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FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM: MSME ACTORS AS THE INTERVENERS

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Abstract

Financial management among Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Delitua District needs to be improved due to financial knowledge, attitude, personality, and self-control. thi s involves drawing conclusions based on statistical hypothesis testing and empirical data gathered through measurement the population being studied is the actors within the fashion sector Micro, Smalland Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) located in theDelituaDistrict, Sumatera utara, Indonesian.This study aimedtodeterminetheimpactoffinancialknowledge, financial attitude, and personality on self-control, whichserves as an intervening variable for MSMEs in the Delitua District. Question nairefor data collection. The data analysis technique used was the measurement model (outer model), structural model (inner model), direct effect (direct effect), and indirect effect (indirect effect), with SmartPLS used for testing. Results indicated that financial knowledge and personality positively and significantly impact self-control, while financial attitude does not. However, financial knowledge and attitude positively and significantly influence financial management, and personality does not significantly impact financial management or the other variables through self-control.Relevan of study Measure variables using questions that are more specific and tailored to the research objectives.

Keywords: ***Financial Attitude,Financial Knowledge,Financial Management, Personality, Self-Control***

1. Introduction

Financial managementisall activities related to acquiring, financing and managing assets with several overall objectives. In managing a business, good financial management is needed in order to produce good performance as well, the better the financial management carried out by MSME actors, the performance will also increase (Suindari & Juniariani, 2020). Professionalism in financial management will help business actors in business management starting from the budget, planning business savings and basic knowledge of finance to achieve business financial goals (Anggraeni, 2016; Wanof & Gani, 2023). Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME's) are the main staple for the Indonesian economy. It demonstrates how MSMEs have a very dominant role in Indonesia's economic growth, so that MSME empowerment is important in increasing economic growth in Indonesia. The contribution of MSMEs to GDP indicates the importance of MSMEs in increasing economic growth in Indonesia. Increasingly competitive world challenger requires business actors to further improve their capabilities in order to maintain the continuity of their business, if business actors cannot manage their business, over time these businesses will of course fail.

Most MSMEs that have the potential to develop their businesses still encounter numerous problems, including in terms of the financial management behavior of MSME actors. Generally, MSMEs cannot develop because MSME actors cannot manage their finances properly. Therefore, MSME actors must improve their financial management ability (.A.Abata, 2014; Muna et al., 2023). Financial management is an individual's way of managing finances, starting from planning, budgeting, saving, controlling spending, and protecting risk. The goal is to achieve economic stability in the future (Fitriyana & Prasojo, 2022; Suherlan, 2023). Financial management is crucial for all aspects, especially individuals, businesses and governments. An individual financial management is a practice of managing financial planning, controlling financial expenses, and making the right decisions in finance, sothatan individual can optimally use financial out comes appropriately (Yushita, 2017). Meanwhile, a business financial management is anactivity of planning, budgeting, checking, managing, controlling, finding and storing sources of funds owned by an organization or company to increase profitability for the advancement of business development (Mulyanti, 2017). Government financial management ises sential for the economic dynamism of a country, government financial management include sall activities which include planning, implementation, administration, reporting, accountability, and supervision of government finances (Defitri, 2018; Subagja, 2023).

Data obtained from the Ministry of Cooperatives and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) shows that the number of MSMEs in Indonesia in 2018 was 64,194,057 units, while the number of Large Enterprises was 5,550. The data generated during the 2017-2018 period shows an increase in the quantity of small and medium business units by 2.02%, while the percentage growth in the number of large businesses was 1.64%. Through these data, it can be seen that MSMEs are a supporter of the Indonesian economy. The data confirmed by the number of MSMEs which are more in terms of both units and development than the number of large businesses in Indonesia. Based on data obtained from the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs, it shows that the percentage of MSME GDP in 2010-2018 continues to increase every year. But unfortunately, business failures are still common. Failures that often occur are caused by the low expertise of MSME owners in business management, especially in financial management(Cahyani, 2021; Lisaria Putri et al., 2023).

2. Literature Review

2.1 Financial Management

Financial management is a way for the individual to manage their finances, starting from planning, designing a budget, saving funds, controlling expenses, and protecting risk. The goal is to achieve economic stability in the future(Fitriyana & Prasojo, 2022). Financial behavior relates to a person's lifestyle or psychology in managing their finances and deciding how the money will be used. Well-managed business finance will produce financial information for decision-making. So that the decisions taken are right and very helpful in business development(Juniariani et al., 2020). In managing finances, each individual has their way, some manage by saving more than buying, and some are the other way around(.A.Abata, 2014).

Financial management is a person's ability to organize, manage, plan, and save daily finances(Gunawan et al., 2020). Financial management is a process that intends to manage the functions of finance effectively and efficiently(Icih & Kurniawan, 2020).The Financial Services Authority explained that financial management is a way of managing money earned during productive times to meet today's needs and wants. Meanwhile, future needs and wants are prepared. Financial management is about setting aside income and managing it or investing it to generate returns that beat inflation. Financial management is a person's behavior in managing their finances from a psychological perspective and individual habits. Financial management behavior can also be interpreted as a financial decision-making process, harmonization of individual motives, and company goals(Humaira & Sagoro, 2018).

2.2 Financial Knowledge

Financial knowledge refers to an individual's understanding of day-to-day finances, considered one factor that influences an individual's financial well-being (Khan et al., 2022). The interpretation of financial knowledge is a person mastering various things about the world of finance, which consists of financial tools and skills(Humaira & Sagoro, 2018). Financial knowledge is essential for individuals to develop their ability to manage their assets. Financial knowledge enables individuals to utilize assets wisely and smartly, and financial knowledge will provide added economic value (Dwiastanti, 2018).In addition, financial knowledge can be a substantial asset to assist individuals in overcoming any risks that may occur in managing and making financial decisions(Gunawan et al., 2022). Someone with good financial knowledge can manage and decide on financial behavior based on knowledge of financial products to avoid existing risks such as fraudulent investment and consumptive behavior(Koto, 2022).Financial knowledge relates to how a person manages and decides about his finances(Jufrizen & Ariza, 2022). In other words, financial knowledge is one's understanding and mastery of managing finances wisely by utilizing all financial resources.

2.3 Financial Attitude

In everyday life, humans must have an attitude, which means expressing their feelings. Attitude is a person's reaction to a stimulus from a person or situation. Understanding one's financial attitude is essential for comprehending how attitudes and behaviors play a role in making financial decisions. Attitude finance is the application of financial principles to create and sustain value through sound decision-making and resource management. Financial attitudes refer to a person's mindset, opinions, and judgments regarding their finances (Moko et al., 2022).One's financial attitude refers to their mindset, views, and evaluation of their finances, which then influences their actions.

These attitudes are often psychological and can be observed through various financial management practices, including varying levels of agreement or disagreement. A better attitude toward finances will support self-control in actions or decisions(Pradiningtyas & Lukiastuti, 2019). An individual who has an excellent financial attitude will make someone better in his financial behavior; conversely, if someone does not have an excellent financial attitude, then he will also have bad financial behavior (Anggraini et al., 2022). Based on the theory discussed, financial attitudes refer to a person's perceptions, beliefs, and views about financial resources. These attitudes are determined through psychological assessments and can influence a person's financial decisions.

2.4 Personality

Personality is the way a person consistently expresses their feelings, thoughts, and behavior, creating a unique pattern of their nature and character that is individual to them. Moreover, personality is a character possessed by someone who is formed from the environment. Someone choosing a career is related to their personality, including making choices as an entrepreneur(Humaira & Sagoro, 2018). Personality is a unique trait molded by a person's surroundings and exclusive to each individual(Novianti & Salam, 2021). Personality is a person's character that can be formed through environmental factors. In choosing a career, one basically chooses a job based on his personality, including choosing a career as an entrepreneur. Generally, a business actor is task and result-oriented, confident, considers risks, has a leadership spirit, and is oriented toward the future. (.A.Abata, 2014).With the theory described above, it can be concluded that personality is a person's attitude or behavior in the form of unique traits or characteristics formed from the environment.

2.5 Self control

Self-control refers to the capability of organizing, directing, regulating, and guiding actions that can result in favorable outcomes. It is a trait that individuals can cultivate and apply to navigate various situations that arise in their surroundings throughout life. In a study by(Yousida et al., 2020), self-control refers to a person's perception of their ability to control events in their life. It involves understanding the relationship between one's actions and the outcomes that result from them. Self-control refers to the act of managing one's behavior, including emotions and impulses. It involves the ability to consciously regulate and modify one's actions to either decrease or increase certain behaviors(Pratiwi, 2017).

3. Research Method

The approach used in this research is a quantitative approach. A quantitative approach is research that is inferential in nature in the sense of drawing conclusions based on the results of statisticalh ypothesis testing, using empirical data resulting from data collection through measurement. Survey research, survey research is research that uses question naires as a data collection tool.The population in this research is the unknown number of Micro, Smalland Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the fashion sector in Delitua District. Use of pathan alysis Path analysis was developed as a method for studying the direct and indirect influence (effect) of independent variables on dependent variables.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Results

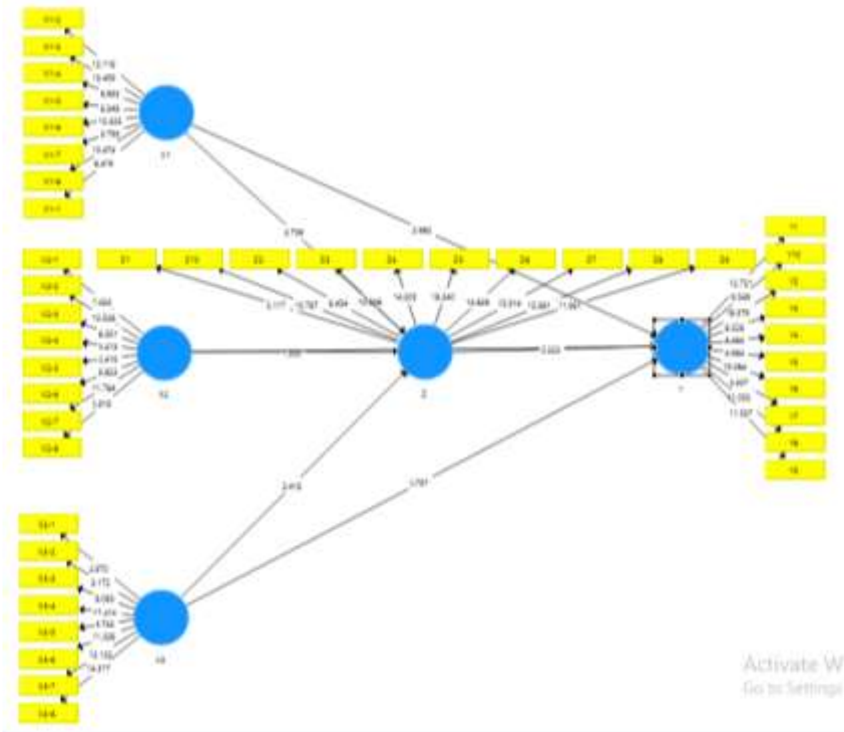

Figure 1. Indirect Effect Analysis Diagram

Indirect effect analysis helps test the hypothesis of the indirect effect of an influencing variable (exogenous) on an influenced variable (endogenous) mediated or mediated by an intervening variable (mediating variable) (Juliadi & Manurung, 2015).The criteria for measuring the indirect effect as follows:

1. If the P-Values <0.05, then it is significant (the effect is indirect), meaning that the intervening variable "plays a role" in mediating/mediating the relationship of an exogenous variable to an endogenous variable.
2. If the P-Values > 0.05, then it is not significant (the effect is direct), meaning that the intervening variable "has no role" in mediating/mediating the relationship of an exogenous variable to an endogenous variable.

Table 1. Indirect Effect Test Results

	Original Sample (O)	T Statistics (|O/STDEV|)	P Values
X1 -> Z -> Y	0.013	0.286	0.775
X2 -> Z -> Y	0.008	0.219	0.827
X3 -> Z -> Y	0.02	0.341	0.733

Source :Data processed SmartPLS (2023)

Thus, it can be concluded based on the values in the testing table for the Direct Effect test results as follows:

Variable X1 (Financial Knowledge) to variable Y (Financial Management) through variable Z (Self-

Control) has a path coefficient value = 0.286 and P Values = 0.775 > 0.05, meaning that the influence of variable X1 (Financial Knowledge) on variable Y (Financial Management) through variable Z (Self Control) is not significant.Variable X2 (Financial Attitudes) to variable Y (Financial Management) through variable Z (Self-Control) has a path coefficient value = 0.219 and P Values = 0.827 > 0.05, meaning that the influence of variable X2 (Financial Attitudes) on variable Y (Financial Management) through variable Z (Self Control) is not significant.Variable X3 (Personality) tovariable Y (Financial Management) through variable Z (Self-Control) has a path coefficient value = 0.341 and P Values = 0.733 > 0.05, meaning that the influence of variable X1 (Financial Knowledge) on variable Y (Financial Management) through variable Z (Self Control) is not significant.

4.2 Discussion

Based on the results of the Direct Effect test conducted on financial knowledge on self-control, it produces a value that has a positive and significant effect with a path coefficient = 2.706 and P Values = 0.007 <0.05. It means that the effect of financial knowledge on self-control is unidirectional; if the value of financial knowledge increases or increases, the value of the self-control variable also increases. Therefore, a significant value indicates that financial knowledge significantly influences self-control. Therefore, financial knowledge plays a significant role in the self-control of MSME actors in the Delitua District. It means that the better their financial knowledge, the better they can manage themselves. Respondents from Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Delitua District agree that knowing financial management, proper financial management, credit considerations, loan interest rates, savings benefits, and short and long-term investments makes it easier to make the right decisions, minimizing losses, and solve financial problems.

With this knowledge, MSME actors can critically assess situations before making decisions and distinguish between goodand bad choices.Italignswiththestudy's results (Siswanti & Halida, 2020), (Khoirunnisa & Rochmawati, 2021), states that Financial Knowledge significantly affects Self-Control. High financial knowledge with the encouragement of good self-control will influence someone to prioritize and think about their welfare in the future(Mardiana & Rochmawati, 2020).Moreover, self-controlwillmake individuals try to think and behave in using money. Therefore, good financial knowledge will form better individual self-control(Pradiningtyas & Lukiastuti, 2019). The results suggest that financial knowledge impacts the self-control of MSME actors in the Delitua District. Henceforth, individuals with excellent financial knowledge are better equipped to make informed decisions and exercise self-control.

4.2.1 The impact of financial attitudes (X2) on self-control (Z)

Based on the results of the Direct Effect test conducted on financial attitudes towards self-control, it produces a value with no significant effect with a path coefficient = 1.3 and P Values = 0.194 > 0.05. The score means that the effect of financial attitudes on self-control is not unidirectional; if the value of financial attitudes increases or increases, then it cannot determine the value of the self-control variable, which also increases. Therefore, a nominal value indicates that financial attitudes cannot affect self-control. In other words, that financial attitude does not affect the self-control of MSME actors in the Delitua District, meaning that the better the financial attitude of MSME actors, not confidence that they can control themselves, the better.

The results of this study are contrary to the results of the study(Wicaksono & Nuryana, 2020)(Khoirunnisa & Rochmawati, 2021)states that financial attitudes have a positive and significant effect on self-control. Several things make this research unsuitable (Wicaksono & Nuryana, 2020), (Khoirunnisa & Rochmawati, 2021)due to sampling and different research sites. Based on these results, it can be concluded that financial attitudes do not affect the self-control of MSME actors in the Delitua District. The result shows that the better a person's financial attitude does not necessarily mean the better a person's ability to control himself.

4.2.2 The Impact of of Personality (X3) on Self-Control (Z)

Based on the results of the Direct Effect test conducted on personality on self-control, it produces a value that has a positive and significant effect with a path coefficient = 3.419 and P Values = 0.001 <0.05. It means that the influence of personality on self-control is unidirectional. If the personality value increases or rises, the value of the self-control variable also increases. A significant value indicates that financial knowledge is significant in influencing self-control. In other words, that personality influences self-control in MSME actors in Delitua District, meaning that the better the personality of MSME actors, the better they can control themselves. So, it can also be seen from the respondents of MSMEs in Delitua District about personality that can manage business finances, optimistic about success in managing business finances, dare to take risks in making decisions, significant risks will be proportional to the results obtained, have a leadership spirit and can direct others, can take decisions in leading a business, a business must have clear goals going forward, planning will make the business successful. Thus it will make it easier for MSMEs in Delitua District to control themselves properly. MSME actors can critically assess the situation before making decisions and determine good and bad decisions in an event.

In order to achieve business success, it is vital to make strategic decisions that involve taking calculated risks. The bigger the risk taken, the higher the potential reward. Efficient leadership skills are also crucial in leading and guiding others toward success. A business must establish clear goals and effective planning to prosper. Thus it will make it easier for MSMEs in Delitua District to control themselves properly. MSME actors can critically assess the situation before making decisions. When leading a business, it is essential to have clear goals and plans for success. The same expectation applies to MSMEs in Delitua District. Leaders must be willing to take risks and make bold decisions, with a leadership mindset that can effectively guide others. It is crucial to critically assess situations and weigh the potential outcomes of choices, as good and bad decisions can have significant impacts. By adequately controlling themselves, MSME actors can ensure their businesses thrive and achieve their goals. Future planning is critical to success, and with it, MSMEs in Delitua District can find iteasiertosucceed.Accordingto a study by Marsela and Supriatna in 2019, personality can impact self-control. Self-control refers to the ability to manage and guide behavior in a way that leads to positive outcomes. It is one of the potentials that individuals can develop and use during processes in life, including in dealing with conditions in their surroundings. Individuals with a strong personality have the ability to regulate their behavior. The findings suggest that personality has an impact on the self-control of MSME actors in the Delitua District. So, it indicates that a person's capacity to make sound decisions is enhanced by possessing a positive personality trait.

4.2.3 The Impact of Financial Knowledge (X1) on Financial Management (Y)

The Direct Effect test conducted on financial knowledge and management produced a positive and significant impact. The path coefficient is 2.982 with P values of 0.003 <0.05. This implies that if the financial knowledge value increases, the financial management variables will also increase. In other words, financial knowledge has a one-way effect on financial management. A significant value indicates that financial knowledge is significant in influencing financial management. In other words, financial knowledge affects the financial management of MSME actors in the Delitua District, meaning that the better the financial knowledge of MSME actors, the better they can manage their finances. Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Delitua District have expressed that having a good understanding of financial management is crucial. To effectively manage their finances, MSMEs in Delitua District need to understand the benefits of financial management, manage their finances wisely, consider various aspects when taking credit, calculate loan interest rates, and be aware of short- and long-term investments. With this knowledge, MSMEs can make informed decisions, minimize losses, and solve financial problems. Developing financial plans based on this knowledge will help MSMEs manage their finances effectively.

4.2.4 The Impact of Financial Attitudes (X2) on Financial Management (Y)

The Direct Effect test on financial attitudes towards financial management showed a positive and significant effect, with a path coefficient value of 2.215 and P Values of 0.027, less than 0.05. It means that financial attitudes have a unidirectional influence on financial management. Therefore, if the value of financial attitudes increases, the financial management variable also increases.A significant value indicates that financial attitude is quite significant in influencing financial management. In other words, financial attitudes affect the financial management of MSME actors in the Delitua District, meaning that the better the financial attitude of MSME actors, the better they can manage their finances. It presents from the respondents of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Delitua District regarding Financial Attitudes that having a budget is an essential strategy in finance, keeping financial records is vital for finances, prefers to pawn goods for unexpected needs, owes others is a natural thing, personal savings will be used for emergency funding, using bank credit to overcome a lack of funds, financial conditions do not interfere with relationships with other people, and learning about finance is a priority.

Thus it will make it easier for Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Delitua District to manage their finances properly. MSME actors can draw up a financial plan, draw up a spending plan and save finances, use the budget they have according to needs, use finance regularly for business capital turnover, record income and financial expenses, record all necessary needs, have monthly profit reports and daily reports every day, be able to control financial expenses according to what is needed and set aside finances for unexpected needs. Financial attitudes can be related to attitudes toward financial issues, financial products, and services. Financial attitude is an important variable that impacts financial behavior and setting aside finances for unexpected needs. Financial attitudes can be related to attitudes toward financial issues, financial products, and services. Having a healthy mindset towards money and financial services can significantly influence someone's financial behavior and capacity to save for unforeseen expenses. Cultivating a positive financial outlook is crucial to handle someone's finances efficiently.(Mutlu & Ozer, 2022) A person with a good level of financial attitude will show a good mindset about money, namely, his perception of the future, being able to control his financial situation, adjusting the use of money so that he can fulfill his life needs and manage his finances for his welfare (Novianti & Salam, 2021).

4.2.5 The Impact of Personality (X3) on Financial Management (Y)

Based on the results of the Direct Effect test conducted on personality on financial management, it produces a value with no significant effect with a path coefficient = 0.757 and P Values = 0.45 > 0.05. This means that the influence of personality on financial management is not one-way; if the personality value increases or increases, it cannot determine that the value of the variable financial management also increases. Therefore, an insignificant value indicates that personality cannot influence financial management.In other words, personality does not affect the financial management of MSMEs in the Delitua District, meaning that the better the personality of MSME actors, it is not sure that they can manage their finances the better. The thing that causes personality does not significantly affect financial management because MSME actors prioritize financial knowledge and financial attitudes, so personality is not one of the most critical factors influencing one's financial management.In line with the study's results(Estuti et al., 2021); (Anggraini et al., 2022)state that personality has no significant effect on Financial Management Behavior. The results of this study are contrary to the results of the study(Nasruloh & Nurdin, 2022); (Benu et al., 2022) state that personality has a positive and significant effect on Financial Management Behavior. Due to sampling and different research sites, several things make this research unsuitable (Nasruloh & Nurdin, 2022); (Benu et al., 2022).

4.2.6 The Impact of Self-Control (Z) on Financial Management (Y)

Based on the results of the Direct Effect test conducted on self-control of financial management, it produces a value with no significant effect with a path coefficient = 0.323 and P Values = 0.747 > 0.05. It's important to note that self-control does not have a one-way effect on financial management. Increasing self-control does not necessarily mean that financial management will also increase. The two variables are not directly correlated in that way. Therefore, a nominal value indicates that self-control cannot influence financial management. In other words, self-control does not affect financial management for MSME actors in Delitua District, meaning that the better the self-control of MSME actors, it is not certain that they can manage their finances the better.

4.2.7 The Impact of Financial Knowledge (X1) on Financial Management (Y) through Self-Control (Z) as an intervening variable

Based on the results of the Indirect Effect test conducted on financial knowledge of financial management through self-control, it produces a value that does not have a significant effect with the path coefficient value = 0.286 and P Values = 0.775 > 0.05. This means that the effect of financial knowledge on financial management through self-control is not in the same direction; if the value of financial knowledge and self-control increases or increases, then it cannot determine that the value of the variable financial management also increases. Therefore, an insignificant value indicates that financial knowledge through self-control cannot influence financial management.

In other words, financial knowledge through self-control does not affect financial management for MSME actors in Delitua District, meaning that the better someone's financial knowledge with good self-control does not necessarily mean that they can manage their finances well too. This is in line with the study's results (Khoirunnisa & Rochmawati, 2021),(Wardani & Fitrayati, 2022)states that Financial Knowledge through Self-Control does not significantly influence Financial Management. The results of this study are contrary to the results of the study(Pradiningtyas & Lukiastuti, 2019)Asih & Khafid, 2020)states that self-control can mediate the effect of financial knowledge on financial management behavior.

4.2.8 The Impact of Financial Attitudes (X2) on Financial Management (Y) through Self-Control (Z) as an intervening variable

Based on the results of the Indirect Effect test conducted on financial attitudes towards financial management through self-control, it produces a value that does not have a significant effect with a coefficient = 0.219 and P Values = 0.827 > 0.05. This means that the influence of financial attitudes on financial management through self-control is not in the same direction; if the value of financial attitudes and self-control increases or increases, it cannot determine the value of the variable financial management also increases. A nominal value indicates that financial attitudes through self-control cannot affect financial management. In other words, financial attitudes through self-control do not affect the financial management of MSMEs in the Delitua District,

This is in line with the study's results (Hendry et al., 2022) state that Financial Attitude through Self-Control does not significantly influence Financial Management. However, the results of this study are contrary to the results of the study(Asih & Khafid, 2020), (Pradiningtyas & Lukiastuti, 2019)state that self-control can mediate the effect of financial attitudes on financial management behavior. Several things make this research unsuitable(Asih & Khafid, 2020), (Pradiningtyas & Lukiastuti, 2019)due to sampling and different research sites.

The Impact of Personality (X3) on Financial Management (Y) through Self-Control (Z) as an intervening variable

Based on the results of the Indirect Effect test conducted on personality towards financial management through self-control, it produces a value that does not have a significant effect with a coefficient = 0.341 and P Values = 0.733 > 0.05. This means that the influence of personality on financial management through self-control is not in the same direction; if the value of personality and self-control increases or goes up, it cannot determine the value of the variable financial management that also increases. Therefore, an insignificant value indicates that personality through self-control cannot affect financial management.In other words, that personality through self-control does not affect financial management for MSMEs in Delitua District, meaning that the better a person's personality with good self-control does not necessarily mean that they can manage their finances well too.

5. Conclusions And Recommendations

5.1 Conclusion

Regarding the impacts of financial knowledge, financial attitudes, and personality on financial management with self-control as an intervening variable on MSME actors in Delitua District. It is possible to create a conclusion drawing as follows:

1. Based on the Direct Effect test results between financial knowledge and self-control in MSME actors in Delitua District. The coefficient value = 2.706, and P Values = 0.007 < 0.05. The results of this study indicate that financial knowledge has a positive and significant effect on self-control in MSME actors in Delitua District.
2. Based on the Direct Effect test results between financial attitudes and self-control in MSME actors in the Delitua District. The coefficient value = 1.3, and P Values = 0.194 > 0.05. The results of this study indicate that financial attitudes have no significant effect on self-control in MSME actors in Delitua District.
3. Based on the results of the Direct Effect test between personality and self-control in MSME actors in the Delitua District. The coefficient value = 3.419, and P Values = 0.001 <0.05. The results of this study indicate that personality has a positive and significant effect on self-control in MSME actors in Delitua District.
4. Based on the Direct Effect test results between financial knowledge and financial management in MSME actors in the Delitua District. The coefficient value = 2.982, and P Values = 0.003 <0.05. The results of this study indicate that financial knowledge has a positive and significant effect on financial management for MSME actors in Delitua District.
5. The results of the Direct Effect test between financial attitudes towards financial management of MSME actors in Delitua District. The coefficient value = 2.215, and P Values = 0.027 < 0.05. The results of this study indicate that financial attitudes have a positive and significant effect on the financial management of MSME actors in the Delitua District.
6. Based on the results of the Direct Effect test between personality and financial management in MSME actors in the Delitua District. The coefficient value = 0.757, and P Values = 0.45 > 0.05. The results of this study indicate that personality has no significant effect on financial management for MSME actors in Delitua District.
7. The results of the Direct Effect test between self-control and financial management in MSME actors in the Delitua District. The coefficient value = 0.323, and P Values = 0.747 > 0.05. The results of this study indicate that self-control has no significant effect on financial management for MSME actors in Delitua District.
8. The results of the Indirect Effect test between financial knowledge and financial management through self-control in MSME actors in Delitua District. The coefficient value = 0.286, and P Values = 0.775 > 0.05. The results of this study indicate that financial knowledge through self-control has no significant effect on financial management for MSME actors in Delitua District.
9. The results of the Indirect Effect test between financial attitudes towards financial management through self-control in MSME actors in Delitua District. The coefficient value = 0.219, and P Values = 0.827 >0.05. The results of this study indicate that financial attitudes through self-control do not significantly affect financial management for MSME actors in Delitua District.

10. The result in the Indirect Effect test results between personality and financial management through self-control in MSME actors in Delitua District. The coefficient value = 0.341, and P Values = 0.733 > 0.05. The results of this study indicate that personality through self-control does not significantly affect financial management in MSME actors in Delitua District.

5.2 Suggestion

The researchers expects that this study will serve as an example for future researchers, encouraging them to widen their research objectives, improve their research findings, and include new factors that were not included in this study. This can be done by asking more focused and exacting questions consistent with the study's goals.

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