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DETERMINANTS OF MOTHER'S FINANCIAL LITERACY ON FAMILY ECONOMIC WELFARE: *MAQASHID SHARIA* ANALYSIS

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Abstract. This study involved determinants of maternal financial literacy on household welfare from the perspective of *maqashid al-syariah*. This study used two waves of IFLS, namely IFLS-4 (2007) and IFLS-5 (2014). In addition, several data related to the value of household assets and household characteristics are available based on IFLS-4 (2007). The study uses a quantitative approach with descriptive analysis and regression using the Ordinary Least Square (OLS) method. The findings in this study include the expenditure variable has no significant effect on the family welfare variable. The social consumption variable has a negative and significant impact on family welfare. The savings variable has a positive and significant effect on family welfare. The variable was to borrow funds has a positive and significant effect on family welfare. The pension fund variable has a positive and significant effect on family welfare. Mother's education variable has a negative and significant effect on family welfare. The variable number of family members has a positive and significant effect on the family's economic interest. The variables of residence and year have no significant impact on the family's economic welfare.

Keywords: determinants; maternal financial literacy; family welfare; *maqashidu al-syariah*.

INTRODUCTION

Islam is a universal religion that regulates all aspects of human life, including teachings emphasizing a balanced lifestyle. Reflection on recommendations to meet the needs of life as a form of embodiment balance between the world and the hereafter (Siddiqi, 1988). And its application to economic behavior in everyday life (Wilson, 1998). One of the essential discussions in the discipline of Islamic Economics is the frame for the management of property ownership (*tasharruf fil milkiyah*), which is associated with the main element, namely financial management. In Islam itself, the control of personal and family finances can be called sakinah finance (Endriant, 2016). Family financial management plays a significant role in the well-being of individuals and families. Therefore, Islam emphasizes that Muslims can manage finances by *maqhasid al-sharia* as a way of life for all humanity. Financial management determines the priority scale and household budget by prioritizing the benefit to achieve Fallah (worldly and hereafter welfare) (Furqani, 2017).

The issue of financial literacy is increasing in various countries (Jamaludin & Ismail, 2019). Financial literacy in developed and developing countries plays a vital role in economic reform (Lusardi & Mitchell, 2014). Even can use Financial literacy to treat various financial crises (Klapper et al., 2012). In the context of Indonesia, public financial literacy is 21.8%, still relatively low compared to the Philippines 27%, Malaysia 66%, Thailand 73% . Furthermore, in 2016, the Indonesian people's financial literacy level increased even though it was still relatively low, reaching 29.66 percent. In the same year, (Yadav, 2017) also surveyed to measure financial literacy in 143 countries worldwide, showing that most of the Indonesian population, around 68%, belongs to the group with low financial literacy levels. In the survey, 68% of Indonesian respondents failed to answer basic questions about inflation, interest rates, and risk diversification. The results of this survey then made Indonesia ranked 88th out of 143 countries studied.

The low financial literacy of the Indonesian people is due to the lack of sufficient knowledge and ability to manage income productivity (Dwiastanti, 2015). In addition, there is a low level of understanding related to various financial products and services offered by formal financial services institutions and more interest in other investment offers that have the potential to be. The existence of a lifestyle that encourages consumptive behavior (Herdjiono & Damanik, 2016). In the end, this leads to various irresponsible financial behaviors such as a lack of savings, investment, emergency fund planning, and budgeting for the future (Sofia, 2017).

The industry players need to support the improvement of financial literacy and inclusion through educational programs for the Indonesian people to manage their finances intelligently. (Nidar & Bestari, 2012). And the lack of knowledge about the financial industry can be overcome (Safitri, 2020). Especially homemakers who have a role as financial managers (Funds, 2018). Homemakers must-have qualities and capabilities capable of driving and changing in various dimensions of family life, providing financial education to children (Calamato, 2010). In addition, the ability of women's financial management determines the future of the family (Yadav, 2017).

Women's higher level of financial literacy creates wiser financial management (Koomson et al., 2021). It will ultimately impact decisions to use formal financial products and services (Lind et al., 2020). The increased use of these products and services can increase transactions and encourage macroeconomic growth (Bhegawati & Utama, 2020).

Reality is the opposite. Indonesia, as a country with a majority Muslim population, has low financial literacy. Based on data from the Financial Services Authority (OJK), in 2013, only 17%, and in 2019 only 36.13% of women had financial literacy and understood good financial management. This condition has the potential for errors in financial management (miss management), such as misuse of credit and the absence of sound financial planning (Suparti, 2016). So it has an impact on economic stress (Mancebon et al. 2019). Disrupt the economic stability of the family(Antonia Grohmann, 2014) and affect marital satisfaction and reduce the harmony of husband and wife (Yushita, 2017).

The issue of maternal financial literacy in Indonesia still has to be considered by policymakers. Therefore, this study aims to look at the determinants or factors that influence maternal financial literacy on household economic welfare as proxied by the total value of household assets so that appropriate policies can be formulated to solve these problems, and according to *maqashid al- sharia*.

The structure of this research is as follows; the second session will briefly explain some relevant previous research on Islamic economics, financial literacy, and the factors that influence low literacy. The third session describes the data and research methods for empirical testing. Session 4 presents the results of the research and analysis, while session 5 outlines conclusions and policy recommendations that need to be formulated.

a. Financial Literacy

Financial literacy is an element of fundamentals that affect economic growth and maintain the country's financial stability (Potrich et al., 2015). Financial literacy combines awareness, knowledge, abilities, attitudes, and habits needed to make financial decisions (Koomson, Villano, & Hadley, 2021). As well as the basic needs for each individual to carry out management to achieve prosperity (Askar et al., 2017). Financial literacy prevents people from making mistakes (mismanagement) in financial management (Lusardi & Tufano, 2015). Sound financial literacy supports good financial management, improving people's living standards (Crossan et al., 2011). Financial security will be challenging to achieve because of a person's high level of income without proper financial management (Swiecka, Yeşildağ, zen, & Grima, 2020). Financial literacy encourages individuals to have savings, insurance, and investments (Potrich et al., 2015). Families with financial literacy tend not to understand financial problems (Helen &

Polyzopoulou, 2019), Not applying good financial behavior, and lack of skills in dealing with economic shocks (Angela A. Hung, Andrew M. Parker, 2009). On a macro level, the low financial literacy of a society is one of the causes of the economic crisis (Gerardi et al., 2010).

b. Mother's Financial Literacy

Married women have an essential role in creating family welfare (Gudmunson & Danes, 2011). As a housewife, you must have high financial literacy (Calamato, 2010) to become an excellent strategic planner and have positive economical behavior (Kaushal, 2006). Finding Suparti (2016) that homemakers play an essential role in managing and managing family finances (Pati et al., 2014). Have more diverse perceptions than men on family well-being (Sharma & City, 2019). Such as asset ownership, seizing opportunities, quality of health, as well as financial accuracy, social intelligence (Gudmunson & Danes, 2011). As well as responsibility in preparing the family's mental, social and economic areas. In the context of perfecting the family and the growth and future of children (Huang et al., 2013).

Another finding, women with higher education status have high financial literacy and have more involvement in making investment decisions in the household (Bernasek & Bajtelsmit, 2002). Women with higher incomes have more power in making investment decisions, savings, insurance, loans in the family (Zissimopoulos, 2012). Not only gender, education, financial literacy level, but financial behavior style, family conditions or dynamics, family harmony, marital satisfaction, communication between families significantly affect economic decision making in the family (Jinhee et al., 2017).

c. Mother's Financial Literacy in Islamic Economics

One of the goals in Islamic economics is to benefit human welfare in property or material wealth *(hifdz al mall)*. However, this is not understood as something separate from the form of devotion (workship) to Allah (Chapra, 2009). Property management must refer to religious values and relate to other aspects of benefit in maqâshid al-syarî'ah (Choudhury, 1982). Islam emphasizes Muslims, especially homemakers, can manage finances (financial literacy) by *maqhasid al-sharia* (Setiawati et al., 2018). Namely, money management by determining priorities and household budgets (Lahsana, 2016), prioritizing benefit to achieve Fallah (prosperity of the world and the hereafter) (Furqani, 2017), preventing evil (*daf' al-mafâsid*). Prevent injustice in the acquisition and use of material (financial) resources (Age, 1984). Mother's financial management ability in Islam requires the existence of *hifdz'aql* (maintaining reason). According to (Chapra, 2009), for the maintenance and development of reason, it is necessary to support the availability of good quality education, in this case, financial education, freedom of thought and expression, appreciation for work performance, and financial management. The maintenance and development of reason result in financial management based on economic rationality and using knowledge as capital. Rationality in household financial management is based on justice, which contains equality, equity, and a balance of economic benefits (Chapra, 2009).

Furthermore, financial management must be sourced from the *Qur'an and Al-Hadith* and aims to meet one's simple life needs, meet family needs, meet long-term needs and provide social assistance and donations in the way of Allah. (Khan, 2011). Management of finances or assets owned with a fair distribution (M. Umer Chapra, 1992). In the end, mothers with high financial literacy can manage their household finances with problems. They were reflected in the determination of the priority scale, the principles of *halal & tayyib* in consumption, avoiding *tabdzir* and *israf*, simplicity (moderate), social consumption, the use of assets for the future such as saving (*iddikhâr*), spending in the way of Allah (*infâq*), circulation (*tadâwul*), and preparing for old age or retirement (Choudhury, 1983; Chapra, 2009).

METHODS

Data

The data used in this study of maternal financial literacy on the family economy is panel data (pooling data), which is a combination of cross-section and time series of data the results of the Indonesian Household Life Aspects Survey (SAKERTI) or better known as the Indonesian Family Life Survey (IFLS). This study uses two waves from IFLS, namely IFLS-4 (2007) and IFLS-5 (2014). In addition, several data related to the value of household assets and household characteristics are available based on IFLS-4 (2007).

Table 1. Variables and Operational Definitions

Variable	Operational definition
Family economic well-being	The total value of household assets
Expenditure	The total value of household expenditure
Social Consumption	Total expenditure for social funds
Saving	The total value of household savings
Financial institutions	Dummy knowledge of where to borrow money
Pension fund	Amount of expenditure for pension fund
Education	Mother's education
Size	Number of household members
Place	Dummy place of residence, 1 = city and 2 = village
year	Dummy year of observation, 1 = 2014 and 0 = 2007

Method

By empirically, this research will be estimated using panel data analysis. The steps carried out in this study are data collection or data management from IFLS to stata, descriptive statistical analysis, panel data analysis (fixed effect model, random effect model, and OLS), Chow Test, Hausman Test, Lagrangian Multiplier Test, heteroscedasticity test. And robust cluster standard error. The equation model used in this study is the adoption and renewal of the research Lusardi & Mitchell, 2014; Potrich et al. 2015; Sharma & City (2019). This study focuses on the dependent variable in family economic welfare, which is proxied by the total value of household assets or assets. The independent variable in this study is financial literacy which is seen based on expenditure, social consumption, saving, financial institutions, and pension funds. In addition, it is also seen that demographic factors that affect family economic welfare are independent demographic variables consisting of education, size, city, and year. Using the education variable or mother's education, we will get how the mother's education factor can affect the family's economic welfare.

Following is the equation model used in this study:

$$FEW_{th} = \alpha + E_{th} + SC_{th} + S_{th} + FI_{th} + PF_{th} + E_{tm} + Sz_{th} + P_{th} + Y_h + \varepsilon$$

Where FEW has been family economic welfare or family economic welfare; E is expenditure or total expenditure, which consists of purchases of food types and payments for non-food types; S.C. is social consumption for ritual ceremonies, donations, gifts, *zakat, infaq* and others, S represents savings or value of savings, time deposits, stocks, and gold; FI is a financial institution or access to bank and non-bank financial institutions which are proxied by the dummy variable, PF is a pension fund, namely the amount of money spent to prepare and retire, E is the mother's education or length of education; Sz is the size or number of family members; P is the place of residence of the family whether in the city or the village; and Y is the year of observation or data collection, namely 2014 or 2007. Meanwhile, t is time, his household, and M is mother. While ε is a constant and is an error term.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study uses Stata software to analyze panel data. Before the panel data analysis stage, descriptive statistical analysis was carried out on the variables to be used in the study. The following are the results of descriptive statistical analysis data in this study which can be seen in Table 2:

Table 2. Descriptive Statistical Analysis Results

Variable	N	Mean	SD	Min	Max
totaltreasure_rt	5552	1.09e+08	1.88e+08	24000.00	2.12e+09
Saving	5352	2.94e+06	1.83e+07	0.00	5.00e+08
hhsize	5571	3.54	1.70	1.00	15.00
icerem	5541	15870.89	92795.80	0.00	1.67e+06
hhexp	5530	2.93e+06	2.69e+06	70833.33	3.14e+07
place_borrow	5571	0.51	0.50	0.00	1.00
educ	5571	7.57	4.64	0.00	19.00
pension fund _rt	5571	6093.67	78335.65	0.00	3.60e+06
city	5571	0.62	0.49	0.00	1.00
Year	5571	2011.30	3.41	2007.00	2014.00
idyears	5571	0.61	0.49	0.00	1.00
ltotltreasurea_rt	5525	17.31	1.81	10.09	21.47
lsaving	5325	3.76	6.46	0.00	20.03
licerem	5541	2.01	4.02	0.00	14.33
lhhexp	5330	14.57	0.82	11.17	17.26
lpensionfund_rt	5571	0.45	2.18	0.00	15.10
hhexp	5530	2.93e+06	2.69e+06	70833.33	3.14e+07
place_borrow	5571	0.51	0.50	0.00	1.00
educ	5571	7.57	4.64	0.00	19.00
pension fund _rt	5571	6093.67	78335.65	0.00	3.60e+06
city	5571	0.62	0.49	0.00	1.00
Year	5571	2011.30	3.41	2007.00	2014.00
idyears	5571	0.61	0.49	0.00	1.00
ltotltreasurea_rt	5525	17.31	1.81	10.09	21.47
lsaving	5325	3.76	6.46	0.00	20.03
licerem	5541	2.01	4.02	0.00	14.33
lhhexp	5330	14.57	0.82	11.17	17.26
lpensionfund_rt	5571	0.45	2.18	0.00	15.10

Sumber: IFLS (2007 & 2014).

This study uses three unbalance panel data processing models, namely the ordinary least square (OLS), fixed effect model (FEM), and random effect model (REM). The data processing that has been done, the results of this study can be seen in more detail in Table 3. The data processing results based on the OLS, FEM, and REM methods show the coefficient values for the expenditure variable are 0.901, 0.449, and 0.882, respectively. The probabilities for each technique are 0.0401, 0.102, and 0.0396. So based on the OLS and REM methods, the expenditure variable has a positive and significant effect on the family welfare variable. Meanwhile, based on the use of the FEM method, the expenditure variable has no significant impact on the family welfare variable.

As for testing on social consumption variables for ritual ceremonies, donations, gifts, *zakat*, *infaq*, and others, it can be seen that the coefficient values based on the OLS, FEM, and REM methods are -0.00627, -0.00135, and -0.00699, respectively. The probabilities for each technique are 0.00550, 0.0130, and 0.00547. So based on the three methods, it shows that the social consumption variable has a negative and significant effect on family welfare. This means that when social consumption increases, family welfare will decrease. This is one of the exciting findings. In Islam, it is believed that when social consumption is more significant, it will increase family welfare.

Table 3. Panel Data Processing

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	OLS	Fixed	Random
Expenditure	0.901**	0.449	0.882**
	(0.0401)	(0.102)	(0.0396)
Social Consumption	-0.00627***	-0.00135**	-0.00699***
	(0.00550)	(0.0130)	(0.00547)
Saving	0.0383***	0.0146***	0.0371***
	(0.00319)	(0.00785)	(0.00314)
Financial Institutions	0.300**	0.122*	0.291**
	(0.0428)	(0.0971)	(0.0421)
Pension Fund	0.0427***	0.000987**	0.0420***
	(0.00864)	(0.0265)	(0.00870)
Education	0.0134***	-0.0118**	0.0145***
	(0.00575)	(0.0268)	(0.00572)
Size	0.0120**	0.0624**	0.0162**
	(0.0151)	(0.0489)	(0.0151)
Place	-0.156**	0.128	-0.142**
	(0.0466)	(0.222)	(0.0465)
year	0.193*	0.393	0.194*
	(0.0510)	(0.103)	(0.0502)
_cons	3.678	10.16	3,935
	(0.530)	(1.373)	(0.524)
N	5103	5103	5103
adj. R2	0.279	0.180	

Standard errors in parentheses

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

They are testing the savings variable using the OLS, FEM, and REM methods resulted in the coefficient results in each method being 0.0383, 0.0146, and 0.0371. The probabilities for each method are 0.00319, 0.00785, and 0.00314. So based on the three methods, it shows that the savings variable has a positive and significant effect on family welfare. This means that when the savings of a family increase, the family's interest will increase and vice versa; when savings decrease, the family's welfare will decrease.

Testing the variable where to borrow funds using the OLS, FEM, and REM methods results in the coefficient results in each method being 0.300, 0.122, and 0.291. The probabilities for each method are 0.0428, 0.0971, and 0.0421. So, based on the three methods, it shows that the variable where to borrow funds has a positive and significant effect on the family's economic welfare. Where to borrow funds is a dummy variable from the mother's knowledge of formal financial institutions. This means that mothers who know legal loan institutions will further improve family welfare than mothers who know informal loan institutions.

They tested the pension fund variable using the OLS, FEM, and REM methods, resulting in the coefficient results in each method being 0.0427, 0.000987, and 0.0420. The probability for each method is 0.00864, 0.0265, and 0.00870. So, based on the three methods, it shows that the pension fund variable has a positive and significant effect on the family's economic welfare. Of course, a pension fund can guarantee a family's future, especially financial stability, even though they do not have a fixed income anymore because they are no longer productive.

Testing the education variable or mother's education using the OLS, FEM, and REM methods resulted in the coefficient of each process being 0.0134, -0.0118, and 0.0145. The probabilities for each method are 0.00575, 0.0268, and 0.00572. The FEM method shows that the mother's education variable has a negative and significant effect on family welfare. However, based on the OLS and REM methods, the mother's education variable positively affects family welfare. This means that when the mother's education is higher, the family's interest will increase and vice versa.

They are testing the size variable or the number of family members using the OLS, FEM, and REM methods resulted in the coefficient results in each process being 0.0120, 0.0624, and 0.0162. The probability for each technique is 0.0151, 0.0489, and 0.0151. So, based on the three methods, it shows that the variable number of family members has a positive and significant effect on the family's economic welfare. The more family members, the more the interest of the family will increase. This happens because many family members already have their income but are not married or have families.

They are testing the place variable using the OLS, FEM, and REM methods resulted in the coefficients for each form of -0.156, 0.128, and -0.142. The probabilities for each technique are 0.0466, 0.222, and 0.0465. So, based on the three methods, it shows that the place variable has a positive but not significant effect on the FEM model on family economic welfare. In contrast, the

OLS and REM models have a negative and significant impact. This means that based on the OLS and REM models, households living in rural areas can improve their family's economic welfare compared to households living in cities.

They are testing the year variable using the OLS, FEM, and REM methods resulting in each technique's coefficients being 0.193, 0.393, and 0.194. The probabilities for each method are 0.0510, 0.103, and 0.0502. So, based on the three ways, it shows that the year variable has a positive but not significant effect on the FEM model on family economic welfare. In contrast, the OLS and REM models have a positive and significant impact. This means that based on the OLS and REM models, 2014 in this study has a more substantial effect on family welfare than in 2007.

After obtaining three models in this study, the best model was selected using the Chow Test, Hausman Test, and Lagrangian Multiplier Test. It was concluded that FEM was the best model in this study. Even though the problem of heteroscedasticity is found in FEM, it has been overcome by using a robust cluster standard error so that the FEM model can be used.

Discussion

Based on the analysis results that have been carried out using the panel data regression analysis method and processed with Stata software, it is concluded that the best model in this study is the fixed effect model (FEM). So that the findings in this study include the expenditure variable has no significant effect on the family welfare variable, the social consumption variable has a negative and significant effect on family welfare, and the savings variable has a positive and significant effect on family welfare, the variable where to borrow funds has a positive and significant effect on family welfare. , the variable of pension funds has a positive and significant effect on family welfare, the variable of mother's education has a negative and significant effect on family welfare; The variable number of family members has a positive and significant effect on the economic welfare of the family, while the variable of residence and year has no significant effect on the economic welfare of the family. More concisely, the findings in this study can be seen in Table 4

Table 4. Results of FEM Model Analysis

Variable	Coefficient on FEM	Conclusion
Expenditure	0.449	Not Significant
Social Consumption	-0.00135**	Significant
Saving	0.0146***	Significant
Financial Institutions	0.122*	Significant
Pension Fund	0.000987**	Significant
Education	-0.0118**	Significant
Size	0.0624**	Significant
Place	0.128	Not significant
year	0.393	Not significant
Const	10.16	

Standard errors in parentheses

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0$

So that the model in this research can be arranged as follows:

$$FEW_{th} = 10.16 + 0.449_{th} - 0.00135_{th} + 0.0146_{th} + 0.122_{th} + 0.000987_{th} - 0.0118_{tm} + 0.0624_{th} + 0.128_{th} + 0.393_{h}$$

The social consumption variable has a negative and significant effect on family economic welfare. When social consumption increases by 1 rupiah, it will be followed by a decrease in family economic welfare by 0.00135 rupiahs. According to conventional financial formulas, spending or consumption for anything will reduce household assets or assets (Furceri & Zdzienicka, 2012). In line with the finding, increasing social consumption will reduce saving and investment; on the contrary, thinking carefully about consumption will increase saving and investment. Household social consumption behavior affects asset ownership, protection, and buy (Juster et al., 2004). The number of family members and newborn children in a family also increases consumption and decreases asset ownership, reducing savings (Smith & Ward, 2015). However, this is an exciting thing because, in Islamic economics, social expenditures such as *zakat, infaq,* or alms will improve family welfare. In line with the findings of Smith & Ward (2015), Social consumption expenditures such as *zakat* will provide interest for both parties, namely *muzakki* and *mustahik*. *Muzaki* will increase the reward and increase the blessing of wealth, while for *mustahik* there will be empowerment and economic prosperity. In addition, we as researchers believe that this will happen in the long term, where the addition of wealth or welfare will be felt in the future, not in the short term. So, to research it, longer time panel data is needed.

The saving variable has a positive and significant effect on the family's economic welfare. When savings increase by 1 rupiah, it can be following by an increase in the family economic welfare of 0.0146 rupiahs. This is because savings or investments made by households will increase the assets or assets of the home (Lee et al., 2000). Savings, deposits, and investments deposited within a certain period will generate profits that will increase household assets or assets. So that the more households save, the more prosperous the household's economy will be(Anieceto C Orbeta, 2005). The increase in the number of savings in the family is influenced by financial inclusion and the number of families (Anieceto C Orbeta, 2005). The higher the financial inclusion, the higher the number of people's savings, the increase in public investment, and the higher public access to financial industry products (Addury, 2018).

The variable was to borrow funds has a positive and significant effect on family welfare. Where households know where to borrow funds, informal institutions can improve family economic welfare by 0.122 rupiahs than households who know where to borrow funds in non-formal institutions. This is related to financial literacy in-household knowledge of legal or illegal financial institutions (Addury, 2018). Understanding the right place to borrow funds will positively affect managing assets owned (Ovesen & Trankell, 2014). Meanwhile, knowledge of non-formal or illegal places to borrow funds will make the family's welfare not optimal or even make the family economy unstable by borrowing funds from unlawful institutions, such as loan sharks with extensive interest systems. (Waters, 2018).

The variable of pension funds has a positive and significant effect on the economic welfare of the family. When the pension fund increases by 1 rupiah, it can be following by an increase in family welfare by 0.000987 rupiahs. This is because households with pension funds will be more secure in their future interest even though they no longer have a fixed income(Jinhee et al., 2017). In addition, the existence of a pension fund means increasing household wealth or assets so that the family's economic welfare also increases (Setiawati et al., 2018).

Mother's education variable has a negative and significant effect on family welfare. When the mother's education increases by one year, it will be accompanied by a decrease in family welfare by 0.0118 rupiahs. This is an exciting finding for further research. Because if the mother's education increases, it will increase the wealth or interest of the family (Funds, 2018). This can happen because the mother's education takes longer to raise family expenses for education costs (Baron, 2015). However, education is still an investment for the future. Mothers who are highly educated will improve the family's economic welfare in the future or the long term (Lahsana, 2016). And with education, mothers will be able to gain enlightenment about Islamic moral values and worldviews to carry out the mission of the caliphate properly, as well as to develop knowledge and technology for family welfare. (Rahman & Faizah, 2019).

The variable number of family members has a positive and significant effect on the family's economic welfare. When the number of family members increases by one person, it can be following by an increase in the family economic welfare of 0.0624 rupiahs. This is also an exciting finding because, in general, households with many members will make the home a lot of burdens or dependents so that the expenditure is more significant. However, this study gave positive results (Smith & Ward, 2015). This could be because the addition of the number of family members does not contribute as a family burden but, on the contrary, contributes to individuals who already have their income but are not married or are not married. (Anieceto C Orbeta, 2005). So that the increase in family income is more significant than the reduction due to household expenses (Lee et al., 2000).

CONCLUSIONS

Mother's financial literacy as a proxy for family welfare found that the expenditure variable had no significant effect on the family welfare variable. Social consumption variables have a negative and significant impact on family welfare, and savings variables positively and significantly impact family welfare. Variable where the borrowing funds have a positive and significant effect. On family welfare, the variable of pension funds has a positive and significant impact, the variable of mother's education has a negative and significant impact on family welfare; variable number of family members has a positive and significant effect on family economic welfare,

The expenditure findings are interesting because they are inversely proportional to the perspective of *maqashidu sharia*, where spending for social activities such as *zakat, infaq*, or alms will increase family welfare and is a *hifdz al-mall,* namely a fair distribution of wealth. The findings of the variables Savings, pensioners, education, and several families are in line with *maqashid al-Syariah*, namely maintaining the soul (*nafs)*. The maintenance and development of the human soul are reflected in the fulfillment of its primary needs. And to ensure the survival of the soul and its welfare in the future.

Regarding the policy implementation recommendations from this research, the government and financial industry institutions should always focus on implementing financial inclusion, especially for homemakers. To achieve financial literacy for mothers and positively impact household financial management, increase savings and other investments, and access to products. Financial industry products, avoiding moneylenders so that it will also positively impact Indonesia's economic growth.

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