Asian Journal of Social Science and Management Technology
ISSN: 2313-7410
Volume 4, Issue 4, July-August, 2022
Available at www.ajssmt.com

Sharia Financial Literature, Technological Advancements, and Minimum Capital as Determinant of Interest in Investing in Sharia Capital Market – Case Study on Student of Faculty of Economics, Gunadarma University

Riskayanto[1], Fida Hanifah[2]

[1](*Faculty of Economics, Gunadarma University, Indonesia)*
[2](*Faculty of Economics, Gunadarma University, Indonesia)*

ABSTRACT : The aim of this study is to determine the effect of Financial Literacy, Advances in Technology and Minimum Capital on Interest in Investing in the Islamic Capital Market. Main reasons for the topic of this research is the problem of low Islamic financial literacy and their slow growth (OJK, 2019). With these facts, this research was conducted upon students of the Faculty of Economics. The analytical method used is a quantitative method by constructing multiple linear regression model using primary data obtained from distributing questionnaires to students of the Faculty of Economics, Gunadarma University. The regression modeling itself involves various kinds of tests starting from tests for the validity and reliability of the data followed by classical assumption tests. Furthermore, the multiple linear regression model that was built was also tested for its significance which include the t test (partial test), F test (simultaneous test), and the coefficient of determination test (R2). The results of the analysis prove that the variables of Financial Literacy, Technology Advancement, and Minimum Capital significantly have partial effect on the Interest in Investing in the Islamic Capital Market. Simultaneously, the results of the F test show that Financial Literacy, Technology Advancement and Minimum Capital have a significant effect on Interest in Investing in the Islamic Capital Market.

Keywords - Financial Literacy, Technology Advancement, Minimum Capital, Investing Interest, Sharia Capital Market.

---

1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia as a country with a majority Muslim population should familiar with the Islamic capital market as an accommodation option for Muslims to invest in accordance with Islamic law. The Islamic capital market and capital market are considered as one of the industries that have a major impact on the development of Islamic finance and Indonesia's economic growth. One proof of this development is the increasing number of companies that have succeeded in going public. However, the growing number of listed companies still has not been able to influence the number of Indonesian investors (local and retail) to take part.

According to the Executive Director of the Financial Market Development Department of Bank Indonesia, retail investors in the capital market in 2020 amounted to 4.16 million or 2.2% of the total productive age

population. This figure is far behind the ratio in Singapore which reached 26% even against Malaysia with ratio of 9%. One of the factors causing the Islamic capital market in Indonesia to be less developed is thought to be due to financial literacy regarding the Islamic capital market which is still relatively low. According to the third National Financial Literacy and Inclusion Survey (SNLIK) conducted by the Financial Services Authority (OJK) in 2019, Indonesia's Islamic capital market literacy reached 4.92%, or only increased 0.88% from 4.4% in 2016.

Current technological advances support the ease of investing so as to encourage the capital market to be more efficient in its operations. With the development of technology supported by internet facilities, it is now easier for investors to invest online, which allows transactions anywhere and anytime. Investors, brokers, traders or institutions need speed and accuracy in transactions on the stock exchange, so they can quickly analyze and make investment decisions. (Farid, 2015).

The adoption of this technology can be assessed as related to and supporting the policy of capital market socialization to various levels of society to participate as investors in the capital market for a long time. An example is the "Yuk Nabung Saham" campaign launched by the IDX on November 12, 2005. The aim of this program is to increase public knowledge about financial investment by inviting the public to invest regularly with a minimum capital of Rp. 100,000 through opening a securities account. Such education is routinely carried out to the community and the academic world down to the university level and even high school level. Based on data from the IDX in 2020, 70% of new investors in the capital market are millennials with an age range of 18-30 years.

Students who still have passive income are considered to need an increased understanding of finance. Even though they have a fairly high interest in financial investment, when they put into practice the theory they have learned in lectures, many give up their interest. Several factors that influence this occurrence include relatively minimal pocket money they have could be invested, limited knowledge and education regarding investment, and lack of time to carry out and supervise their investment activities. Lack of understanding can cause many problems, especially in terms of finance. Therefore, students need to have knowledge and financial literacy of the capital market and Islamic capital market to reduce the potential losses experienced during investing. Guidance is also very much needed by students so they don't make consumptive expenses that they can prepare for a financially independent future (Negara and Febrianto, 2020).

The Islamic capital market, which is relatively new to being operated on the IDX, is principally opened in order to facilitate the needs of investors who wish to invest in a capital market accordance with Islamic law. As an investment vehicle accordance with Islamic law, the Islamic capital market is proven to have a smaller or safer risk (Saputri, 2022). In this regard, it is very interesting to conduct further research, one of which is from the side of the investor as the object of the perpetrator. The various backgrounds of investors who are the target of the stock exchange with various characters are also very interesting to study. Based on this thought, this research was appointed with the object of students from the Faculty of Economics, Gunadarma University. Therefore, the background of the problems that are used as the basis for research include: (1) the influence of financial literacy on the interest of that students in the Islamic Capital Market; (2) the influence of technology advancement on the interest of that students; and (3) the effect of minimum capital on the interest of that students in the Islamic Capital Market.

2. HEADING S

Islamic Investment Principle

Al-Qur'an has explained the principle of investment in which humanity must prepare provisions for a better future. This is stated in Surah Al-Hasyr:18 as:

يٰٓاَيُّهَا الَّذِيْنَ اٰمَنُوا اتَّقُوا اللّٰهَ وَلْتَنْظُرْ نَفْسٌ مَّا قَدَّمَتْ لِغَدٍۚ وَاتَّقُوا اللّٰهَ ۗاِنَّ اللّٰهَ خَبِيْرٌۢ بِمَا تَعْمَلُوْنَ

"O you who believe! Fear Allah and let everyone pay attention to what he has done for tomorrow (hereafter), and fear Allah. Indeed, Allah is All-Aware of what you do."

The investment principle itself is also regulated in several fatwas of the DSN-MUI (National Sharia Council of the Indonesian Ulama Council). Some of them related to equity are the fatwa of the National Sharia Council of the Indonesian Ulama Council No. 5/DSN-MUI/IV/2000 concerning the Sale and Purchase of Equity and fatwa No. 80/DSN-MUI/III/2011 concerning the Application of Sharia Principles in the Equity Securities Trading

Mechanism in the Regular Market of the Stock Exchange. Apart from those two fatwas, there are also many other DSN-MUI fatwas which state the sharia compliance of investment in the Indonesia Stock Exchange, in terms of equity and the trading system. The Islamic Capital Market is a forum for muamalah activities to trade securities such as stocks, bonds, and mutual funds. In order to facilitate the intention of Muslims to invest in securities, the capital market might be the alternative for those who want to invest in medium comply to sharia principles. Sharia principles in the capital market are embodiment in facilitating muamalah activities in investments free from gharar and riba (Latifah, 2019).

Islamic Capital Market

Islamic capital market instruments have different characteristics from conventional capital markets. In Islamic capital market, the instruments traded must accord with issuers and transactions that comply to sharia principles. Examples may be seen on the issuance of bonds that must use sharia contracts such as mudharabah, musyarakah, ijarah, istishna, salam, and murabahah contracts. The Islamic capital market also trades sharia mutual funds as a portfolio of investment instruments that are sharia-compliant and managed by investment managers (Faozan, 2013).

There are rules for the minimum amount of capital that must be placed in account for allowing involved in securities trading in the capital market (Latifah, 2019). Investing in stock equity is now easier to do with a very low minimum capital. By fund of IDR 100,000, a person can invest in the capital market (Nandar et al., 2018). The Indonesia Stock Exchange has a "Yuk Nabung Saham" program with the aim of attracting new investors from young people with affordable minimum capital to start investing in stock securities (Juanita, 2017).

As with investment vehicles in general, investing in stocks cannot be separated from the risk characteristics. To manage the risks inherent in every investment, there are various mechanisms to minimize them. One of the most popular is to form an investment portfolio. Investments in securities make it easier for investors to form investment portfolios, because they can simply choose more than one security in various investment opportunities. Along with, an investor must be able to distinguish the expected rate of return with the rate of return that may occurs in investment activities. It is very possible to have differences or risks that need to be considered before investing (Nandar et al., 2018).

One of the factors may support the ease of investors to invest and manage risk in stock securities is the development of information technology and the internet. Currently, almost all securities companies have taken advantage of technological advances (internet) by launching an Online Trading System (OLT) application, thus making it easier for the public to invest in the capital market using this application. The online trading system facility is an example of the application of technological advances in the capital market that can facilitate investment transactions easier (Yusuf, 2019).

3. INDENTATIONS AND EQUATIONS

Research Framework

Based on the theory and some previous research results, this research was adopted through a multiple regression modeling. The hypothesized model is built upon four dimensions that are considered important to be studied. They treated as variables in this model concerning Islamic financial literacy, technology advancement, minimal capital, and interest for investing in the Islamic capital market. The hypothesized model can be diagrammatically described in the form of a framework diagram as follows:

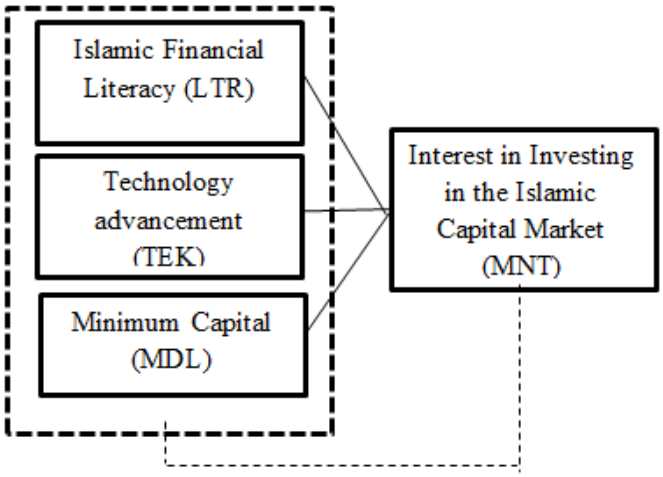


Figure 1. Research Framework

Description:

——————— : **Partial effect**

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - : **Simultaneous effect**

Hypothesis

The study hypothesize that Islamic financial literacy, technology advancement and minimum capital have a partial and simultaneous effect on investment interest in Islamic capital market. These hypotheses developed as follows:

H_1 : Islamic Financial Literacy is suspected to have a partial effect on Investment Interest in the Islamic Capital Market

H_2 : Technology advancement is suspected to have a partial effect on Investment Interest in the Islamic Capital Market

H_3 : Minimum Capital is suspected to have a partial effect on Investment Interest in the Islamic Capital Market

H_4 : Islamic Financial Literacy, Technology Advancement and Minimum Capital are suspected have simultaneously influencing on Investment Interest in the Islamic Capital Market

Research Objects and Methods

Objects

This study takes the object on Islamic financial literacy, technology advancement and minimum capital in relation to investors' interest in investing in the Islamic Capital Market. The investor as the population of this study are students of the Faculty of Economics at Gunadarma University. Data were collected from questionnaires distributed among them which consisted of students from 3 study program: Management, Accounting, and Sharia Economics. Table 1 below details the number of students from each study program at the Faculty of Economics, Gunadarma University as the research population.

Table 1. Number of Students of the Faculty of Economics, Gunadarma University for the 2021/2022 ATA Period

No	STUDY PROGRAM	NUMBER OF STUDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Accountancy	2.928	34,09%
2	Management	5.552	64,65%
3	Sharia Economics	108	1,26%
	Total	8.588	100%

Source: *https://pddikti.kemdikbud.go.id/*

Data Types and Sources

The method used in this research belong to quantitative research as related to numerical data and statistical programs. The use of this method primarily aims to find answers to related problems (Wahidmurni, 2017). Data were collected from questionnaires which were randomly distributed to a number of students as respondents who were determined by applying the Slovin formula. The randomized group method was taken by considering the number of students registered in each study program which varied greatly in number. The Slovin formula applied is as follows:

$$n = \frac{N}{1+(Ne)^2}$$

where:

n = Number of samples

N = Total population

e = Fault tolerance limit (*error tolerance*)

The level of accuracy of the data used is 90% or the error tolerance limit is 10%. With a population of 8,588 students from the Faculty of Economics at Gunadarma University, Slovin's calculations for the sample in this study are as follows:

$$n = \frac{8.588}{1+8.588(0,1)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{8.588}{86,88}$$

$$n = 98, 84$$

From the results of these calculations, the number of samples needed in this study was 98.84 respondents or in short rounded up to 100 respondents.

Methods of Analysis and Modeling

The variables used for modeling in this study include 3 independent variables, related to literacy (LTR), technology advancement (TEK), and minimal capital (MDL) and an independent variable of investment interest (MNT). Before the model is estimated and analyzed, the questionnaire as a data collection tool is tested for validity and reliability. Furthermore, the reliability of the model to be used as a tool to predict and analysis was tested by the classical assumption test which includes normality test, multicollinearity test, and heteroscedasticity test.

Validity test is conducted to determine whether a questionnaire is valid or not. Validity has a relationship with the purpose of measurement. A measurement could be said to be valid if the goal is measured real and correct (Ghozali, 2016). The validity test was carried out using the *Product Moment* Correlation technique from Pearson to measure the validity of a question or statement in the questionnaire. On the other hand, reliability test is used to test the reliability of the questionnaire as a measuring tool. The level of reliability is shown by reliability score based on the indicators used in the study (Sugiyono, 2016).

The normality test was carried out with the aim of testing whether in the regression model, the confounding variables or residuals were normally distributed. There are two ways to detect whether the residuals are normally distributed or not by graphical analysis and statistical tests either (Ghozali, 2016). With *One-Sample Kolmogrov-Smirnov* test, the residual distribution is assumed to be normal if the significant number is more than 0.05.

Furthermore, the multicollinearity test was carried out to detect whether there was a correlation between the independent variables in a regression model (Sugiyono, 2016). The probability of multicollinearity problems existence is detecting through *Tolerance* and *Variance Inflation Factor* (VIF) values. If the VIF value is less than 10 and the *Tolerance* value is more than 0.1, then the model can be confirmed as free from multicollinearity problems.

At last, heteroscedasticity test was conducted to detect the residual variance inequality from one observation to another observation. In other words, the test is carried out to confirm that the estimated regression model has the same variance from the residuals of one observation to another. Detection of heteroscedasticity, among others, can be done by analyzing a *scatter plot* that plots the ZPRED value (prediction value) with the SRESID value (residual value). The model is said to be heteroscedastic-free if there is no certain pattern on the graph.

Multiple Linear Regression Modeling

The multiple linear regression model used in this study can be stated as follows:

$$MNT = \alpha + \beta_1 LTR + \beta_2 TEK + \beta_3 MDL + \varepsilon$$

where:

MNT	= interest in investing in the Islamic capital market
α	= Intercept constant
$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$	= Regression coefficient
LTR	= Islamic Financial Literacy
TEK	= Technology advancement
MDL	= Minimum Capital
ε	= *Error*

Regression Model Hypothesis Test

Hypothesis testing is applied to confirm the parameters of the regression model whether it is significantly acceptable or not. Tests carried out for this purpose include:

test (Partial)

The t-statistical test is basically carried out to confirm the significance of the influence of the independent variable individually or partially in explaining the variation in the values of the dependent variable. Confirmation for the results of the t test is obtained by comparing the value of t_{count} to the value of t_{table} with the following criteria:

a. If the value of $t_{count} < t_{table}$, then the independent variable is confirmed to have no partial significant effect on the dependent variable. In this case, H_0 is accepted and in the opposite H_1 is rejected.
b. If the value of $t_{count} > t_{table}$, then the independent variable is confirmed to have a partially significant effect on the dependent variable. In this case H_0 is rejected and in the opposite H_1 is accepted.

F Test (Simultaneous)

The F test is used to confirm whether or not the regression model is appropriate in explaining the relationship between the influence of the independent variables simultaneously on the dependent variable (Ghozali, 2016). The hypothesis used to confirm in this test is:

H_0: Islamic financial literacy, technology advancement, and minimum capital do not have a significant effect simultaneously on interest in investing in the Islamic capital market.

H_1: Islamic financial literacy, technology advancement, and minimum capital have a simultaneous significant influence on interest in investing in the Islamic capital market.

The indicator for decision making in the F test is the significance value of the test, as follows:

If P_{value} (Sig) > 0,05 → then H_0 is accepted

If P_{value} (Sig) ≤ 0,05 → then H_0 is rejected

Coefficient of Determination (R^2) Test

The coefficient of determination (R^2) test is used to measure how far the model's ability to explain variations in the values of the dependent variable is. The R^2 value of the coefficient of determination ranges from 0 to 1 ($0 \leq R^2 \leq 1$). The R^2 value greater or closer to 1 indicates the stronger influence of the independent variables in explaining the variation in the values of the dependent variable.

4. FIGURES AND TABLES

Descriptive analysis presents a summary of the responses from 100 respondents' students of the Faculty of Economics, Gunadarma University. The complete responses can be seen in Table 2 to Table 5 hereunder. The summary of the responses to the Islamic financial literacy variable can be seen completely in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Respondents' Responses to Islamic Financial Literacy Variable

Variable	Statement	Score					Total
		STS	TS	N	S	SS	
Islamic Financial Literacy (LTR)	Statement 1	0	0	3	31	66	100
	Statement 2	1	5	34	36	24	100
	Statement 3	1	3	11	40	45	100
	Statement 4	2	0	10	45	43	100
	Statement 5	1	0	14	42	43	100
Total		5	8	72	194	221	500
Percentage		1%	2%	14%	39%	44%	100%

Source: Data processed from the results of questionnaire research, 2022

Table 2 shows that respondents' responses to the Islamic Financial Literacy variable are quite representative with 44% of respondents stating strongly agree that Islamic Financial Literacy could determine interest in investing in the Islamic capital market.

Furthermore, the results of the responses to the technology advancement variable could be summarized in Table 3. below.

Table 3. Respondents' Responses to Technological Progress Variable

Variable	Statement	Score					Total
		STS	TS	N	S	SS	
Technology Advancement (TEK)	Statement 1	0	0	4	22	74	100
	Statement 2	0	0	6	33	61	100
	Statement 3	0	0	5	38	57	100
	Statement 4	0	2	9	24	65	100
	Statement 5	0	1	10	43	46	100
Total		0	3	34	160	303	500
Percentage		0%	1%	7%	32%	61%	100%

Source: Data processed from the results of questionnaire research, 2022

Table 3 above shows that respondents' responses to the Technology Advancement variable are more representative with 61% of respondents strongly agree that technology advancement could determine interest in investing in the Islamic capital market.

For the last independent variable, Table 4 summarizes the respondents' responses to the minimum capital variable as follows.

Table 4. Respondents' Responses to Minimum Capital Variable

Variable	Statement	Score					Total
		STS	TS	N	S	SS	
Minimum Capital (MDL)	Statement 1	0	3	20	37	40	100
	Statement 2	0	0	8	40	52	100
	Statement 3	0	0	8	36	56	100
Total		0	3	36	113	148	300
Percentage		0%	1%	12%	38%	49%	100%

Source: Data processed from the results of questionnaire research, 2022

Table 4 shows that the respondents' responses to the minimum capital variable are also quite representative with 49% of respondents strongly agree that minimum capital could determine interest in investing in the Islamic capital market.

For the dependent variable, Table 5 shows the results of respondents' responses to the minimum capital variable which could be explained in the Table 5 below.

Table 5. Respondents' Responses to Variable of Interest in Investing in the Islamic Capital Market

Variable	Statement	Score					Total
		STS	TS	N	S	SS	
Investment Interest (MNT)	Statement 1	0	2	24	33	41	100
	Statement 2	0	1	3	31	65	100
	Statement 3	0	3	26	39	32	100
	Statement 4	0	2	14	43	41	100
	Statement 5	0	2	20	43	35	100
	Statement 6	0	0	10	48	42	100
Total		0	10	97	237	256	600
Percentage		0%	2%	16%	40%	43%	100%

Source: Data processed from the results of questionnaire research, 2022

Table 5 above shows the fact that 43% of respondents strongly agreed to invest in the Islamic capital market.

Test of Research Instrument

The validity and reliability tests used to measure the validity and reliability of the data collection instruments in this study may be seen in Table 6 and Table 7 below.

Table 6 Questionnaire Validity Test Results

Variable	Statement	r count	r table	Description
Islamic Financial Literacy (LTR)	Statement 1	0,512	0,195	valid
	Statement 2	0,711	0,195	valid
	Statement 3	0,67	0,195	valid
	Statement 4	0,598	0,195	valid
	Statement 5	0,668	0,195	valid
Technology advancement (TEK)	Statement 1	0,772	0,195	valid
	Statement 2	0,826	0,195	valid
	Statement 3	0,832	0,195	valid
	Statement 4	0,803	0,195	valid
	Statement 5	0,749	0,195	valid
Minimum Capital (MDL)	Statement 1	0,779	0,195	valid
	Statement 2	0,815	0,195	valid
	Statement 3	0,855	0,195	valid
Interest in investing (MNT)	Statement 1	0,698	0,195	valid
	Statement 2	0,669	0,195	valid
	Statement 3	0,764	0,195	valid
	Statement 4	0,696	0,195	valid
	Statement 5	0,792	0,195	valid
	Statement 6	0,735	0,195	valid

Source: SPSS 25, 2022 . Output Results

The results of the validity test in table 6 show that the scores of each statement related to Islamic financial literacy, technology advancement, minimum capital and investment interest are valid. Regarding the reliability of the research questionnaire, Table 7 hereunder summarizes the results.

Table 7 Questionnaire Reliability Test Results

Variable	Cronbach Alpha	r-table	Description
Islamic Financial Literacy (LTR)	0,628	0,6	Reliabel
Technology advancement (TEK)	0,850	0,6	Reliabel
Minimum Capital (MDL)	0,731	0,6	Reliabel
Interest in investing (MNT)	0,817	0,6	Reliabel

Source: SPSS 25, 2022 . Output Results

Based on the criteria used, the test results in Table 7 show that all variables related to Islamic financial literacy (LTR), technology advancement (TEK), minimal capital (MDL) and interest in investing (MNT) have a Cronbach alpha value > 0.6. It is than could be concluded that all variable items in this study are reliable.

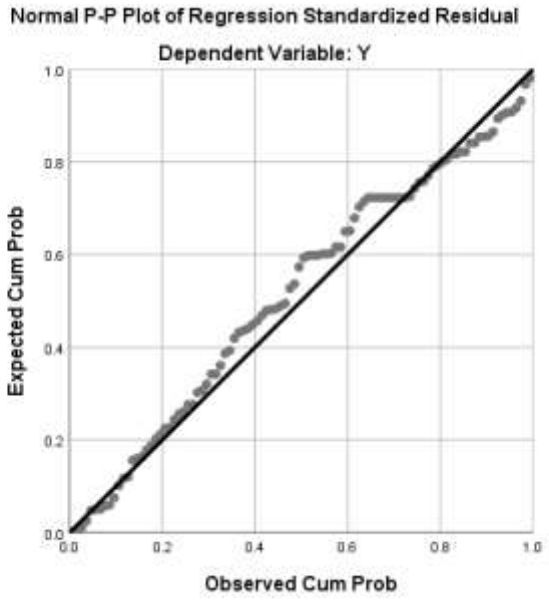
Classic assumption tests

As required in a regression modeling, the classical assumption tests were performed in this study. They comprise of normality test, multicollinearity test, and heteroscedasticity test. The results of the normality test based on the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test show that the significance value (*2-tailed*) is 0.316 or greater than 0.05, which means that the research data is normally distributed. The processed output of SPPS for the Kolmogorof-Smirnov test can be seen in Table 8, while the visual confirmation with the normal P-P graph can be seen in Figure 2. The graph in Figure 2 shows that the points on the *Normal P-Plot of Regression Standardized Residual* spread on and follow the direction of the diagonal line. This display can be used as an indication that the data is normally distributed.

Table 8. Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test Results

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test			
			Unstandardized Residual
N			100
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean		.0000000
	Std. Deviation		2.30428146
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute		.095
	Positive		.051
	Negative		-.095
Test Statistic			.095
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)			.028[c]
Monte Carlo Sig. (2-tailed)	Sig.		.316[d]
	99% Confidence Interval	Lower Bound	.304
		Upper Bound	.327
a. Test distribution is Normal.			
b. Calculated from data.			
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.			
d. Based on 10000 sampled tables with starting seed 2000000.			

Source: SPSS 25 Output Results, 2022



Source: SPSS 25 Output Results, 2022

Figure 2. Normal Probability Plot Graphic

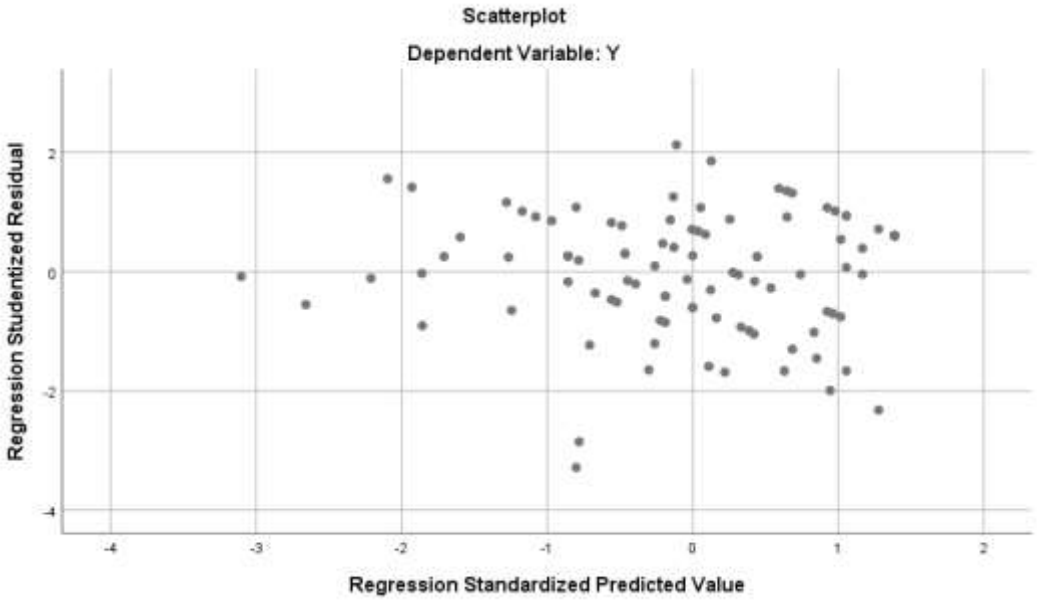
The multicollinearity test is then carried out to confirm whether a correlation between the independent variables in the model arranged (Sugiyono, 2016). Multicollinearity test was carried out by looking at the *Tolerance* and *Variance Inflation Factor* (VIF) values. Multicollinearity is suspected exist in the model if the VIF value is > 10 and the *tolerance* value is less than 0.1. *Tolerance* and *Variance Inflation Factor* (VIF) values from the results of this test can be seen in Table 9. The table shows that the tolerance value is greater than 0.1 and the VIF value is smaller than 10, indicating that the estimated regression modeling in this study does not have multicollinearity problems between independent variables.

Tabel 9. Multicollinearity Test

Coefficients[a]			
Model		Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)		
	Total Islamic Financial Literacy	.654	1.530
	Total Technological Advancement	.674	1.485
	Total Minimum Capital	.594	1.683
a. Dependent Variable: Interest in Investing in Sharia Capital Market			

Source: SPSS 25 Output Results, 2022

The heteroscedasticity test is conducted to indicate a possibility of a variance inequality from one observation to another. One of criteria for good regression model if there is no heteroscedasticity (Ghozali, 2016). The method to indicate the possibility of heteroscedasticity might be seen from the scatterplot graph image pattern or by conducting the Gejser test (Sugiyono, 2016). The scatterplot graph in Figure 3 can be used as confirmation that there is no heteroscedasticity problem in the estimated model.



Source: SPSS 25 Output Results, 2022

Figure 3. Scatterplot Graph

Analysis of Multiple Linear Regression Modeling

The onfirmation obtained from the classical assumptions tests methodologically gave the permit to construct the estimated model of multiple linear regression as well as some subsequent tests. The tests following the modeling mainly related to hypothesis testing on the regression parameters. Table 10 below figure out the result of multiple linear regression modeling obtained from data processing by using the SPSS program.

Table 10.Results of Multiple Linear Regression Modeling

Coefficients[a]						
		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
	Model	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	2.531	2.432		1.041	.301
	Total Islamic Financial Literacy (LTR)	.258	.117	.196	2.205	.030
	Total Technology Advancement (TEK)	.346	.113	.269	3.067	.003
	Total Minimum Capital (MDL)	.732	.177	.387	4.146	.000
a. Dependent Variable: Interest in Investing in Sharia Capital Market (MNT)						

Source: Output Results of SPSS 25, 2025

Based on the output of multiple linear regression modeling in Table 10, the estimation for the model could be written as follows:

MNT = 2,531 + 0,258LTR + 0,346TEK + 0,732MDL + ε

The interpretation of the modeling results above may be explained mathematically as follows:

1. The constant of 2.531 indicates that if the variables of Islamic financial literacy (LTR), technology advancement (TEK), and minimum capital (MDL) are assumed to zero, then the interest in investing in Islamic capital market will be 2.531 or between Disagree and Neutral according to Likert scale.
2. The regression coefficient of the Islamic financial literacy variable (LTR) of 0.258 indicates that every increase in the Islamic financial literacy of 1 unit will increasing the interest in investing in the Islamic capital market by 0.258 units assuming other independent variables are fixed or zero. Mathematically,

it can also be interpreted that better Islamic financial literacy will increase student interest in investing in the Islamic capital market.

3. The regression coefficient of the technology advancement variable (TEK) of 0.346 indicates that every increase in the technology advancement variable of 1 unit will increasing the interest in investing in the Islamic capital market of the students by 0.346 unit assuming other independent variables are fixed or zero. Mathematically, it could be interpreted that the more advanced the technology applied in the Islamic capital market, the more students' interest in investing in the Islamic capital market.
4. The minimum capital variable regression coefficient (MDL) of 0.732 indicates that every increase in the minimum capital variable of 1 unit will increase the interest in investing in the capital market of students by 0.732 unit assuming other independent variables are fixed or zero. Mathematically, it could be interpreted that the greater the minimum capital required to invest in the Islamic capital market, the more students' interest in investing in the Islamic capital market.
5. The element ε or error is other variables outside the model which are assumed also to have influences on the variables of interest.

Hypothesis Test

Hypothesis testing is related to the confirmation of the model result estimated in the previous section. The model as an object being analyzed should be mathematically confirmed as they will valuable for predicting tool. The testing needs for the modelling process include t test, F test, and R^2 test.

The t-test was applied to measure the significance effect of an independent variable partially to dependent variable. The results of these tests with the SPSS can be seen in the output table as shown in Table 10. By referring to that table, the results of the (partial) t-test may be interpretated as follows:

1. The t-count value for the regression coefficient of the Islamic financial literacy variable is 2.205 with a significance of 0.030. This result recommend H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. It also could be concluded that Islamic financial literacy has a significant effect on students' interest in investing in the Islamic capital market.
2. The t-count value for the regression coefficient of the technology advancement variable is 3.067 with a significance of 0.003. This result recommend H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. It also could be concluded that technological advancement have a significant effect on students' interest of students in investing in the Islamic capital market.
3. The calculated t value for the minimum capital variable is 4.146 with a significant value of 0.000. This result recommend H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. It also could be concluded that minimum capital has a significant effect on students' interest in investing in the Islamic capital market.

The next F test was carried out to confirm whether all independent variables of Islamic financial literacy (LTR), technology advancement (TEK), and minimum capital (MDL) had significantly simultaneous effect on the dependent variable (MNT). The result of F test for regression modeling may be seen in the ANOVA table as shown in Table 11. The table shows that H_0 is rejected and H_1 is significantly accepted. This could be concluded then that Islamic financial literacy (LTR), technology advancement (TEK), and minimal capital (MDL) simultaneously have a significant effect on students' investment interest of the (MNT).

Table 1.F Test of Multiple Linear Regression Modeling

ANOVA[a]						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	534.128	3	178.043	32.515	.000[b]
	Residual	525.662	96	5.476		
	Total	1059.790	99			

a. Dependent Variable: Total Interest in Investing in Sharia Capital Market
b. Predictors: (Constant), Total Minimum Capital, Total Technological Progress, Total Islamic Financial Literacy

Source: SPSS 25 Output Results, 2022

The last hypothesis test in the form of a determination test is carried out by looking at the coefficient of determination (R^2) which is used to measure how far the model's ability to explain variations in the values of the dependent variable. The results of determination test for this modeling may be seen in Table 12. The determination score (R^2) of 0.504 indicate that the influence from variables of Islamic financial literacy (LTR), technology advancement (TEK), and minimum capital (MDL) simultaneously on students' investment interest (MNT) is 50.4%. Consequently, the remaining 49.6% of students' interest in investing in the Islamic capital market is influenced by other variables not involved in the modeling.

Table 2.Determination Test

Model Summary[b]				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.710[a]	.504	.488	2.340
a. Predictors: (Constant), Total Minimum Capital, Total Technological Progress, Total Islamic Financial Literacy b. Dependent Variable: Total Interest in Investing in Sharia Capital Market				

The modeling and the results of hypothesis testing above can generally be said to support the objectives of this research. The more comprehensive interpretation for the results of this study may be derived and described for each independent variable in the model as follows:

1. Islamic financial literacy has a significant influence on interest in investing in the Islamic capital market. This evidence shows that the better the literacy of students from the Faculty of Economics, Gunadarma University, on Islamic finance will increase their interest in investing in the Islamic capital market. According to the guidelines for the Indonesian Financial Literacy National Strategy, financial literacy is a process or activity to increase the knowledge, confidence, and skills of consumers and the public so that they can manage finance well (QM Financial, 2022). Understanding of Islamic finance has been proven to be improved through the socialization of Islamic finance (Izzah, 2021).
2. Technology advancement have a significant influence on interest in investing in the Islamic capital market. This evidence shows that the more advance technology applied in market the more interest of students of the Faculty of Economics, Gunadarma University to invest in the Islamic capital market. Similar findings were also obtained by Wibowo's research (2016) for the case of people in the city of Malang. Technological developments, especially in terms of simplifying account opening procedures, are one of the determining factors for the growth of the Indonesian capital market (Fahrozi, 2020).
3. Minimum capital has a significant influence on interest in investing in the Islamic capital market. One of these evidences can be interpretated as the fact that the minimum capital requirements will increase investment interest for students of the Faculty of Economics, Gunadarma University in the Islamic capital market. This result is in line with the findings of the study of Yusuf et al (2021) who examined the effect of minimal capital on the interest of the people of Palembang to invest in the capital market.

Analysis of the modeling also provides evidence that Islamic financial literacy (LTR), technology advancement (TEK), and minimal capital (MDL) have a significant influence on investment interest (MNT) in the Islamic capital market for students of the Faculty of Economics, Gunadarma University.

4. CONCLUSION

The conclusion that can be drawn related to the purpose of this research in general is that several variables proved to have a significant effect on the investment interest of students of the Faculty of Economics, Gunadarma University in the Islamic capital market. These variables of interest are Islamic financial literacy (LTR), technology advancement (TEK), and minimum capital (MDL). The findings of this study are expected could be used as a reference for further research, especially those related to interest in investing in the Indonesian Islamic capital market. This subject is considered important given the low literacy of the Islamic

capital market in Indonesia. Further research can be developed, among others, by adding variables in the model and selecting research samples from a more diverse population base.

5. REFERENCES

1. Abdullah, R., 2021. Jurnal abdidas. Jurnal Abdidas, 2(2), 323–328. https:// abdidas.org/index.php/abdidas/article/view/254.
2. Bening, A., 2018. Pengaruh Pengetahuan Investor, Persepsi Risiko dan Motivasi Terhadap Keputusan Investasi Saham Syariah (Studi Kasus pada Investor Mahasiswa Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis Islam UIN Walisongo Semarang). Skripsi. Semarang : Universitas Islam Negeri Walisongo. http://eprints.walisongo.ac.id/9634/.
3. Burhanudin, H., Mandala Putra, S. B., & Hidayati, S. A., 2021. Pengaruh Pengetahuan Investasi, Manfaat Investasi, Motivasi Investasi, Modal Minimal Investasi dan Return Investasi Terhadap Minat Investasi Di Pasar Modal (Studi pada Mahasiswa Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis Universitas Mataram). Distribusi - Journal of Management and Business, 9(1), 15–28. https://doi.org/10.29303/distribusi.v9i1.137.
4. Fahrozy, Mohamad, 2020. Perkembangan Pasar Saham Syariah Di Indonesia; Magister Ekonomi Syariah, Pascasarja UIN Ar-Raniry, Banda Aceh.
5. Faozan, 2013. Konsep Pasar Modal Syariah. MUQTASID Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Perbankan Syariah, 4(2), 20. http://muqtasid.iainsalatiga.ac.id/index.php/ muqtasid%0Ahttp://moraref.or.id/record/view/54771.
6. Farid, A., 2015. Pembiayaan Ijarah Multijasa pada Jasa Keuangan di KSU Syariah Usaha Mulia Probolinggo. Iqtishoduna,6(2),77–88. https://www.iaisyarifuddin.ac.id/ejournal/index.php/iqtishoduna/article/view/42
7. Izzah, Nurul, 2021. Edukasi Untuk Meningkatkan Literasi Keuangan Syariah Di Desa Huta Raja, Kabupaten Mandailing Natal; IAIN Padangsidimpuan, Sumatera Utara; https://journal.unimma.ac.id/index.php/ce/article/view/4453.
8. Juanita, 2017. Pengaruh Modal Minimal Dan Pengetahuan Investasi Terhadap Minat Investasi Mahasiswa (Studi Kasus Pada Mahasiswa FE UNNES Angkatan 2015). Artikel Ilmiah, 1–39.
9. Latifah, S., 2019. Pengaruh Pengetahuan, Modal Minimal Dan Motivasi Investasi Terhadap Minat Mahasiswa Untuk Berinvestasi di Pasar Modal Syariah (Studi Pada Galeri Investasi. repository.iainpurwokerto.ac.id. http://repository.iainpurwokerto.ac.id/5030/.
10. Musran, M., 2021. Minat Masyarakat Terhadap Pasar Modal Syariah. AKASYAH-Jurnal Akuntansi, Keuangan Dan Audit Syariah, 1(1), 20–29. https://www.e-journal.iaingorontalo.ac.id/index.php/akasyah/article/ download/331/208.
11. Nandar et al., 2018. Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Minat Mahasiswa Berinvestasi di Pasar Modal Syariah Melalui Galeri Investasi Iain Zawiyah Cot Kala Langsa. Kitabah, Volume 2. No. 2 Juli – Desember 2018 berinvestasi.
12. Negara, A. K., & Febrianto, H. G., 2020. Pengaruh Kemajuan Teknologi Informasi Dan Pengetahuan Investasi Terhadap Minat Investasi Generasi Milenial Di Pasar Modal. Business Management Journal, 16(2), 81. https://doi.org/10.30813/bmj.v16i2.2360.
13. Sputri, Tika Intan, and Riskayanto, 2022. Performance of Index JII and Index LQ45 during The Covid-19 Pandemic in Indonesia. Asian Journal of Social Science and Management Technology, Volume 4, Issue 2, March-April 2022.
14. Shofwa, Y. S., 2016. Terhadap Minat Berinvestasi Di Pasar Modal (Studi Kasus Mahasiswa Universitas Muhammadiyah Purwokerto) Pengaruh Motivasi Dan Literasi Keuangan Terhadap Minat Berinvestasi Di Pasar Modal (Studi Kasus Mahasiswa Universitas Muhamadiyah Purwokerto), 18, 290–301.
15. Suaputra, G. A. S., Suparlinah, I., & Sujono, S., 2021. Pengaruh Pengetahuan Pasar Modal, Persepsi Risiko Iinvestasi, Penggunaan Teknologi Terhadap Perilaku Mahasiswa Berinvestasi Di Pasar Modal (Studi Empiris pada Galeri Investasi di Purwokerto). Kompartemen : Jurnal Ilmiah Akuntansi, 19(1), 70. https://doi.org/10.30595/kompartemen.v19i1.11225.
16. Sugiyono, D., 2015. Metode Penelitian Kualitatif & R&D. In Bandung: CV Alfabeta.
17. Sugiyono, P., 2016. Metode Penelitian Manajemen (Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Kombinasi (Mixed Methods), Penelitian Tindakan (Action Research, dan Penelitian. Bandung: Alfabeta Cv.

18. Wibowo, Arfan Radian, 2016. Pengaruh Pengetahuan, Pendapatan, dan Kemajuan Teknologi Terhadap Minat Investasi Masyarakat Di Pasar Modal Syariah - Studi Kasus Masyarakat Kota Malang; Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Ekonomi dan Bisnis, Universitas Brawijaya, Malang.
19. Yusuf, M.; Yahya Yahya; Abdul Hamid; 2021. Pengaruh Modal Minimal Investasi Dan Return Terhadap Minat Investasi Masyarakat Kota Palembang Di Pasar Modal; Jurnal Neraca, Program Studi Pendidikan Akuntansi, Universitas PGRI, Palembang.
20. Yusuf, Mohammad, & Nurul Ichsan, R., 2021. Determinasi Investasi Dan Pasar Modal Syariah Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Di Indonesia. Jurnal Kajian Ekonomi Dan Kebijakan Publik, 6(1). www.bi.go.id.
21. Yusuf, Muhammad., 2019. Pengaruh Kemajuan Teknologi dan Pengetahuan terhadap Minat Generasi Milenial dalam Berinvestasi di Pasar Modal. Jurnal Dinamika Manajemen Dan Bisnis, 2(2), 86–94. https://doi.org/10.21009/jdmb.02.2.3.

INFO

Corresponding Author: ***Fida Hanifah, Faculty of Economics, Gunadarma University, Indonesia***

How to cite this article: ***Riskayanto, Fida Hanifah, Sharia Financial Literature, Technological Advancements, and Minimum Capital as Determinant of Interest in Investing in Sharia Capital Market – Case Study on Student of Faculty of Economics, Gunadarma University, Asian. Jour. Social. Scie. Mgmt. Tech.2022; 4(4): 184-198.***