IQTISHADUNA Jurnal Ekonomi & Keuangan Islam

Iqtishaduna, Vol. 13 No. 2 December 2022

pISSN 2087 9938 | eISSN 2655 9714

online:

https://journal.uinmataram.ac.id/index.php/iqtishaduna

THE IMPACT OF FINTECH ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF FINANCIAL INCLUSION IN MSME IN MATARAM

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Abstract

The purpose of writing this article is to find out how much influence fintech (risk and investment management, market provisioning, and cashless society) has on financial inclusion (financial knowledge, financial behavior, and financial attitudes) in MSMEs in Mataram city. The research conducted included quantitative research. The population of this study is the MSME industry in Mataram City by focusing on using archival data (archival method). This study uses descriptive analysis and classical assumption tests. The findings show that simultaneously and partially fintech variables (risk and investment management and market provisioning) have no effect on financial inclusion (financial knowledge, financial behavior, and financial attitudes) while simultaneously and partially, fintech variables (cashless society) affect financial inclusion (financial knowledge, financial behavior, and financial attitudes).

Keywords: Fintech, MSME, Financial Inclusion.

1. INTRODUCTION

Financial inclusion after the economic crisis that occurred in 2008 had a negative impact on financial stability in Indonesia. However, there are industrial sectors that can still survive and have no impact, namely the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) industry, which is one of the pillars of the Indonesian economy besides cooperatives (Jaya, 2019). The most important role of MSMEs is that they can create new jobs and allow taxes to be collected as state revenue (Hendrawan et al, 2019). The contribution of MSMEs to Indonesia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is quite large, reaching 61.41% and able to absorb labor up to 96.71% in 2017 (Cooperatives and SMEs, 2017). MSMEs are also able to absorb labor by 97% with the following details: 1) Labor absorption of large businesses 3.3%; 2) Labor absorption of medium enterprises 4%; 3) Small business labor absorption 5.7 and 4) Micro business labor absorption is 87% (Katadata, 2016).

One of the provinces in Indonesia that has a high potential for MSMEs is the province of West Nusa Tenggara, namely the city of Mataram. Although, the potential of MSMEs in

Indonesia and Mataram is quite large, there are still problems faced by MSMEs, namely capital problems. One of the reasons for the difficulty of MSME actors to get access to capital from banking institutions is due to the limitations of MSME actors in providing quality financial reports (Hidayatulloh and Ainy, 2019). This capital limitation is enough to make it difficult for MSME actors to enlarge their business and expand their business market share (Saadiah, 2019).

In recent years, technological development has begun to expand into the digital realm. This development is aimed at making Indonesia the largest digital economy by 2024. The government, which functions as the country's economic regulator, must also strive to empower the Indonesian people. Rural communities living in remote areas are starting to feel the impact of developing technology in the future (Muzdalifa et al, 2018). One of the technological development innovations in business and economics, especially in the banking world, is the emergence of financial technology (Fintech) which has a function to facilitate all types of transactions including buying and selling, investing or collecting funds (Rasyid and Setyowati, 2017).

The more fintech emerges, making banks currently changing their business models into a form of fintech aimed at creating new markets and making it possible to create new technology-based services (Drasch et al, 2018). The fintech market in recent years can be said to be potential, due to the fact that 49 million MSMEs still do not have access to banking financial institutions (Isnawati, 2019). From the explanation above, researchers are interested in discussing the Impact of Fintech on the Development of Financial Inclusion in MSMEs in Mataram, which have not compiled and have financial reports and have not gained access to capital from banking institutions and fintech-based financial services.

The core problem in this study is how the influence of fintech (risk and investment management, market provisioning, and cashless society) on financial inclusion (financial knowledge, financial behavior, and financial attitudes) in MSMEs in Mataram. The purpose of this study was to determine how much influence fintech (risk and investment management, market provisioning, and cashless society) has on financial inclusion (financial knowledge, financial behavior, and financial attitudes) in MSMEs in Mataram.

The underlying theory of this research is the Theory of Financial Institutions and Systems which states that the financial system functions to channel funds from savers to borrowers to finance productive activities. There are 3 (three) ways of channeling funds from savers to borrowers, namely: Direct Finance, Semi Direct Finance, and Indirect Finance.

Fintech is defined as a technological innovation in financial services that can generate business models, applications, processes or products with material effects related to the

provision of financial services (FSB, 2017a). Fintech activities in financial services can be classified into 5 (five) categories (FSB, 2017a), namely: payments, transfers, clearing, settlement and deposits.

The evolution of Fintech began with the innovation of credit cards, debit cards and cash dispensing terminals, such as: automated teller machines (ATMs) (Arner et al, 2015; FSB, 2017b). This was followed by the emergence of telephone banking and various financial products following the deregulation of capital and bond markets. Next came internet banking, which encouraged branchless banking and remote banking activities. In addition, mobile technology made financial transactions easier. These changes have led to the emergence of direct financing and intermediation, which is expected to replace costly and inefficient indirect financing and financial intermediation (FSB, 2017b).

Financial inclusion became a trend after the crisis that occurred in 2008. Financial inclusion is a comprehensive activity that aims to remove all forms of price and non-price barriers to people's access to or use of formal financial services. Financial inclusion arises because of financial exclusion. Financial exclusion is the inability to access formal financial institutions due to various barriers, such as conditions, prices, marketing, and barriers from the perception of individuals and other entities. Financial inclusion is one of the strategies to promote economic growth through income equality, poverty alleviation and financial system stability. The level of financial inclusion can increase in response to a country's prosperity and declining inequality. Thus, financial inclusion is not an option, but a necessity and banking is the main driver to be able to implement it (Nengsih, 2015).

The development of information technology and supported by the rapid internet penetration rate, several digital financial services have emerged that make it easier for the public to gain knowledge and education about finance and financial services. With this definition, it is hoped that consumers of financial products and services and the wider community not only know and understand financial services institutions, as well as financial products and services, but can also change and improve people's behavior in financial management, so as to improve their welfare. So, based on the explanation above, the following hypothesis is formulated:

H1: Fintech (Risk and investment management) has an influence on financial inclusion (financial knowledge) in MSMEs in Mataram.

Currently, there are three financial institutions that provide access to financial services for the poor, namely: Perum Pegadaian; cooperatives; and other microfinance institutions. Access to formal financial services is now recognized as one of the important factors supporting poverty alleviation in many countries. A large body of literature has shown that increasing

people's access to financial services has a significant impact on poverty reduction. Increasing public participation in the use of financial services is an important issue on the policy agenda of several developing countries (Kunt and Peria (2004), (2005) and (2006). Based on the description above, a hypothesis can be developed:

H2: Fintech (Market provisioning) influences financial inclusion (financial knowledge) in MSMEs in Mataram.

Financial technology is a digital financial service that means we can pay without having to have a physical form. The existence and application of the use of financial technology in Indonesia must continue to be developed, both from the government and the community to monitor and control financial activities at the state, company and personal levels. The massive use of financial technology will realize a cashless society. With these two things, people can experience a variety of innovative and cheaper populist financial services and increase the nation's competitive level in the eyes of the world. From the description above, the hypothesis formulated based on the description above is:

H3: Fintech (Cashless society) has an influence on financial inclusion (financial knowledge) in MSMEs in Mataram.

Common forms of fintech services in Indonesia include payment systems, peer-to-peer lending that provides access to financing, investment management, market provisioning, and equity crowdfunding. In 2018, fintech lending reached Rp7.64 trillion and was mostly channeled to the trade and agriculture sectors (Laucereno, 2018). The existence of fintech is able to solve people's economic problems that have not been reached by bank solutions.

H4: Fintech (Risk and investment management) has an influence on financial inclusion (financial behavior) in MSMEs in Mataram.

The presence of a well-regulated fintech, will be able to help solve the financial problems of people who have not been touched. Fintech can be a medium to improve people's standard of living independently. With the digital economy, especially financial technology, people can utilize financial services without having to go to the bank. Of course, without adequate infrastructure and internet networks, the discourse of a cashless society will also not be realized. If the infrastructure and internet network do not support it, people will use physical money for transactions. Without access to the internet, people will not be able to utilize financial technology. Based on the explanation above, the hypothesis formulated is:

H5: Fintech (Market provisioning) has an influence on financial inclusion (financial behavior) in MSMEs in Mataram.

Breakthroughs in the digital economy, such as financial technology, will be able to help

move the wheels of the economy. Financial technology also in its development can make us a non-cash society. With a cashless society, corruption and illegal levies can be prevented and monitored, in addition to improving the people's economy. With a cashless society and financial technology, people can take their business out of the region without much cost. The development of digital economy, especially financial technology and cashless society, is the people's economic revolution that we need. So, based on the explanation above, the hypothesis formulated is:

H6: Fintech (Cashless society) has an influence on financial inclusion (financial behavior) in MSMEs in Mataram.

Banks and Fintech both have a mission to provide the best customer experience and therefore complement each other. The synergy of banks and Fintech will ensure the reduction of blind spots of each service as a result of the combination of the strengths of each party. Through its innovative services and products, Fintech is believed to drive the digital economy by opening access to financial services for all levels of society. Through its mobile and efficient character, Fintech is expected to be able to answer challenges that cannot be answered by traditional financial services before, so that digitalization has a strong impact on the financial services industry in providing financial services. Based on the explanation above, the hypotheses formulated are:

H7: Fintech (Risk and investment management) has an influence on financial inclusion (financial attitude) in MSMEs in Mataram.

Market provisioning is a market data analysis service model. Manyika's (2015) research related to digital & banking in 2014 states that around 40% of mass and affluent segment customers in Asia currently prefer online or mobile banking services, half of those under 40 years old choose digital banking services. Digital banking customers in Asia currently reach 670 million and are expected to grow to 1.7 billion customers by 2020. From the description above, the hypothesis formulated based on the description above is:

H8: Fintech (Market provisioning) has an influence on financial inclusion (financial attitude) in MSMEs in Mataram.

Changes in the times cause changes for people in their daily lives, one of which is transaction activities in this modern era, payments using cash are slowly being abandoned and switching to payment instruments using cards. The behavior of using non-cash payments is also influenced by lifestyle. Latifa's research (2015) also shows that there is an influence between lifestyle (activity, interest and opinion) in purchasing BCA flazz by 36.8 percent. This lifestyle is based on the need for non-cash transactions and there is an influence between lifestyles that

tend to be less cash soceity with BCA flazz purchasing decisions. From the description above, the hypotheses formulated based on the description above are:

H9: Fintech (Cashless society) has an influence on financial inclusion (financial attitude) in MSMEs in Mataram.

Based on research conducted that the presence of fintech has a very significant effect on financial inclusion. fintech (cashless society) has a t value of 4.620 with a significance value of 0.000 <0.050, so that the fintech variable (cashless society) is proven to significantly affect financial inclusion (financial attitude). This conclusion means that Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted.

2. METHODOLOGY

The research conducted is a type of quantitative research. The population of this study is the MSME industry in Mataram, where the data will be used to focus more on archival data (archival method) available at BPS Mataram and determined as many as 100 MSMEs. The formula used to calculate the number of samples in this study is according to the Slovin formula proposed by Husein (2013), namely:

n =N / 1 + ne2 Where:

n = Sample size

N = Population size

e = Error tolerance limit (error tolerance)

Based on the explanation above, using the Slovin formula, the sample size can be calculated as follows:

n = N / 1 + ne2 n = 100/1 + 100 (0.05)2 n = 100/1.25

n = 80 Respondents

The research method used to collect data is a literature study obtained through books, articles, journals, the internet and literature as well as field research conducted by visiting the research object directly with the intention of obtaining actual data and information through distributing questionnaires or questionnaires conducted by giving a set of questions or statements to other people who are respondents to answer (Sugiyono, 2007). The assessment of each answer given by the respondent, the researcher uses a Likert scale. Secondary data used in this study are research journals, data and references from the internet.

This study uses the dependent variable, namely Financial Inclusion, which consists of: financial knowledge, financial behavior and financial attitude with the independent variable,

namely financial technology (risk and investment management, market provisioning, and cashless society).

Table 2.1

Research Measurement Indicators

No.	Variabel	Definisi	Indicators
1.	Risk and investment management (X1)	Risk and investment management is financial planning about all activities related to investment (OECD, 2012).	1. Lagging indicator 2. Leading indicator (Center For Risk Management and Sustainability, 2020).
2.	Market provisioning (X2)	Market Provisioning functions to collect various market information that consumers can use according to their needs. (OECD, 2012).	This type of fintech provides product comparison with indicators: 1. Price, 2. Features, and 3. Benefits. (OECD, 2012).
3.	Cashless Society (X3)	A society that no longer utilizes cash when making financial transactions. People replace cash by using debit cards, credit cards, or even through gadgets (OECD, 2012).	1. Use of payment cards for financial transactions. 2. The use of electronic money for financial transactions, and 3. The use of digital money for financial transactions (Manik, 2019).
`4.	Financial Knowledge (Y1)	A person's ability to be able to manage money and finances effectively, not only in the investment and banking sectors, but responsibly in managing financial affairs in everyday life (C. Aprea et al., 2016: 1).	a) Knowledge about current product and services b) Educational of financial c) Basic knowledge d) Money management e) Savings & investment f) Risk management g) Perception & opinion (OECD, 2012).
5.	Financial Behavior (Y2)	Behavior measures all of a person's behaviors regarding basic financial management, such as saving behavior and financial participation (OECD, 2012).	*a)* Basic Money Management *b)* Savings Behavior *c)* Investment behaviour *d)* Portfolio and diversification *e)* Financial participation (bonds, bills, repo, stocks, hedge funds, gold, foreign currency, term deposit and none). (OECD, 2012).

The analysis technique used in this study uses multiple linear regression analysis. Researchers used a test tool, namely IBM SPSS statistics to test the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable. This analysis test uses 3 forms of models, including the following.

a. Regressing the first equation, namely

$Y1 = \beta0 + \beta1X1 + \beta2X2 + \beta3X3 + \varepsilon$ ($PK = \beta0 + \beta1RM + \beta2MP + \beta3CS + \varepsilon$)

b. Perform regression of the second equation, namely

$Y2 = \beta0 + \beta1X1 + \beta2X2 + \beta3X3 + \varepsilon$ ($PeK = \beta0 + \beta1RM + \beta2MP + \beta3CS + \varepsilon$)

c. Regress the third equation, i.e.

$Y3 = \beta 0 + \beta 1X1 + \beta 2X2 + \beta 3X3 + \varepsilon$ (SK = β0 + β1RM + β2MP + β3CS +ε

Notes:

PK = Financial Knowledge

RM = Risk and investment management

MP = Market Provisioning CS = Cashless Society PeK = Financial Behavior SK = Financial Attitude

β0 = Constant ε = Error

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1. RESULTS

Descriptive analysis explains the overall printed variable data used in this study. The variables used in this study are fintech (Risk and investment management, Market provisioning, and Cashless society) as independent variables. Meanwhile, the financial inclusion variable (financial knowledge, financial behavior, and financial attitudes) as the dependent variable.

Table 3.1

Descriptive Statistical Test Results - Risk and Investment Management

Indikator	SS (5)	S (4)	N (3)	TS (2)	STS (1)	Responden
RIM01	3	17	26	18	16	80
RIM02	8	28	20	13	11	80
RIM03	6	24	20	20	10	80
TOTAL	**17**	**69**	**66**	**51**	**37**	

Source: Research data, 2022

The results of table 3.1 show that almost all indicators, namely RIM01, RIM02, and RIM03 used in this study were responded well by respondents. However, the second indicator (RIM02), which is about liking saving rather than getting into debt at the Bank, was responded to the most by respondents. The results above also show that most respondents tend to agree that risk and investment management in the era of financial technology is expected to affect the financial inclusion of MSME players in Mataram.

Table 3.2

Descriptive Statistics Test Results - Market provisioning

Indikator	SS (5)	S (4)	N (3)	TS (2)	STS (1)	Responden
MP04	3	24	28	17	8	80
MP05	2	23	24	13	18	80
MP06	-	22	35	14	9	80
TOTAL	**5**	**69**	**87**	**44**	**35**	

Source: Research data, 2022

The results of table 3.2 also show that almost all indicators, namely MP04, MP05, and MP06 used in this study were responded favorably by respondents. However, in the third indicator (MP06), which is about Fintech has helped develop my business in terms of capital, most respondents responded neutrally. The results above also show that most respondents tend to be neutral towards market provisioning in the financial technology era. It is suspected that many MSME players in Mataram do not really understand and are helped in terms of capital through fintech.

Table 3.3

Descriptive Statistics Test Results - Cashless Society

Indikator	SS (5)	S (4)	N (3)	TS (2)	STS (1)	Responden
CS07	6	52	20	1	1	80
CS08	4	36	36	2	2	80
CS09	10	52	16	2	-	80
TOTAL	**20**	**140**	**72**	**5**	**3**	

Source: Research data, 2022

The results of table 3.3 also show that almost all indicators, namely CS07, CS08, and CS09 used in this study were responded favorably by respondents. However, the seventh (CS07) and ninth (CS09) indicators, namely about Financial Technology greatly facilitates the way of transacting without using cash and digital money is more modern and easier to implement today, were mostly responded in the affirmative by respondents. These results suggest that many MSME players in Mataram prefer to use digital money rather than cash in the current fintech era.

Table 3.4

Descriptive Statistical Test Results - Financial Knowledge

Indikator	SS (5)	S (4)	N (3)	TS (2)	STS (1)	Responden
PK10	2	41	31	6	-	80
PK11	2	41	31	6	-	80
PK12	5	24	35	16	-	80
TOTAL	**9**	**106**	**97**	**28**		

Source: Research data, 2022

The results of table 3.4 also show that almost all indicators, namely PK10, PK11, and PK12 used in this study were responded favorably by respondents. However, the tenth (PK10) and eleventh (PK11) indicators, namely understanding the importance of finance for business development and knowledge of the amount of income and operating costs each month, were mostly responded in the affirmative by respondents. These results suggest that many MSME players in Mataram have a good understanding of the importance of finance for business development in the current fintech era.

Table 3.5

Descriptive Statistical Test Results - Financial Behavior

Indikator	SS (5)	S (4)	N (3)	TS (2)	STS (1)	Responden
PRK13	2	36	32	9	1	80
PRK14	2	41	34	3	-	80
PRK15	2	28	35	13	2	80
TOTAL	**6**	**105**	**101**	**25**	**3**	

Source: Research data, 2022

The results of table 3.5 also show that almost all indicators, namely PRK13, PRK14, and PRK15 used in this study were responded favorably by respondents. However, the fourteenth indicator (PRK14), namely the understanding of calculating the amount of expenditure and income of funds in order to control it every month, was mostly responded in the affirmative by respondents. These results suggest that many MSME players in Mataram have a good understanding of the importance of controlling finances, especially income and expenses for business development in the current fintech era.

Table 3.6

Descriptive Statistical Test Results - Financial Attitude

Indikator	SS (5)	S (4)	N (3)	TS (2)	STS (1)	Responden
SK16	1	31	36	12	-	80
SK17	4	34	32	10	-	80
SK18	5	45	25	5	-	80
TOTAL	**10**	**110**	**93**	**27**		

Source: Research data, 2022

Table 3.7

Test Results of Regression Equation-1

Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	7,813	1,487		5,253	,000
	RIM_X1	-,014	,101	-,020	-,143	,887
	MP_X2	-,028	,106	-,038	-,266	,791
	CS_X3	,248	,118	,235	2,102	,039

a. Dependent Variable: PK_Y1 Sumber: IBM SPSS, 2022

The results of table 3.6 also show that almost all indicators, namely SK16, SK17, and SK18 used in this study were responded favorably by respondents. However, the last indicator (SK18), namely the understanding of applying new technological developments in MSME businesses that are currently running, was mostly responded in the affirmative by respondents. These results suggest that many MSME players in Mataram have started learning technology to help develop their businesses in the current fintech era.

Furthermore, the results of the regression coefficients from table 8 produce the following regression equation:

$$Y = 7.813 - 0.014RIM - 0.028MP + 0.248CS + \varepsilon$$

The costanta value of 7.813 means that if there are no risk and investment management variables, market provisioning, and cashless society, then financial knowledge shows a value of 7.813. Every time there is one increase in the value of the risk and investment management variable, financial knowledge decreases by -0.014 with the assumption that other independent

variables remain constant. The value of -0.028 states that every time there is one increase in the value of the market provisioning variable, financial knowledge decreases by -0.028 assuming other independent variables are assumed to be constant. A value of 0.248 states that every time there is an increase of one value of the cashless society variable, financial knowledge increases by 0.248.

Table 3.8

Test Results of Regression Equation-2

Coefficientsa

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1,607	1,265		1,271	,208
	RIM_X1	,142	,086	,184	1,659	,101
	MP_X2	-,081	,090	-,100	-,897	,372
	CS_X3	,713	,100	,624	7,112	,000

a. Dependent Variable: PRK_Y2 Sumber: IBM SPSS, 2022

The results of the regression coefficients from table 9 produce the following regression equation:

$$Y = 1.607 + 0.142RIM - 0.081MP + 0.713CS + \varepsilon$$

The costanta value of 1.607 means, if all independent variables are assumed to be 0, then the value of Y is 1.607. This means that if there are no risk and investment management variables, market provisioning, and cashless society, then financial behavior shows a value of 1.607. Every time there is one increase in the value of the risk and investment management variable, the financial behavior increases by 0.142, assuming that the other independent variables remain constant. The market provisioning regression coefficient value shows a value of -0.081, stating that every time there is an increase of one value of the market provisioning variable, financial behavior decreases by -0.081. The value of 0.713 states that every time there is an addition of one value of the cashless society variable, financial behavior increases by 0.713.

Table 3.9

Equation Test Results Regresi-3

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	4,202	1,368		3,073	,003
	RIM_X1	,102	,093	,140	1,103	,273
	MP_X2	-,043	,098	-,057	-,445	,658
	CS_X3	,501	,108	,465	4,620	,000

Dependent Variable: SK_Y3 Sumber: IBM SPSS, 2022

The results of the regression coefficient table 10 produce the following regression equation:

$Y = 4.202 + 0.102RIM - 0.043MP + 0.501CS + \varepsilon$

The costanta value of 4.202 means that if there are no risk and investment management variables, market provisioning, and cashless society, then the financial attitude shows a value of 4.202. Every time there is one increase in the value of the risk and investment management variable, the financial attitude increases by 0.102, assuming that the other independent variables remain constant. The market provisioning regression coefficient value shows a value of - 0.043, stating that every time there is an increase of one value of the market provisioning variable, the financial attitude decreases by -0.043. The value of 0.501 states that every time there is an addition of one value of the cashless society variable, the financial attitude increases by 0.501.

The effect of Fintech (Risk and investment management) on financial inclusion (financial knowledge) in MSMEs in Mataram

The results of the data test that have been carried out show that the fintech variable (risk and investment management) has a t value of -0.0143 with a significance value of 0.887> 0.050, so that the fintech variable (risk and investment management) is proven to have no significant effect on financial inclusion (financial knowledge), thus, this conclusion means that H0 is accepted and Ha is rejected. The results of this study support previous research, namely Putra et al (2016) which states that a person's financial knowledge is masked by the openness of information today so that people do not need extensive knowledge in conducting digital financial service transactions or complicated investment processes.

The effect of Fintech (Market provisioning) on financial inclusion (financial knowledge) in MSMEs in Mataram

The results of data tests that have been carried out show that the fintech variable (market provisioning) has a t value of -0.266 with a significance value of 0.791> 0.050, so that the fintech variable (market provisioning) is proven to have no significant effect on financial inclusion (financial knowledge). This conclusion means that Ho is accepted and Ha is rejected. These results are in line with research by Saptia (2018) which states that the existence of fintech can lead to intense competition in the financial industry, especially fintech with banks and microfinance institutions.

The effect of Fintech (Cashless Society) on financial inclusion (financial knowledge) in MSMEs in Mataram

The results of data tests that have been carried out show that the fintech variable (cashless society) has a t value of 2.102 with a significance value of 0.039 <0.050, so that the fintech variable (cashless society) is proven to significantly affect financial inclusion (financial knowledge). Thus, this conclusion means that Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted.

From these results, it can be said that most MSME players in Mataram have started to learn about finance, especially the cashless society that is applied in their business transactions using digital money. This greatly strengthens the phenomenon in the era of the industrial revolution 5.0, namely society technology. The better the knowledge of MSME players about financial inclusion knowledge, the higher they will use digital money as a form of cashles society today. These results are relevant to research conducted by Jaya (2019) which states that fintech has an effect on financial inclusion.

The effect of Fintech (Risk and Investment Management) on financial inclusion (financial behavior) in MSMEs in Mataram

The results of the data test that have been carried out show that the fintech variable (risk and investment management) has a t value of 1.659 with a significance value of 0.101> 0.050, so that the fintech variable (risk and investment management) is proven to have no significant effect on financial inclusion (financial behavior), thus, this conclusion means that H0 is accepted and Ha is rejected. This is not in accordance with the research of Kumala and Susanti (2017) which states that risk and investment management has an influence on finance.

The effect of Fintech (Market provisioning) on financial inclusion (financial behavior) in MSMEs in Mataram

The results of the data test that have been carried out show that the fintech variable (market provisioning) has a t value of -0.897 with a significance value of 0.372> 0.050, so that the fintech variable (market provisioning) is proven to have no significant effect on financial inclusion (financial behavior). Thus, this conclusion means that Ho is accepted and Ha is rejected. This is in line with Saptia's research (2018) If the penetration of fintech is not well anticipated, it is feared that it could disrupt economic stability because the practice of lending with high interest rates has the potential to disrupt economic stability. causing high Non Performing Loan (NPL) or bad debts.

The effect of Fintech (Cashless Society) on financial inclusion (financial behavior) in MSMEs in Mataram

The results of data tests that have been carried out show that the fintech variable (cashless society) has a t value of 7.112 with a significance value of 0.000 <0.050, so that the fintech variable (cashless society) is proven to significantly affect financial inclusion (financial behavior). This conclusion means that Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. These results can be said that most MSME players in Mataram have started using digital money in their financial behavior, such as in business transactions and others (Jaya: 2019).

The effect of Fintech (Risk and investment management) on financial inclusion (financial attitude) in MSMEs in Mataram

The results of the data test that have been carried out show that the fintech variable (risk and investment management) has a t value of 1.103 with a significance value of 0.273> 0.050, so that the fintech variable (risk and investment management) is proven to have no significant effect on financial inclusion (financial attitude). This conclusion means that H0 is accepted and Ha is rejected. This is in accordance with the research of Kumala and Susanti (2017) which states that risk and investment management has an influence on financial inclusion.

The effect of Fintech (Market provisioning) on financial inclusion (financial attitude) in MSMEs in Mataram

The results of the data test that have been carried out show that the fintech variable (market provisioning) has a t value of -0.445 with a significance value of 0.658> 0.050, so that the fintech variable (market provisioning) is proven to have no significant effect on financial

inclusion (financial attitude). This conclusion means that Ho is accepted and Ha is rejected. This is in line with Saptia's research (2018), where fintech needs to be anticipated properly so that it will not disrupt economic stability such as causing high bad credit.

The effect of Fintech (Cashless Society) on financial inclusion (financial behavior) in MSMEs in Mataram

The results of data tests that have been carried out show that the fintech variable (cashless society) has a t value of 4.620 with a significance value of 0.000 <0.050, so that the fintech variable (cashless society) is proven to significantly affect financial inclusion (financial behavior). This conclusion means that Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted.

The results of this test strengthen the first and second tests that the better the knowledge of MSME players about financial inclusion knowledge, the higher their financial knowledge, behavior and attitudes of MSME players with the current cashles society industry revolution. These results are relevant to research conducted by Jaya (2019) which states that fintech has an effect on financial inclusion.

4. CONCLUSION

The conclusions of this study are (1) Fintech variables (risk and investment management and market provisioning) have no effect on financial inclusion (financial knowledge) while fintech variables (cashless society) affect financial inclusion (financial knowledge); (2) Fintech variables (risk and investment management and market provisioning) have no effect on financial inclusion (financial behavior) while fintech variables (cashless society) affect financial inclusion (financial behavior); (3) Fintech variables (risk and investment management and market provisioning) have no effect on financial inclusion (financial attitudes) while fintech variables (cashless society) affect financial inclusion (financial attitudes). The limitations in this article that may affect the results of the study include: (1) Researchers were hampered in providing a survey of understanding of fintech and financial inclusion to MSME actors in Mataram because on average they had not fully learned these two concepts and (2) The results of this study emphasize the development of the current cashless society, so that other variables are unable to contribute more. The initial assumption is that MSME players in Mataram do not know and understand much about risk and investment management and market provisioning.

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