



## Effectiveness and Trust of Students in Using Sharia Fintech Applications at the Rokan Islamic Institute

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### Abstract

*The purpose of this study is to examine: (1) students' trust in using Sharia Fintech applications for tuition payment transactions at the Rokan Islamic Institute from a Sharia economic perspective, and (2) the effectiveness of using Sharia Fintech applications for tuition payments from the same perspective. This study employed a qualitative research approach with seven informants. Data were collected through interviews, observations, questionnaires, and documentation. Data analysis was conducted through data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. The findings indicate that students' trust in using Sharia Fintech applications is high. Students perceive the system as secure, reliable, and compliant with Sharia economic principles, which strengthens their confidence in conducting digital transactions. This trust is reinforced by strong personal data protection, transaction transparency, and the bank's commitment to customers in line with Sharia values. Furthermore, the use of Sharia fintech applications is considered effective, as it simplifies access to services, accelerates transaction processes, provides accurate information, and offers comprehensive features that support user convenience. Overall, the application enables safe, efficient, and Sharia-compliant transactions.*

**Keywords:** Effectiveness, Trust, Sharia Fintech application, Rokan Islamic Institute, Sharia Economics

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### Introduction

The rapid development of information and communication technology in the digital era has significantly changed the way individuals conduct financial transactions. One key innovation is mobile banking, which is defined as an app-based banking service on mobile devices that enables customers to make transfers, pay bills, make purchases, and check transactions at any time and from anywhere. By 2024, more than 60% of Indonesia's young generation is projected to adopt mobile banking as part of their digital lifestyle, with 55% also using e-wallets like GoPay and OVO as alternative payment methods (Serli Serli et al., 2024).

The development of information technology over the past two decades has revolutionized almost all aspects of human life, including the financial and banking sectors. One of the innovations that emerged as a consequence of the digital revolution is mobile banking, namely banking services that can be accessed via mobile devices (Yenti et al., 2023). The development of digital

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financial technology (fintech) has become a global phenomenon, revolutionizing the way people conduct financial activities, including in the education sector. In Indonesia, fintech growth has shown a significant positive trend in recent years. This transformation is further strengthened by the increasing demand for fast, secure, and efficient digital transactions (Hadi, 2023). Educational institutions, including universities, are beginning to adopt this technology to support financial services, such as tuition payments. One recent implementation involves the use of Sharia-compliant fintech applications based on Islamic economic principles. This change has had a significant impact on the financial behavior of society, including students (Serli Serli et al., 2024).

Students, as part of the digital generation (digital natives), are a group that is highly adaptive to the use of technology. Students' use of Sharia-compliant fintech to pay tuition fees is a response to the growing need for payment systems that are not only effective and efficient but also compliant with Sharia principles (Fikri et al., 2022). Effectiveness, in this case, includes ease of access, processing speed, and reduced transaction costs (Silvia Veronika dkk, 2024). Trustworthiness, on the other hand, is closely related to the level of comfort, security, and alignment of the system with the Islamic values embraced by students, particularly within the Islamic-based environment of the Rokan Islamic Institute (Pohan, 2022). In the context of paying tuition fees, students' use of mobile banking is seen as a practical, efficient, and modern solution. At various universities, including the Rokan Islamic Institute (IAIR), this method is beginning to be adopted as part of a modern academic payment system (Rofik & Huda, 2025).

Trust is a key element in the adoption of digital technology, especially in the context of Sharia-compliant fintech. In Islamic economics, financial transactions focus not only on profit but also on fairness, transparency, and the halal nature of the process (Husna, 2022b). Therefore, user trust in Sharia-compliant fintech applications is strongly influenced by the extent to which the service comprehensively complies with Sharia principles. As Fajar and Muda noted, consumer trust in Sharia-compliant fintech is influenced by perceptions of religiosity, transparency, and product compliance with Islamic law (Matnin et al., 2021).

In terms of effectiveness, research by Hidayat and Nurhasanah indicates that Islamic fintech positively impacts the efficiency of financial transactions in the education sector, including in managing tuition payments, by reducing late payments, accelerating administrative processes, and improving the quality of services provided by educational institutions (Syaugi & Alamaud, 2022). However, the effectiveness of Islamic fintech also depends heavily on user

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readiness, adequate digital infrastructure, and institutional support in promoting and educating about proper application usage (Rofik & Huda, 2025).

This phenomenon warrants further research, particularly in the context of students at the Rokan Islamic Institute, who are known to have a high level of awareness of Sharia-compliant financial transactions (Rambe, 2022). Furthermore, the unique local context and strong Islamic culture provide an appropriate setting for analyzing the effectiveness and trust of students in using Sharia-compliant fintech for campus financial transactions. This research will also examine the Sharia economic perspective as the primary analytical framework for evaluating the quality of these fintech-based transactions (Sugito, 2023).

Sharia economics, as a system based on the values of monotheism, justice, and benefit, demands that all forms of economic activity, including the use of financial technology, align with the *maqasid* of sharia. In this regard, the existence of sharia fintech is not merely a means of financial modernization, but also an instrument for achieving the welfare of the people and distributive justice (Hadi, 2021). According to Abdullah and Wahyuni, the use of technology in the sharia economy must be directed towards supporting a financial system that is inclusive, fair, and free from *gharar*, *maysir*, and *riba* (Kamila & Rahayu, 2024).

Thus, this research is relevant and important in assessing the implementation of Sharia-compliant fintech technology in Islamic higher education. Analyzing the effectiveness and trust of students in using this application not only provides insight into technology acceptance but also strengthens Sharia-compliant financial literacy among the younger generation of Muslims. Furthermore, the results are expected to serve as a reference in developing policies for campuses and Sharia-compliant fintech institutions to improve the quality of services based on Islamic values. Effectiveness refers to the extent to which mobile banking services simplify the payment process, save time, reduce costs, and increase convenience and transaction speed. Trust is a key foundation in the use of financial technology, especially since these services involve access to sensitive personal and financial data (Triwardhani et al., 2023).

## Method

This study used a descriptive qualitative approach with data analysis assisted by NVivo software to examine students' perceptions of the effectiveness and trustworthiness of using Sharia Fintech applications for tuition payments (Neuendorf, 2017). The choice of qualitative + NVivo methods was based on NVivo's ability to systematically manage qualitative data (interview transcripts,

documents, observations) and assist with coding, grouping themes, and visualizing relationships between categories. Questionnaires and open interviews were administered to respondents who had been selected for the study (Leedy, Paul D, 2015).

In this study, the researchers conducted direct fieldwork (W.Creswell & N.Poth, 2018). The primary data sources included the Academic Bureau, the Finance Bureau, the treasurer, and seven students at the Rokan Islamic Institute.

**Table 1. Number of Research Population**

No.	Semester	Amount
1	Academic Bureau	1
2	Finance Bureau	1
3	Treasurer	1
4	Student	4
	Amount	7

The selected sample was required to reflect the characteristics of the population, so that these characteristics were adequately represented. In other words, the sample needed to describe the actual condition of the population or serve as a representative subset. To determine the sample used in this research, various sampling techniques were considered. Sampling techniques are generally divided into two categories, namely probability sampling and non-probability sampling.

The data analysis technique used in this study was Nvivo 12 Plus, a qualitative data analysis software that facilitated the analysis of text, images, and audio data, and presented the results in a structured manner (Amnas et al., 2023). NVivo functions as a computer-assisted qualitative data analysis tool that enables the importing, coding, and comparison of coded data across different data sources within a single study (Amnas et al., 2023). Accordingly, the data analysis process in this research followed systematic qualitative analysis procedures supported by NVivo software.

## **Results and Discussion**

### **Results**

#### **The Effectiveness of Students Using the Sharia Fintech Application in Making Tuition Payment Transactions at the Rokan Islamic Institute from a Sharia Economic Perspective**

Based on the results of NVivo coding, the effectiveness of using Sharia fintech applications in paying tuition fees can be explained through the following main themes:

### **Ease of Access and Transaction Process**

The majority of students stated that Sharia-compliant fintech applications provide easy access to tuition payment services. Transactions can be conducted anytime and anywhere without the need to visit a campus or financial institution in person. This finding demonstrates the effectiveness of Sharia-compliant fintech in simplifying academic payment mechanisms.

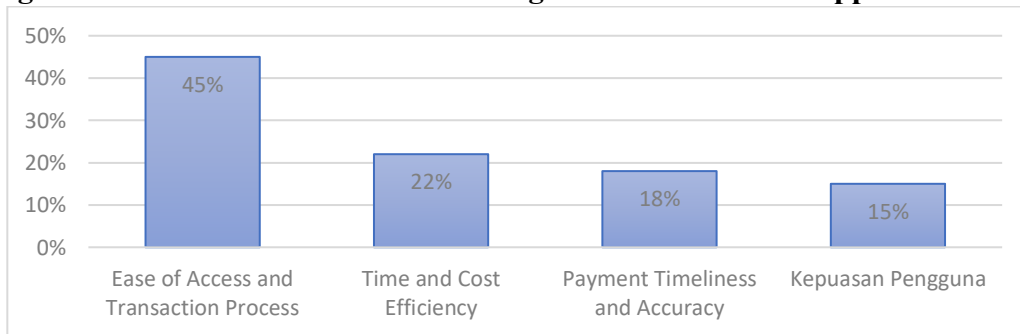
### **Time and Cost Efficiency**

Students reported experiencing time and cost efficiency when using Sharia-compliant fintech applications. Tuition payments, which previously required a relatively long time, can now be completed in a matter of minutes. From a Sharia economic perspective, this efficiency aligns with the principle of *raf' al-ḥaraj* (removing hardship) in transactional activities.

### **Payment Timeliness and Accuracy**

The research results show that Sharia-compliant fintech applications are effective in ensuring the accuracy and timeliness of tuition payments. The digital system minimizes recording errors and late payments, thereby improving financial administration within the campus environment.

**Figure 1. Effectiveness of Students Using the Sharia Fintech Application**



Source: Data analysis using NVivo 12 (2025)

## **Student Trust in Using Sharia Fintech Applications for Tuition Payment Transactions at the Rokan Islamic Institute, Sharia Economic Perspective**

Based on the results of qualitative data analysis using NVivo on open-ended questionnaires and interviews with students of the Rokan Islamic Institute, student trust in the use of sharia fintech applications for paying tuition fees is formed through four main indicators: trust in transaction security, system reliability, personal data privacy, and the bank's commitment to customer protection.

### **Trust in Transaction Security**

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The research results show that students have a relatively high level of trust in the security of tuition payment transactions conducted through Sharia-compliant fintech applications. Students expressed confidence that the transaction process is secure, without the risk of lost funds or incorrect deductions. The presence of digital transaction receipts and payment notifications strengthens students' sense of security when making transactions.

From a sharia economic perspective, trust in the transaction security reflects the principles of *amanah* and *hifz al-māl* (protection of assets), which require the payment system to protect user funds from elements of misuse and uncertainty.

### **System Reliability**

System reliability is a crucial factor in building student trust. NVivo analysis results show that students perceive Sharia-compliant fintech applications as relatively stable and rarely experience disruptions when used for tuition payments. A responsive system capable of processing transactions on time enhances student confidence in the credibility of Sharia-compliant fintech services. From an Islamic economics perspective, system reliability is related to the principles of *istiqāmah* and *'adl*, referring to the consistency in providing fair, accurate, and non-harmful services.

### **Personal Data Privacy**

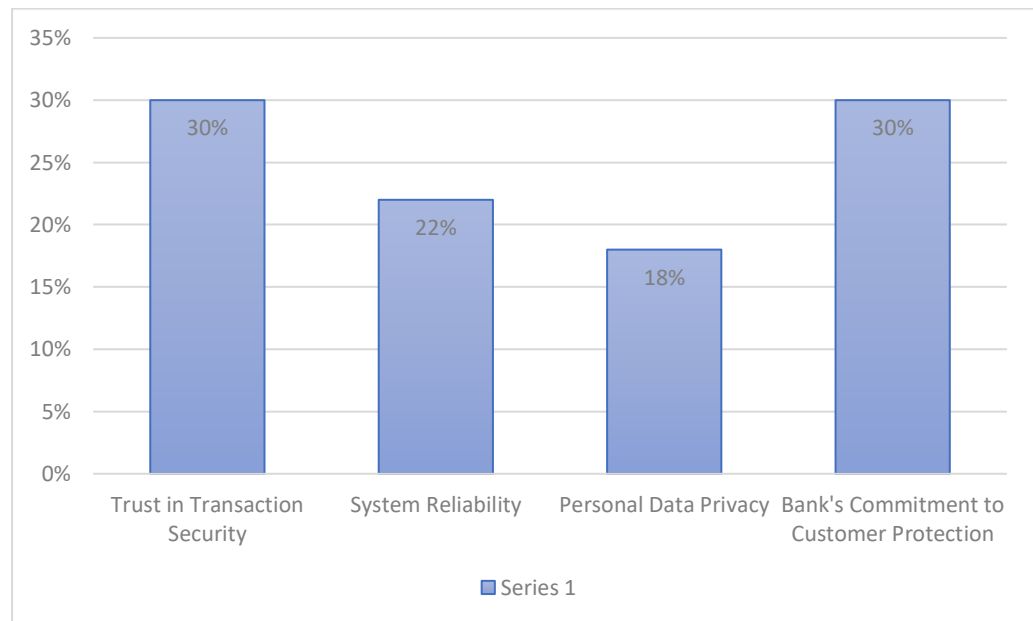
The research revealed that personal data protection is a crucial aspect in building student trust. Most students believe that their personal data, such as identity and financial information, is securely managed by Islamic fintech providers. However, some respondents expressed a desire for increased transparency regarding data protection policies.

In Islamic economics, personal data protection aligns with the principles of *hifz al-nafs* and *hifz al-'ird*, which emphasize the importance of maintaining the rights and dignity of individuals, including the confidentiality of personal information.

### **Bank's Commitment to Customer Protection**

Student trust is also influenced by the commitment of Islamic banks or fintech institutions to protect customers. Research shows that students feel more confident when they learn that Islamic fintech providers offer complaint mechanisms, support services, and guaranteed resolution in the event of transaction errors. From a Sharia economic perspective, this commitment reflects the values of *mas'uliyah* (responsibility) and *amanah*, whereby financial institutions are obligated to protect user rights and ensure fairness in every transaction.

**Figure 4.2 Student Trust in Using Sharia Fintech Applications in Making Tuition Payment Transactions at the Rokan Islamic Institute, Sharia Economic Perspective.**



Source: Data analysis using NVivo 12 (2025)

### **Discussion.**

The BSI Mobile service aims to provide convenience for customers in conducting financial transactions. The effectiveness of the BSI Mobile service can be determined by measuring effectiveness indicators applied to BSI Mobile usage. The results of the study indicate that the BSI Mobile service provided by Bank Syariah Indonesia is easy to understand and therefore effective for use. In this case, the data findings during the study focused on the effectiveness indicators, which are generally and most prominently outlined in Campbell's theory, as follows:

### **The Effectiveness of Students Using the Sharia Fintech Application in Making Tuition Payment Transactions at the Rokan Islamic Institute from a Sharia Economic Perspective**

The use of Sharia Fintech applications by students at the Rokan Islamic Institute for tuition payments demonstrates significant effectiveness. Based on interviews and observations with the academic bureau, finance bureau, treasurer, and several students, the majority of respondents stated that the application simplifies the real-time payment process, reduces queues at the administration office, and accelerates the recording of financial transactions. Features such as QRIS, virtual accounts, payment notifications, and transaction history enable students to fulfill payment obligations without requiring physical presence on campus. This finding aligns with the study by

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Affandi (2022), which stated that the effectiveness of mobile banking in tuition payments for Sharia economics students at UIN Suska Riau reached a relatively high level, thereby indicating improved operational efficiency for both students and administrative staff (Triwardhani et al., 2023).

From a Sharia economic perspective, the use of this application fulfills fundamental principles of Sharia finance, including transparency, fairness, and the prohibition of *riba*, *gharar*, and *maysir*. Each transaction conducted through the Sharia fintech application is processed transparently, with the billed amount corresponding to the actual obligation, and without elements of uncertainty or interest that could burden students. Research by Shobah (2017) emphasized that Sharia fintech not only enhances students' financial literacy but also supports Sharia financial inclusion by providing broader and safer access to financial services for students previously limited to cash or manual transactions (Bahaj, 2025).

Furthermore, the availability of features in Sharia-compliant fintech applications constitutes a crucial factor in determining their effectiveness. Features such as automatic payments, transaction history, virtual accounts, security authentication (OTP, PIN, biometrics), and transaction reports enable students, finance staff, and academic bureaus to monitor payments. Field observations indicate that these features contribute to reducing recording errors, accelerating the validation process, and increasing user satisfaction (Husna, 2022a). However, some respondents expressed the need for further feature development, such as biometric integration for login, more real-time notifications, and a more interactive app interface to enhance the user experience (Amnas et al., 2023).

The interviews also generated recommendations for improving application effectiveness, including strengthening system integration between the fintech application and the campus academic and financial systems, improving the speed of payment status updates, and enhancing students' education regarding application usage and Islamic economics principles applicable to digital transactions. These measures are considered essential for ensuring that students are not only able to use the application technically but also understand the Islamic values embedded in each transaction (Kamila & Rahayu, 2024).

The use of Sharia fintech applications among students of the Rokan Islamic Institute is influenced not only by technological convenience and service efficiency but also by the alignment of the system with the fundamental principles of Islamic economics. In this context, the principles of *'adl* (justice), *bayān* (transparency), and *amanah* (trustworthiness) serve as foundational values aligned with the objectives of *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah*, particularly in realizing benefit (*maṣlahah*) and preventing harm (*mafsadah*) (Rofik & Huda, 2025).

The principle of *'adl* (justice) is reflected in the Sharia fintech mechanism that ensures the absence of *riba*, *gharar*, and *maysir* elements in every transaction. For students, this justice is realized through a proportional financing and payment system, reasonable service fees, and equal treatment for all users. When students perceive fairness in the Sharia-based digital transaction



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system, the effectiveness of application usage increases, as students do not feel disadvantaged either economically or morally (Kamila & Rahayu, 2024).

Furthermore, the principle of *bayān* (transparency) plays a crucial role in building student trust in Sharia fintech. Transparency in information related to contracts, administrative fees, revenue-sharing schemes, and clearly structured transaction flows reinforces the perception that the application is managed professionally and in accordance with Sharia principles. This openness not only enhances user understanding but also reduces the potential for misunderstandings and conflicts, thereby encouraging sustained application use (Serli Serli et al., 2024).

The principle of trust (*amanah*) constitutes a key factor in determining the level of student trust. The security of personal data, system reliability, as well as the consistency of fintech managers in complying with the provisions of sharia and regulations are the main indicators of trust. When Sharia fintech can maintain that trust, students tend to feel safe and confident in conducting digital financial transactions, which ultimately increases the intensity and effectiveness of application use (Annisa Yusmelia et al., 2024).

The three contribute to the realization of maqāṣid al-sharīʿah, especially in safeguarding property (*ḥifẓ al-māl*), safeguarding reason (*ḥifẓ al-ʿaql*) through transparent Sharia financial education, as well as safeguarding religion (*ḥifẓ al-dīn*) by preventing students from financial practices that are contrary to Islamic values. Thus, the effectiveness and trust of students towards Sharia fintech not only have technical and psychological dimensions, but also have theological and ethical value (Rian Ade Saputra et al., 2024).

Overall, the effectiveness of use and the level of trust of Rokan Islamic Religious Institute students towards sharia fintech applications is determined by the extent to which the principles of ʿadl, bayān, and trust are implemented consistently within the framework of maqāṣid al-sharīʿah. The integration of these values makes sharia fintech not only a modern financial technology instrument, but also a fair, transparent, and reliable means of Islamic economic education.

### **Student Trust in Using Sharia Fintech Applications for Tuition Payment Transactions at the Rokan Islamic Institute, Sharia Economic Perspective**

Student trust in Sharia Fintech applications for tuition payments at the Rokan Islamic Institute is a key factor influencing the adoption and frequency of use of these digital services. Based on interviews and observations with the academic office, finance office, treasurer, and students, the majority of respondents expressed a high level of trust in the application. Students perceived the application as secure, transparent, and compliant with Sharia principles, making them more comfortable conducting digital transactions than conventional methods (Matnin et al., 2021).

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Transaction security is a key factor in increasing student trust. Students stated that dual authentication features such as PINs, OTPs, and data encryption systems ensured that their transactions and personal information were protected from misuse. The finance bureau and treasurer emphasized that every transaction was recorded in real time and could be quickly verified, minimizing the risk of errors and fraud (Husna, 2022b). These findings align with Dilla Wanda's research, which showed that user trust in the security of Islamic fintech systems significantly influenced interest in digital transactions (Husna, 2023b). In the context of Islamic economics, transaction security is not only a technical aspect, but also reflects the principle of trust, which requires service providers to safeguard user rights and protect their funds from detrimental practices (Silvia Veronika dkk, 2024).

In addition to security, system reliability is an important indicator in building student trust. Most students found the Sharia-compliant fintech application system to be quite reliable and rarely experienced serious disruptions, allowing for the timely payment of tuition fees (Husna, 2023a). Interviews with the academic and financial bureaus revealed that transaction validation and recording ran smoothly, although some students reported delays in payment notifications during peak hours or when the internet connection was unstable (Susiyana, Ayu Ruqayyah Yunus, 2023). This system reliability aligns with the principles of fairness and transparency in the Sharia economy, which mandates accurate and accountable recording of every transaction. Shobah's research confirms that the reliability of the Sharia-compliant fintech system directly impacts user satisfaction and loyalty (Serli Serli et al., 2024).

Personal data privacy is also a key concern in building student trust. Students feel comfortable using the app because their personal data and transactions are kept confidential through encryption and strict access controls. Observations of internal campus and Islamic bank procedures indicate that student data is protected in accordance with security standards and customer protection principles (S., 2022). This personal data protection is not merely a technical aspect but also an implementation of Islamic business ethics, which prioritize trust and responsibility for the rights of others. This aligns with Affandi's research, which emphasizes that personal data protection is a significant factor in building trust among Islamic fintech users (Yenti et al., 2023).

The bank's commitment to customer protection is another factor that boosts student confidence. Students feel confident because the bank providing the services has a good reputation and implements consumer protection policies. Responsive customer service and a clear complaint mechanism make students feel secure when encountering transaction issues (Rian Ade Saputra et al., 2024). The support of a credible financial institution strengthens students' confidence in regularly using Islamic fintech applications. Previous research has shown that transparency and support from financial institutions have a direct influence on the loyalty of Islamic fintech users. From a Sharia economic perspective, the bank's commitment reflects the principles of fairness, transparency, and protection of consumer rights, which are fundamental values in the Islamic financial system (Matnin et al., 2021).

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High levels of trust positively impact interest and frequency of app use. Students who perceive a secure, reliable system, and Sharia-compliant approach tend to consistently use the app to pay their tuition fees. Conversely, students who remain uncertain about the system's security, privacy, or reliability prefer conventional payment methods. This demonstrates that trust is not only a psychological factor but also influences actual behavior in financial technology adoption (Silvia Veronika et al, 2024).

Despite relatively high levels of student trust, several challenges remain. A lack of understanding of Islamic fintech means some students are not fully aware of Sharia principles in digital transactions. Technical glitches, such as delayed notifications and recording errors, can undermine trust, while limited internet access at some campus locations is an additional obstacle (Annisa Yusmelia et al., 2024). Addressing this requires ongoing education, technical improvements to the application system, strengthened security and notification features, and clearer transparency policies. These steps are expected to increase student trust and satisfaction, while ensuring that transactions are conducted in accordance with Islamic economic principles (Triwardhani et al., 2023).

Overall, this study shows that student trust in Sharia Fintech applications at the Rokan Islamic Institute is high and significantly influences technology adoption. Transaction security, system reliability, personal data privacy, and the bank's commitment to customer protection are key factors shaping trust. To maintain and enhance trust, user education, optimization of application systems and features, and strengthening of user protection policies are needed to ensure every transaction runs smoothly in accordance with Sharia economic principles (Iwana et al., 2022).

There is a close relationship between trust and the effectiveness of using Sharia Fintech applications for tuition payments at the Rokan Islamic Institute. Application effectiveness is measured by the system's ability to facilitate transactions quickly, accurately, and easily accessible to students (Raharjo et al., 2024). Based on interviews and observations with the academic bureau, finance bureau, treasurer, and students, the majority of respondents assessed that Sharia Fintech applications have simplified the tuition payment process (Fauzi et al., 2022). Students can access services via smartphone anytime and anywhere, minimizing the obstacles typically encountered with manual payment methods. This aligns with research by Affandi (2022), which confirms that the effectiveness of a mobile banking system is determined by ease of access and transaction speed (Yenti et al., 2023).

Transaction speed is a crucial aspect in assessing the app's effectiveness. Students reported that payment confirmations were fast, usually within minutes, and transaction notifications were received instantly (Rohmawati & Rosyada, 2025). Interviews with financial institutions also indicated that the app was capable of processing multiple transactions simultaneously without significant disruption, thus supporting students' busy academic schedules. These findings support Nabila's (2022) study, which emphasized that the effectiveness of Islamic fintech is determined by system speed and integration

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with academic infrastructure. From a Sharia economic perspective, this transaction speed aligns with the principles of efficiency and responsibility, as students can fulfill their financial obligations without incurring losses or delays (Rofik & Huda, 2025).

System reliability is another indicator that influences effectiveness and trust. A reliable system should be able to run smoothly, record transactions accurately, and minimize errors. Interviews with the academic bureau and treasurer confirmed that the application rarely experiences downtime, enabling timely tuition payments (Aini et al., 2025). Students also expressed confidence in the system's consistency, although some respondents reported delayed notifications during peak hours. This aligns with Shobah's (2017) findings, which show that the reliability of Islamic fintech systems is positively correlated with user satisfaction and loyalty. In the context of Islamic economics, the reliability of the system reflects the principle of justice, because every transaction must be recorded accurately and can be accounted for (Matnin et al., 2021).

Students' trust in transaction security is a determining factor in their app usage. The majority of students believe the system is secure due to its dual authentication and strong data encryption. The financial bureau added that the system records every transaction in real time and has internal audit procedures, minimizing the risk of data misuse (Suswanto et al., 2025). This trust is reinforced by Islamic economic principles, where trustworthiness and protection of user rights are the foundation of Islamic business ethics. This aligns with research by Dilla Wanda (2021), which confirms that the level of trust in fintech system security significantly influences user interest (Farah Dilla Wanda Damayanti, 2021).

Personal data privacy is also a major concern. Students stated that their personal information and transaction details are kept confidential. Sharia-compliant fintech applications implement strict access control mechanisms and data encryption so that only authorized parties can access sensitive information (Shoffan Hasyim et al., 2022). Observations of internal bank procedures indicate that student data is managed according to security standards, in line with Sharia principles that emphasize trustworthiness. This aligns with research by Affandi (2022), which states that personal data protection is a significant factor in shaping student trust in Sharia-compliant fintech (Putri et al., 2024).

The bank's commitment to customer protection also strengthens trust. Students feel confident because the bank provides a responsive complaint mechanism and responsive customer service. The clarity of consumer protection policies and the bank's credible reputation encourage students to conduct transactions through the app. A study by Dilla Wanda (2021) showed that financial institution support and service transparency increase the loyalty of Sharia fintech users. From a Sharia economic perspective, this commitment reflects the principles of justice, transparency, and protection of consumer rights (Farah Dilla Wanda Damayanti, 2021).

Overall, the effectiveness and trust of students in the Islamic fintech application at the Rokan Islamic Institute is quite high. Students are satisfied with the ease of access, transaction speed, system reliability, security, data privacy, and the bank's commitment to customer protection. However, challenges remain, such as limited student understanding of Islamic fintech principles and minor technical glitches. To increase adoption and satisfaction, ongoing education, optimization of application features, and strengthening of data protection policies and customer service are recommended (Rohmawati & Rosyada, 2025).

The adoption of Sharia-compliant fintech applications for tuition payments at universities in Indonesia is growing. A study by Oktavia and colleagues (2025) showed that the use of fintech payments had a positive and significant impact on students' personal financial management, with a significance level of 0.042 (Tri Oktavia et al., 2025). This indicates that Islamic fintech can simplify financial transactions, including tuition payments, and improve students' ability to manage their personal finances.

In addition, research by Irhamni (2025) highlights that sharia fintech makes it easier for sharia economic actors to carry out digital financial transactions efficiently and effectively, and contributes to the development of sharia accounting. Data from the Financial Services Authority (OJK) also shows that as of early April 2023, Sharia-compliant fintech companies had disbursed financing to micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), reflecting the significant potential of Sharia-compliant fintech in the financial sector (Suswanto et al., 2025).

In the context of Islamic economics, fintech applications must adhere to basic principles such as fairness, transparency, and freedom from *riba* (usury), *gharar*, and *maysir* (gambling). Therefore, universities must ensure that Sharia-compliant fintech applications used for tuition payments comply with these principles (Suciati et al., 2024). Strengthening Islamic financial literacy among students is also key to increasing the effectiveness and trust in the use of Islamic fintech applications. Educational and outreach programs that actively involve students can help them understand the benefits and risks of Islamic fintech, as well as how to use it in accordance with Islamic principles (Laxmi et al., 2025).

This study confirms that Sharia-compliant fintech should not only offer ease and effectiveness of transactions but also ensure student trust through the application of Sharia economic principles. Integrating technology, security, privacy, and Sharia principles is key to increasing student participation in digital transactions (Daffa Nur Arkan et al., 2025).

## **Conclusion**

Based on the results of the research that has been conducted, it can be concluded as follows: Student trust in using the Sharia Fintech application in payment transactions for tuition fees at the Islamic Institute of Rokan from a Sharia Economic Perspective is classified as high, namely students feel the system is safe, reliable, and in accordance with sharia economic principles, thus

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increasing their confidence in conducting digital transactions. This trust is strengthened by personal data protection, transaction transparency, and the bank's commitment to customers, all of which are in accordance with sharia principles. The effectiveness of students using the Sharia Fintech application in payment transactions for tuition fees at the Islamic Institute of Rokan from a Sharia Economic Perspective is classified as effective. This application makes it easier for students to access services, speeds up the transaction process, provides appropriate information, and has complete features that support user convenience.

This study provides a theoretical contribution by confirming that effectiveness and trust are key interrelated factors in students' use of Islamic fintech, and by strengthening the relevance of the values of amanah, 'adl, and bayān in the context of Sharia-compliant digital financial transactions. Practically, the research findings indicate that implementing Islamic fintech in tuition payments can improve administrative efficiency and student trust, guaranteed by a reliable, secure, and transparent system. However, this study was limited to a single institution and used a qualitative approach, so the results cannot be broadly generalized. Therefore, further research is recommended to expand the scope of locations and use mixed methods to analyze the effectiveness and trust in Islamic fintech more comprehensively.

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