

The Role of Fintech in Increasing Financial Inclusion in MSMEs in Aceh

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ABSTRACT

The rapid progress of information and communication technology in the era of globalization makes information more than just a source of knowledge and resources. Technological developments also influence the economic sector, one of which is financial technology (FinTech). The development of fintech in Indonesia has given rise to various application innovations, especially in financial services, such as payment transaction tools, money storage tools and also money lending tools. Research Aims: This study explores the role of fintech in influencing the increase in financial inclusion in SMEs in Aceh. Design/methodology/approach: Using literature review and field study methods, with a quantitative type of research Research Findings: In the hypothesis test that has been carried out in this study, it is proven that fintech has no effect on financial inclusion. Where the t-value is calculated $1.705 < t\text{-table is } 3.94$ and the significance value is $0.091 > 0.05$ so that H_1 is rejected and H_0 is accepted, meaning that fintech variables have no effect on financial inclusion. Financial technology has no effect on financial inclusion in society because people have not actively used fintech to access accounts at banking institutions to save and borrow, including debit cards, credit cards, m-banking, and internet banking, but use fintech to access other products and services that do not encourage financial inclusion. Theoretical Contribution/Originality: These findings advocate expanding the scope of the study by adding new variables such as e-commerce, social media, financial literacy, financial attitudes, so that more complete information can be obtained about the factors that predict the formation of financial inclusion.

Keywords: *Fintech, Financial Inclusion, MSMEs*

ABSTRAK

Kemajuan pesat teknologi informasi dan komunikasi di era globalisasi menjadikan informasi lebih dari sekedar sumber pengetahuan dan sumber daya. Perkembangan teknologi juga mempengaruhi bidang perekonomian, salah satunya adalah *financial technology (FinTech)*. Perkembangan *fintech* yang hadir di Indonesia memunculkan berbagai inovasi aplikasi khususnya dalam layanan keuangan seperti sebagai alat transaksi pembayaran, alat penyimpanan uang, dan juga alat peminjaman uang. Penelitian ini mengeksplorasi peran fintech dalam mempengaruhi meningkatnya inklusi keuangan pada UKM di Aceh. Metode pada penelitian ini menggunakan metode tinjauan pustaka dan studi lapangan, dengan jenis penelitian kuantitatif. Pada uji hipotesis yang telah dilakukan pada penelitian ini, membuktikan bahwa fintech tidak berpengaruh terhadap inklusi keuangan. Dimana nilai t hitung $1,705 < t \text{ tabel } 3,94$ dan nilai signifikansi sebesar $0,091 > 0,05$ sehingga H_1 ditolak dan H_0 diterima, artinya variabel fintech tidak berpengaruh terhadap inklusi keuangan. Financial technology tidak berpengaruh terhadap inklusi keuangan pada masyarakat disebabkan karena masyarakat belum secara aktif menggunakan fintech untuk mengakses akun pada lembaga perbankan untuk menabung dan meminjam diantaranya debit card, credit card, m-banking, dan internet banking, melainkan menggunakan fintech untuk mengakses produk dan layanan lain yang tidak mendorong keuangan inklusif. Temuan ini menganjurkan perluasan cakupan penelitian dengan menambahkan variabel baru seperti *e-commers*, media social, literasi keuangan, sikap keuangan, sehingga dapat diperoleh informasi yang lebih lengkap tentang faktor-faktor yang memprediksi terbentuknya inklusi keuangan.

Kata Kunci: *Fintech, Inklusi Keuangan, UMKM*

1. Introduction

The rapid advancement of information and communication technology in the era of globalization has made information more than just a source of knowledge and resources. Technological developments also affect the economic sector, one of which is *financial technology*

(FinTech). *Financial Technology (Fintech)* is the merger between the financial system and technology. Development *Fintech* which is present in Indonesia has given rise to various application innovations, especially in financial services such as payment transaction tools, money storage tools, and also money lending tools. *Fintech* arises because of the demands of today's modern

society's lifestyle. Existence *Startup Financial Technology* such as DANA, OVO, and GO-PAY have changed the payment system of the community which was previously forced to be face-to-face, now it can be done remotely and *Online* through *smartphone* users in minutes or even seconds. A technology has a major position, one of which is to make it easier for people to utilize the necessary resources. Meanwhile, in the economic sector, it is finance (Firlianti et al., 2023). *Fintech* is an innovation in financial services, in other words *Fintech* can help transactions well related to borrowing, buying and selling transactions and also payments can be more effective, efficient and economical (Setiawati & Pirdaus, 2024).

The year 2005 became a new history of the world with the presence of the company *Fintech* the first one in England was named Zopa. Zopa is a company *Fintech* who carry out business activities of borrowing or peer to peer *Lending (Fintech P2P Lending)*. Since then, a lot of people have sprung up *Fintech* all over the world, including Indonesia. In Indonesia, *Fintech* began to rise in 2016. From the beginning, six companies *Fintech*, now growing rapidly and reaching 369 organizers *Fintech* who are members of AFTECH (Association of *Fintech* Indonesia). Based on data from 2020. Hundreds of companies *Fintech* adheres to more than 20 business models. Not only focusing on the payment system and financing business, but also other business models, such as digital insurance to capital raising or investment *Fintech* (Purwanto et al., 2022). Cause *Fintech* It is increasingly developing with a change in consumer mindset, where people, especially the millennial generation today, want more personal access and make it easier to meet financial needs. Advancement of the digital world and its use *smartphone* is also the cause of its development *Fintech* because nowadays almost everyone has *smartphone* (Purwanto et al., 2022).

One of those who utilizes capital resources is MSMEs, which exist in almost every region. With the existence of *Fintech*, regions, especially disadvantaged areas, can take advantage of their potential to increase economic growth. Indonesia's economic development can be assisted by MSMEs (Efriyenty, 2020). MSMEs, which are one of the driving forces of the country's economy, have an important need in accessing capital, one of which is through financial inclusion. MSMEs are not fully connected to formal financial institutions. MSMEs also need technological innovation, which is often called *Financial technology* or *fintech*.

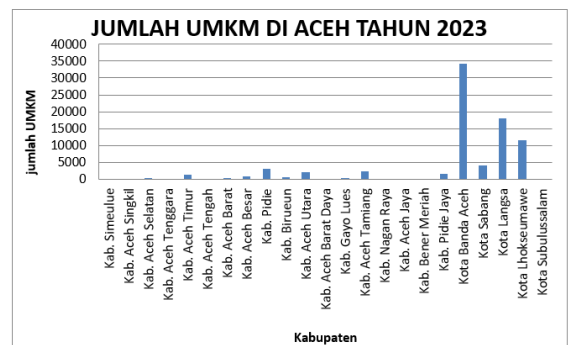
Financial inclusion is defined as the availability of financial products and services that can be obtained and of good quality to be accessed, used, and utilized where the availability can be given to anyone to improve the welfare of MSMEs (Kurniawan & Gitayuda, 2023). Financial inclusion targets marginalized groups who have difficulty getting access to finance. Financial inclusion is a national expansion strategy in the financial sector to drive economic growth through financial system stability, poverty alleviation, and income equity. Financial inclusion strategies are made based on the community in

determining groups that have disadvantages in accessing financial services.

The development of MSMEs in Aceh has experienced various obstacles in increasing productivity, including limited access to capital which leads to product quality. MSMEs in Aceh are also considered difficult to develop due to limited access to productive resources, especially in raw materials, limited facilities and infrastructure as well as market information and low entrepreneurial competence. According to data from the Aceh Province Cooperatives and MSMEs Office, the number of MSMEs in Aceh in 2023 is 82,279, overall for the scope of Aceh to grow positively.

According to the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs, Aceh Province has 82,279 MSMEs as of 2023, in the graph above it can be seen that the highest number of MSMEs is Banda Aceh City with 34,220 MSME actors and the lowest number of MSMEs is Aceh Jaya with 53 MSME actors. The number of MSMEs in Aceh Province in 2023 will reach 82,279 MSMEs, which can be seen in the following figure:

Figure 1. Number of MSMEs in Aceh



Sumber : KEMENKOPUKM, Provinsi Aceh Tahun 2023

The most dominant features used by MSME actors in Aceh are *peer to peer lending* and *Payment Channnel System*, with these two features making it easier and providing benefits in running a business for MSMEs. *Peer to peer lending* is a lending service that borrows money in rupiah currency directly between creditors (lenders) and debtors (loan recipients) based on information technology, while *Payment gateway* is a system used to facilitate the payment process in *Online* by interconnecting websites and apps *e-commerce*. These two features really help MSMEs in the transaction process to be easier, accurate, fast and secure (Akma et al., 2023).

Financial technology which is developing in Aceh in line with the progress of MSMEs. Financial technology can provide easier services to users, especially from the MSME sector, such as loans via the internet, where MSME owners must fill in the necessary documents *Online*. Activities to facilitate the MSME transaction process, the procedure can be carried out in a *Online*. Improving financial processes is an important goal. With financial technology, every step of this process will be carried out in a timely manner. *Online*. Until a certain point, MSMEs are able to change every financial step more efficiently and transparently. To some extent, users

also benefit from the presence of the service *Online*, according to some reports (Purwantini & Amalia, 2021).

MSME actors in Aceh have started using services provided by *fintech* and based on digital technology, one of which is the use of *electronic money* or *electronic wallet* applications such as the OVO application, Dana Digital, Linkaja and so on, the use of QRIS codes as payment codes, the use of *delivery* applications such as Gojek, Grab and so on. So that the existence of several services provided by *fintech* will make it easier for the people of Aceh, especially MSME actors, to make transactions and run their businesses. Based on the above phenomenon, the researcher wants to research the role of *fintech* in increasing financial inclusion in MSMEs in Aceh with the *payment channel system feature* that is developed in Aceh Province.

2. Theoretical Foundations Financial Technology (Fintech)

Financial Technology or called financial technology is a new financing idea from the combined results of the financial and technology sectors. Currently, the world is starting to be dominated by information technology such as fintech which has changed the human lifestyle to become practical (B. Rahardjo, Budi; Khairul, 2019). Fintech is here to overcome technology-based financial solutions. Financial technology is not just a digital financing or business model, but also includes all services and products provided by traditional banks.

Financial technology is a service sector in the fourth industrial revolution, which combines finance and technology (Lee & Shin, 2018) and includes platforms such as mobile payments, peer-to-peer lending and investment advice. Financial technology is a financial service company that has the goal of advancing the financial sector through information technology (Rianto, 2019).

Fintech or commonly referred to as information technology is the use of technology in the financial system. *Fintech (Financial Technology)* or financial technology is an application of digital technology in the financial system which includes the existence of products, services, payment systems, and financial stability. Many companies also use this technology so that the financial system can be regulated efficiently. This *fintech* is also an innovation in the financial services industry such as MSMEs that have not yet been reached.

Fintech is present and evolving to complement the existing chain of financial transactions. *Fintech does not replace traditional financial transactions*, *fintech* only helps strengthen the financial ecosystem today. *Fintech* supports the development of the times at this time, most of which have followed the development of the all-online era. *Fintech* helps the role of financial institutions in providing financial services to customers so that they can make decisions and reduce operational costs.

The financial services authority said that *fintech* is very influential for innovation changes in financial

activities, especially existing innovations using technology. Bank Indonesia also said that the combined result of financial services and technology that finally changed the business model from conventional to moderate, which initially had to pay face-to-face and carry a certain amount of cash, can now make remote transactions by making payments that can be made in a matter of seconds.

Fintech defined as the application of digital technology to financial intermediation problems. In a broader sense, *Fintech* defined as an industry consisting of companies that use technology to make the financial system and financial service delivery more efficient. *Fintech* also defined as technological innovation in financial services that can produce business models, applications, processes or products with material effects related to the provision of financial services (Suaryansyah, 2022).

Based on Bank Indonesia Regulation No.19/12/PBI 2017, financial technology is the use of technology in the financial system that produces new products, services, technologies and/or business models and can have an impact on monetary stability, financial system stability, and/or efficiency, smoothness, security, and payment systems. The operator of the financial technology system is every party that organizes financial technology activities. The implementation of financial technology is categorized into (PBI No.19/12/2017): Payment system; Market supporter; Investment management and risk management; Financing, financing, and provision of capital; Other financial services

Financial Technology (Fintech) is the merger between the financial system and technology. Development *Fintech* which is present in Indonesia has given rise to various application innovations, especially in financial services such as payment transaction tools, money storage tools, and also money lending tools. Mushrooming *Fintech* in Indonesia as evidence of the transition of society from the traditional financial system to the use of *Fintech*. The transition of society is based on speed and convenience *Fintech* in accessing various interests related to the financial system (Safitri, 2022).

Financial Inclusion

Financial inclusion is defined as the availability of financial products and services that can be obtained and of good quality to be accessed, used, and utilized where the availability can be given to anyone to improve the welfare of MSMEs (Kurniawan & Gitayuda, 2023). Financial inclusion targets marginalized groups who have difficulty getting access to finance. Financial inclusion is a national expansion strategy in the financial sector to drive economic growth through financial system stability, poverty alleviation, and income equity. Financial inclusion strategies are made based on the community in determining groups that have disadvantages in accessing financial services. The comprehensive financial inclusion strategy plan targets people who have large unmet needs in the field of financial services, namely three categories

of population (almost poor, working/productive poor, and low-income poor) and three groups (rural residents, women, migrant workers).

Financial inclusion is an effort to eliminate all forms of price and non-price barriers to public access to financial services (Pitri, 2023). Financial inclusion can be defined as facilities of financial products and services that can be reached by the entire community, making it easier for a person to carry out financial activities. Based on research conducted by (Pitri, 2023) (Economics et al., 2023) there are several factors that affect financial inclusion, namely:

- a. Financial literacy, people are expected to be able to understand the pros and cons of a financial decision.
- b. Financial knowledge, the development of the financial system of the community must also have good financial knowledge.
- c. Financial skills, skills in managing and managing finances that are understood by the community are one of the influences of the development of financial inclusion.
- d. Financial confidence, with financial confidence, people will not hesitate to use various financial services, both digital and non-digital.
- e. Financial attitudes, the way a person reacts to a state of thought, income, and judgment about finances.
- f. Financial behavior, the actions of a person to manage their finances in daily life.

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are business activities that are able to expand employment opportunities and provide economic services widely to the community, and can play a role in the process of equitable distribution and increase of community income, encourage economic growth, and play a role in realizing national stability. In addition, Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are one of the main pillars of the national economy that must obtain the widest possible opportunities, support, protection, and development as a form of firm alignment with people's economic business groups, without ignoring the role of large enterprises and State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) (Fahmi & Mudiantono, 2019).

MSMEs are independent productive businesses, carried out by individuals or business entities in all economic sectors (Khaidir Ali Fahmi, 2019). The definition of MSMEs is regulated in Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2008 concerning MSMEs. Micro, small and medium enterprises are the basic foundation of the people's economy. This is because these MSMEs can be run by every individual without the need to use large capital so that anyone who wants to run MSMEs can help absorb labor, especially the business actors themselves so that it will affect the level of community income and improve living standards by reducing existing unemployment. Based on Law No. 20

of 2008 concerning MSMEs, it is stated that micro businesses are productive businesses owned by individuals and/or individual business entities that meet the criteria for micro businesses as regulated in the law from the perspective of banking interests, micro businesses are a market segment that has enough potential to be served in an effort to improve its intermediation function because micro businesses have positive and unique characteristics that are not always owned by non-micro businesses.

3. Methodology

This research was conducted using literature review and field study methods. This research is a quantitative research, with the data source used being primary data obtained from the distribution of questionnaires in the form of *google forms* on research samples that are micro, small and medium enterprises. The population in this study is MSME business actors in Aceh as many as 82,279 MSME business actors divided into 23 districts/cities, namely:

Table 1. Number of MSME Population in Aceh Province

Kabupaten/Kota	UMKM
Kab. Simeulue	198
Kab. Aceh Singkil	90
Kab. Aceh Selatan	451
Kab. Aceh Tenggara	125
Kab. Aceh Timur	1.478
Kab. Aceh Tengah	214
Kab. Aceh Barat	299
Kab. Aceh Besar	965
Kab. Pidie	3.166
Kab. Bireun	546
Kab. Aceh Utara	2.055
Kab. Aceh Barat Daya	118
Kab. Gayo Lues	379
Kab. Aceh Tamiang	2.288
Kab. Nagan Raya	120
Kab. Aceh Jaya	53
Kab. Bener Meriah	102
Kab. Pidie Jaya	1.666
Kota Banda Aceh	34.220
Kota Sabang	4.131
Kota Langsa	18.063
Kota Lhokseumawe	11.470
Kota Subulussalam	82
Jumlah	82.279

Sumber : KEMENKOPUKM, Provinsi Aceh Tahun 2023

The research sample is based on the slovin method as a measuring tool. This study uses the slovin formula because in the sample draw, the number must be *representative* so that the research results can be

generalized. The sampling obtained based on the slovin formula is as follows:

$$= \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Where:

- n = number of samples
- N = total population
- 1 = constant number
- E2 = tolerance of inaccuracy due to tolerable sampling error (100%)

Based on the calculation above, the number of samples to be used is 99.88 which is rounded up to 100 respondents. The measurement of respondents in this peelitian uses a liketr scale that has a score of 1-5 with the following details:

Table 2. Licitr Scale

No.	Pernyataan	Skor
1.	Sangat tidak setuju	1
2.	Tidak setuju	2
3.	Ragu-ragu	3
4.	Setuju	4
5.	Sangat setuju	5

The variables in this study are seen in the following variable operationalization table:

Table 3. Variable operations

Variabel	Definisi	Indikator	Skala
Inklusi Keuangan (Y)	Inklusi keuangan adalah seluruh upaya yang bertujuan untuk meniadakan segala bentuk hambatan terhadap akses masyarakat dalam memanfaatkan layanan jasa keuangan dengan biaya yang terjangkau (Soetiono dan Setiawan, 2018 : Yanti, 2019)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ketersediaan/akses - Penggunaan - Kualitas - Kesejahteraan (Yanti, 2019)	Likert
Fintech (X)	Fintech adalah model usaha terbaru yang sangat membantu pengguna (Widiastuti, 2020)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pengetahuan - Kemudahan - Efisien - Minat (Widiastuti, 2020)	Likert

The data analysis techniques used in this study used the Validity test, Reliability test and Classical Assumption Test. In the classical assumption test, the analysis of the Normality test, the Multicollinearity test,

the Heretoskedisity test and the Autocolletion test will be used. Furthermore, a simple Regression Test and Hypothesis and Coefficient of Determination Testing were carried out.

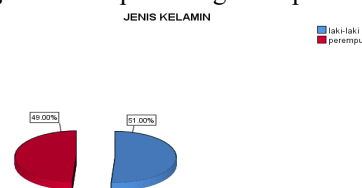
4. Results and Discussion

Based on 100 questionnaires processed, information about the demographics of respondents was obtained as a reference in looking at the characteristics of the respondents who were the research samples. The demographics of the respondents in this study were in the form of using fintech or not, gender, age, last education, how long they had been using *fintech*, MSME domicile, type of MSME business, length of business establishment, and classification of MSMEs. The following displays the results of the demographic analysis.

Gender

Based on figure 2, the results of 100 respondents in this study are seen, most of the respondents are dominated by males, namely 51 respondents (51.00%), and the number of female respondents is 49 respondents (49.00%).

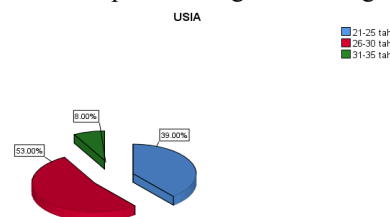
Figure 2. Respondent gender pie chart



Age

In Figure 3, it is known that the number of 100 respondents, dominated by respondents aged 26-30 years with a total of 53 respondents (53.00%), followed by respondents aged 21-25 years with a total of 39 respondents (39.00%), and aged 31-35 years as many as 8 respondents (8.00%).

Figure 3. Respondents' age circle diagram

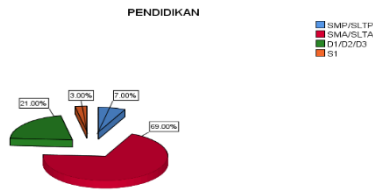


Last Education

Based on Figure 4, it can be seen that almost all types of education levels are dominated by respondents with high school/high school education with a total of 69 people (69.00%), followed by D1, D2, D3 education as many as 21 people (21.00%), followed by junior high

school/junior high school education as many as 7 people (7.00%), and S1 education as many as 3 people (3.00%).

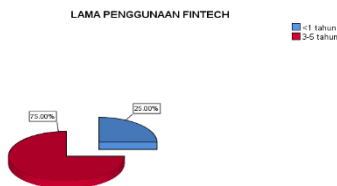
Figure 4. Respondents' education pie chart



Long time using fintech

In figure 5, it can be seen that out of a total of 100 respondents, as many as 75 respondents (75.00%) have been using fintech for 3-5 years, and 25 respondents (25.00%) have only < 1 year using fintech.

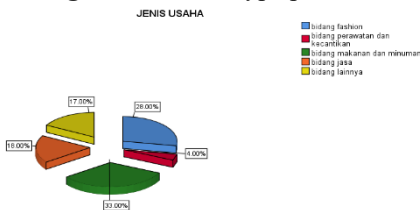
Figure 5. Old pie charts using fintech



Type of Business

Based on figure 6, it is known that out of a total of 100 respondents from the type of food and beverage business, 33 respondents (33.00%), 28 respondents (28.00%) in the fashion sector (28.00%), 18 respondents (18.00%) in the service sector, 4 respondents (4.00%) in the care and beauty sector, and 17 respondents (17.00%) in other fields, namely electronics.

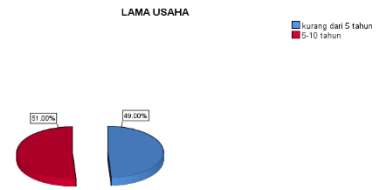
Figure 6 Venture type pie chart



Length of Business Established

Based on figure 7, it can be seen that as many as 49 respondents (49.00%) have been running a business for less than 5 years, and 51 respondents have been in business for a period of 5-10 years (51.00%).

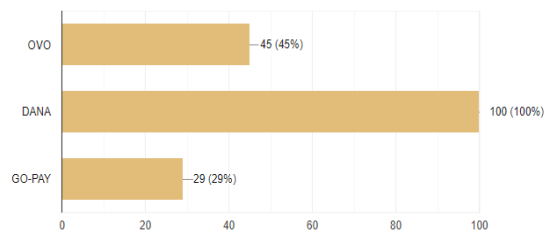
Figure 7. Diagram of the old standing business



Types of Fintech Used

From figure 8, it can be seen that the fintechs commonly used by MSMEs include OVO as much as 45%, DANA as much as 100%, and GO-PAY as much as 29%.

Figure 8 Bar diagram of fintech tools used in businesses



Validity and Reliability Testing Results

Validity Test

The Validity Test in this study compares the r-count with the r-table from the data obtained using a questionnaire, a data can be said to be valid if the r-count is greater than the r-table. Vice versa, if a data is said to be invalid if the r-count is smaller than the r-table. From the number of respondents who have filled out the questionnaire as many as 100 respondents, it can be seen that the r-table is 0.1966. The results of the validity test can be seen from the following table:

Table 4. Validity test results
Hasil uji validitas

Variabel	Item	r-hitung	r-tabel	Keterangan
Fintech	X1	0,520	0,1966	Valid
	X3	0,508	0,1966	Valid
	X5	0,599	0,1966	Valid
	X6	0,529	0,1966	Valid
	X7	0,589	0,1966	Valid
Inklusi Keuangan	Y1	0,526	0,1966	Valid
	Y3	0,403	0,1966	Valid
	Y4	0,275	0,1966	Valid
	Y5	0,356	0,1966	Valid
	Y7	0,444	0,1966	Valid
	Y8	0,457	0,1966	Valid

Sumber: Data Primer, diolah 2024

From table 4, the validity test results of 11 questions are said to be valid, i.e. they have an r-count value greater than the r-table (in this study it is 0.1966).

Reliability Test

The reliability test in this study was measured using *Cronbach's alpha*. A data can be said to be reliable, if *Cronbach's alpha* > 0.60. Conversely, a data cannot be said to be reliable if *Cronbach's alpha* < 0.60. The results of the Reliability test can be seen from the following table:

Table 5. Reliability Test Results

Variable	Cronbach's alpha	Critical Value	Information
<i>Fintech</i>	0,417	0,60	Not Reliable
Financial Inclusion	0,017	0,60	Not Reliable

Source: Primary Data, processed 2024

From the table above, it can be seen that data taken from a questionnaire about *fintech* and financial inclusion shows that *Cronbach's alpha* value < 0.60. Therefore, it can be concluded that *fintech* and financial inclusion can be said to be unreliable.

Results of the Classic Assumption Test

Normality Test

The normality test was carried out in this study with the aim of determining the distribution of data in the normally distributed variables or not. Variables can be said to have a normal distribution if they have a significant value greater than 5% or 0.05. The normality test will be carried out using the SPSS application with Kolmogrov Smirnov analysis. The results of the normality test can be seen from the following table:

Table 6. Normality Test Results

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		100
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	122.796.576
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.136
	Positive	.087
	Negative	-.136
Test Statistic		.136
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.000c

Source: Primary Data, processed 2024

From the table above, it can be seen that the result of Asymp Sig. (2-tailed) is less than 0.05. So it can be interpreted that the data in the variables in this study are not distributed normally. If the normality test gives the result that what is used in this study tends to be abnormal, then the assumption of the *Central Limit Theorem* can be used, that is, if the amount of research data is quite large ($n > 30$), then the assumption of normality can be ignored (Gujarati, 2003)

Multicollinearity Test

The Multicollinearity Test was carried out to determine whether or not there was a correlation between independent variables. In the multicollinearity test, a data can be said to be multicollinearity, namely by looking at the tolerance value and with the *variance inflation factor* (VIF) value. A variable can be said to be multicollinearity if the *tolerance* value < 0.10 and the VIF value > 10. Likewise, if the *tolerance value* > 0.10 and the VIF value < 10, it can be said that the regression model does not occur multicollinearity. The results of the multicollinearity test can be seen from the following table:

Table 7. Multicollinearity Test Results

Variable	Tolerance Value	VIF Value	Information
<i>Fintech</i>	1,000	1,000	There is no multicollinearity

Source: Primary Data, processed 2024

From the table above, it can be seen that the *fintech* variable has a tolerance value of more than 0.10 and a VIF value of less than 10. It can be concluded that *fintech* variables do not occur multicollinearity.

Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test in this study is used to test the regression model, the regression model is tested to see if there is a mismatch between the residuals of one observation and another. In a variable, if the significant value between the variable and the residual absolute value is greater than 0.05, it can be said that there is no heteroscedasticity. The results of the heteroscedasticity test can be seen in the following table:

Table 8. Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Variable	Sig.	Absolute residual	Information
<i>Fintech</i>	0,868	0,05	No Heteroscedasticity

Source: Primary Data, processed 2024

From the table above, it can be seen that the *fintech* variable has a significant value of more than 0.05. It can be concluded that *fintech* variables do not occur heteroscedasticity.

Simple Linear Test

In this study, a simple linear test is aimed at finding out whether dependent variables have a relationship between independent variables. The results of a simple linear test can be seen in the following table:

Table 9. Simple Linear Regression Test Results

Coefficients ^a						
Type		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	23.253	2.067		11.252	.000
	FINTECH	.155	.091	.170	1.705	.091

Source: Primary Data, processed 2024

From the table above, it can be found that the results of the regression equation are:

$$Y = 23.253 + 0.155 X + e$$

From the results of the simple linear regression test above, it can be interpreted as follows:

The constant value of 23.253 means that if the free variable, namely *fintech*, is constant or unchanged, then financial inclusion has a positive value

The *fintech* variable has a coefficient value of 0.155. This can be interpreted that *fintech* has a positive influence on financial inclusion.

Hypothesis Test Results

Partial Test (T-Test)

This test aims to test the significant influence of partial independent variables on dependent variables or more simply, this t-test shows how far the influence of one independent variable individually in explaining dependent variables. The basis for decision making used in this test is if $t_{count} > t_{table}$ – $t_{count} < t_{table}$ or $sig. < 0.05$, then H1 is accepted, meaning that the independent variable has an effect on the dependent variable. While if $t_{counts} < t_{table}$ or $t_{counts} > t_{table}$ or $sig. > 0.005$, then H1 is rejected, meaning that the independent variable has no effect on the dependent variable (Riyanto & Hatmawan, 2020).

The results of the statistical test of fintech variables can be seen in the following table:

Table 10. Statistical Test Results T

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	23.253	2.067		11.252	.000
	FINTECH	.155	.091	.170	1.705	.091

Sumber: Data Primer, diolah 2024

Source: Primary Data, processed 2024

Based on the table above, the partial test analysis can be explained as follows:

The *fintech* variable has a t-value of $1.705 < t_{table} 3.94$ and a significance value of $0.091 > 0.05$ which means that H1 is accepted, meaning that the *fintech* variable has no effect on financial inclusion.

Correlation and Determination Coefficients

The determination test for this study is intended to find out how much the independent variable can affect the dependent variable. Based on the results of the multiple linear regression test, the *Adjusted R-Square* value can be seen in the following table:

Table 11. Determination Test Results

Type	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.017a	.000	-.010	.79269

Source: Primary Data, processed 2024

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the determination value is 0.017 or 1.7%. It can be concluded that *fintech* can only explain that financial inclusion is 1.7%, while the remaining 98.3% is explained by other variables such as *E-commerce*, social media, financial literacy, financial attitudes, outside of the variables that have been discussed in this study.

Research Discussion

The influence of *fintech* (financial technology) on financial inclusion

The hypothesis test that has been carried out in this study proves that the *fintech* hypothesis has no effect on financial inclusion. Where the result of t calculation is $1.705 < t_{table} 3.94$ and the significance value is $0.091 > 0.05$ so that H1 is rejected and H0 is accepted, meaning that *fintech* variables have no effect on financial inclusion.

These results are different from previous studies such as the (Kurniawan & Gitayuda, 2023) and (Putri & Christiana, 2021) *Fintech* has a great influence on the development of MSMEs. Because of the convenience offered by *Fintech* can provide encouragement for people to open new businesses. *Fintech* It can provide financial services in the form of borrowing money for capital that can be done practically and easily through smartphones. The MSME community can take advantage of *Fintech* to access and increase business capital. Existence *Fintech* Technology-based has become the main need in line with the accelerating growth and development of advances in the field of information and communication technology. However, the results of this research study are not in line with the results of the research studies that have been carried out by (Nurohman et al., 2021) which shows the results are *Fintech* does not have a significant influence on financial inclusion.

Financial technology has no effect on financial inclusion in the community because people have not actively used

fintech to access accounts at banking institutions to save and borrow, including debit cards, credit cards, m-banking, and internet banking, but instead use *fintech* to access other products and services that do not encourage financial inclusion. The government and financial institutions, in their practical implications, feel that they need to pay attention to other factors besides *financial technology* to be able to increase financial inclusion.

5. Conclusion

Based on the results of research on *the influence of fintech* on financial inclusion, it can be concluded that fintech variables have no effect on financial inclusion. The researcher is further expected to expand the scope of the research by adding different new variables such as *E-commerce*, social media, financial literacy, financial attitudes, so that more complete information can be obtained about the factors that predict the formation of financial inclusion. Furthermore, it is hoped that it can use different analysis tools other than SPSS and expand the research object so that it can provide even better results.

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