

The Influence of Sharia-Based Financial Planning and Self-Control on Succes of Students' Financial Management

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Abstrak

The rapid development of digital financial services has significantly influenced students' financial behavior, often leading to increased consumptive tendencies without proper planning. This study aims to analyze the effect of sharia-Based financial planning and self-control on the Succes of Students' Financial Management at the Faculty of Islamic Studies, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. A quantitative approach with an explanatory survey design was employed, involving 93 students selected through proportional random sampling from a population of 1,364. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire with a five-point Likert scale and analyzed using multiple linear regression with SPSS version 25. The results indicate that sharia-based financial planning has a positive and significant effect on Succes of Students' Financial Management ($t = 9.140$; $p < 0.05$), and self-control also shows a positive and significant effect ($t = 4.648$; $p < 0.05$). Simultaneously, both variables significantly influence Succes of Students' Financial Management ($F = 205.205$; $p < 0.05$), with a coefficient of determination (R^2) of 0.820, indicating that 82% of the variation in Succes of Students' Financial Management is explained by the model. These findings suggest that the integration of sharia-based financial planning and strong self-control plays a crucial role in improving students' Succes of Students' Financial Management. Sharia-based financial planning provides a structured and value-based

framework, while self-control ensures consistent implementation in daily financial decisions. This study contributes to the development of Islamic financial behavior literature by highlighting the importance of combining cognitive and psychological factors in achieving financial well-being among students.

Kata Kunci *Sharia-Based Financial Planning, Self-Control and Succes of Students' Financial Management*

INTRODUCTION

The rapid advancement of information technology in the modern era has brought significant changes to people's lifestyles, including the ways individuals manage their economic and financial activities. The digitalization of services, the convenience of online transactions, and the widespread use of social media have created a fast-paced and practical lifestyle. On the one hand, these developments provide greater convenience in fulfilling daily needs; on the other hand, they also have the potential to encourage uncontrolled consumptive behavior, particularly among younger generations such as university students. The high intensity of online shopping without careful financial planning may negatively affect personal financial stability and increase the risk of long-term financial problems. (Mutaqin & Syihab, 2024).

University students, as members of the productive age group, are in a transitional phase toward financial independence and are therefore required to manage their finances responsibly. Personal financial management has become a crucial aspect, as it encompasses the ability to record income and expenditures, prepare budgets, manage savings, and anticipate unexpected financial risks. Sound financial management practices not only play an important role in maintaining daily financial stability, but also support the achievement of both short-term and long-term financial goals while reducing potential financial pressures in the future (Maghfuroh et al., 2024).

Successful financial management cannot be separated from systematic planning that is oriented toward the achievement of financial goals. Individuals who are able to implement structured financial management tend to be less vulnerable to excessive consumption behavior and possess better control over their personal cash flow. (Rahmayati et al., 2022). Effective financial management also enables individuals to allocate funds proportionally among consumption needs, savings, and emergency reserves. Therefore, successful financial management serves as an important indicator in assessing the quality of students' financial behavior (Babiarz & Robb, 2013; Maghfuroh et al., 2024).

Based on various empirical findings, the success of individual financial management is influenced by a combination of cognitive, psychological, and social factors that interact with one another. (Gunawan et al., 2020) emphasized that financial quantitative literacy, subjective numeracy, materialistic orientation, and impulsive consumption tendencies are important determinants in shaping financial management behavior. Meanwhile, (Arifa & Setiyani, 2020) further argued that financial literacy, financial socialization agents, attitudes toward money, income level, lifestyle, and financial knowledge also play significant roles in

determining the quality of an individual's financial management. Overall, these factors indicate that successful financial management is not solely determined by the amount of income earned, but largely depends on an individual's ability to plan finances, control consumption behavior, understand financial information, and develop rational and long-term-oriented financial attitudes and habits.

In the Indonesian context, public financial literacy has shown a fairly positive upward trend. The 2024 National Survey of Financial Literacy and Inclusion (Survei Nasional Literasi dan Inklusi Keuangan/SNLIK) reported a financial literacy index of 65.43 percent and a financial inclusion index of 75.02 percent. Nevertheless, these achievements do not yet fully reflect the quality of the public's comprehensive understanding of financial management, particularly from the perspective of Islamic finance. The 2024 SNLIK data further revealed that Islamic financial literacy remained at 39.11 percent, while Islamic financial inclusion stood at 12.88 percent, indicating a significant gap between access to and understanding of Islamic financial principles (OJK, 2024). If this low level of Islamic financial literacy is left unaddressed, younger generations may encounter difficulties in planning and managing their finances. This condition may lead to financial decisions that are inconsistent with Sharia principles and increase the potential for future financial problems (Alrisqi et al., 2025).

As a country with a predominantly Muslim population, Indonesia possesses significant potential for the development of sharia-based financial planning practices. Sharia financial planning emphasizes the principle of balance between worldly and spiritual interests, the avoidance of *riba* (usury), the prohibition of extravagance (*israf*), and social responsibility through *zakat*, *infaq*, and *sadaqah*. Furthermore, sharia-based financial planning encourages the use of halal financial products, ethical debt management, and equitable wealth distribution in accordance with the principles of *maqasid al-shariah* (Lasawedy, 2025; Rakhmat et al., 2022).

Furthermore, recent empirical studies indicate that an understanding of Islamic financial principles positively contributes to students' ability to develop Islamic financial planning. It's explained that Islamic financial literacy has a significant influence on Islamic financial planning among Generation Z, indicating that the better students understand the concepts of Islamic finance, the more structured and well-directed their financial planning processes become. Such structured planning serves as an essential foundation for achieving more stable financial management, as students possess clear guidelines in determining spending priorities, savings allocation, and the utilization of halal and Sharia-compliant financial products (Alrisqi et al., 2025).

Sharia-based financial planning plays a crucial role in helping students manage their personal finances in a systematic, responsible, and Islamically aligned manner. Through this approach, students are encouraged to develop structured financial management practices that can minimize consumptive behavior, reduce errors in financial decision-making, and enhance preparedness for future needs. Islamic financial planning functions not only as a technical strategy for managing financial resources, but also as a means of fostering disciplined and rational financial habits, particularly amid the rapid development of modern financial services and the increasingly impulsive lifestyle trends among younger generations. By implementing Sharia-based financial planning, students are able to establish clear financial goals, develop consistent budgeting practices, and select financial instruments that

are both halal and efficient, thereby supporting the achievement of both short-term and long-term financial objectives.

Furthermore, the implementation of Islamic financial planning reflects the internalization of Islamic ethical values in everyday life, which not only contributes to individual well-being but also has the potential to shape students as agents of change in promoting ethical financial practices within society (Rakhmat et al., 2022).

In addition to sharia-based financial planning factors, psychological factors—particularly self-control—also play a crucial role in the success of financial management. Self-control enables individuals to delay short-term gratification in pursuit of greater financial goals, such as resisting impulsive purchases to maintain savings balances. Quantitative studies involving student populations have demonstrated that self-control significantly influences saving behavior, expenditure control, and personal financial management. Therefore, the success of financial planning depends not only on knowledge or access to financial instruments, but also on the individual's psychological capability to implement financial plans consistently (Rabbulizat et al., 2023).

Self-control is also a psychological component that can prevent students from spending excessive amounts of money solely for personal gratification, thereby supporting the achievement of better financial stability. Efforts to attain financial stability can be carried out by reducing impulsive purchasing behavior driven by momentary desires and irrational decision-making. Students may possess the ability to exercise self-control in managing their expenditures by setting aside unnecessary urges to purchase certain items. Students who are able to maintain strong self-control can minimize excessive spending behavior (Sriyani et al., 2024).

Previous studies have provided insights into the factors influencing students' financial management, particularly through the variables of financial literacy, financial planning, and self-control. A study conducted by Aisyah demonstrated that Islamic financial literacy has a positive effect on students' Islamic financial planning. However, the study was limited to examining the relationship between literacy and planning, without further investigating how Sharia-based financial planning affects the success of financial management as a measurable outcome (Aisyah et al., 2025). Furthermore, another study explained that financial planning and self-control significantly influence students' personal financial management. Nevertheless, the research was conducted within the context of conventional financial management and did not incorporate a Sharia framework, thereby failing to reflect financial management characteristics grounded in Islamic values and principles (Sriyani et al., 2024). Meanwhile, subsequent research emphasized the role of self-control in shaping the financial management behavior of Muslim students. However, the inclusion of additional variables, such as lifestyle, resulted in self-control not being specifically examined in supporting the effectiveness of Sharia-based financial planning (Rahmatang et al., 2024).

Based on the description of previous studies, it can be concluded that there remains a research gap that requires further investigation. To date, studies that simultaneously examine the influence of sharia-based financial planning and self-control on the success of financial management among Islamic university students are still relatively limited, particularly within the context of Islamic faculties. Most previous studies have not positioned sharia-based financial planning as a primary variable directly associated with successful financial management as the ultimate outcome, nor have they comprehensively integrated it with the psychological aspect of individuals, namely self-control. Therefore, this study offers novelty

by integratively examining sharia-based financial planning and self-control within a single empirical model to explain the success of financial management among students of the Faculty of Islamic Studies at UMSU. This approach is expected to provide a more contextual contribution, both conceptually and empirically, to the development of Islamic finance studies in the environment of Islamic higher education.

Based on these conditions, the author is interested in conducting a study on the influence of sharia-based financial planning and self-control on the success of financial management among students of the Faculty of Islamic Studies at UMSU. This research is important to undertake because it not only has the potential to enrich the discourse of Islamic economics, but also helps explain how self-control plays a role in strengthening the practice of sharia-based financial planning. Furthermore, the findings of this study may serve as a foundation for the development of more relevant and effective Islamic financial education programs for university students.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Sharia-Based Financial Planning

Based on the concept of Sharia-based financial planning proposed by Setia, the indicators of Islamic financial planning in this study are derived from several key aspects, namely (Setia et al., 2024):

a. Islamic Income (Halal Income)

Halal income constitutes the foundation of Islamic financial planning, emphasizing that sources of income must comply with Sharia principles so that wealth management brings blessings and supports the achievement of well-being.

b. Islamic Expenditure (Sharia-Compliant Expenditure)

Sharia-compliant expenditure emphasizes the planned, balanced, and moderate management of funds in order to avoid extravagance and preserve wealth in accordance with the objectives of *Maqāṣid al-Sharī'ah*.

c. Debt Management (Sharia-Based Debt Management)

Sharia-based debt management emphasizes the principles of prudence, the avoidance of *riba* (usury), and the wise use of debt so as not to disrupt financial balance and stability.

Islamic Investment (Halal Long-Term Financial Planning)

Halal long-term financial planning reflects efforts to prepare for future prosperity through wealth management and investments that are aligned with Sharia principles.

Self Control

Self-control can be understood as an individual's ability to recognize and understand both personal conditions and the surrounding environment in an adaptive manner. This ability also encompasses the individual's capacity to regulate and manage various behavioral factors in order to align with the demands of the situations and conditions encountered, thereby enabling the individual to display appropriate behavior in the processes of interaction and socialization. Thus, self-control plays an important role in regulating personal behavior so that it remains directed and well-managed. According to Raihan and Sumiati, the indicators of self-control are as follows (Raihan & Sumiati, 2024):

a. Behavioral Control

Behavioral control refers to an individual's capacity to regulate and direct actual actions so that they remain aligned with predetermined goals, despite being confronted with

various impulses or temptations that may potentially divert behavior away from those objectives.

b. Stimulus Control

Stimulus control is an individual's capacity to manage and filter various external stimuli that may trigger impulsive behavior, such as exposure to advertisements, price promotions, and social media influence, thereby enabling the individual to continue acting in accordance with rational considerations and established goals.

c. Anticipatory Control

Anticipatory control refers to an individual's capacity to predict and consider the various consequences that may arise from an action before the action is carried out, including both short-term and long-term impacts.

d. Decision Control

Decision control is an individual's capacity to determine the most appropriate alternative in a rational and responsible manner through a careful consideration process of the various available options.

Success of Students' Financial Management

Financial management success refers to an individual's ability to manage financial resources effectively in order to meet current needs while also preparing for future financial obligations and goals. In the context of higher education, financial management success is reflected in students' capacity to allocate their financial resources wisely, maintain spending discipline, and make sound financial decisions. Rather than being determined by the amount of income or allowance received, successful financial management depends on how effectively available resources are planned, utilized, and monitored. According to Margasari,dkk (2004), financial management success can be observed through actual financial behaviors that demonstrate responsible and sustainable management of personal finances (Margasari et al., 2024).

The concept of financial management success is closely associated with an individual's ability to achieve financial stability and maintain control over financial activities. Students who are capable of prioritizing needs over wants, managing expenditures carefully, and avoiding unnecessary spending are more likely to experience favorable financial outcomes. Effective financial management enables individuals to cope with unexpected financial challenges and supports the achievement of both short-term and long-term financial objectives. Furthermore, financial management practices developed during university years often serve as the foundation for financial behavior in adulthood. Chavali (2021) emphasizes that sound financial management plays a crucial role in enhancing financial well-being and long-term economic resilience (CHAVALI et al., 2021).

In this study, financial management success is measured using the Financial Management Behavior framework developed by Dew and Xiao (2011), which has been widely adopted and validated in subsequent studies. The framework identifies four key dimensions that comprehensively capture an individual's financial management practices. These dimensions include cash flow management, consumption management, saving and investment management, and debt management. The validity and applicability of these dimensions have been further confirmed in contemporary research, including the study conducted by Amri et al. (2022), which demonstrated their relevance in assessing financial management behavior among university students and young adults (Amri et al., 2022).

Cash flow management refers to an individual's ability to balance income and expenditures through budgeting, financial planning, and regular monitoring of financial transactions. Consumption management reflects the ability to make prudent spending decisions based on priorities and actual needs rather than impulsive desires. Saving and investment management represent the practice of setting aside financial resources for future purposes and wealth accumulation, indicating a long-term orientation toward financial security. Debt management, meanwhile, refers to the ability to use credit responsibly, avoid excessive borrowing, and fulfill financial obligations in a timely manner. Together, these dimensions provide a comprehensive assessment of financial management success by covering the planning, utilization, preservation, and control of financial resources.

Based on the foregoing discussion, success of students' financial management in this study is defined as the ability of students to effectively manage their personal finances through responsible cash flow management, prudent consumption behavior, consistent saving and investment practices, and sound debt management. These four dimensions collectively represent the extent to which students are capable of making informed financial decisions and maintaining financial stability. A higher level of performance across these dimensions indicates a greater degree of financial management success and reflects the student's ability to achieve financial goals in an organized and sustainable manner.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study employed a quantitative approach with an explanatory survey design to examine the causal relationships among variables through numerical data analysis. The variables investigated included sharia-based financial planning (X_1) and self-control (X_2) as independent variables, and Success of Students' Financial Management (Y) as the dependent variable. The study was conducted at the Faculty of Islamic Studies, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, involving active undergraduate students as research participants. Data collection was carried out from November 2025 to March 2026, covering the stages of instrument development, questionnaire distribution, and data analysis.

The population of this study consisted of all students of the Faculty of Islamic Studies at Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, totaling 1,364 students from various study programs. The sample was determined using the Slovin formula with a 10% margin of error, resulting in 93 respondents selected through proportional random sampling techniques (Subakti et al., 2023). Data were collected using a structured questionnaire based on a five-point Likert scale, supported by observation and literature review methods. The sharia-based financial planning variable was measured through indicators of halal income, sharia-compliant expenditure, debt management, and halal investment, while the self-control variable included behavioral control, stimulus control, anticipatory control, and decision control (Sugiyono, 2022). Meanwhile, successful financial management was measured through indicators such as future financial planning, priority-based spending, saving ability, and balance between income and expenditure.

Data quality testing was conducted through validity testing using Pearson Product-Moment correlation and reliability testing using Cronbach's Alpha ($\alpha > 0.70$). Furthermore, classical assumption tests included the normality test (Kolmogorov-Smirnov), multicollinearity test ($VIF < 10$ and tolerance > 0.10), and heteroscedasticity test through scatterplot analysis (Waruwu, 2023). Data analysis was performed using SPSS version 25 with multiple linear regression analysis to examine the influence of independent variables

on the dependent variable. Hypothesis testing was conducted through the t-test (partial test) and F-test (simultaneous test), as well as the coefficient of determination (R^2) to measure the contribution of independent variables in explaining variations in the dependent variable (Hardani et al., 2020). The regression equation used in this study is as follows:

$$Y = a+b_1X_1+b_2X_2$$

$$SSFM = a+b_1SFP+b_2SC+e,$$

Where:

SSFM = Succes of Students' Financial Management

SBFP = Sharia-Based Financial Planning

SC = Self Control

RESEARCH RESULT

Data Quality Testing

a. Validity Test

Table 1 *Validity Test Results of the Islamic-Based Financial Planning Variable (X1)*

| No | t_{hitung} | t_{tabel} | Keterangan |
|----|--------------|-------------|------------|
| 1 | 0,729 | 0,2039 | Valid |
| 2 | 0,769 | 0,2039 | Valid |
| 3 | 0,775 | 0,2039 | Valid |
| 4 | 0,728 | 0,2039 | Valid |
| 5 | 0,714 | 0,2039 | Valid |
| 6 | 0,739 | 0,2039 | Valid |
| 7 | 0,752 | 0,2039 | Valid |
| 8 | 0,801 | 0,2039 | Valid |

Table 2 *Validity Test Result of Self Control (X2)*

| No | t_{hitung} | t_{tabel} | Keterangan |
|----|--------------|-------------|------------|
| 1 | 0,704 | 0,2039 | Valid |
| 2 | 0,684 | 0,2039 | Valid |
| 3 | 0,828 | 0,2039 | Valid |
| 4 | 0,643 | 0,2039 | Valid |
| 5 | 0,740 | 0,2039 | Valid |
| 6 | 0,745 | 0,2039 | Valid |
| 7 | 0,730 | 0,2039 | Valid |
| 8 | 0,805 | 0,2039 | Valid |

Table 3 *Validity Test Result of Succes of Students' Financial Management (Y)*

| No | t_{hitung} | t_{tabel} | Keterangan |
|----|--------------|-------------|------------|
| 1 | 0,670 | 0,2039 | Valid |
| 2 | 0,727 | 0,2039 | Valid |
| 3 | 0,623 | 0,2039 | Valid |
| 4 | 0,677 | 0,2039 | Valid |
| 5 | 0,713 | 0,2039 | Valid |
| 6 | 0,814 | 0,2039 | Valid |
| 7 | 0,755 | 0,2039 | Valid |
| 8 | 0,739 | 0,2039 | Valid |

Sumber: Data diolah SPSS v25, 2026

The validity test was conducted using a statistical method, namely correlation analysis. A questionnaire is considered valid if the value of $r_{count} > r_{table}$. Conversely, if $r_{count} < r_{table}$, the questionnaire is declared invalid. The sample consisted of 93 respondents (N=93) with $df=93-2=91$. At a significance level of 0.05, the r_{table} value was 0.2039. Based on the table above, it can be concluded that all question items in the variables used in this study are valid and appropriate for further testing.

b. Reliability Test

The reliability test is conducted to determine whether the variables are consistent and dependable for further analysis. A variable is considered reliable if the Cronbach's Alpha value is greater than 0.60, as follows:

Tabel 4 Reliability Test Result

| Variabel | Cronbach Alpha | R | Keterangan |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------|------|------------|
| Sharia-Based Financial Planing | 0,887 | 0,60 | Reliabel |
| Self Control | 0,875 | 0,60 | Reliabel |
| Suces of Students' Financial Management | 0, 862 | 0,60 | Reliabel |

Source: Data processed using SPSS v25, 202

Based on the data processed in the table, it can be observed that the variables of Sharia-Based Financial Planning (X1), Self-Control (X2), and the Succes of Students' Financial Management (Y) obtained Cronbach's Alpha values greater than 0.60. Therefore, it can be concluded that the research instruments used in this study are reliable.

Classical Assumption Test

a. Normality Test

Table 5 Results of the Kolmogorov–Smirnov Normality Test

| Keterangan | Nilai |
|--------------------------------------------|------------|
| <i>N</i> | 93 |
| <i>Mean</i> | 0.0000000 |
| <i>Std. Deviation</i> | 0.04800240 |
| <i>Most Extreme Differences (Absolute)</i> | 0.090 |
| <i>Most Extreme Differences (Positive)</i> | 0.090 |
| <i>Most Extreme Differences (Negative)</i> | -0.080 |
| <i>Test Statistic</i> | 0.090 |
| <i>Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)</i> | 0.062 |

Based on the table above, the results of the normality test using the One-Sample Kolmogorov–Smirnov Test show a significance value of 0.062. Since the significance value of $0.062 > 0.05$, it can be concluded that all data in this study are normally distributed.

b. Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test aims to detect whether there are symptoms of multicollinearity in the data by examining the Tolerance Value and Variance Inflation Factor (VIF). The

criteria used are Tolerance > 0.1 and VIF < 10. The results of the multicollinearity test can be seen in the following table:

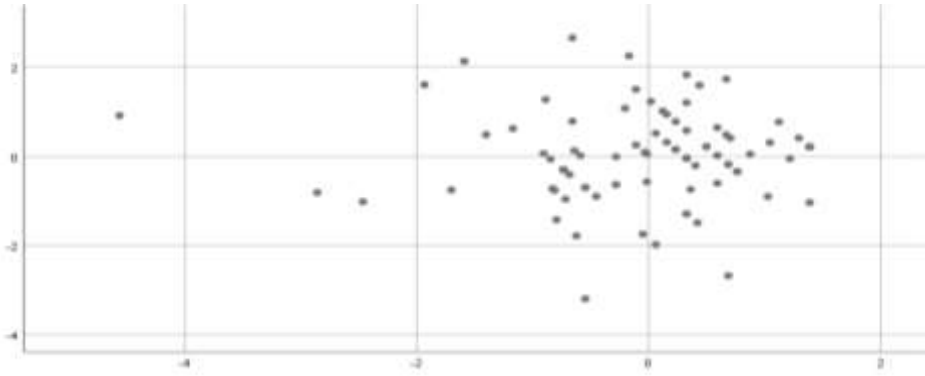
Table 6 *Multikolinearity Test Result*

| Variabel | Tolerance | VIF |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------|-------|
| Kontrol Diri (X2) | 0.415 | 2.412 |
| Perencanaan Keuangan Berbasis Syariah (X1) | 0.415 | 2.412 |

Based on the table above, the results of the multicollinearity test indicate that all variables meet the required criteria. The Tolerance values for Sharia-Based Financial Planning (X1) and Self-Control (X2) are 0.415 and 0.415, respectively, which are > 0.1. In addition, the VIF values for Sharia-Based Financial Planning (X1) and Self-Control (X2) are 2.412 and 2.412, respectively, which are < 10. This means that each research variable does not exhibit multicollinearity problems among the independent variables in the regression model used.

c. Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test aims to detect whether there are symptoms of heteroscedasticity in a model, which can be identified through the scatter plot pattern. Heteroscedasticity does not occur if there is no clear pattern, the points are spread above and below zero, and the existing points are not clustered only above or below the axis.



Picture 1. Scatterplot

Hypothesis Testing

a. Partial Test (t-test)

The t-test is used to determine whether there is a partial (individual) effect of each independent variable on the dependent variable. In this study, the t-test aims to analyze the effect of Sharia-Based Financial Planning (X1) and Self-Control (X2) on the Success of Students' Financial Management among FAI UMSU students.

Tabel 8 *Coefficient*

| Variabel | B | Std. Error | Beta | t | Sig. |
|--------------------------------------------|-------|------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Konstanta | 3.757 | 1.604 | - | 2.342 | 0.021 |
| Perencanaan Keuangan Berbasis Syariah (X1) | 0.579 | 0.063 | 0.635 | 9.140 | 0.000 |
| Kontrol Diri (X2) | 0.319 | 0.069 | 0.323 | 4.648 | 0.000 |

The table above explains the results of the partial significance test for each variable as follows. The Sharia-Based Financial Planning variable (X1) has a partial effect on the Success of Students' Financial Management among FAI UMSU students (Y). This can be seen from the significance value of X1, which is $0.000 < 0.05$. In addition, the t-count value (9.140) > t-table value (1.986). These results prove that Sharia-Based Financial Planning has a partial effect on the Success of Financial Management among FAI UMSU students.

The Self-Control variable (X2) also has a partial effect on the Success of Students' Financial Management among FAI UMSU students (Y). This is indicated by the significance value of X2, which is $0.000 < 0.05$. Furthermore, the t-count value (4.648) > t-table value (1.986). Therefore, it is proven that Self-Control has a partial effect on the Success of Students' Financial Management among FAI UMSU students.

b. Simultaneous Test (f-test)

The F-test in this study is used to determine whether all independent variables (Sharia-Based Financial Planning and Self-Control) included in the model simultaneously affect the dependent variable, namely the Success of Students' Financial Management among FAI UMSU students. If the significance value is smaller than 0.05 ($\text{sig} < 0.05$), then the regression model is statistically significant.

This test can be conducted by comparing the f-count value with the f-table value or by comparing the probability values (Sig with α). The criteria are as follows: H_{01} is rejected if $\text{f-count} > \text{f-table}$ at a certain degree of freedom or if $\text{Sig} < \alpha$. Conversely, H_{01} is accepted if $\text{f-count} < \text{f-table}$ at a certain degree of freedom or if $\text{Sig} > \alpha$.

Table 9 Anova

| Sumber Variasi | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|----------------|----------------|----|-------------|---------|-------|
| Regression | 1052.170 | 2 | 526.085 | 205.205 | 0.000 |
| Residual | 230.733 | 90 | 2.564 | - | - |
| Total | 1282.903 | 92 | - | - | - |

Table 9 shows the results of testing the independent variables, namely Sharia-Based Financial Planning (X1) and Self-Control (X2), which indicate an f-count value of 205.205. By using a significance level of 0.05, the degree of freedom values obtained are $\text{df1} = 2$ and $\text{df2} = 90$, resulting in an f-table value of 3.107. Since the f-count value > f-table value, or $205.205 > 3.107$, at a significance level of 5%, it can be concluded that Sharia-Based Financial Planning (X1) and Self-Control (X2) simultaneously affect the Success of Students' Financial Management among FAI UMSU students (Y).

1. Coefficient of Determination R-Square Test (R^2)

The coefficient of determination (R^2) test is used to measure the proportion or percentage of the model's ability to explain the dependent variable. The coefficient of determination ranges from zero to one ($0 < R^2 < 1$). If the value of R^2 is larger (closer to one), it can be stated that the influence of the independent variables (X) on the dependent variable (Y) is strong. This indicates that the model used is stronger in explaining the ability of the independent variables to explain the dependent variable, and vice versa, as shown in the following table:

Table 10 *Determinasi R- square Test*

| R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate |
|-------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 0.906 | 0.820 | 0.816 | 1.601 |

Based on the data presented in the table above, it can be explained that the R Square value is 0.820 or 82%. This means that the variables of Sharia-Based Financial Planning (X1) and Self-Control (X2) are able to explain 82% of the Success of Students' Financial Management among FAI UMSU students, while the remaining 18% is influenced by other factors outside the scope of this study.

The results of the partial hypothesis testing indicate that the Sharia-Based Financial Planning variable has a positive and significant effect on the Success of Financial Management among FAI UMSU students. This is evidenced by the significance value of $0.000 < 0.05$ and the t-count value of $9.140 > t$ -table value of 1.986. These findings indicate that the better the financial planning carried out by students based on sharia principles, the higher the level of success in managing their finances. Sharia-based financial planning is not only related to the ability to prepare budgets and allocate income, but also reflects the implementation of prudential values, discipline, responsibility, and the avoidance of excessive consumptive behavior. With proper financial planning, students are more capable of determining priority needs, controlling the use of funds, and managing their finances in a more effective and well-directed manner.

Furthermore, the results of the testing on the Self-Control variable also show a positive and significant effect on the Success of Financial Management among FAI UMSU students. This is indicated by the significance value of $0.000 < 0.05$ and the t-count value of $4.648 > t$ -table value of 1.986. These findings demonstrate that self-control is an important factor in shaping success of students' financial management. Students with a high level of self-control tend to be more capable of restraining consumptive impulses, making wiser spending decisions, and distinguishing between needs and wants. The ability to exercise self-control contributes to the creation of more rational, planned, and responsible financial behavior. Therefore, the higher the level of students' self-control, the better their success in managing personal finances.

Simultaneously, the results of the F-test indicate that the variables of Sharia-Based Financial Planning and Self-Control jointly have a significant effect on the Success of Financial Management among FAI UMSU students. This is proven by the f-count value of $205.205 > f$ -table value of 3.107, with a significance level of $0.000 < 0.05$. These findings explain that the success of students' financial management is not only influenced by the ability to prepare financial plans, but also by students' ability to control their financial behavior. The combination of proper financial planning and strong self-control is capable of creating more effective, directed, and sustainable financial management patterns. Students

who are able to plan finances based on sharia principles and are supported by good self-control will be more capable of dealing with various financial needs wisely and avoiding unhealthy financial behavior.

In addition, the coefficient of determination results show an R Square value of 0.820 or 82%. This value indicates that the variables of Sharia-Based Financial Planning and Self-Control are able to explain 82% of the Success of Students' Financial Management among FAI UMSU students, while the remaining 18% is influenced by other factors outside the scope of this study. The high coefficient of determination value indicates that the research model has a very strong explanatory power in describing the relationship among the variables studied. Therefore, the two independent variables in this study can be considered to have a substantial contribution to shaping the success of students' financial management.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that Sharia-Based Financial Planning and Self-Control have a positive and significant effect on the Success of Financial Management among FAI UMSU students, both partially and simultaneously. This indicates that better financial planning based on sharia principles and stronger self-control can improve students' ability to manage their finances effectively and responsibly. In addition, the coefficient of determination results show that these variables contribute 82% to the Success of Financial Management among FAI UMSU students, while the remaining 18% is influenced by other factors outside this study.

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