

Level of financial literacy among students

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ARTICLE INFO**Article history:**

Received Des 22, 2022

Revised Jan 5, 2023

Accepted Jan 16, 2023

Keywords:

Descriptive qualitative method;

Financial literacy;

Student.

ABSTRACT

Personal financial management (financial planning and control) is one form of application of financial management. For most students, college is the first time they manage their finances without the supervision of their parents. Students must be able to manage their finances properly independently and must also be able to take responsibility for the decisions they have made. This research aims to determine students' literacy levels and personal opinions about their respective financial decisions. The method used is descriptive qualitative, adjusting opinions between researchers and informants. The data source in descriptive qualitative research is a questionnaire (list of questions). The object of this research is students currently studying at the Indonesia Institute of Business and Technology (INSTIKI) in Denpasar, Bali. The respondents in this study were 100 people. The results indicated that financial education and financial literacy should be provided early. The conclusion of this study states that the level of financial literacy possessed by students who are respondents in this study is at an intermediate level. And in deciding their respective finances, they have been able to recognize existing financial products but have not explored the procedures and processes for running them in the future.

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1. Introduction

Human development is currently occurring in various fields, not only in the field of technology with the presence of various service provider companies that make our lives easier today, but also in the economic field. Developments in the economic sector that can be felt are the presence of companies that can make it easier for us from a financial perspective, such as e-money services, QRIS, and so on. Financial intelligence is one of the issues that is being widely buzzed by everyone, especially young people who are carriers of current new trends. Financial intelligence is a person's ability to understand the importance of planning and implementing good financial management, which in turn enables him to realize his dreams and hopes. Benchmarks can vary, ranging from income levels (Susila, 2022).

In today's modern global economy era, individuals must be able to manage their finances carefully. Because the financial management will result in decisions in the use or allocation of funds owned. Individuals must be able to manage their finances carefully and efficiently because individuals need to know about financial literacy.

The Financial Services Authority (OJK) stated that the Indonesian people's financial literacy index was 49.68%. This value increased compared to 2019 which was recorded at the level of 38.03%. This index shows that out of every 100 people in Indonesia, there are around 49 people who have a good understanding of financial institutions and financial service products. The financial inclusion index was recorded at 85.10%, an increase compared to 2019 which was recorded at 76.19% (Purwanti, 2022). Indonesia's financial literacy index must be increased again, seeing that competition between countries in the current global era is becoming

very tight, especially in the economic field. (Nidar & Bestari, 2012) explained that the national economy would not affect by the global financial crisis if people understood the financial system. Misconceptions cause many people to experience financial losses, as a result of wasteful spending and consumption, unwise use of credit cards, and calculating the difference between consumer credit and bank loans. Today's financial literacy is needed so that individuals can be wise and effective in managing their finances, so they don't seem consumptive and only think about short-term satisfaction without paying attention to their long-term welfare.

(Widayanti, 2012) explained that learning in higher education plays an important role in the process of forming student financial literacy. Students will face new problems and face a new environment without the supervision and support of their parents. Students live in a diverse and complex economic environment so an increased need for financial education is urgently needed. Financial problems that often arise for students are that they do not have income, and some students still depend on their parents. In addition, the extravagant attitude of students is a problem that is often encountered. Effective and efficient learning will help students have the ability to understand, evaluate, and act in their financial interests.

Based on the background of the problems described above, the researcher intends to research to determine the level of understanding of financial literacy and personal opinion of students in their respective financial decisions with the title "Level of Financial Literacy Among Students". The research will be conducted on students of the Indonesian Institute of Business and Technology (INSTIKI).

Based on the background above, the formulation of the problem in this study is as follows, What is the level of understanding of financial literacy in students? And what is the student's personal opinion on their respective financial decisions? Given the limited time available, as well as costs and manpower, it is necessary to limit. The scope of this research is limited to researchers who want to know the level of understanding of financial literacy in students. The researcher wanted to know the students' personal opinions on their respective financial decisions.

Financial literacy occurs when a capable individual (literate) is someone who has a set of skills and abilities that make that person able to utilize existing resources to achieve goals. Proficiency (literacy) is an important thing that must be possessed to achieve its goals. Chen and Volpe (quoted in (Ulfatun et al., 2016)) define financial literacy as knowledge to manage finances. Chen and Volpe (quoted in (Ulfatun et al., 2016)) state that the category of literacy level is divided into less than 60 percent means individuals have a low literacy level, 60 to 79 percent means individuals have a moderate literacy level, and more than 79 percent means individuals have a high level of financial literacy. Chen and Volpe (quoted in (Ulfatun et al., 2016)) divide financial literacy into 4 parts, namely general personal finance knowledge (knowledge about personal finance in general) including: (a) Understanding of several matters relating to basic knowledge of personal finance. (b) Savings and borrowing (savings and loans), this section cover knowledge related to savings and loans such as the use of credit cards. (c) Insurance (insurance), this section covers basic knowledge of insurance and insurance products such as life insurance and motor vehicle insurance. (d) Investments (investment), this section includes knowledge about market interest rates, mutual funds, and investment risks.

Students as educated and educated resources should have Literacy in the Use of Funds. Financial literacy covers the fields- Broad fields of spending and credit, insurance, as well as savings and investment. Financial literacy about spending and credit is how people can manage their expenses. In the sense that there needs to be an appropriate spending plan or budget and how to be disciplined in doing what follows that budget. The specifics are how people need to make normal spending plans so they don't slip into spending patterns that exceed spending targets and abilities.

This is important to pay attention to avoiding a deficit because avoiding and preventing a deficit is the essence of health spending. Meanwhile, regarding credit, namely how people position credit correctly. The point is to position the credit as a healthy tool and not as excess money to fulfill various misleading desires. He continued that the use of credit was intended to meet needs and its use had to be adjusted to financial capabilities. We recommend that you do not use credit of 30% of the percentage of your income so that it does not disturb your financial balance. Another area of financial literacy is insurance.

It is necessary to have insurance at this time because of the increasing financial uncertainty. Continue that having insurance, whether it's life insurance, assets, house fires, or even cars and others will help you to cover your losses. Note that insurance is not intended to prevent you from these unwanted events because, in principle, expected and unexpected events have the same opportunities. Therefore, the main purpose of insurance is to provide a guarantee of compensation so that you do not experience confusion and loss but are

covered by the insurance that you follow. Other areas of financial literacy are savings and investment. The role of financial literacy is to give you an understanding that saving is an important part because it will provide consumption security in the short term. An example is when there is an unwanted event and your income becomes disrupted, then that's when savings can become a tool to help meet your consumption.

Regarding how to save properly, it only requires awareness to be disciplined in setting aside money after you have enough money for your spiritual life. As for investment, financially literate people will be greatly assisted because they have knowledge/understanding of how to invest in available investment instruments, including stocks. The concrete thing is that people who are disciplined in increasing financial literacy will understand how best to determine an intelligent attitude when making stock transaction decisions. In the sense that how to do an analysis or even observe the relevant factors to be considered in making stock transaction decisions, whether to buy, hold or sell.

Not only that, but financial literacy also provides insights about how to avoid investment scams under the guise of providing high returns. The logic is that financially literate people will be able to understand that there cannot be high returns that provide low risk and this is following the golden rule of investment that high-risk high return. In other words, financial literacy can be used as a tool that needs to be improved if you want to have passive income that exceeds active income.

From the understanding presented above, it can be concluded that personal financial literacy is individual decision-making that uses a combination of several skills, resources, and contextual knowledge to process information that can be used to make decisions based on the financial risk of the decision. With high financial literacy, financial management can be controlled. Financial literacy is very important for every individual to be able to manage finances wisely.

Several previous studies that are relevant and discuss the level of financial literacy in students include (Yushita, 2017) with the title *The Importance of Financial Literacy for Personal Financial Management*, the results show that there is still a low level of financial literacy in developed countries and especially in developing countries, including Indonesia.

Research conducted by (Mendari & Kewal, 2013) with the title *level of financial literacy among STIE Musi students*, the result that financial decisions are based on personal opinion, in some ways reflecting a lack of knowledge about long-term investment forms that provide higher returns and risks than deposits, as well as decisions for life insurance, respondents do not understand life insurance. (Herawati, 2017) with the title *level of student financial literacy and the factors that influence it to get the result that only gender has a significant effect on financial literacy*, while other variables age, occupation and parental income have no effect.

(Syah, 2022) in the title *analysis of the level of financial literacy of state tertiary students*, it is found that the average financial literacy of students is in the high financial literacy category. Based on the results of the study, students' financial literacy is influenced by their parents' education. There is no significant effect between age and gender on the level of financial literacy of students.

(Pahrudin et al., 2018) with the title *analysis of the level of financial literacy of Hamzanwadi University students and the factors that influence it*, the result is that financial behavior variables do not affect financial literacy, financial management variables have an effect on financial literacy, and behavioral variables and financial management have a simultaneous effect on student financial literacy. (Kristanti & Rinofah, 2021) with the title *characteristics of financial literacy (a case study of students of the Faculty of Economics, University of Bachelor of Science, Tamansiswa)* found that gender, age, year of entry, place of residence, and financial behavior had a positive and significant effect on financial literacy, while income had a negative and significant effect on student financial literacy.

(Utomo & Kaujan, 2019) in the title *the role of financial literacy in improving the performance of SMEs in the city of Tarakan*, the result is that the financial literacy variable determines the performance of SMEs. The theoretical implications of this research support the RBV theory which explains that the ability to gain a sustainable competitive advantage is a determining factor of performance.

2. Research Method

The method used is descriptive qualitative adjusting opinions between researchers and informants (Sugiyono, 2017). The choice of this method was carried out because the analysis could not be in the form of numbers and

the researcher described more clearly all the phenomena that existed in society. The Source of data in descriptive qualitative research is a questionnaire (list of questions). The data sources used in this study are primary data sources and secondary data sources. Data collection techniques are a way of obtaining the data needed in research. In this study, the techniques used include the following: giving a questionnaire (list of questions). The sampling technique in this study was purposive sampling, namely sampling based on certain objectives or considerations.

The objects in this study are students who are currently studying at the Indonesian Institute of Business and Technology (INSTIKI) located in Denpasar, Bali. Research Instruments in this study use the method of providing a list of questions. The instrument in qualitative research is the researcher himself (human instrument) accompanied by tools such as cell phones and cameras. In qualitative research, researchers have positions as planners, implementers, data collectors, analysts, and data interpreters and in the end, become reporters of research results (Li et al., 2016).

Data analysis is the process of arranging data sequences, organizing them into a pattern, category, and a basic description so that themes can be found and working hypotheses can be formulated as suggested by the data. Several stages of Miles and Herberman's interactive analysis model go through four stages, namely data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion:

- a. Data collection (data collection) Data obtained from observations, interviews, and documentation are recorded in field notes which consist of two aspects, namely description, and reflection.
- b. Data reduction (data reduction) Data reduction is a process of selection, simplification, and abstraction. The way to reduce data is to make selections, make summaries or short descriptions, classify into patterns by making transcripts, research to emphasize, shorten, focus, make the parts unimportant, and organize so that conclusions can be drawn.
- c. Data presentation (data display) Data presentation is a set of structured information to provide the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking action. So that the data presented does not deviate from the main problem, the data presentation can be realized in the form of a matrix, graphic, network, or chart as a forum for information guidance about what is happening. The data is presented following what is being studied.
- d. Drawing conclusions (conclusion) Concluding is an attempt to find or understand the meaning, and regularity of explanation patterns, causal flows, or proportions. The conclusions drawn are immediately verified by looking and questioning again while looking at field notes to obtain a more precise understanding. To get valid data conclusions, it is necessary to pay attention to the following steps:
 - 1) Recording the most important points obtained from the field, then extensively describing and developed according to conditions, observations, and data results in the field.
 - 2) Researchers collect data from various sources of information.
 - 3) Researchers took data in detail starting from photographs, observations, interviews, and documentation. Selection of the right informants in accordance with the selection of data.

Researchers must be observant in paying attention to processes in the field so that the results are maximum and can be accounted for.

3. Results And Discussions

The research results from the level of literacy in students are divided into four parts, namely basic financial knowledge consisting of 3 (three) statements, savings, and loans consisting of 4 (four) statements, insurance consisting of 3 (three) statements, and investment consisting of 4 (four) statements. Respondents were asked to answer how well they knew and understood the statements given by giving a low score stating that they did not know about the matter being discussed, medium for knowing but not mastering the matter being discussed, and high if they mastered the matter being discussed. In answering this question, respondents were asked to choose according to the conditions previously described. Of the 100 respondents who gave their opinions on the statements that produced the data as shown in the following table:

Table 1. Respondent characteristics

No	Statement	Literacy Level		
		Low	Medium	High
1.	Basic Personal Finance Knowledge			
	1. I understand the benefits of personal finance knowledge.	2%	70%	31%
	2. I understand the knowledge of personal financial planning.	2%	72%	30%
	3. I understand the terms expenses and income.	2%	46%	53%
2.	Savings And Loans			
	1. I Understand The Calculation Of Compound Interest.	47%	53%	2%
	2. I Understand The Characteristics And Types Of Deposits.	25%	70%	8%
	3. I Understand Loan Interest (Fixed, Decreasing).	18%	70%	15%
	4. I Understand The Factors That Affect Creditworthiness.	28%	56%	16%
3.	Insurance			
	1. I am familiar with the term insurance.	5%	57%	38%
	2. I am familiar with insurance premiums.	36%	59%	9%
	3. I understand and know the types of insurance and their uses.	16%	71%	15%
4.	Investment			
	1. I understand how to invest.	15%	71%	14%
	2. I understand the types of investments available.	14%	70%	17%
	3. I understand how to invest in the stock exchange.	55%	42%	4%
	4. I understand how to invest in bonds and mutual funds.	49%	46%	6%

Source: Primary Data, processed in 2022

Table 2. Recapitulation of average value of respondent characteristics

Statement	Low	Medium	High
Basic Financial Knowledge	2	62,33	38
Savings & Loans	29,5	62,25	10,25
Insurance	19	62,33	20,67
Investment	33,25	57,25	10,25

Source: Primary Data, processed in 2022

It can be seen from the Table 1 above, in the statement that basic knowledge of respondents obtained the results of respondents who knew about the benefits of financial or intermediate knowledge as much as 62.33% and respondents who had mastered knowing about basic knowledge of finance or the high category was as much as 38%.

On the savings, loan, and insurance side, more respondents answered that they only knew about the terms and products offered. This is because they still do not have it. Particularly in terms of loans, the respondent's banks only knew of loan interest but did not master it. Likewise from the insurance side, most of them know and know about the terms and types of existing insurance such as insurance premiums, health insurance, life insurance, and others. However, only a few, or about 20.67% have mastered this matter. 19% of the respondents did not know about insurance, both in terms of terms and the types available.

This study also examines how students understand the investment. With the rise of invitations to invest from an early age, it would be very good if it was followed by sufficient understanding so that students would not get lost or misdirected when determining what instrument they would use to invest. Of the 4 statements given, 57.25% of the respondents stated that they knew but did not understand about investing, 10.25% stated that they had mastered investment procedures and 33.25% did not know about this.

Furthermore, respondents were asked several questions whose answers had been provided by the researcher regarding how the respondent responded to the situation described in the existing statement.

Asumsikan Anda berada di awal dua puluhan dan Anda ingin meningkatkan investasi yang aman untuk masa pensiun 30 tahun yang akan datang. Strategi mana yang Anda pilih sesuai dengan keinginan Anda?



Figure 1. Diagram of respondents' answers to questions 1
Source: Primary Data, processed in 2022

In the picture above, respondents are assumed to be in their early twenties, and to increase safe investment in their 30s to come, 5 responses to this question are given and the result is that 42% choose to save in the form of deposits, 31% choose to invest in mutual funds. or stocks, 15% choose to save in the form of savings at a commercial bank, 9% choose to invest in long-term corporate bonds and the rest choose to save in a save deposit box.

Anggap usia Anda dua puluh tahun, dan tidak memiliki tanggungan, asuransi mana yang sebaiknya Anda pilih?

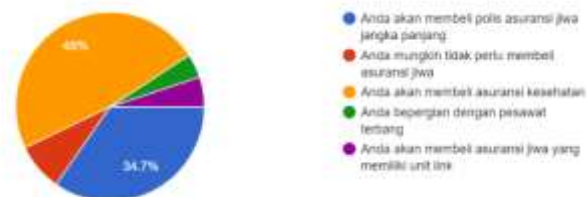


Figure 2. Diagram of respondents' answers to questions 2
Source: Primary Data, processed in 2022

The next question is if the respondent is twenty years old, and has no dependents, which insurance will he choose? The result is that 48% will buy health insurance, 34.7% will buy a long-term life insurance policy, and the rest will not buy life insurance, buy travel insurance and buy life insurance that has a unit link.

Anda baru saja lulus kuliah dan bekerja dengan gaji Rp 28.000.000,- per tahun. Anda akan membayar Rp 600.000,- per bulan selama lima tahun untuk pinjaman. Anda juga harus melunasi ketiga kartu kredit Anda. Bagaimana cara Anda untuk menyelamatkan keuangan Anda?

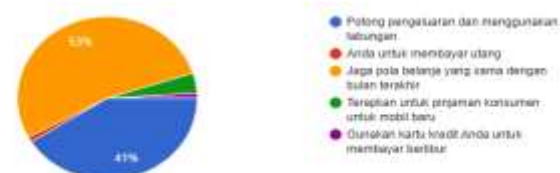


Figure 3. Diagram of respondents' answers to questions 3
Source: Primary Data, processed in 2022

The next question posed to the respondent is that it is assumed that they earn a salary of Rp. 28,000,000 per year and should pay a loan of Rp. 600,000 per month for five years and must pay off three credit cards owned, how can the respondent make his finances healthy? return. 53% of the respondents answered that they would maintain the same spending pattern as the last month, 41% answered that they would reduce spending

and use savings to restore their finances and the rest chose to pay off debt, borrow again for a new car and use a card. credit up to the maximum limit to pay for holiday activities.



Figure 4. Diagram of respondents' answers to questions 4
Source: Primary Data, processed in 2022

In the next questionnaire component, the response was asked whether they already have financial records. 52% answered that they had limited financial records, 30.3% answered that they had never had financial records and 17.2% answered that they had records detailing all income and expenses.

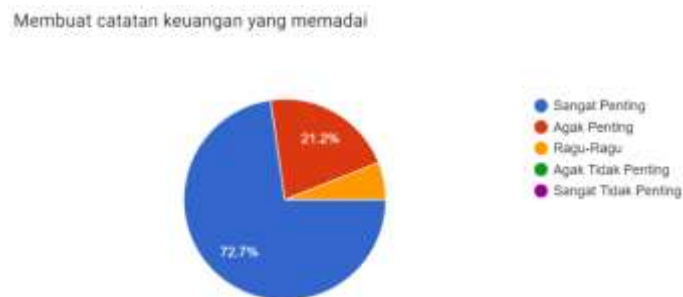


Figure 5. Diagram of respondents' answers to questions 5
Source: Primary Data, processed in 2022

Furthermore, respondents gave responses to the statements given to make adequate financial records. 72.2% said it was very important, 21.2% said it was rather important and the rest answered they were unsure.



Figure 6. Diagram of respondents' answers to questions 6
Source: Primary Data, processed in 2022

The next statement is that expenses are less than income. The results obtained were 69% answered strongly agree, 13% answered somewhat important, 15% answered undecided and the rest were somewhat unimportant and very unimportant

Mempertahankan nilai pertanggung jawaban asuransi yang memadai

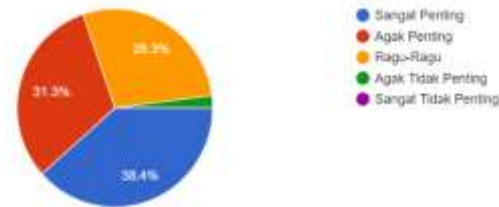


Figure 7. Diagram of respondents' answers to questions 7
Source: Primary Data, processed in 2022

The next question regarding insurance is maintaining adequate insurance coverage. 38.4% answered very important, 31.3% answered somewhat important, 28% answered 28.3% and the rest answered somewhat unimportant.

Merencanakan dan mengimplementasikan program-program investasi



Figure 8. Diagram of respondents' answers to questions 8
Source: Primary Data, processed in 2022

In respondents' answers to the question of planning and implementing investment programs 56% gave very important answers, 32% answered somewhat important and 12% answered doubtfully.

The collection of answers from respondents was carried out by distributing questionnaires via the Google form with a two-day deadline for filling out. This was due to the limited time the researcher had and the number of samples obtained during the questionnaire filling period was able to represent all the research objects mentioned. The respondents used in this study were 100 students studying at INSTIKI. The characteristics of the respondents in this study when viewed from the age starting from the age of 19 years to 25 years, results showed that the majority of respondents were 20 years old or as much as 34%. When viewed from the characteristics of the semester, the respondents used in this study were INSTIKI students in semester 3 (three) to semester 13 (thirteen), which dominated from semester 5 as much as 72%. At this time they are still in the transitional stage from adolescence to adulthood, where some already have jobs and income and some still rely on the money given by their parents.

As can be seen in Table (1) more than half of the respondents have intermediate knowledge or only know about it but do not master it. This occurs in the knowledge of the basic finances that get results of 62.33%. This percentage states that their ability regarding basic finance is still limited to knowing but not mastering it. However, 38% stated that they mastered basic financial knowledge, this was because almost the majority of the respondents had taken banking and other financial institution courses and financial management. This course explains the basic knowledge of finance that every individual should have now. Likewise, their understanding of savings and loans mostly had the medium ability or 62.25%, but 29, 5% answered that they did not know about this. There are many varied savings and loan products on the market. The type, period, and interest given also have differences between one financial service provider and another. With intense competition among financial service institutions, it is very important to know and understand very well what products are being offered. For savings, you must know the monthly interest, administration fees, minimum deposit, and minimum balance and if there are types of savings such as term savings, gold savings, hajj savings, and others, the terms and conditions must be known so that there are no differences in perceptions between service providers and consumers. The type, period, and interest given also have differences between one

financial service provider and another. With intense competition among financial service institutions, it is very important to know and understand very well what products are being offered. For savings, you must know the monthly interest, administration fees, minimum deposit, and minimum balance and if there are types of savings such as term savings, gold savings, haji savings, and others, the terms and conditions must be known so that there are no differences in perceptions between service providers and consumers. The type, period, and interest given also have differences between one financial service provider and another. With intense competition among financial service institutions, it is very important to know and understand very well what products are being offered. For savings, you must know the monthly interest, administration fees, minimum deposit, and minimum balance and if there are types of savings such as term savings, gold savings, haji savings, and others, the terms and conditions must be known so that there are no differences in perceptions between service providers and consumers. it is very important to know and understand very well what products are offered. For savings, you must know the monthly interest, administration fees, minimum deposit, and minimum balance and if there are types of savings such as term savings, gold savings, haji savings, and others, the terms and conditions must be known so that there are no differences in perceptions between service providers and consumers. it is very important to know and understand very well what products are offered. For savings, you must know the monthly interest, administration fees, minimum deposit, and minimum balance and if there are types of savings such as term savings, gold savings, haji savings, and others, the terms and conditions must be known so that there are no differences in perceptions between service providers and consumers.

Financial literacy knowledge in the field of insurance is also one of the variables discussed in this study. From table 1 it can be seen that the dominant knowledge of respondents regarding insurance lies on the middle side, and as many as 19% do not know about this. Insurance is one of the financial instruments that every individual must have today. With the increasingly advanced era, insurance products are also increasingly diverse. The insurance that we are familiar with is health insurance, life insurance, motor vehicle insurance, and others. But now there are also several insurance service providers providing health and investment insurance as one unit as well as other insurance. This should also be a concern because many insurance cases end in losses suffered by their customers. Security is an important factor in choosing the desired insurance product. In this study, most of the student subjects still enjoy insurance services chosen by their parents, but some have decided to join with the income they generate themselves. Therefore, an understanding of the contents of the insurance policy and everything that is the provision of the insurance product must be the main factor that is understood and understood by customers or consumers.

Investing in the capital market is now a trend among the younger generation in Indonesia. Of the approximately 9 million investors in the stock market, around 82 percent are young people. The ease of buying shares and the security of investing and profits are triggering the interest of the younger generation to invest in the capital market (Ayi, 2022). The results obtained in this study are inversely proportional to the facts above where only 10.25% mastered investment while 57.25% answered they only knew and 33.25% answered they did not know about it. According to Qothrunnada(2022) Investment is an activity of investing money or capital (valuable assets) to make a profit. As potential investors, students are expected to have sufficient skills regarding investment procedures, not only in the stock market, investments can also be made in deposit instruments, gold, and others which are easier and categorized as safer. Minimal capital is one of the reasons students do not understand and understand this investment.

Students are also expected to be able to decide what to do for their finances. Even though most of them still get income from their parents in the form of pocket money, with good financial literacy it is hoped that when they have their income they can manage it properly and appropriately. In Figure 3 it can be seen that more respondents prefer to save their money in the form of investing in deposits (42%) and another 32% choose to invest in mutual funds and stocks. From these results, most respondents chose investments with low risk rather than choosing investments with high risk. If seen in Figure 10, respondents gave answers that are very important for planning and implementing existing investment programs. In other words, adequate knowledge about how to invest in high-risk instruments is the main factor for them choosing to make deposits. In addition, the amount of authorized capital is not much and the absence of sufficient savings is also another factor.

Likewise with the selected insurance products, as seen from Figure 4, as many as 48% of respondents chose to buy health insurance products, and for others, as much as 34.7% chose to buy term life insurance policies. From these results, it can be seen that the respondents' concerns about life in the future are very concerned. Insurance makes them feel more secure, especially in the health sector. However, returning with good literacy regarding this insurance product will make them safer and be able to enjoy its benefits in the future.

Apart from investing and having insurance, students are also expected to be able to manage their loans and savings. Not a few of them already have loans. With the rise of online loans (pinjol), it is easier for students to have loans because the process is easy and fast. Literacy on this matter is very important so that cases that can be detrimental in the future do not occur. Recently there have been cases of several students from the Bogor Agricultural Institute (IPB) having been entangled in online loan cases. A student at the Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Sciences of IPB revealed that the losses due to this loan amounted to billions of rupiah (Perwitasari, 2022). To be able to avoid the above cases, knowledge of financial literacy and sound financial conditions is very necessary. In Figure 5 it can be seen that maintaining spending patterns and evaluating them was the highest response from respondents, namely as many as 53%, and this was followed by cutting spending and using their savings to restore their financial health. One way is to increase income and reduce expenditure. In Figure 8 it can be seen that 69% of respondents answered that it is very important to have expenses that are smaller than income. The concept of frugal, effective, and efficient living can be applied to be able to enjoy health in the field of personal finance.

Financial literacy must also be included by keeping good records of all financial activities carried out. In Figure 6 it can be seen that only 17.2% of the respondents have records with detailed income and expenses, while 52.5% only have limited financial records and as many as 30.3% do not have financial records. By keeping records, we can evaluate financial activities over a certain period. Judging from figure 7, 72.7% answered that it is very important to keep adequate financial records, by utilizing existing technology such as applications that can be downloaded on smartphones can be used to be able to make simple records of financial activities carried out.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of data analysis and discussion, the following conclusions can be drawn: Students' understanding of financial literacy in the areas of basic knowledge, savings, loans, insurance, and investment is mostly on the medium side which means they know it but don't master it, it can be seen from the results of filling out the existing questionnaires. However, in several sections, such as savings and loans, as well as investment, one-third of the respondents have mastered this matter. The progress of time and technological developments have become one of their supporters in understanding and understanding this financial instrument.

On the other side, the respondents who were students in this study were also able to make decisions about their financial condition personally, this can be seen from the results of the answers they gave to some of the assumptions given in the questionnaire. Both in terms of the importance of recording, choosing the right insurance and investment instruments, and ensuring that you have greater income compared to expenses.

From the explanation above, it can be said that the provision of education regarding finance or financial literacy, both formally given on campus in the form of independent courses and seminars and reading articles on financial literacy from an early age, is the provision for the younger generation to be able to realize a good life in the future. come and be able to achieve financial freedom or a situation where a person can provide for all the needs he has and have investments and carry out the desired lifestyle from an early age.

Several things can be explored again as well as suggestions for future research, including this research that only focuses on students studying at INSTIKI. In addition, this study only focuses on the description of the level of financial literacy possessed by students without paying attention to the demographics of the respondents. In the future, it is expected to conduct this research in different places by taking into account the demographics of the respondents. In addition, longer data collection will provide more diverse answers to the questions given. Future research is also expected to be able to pay attention to other factors related to financial literacy such as family financial conditions, personal income, and financial behavior.

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