

**FACTORS AFFECTING THE LEVEL OF UNDERSTANDING OF MICRO, SMALL,  
AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES IN THE CITY OF BANDA ACEH ON QANUN  
ACEH NO. 11 THE YEAR 2018 CONCERNING SHARIA FINANCIAL  
INSTITUTIONS**

**Israk Ahmadsyah**

**Dara Amanatillah**

**Siti Sarah**

israk.ahmadsyah@ar-raniry.ac.id

dara.amanatillah@ar-raniry.ac.id

170603241@student.ar-raniry.ac.id

Sharia Banking, UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh

**ABSTRACT**

*Qanun on sharia financial institutions (LKS) is a new regulation that regulates financial institutions in Aceh, so in its implementation it requires sufficient support and understanding from everyone, especially MSME actors. This study aims to determine the effect of independent variables (literacy, socialization, and social environment) on the dependent variable, namely the understanding of MSME actors in Banda Aceh City towards the LKS qanun. The method used in this research is quantitative. The collection technique is done by distributing questionnaires to the respondents using an accidental sampling technique. Hypothesis testing using multiple linear analysis methods with SPSS version 23 tool. The results of this study indicate that separately (partial), there are literacy factors,*

**Keywords:** *Literacy, Socialization, Social Environment, Understanding, Qanun LKS*

**PRELIMINARY**

Aceh is one of the provinces on the island of Sumatra with the distinctiveness of Islamic law. Besides being the first region in Indonesia to embrace Islam, Aceh is also one of the centers for the development of Islamic civilization in Southeast Asia and has the majority of Muslim population (Zulkhairi, 2017). Aceh also has special autonomy authority on regulating and managing its government affairs and the interests in the Acehnese people by the laws and regulations of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia led by a Governor and based on the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

The implementation of Islamic law in Aceh has also been stipulated and regulated in Law No. 11 of 2006 concerning the Government of Aceh (UUPA) in Articles 125, 126, and 127. In economic matters, Aceh also has special autonomy as outlined in Law No. 11 2006 in Articles 154 and 155. Aceh as a region that implements laws based on Shari'a, the economic system in Aceh should also be applied following with Islamic law as a whole.

Therefore, the implementation of the Islamic economic system in Aceh is the most important part of implementing Islamic comprehensively (*kaffah*) to encourage the realization

of an increase in public understanding of the Islamic economic system, therefore it requires thought and support from all levels of society.

According to Muhammad (2000), the establishment of Islamic financial institutions is expected to encourage Islamic economic growth, of course through the products and services provided by Islamic financial institutions. Because of that reasons, regulations are needed in regulating Islamic financial institutions themselves, to enhance the trust of everyone in choosing and using products and services at Islamic financial institutions.

Based on that, in 2018, Aceh's government formulated Qanun No. 11 of year 2018 concerning Islamic Financial Institutions, which was later shortened as the qanun LKS. The qanun LKS is a statutory regulation that regulates all activities of financial institutions, where this qanun aims to create a fair and prosperous Aceh economy under the auspices of Shari'a law.

This Qanun also reinforces with Aceh Qanun no. 8 of 2014, which outlines the basics of Shari'a law and explicitly requires that financial institutions operating in Aceh must follow sharia standards. Thus, with the formation of this LKS qanun, all LKS operating in Aceh will have legality.

Following the enactment of the LKS qanun, all financial institutions are preparing to leave the conventional system and move towards the sharia system. According to Article 65 of the qanun LKS, the maximum time limit is three years after the qanun LKS is formed. This indicates that, by January 2022, all financial institutions in Aceh will have followed sharia principles, and there will be some witnesses if they are not implemented.

The qanun LKS needs support from various parties, both government and private institutions, community leaders, and especially for the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) actors. Where MSME sector plays an important role in the progress of a country's economy and is also the most important factor in society because it can provide income and play an active role in supporting economic progress and has an impact on reducing poverty levels (Alansori and Listyaningsih, 2020).

The Qanun LKS also provides full support to MSMEs which are expected to reduce the poverty rate in Aceh so that it has an impact on regional economic growth as stated in Article 14 paragraph (3), and paragraph (4) it is also stated that the ratio of financing in Islamic banking to MSME sectors is set in stages, with a minimum of 30% in 2020 and a minimum of 40% in 2022. Furthermore, as stipulated in the qanun LKS article 14 paragraph (5), Islamic banks are required to channel financing by prioritizing profit-sharing contracts and taking into account

the capabilities and needs of customers. In addition, paragraph (7) stipulates that this profit-sharing-based contract is carried out in stages, namely by (a). minimum of 10% in 2020, (b). at least 20% by 2022, and (c). at least 40% by 2024.

Financing in Islamic financial institutions is mostly aimed at the business sector, because it has the ability to reach micro-enterprises, which is rarely done by conventional banks. According to data from the Financial Services Authority, Islamic funding for the MSME category increased significantly in September 2020, which was 14.72% year on year. This increase was 7.52% greater than the growth of Islamic finance for non-MSME businesses (OJK, 2020).

Current technological and industrial advances have led to the rapid development of MSMEs in Aceh, especially Banda Aceh City. The number of MSMEs in Banda Aceh City also increased by 25% according to Usman (2020), from only 9,725 units in 2017, then increased by 2.5% or 9975 units in 2018, and continues to increase by 7.17% or 10,690 MSME units in 2019 in Banda Aceh City.

However, MSME players may lack open-mindedness and sufficient understanding of Islamic financial institutions and their regulations of qanun LKS, as evidenced by complaints from various parties. As quoted from (serambinews, 2020) Yason Taufik Akbar, Manager for Development and Implementation of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) of Bank Indonesia (BI) Aceh, said that there were complaints from business people in Aceh, as well as advice from legal experts about the high cost of interbank transfers following the closure of the conventional bank office in Aceh, and this is the impact of the implementation of the qanun LKS. In addition to the problem of high transfer fees, other complaints from business actors include the fact that Islamic banks cannot provide bank guarantees for cigarette businesses, as stated by H Ramli, one of the cigarette suppliers in Aceh.

The problem of understanding and attitude of MSME actors towards the qanun LKS depends on the ability of each individual to understand and interpret this qanun. Therefore, several factors can affect the level of understanding such as literacy, where if the literacy level among MSME actors is high, it means that there is a desire from MSME actors to obtain information on the qanun LKS, it will have an impact on a good understanding of the qanun LKS and vice versa. Socialization is also a factor that can affect a person's level of understanding because the higher the socialization of the LKS qanun, can increase the confidence in choosing and using products offered by Islamic financial institutions.

Furthermore, the social environment can also be a factor that influences understanding where MSME actors who have a good social environment will certainly have an impact on a good understanding of the LKS qanun, and vice versa.

Seeing the large growth of MSMEs and the amount of Islamic financial financing provided to the MSME sector, as well as the support of qanun LKS in Article 14 paragraph (4), MSME actors in Banda Aceh City should be able to understand Islamic financial institution and understand regulations related to Islamic financial institutions. namely the qanun LKS.

## **THEORETICAL BASIS**

### **Islamic Financial Institutions**

Islamic financial institutions are companies engaged in financial services based on sharia principles. Sharia principles are rules that remove elements that are prohibited in Islam and replace them with contracts in Islam, or the more widely known sharia principles. Islamic financial institutions are a set of rules based on Islamic teachings (Mardani, 2015).

The main principles of Islamic financial institutions in carrying out their business activities are (Soemitra, 2010: 36):

- a. Free of *maysir*, *gharar* and *riba*.
- b. Running a business and activity trading based on the acquisition of legitimate profits according to sharia.
- c. Distributing infaq, shadaqah, and zakat.

### **Qanun on Islamic Financial Institution**

Aceh Qanun Number 11 of 2018 concerning Islamic Financial Institutions, where this qanun is a statutory regulation that regulates the activities of financial institutions intending to realize a just and prosperous Acehese economy under Islamic law (dsi.acehprov, 2019).

### ***Literacy***

Literacy according to Romdhoni (2013) is a social event that requires certain skills to communicate and obtain information. Literacy is also defined as a stage of social behavior, which is defined as an individual's ability to read, understand, analyze information, and the ability to acquire knowledge that enables a person to think critically, solve problems in various

contexts, be able to communicate effectively and be able to develop potential and participate actively in learning. social life. Some of the indicators included in the literacy variable according to Remund (2010) are; knowledge, abilities, and beliefs.

### ***Socialization***

According to David A. Goslim in Zulchayra, et al. (2017), socialization is a learning process that is received by a person to gain knowledge about skills, values, and standards to be involved as a member of his community group. In the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), socialization refers to how to introduce something so that it becomes known, understood, and remembered by the public. According to Sumatri (2019), socialization indicators can be described, including attitudes, interactions, knowledge, motivation, and improvement.

### ***Social environment***

Purwanto (2003:28) defines social environment as any other person or human who influences us. According to Yudistira (1997: 57), every human being who is around a person or group and even other people who are not yet known can be included in the social environment. Individuals, groups, families, friends, neighbors, villagers, city dwellers, nations, and so on can all be part of the social environment. Indicators of the social environment, according to Dewantara (2010) are divided into three categories, namely: family environment, workplace, and community.

### ***Understanding***

According to Sadiman (in Ramadhan, 2015), understanding is the ability of each individual to interpret, interpret, translate, or state something about the knowledge he has received in his way. Understanding can also be described as mastering something with reason (Haling, 2006:7). Understanding can also be defined as an intensive increase in knowledge that is carried out by an individual who can accurately understand the problems he wants to learn and can store what he has received and can convey it back to others in his own words. Anderson and Krathwohl (2010: 106) suggest that "... in the category of understanding includes seven cognitive processes, including, interpreting, exemplifying, classifying, summarizing, comparing, and explaining".

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The method used in this research is quantitative with a descriptive approach. The data sources used were primary, which was obtained from the results of filling out questionnaires given directly by researchers to MSME actors in Banda Aceh City. The secondary data was obtained from related journals and various relevant articles. The total population in this study is all MSME actors in Banda Aceh City, totaling 10,384 MSMEs, according to data (BPS Banda Aceh City, 2021). And the number of samples taken was as many as 99 respondents based on the calculation of the sample size carried out using the Slovin technique.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of distributing questionnaires to 99 respondents showed that male respondents were more dominant with a total of 62 respondents with a percentage of 62.6%, while female respondents amounted to 37 people with a percentage of 37.4%. Based on age, respondents who dominate are respondents with an age range of 20-30 years, as many as 31 people with a percentage rate of 31.3%. Based on education, respondents with senior high school diplomas are the most chosen which 51 people with a percentage of 51.5% are. And for the type of business, the most chosen is the culinary field with the number of respondents as many as 31 people with a percentage rate of 31.3%.

### *Validity test*

**Table 1**  
**Validity Test Results**

Variable		r-count	r-table	Description
<i>Literacy (X1)</i>	X1.1	0,773	0,197	Valid
	X1.2	0,906		Valid
	X1.3	0,705		Valid
<i>Socialization (X2)</i>	X2.1	0,673	0,197	Valid
	X2.2	0,758		Valid
	X2.3	0,689		Valid
	X2.4	0,746		Valid
	X2.5	0,457		Valid
<i>Social Environment (X3)</i>	X3.1	0,906	0,197	Valid
	X3.2	0,899		Valid

	X3.3	0,866		Valid
<i>Understanding (Y)</i>	Y.1	0,739	0,197	Valid
	Y.2	0,579		Valid
	Y.3	0,753		Valid
	Y.4	0,712		Valid
	Y.5	0,622		Valid

Source: processed data (2021)

Based on table 1, it can be explained that all the variables used in this study are declared valid because all variables have a correlation coefficient above the correlation crisis value of 0.197 so all the questions contained in this research questionnaire are declared valid to be continued in more in-depth research.

### ***Reliability Test***

**Table 2**  
**Reliability Test Results**

No	Variables	Minimal Cronbach Alpha	Cronbach Alpha	Description
1	Literacy (X1)	0,60	0,852	Reliable
2	Socialization (X2)		0,764	Reliable
3	Social Environment (X3)		0,859	Reliable
4	Understanding (Y)		0,770	Reliable

Source: processed data (2021)

From the results of the reliability test in table 2, it can be seen that the Cronbach alpha value for each variable in this study is  $> 0.60$ , which indicates that all variables are considered reliable.

### ***Normality test***

**Table 3**  
**Normality Test Results**

### One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		99
Normal Parameters <sup>a,b</sup>	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	1.81031528
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.074
	Positive	.044
	Negative	-.074
Test Statistic		.074
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200 <sup>c,d</sup>

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

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

*Source: processed data (2021)*

Based on table 3 above, it shows that the results of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov One Sample normality test in this study have a residual value of  $0.200 > 0.05$ , which means that the data is normally distributed.

### ***Multicollinearity Test***

**Table 4**  
**Multicollinearity Test Results**

Model		Coefficients <sup>a</sup>	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)		
	Literacy	.385	2.596
	Socialization	.592	1.688
	Social environment	.431	2.321

a. Dependent Variable: Understanding of MSMEs

*Source: processed data (2021)*

Tolerance values are based on table 4 above for each variable  $> 0.10$ , according to the output table “Coefficients” in the “Collinearity Statistics” section, and for the VIF value of all variables less than 10. So the correlation between independent variables is a symptom of multicollinearity not occurring.

***Heteroscedasticity Test***

**Table 5**  
**Heteroscedasticity Test Results**  
**Coefficients<sup>a</sup>**

Model		T	Sig.
1	(Constant)	.703	.484
	Literacy	.686	.494
	Socialization	.338	.736
	Social environment	-.669	.505

a. Dependent Variable: Understanding of MSMEs  
 Source: processed data (2021)

The significance value of the literacy variable (X1) is 0.494, the socialization variable (X2) is 0.736, and the social environment (X3) is 0.505, all the variables are > 0.05, by the findings of the heteroscedasticity test in table 5 above. So it can be concluded that in this study the data is distributed regularly or normally so that there is no heteroscedasticity.

***Multiple Linear Regression Test***

**Table 6**  
**Multiple Linear Regression Test Results**  
**Coefficients<sup>a</sup>**

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	8.931	1.574		5.674	
	Literacy	.195	.153	.156	1.970	.010
	Socialization	.353	.097	.362	3.652	.000
	Social environment	.210	.097	.250	2.151	.034

Dependent Variable: Understanding of MSMEs  
 Source: processed data (2021)

Based on table 6, the results of the multiple regression analysis equation is as follows:

$$Y = 8.931 + 0.195 X1 + 0.353 X2 + 0.210 X3 + e$$

The results of the analysis show that the constant value of 8.931 means that if the literacy, socialization, and social environment variables have a value of 0 then the

understanding of MSME actors in Banda Aceh City towards the qanun LKS is 8.931. The coefficient value on the literacy variable is 0.195, which means that if the literacy variable increases by 1 unit, it will increase the level of understanding of MSME actors towards the qanun LKS by 0.195 or 19.5%. The coefficient value on the socialization variable is 0.353, which means that if the socialization variable increases by 1 unit, it will increase the level of understanding of MSME actors towards the qanun LKS by 0.353 or 35.3%. The coefficient value on the social environment variable is 0.210 which means that if the social environment variable increases by 1 unit, it will increase the level of understanding of MSME actors towards the LKS qanun by 0.

### *Partial Test (t)*

**Table 7**  
**Partial Test Results (t)**  
**Coefficients<sup>a</sup>**

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	8.931	1.574		5.674	.000
	Literacy	.195	.153	.156	1.970	.010
	Socialization	.353	.097	.362	3.652	.000
	Social environment	.210	.097	.250	2.151	.034

a. Dependent Variable: Understanding of MSMEs  
Source: processed data (2021)

a. Hypothesis 1

It is known that the value of the literacy variable (X1) is 1.970 with a value of 1.661 indicating that  $t_{count} > t_{table}$  ( $1.970 > 1.661$ ). Then Ha1 is accepted and Ho1 is rejected, so it can be interpreted that the literacy variable (X1) affects the understanding of MSME actors in Banda Aceh City towards the qanun LKS (Y).

b. Hypothesis 2

It is known that the value of the socialization variable (X2) is 3.652 with a value of 1.661 indicating that  $t_{count} > t_{table}$  ( $3.652 > 1.661$ ). So Ha2 is accepted and Ho2 is rejected, so it can be interpreted that the socialization variable (X2) affects the understanding of MSME actors in Banda Aceh City towards the qanun LKS (Y).

c. Hypothesis 3

It is known that the value of the social environment variable (X3) is 2.151 with a value of 1.661 indicating that  $t_{count} > t_{table}$  ( $2.151 > 1.661$ ). So  $H_{a3}$  is accepted and  $H_{o3}$  is rejected, so it can be interpreted that the social environment variable (X3) affects the understanding of MSME actors in Banda Aceh City towards the qanun LKS (Y).

### *Simultaneous Test (F)*

**Table 8**  
**F -Test Results**  
**ANOVA<sup>a</sup>**

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	260.002	3	86.667	25.636	.000 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	321.170	95	3.381		
	Total	581.172	98			

a. Dependent Variable: Understanding of MSMEs

b. Predictors: (Constant), Social environment, Socialization, Literacy

Source: processed data (2021)

In this study, based on the results of the F test above, it shows that  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_a$  is accepted, by looking at the sig  $0.000 < 0.05$  and the value of F count  $>$  F table ( $25,636 > 3.09$ ) which means that the independent factors (literacy, socialization, and social environment) have a significant effect on the dependent variable (understanding of MSME actors).

### *Coefficient of Determination Test (R2)*

**Table 9**  
**Coefficient of Determination Test Results**  
**Model Summary<sup>b</sup>**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.669 <sup>a</sup>	.447	.430	1.839

a. Predictors: (Constant), Social environment, Socialization, Literacy

b. Dependent Variable: Understanding of MSMEs

Source: processed data (2021)

The value of the coefficient of determination ( $R^2$ ) is 0.430, as shown in table 9, this indicates that independent variables such as literacy, socialization, and social environment can explain 43% of the dependent variable in the form of understanding of MSME actors in Banda Aceh City towards the LKS qanun. And the remaining 0.570 or 57% is explained by other factors that are not included in this research model.

### **The Effect of Literacy on the Understanding Level of MSME Actors**

Literacy has a t-count value of 1.970 which is greater than the t-table of 1.661 based on the results of the partial test (t-test). The significance value is  $0.010 < 0.05$  when compared to the specified error rate of 0.05. From this value, it can be concluded that literacy has a positive and significant influence on the understanding of MSME actors in Banda Aceh City about the qanun LKS.

Table 6 shows that literacy has a beta value of 0.195 or 19.5% on the understanding of MSME actors in Banda Aceh City, based on the results of multiple linear analysis. This shows that if there is an increase of one unit in the literacy variable ( $X_1$ ), it will increase the variable ( $Y$ ) or the understanding of MSME actors in Banda Aceh City towards the LKS qanun by 0.195 with the assumption that other independent variables in the regression model remain constant.

### **The Effect of Socialization on the Level of Understanding of MSME Actors**

Socialization has a t-count value of 3.652, greater than the t-table of 1.661, according to the results of the partial test (t-test). The significance value is  $0.000 < 0.05$  when compared to the specified error rate of 0.05. From this value, it can be concluded that socialization has a positive and significant influence on the understanding of MSME actors in Banda Aceh City about the qanun LKS.

Table 6 shows that socialization has a beta value of 0.353 or 35.3% on the understanding of MSME actors in Banda Aceh City, based on the results of multiple linear analyses. This shows that if there is an increase of one unit in the socialization variable ( $X_2$ ), it will increase the variable ( $Y$ ) or the understanding of MSME actors in Banda Aceh City towards the qanun LKS by 0.353 assuming other independent factors from the regression model remain constant.

### **The Influence of the Social Environment on the Level of Understanding of MSME Actors**

The social environment has a t-count value of 2.151, greater than the t-table of 1.661, according to the results of the partial test (t-test). The significance value is  $0.034 < 0.05$  when compared to the specified error rate of 0.05. From this value, it can be concluded that the social environment has a positive and significant effect on the understanding of MSME actors in Banda Aceh City about the qanun LKS.

Table 6 shows that the social environment has a beta value of 0.210 or 21% on the understanding of MSME actors in Banda Aceh City, based on the results of multiple linear analysis. This shows that if there is an increase of one unit in the social environment variable (X3), it will increase the variable (Y) or the understanding of MSME actors in Banda Aceh City towards the LKS qanun by 0.210, assuming other independent factors from the regression model remain constant.

### **The Influence of Literacy, Socialization, and Social Environment on the Understanding of MSME Actors**

The independent variables have a considerable influence on people's understanding, as shown in table F test results. The results of the F test calculation show that the calculated F value is greater than the F table value, namely  $25.636 > 3.09$  which means literacy, socialization, and the social environment owned by MSME actors in Banda Aceh City together have a positive influence on their understanding.

The results of the determination test (R<sup>2</sup>) also show that the R<sup>2</sup> coefficient value of 0.430 means that 43% of the independent variables (literacy, socialization, and social environment) affect the understanding of MSME actors in Banda Aceh City towards the qanun LKS, while the remaining 57% is explained by other factors which are not included in this research model or explored qualitatively.

## **CONCLUSION**

Literacy, socialization, and social environment factors have a positive and significant influence on the understanding of MSME actors in Banda Aceh City towards Qanun Aceh No. 11 of the year 2018 concerning Islamic Financial Institutions, either partially or simultaneously. The conclusions of this study are as follows:

1. The literacy factor has a positive effect on the level of understanding of MSME actors in Banda Aceh City about the qanun LKS. This means that MSME actors already have

knowledge of Islamic financial service institutions, Islamic financial products, and services as well as basic knowledge of qanun LKS but have not been able to provide explanations about qanun LKS to others.

2. The socialization factor has a positive effect on the understanding of MSME actors in Banda Aceh City on the qanun LKS. That is, if the delivery of socialization regarding the qanun LKS and Islamic financial institutions is carried out properly, it will increase the understanding and confidence of MSME actors towards the LKS qanun.
3. Social environmental factors have a positive influence on the understanding of MSME actors about the qanun LKS in Banda Aceh City. This means that respondents who have family and co-workers who are familiar with the qanun LKS and also often gather with community leaders who understand and often discuss the qanun LKS will have a better understanding of the qanun LKS and vice versa.

### **Suggestion**

1. For stakeholders such as the City/Regency government, academics, and sharia economic activists in Banda Aceh City can work together in increasing the understanding of MSME actors towards the qanun LKS so that MSME actors believe in choosing services and products at Islamic financial institutions, and help to increase the growth of MSMEs in Banda Aceh City.
2. For Sharia Financial Institution in Banda Aceh city to be able to increase the level of literacy among MSME actors in Banda Aceh City. And based on the results in this study where the socialization variable is more dominant in influencing the understanding of MSME actors, therefore banks can continue to encourage socialization related to qanun LKS to MSME actors in Banda Aceh City.
3. Suggestions for further research are expected to increase the number of research variables, such as information so that it will produce a better picture of the research topic to be studied or explore qualitatively so that it will get more specific information.

## REFERENCE LIST

- Alansori, A., & Listyaningsih, E. (2020). *The Contribution of SMEs to Community Welfare*. Yogyakarta: CV ANDI OFFSET.
- Anderson, L., and Krathwohl, D. (2010). *Foundational framework for learning, teaching, and assessment*. Yogyakarta: Learning Library.
- Central Bureau of Statistics. (2021). *Number of Small and Medium Business Actors as of September 2020*.
- Central Bureau of Statistics. (2021). *Aceh Population 2021*.
- Council. (2010). *Building the Personality and Character of the Indonesian Nation*. Yogyakarta: Learning Library.
- Haling, Abdul. (2006). *Study and Learning*. Makassar: UNM Publishing Agency.
- COMPASS. (2020). *MSMEs in Banda Aceh are Growing Fast*. Retrieved December 26, 2020, <https://www.kompas.id/baca/nusantara/2020/01/27/umkm-di-banda-aceh-tumbuh-pesat/>
- Mardani. (2015). *Legal Aspects of Islamic Financial Institutions in Indonesia*. Jakarta: KENCANA.
- Muhammad. (2000). *Contemporary Muslim Financial Institution*. Yogyakarta: UII Press.
- Financial Services Authority. (2020). *Sharia Banking Statistics*. Accessed April 6, 2021, <https://www.ojk.go.id/id/kanal/syariah/data-dan-statistik/statistik-perbankan-syariah/Documents/Pages/Statistik-Perbankan-Syariah---December-2020/SPS%20Desember%202020.pdf>
- Purwanto, MN (2003). *Educational Psychology*. Bandung: PT. Rosdakarya
- Teens Aceh Qanun No. 8 of 2014 concerning the Principles of Islamic Shari'a. Accessed from <http://dsi.acehprov.go.id/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/Qanun-Aceh-Nomor-8-Tahun-2014-About-Pokok-Pokok-Syariat-Islam.pdf>
- Aceh Qanun Number 11 of 2018 concerning Islamic Financial Institutions. Accessed from <http://dsi.acehprov.go.id/perda-or-qanun/>
- Ramadhan, I. (2015). *Rural Community Understanding of Sharia Insurance (Study and Analysis in Dukuntang Village, Dukuntang Subdistrict, Cirebon Regency)*. Undergraduate Thesis of the Faculty of Sharia and Law, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University Jakarta.
- Remund, DL (2010). "Financial Literacy Explicated: The Case for a Clearer Definition in an Increasingly Complex Economy". *The Journal of Consumer Affairs*, Volume 44, Number 2.
- Romdoni, Ali. (2013). *Al-Qur'an and Literacy: History of Design-Build Islamic Sciences*. Depok: Archipelago Literature.
- Serambinews. (2021). *BI: Transfer Fees in Aceh Can Be Reduced, Related to Complaints from the Business World in the Implementation of the LKS Qanun*. Retrieved April 06, 2021, <https://aceh.tribunnews.com/2021/02/10/bi-cost-transfer-di-aceh-bisa-dikurangi-terkait-keluhan-dunia-usaha-dalam-penerapan-qanun-lks>.
- Soemitra, Andri. (2010). *Islamic Banks & Financial Institutions*. Jakarta: Kencana.

- Sumatra, (2019). The Effect of Socialization, Education and Marketing Strategy for Gold Savings Products on Customer Loyalty in Savings at PT. Pawnshop Syariah Skip Branch Bengkulu City (Study on Islamic Economics and Business Faculty Students IAIN Bengkulu). Thesis. Bengkulu: IAIN Bengkulu.
- Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2006 concerning the Government of Aceh. Accessed from <https://pih.kemlu.go.id/files/UU%2011-%202006.pdf>
- Zulchayra, Zahra., Azharsyah., Fitria Ana. (2020). The Effect of Socialization and Knowledge on Investment Interest in the Islamic Capital Market (Study on Students in Banda Aceh). *Global Journal of Islamic Banking and Finance*, 2(2).
- Zulkhairi, Teuku. (2017). *Islamic Sharia Building Civilization-An Introduction to Islamic Sharia Studies in Aceh*. Banda Aceh: PenNA