalam Usaha Kecil Menengah Di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta," *AUDI Jurnal Akuntansi dan Bisnis* 7, no. 2 (2022).

⁶ Taufiq Chaidir et al., "Determinan Literasi Keuangan Pada Pelaku Usaha Mikro, Kecil, Dan Menengah (UMKM) Di Kota Mataram," *Elastisitas – Jurnal Ekonomi Pembangunan* 2, no. 1 (2020): 4.

locus of control were the main factors influencing financial management behavior in the younger generation. These findings provide important insights into aspects that need to be considered to improve effective financial behavior among business actors.⁷

In Indonesia, research by Serly Novianti revealed that locus of control, financial knowledge and income influence financial management behavior.⁸ Other research, such as that conducted by Tarry Novita Maharani, emphasizes the importance of financial literacy and financial attitudes in shaping individual financial management behavior. The results of this research provide a comprehensive picture of the importance of good financial management among UMKM players.⁹

This research aims to examine several things, namely: 1) determine the influence of financial knowledge on financial management behavior among weaving UMKM in Bengkalis; 2) determine the influence of financial attitudes on financial management behavior among weaving UMKM in Bengkalis; 3) analyze the simultaneous influence of financial knowledge and financial attitudes on financial management behavior; and 4) identifying sharia economic views on the financial management behavior of weaving UMKM in Bengkalis.

It is hoped that this research can provide academic and practical contributions, especially in efforts to improve the quality of financial management in weaving UMKM. From a sharia economic perspective, this research will also identify whether the financial management of UMKM is in accordance with sharia principles, such as being free from usury, gharar and maysir. Thus, the results of this research can provide relevant recommendations for the development of UMKM in Bengkalis, both in terms of financial literacy and the application of sharia economic values..

Literature Review

Financial management

Etymologically, the term "management" can be traced back to Old French, namely "menagement," which means the art of carrying out and organizing. In English, the word "management" comes from "to manage," which means to administer, guide, and supervise. In the context of the Italian language, the origin of the word comes from "maneggiare," which means to control, specifically in controlling a horse. Meanwhile, in Latin, the term "management" is rooted in the words "manus" which means hand and "agere" which means to do. The combination of these two words means to handle.¹⁰

Management can be defined as a combination of knowledge and skills in controlling the efficient use of human resources, with the support of other resources, within an organization to achieve certain goals. Management can also be interpreted as a systematic effort to organize and motivate individuals in an organization so that they can work to the fullest of their abilities and capabilities.¹¹

1. Financial Management Behavior

Financial management behavior is considered an important concept in the financial discipline. Various definitions have been given regarding this concept, one of which is given by Horne and Wachowicz. As quoted from Mien and Thao, financial management behavior is defined as the process of determining, collecting, distributing and using financial resources.¹² In contrast, according to Weston and Brigham, as cited by Mien and Thao, financial management behavior

⁷ Mien and Thao, "Factors Affecting Personal Financial Management Behaviors: Evidence from Vietnam."

⁸ Serly Novianti, "Pengaruh Locus Of Control, Financial Knowledge, Income Terhadap Financial Management Behavior," *Jurnal Akuntansi Kompetif* Vol. 2, No. 1 (2019): 1–10.

⁹ Tarry Novita.M, "Pengaruh Personal Financial Literacy, Financial Attitude Terhadap Financial Management Behavior Mahasiswa S1 Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Andalas," *Skripsi, Universitas Andalas* (2021).

¹⁰ Barnawi & M. Arifin, *Manajemen Sarana & Prasarana Sekolah* (Yogyakarta: Ar-Ruzz Media, 2012). h. 13

¹¹ Hikmat, *Manajemen Pendidikan* (Bandung: CV. Pustaka Setia, 2009). h. 11

¹² Mien and Thao, "Factors Affecting Personal Financial Management Behaviors: Evidence from Vietnam."

involves making decisions that match personal goals with company goals. Thus, according to Mien and Thao, financial management is related to the effectiveness of fund management.¹³

According to Humaira, financial management behavior involves several indicators, including:

- a) Types of financial planning and budgets owned
- b) Techniques for preparing financial planning,
- c) Saving activities
- d) Insurance activities, pensions and unexpected expenses
- e) Investment activities, credit/debt, and bills,
- f) Monitoring financial management,
- g) Evaluation of financial management.¹⁴

2. Financial Knowledge

Yulianti and Silvy in Sari's research stated that financial knowledge includes various things related to finance in everyday life.¹⁵ Financial knowledge can also be understood as a person's ability to master various information related to the world of finance, which involves understanding financial tools and financial skills.

According to Lestari, financial knowledge includes efforts to increase the application of knowledge through information management practices, with the aim of achieving competitive advantage in the decision-making process.¹⁶

Based on these various definitions, it can be concluded that financial knowledge involves all aspects related to financial experience or daily events. Apart from that, financial knowledge can also be defined as a person's understanding of elements in the world of finance, such as related tools and skills.

According to Humaira, there are twelve indicators of financial knowledge:

- a) Knowledge of financial management
- b) Knowledge of financial planning
- c) Knowledge of expenses and income
- d) Knowledge of money and assets,
- e) Knowledge of interest rates
- f) Knowledge of credit
- g) Basic knowledge of insurance
- h) Knowledge of various types of insurance
- i) Knowledge of deposit investments
- j) Knowledge of investing in shares
- k) Knowledge of investing in bonds and
- l) Knowledge of investing in property.¹⁷

3. Financial Attitude

According to Robbins & Judge, attitude is an evaluative assessment, either positive or negative, of a particular thing, person, or event. Meanwhile, according to Pankow as

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Iklima Humaira, "Pengaruh Pengetahuan Keuangan, Sikap Keuangan, Dan Kepribadian Terhadap Perilaku Manajemen Keuangan Pada Pelaku UMKM Sentra Kerajinan Batik KABUPATEN BANTUL," *Nominal Barometer Riset Akuntansi dan Manajemen* 7, no. 1 (2018): 102.

¹⁵ Novi Ratna Sari and Agung Listiadi, "Pengaruh Literasi Keuangan, Pendidikan Keuangan Di Keluarga, Uang Saku Terhadap Perilaku Pengelolaan Keuangan Dengan Financial Self-Efficacy Sebagai Variabel Intervening," *Jurnal Pendidikan Akuntansi (JPAK)* 9, no. 1 (2021): 60.

¹⁶ Lestari, *Manajemen Keuangan Pribadi Cerdas Mengelola Keuangan* (Yogyakarta: Deepublish Publisher, 2020). h. 32

¹⁷ Humaira, "Pengaruh Pengetahuan Keuangan, Sikap Keuangan, Dan Kepribadian Terhadap Perilaku Manajemen Keuangan Pada Pelaku UMKM Sentra Kerajinan Batik KABUPATEN BANTUL."

quoted by Chaidir, the definition of financial attitude is a state of mind, opinions and judgments related to finance that are applied in an attitude.

Wawan and Dewi define attitude as the result of evaluation of an attitude object which is realized through cognitive, emotional and behavioral processes. According to Jodi and Phyllis, as quoted by Rajna et al., financial attitudes are psychological tendencies that emerge when evaluating financial management practices with levels of agreement or disagreement. Rajna et al. also states that "a financial stance is defined as the application of financial principles to create and sustain value through sound decision making and management of resources."

According to Humaira, there are four indicators of financial attitude:

- a) Orientation towards personal finance
- b) Debt philosophy
- c) Money security, and
- d) Assess personal finances.¹⁸

Research methods

This research uses quantitative descriptive methods to provide an in-depth and structured picture of the relationship between financial knowledge, financial attitudes and financial management behavior among weaving craftsmen in Bengkalis District. The main data used is primary data collected through closed questionnaires. The quantitative approach allows measuring variables using a Likert scale, providing number-based results that can be further processed using statistical techniques. By focusing on the cause-and-effect relationship between independent and dependent variables, this research aims to answer research questions objectively and systematically.

The research location was determined in Bengkalis District, which was chosen because it is one of the important centers of economic activity in the region. The research lasted for three months, starting in April 2024. The research population consisted of 95 songket weaving craftsmen registered with the Bengkalis Regency Cooperatives and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Service. From this population, the sampling technique was carried out using a simple random sampling method using the Taro Yamane formula, resulting in 48 respondents. This selection ensured adequate representation of the study population.

Data collection was carried out through several methods, namely interviews, questionnaires and documentation. The questionnaire used is closed, with two main parts: respondent demographic information and questions related to research variables. A Likert scale was used to measure responses, with a value range of 1 to 4. Documentary data complements the information collected, involving official archives and digital sources related to songket weaving crafts in Bengkalis District. All data was processed using SPSS version 26 software to guarantee the accuracy of the analysis.

Data analysis techniques involve testing data quality through validity and reliability tests. In addition, classical assumption tests, such as normality and heteroscedasticity tests, were used to ensure the suitability of the data before further analysis. Hypothesis testing was carried out using the T-test to measure the significance of the relationship between variables. The results of data processing are interpreted to provide a comprehensive picture of the factors that influence the financial management behavior of weaving craftsmen in the region.

Results and Discussion

This research was conducted in Bengkalis, specifically in Bengkalis District, which is part of Bengkalis Regency with an area of 514 km², consisting of the largest village, Kelemantan (61 km²), to the smallest village, Bengkalis Kota (2 km²). With a population of 86,114 people in 2022, consisting of 43,791 men and 42,323 women, the majority of the people work as fishermen and farmers, although there are also those who work as civil servants, traders and service workers. Economically, the strategic position of Bengkalis District in the Melaka Strait and the economic growth triangle (IMS-GT) area provides great opportunities for economic development, especially the UMKM sector, with

¹⁸ Ibid. 103

more than 400 cooperatives and around 40,000 active UMKMs that make a significant contribution to the local community's economy. .

The characteristics of the respondents in this study were weaving craftsmen in Bengkalis District, who were selected using a simple random sampling technique based on the Slovin formula, resulting in 48 respondents from a total of 95 registered craftsmen according to the Bengkalis Regency Cooperatives and UMKM Service. The majority of respondents were women (93.75%), with the largest age group being 26–40 years old (58.33%), followed by ≤ 25 years old (27.08%) and 41–60 years old (14.58%). In terms of recent education, the majority of respondents had junior high school education (33.33%), followed by elementary school (29.16%), high school (27.08%), and bachelor's degree (10.41%). Based on length of business, 33.33% of respondents have been running a business for more than 15 years, followed by the 10–15 years (29.16%), ≤ 5 years (22.91%), and 5–10 years (14.58%) groups.). This data provides a detailed picture of the characteristics of weaving craftsmen as research subjects.

The description of research variables in this study includes three main variables, namely Financial Knowledge (X1), Financial Attitude (X2), and Financial Management Behavior (Y). The Financial Knowledge variable (X1) consists of 12 statements with an average overall score of 2.71, which shows that respondents tend to agree with statements related to financial knowledge. The Financial Attitude Variable (X2) has 8 statements with an overall average score of 2.05, indicating a less positive attitude towards the financial aspects being assessed. Meanwhile, the Financial Management Behavior (Y) variable includes 14 statements with an overall average score of 2.41, indicating that the respondent's financial management behavior is at a moderate level. Analysis of this data provides an in-depth picture of respondents' financial knowledge, attitudes and behavior, which can be used as a basis for understanding the relationships between variables in the context of this research.

Data quality tests in this research include validity and reliability tests on the variables Financial Knowledge (X1), Financial Attitudes (X2), and Financial Management Behavior (Y). The validity test results show that all statements in each variable have a calculated r value that is greater than r table (0.284), so that all statements are declared valid. As for the reliability test, the Cronbach's Alpha values for variables X1, This indicates that the research instrument has adequate validity and reliability, so it is suitable for use in further data analysis.

The classical assumption tests in this research include the normality test, heteroscedasticity test and multicollinearity test. The normality test aims to ensure whether the variables in the regression model have a normal distribution. Testing was carried out using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, with the decision criteria: if $Asymp. Sig (2-tailed) \geq 0.05$, data is normally distributed; if $Asymp. Sig (2-tailed) < 0.05$, data is not normally distributed. Following are the test results:

Table 4.1
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Normality Test Results
One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		48
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	4.79244141
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.103
	Positive	.103
	Negative	-.075
Test Statistic		.103
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200 ^{c,d}

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

Source: SPSS.26 Output Results

The normality test results show the Asymp value. Sig 0.200 (> 0.05), so the data is normally distributed and meets the assumptions of normality. Meanwhile, the heteroscedasticity test is used to evaluate whether there are differences in residual variance between observations in the regression model. One method used to detect heteroscedasticity is the Glejser Test, which analyzes the absolute value of the residuals for the independent variables. Heteroscedasticity can be said to exist if the probability value is <0.05, whereas if >0.05, then heteroscedasticity does not occur. The results of this test can be seen in table 4.2.

Table 4.2
Glejser Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Model	Coefficients ^a				
	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	2.131	2.670		.798	.429
PengetahuanFinansial	.086	.078	.172	1.101	.277
SikapFinansial	.049	.104	.074	.473	.639

a. Dependent Variable: RES2
Source: SPSS.26 Output Results

Based on table 4.2, the significance values of 0.277 and 0.639 indicate that heteroscedasticity does not occur, because the significance value is greater than 0.05. Meanwhile, the multicollinearity test was carried out by looking at the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) and tolerance values for each independent variable. If the tolerance value is greater than 0.10 and the VIF is less than 10, then no symptoms of multicollinearity are detected.

Table 4.3
Multicollinearity Test Results

Model	Collinearity Statistics	
	Tolerance	VIF
1 (Constant)		
X1	.889	1.125
X2	.889	1.125

a. Dependent Variable: Y
Source: SPSS.26 Output Results

Based on Table 4.3, the Tolerance value is 0.889 > 0.10 and VIF 1.125 < 10, which indicates that there is no multicollinearity in the independent variables in this study. Proving the hypothesis is carried out through the t test, with the results can be seen in table 4.4 through the t and sig columns. The t-table value at 5% significance and df = n - k - 1 is 2.015.

Table 4.14
Partial Test Results (t Test)

Model	Coefficients ^a				
	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	8.767	5.028		1.744	.088
X1	1.010	.147	.667	6.879	.000
X2	.514	.195	.256	2.636	.011

a. Dependent Variable: Y
Source: SPSS.26 Output Results

Based on Table 4.4, the results of statistical tests show that the financial knowledge variable has a positive and significant influence on the financial management behavior of weaving craftsmen in Bengkalis District, with $t_{count} 6.879 > t_{table} 2.015$ and significance $0.000 < 0.05$, so that H_{a1} is accepted and H_0 is rejected. Apart from that, financial attitudes also have a positive and significant effect, with $t_{count} 2.636 > t_{table} 2.015$ and significance $0.011 < 0.05$, so that H_{a2} is accepted and H_0 is rejected.

Based on Table 4.4, the multiple regression equation is $\text{Log } Y = 8.767 + 1.010X_1 + 0.514X_2 + e$. From this equation, it can be concluded: 1) The constant value of 8.767 indicates that if financial knowledge and financial attitudes are zero, then the financial management behavior of weaving craftsmen is 8.767. 2) The financial knowledge coefficient of 1.010 indicates that an increase of 1 unit of financial knowledge increases financial management behavior by 1.010, with a significance of $0.000 < 0.05$. 3) The financial attitude coefficient of 0.514 indicates that a 1 unit increase in financial attitude increases financial management behavior by 0.514, with a significance of $0.011 < 0.05$.

Then a simultaneous test (F Test) was carried out to determine the effect of the independent variables (financial knowledge and financial attitudes) on the dependent variable (financial management behavior). Decisions are taken based on probability: if F count $<$ F table or probability $>$ 0.05, then the independent variable has no simultaneous effect on the dependent variable, conversely if F count $>$ F table or probability $<$ 0.05, then the independent variable has a simultaneous effect.

Table 4.5
Simultaneous Test Results (F Test)

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1792.194	2	896.097	37.356	.000 ^b
	Residual	1079.472	45	23.988		
	Total	2871.667	47			

a. Dependent Variable: PerilakuManajemenKeuangan

b. Predictors: (Constant), SikapFinansial, PengetahuanFinansial

Source: SPSS.26 Output Results

The F table value at the 5% significance level and degrees of freedom ($df_1 = 2, df_2 = 45$) is 3.201. Based on calculations, F count is $37.356 >$ F table 3.201 with a significance of $0.000 < 0.05$, which shows that there is a simultaneous influence between Financial Knowledge (X_1) and Financial Attitude (X_2) on Financial Management Behavior (Y). Next, the coefficient of determination test (R^2) measures how large the proportion of the dependent variable is explained by the independent variables in the model. The higher the R^2 value, the stronger the relationship between the independent and dependent variables. The following are the output results of the determination test.

Table 4.6
Coefficient of Determination Test Results

Model Summary ^b				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.790 ^a	.624	.607	4.898

a. Predictors: (Constant), X_2, X_1

b. Dependent Variable: Y

Source: SPSS.26 Output Results

Based on Table 4.6, the R Square value of 0.624 indicates that 62.4% of weaving craftsmen's financial management behavior is influenced by financial knowledge and financial attitudes, while 37.6% is influenced by other factors. The results of this research

indicate that changes in financial knowledge and financial attitudes will influence the financial management behavior of weaving craftsmen in Bengkalis District.

The Influence of Financial Knowledge on Financial Management Behavior among UMKM Weaving Industry Players in Bengkalis

This research shows that financial knowledge has a positive and significant influence on the financial management behavior of weaving craftsmen in Bengkalis. The results of the t test show that the t-count is 6.827 which is greater than the t-table of 2.015 with a significance value of 0.000, which means that financial knowledge (X1) has a positive effect on financial management behavior (Y). These findings support the hypothesis that financial knowledge influences the financial management of weaving craftsmen.

Furthermore, the multiple linear regression test shows that the coefficient for the financial knowledge variable is positive, which means that the higher the financial knowledge, the better the craftsmen's financial management. This research is consistent with the results of Ersha Amanah's research in 2019, which also found that financial knowledge had a significant effect on financial management behavior.

The financial knowledge possessed by weaving craftsmen is proven to determine how they manage their finances, including setting selling prices, recording income and expenses, and managing capital. Craftsmen who have good financial knowledge are better able to optimize expenses and plan their business development.

However, some craftsmen still face difficulties in financial management due to a lack of adequate financial understanding. Therefore, training and mentoring to increase financial knowledge is very important to help them manage their finances better, which will ultimately support the sustainability and growth of their business.

The Influence of Financial Attitudes on Financial Management Behavior among UMKM Weaving Industry Players in Bengkalis

This research shows that financial attitudes have a positive and significant effect on the financial management behavior of weaving craftsmen in Bengkalis. The t test results show a t-count of 2.636 which is greater than the t-table of 2.015 with a significance value of 0.011, which means that financial attitudes influence financial management positively. These findings support the hypothesis that financial attitudes influence financial management behavior.

The multiple linear regression test also shows a positive coefficient for the financial attitude variable, which means that the more positive the financial attitude of the weaving craftsmen, the better their financial management. This research is in line with the findings of Humaira (2019) which states that financial attitudes have a positive effect on financial management behavior.

A positive financial attitude, such as discipline in financial recording, willingness to learn, and prudence in financial decisions, plays an important role in the success of craftsmen in managing business finances. Craftsmen with a good financial attitude are more organized in managing income, reducing costs, and anticipating financial risks.

However, developing a good financial attitude faces challenges, especially amidst unstable economic conditions and market competition. Therefore, training and improving financial management skills as well as strengthening positive financial attitudes are very necessary so that weaving craftsmen can manage their businesses better and achieve success.

Simultaneous Influence of Financial Knowledge and Financial Attitudes on Financial Management Behavior in Weaving UMKM Industry Players in Bengkalis

This research shows that financial knowledge and financial attitudes have a simultaneous influence on the financial management behavior of weaving craftsmen in

Bengkalis. The F test results show an F-calculated value of 37.356, which is greater than the F-table of 3.201, with a significance value of $0.000 < 0.05$. This indicates that these two variables jointly influence the financial management of weaving craftsmen.

The higher the financial knowledge and financial attitudes of weaving craftsmen, the better their financial management behavior will be. The R Square value of 0.624 shows that both contribute 62.4% to financial management behavior, while the other 37.6% is influenced by other factors not included in this model, such as motifs, fabric thickness and size.

Increasing financial knowledge and attitudes is very important for weaving craftsmen in managing their business finances. This will have an impact on their ability to plan, manage income and expenses, and manage business capital more effectively.

In the future, this research can be expanded with a larger sample and involve other variables that can influence financial management behavior, such as the use of technology, marketing policies, and macroeconomic factors that have an impact on the weaving industry as a whole.

Sharia Economic Perspective on Financial Knowledge, Financial Attitudes and Financial Management Behavior in Weaving UMKM Industry Players in Bengkalis

Financial knowledge and financial attitudes that are in accordance with sharia economic principles are very important for UMKM players, especially in the weaving industry in Bengkalis. Understanding sharia economic principles, such as the prohibition against usury, gharar, and maysir, plays an important role in financial management in accordance with Islamic teachings. This helps weaving craftsmen to avoid transactions that conflict with sharia principles, so they can maintain the sustainability of their business.

Sharia-based financial knowledge is an important basis for making wise financial decisions. With good understanding, UMKM players can manage capital, expenses and cash flow in a way that is approved by Allah. Additionally, the Qur'an emphasizes the importance of clear recording of financial transactions, which helps create transparency, honesty and protection for all parties involved.

A good financial attitude also has a big influence on UMKM financial management. UMKM players who have a good attitude will run their business with high ethics, avoid waste, and manage finances wisely. The Qur'an teaches people not to spend excessively on their wealth, but to manage it proportionally and according to their needs, including giving zakat and helping others.

In addition, financial management behavior that is in accordance with sharia principles will strengthen business stability and sustainability. By managing finances wisely, UMKM can avoid unnecessary financial risks, expand access to capital, and create a strong foundation for their business growth. This will also increase trust and support from sharia financial institutions that support their businesses.

To achieve sustainability in business, UMKM players need to focus on careful financial planning, careful debt management, and investing wisely. Education and training on sharia financial management is very important to increase the knowledge and skills of UMKM players in managing their finances. With good financial knowledge and attitudes, they will be better able to manage business finances effectively, sustainably, and in accordance with Islamic values.

Conclusion

The conclusion of this research shows that there is a significant influence between financial knowledge and financial management behavior among weaving craftsmen in Bengkalis District. The results of the analysis show that financial knowledge plays a positive role in improving financial management, with a calculated t-value greater than the t-table

(6.827 > 2.015) and a significance of $0.000 < 0.05$. This indicates that the better the financial knowledge, the better the financial management of the weaving craftsmen.

Apart from that, financial attitudes also have a positive influence on financial management behavior. With a t-value of $2.636 > 2.015$ and a significance of $0.011 < 0.05$, this research reveals that a good financial attitude contributes to wiser financial decisions among weaving craftsmen. This attitude also strengthens the importance of awareness and proper financial management in the UMKM industry.

Taken together, financial knowledge and financial attitudes have a significant influence on financial management behavior. This is reflected in the F-count value of 37.356 which is greater than the F-table of 3.201 and the R Square value of 0.624, which shows that both explain 62.4% of the variation in the financial management behavior of weaving craftsmen. Meanwhile, other factors not covered in this study contributed 37.6% of the influence on this behavior.

From a sharia economic perspective, this research emphasizes the importance of good financial knowledge and attitudes for financial management in accordance with Islamic principles. This can increase the stability and sustainability of weaving UMKM businesses, as well as enable them to access support from sharia financial institutions. Education regarding sharia financial management is the key to helping weaving craftsmen manage their finances more effectively and sustainably.

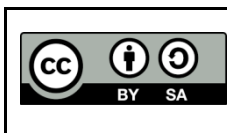
Suggestion

Based on the results of this research, it is recommended that further research be carried out by expanding the number of samples and extending the duration of the research to obtain more accurate and varied results. For weaving craftsmen in Bengkalis District, it is recommended to increase their financial knowledge in order to manage finances more effectively and efficiently. A good understanding of financial principles can help them in financial planning, managing cash flow, and making wise investment decisions. Apart from that, a positive financial attitude, such as discipline in spending and careful planning, is very important to support business success. Craftsmen are also advised to implement good financial management, including recording transactions in detail and avoiding unproductive debt. For this reason, education and training regarding financial management is really needed so that craftsmen can increase their financial literacy and maintain the sustainability and stability of the weaving business in the future.

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