

# International Community Service Program: Enhancing Islamic Financial Literacy in Thai Islamic Boarding Schools

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## ARTICLE INFO

### Article history

Received: September 29, 2024

Revised: November 3, 2024

Accepted: December 13, 2024

### Keywords

Islamic Financial;  
Literacy;  
Community Service.

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Samakisast Wittaya School, an Islamic institution in Sadao, Thailand, integrates Islamic values into its curriculum, including financial education. Limited access to sharia-compliant financial literacy in remote Muslim communities highlights the need for awareness of Islamic financial products.

**Contribution:** Enhancing sharia financial literacy empowers students and communities, fostering economic independence and entrepreneurship aligned with Islamic principles.

**Method:** Counseling and interactive discussions were conducted for 60 students, addressing their lack of financial planning knowledge and prioritization of needs.

**Results:** Solutions focused on understanding wealth, disciplined saving, and effective financial planning, promoting financial resilience.

**Conclusion:** This initiative increased students' awareness of the importance of financial literacy, benefiting their personal and community development.

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## 1. Introduction

Samakisast Wittaya School is an Islamic educational institution that inherently integrates Islamic values in its curriculum. This Islamic boarding school not only aims to educate students in religious aspects but also in academic and practical aspects of life, including finance.

In Thailand, the Muslim population is estimated at 7.5 million, which is about 12% of the country's total population. Especially in the Sadao region, there is limited access to financial education that complies with sharia principles. Introducing sharia financial literacy in Islamic schools such as Samakisast Wittaya can help address this gap. Although Thailand has several sharia financial institutions, the dissemination of information and understanding about these products and services is still limited, especially among Muslim communities in remote or minority areas

Sharia financial literacy aligns with the values and goals of Islamic education by emphasizing the principles of fairness, transparency, and social responsibility, which are integral to Islamic teachings. Through community service activities focusing on sharia financial literacy, students at Samakisast Wittaya School gain the knowledge and skills to manage finances ethically and responsibly, while also fostering independence and entrepreneurship in accordance with Islamic principles. This approach not only supports students in achieving individual financial resilience but also empowers the surrounding Muslim community by promoting economic self-reliance and creating opportunities for sustainable development.

Financial literacy is the ability to understand and apply financial concepts for wise management.[1] In Islam, financial literacy emphasizes sharia-compliant principles, such as the prohibition of *riba* (interest), the obligation of *zakat* as a form of social solidarity, and profit-sharing principles in contracts like *mudarabah* and *musyarakah*. Sharia financial products, such as *murabahah* (cost-plus financing) and *mudarabah* (profit-sharing contracts), ensure transactions are fair, and transparent. [2]

Increasing sharia financial literacy can help students and surrounding communities become more economically independent, opening up opportunities for entrepreneurship in accordance with sharia law. The importance of sharia financial literacy in Islamic educational institutions such as the Samakisast Wittaya School in Sadao, Thailand, is very significant in helping the development of the community as a whole. Sharia financial literacy has a central role in understanding the financial system as a whole. This shows that introducing sharia financial literacy in Islamic educational institutions can help students and communities understand and integrate Islamic economic principles in their daily lives, increasing financial awareness based on sharia values[3].

Research by Mahmood Nathie et al. shows that research on Islamic financial literacy is still in its early stages compared to conventional financial literacy [4]. There is great potential for collaboration between educational institutions and researchers to advance this field, which could be very beneficial for institutions such as Samakisast Wittaya School in strengthening their curriculum and teaching regarding Islamic finance. As studied in Indonesia, sharia financial literacy is not only about money management but also includes dimensions such as behavior, attitudes and knowledge, all of which play a role in making effective financial decisions and in accordance with sharia principles.

Therefore, community service which focuses on sharia financial literacy at Samakisast

Wittaya School can facilitate the development of deeper financial understanding among santri, prepare them to face future economic challenges with solid principles and ethics, and support the stability and economic growth of the Muslim community in Sadao and the surrounding area. This will indirectly stimulate inclusive and sustainable economic growth in a broader context [5].

Many communities in Islamic educational institutions may not have sufficient understanding of sharia financial principles, including basic concepts such as *riba*, *zakat*, and profitsharing principles. This can lead to suboptimal financial decision making and missed investment opportunities[6]. In some regions, especially in places like Sadao, Thailand which have a minority Muslim population, access to Islamic financial products and services may still be limited. This makes it important to educate to identify and utilize the services that are available.

There may be a misunderstanding or stigma towards Islamic finance which is considered less modern or as efficient as conventional financial systems. Community service can help change this perception by providing accurate and relevant information. Increased sharia financial literacy can help local entrepreneurs and businesses to grow and develop in an ethical and sharia-compliant way, opening more jobs and improving community welfare[7].

Ensuring that business practices are not only profitable but also in accordance with Islamic values is important for many Muslims. Sharia financial literacy community service can support the integration of these values in business and financial decision making [8]. By overcoming these problems through community service sharia financial literacy, Samakisast Wittaya School can increase the capacity of students and the surrounding community in managing finances according to sharia principles, while supporting sustainable and inclusive economic growth.

Carrying out Community Service which focuses on sharia financial literacy at Samakisast Wittaya School, Sadao, Thailand, can be an effective solution to overcome various problems faced by the community. This community service can be designed to provide training and education about the basics of sharia finance, such as managing personal finances, avoiding usury, and understanding sharia financial products such as *murabahah* and *mudharabah* [9]. This program can involve experts from universities or competent sharia financial institutions to provide regular workshops or seminars.

Introducing sharia financial literacy provides significant benefits for students and the surrounding community, such as promoting ethical entrepreneurship, enhancing personal financial management skills, and supporting local economic development based on Islamic principles. This literacy teaches students concepts like *mudharabah* (profit-sharing) and *murabahah* (cost-plus financing), encouraging fair and transparent entrepreneurship. Additionally, students learn the importance of financial planning, saving, and *zakat* to build financial discipline and economic solidarity. It also empowers communities to create sustainable economic systems aligned with Islamic values, fostering collective prosperity.

Apart from that, community service include the creation and distribution of educational materials that are easy to understand and interesting, such as brochures, videos or mobile

applications that explain the concepts and benefits of sharia finance. This will help reduce knowledge gaps and improve negative perceptions of Islamic finance.

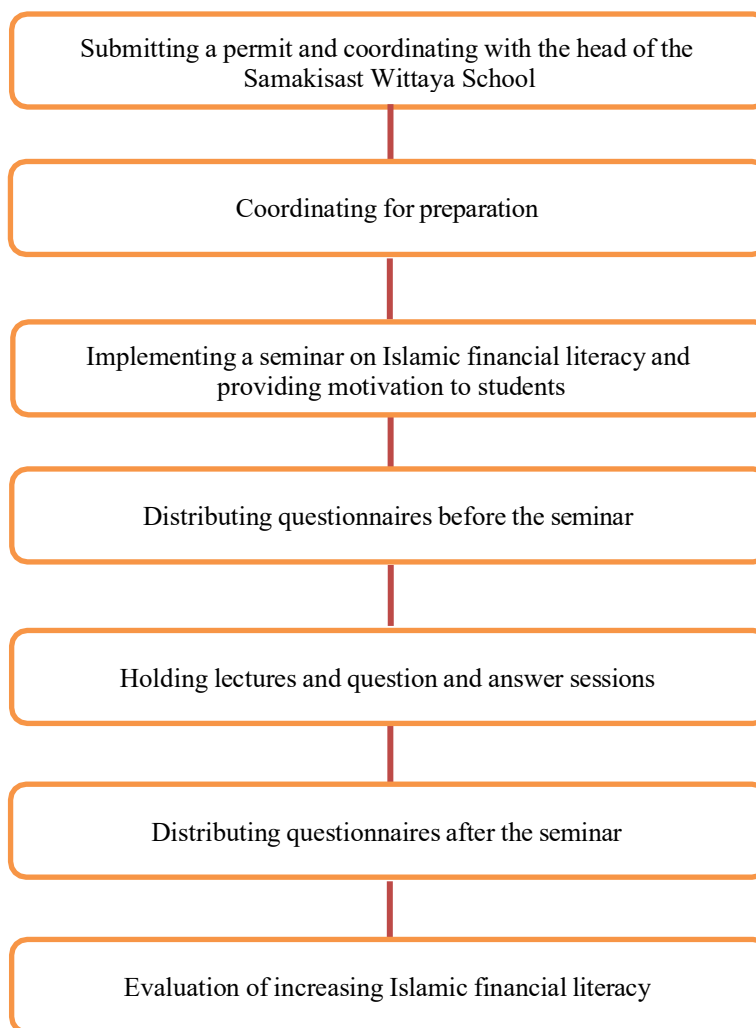
To expand access to sharia financial products, community service can collaborate with sharia banks to facilitate the opening of branches or agents in Sadao, so that local communities have easier access. This activity will not only increase sharia financial literacy but also directly support local economic development through investment and sharia-based economic activities. Through a comprehensive and sustainable approach, it is hoped that community service will not only overcome existing problems but also help build a more independent and prosperous community. This community service activity has the opportunity to collaborate with universities, researchers, and Islamic financial institutions to improve the design of synchronization and impactful Islamic financial literacy programs.

## **2. Method**

Implementation of community service activities is being carried out at Samakisast Wittya School, Sadao Thailand, which is planned to be implemented in May 2024, where this activity focuses on how to increase the literacy of students by visiting Islamic boarding schools. There are also steps for implementing community service, namely (1) Submitting a permission letter to carry out activities at Samakisast Wittya School. After communicating with the leadership of Samakisast Wittya School, the community service team submitted a letter of permission to carry out community service at Samakisast Wittya School and showed a letter of assignment from UINSI Samarinda. Apart from that, the team also coordinates with partners what things need to be prepared (2) Holds sharia financial literacy seminars and provides motivation to students. At this stage the community service team holds a seminar by gathering students in a room. The aim of this sharia financial literacy seminar is to provide students with an understanding of sharia principles and finance, including the main differences between sharia finance and conventional finance. The resource person at the event was one of the lecturers from the community service UINSI Samarinda team.

The community service method implemented to support the success of the program includes conducting lectures and questions and answers. This method was chosen to explain theoretical material that is relevant to encouraging Samakisast Wittya School students to increase literacy in Islamic boarding schools.

The evaluation stage carried out was to find out how to increase sharia financial literacy in Islamic boarding schools. The method used by the community service team is by distributing questionnaires before and after the sharia financial literacy seminar. The following is a flowchart of community service activities can see in [Figure 1](#).



**Figure 1.** Flowchart of Community Service Activities

### 3. Results and Discussion

Before starting the material, here are the results of Santri's Understanding of the Basics of Sharia Financial Literacy can see in [Table 1](#).

**Table. 1** Santri's Understanding of the Basics of Sharia Financial Literacy Before Material

Sharia Financial Literacy Indicators	Answer		Amount
	Correct	Wrong	
1 Understand the urgency of sharia financial planning	25	35	60
2 Understanding the property perspective in Islam	20	40	60
3 Understanding debt in Islam	27	33	60
4 Transactions that are prohibited in Islam	26	34	60
5 Sharia financial planning objectives	20	40	60
6 Stages of Sharia financial planning	23	37	60
7 Can differentiate between Islamic financial planning and conventional financial planning	27	33	60

The subject matter of introducing sharia financial literacy is divided into two, namely introductory material and core material. The introductory material contains the meaning, benefits, scope and introduction to financial problems that are generally experienced by most people can see in [Figure 2](#).



**Figure 2.** Introduction to Sharia Financial Literacy

The introductory material as described in [Table 2](#) is delivered with the aim of instilling basic knowledge about financial literacy in general. Next, core material is presented which refers more to guidance and steps for managing finances according to sharia. The core material is divided into two parts. The first part is about property jurisprudence which contains the urgency of sharia financial planning, the perspective of assets and debts in Islam, as well as transactions that are prohibited in Islam as explained in [Table 3](#). The second part contains the objectives of sharia financial planning, the perspective of sharia financial planning, and the stages of financial planning as explained in [Table 4](#).

**Table 2.** Outline of Introductory Material

No	Material	Explanation
1	Understanding	Ability to understand and effectively use a variety of financial skills including personal financial management, budgeting and investing. Have the skills to be able to make effective decisions in the context of sharia finance [10].
2	Benefit	Have skills in managing sharia financial resources
3	Scope	Spending money, saving money in banks/non-banks
4	Getting to Know Financial Problems	Not having financial planning, wine, Consumer credit, Put off saving for retirement, Emotional financial decisions, Misinterpreting wealth



**Table 3.** Outline of Core Material

No	Material	Explanation
1	The Urgency of Sharia Financial Planning	Sharia financial planning ensures compliance with Islamic law in transactions and investments, promoting social welfare through zakat, alms, and waqf to reduce inequality. It emphasizes stable, long-term investments, contributing to the growth of a sharia-based economy and benefiting national and global economies. Additionally, it enhances financial literacy, helping individuals manage finances ethically and morally. [12]
2	Property perspective in Islam	In Shari'a, property is a valuable trust from Allah SWT, encompassing objects and their benefits. Its position in Islam includes: 1) A gift to be grateful for, 2) A trust to be accounted for, 3) A test to be faced, 4) A life adornment to be cautious of, 5) A means of worship
3	Debt in Islam	Debt in Islam is permissible if it is in a state of urgency and meets basic needs, and does not contain elements of usury. Debt that is not permitted is debt that contains elements of usury, is used for hedonism/lifestyle, and does not provide funds/ways to pay it off [14]
4	Transactions that are prohibited in Islam	Tyrant Riba Gharaar Maysir
5	Sharia financial planning objectives	Worldly happiness is in the form of material security and tranquility (fulfillment of needs), so that you can be calm and maximal in worshipping the mahdah or ghiru mahdah to achieve happiness in the afterlife [15]. The objectives of sharia financial planning include 1) managing assets and investments in a halal & thayib manner, 2) collecting 'assets and investments' in the afterlife, 3) presenting commendable qualities, 4) teaching to live a simple but full of benefits
6	Differences between sharia and conventional financial planning	Time Dimension, Islamic financial planning covers the life of this world and the afterlife, while conventional only focuses on achieving financial goals in the world. Islamic financial planning methods are based on sharia principles, while conventional ones balance between individual obligations and social obligations. The main concept of Islamic financial planning is that resources are not scarce, focusing on the distribution of assets. The real owner of property is Allah SWT, humans are Assess the financial situation Identify goals
7	Stages of sharia financial planning	Design a financial plan Implement the plans prepared Review, adjustment & replanning

**Table 4.** Stages of Sharia Financial Planning

No	Stages	Explanation
1	Assess the financial situation	The sharia financial planning stage begins with assessing the current financial situation, which involves identifying assets, liabilities, income and expenses, as well as ensuring all financial aspects comply with sharia principles. This step is important to get a comprehensive picture of financial conditions in order to plan financial strategies that are in line with Islamic values and long-term financial goals [18].
2	Identify goals	Identifying goals in sharia financial planning involves determining short, medium and long-term financial goals that are in accordance with sharia principles, such as buying a house without usury or setting aside funds for zakat and waqf. This step is important to ensure that all financial goals are aligned with Islamic values and provide clear direction in financial planning and management [19].
3	Design a financial plan	Designing a financial plan in Islamic financial planning involves creating strategies to achieve identified financial goals, by ensuring that all actions and financial products chosen comply with sharia principles. This includes choosing halal investments, planning zakat payments, and managing savings and expenses in accordance with Islamic values [20].
4	Implement the plans prepared	The plans prepared in sharia financial planning involve implementing financial strategies that have been designed, including allocating funds to halal investments, paying zakat, and managing savings and expenses in accordance with sharia principles. This process requires discipline and consistency to ensure all actions remain within the planned framework and in accordance with Islamic values
5	Review, adjustment & replanning	The review, adjustment and replanning stages in sharia financial planning involve regular evaluation of the performance of financial plans that have been implemented to ensure compliance with sharia principles and achievement of financial goals. Based on the evaluation results, adjustments and re-planning are carried out if necessary to address changes in financial conditions or goals, as well as to maintain conformity with Islamic values [21].
6	Determine the priority scale of spending	Consumption Investment & Working Capital Charity

Through the table above, it is shown to students that it is necessary for them to make sharia financial planning so that they know the cash flow of income and expenses every month so that they can know how healthy financial flows are. Through proper planning and financial



management, the priority scale for spending will be known according to primary, secondary and tertiary needs. In this way, it is hoped that correct financial attitudes and behavior will emerge in allocating and spending income for both individuals and families, so that it is hoped that consumptive behavior can become a wise attitude in spending money [22].

This second core material focuses on encouraging students to be good at planning and managing finances in order to achieve financial resilience. Remembering that each individual must be able and skilled at planning and managing finances.

If a material is considered interesting and has added value for students, it can be seen from their response after receiving an explanation of the material. The responses from the students were in the form of questions about daily financial problems that they had not been able to handle. The financial problems they experience are financial problems that do not understand wise financial arrangements and planning so they are trapped in consumer behavior. Santri who have student status cannot control their spending when holding money. There are three questions asked:

How to manage finances properly? because they are often trapped in consumer behavior

Students receive scholarships but the pocket money they earn is used for unnecessary expenses. How do you spend money according to the right priorities?

As a student, how do you start a business? How is expenditure divided and business allocation?

From the three questions submitted by the students, there were similarities in the problems they complained about, namely the tendency to spend not according to their needs, the dominance of desires which makes them reluctant to set aside money for other more important and emergency needs. There are also those who do not understand the priority scale of expenditure and use profits from the business to allocate expenditure inappropriately, so that the business they run ultimately does not progress and develop. This problem is in line with research results which found that lifestyle and pocket money influence consumption behavior among students towards non-food items. This means that there is a tendency for consumptive behavior when students receive pocket money, plus the surrounding lifestyle also encourages spending that does not meet their needs [23].

Santri who are single students are among the groups targeted by the national strategic financial literacy program. Students need to understand the concept of money and how to spend it so that the students have the skills to make the right financial decisions for the students' future lives. Because such attitudes and behavior are attitudes and behavior that pose a high risk if faced with financial shocks.

Economic pressure or shocks have the opportunity to reduce welfare and quality of life. A study shows that economic pressure reduces a family's quality of life [24].



**Figure 3.** Students ask about financial questions

Based on the final discussion, it can be seen that strengthening and managing finances is important for students to understand because this knowledge is the basis for the formation of financial literacy. One of the skills that will be formed is attitudes and behavior when making decisions regarding financial matters. This skill is important for students to have because it will influence financial literacy, especially students' financial attitudes and behavior. A research states that financial management is positively influenced by several factors, including financial knowledge, although not very significant, and significant financial attitudes. Financial problems and solutions can see in the [Table 5](#).

**Table 5.** Financial Problems and Solutions

<b>Complaints</b>	<b>Solution</b>
Excessive spending	Understanding money correctly means that money is only a temporary deposit The need for personal discipline by setting aside money to save to anticipate unexpected events Set aside money for positive safe activities, zakat infaq, alms and waqf
Not understanding the priority scale of spending	Make financial planning and management so that primary, secondary and tertiary needs will be known.

Financial literacy has a significant effect on a person's financial resilience when facing an economic crisis or shocks in economic life. In line with the results of this research, this community service seeks to make partners have individual and family financial resilience. Likewise, earned income is not a factor that determines financial resilience, but adequate financial knowledge will make decision making when facing economic shocks and pressures easier because you have a complete and correct understanding of the meaning of money, consumption behavior that meets your needs, appropriate and wise financial allocation for daily and future expenses. Thus, community service is very useful for shaping students' financial attitudes and behavior. A research confirms the results of this community service that the financial education received by a student has a positive effect on his personal financial

management behavior.

Because financial literacy is one of the indicators that determines financial resilience when facing economic pressure or financial shocks, after the question and answer session [Table 6](#), the team tried to find out the students' understanding of the basics of financial literacy by distributing a questionnaire.

**Table 6.** Santri's Understanding of the Basics of Sharia Financial Literacy

No	Sharia Financial Literacy Indicators	Answer		Amount
		Correct	Wrong	
1.	Understand the urgency of sharia financial planning	56	4	60
2.	Understanding the property perspective in Islam	53	7	60
3.	Understanding debt in Islam	54	6	60
4.	Transactions that are prohibited in Islam	55	5	60
5.	Sharia financial planning objectives	57	3	60
6.	Stages of Sharia financial planning	56	4	60
7.	Can differentiate between Islamic financial planning and conventional financial planning	53	7	60

From the results of the questionnaire after the material, it can be seen that there is an increase in understanding of Islamic financial literacy. This shows that community service has been successful, in line with Cecilia's community service which stated that the community service activities showed that there was an increase in the insight of MSME participants into financial planning and management [25]. In addition, Vincent's community service activities stated an increase in understanding of the importance of managing finances wisely, making the right financial decisions, and being able to plan their financial future better [26]. Wutun's research results show a strong correlation between students' financial attitudes and behavior, which ultimately has a significant impact on students' overall level of financial literacy.[27] However, this community service has opened up the students' thinking about the importance of having sharia financial literacy. An indication of this is the emergence of their questions regarding the financial behavior and attitudes of students when holding money. Even though community service activities are only carried out for one day and of course it is not enough to change their attitudes and behavior in just one day, the most important thing is that they at least have a basic understanding and awareness in responding to, organizing, managing and spending money wisely.

#### 4. Conclusion

The implementation of community service at Samakisast Wittaya School was positively received by students, as evidenced by their growing awareness and interest in adopting wise financial attitudes and behaviors. They began to understand financial management, the concepts of assets and debts in Islam, and prohibited transactions. Discussions during the final session reflected their engagement with the material, highlighting the need for further sessions

on financial planning and management practices, including prioritizing primary, secondary, and tertiary needs.

This study expands the scope of financial literacy by integrating Islamic principles such as *riba*, *zakat*, *murabahah*, and *mudharabah* into education. It demonstrates how Islamic financial literacy can enhance understanding and encourage practical application of these concepts in daily life, fostering sustainable local economic impacts. However, the study's limitations include its focus on a single location and short duration. Future research should broaden the geographical scope and adopt a longitudinal approach to assess long-term effects. Overall, this work contributes to Islamic financial literacy by showcasing how education can empower individuals and communities, with implications beyond Thailand in similar global contexts.

### Acknowledgement

The team would like to thank the administrators of Samakisast Wittaya School, Sadao Thailand who have participated in this community service activity and Rector of Sultan Aji Muhammad Idris Samarinda LPPM Samarinda State Islamic University who have issued a service assignment letter to the team so that this activity can be carried out.

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