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# Integrating Financial Literacy Aspects in Small And Medium Enterprise Capital Budgeting

# Mengintegrasikan Aspek Literasi Keuangan Dalam Penganggaran Modal Usaha Kecil Dan Menengah

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#### ABSTRACT

This research investigates the significant role of financial literacy in the context of capital budgeting in Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). The study focuses on the challenges faced by MSMEs in effectively managing their capital budgets, as well as the potential benefits of integrating financial literacy into their budgeting strategies. Through a comprehensive review of existing literature and case studies, this research emphasizes the importance of providing MSME owners and managers with the financial knowledge and skills necessary to make informed decisions regarding their capital investments. The study highlights various techniques and approaches to enhance financial literacy among MSMEs, emphasizing the importance of understanding financial concepts, risk assessment, and the use of appropriate budgeting tools. Furthermore, this research examines the impact of increased financial literacy on the overall financial health and sustainability of MSMEs. The research findings indicate that enhanced financial literacy can lead to more efficient capital budgeting practices, better risk management, and improved long-term growth prospects for MSMEs. This research contributes to the ongoing discourse on the role of financial literacy, capital budgeting, and the development of MSMEs, providing valuable insights for decision-makers, practitioners, and stakeholders striving to create an enabling environment for the growth of small and medium enterprises in the global economy.

Keywords: MSMEs, Financial Literacy, Capital Budgeting

#### **ABSTRAK**

Penelitian ini menginvestigasi peran penting literasi keuangan dalam konteks penganggaran modal pada Usaha Mikro, Kecil, dan Menengah (UMKM). Penelitian ini berfokus pada tantangan yang dihadapi UMKM dalam mengelola anggaran modal mereka secara efektif, serta manfaat potensial dari mengintegrasikan literasi keuangan ke dalam strategi penganggaran mereka. Melalui tinjauan komprehensif terhadap literatur dan studi kasus yang ada, penelitian ini menekankan pentingnya membekali pemilik dan manajer UMKM dengan pengetahuan dan keterampilan keuangan yang diperlukan untuk mengambil keputusan yang tepat terkait investasi modal mereka. Penelitian ini menyoroti berbagai teknik dan pendekatan untuk meningkatkan literasi keuangan di kalangan UMKM, dengan menekankan pentingnya memahami konsep keuangan, penilaian risiko, dan penggunaan alat penganggaran yang tepat. Selain itu, penelitian ini juga mengkaji dampak peningkatan literasi keuangan terhadap kesehatan dan keberlanjutan keuangan UMKM secara keseluruhan. Temuan penelitian menunjukkan bahwa peningkatan literasi keuangan dapat menghasilkan praktik penganggaran modal yang lebih efisien, manajemen risiko yang lebih baik, dan prospek pertumbuhan jangka panjang yang lebih baik bagi UMKM. Penelitian ini berkontribusi pada wacana yang sedang berlangsung tentang peran literasi keuangan, penganggaran modal, dan pengembangan UMKM, memberikan wawasan yang berharga bagi para pengambil keputusan, praktisi, dan pemangku kepentingan yang berusaha untuk menciptakan lingkungan yang mendukung pertumbuhan usaha kecil dan menengah dalam ekonomi global.

Kata Kunci: UMKM, Literasi Keuangan, Penganggaran Modal

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#### 1. Introduction

Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) play a vital role in the global economy. The increasing involvement of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) holds strategic value as they contribute to the creation of additional employment opportunities, contribute to the increase in export volumes, and provide essential services needed by communities in various sectors. Although the number of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) continues to increase in Indonesia, the growth of the MSME sector tends to be sluggish, and in some cases, many MSMEs have to cease their operations. MSMEs that are not supported by adequate knowledge in entrepreneurship, business management, and financial management tend to experience hindered growth (Widiarti 2022).

Despite their significant potential, MSMEs often face various challenges, especially in financial management and capital budgeting (Rubianingrum & Wijayangka 2018). Many MSMEs struggle with cash flow management, understanding investment risks, and making informed financial decisions (Susilawati & Puryandani 2020). Financial literacy, which encompasses an understanding of basic financial concepts and skills in financial management, can be a determining factor in the success of MSMEs in managing their capital. The ability for financial planning, as well as effective and efficient decision-making, is a necessity for SME managers to achieve optimal profits. For effective and efficient financial decision-making, SME managers need to have a good understanding of their business's financial management, known as financial literacy (Pramestiningrum & Iramani 2020).

Understanding financial literacy has become increasingly crucial to ensure the development of a high-quality society with strong financial capabilities. The growing complexity of individual needs and financial products encourages people to have sufficient knowledge of financial literacy. This is aimed at facilitating more accurate financial management. Limited financial literacy is recognized as one of the primary causes of ill-informed financial decisions, which can ultimately have negative consequences. This emphasis is expressed by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development / International Network on Financial Education (OECD/INFE 2009.

Financial literacy is the key to understanding, managing, and optimizing the use of financial resources. Understanding financial literacy facilitates the process of comprehending and evaluating the information required to make decisions that impact the financial aspects of a business [5]. Entrepreneurs of MSMEs who have a strong understanding of financial literacy can make better investment decisions, manage risks more effectively, and run their operations more efficiently. However, the reality is that the level of financial literacy among MSME stakeholders is often low. Entrepreneurs should, at the very least, possess a good understanding of financial literacy or sound financial capabilities. Financial literacy is defined as the mastery of specific knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors considered fundamental in enabling individuals to make responsible decisions to achieve prosperity in their business [6]. If someone has limited financial literacy skills, understanding finance becomes crucial for that individual to avoid making mistakes in investment decision-making (Maulatuzulfa 2022).

In addition to financial literacy issues, capital budgeting is of utmost importance for MSMEs. Effective capital budgeting enables MSMEs to identify investment opportunities, allocate resources wisely, and ensure sustainable business growth. Financial components have a significant impact on business funding decisions, so MSMEs need to formulate alternative strategies for financing their activities through external sources like loans and internal sources in the form of equity. Capital serves as the primary foundation for MSMEs to sustain their operations, where the use of loans can be advantageous when employed efficiently. However, in a business environment that is often filled with uncertainty, effective capital budgeting requires a strong understanding of capital budgeting techniques that are suitable for the needs

of MSMEs. Effective capital budgeting supports investment decision-making, thereby enabling MSMEs to continue to grow (Arifianti 2020).

When financial literacy and appropriate capital budgeting techniques are integrated into the operations of MSMEs, they can help improve financial performance, reduce risks, and provide a more solid foundation for the growth and development of MSMEs (Sari 2017). Therefore, research in the field of financial literacy, capital budgeting, and capital budgeting techniques in MSMEs is highly relevant to address the challenges faced by MSMEs and support the sustainable growth of the MSME sector in the global economy (Afifah et al., 2021).

In this context, it is important to understand how the enhancement of financial literacy among owners and managers of MSMEs can influence their capital budgeting practices. The use of appropriate capital budgeting techniques and strategies based on a strong understanding of finance can help MSMEs optimize their resource allocation, reduce involved risks, and enhance their long-term growth. Therefore, research on financial literacy, capital budgeting, and capital budgeting techniques in MSMEs is crucial in supporting the growth and sustainability of the MSME sector, which, in turn, will contribute positively to the overall economy. Thus, this research is expected to provide profound insights into the importance of financial literacy and effective capital management in the context of MSMEs in the era of the global economy.

#### 2. Methods

The research method employed in this study is a survey method utilizing interviews with Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise (MSME) owners in Lumajang. The following are the stages of the research method that will be implemented:

- 1. Sample Selection: MSMEs will be randomly selected with diverse types of businesses and varying locations in Lumajang to create a representative sample.
- Interviews: The researcher will conduct interviews with MSME owners. The questions posed during the interviews will cover aspects of financial literacy, financial reporting, capital budgeting, capital budgeting techniques, and capital structure. Example questions include:
  - a. Does the MSME have sound financial reports?
  - b. Does the MSME have knowledge of capital budgeting concepts, including capital budgeting techniques and capital structure?
  - c. Can the MSME apply capital budgeting techniques and capital structure in estimating their planned investments?
- Data Collection: Data obtained from the interviews will be recorded and documented. The data obtained may include responses from MSME owners, sample financial reports, and information related to capital budgeting.
- 4. Data Processing and Analysis: The collected data will be processed, analyzed, and arranged according to the research framework. Data analysis will involve evaluating the level of financial literacy, understanding of capital budgeting, use of capital budgeting techniques, and capital structure employed by the MSMEs.
- 5. Data Interpretation: The results of the data analysis will be interpreted to gain a deeper understanding of the level of financial literacy and capital management among MSMEs in Lumaiang.
- 6. Conclusion and Recommendations: The researcher will formulate conclusions based on the results of the data analysis and provide relevant recommendations to enhance financial literacy and capital management among MSMEs in Lumajang.

Through the utilization of the survey method and interviews, this research aims to identify the extent to which MSME owners in Lumajang possess sound knowledge and practices in terms of financial literacy, financial reporting, capital budgeting, as well as capital budgeting techniques and structures. The findings of this research are expected to provide valuable insights to support the development and sustainability of MSMEs in the area.

#### 3. Results and Discussion

The data obtained randomly consists of 171 MSMEs operating in Lumajang, East Java, Indonesia, encompassing various types of businesses, including trading, services, and small-scale industries. This research utilizes survey and direct interviews with MSME owners to obtain comprehensive information on the level of financial literacy and capital budgeting practices applied at the enterprise level. Through a series of careful interviews, the interview data reveals a variety of understandings and practices implemented by MSME owners regarding financial reporting, capital budgeting, as well as knowledge of capital budgeting techniques and capital structure. The interview results provide a deep insight into the challenges and opportunities faced by MSMEs in managing their financial aspects amid the dynamics of the local economy. Thus, this data provides a strong foundation for identifying the needs and potential for enhancing financial literacy and capital management among MSMEs in Lumajang. The interview results can be seen in the table below:

Table 1. Interview Results For QUESTION 1			
	Does the MSME have	Notes	
	sound financial reports?		
1	V	-	
1	V	Established in 2015,	
		recycling plastic waste	
		in a rudimentary	
		manner and then	
		delivered to a plastic	
		factory in Mojokerto	
2	X	MSMEs are tofu and	
		tempe entrepreneurs.	
1	X	-	
2	X	-	
2	Χ	-	
1	V	-	
1	X	-	
1	V	-	
1	X	-	
1	X	-	
1	V	-	
2	Χ	-	
1	X	-	
1	Χ	-	
1	Χ	-	
2	Χ	MSMEs consist of	
		poultry and salted egg	
		businesses	
1	Х	-	
1	Χ	-	
	1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Does the MSME have sound financial reports?         1       V         1       V         2       X         1       X         2       X         1       V         1       X         1       X         1       X         1       X         1       X         1       X         1       X         1       X         1       X         1       X         1       X         1       X         1       X         1       X	

Motorcycle seat manufacturing	1	Х	-
Motorcycle workshop	1	V	-
Hiking Equipment  Rental	1	Х	-
Laundry	4	Х	-
Cellphone Counter and Credit	6	V	-
Fishery	3	X	MSMEs consist of tilapia and catfish cultivation, and fresh fish sales
Bamboo Sales	1	Χ	-
Furniture	4	V	-
Wood Warehouse	1	Х	-
Scaffolding Rental Service	1	Х	-
Teak Wood Factory	1	V	-
Fotocopy	4	Χ	-
Printing Services	1	Χ	-
Batik	3	Χ	-
Thrift Shop	1	Χ	
T-shirt Printing	6	V	-
Tailor	4	Χ	
Coffee or Beverage	1	V	-
Stall	6		
Banana Chips	4	X	-
Bakery	6	Χ	-
Snack and Beverage	1	X	Fried Snacks, Grilled
	9		Sausages, Sticky Rice, Chocolate Bananas, Crepes, Tamarind Candy, Coconut Ice, and Fried Dough
Grocery	2	Х	-
Store/Minimarket	3		
Souvenir Center	1	V	-
Eatery	3 6	Х	Warmindo, Meatball Soup, Fried Rice, Porridge, Fresh Vegetables, Satay, Clams, Chicken Noodles, Canteen, Free Stall, Wrapped
			Rice

Interview Data Result

From the data above, it can be concluded that there are still many MSMEs that are unable to prepare adequate financial statements. The ideal financial report should include more

than just manual recording of income and expenses. It involves maintaining a journal, accounts or ledger, and eventually producing financial statements such as balance sheets and profit and loss statements. Out of the 171 MSMEs sampled, only 40 of them have successfully prepared their financial statements properly. Meanwhile, the remaining 131 MSMEs still use simple financial recording methods. This indicates that there is a gap in the understanding and practice of financial management among MSMEs. Further efforts are needed to provide training and guidance to MSMEs so that they can improve their abilities to prepare more comprehensive and accurate financial reports.

The following are the results of the survey and interviews from the second question regarding whether the MSMEs have financial literacy, particularly in the concept of capital budgeting, capital budgeting techniques, and capital structure can be seen in the table below:

pital budgeting to	echni	ques, and capital structure can be seen in the
Tab	le 2.	Interview Results FOR QUESTION 2
		Does the MSME have knowledge of capital
The types of	•	budgeting concepts, including capital
MSMEs		budgeting techniques and capital
		structure?
Coffee	1	already have knowledge about capital
farmers		budgeting and capital structure
Plastic Seed	1	simple method, payback period, do not
Grinding		have knowledge about financial literacy
Processed	2	simple method, payback period, do not
Soybeans		have knowledge about financial literacy
Photo's	1	simple method, payback period, do not
Studio		have knowledge about financial literacy
Flower	2	simple method, payback period, do not
Bucket		have knowledge about financial literacy
Ornamental	2	simple method, payback period, do not
Flower		have knowledge about financial literacy
Farmers		
Bamboo	1	simple method, payback period, do not
Satay Skewer		have knowledge about financial literacy
Production		
Games	1	simple method, payback period, do not
Trading		have knowledge about financial literacy
Fruit Store	1	simple method, payback period, do not
		have knowledge about financial literacy
Palm Sugar	1	simple method, payback period, do not
Business		have knowledge about financial literacy
Sengon	1	simple method, payback period, do not
Seedlings		have knowledge about financial literacy
Agricultural	1	simple method, payback period, do not
Store		have knowledge about financial literacy
Barber Shop	2	simple method, payback period, do not
		have knowledge about financial literacy
Mushroom	1	simple method, payback period, do not
Cultivation		have knowledge about financial literacy
Beauty Salon	1	simple method, payback period, do not
		have knowledge about financial literacy

Sound	1	simple method, payback period, do not
System and		have knowledge about financial literacy
Tent Rental		·
Livestocks	2	simple method, payback period, do not
Farming		have knowledge about financial literacy
Cow's Milk	1	simple method, payback period, do not
		have knowledge about financial literacy
Goat's Milk	1	simple method, payback period, do not
		have knowledge about financial literacy
Motorcycle	1	simple method, payback period, do not
seat		have knowledge about financial literacy
manufacturi		
ng		
Motorcycle	1	simple method, payback period, do not
workshop		have knowledge about financial literacy
Hiking	1	simple method, payback period, do not
Equipment		have knowledge about financial literacy
Rental		·
Laundry	4	simple method, payback period, do not
		have knowledge about financial literacy
Cellphone	6	simple method, payback period, do not
Counter and		have knowledge about financial literacy
Credit		
Fishery	3	simple method, payback period, do not
		have knowledge about financial literacy
Bamboo	1	simple method, payback period, do not
Sales		have knowledge about financial literacy
Furniture	4	simple method, payback period, do not
-		have knowledge about financial literacy
Wood	1	simple method, payback period, do not
Warehouse		have knowledge about financial literacy
Scaffolding	1	simple method, payback period, do not
Rental		have knowledge about financial literacy
Service		
Teak Wood	1	simple method, payback period, do not
Factory		have knowledge about financial literacy
Fotocopy	4	simple method, payback period, do not
-		have knowledge about financial literacy
Printing	1	simple method, payback period, do not
Services		have knowledge about financial literacy
Batik	3	simple method, payback period, do not
-		have knowledge about financial literacy
Thrift Shop	1	simple method, payback period, do not
-		have knowledge about financial literacy
T-shirt	6	simple method, payback period, do not
Printing		have knowledge about financial literacy
Tailor	4	simple method, payback period, do not
		have knowledge about financial literacy

Coffee or	1	simple method, payback period, do not
Beverage	6	have knowledge about financial literacy
Stall		
Banana Chips	4	simple method, payback period, do not
		have knowledge about financial literacy
Bakery	6	simple method, payback period, do not
		have knowledge about financial literacy
Snack and	1	simple method, payback period, do not
Beverage	9	have knowledge about financial literacy
Grocery	2	simple method, payback period, do not
Store/Minim	3	have knowledge about financial literacy
arket		
Souvenir	1	simple method, payback period, do not
Center		have knowledge about financial literacy
Eatery	3	simple method, payback period, do not
	6	have knowledge about financial literacy
		<u> </u>

### Interview Data Result

From the above data, it is evident that on average, MSMEs are rural communities that still have minimal financial literacy, especially regarding the concept of capital budgeting, capital budgeting techniques, and optimal capital structure. Out of 171 MSMEs, only 1 MSMEs has a good financial literacy regarding capital planning, while the rest do not. However, a good capital planning will enable their MSMEs to grow and be more directed in their investment plans in the future.

The following are the results of the interviews on capital budgeting techniques and capital structure from the sampled MSMEs:

Table 3. Interview Results FOR QUESTION 3

Table 31 litter flew Results For Question 3			
		Can the MSME apply capital budgeting	
The types of	f	techniques and capital structure in	
MSMEs		estimating their planned investments?	
Coffee	1	The techniques used are NPV, and the	
farmers		capital structure includes equity and bank	
		loans from BCA	
Plastic Seed	1	The techniques used include the payback	
Grinding		period and internal capital	
Processed	2	The techniques used include the payback	
Soybeans		period and internal capital	
Photo's	1	The techniques used include the payback	
Studio		period and internal capital	
Flower	2	The techniques used include the payback	
Bucket		period and internal capital	
Ornamental	2	The techniques used include the payback	
Flower		period and internal capital	
Farmers			
Bamboo	1	The techniques used include the payback	
Satay Skewer		period and internal capital	
Production			
Games	1	The techniques used include the payback	
Trading		period and internal capital	

Fruit Store	1	The techniques used include the payback period and internal capital
Palm Sugar	1	The techniques used include the payback
Business		period and internal capital
Sengon	1	The techniques used include the payback
Seedlings		period and internal capital, as well as land
		owned by relatives
Agricultural	1	The techniques used are the payback
Store		period and the cost of Debt capital
Barber Shop	2	The techniques used include the payback
		period and internal capital
Mushroom	1	The techniques used include the payback
Cultivation	_	period and internal capital
Beauty Salon	1	payback period, self-funding, and debt
bedaty Salon	_	capital
Sound	1	payback period, self-funding, and debt
System and	1	capital
Tent Rental		Capitai
Livestocks	2	payback period, self-funding
Farming	_	payback period, sen-fullding
Cow's Milk	1	payback period, self-funding
Goat's Milk		
	1	payback period, self-funding
Motorcycle	1	payback period, self-funding
seat manufacturi		
ng Motorcycle	1	payback period, self-funding, and debt
workshop	т	capital
Hiking	1	payback period, self-funding
Equipment	Т	payback periou, sell-fulluling
Rental		
Laundry	4	payback period, self-funding, and debt
Lauriury	4	capital
Cellphone	6	payback period, initially using self-funding
Counter and	U	and gradually expanding by adding debt
Counter and		capital
Fishery	2	·
risitery	3	payback period, initially using self-funding
		and gradually expanding by adding debt
Danelas	1	capital
Bamboo	1	payback period, self-funding
Sales		manifestation in the filter of the Control of the C
F		payback period, initially using self-funding
Furniture	4	
Furniture	4	and gradually expanding by adding debt
		and gradually expanding by adding debt capital
Wood	1	and gradually expanding by adding debt capital payback period, initially using self-funding
		and gradually expanding by adding debt capital

Scaffolding Rental	1	payback period, self-funding
Service		
Teak Wood	1	payback period, initially using self-funding
Factory		and gradually expanding by adding debt
		capital
Fotocopy	4	payback period, self-funding, and debt
_		capital
Printing	1	payback period, self-funding, and debt
Services		capital
Batik	3	payback period, self-funding
Thrift Shop	1	payback period, self-funding
T-shirt	6	payback period, initially using self-funding
Printing		and gradually expanding by adding debt
		capital
Tailor	4	payback period, self-funding
Coffee or	1	payback period, initially using self-funding
Beverage	6	and gradually expanding by adding debt
Stall		capital
Banana Chips	4	payback period, initially using self-funding
		and gradually expanding by adding debt
		capital
Bakery	6	payback period, initially using self-funding
		and gradually expanding by adding debt
		capital
Snack and	1	payback period, initially using self-funding
Beverage	9	and gradually expanding by adding debt
-		capital
Grocery	2	payback period, initially using self-funding
Store/Minim	3	and gradually expanding by adding debt
arket		capital
Souvenir	1	payback period, initially using self-funding
Center		and gradually expanding by adding debt
		capital
Eatery	3	payback period, initially using self-funding
, - ,	6	and gradually expanding by adding debt
	-	capital
- Pocult		I

# Interview Data Result

From the data above, it is evident that only 1 UMKM uses the Net Present Value (NPV) method for capital budgeting, while 170 UMKM still use the simpler Payback Period method. However, it would be more beneficial if they also incorporate the time value of money into their capital budgeting methods because the value of money in the present and the future differs.

This would lead to more accurate estimations for their capital planning and investments. Regarding capital structure, 22 UMKM utilize their own capital, while 12 UMKM employ a mix of self-funding and debt. Additionally, 126 UMKM initially use self-funding, but as their

businesses grow, they start adding capital through debt. There is also one UMKM that relies solely on debt as their capital source.

## 4. Conclusion

From this research, it can be concluded that financial literacy concerning the concept and techniques of capital budgeting, as well as optimal capital structure, remains a significant challenge for SMEs. Out of the 171 SMEs randomly selected as the research sample, the data indicates that only around 40 SMEs are capable of producing good and systematic financial reports, while approximately 131 SMEs still rely on manual and simplistic financial recording methods. Therefore, further efforts are needed to provide training and financial literacy education to SMEs to enhance their ability to prepare improved financial reports.

Moreover, financial literacy, especially in capital budgeting, needs to be improved. Based on the research findings, only one out of 171 SMEs is currently using the Net Present Value (NPV) method in their capital budgeting, with the majority still relying on the Payback Period method.

This suggests a limited understanding of the present and future value of money. Consequently, more intensive education and guidance regarding the concept of NPV and its benefits in investment decision-making are necessary.

Lastly, concerning capital structure, most SMEs use their equity, with only a few combining equity and debt. This is understandable as SMEs are typically not publicly traded, making the stock component irrelevant to their capital plans. Nevertheless, it's crucial to pay further attention to debt management to ensure SMEs can utilize loans wisely for business development. In conclusion, financial literacy is the key to helping SMEs better plan their capital, manage risk effectively, and ensure sustainable business growth.

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