Sharia Financial Knowledge And Financial Behavior As A Basis For Measuring Financial Literacy

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ABSTRACT

Our daily life is inseparable from financial problems. Problems in finances are more often caused by errors in management, as well as errors in distinguishing between needs and wants. One of the reasons for the number of poor people in Medan City is their lack of ability to manage their finances to meet their daily needs. The level of public financial literacy will also provide benefits to the financial sector, especially those directly related to the public's contribution to the use of financial products and services. The conventional financial system approach is very different from the Islamic financial system or what is commonly referred to as Islamic finance. This study aims to analyze the level of knowledge of Islamic finance, and financial behavior, and also analyze the effect of knowledge of Islamic finance on financial behavior and the level of Islamic financial literacy of members of the Muhammadiyah organization in Medan City. This type of research is quantitative research with the method of deduction. Research is included in the type of correlational research. Data The population in this study is a large Muhammadiyah family in the city of Medan with the sampling process using the purposive sampling method. Data sourced from respondents was obtained through questionnaires. This research uses SEM (Structural Equation Modeling) analysis tool. The results showed that in general the level of Islamic financial knowledge of Muhammadiyah members was low, but financial behavior was good. The behavior and knowledge of members' Islamic finance show a positive and significant correlation. At the literacy level, the results show that members of the Muhammadiyah organization are generally classified as less literate.

Keywords: *Knowledge of Islamic finance, Financial behavior and Islamic financial literacy.*

INTRODUCTION

Our daily life is inseparable from financial problems. Problems in finances are more often caused by management errors and errors in distinguishing between needs and wants. High levels of stress can also trigger crime and violence, and can even trigger acts of corruption. This is a phenomenon that occurs because of the reason for the need to fulfill a lifestyle that is rooted in errors in financial management. Therefore, financial literacy should have been taught from an early age.

In fact, in Indonesia, there is concern that consumers tend to lack understanding of financial concepts and do not have the knowledge to make financial decisions. According to a survey conducted by MasterCard in 2013 of sixteen Asia Pacific countries, it was stated that the level of financial literacy in Indonesia was ranked fourteenth out of a total of sixteen countries. Indonesia is only above India and Japan. This explains that the knowledge of the Indonesian people about the financial system is below other developing countries in Asia such as Malaysia and Vietnam (Gunawan, 2019).

Based on data from the Central Bureau of Statistics, information is obtained that the number of poor people in Medan is partly due to their lack of ability to manage their finances to meet their daily needs. Therefore, the researcher considers the importance of the role of financial literacy education for the people of Medan City.

The level of public financial literacy will also provide benefits to the financial sector, especially those directly related to the public's contribution to the use of financial products and services (OJK, 2013). In addition, financial literacy also encourages financial service institutions to continue to develop and create more types of financial products and services that are more affordable to meet the needs of all levels of society.

The literature and surveys that discuss the concept and measurement of the level of financial literacy are currently dominated by conventional financial approaches. Whereas the conventional financial system approach is very different from the Islamic financial system or what is commonly referred to as Islamic finance. The development of Islamic finance has special meaning for Muslims whose lives are regulated according to rules and values, which are determined according to Islamic laws and principles (ISRA, 2015).

Islamic financial literacy is related to individual financial behavior (Rahim et al, 2016). A person in his financial behavior is expected to be able to differentiate products and services in conventional and sharia banking and financing, sharia, and non-sharia capital markets, and conventional and sharia insurance products. Someone with a low level of Islamic financial literacy tends to have difficulty in differentiating between conventional and sharia financing, banking, capital market, and insurance products (Antara et al, 2016).

Based on the phenomenon that has been stated above, the title of this research is "Measurement of Islamic Financial Literacy Based on Islamic Financial Knowledge and Financial Behavior".

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Financial Literacy

Financial literacy is the knowledge and understanding of financial concepts and risks, as well as the skills, motivation, and confidence to apply that knowledge and understanding to make effective decisions in various financial contexts, to improve the financial well-being of individuals and society, and to enable participation in economic life. (Aprea et al, 2016).

One of the basic knowledge of financial concepts is one's understanding of how the concept of interest works, the difference between nominal value and real value, and an understanding of risk diversification (Lusardi and Mitchell, 2011). Financial literacy is also defined as a person's ability to make simple decisions (Lusardi and Tufano, 2009).

Financial literacy has long-term goals and provides great benefits for the community so that people are able to choose and utilize financial products and services that suit their needs, have the ability to do better financial planning, and avoid investing activities in unclear financial instruments. OJK, 2013).

Remund (2010), divides the concept of financial literacy into five categories, including (a) Knowledge of Financial Concepts, so that a person is able to manage his finances effectively, he must understand the basic concepts of money and understand the basic principles of managing healthy finances and financial responsibility. the good one; (b) Ability to Communicate about Financial Concepts, where a person's ability to communicate financial concepts describes his ability to understand concepts and how to apply them; (c) Aptitude in Managing Personal Finances, namely a person's knowledge in managing his personal related to sources of income and managing his obligations (cash inflow and cash outflow management); (d) Skill in Making Appropriate Financial Decisions, namely skills in making financial decisions; and (e) Confidence to Plan Effectively for Future Financial Needs, the need to make effective financial planning for future needs.

2.2. Islamic Financial Knowledge

Financial education is a process carried out by a person to increase their understanding of financial concepts, and understand the choices of financial products and services available so that they have the ability to make good financial decisions and avoid the trap of offering unhealthy financial products and services. . Understand how to deal with or seek information and assistance to improve current and long-term financial well-being (Hung et al, 2009).

2.3. Financial Behavior

The behavioral financial theory is the application of psychology to the discipline of finance. An approach that explains how humans invest or deal with financial problems is influenced by psychological factors. Financial behavior is the result of psychological interactions with financial behavior and performance of all types of investor categories, and investors should be more careful in making investments so that there are no mistakes in making decisions, and being emotionally affected (Gregory, 2003). Financial behavior is a person's ability to manage daily finances, including planning, budgeting, checking, managing, controlling, searching, and storing (Kerlinger, 2002). There are four things that can affect a person's financial behavior, namely consumption, cash-flow management, saving and investment, and credit management (Dew and Xiao, 2011).

2.4. Islamic Financial Literacy

Islamic financial literacy is built by knowledge as the implementation of the role of reason and behavior as the implementation of experience. Islamic financial literacy is related to individual financial behavior (Rahim et al, 2016). A person in his financial behavior is expected to be able to differentiate products and services in banking, conventional and sharia financing, Islamic and non-Islamic capital markets, as well as conventional and sharia insurance products (Ahmad, 2010; Antara et al, 2016).

In measuring Islamic financial literacy, the concept of Islamic finance will be included, because understanding the concept of Islamic finance is a religious mandate for Muslims (Abdullah and Anderson, 2015). Measurements taken to determine the level of financial literacy will generally explore understanding related to general knowledge, savings, loans, insurance, and investment.

2.5. Sharia Finance

The Islamic financial system is a financial system that bridges those who need funds and those who have excess funds through financial products and services that comply with sharia principles (Soemitra, 2018).

In principle, the Islamic financial system is free from interest (usury) and does not only interact between production factors and economic behavior but balances norms, ethics, morals, society, and also on the distribution of justice for the welfare of society as a whole. The objectives of the shari'a advocate for increasing the public interest (maslahat) and preventing harm (mafsadat). The application of sharia in the financial sector must be based on laws, rules, and interpretations that must consider social justice, equality, propriety, and practicality in commercial transactions, especially the problem of economic substance (ISRA, 2015).

METHODS

This research is quantitative. The method used in this study is the deduction method, which is used to test general theories to explain a particular problem (Ghozali, 2013). This research belongs to the type of correlational research, which is based on the assumption that reality is best described as a system of mutually influencing and causal relationships. Data sourced from respondents will be collected through a questionnaire.

The population in this study is the Muhammadiyah extended family in the city of Medan. With an unknown population size. The sampling process in this study used a purposive sampling method.

This study uses SEM (Structural Equation Modeling) analysis tools in processing the data to test whether the model can explain the phenomena obtained. The purpose of SEM analysis is to test whether the existing model can explain the phenomena obtained.

This research consists of four stages. (1) Measurement and analysis of Islamic financial knowledge (IFK), (2) Measurement and analysis of financial behavior, (3) Analysis of the influence of Islamic financial knowledge (IFK) and financial behavior (FB) on Islamic financial literacy (IFL), and (4) Measurement of the level of Islamic financial literacy (IFL) by combining the concepts of measuring Islamic financial knowledge (IFK) and financial behavior (FB).

The analytical method used in the first stage to the second stage is based on descriptive analysis techniques by first doing factor analysis with the Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) test using the SEM tool in the AMOS program. In the third stage, the analysis was carried out using the Structural Equation Model. This analysis is a multivariate statistical technique that is a combination of factor analysis and regression analysis (correlation), intending to test the relationship between variables that exist in a model, both between indicators and their constructs, or relationships between constructs (Santoso, 2011).

ANALYZE AND RESULT

4.1. Muhammadiyah Organization Overview

In 1892, Snouck Hurgronje made his observations on Islam in Aceh and North Sumatra. According to him, of the 5 pillars of Islam, what remains is only the acknowledgment of Allah and that Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah. Twenty years after the article was published, in 1912 to be exact, by the pilgrims who had just returned from Mecca, 2 (two) organizations were born that opposed various things in society that they believed to be "dangerous deviations from Islamic doctrine". The two organizations are Muhammadiyah and its companion Sarekat Islam. Muhammadiyah is referred to by Geertz as a "high-spirited modernist Islamic association". This organization was ironically founded in what was the last center of Javanese Hindu culture, Yogyakarta. The organization founded by Muhammad Darwis or better known as Kyai Haji Ahmad Dahlan, by Britannica Eksiplokedia is called the most effective religious organization in Indonesia (Duignan, 2019).

In the field of economics, Muhammadiyah has an Economic and Entrepreneurship Council (MEEC). This assembly in the organization has the functions and duties as a driving force and implementation Muhammadiyah program in the economic field, including being responsible for the preparation of the strategic plan of the Economic and Entrepreneurship Council for each period.

The development of Muhammadiyah in Sumatra could not be separated from the involvement of traders. The update was brought by KH. Ahmad Dahlan by conservative clerics, made him do more tabligh in the midst of people outside the Kraton, even though he was a preacher at the Sultan's Palace Mosque in Yogyakarta. The batik business that he had been involved in since he was young made him associate a lot with other traders, including traders from West Sumatra.

One of the traders who interacted with KH. Ahmad Dahlan is A.R. Sutan Mansur who still has brotherly ties to Haji Rasul. Hari Rasul is the father of Haji Abdul Malik Karim Amrullah or commonly known as buya Hamka. In 1925, when Hari Rasul visited his brother, he met and was attracted by the views of KH. Ahmad Dahlan. This is what then made the Muhammadiyah branch in Sumatra first formed in West Sumatra in 1925.

After West Sumatra, North Sumatra is the second branch on the island of Sumatra. Currently, North Sumatra is a combination of East Sumatra and North Tapanuli, where the majority of the people at that time were Muslims with the Syafi`i school of thought. Muhammadiyah in North Sumatra was spread especially by Minangkabau traders, as well as traders from Java and Mandailing (Siddik, 2017).

4.2. Test Results Validity and Reliability of Measuring Instruments

4.2.1. Islamic Financial Knowledge Validity Test (IFK)

Based on the model image, the results of the loading factor calculation for each item are displayed. The results are shown in the table below:

Tables 1. Loading Factor Islamic Finance Knowledge

			Standardized Estimate	S.E.	C.R.	P
IFK_A	<---	IFKnowledge	0,719			
IFK_B	<---	IFKnowledge	0,735	0,14	8,325	***
IFK_C	<---	IFKnowledge	0,624	0,126	7,025	***
IFK_D	<---	IFKnowledge	0,928	0,33	10,06	***
IFK_E	<---	IFKnowledge	0,648	0,121	7,303	***

Information: *** p=0,000

The data above shows that the overall convergent validity of the indicators shows good results. Significance showed a very good value ($p = 0.000 < 0.05$). Likewise, with the loading factor value, all items have a p-value <0.05. The following are the results of the validity and reliability tests using variance extracted (AVE), construct reliability (CR), and discriminant validity (DV).

Tables 2. Sharia Financial Knowledge Validity Test Results

Indicator	Value
AVE	0,546
CR	0,617
DV	0,739

The results of the validity test indicated by AVE and CR showed good results, and the results of the DV reliability test also showed good results. So it can be concluded that the measuring instrument of Islamic financial knowledge shows good validity and reliability results (> 0.5) and can be used in this study.

4.2.2. Financial Behavior Validity Test

There are several items that have a loading factor value below 0.50 (the number is even). Items with a loading factor value below this set value are shown in the table below:

Tables 3. Loading Factor Financial Behavior

Dimension	Low loading factor	
	Amount	Number
Review information (IF)	0	-
Consumption (CS)	3	1, 2, 6
Cash-flow Management (CFM)	2	1, 2
Savings (SV)	2	1, 5
Investment (IN)	1	6
Loans (CM)	3	4, 5, 8

By using the convergent validity criteria, items with a low loading factor (standardized loading) will be dropped, because they are considered invalid in measuring the construct of financial behavior.

After dropping an item with a low loading factor value, the loading factor value changes. The following are the results of the validity and reliability tests using variance extracted (AVE), construct reliability (CR), and discriminant validity (DV).

Tables 4. Financial Behavior Validity Test Results

Indicator	IF	CS	IN	CFM	SV	CM
AVE	0,398	0,548	0,372	0,459	0,615	0,448
CR	0,509	0,621	-0,929	-0,922	0,670	0,291
DV	0,631	0,741	0,610	0,678	0,784	0,669

The results of the reliability test for all dimensions of financial behavior are quite good (CR > 0.5) except for the CM dimension. However, the results of the validity test on all dimensions of financial behavior are quite good (DV > 0.5). Thus, the two questionnaires on Islamic financial knowledge and financial behavior in this study can be used.

4.3. Results of Descriptive Analysis of Research Respondents

Statistical descriptive analysis in this study will show the characteristics of the sample used based on each variable and dimension studied. The analysis is divided into empirical statistics and hypothetical statistics.

4.3.1. Descriptive Analysis of Respondents Grouping on Islamic Financial Knowledge

The results of the descriptive analysis of Islamic Financial Knowledge based on the dimensions measured in this research can be seen in the following table:

Tables 5. Descriptive Analysis of Islamic Financial Knowledge

Dimension	Empirical Statistics				Number of Items	Hypothetical Statistics				α	μ
	Min	Max	Mean	SD		Min	Max	Mean	SD		
Knowledge	3	9	6,23	1,41	10	0	10	5,00	1,67	1,67	5,00
Savings and Loans	0	6	3,05	1,60	6	0	6	3,00	1,00	1,00	3,00
Pawnshop	0	5	1,95	1,43	5	0	5	2,50	0,83	0,83	2,50
Investation	0	11	5,17	3,62	7	0	7	3,50	1,17	1,17	3,50
Insurance	1	7	3,65	1,37	7	0	7	3,50	1,17	1,17	3,50

Dimension	Empirical Statistics				Number of Items	Hypothetical Statistics				α	μ
Islamic Financial Knowledge	9	36	20,04	7,75	35	0	35	17,50	5,83	5,83	17,50

The results of the descriptive analysis of the dimensions of Islamic financial knowledge indicate that in general the respondents in this study have lower Islamic financial knowledge compared to the population's average Islamic finance knowledge.

The average Islamic financial knowledge of respondents in this study was low on knowledge related to savings, pawnshops, investments, insurance, and Islamic finance. However, on knowledge related to general knowledge about finance, the average subject has higher knowledge when compared to the population average.

Among the research respondents themselves, the level of knowledge of the dimensions of Islamic finance knowledge also varies. This means that although the average knowledge of respondents regarding savings, pawnshops, investment, insurance, and Islamic finance knowledge is low, there are some respondents whose knowledge level is quite high. This is different from the general knowledge dimension of finance. The level of general financial knowledge of respondents in this study was relatively high.

Based on the percentage, the table of results of grouping respondents at the level of knowledge of Islamic finance based on the dimensions used are as follows:

Tables 6. Percentage of Respondents Grouping Islamic Finance Knowledge

Category	Tall	Low	Total
General knowledge of finance (IFK-1)	64,08%	35,92%	100%
Deposits and Loans (IFK-2)	40,14%	59,86%	100%
Pawnshop (IFK-3)	33,80%	66,20%	100%
Investment (IFK-4)	36,62%	63,38%	100%
Insurance (IFK-5)	25,35%	74,65%	100%

In more detail, based on the table above, it appears that 64.08% of the subjects in this study had a relatively high level of general financial knowledge. Meanwhile, the level of knowledge on insurance is the lowest subject.

4.3.2. Descriptive Analysis of Respondents on Financial Behavior

The results of the descriptive analysis of financial behavior based on the dimensions measured in this research can be seen in the following table:

Tables 7. Descriptive Analysis of Financial Behavior

Dimension	Empirical Mean				Number of Items	Hypothetical Mean				α	μ
	Min	Max	Mean	SD		Min	Max	Mean	SD		
Review Information	6	30	21,53	4,94	6	6	30	18	4,00	4,00	18
Consumption	9	20	14,42	2,78	4	4	20	12	2,67	2,67	12
Cash Flow Management	7	17	11,38	2,27	4	4	20	12	2,67	2,67	12
Save	5	20	13,48	2,63	4	4	20	12	2,67	2,67	12
Investation	10	28	16,46	3,99	6	6	30	18	4,00	4,00	18
Credit	8	24	15,46	2,6	5	5	25	15	3,33	3,33	15

Dimension	Empirical Mean				Numbe r of	Hypothetical Mean				α	μ
Management											
Financial Behavior	73	125	92,73	11	29	29	145	87	19,33	19,33	87

Respondents in this study have relatively diverse financial behavior. The average respondents in this study showed good financial behavior compared to the population average. This good financial behavior is especially evident in the ability to review information, save, regulate consumption patterns and manage credit. However, compared to the population average, the average respondent is still less able to manage cash flow and invest.

Based on the percentage, the table of the results of grouping respondents at the level of financial behavior based on the dimensions used are as follows:

Tables 8. Percentage of Financial Behavior Subject Grouping

Category	Good	Not Good	Total
Review information (IF)	80,28%	19,72%	100%
Consumption (CS)	90,14%	9,86%	100%
Cash-flow Management (CFM)	47,89%	52,11%	100%
Savings (SV)	80,28%	19,72%	100%
Investment (IN)	38,03%	61,97%	100%
Loans (CM)	63,38%	36,62%	100%

In more detail, based on the table above, it appears that 90.14% of the subjects in this study have good consumption behavior. While investment behavior is a subject that is classified as less good.

4.3.3. Descriptive Analysis of Respondents Grouping on Islamic Financial Literacy

The results of the descriptive analysis of Islamic financial literacy in this study can be seen in the following table:

Tables 9. Details of Islamic Financial Literacy Level Results

No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Literate	48	33,80%
2.	Lack Of Literacy On Financial Behavior	8	5,63%
3.	Less Literate On Islamic Financial Knowledge	50	35,21%
4.	Unliterate	36	25,35%

Based on the findings in this study, in general, it can be concluded that the average respondent has shown that the respondents in this study have implemented behaviors related to Islamic finance well. However, this behavior is carried out without being based on good financial knowledge. There are many factors that can cause this financial behavior to be good even though the level of financial knowledge is still more dominant in the low category.

4.3.4. Structural Equation Model Analysis

Tests in this study were carried out using structural equation model analysis with the full model equation model technique. Based on this research model, an estimation of the full structural equation model technique was carried out.

The first test was carried out by performing calculations using the Excel program, showing the value of 2 tables of 70.616. While the results of the above calculations show the value of 2 counts of 145,407 or greater than the value of 2 tables. The calculation results above also show a probability value of 0.000 or less than 0.05. Based on the testing of this first model, it can be concluded that H0 is rejected and the model does not fit.

The second test was carried out on the model with the goodness of fit feasibility test. The chi-square value was considered the main test tool. However, its sensitive nature to the number of samples and the number of indicators makes it necessary for researchers to also test other fit model sizes. Another measure of the fit model used in this study is the test of the goodness of fit feasibility using the Chi-Square value index, the goodness of fit index (GFI), tucker lewis index (TLI), comparative fit index (CFI), and root mean. The square error of approximation (RMSEA). The results of the goodness of fit test conducted using the above model show the results as shown in the following table:

Tables 10. The Goodness of Fit Feasibility Test Results

The Goodness of Fit Index	Cut off Value	Results	Model Evaluation
Chi-Square (df=43)	Expected Small	145,407	Marginal
CMIN/DF	< 2,00	3,382	Not Good
Sig. Probability	>0,05	0,000	Not Good
GFI	> 0,90	0,848	Marginal
TLI	> 0,90	0,745	Not Good
CFI	> 0,90	0,801	Marginal
RMSEA	< 0,08	0,130	Not Good

The GFI criteria are still in the marginal category. The chi-square value of 145.407 with df = 43 is still above the chi-square table for 43 degrees of freedom at a significant level of 5%. The CMIN/DF value of 3.382 is greater than the specified value, which is 2.00. The GFI value of 0.848 is smaller than the specified value, which is 0.90. The TLI value of 0.745 and the CFI value of 0.801 are below the specified value, which is 0.90. RMSEA value of 0.130 or greater than the specified recommended value of 0.08.

Based on the results of the two model feasibility tests, it was found that the model in this study did not meet the good goodness of fit value. Therefore, it is necessary to modify the model to get better goodness of fit value.

Based on this modified model, the goodness of fit feasibility test was carried out again. The following are the results of the goodness of fit feasibility test after modification of the model.

Table 11. The Goodness of Fit Feasibility Test Results

The Goodness of Fit Indeks	Cut off Value	Results	Model Evaluation
Chi-Square (df=31)	Expected Small	43,701	Good
CMIN/DF	< 2,00	1,410	Good
Sig. Probability	>0,05	0,065	Good
GFI	> 0,90	0,950	Good
TLI	> 0,90	0,956	Good
CFI	> 0,90	0,975	Good
RMSEA	< 0,08	0,054	Good

The table above shows the results of the goodness of fit feasibility test after modifying the model. The results of the chi-square test calculation on the full model obtained a chi-square value of 43,701 with df = 31 or still below the chi-square table for 31 degrees of freedom at a significant level of 5%. The probability value obtained from the modified model is 0.065. This value is greater than the specified value of 0.050. Therefore, it can be said that the chi-square and probability values of the modified model are categorized as good.

The results of the evaluation of the GFI value of 0.950 and the TLI value of 0.956. This value is categorized as good because it is greater than the specified value of 0.90. The CFI value of 0.975 is also greater than the specified value of 0.90, so it can be categorized as good. The results of the evaluation of the CMIN/DF value are also of good value, the value is 1.410 or below the recommended value of 2.00. The RMSEA value is also categorized as good, namely 0.054 or below the specified value < 0.08.

4.3.5. Result of Intervariable Influence Test

Regression weights analysis on SEM is used to see how much influence between the variables tested in this study. The size of the correlation value is indicated by a standardized table of estimated values (β). The following table will show the standardized estimated values (β).

Table 12. Standardized Estimation Value of Research Variables

			Estimate
Financial_Behavior	<---	IFKnowledge	,866
FB_IF	<---	Financial_Behavior	,448
FB_CS	<---	Financial_Behavior	,657
FB_CFM	<---	Financial_Behavior	,350
FB_SV	<---	Financial_Behavior	,053
FB_IN	<---	Financial_Behavior	,246
FB_CM	<---	Financial_Behavior	,593
IFK_A	<---	IFKnowledge	,651
IFK_B	<---	IFKnowledge	,726
IFK_C	<---	IFKnowledge	,617
IFK_D	<---	IFKnowledge	,780
IFK_E	<---	IFKnowledge	,744

Based on the results of calculations using Structural Equation Modeling, it is found that knowledge of Islamic finance has a significant influence on financial behavior. The positive correlation can be seen from the value of the coefficient of 0.866. While the significance of the correlation can be seen from the C.R value of 3.446. C.R. Value above 2.56 indicates a significant level of 1% or has a confidence level of 99%. With a correlation significance probability that is smaller than the specified significance level (α) of 5% ($p = 0.000 < 0.05$). This means that every increase in knowledge of Islamic finance by 1 unit will have an impact on increasing Financial Behavior by 0.866 units or 86.6%.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research that has been done, the conclusions of this study are:

1. In general, the level of knowledge of Islamic finance by members of the Muhammadiyah organization is low, namely 60.56%.
2. As many as 69.01% of Muhammadiyah organization members show good financial behavior.
3. There is a positive and significant correlation between the Islamic financial knowledge of members of the Muhammadiyah organization and their daily financial behavior.
4. The level of Islamic financial literacy of Muhammadiyah organization members is generally classified as less literate

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