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JOURNAL

THE EFFECT OF FINTECH AND FINANCIAL LITERACY ON FINANCIAL INCLUSION IN DKI JAKARTA

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Abstract:
Along with the changing times, technological developments are now starting to grow rapidly. This rapid technological development was then able to change the cultural order and mindset of society. With technological developments in the financial sector, on July 30 2019 OJK conducted a press release regarding youth financial literacy and inclusion. OJK seeks to increase financial literacy and inclusion, especially for the younger generation and is expected to be able to drive the economy and society so that they are more literate about financial literacy. Based on regional strata, for urban areas the financial literacy index reached 41.41% and the financial inclusion of urban communities was 83.60%, while the financial literacy and inclusion indexes for rural communities were 34.53% and 68.49%. The rapid development of Fintech is certainly very useful for society. It is noted that fintech developments include fintech payments and lending. In May 2019, lending reached IDR 33.2 trillion, while fintech payment transactions reached IDR 47.1 trillion in 2018. Based on data from the Legal Aid Institute (LBH) in June 2019, there were 4,500 cases that had been reported related to Fintech Lending. In addition, it was reported that there were 683 illegal Fintech P2P lending entities. The type of research used in this study was quantitative research. The quantitative research method is a type of research whose specifications are systematic, planned and clearly structured from the start to the creation of the research design. The research was conducted on the people of DKI JAKARTA by selecting the sample using a purposive sampling technique. The selected sample is people aged more than 20 years and domiciled in Jakarta, a total of 200. The data obtained through questionnaires is distributed to respondents. The data is analyzed met the requirements of validity and reliability testing. Hypothesis testing is done by multiple regression analysis. The findings obtained from the research above are that Financial Technology has a positive and significant effect on Financial Inclusion, Financial Literacy has a positive and significant effect on Financial Inclusion. positive impact on financial inclusion in DKI Jakarta. This can be interpreted that the better the financial knowledge, behavior and attitude possessed by the community and the more use of financial technology or fintech in society, this can actively enjoy public financial inclusion in DKI Jakarta.

Keywords: Fintech; Financial literacy; Financial inclusions

background

Along change era, development technology moment this start develop rapidly. Development technology which rapidly this then capablechange the cultural order and societal mindset. This is proven by many activity which involve technology in inside. Wrong one One of the most striking technological developments is the internet. Internet own network that is so broad ones could connect thousand or even millions of computers. The Internet contains a wide variety of information ranging from from education, government, business, culture, economy, politics and technology. The internet provides many conveniences and provides access to the needs of those who need it we need. All activities that exist today even always involve the internet in inside. User Internet even widespread in various layer Public. According to the United Nations, there are currently 3.9 billion internet users in 2018 or more total half population world. Today, there are many digital applications that support the convenience of actors economy in transact, arrange report finance, even management savings and investment. With various impacts positive from Internet such, on date 30 July 2019 OJK conducted a press release regarding youth financial literacy and inclusion.OJK seeks to increase financial literacy and inclusion, especially for among the younger generation and is expected to be able to drive the economy and society to be more *literate* towards financial literacy. The term financial inclusion itself became a trend after the 2008 crisis, mainly based on the impact of the crisis on group *in the bottom of the pyramid* (low and irregular income, living in remote areas, disabled people, undocumented workers legal identity, and marginalized communities) who are generally recorded as *unbanked* very high outside developed countries (Nugroho & Purwanti, 2017) . Based on the results survey national Literacy and inclusion Finance OJK year 2016 that the younger generation aged 18-35 years have a higher level of financial literacy and inclusion tall compared to groups another generation (Ojk.go.id, 2019) .

The global development of financial inclusion is based on a World Bank report about the use of financial services that globally, 69 percent of adults around 38 billion people have accounts in banks. In 2018, there was an increase by 62% compared to 2014 whereas when compared to 20142011 hike only by 51% (Worldbank.com, 2018) . Based on level region, for urban index literacy finance reached 41.41% and urban community financial inclusion of 83.60%, temporary index literacy and inclusion finance Public rural is 34.53% and 68.49%.

Table 1.1
Comparison of Financial Literacy Index and Financial Inclusion Index

Region	Financial Literacy Index	Financial Inclusion Index
Urban	41.41%	83.60%
Rural	34.53%	68.49%
National	38.03%	76.19%

Source: www.ojk.go.id processed by the author, 2022

Based on the (SKNI) National Strategy for Financial Inclusion that target inclusion finance reach 75% and level development inclusion finance experience enhancement which enough good if compared with year 2017 amounted to 49%. On year 2019 OJK record that Public which access financial services on year 2019 already reach more than 75%. Following development percentage inclusion finance and literacy financesurvey OJK in three year.

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Table 1.2
Percentage of Financial Literacy and Financial Inclusion 2013-2019

Year	Financial Literacy	Financial Inclusion
2013	21.84%	59.74%
2016	29.70%	67.80%
2019	38.03%	76.19%

Source: OJK processed by the author, 2022

Based on financial literacy index data by province, it can be seen that DKI Jakarta has a high financial inclusion index, namely reaching inclusion value of 97.76%. This shows that there is still inequality financial literacy and inclusion index among provinces in Indonesia, especially between DKI province Jakarta with provinces other. DKI Jakarta own the index of financial literacy and inclusion is the highest because it has a gap which enough tall. This suspicion was also strengthened by OJK survey data in 2019 that DKI Jakarta including province with level inclusion finance and high financial literacy. DKI Jakarta's financial literacy index has reach 59.16% and index inclusion finance 94.76%. Despite thus, circumstances the show exists clumsiness Among second index the. Could said that there are still very many individuals who are capable and know how to use the services of a financial services but have not been acknowledged or have not received an understanding good for these financial services. Powered by Havidz (2020) which states that even though DKI Jakarta is included in the city category with inclusion tall and literacy tall, still many limitations which found. For example, Public only use method and tool non-cash payments without knowing the size of the impact and the contribution that can be they give to nation. Need striped bottom here that rapid deployment of mobile payment technologies and alternative financial services that combined with a lack of financial literacy can exacerbate inequality riches (Lusardi, 2019) . Thing most important for educate Public in Thing finance is with give literacy financeso that they have sufficient knowledge about financial matters. With thus, they could apply his knowledge for evaluate and analyze financial products & services, so that later you can give decision finance which appropriate. Because on basically, Literacy finance drives the demand for financial services to build awareness Request Public, temporary inclusion finance push from side offer with provide Request Public in market finance.

Based on data Institution Help Law (LBH) on June 2019 there are 4,500 cases that have been reported related to *Fintech Lending.* Besides it was reported that there were 683 illegal Fintech P2P lending entities that had discontinued on July 2019 (Respati, 2019) . Chairman Task Force Wapada Investment proclaim on April,2021 found exists 86 platforms *fintech P2P* illegal and 26 business activities without permits. Some of these entities claim that alreadyget permission legality from Task Force Alert Investment OJK. Besides it, notified also, since year 2018 until April 2021 task force has closing 3,193 illegal *fintech lending* 26 illegal investment entities by making *money Games,* Investment *cryptocurrency,* organizer payment without permission, organizers of financing without permits and other activities. *Fintech* case increase*illegal* which still lively happen very harm. Mature this, OJK no capable of imposing sanctions for illegal entity. One of the reasons OJK has not able to eradicate illegal *fintech* because OJK has no legal basis to crack down *on illegal fintech.* Very different from established banking without permission already recorded law and crime.

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THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Fintech

Digitalization of finance or often called *fintech* is currently happening many develop in Indonesia. As for according to Chapter 1 paragraph 1 Rule Bank Indonesia Number 19/12/PBI/2017 about Administration Technology Financial that technology financial is use technology in system finance which produce new products, services, technologies and business models as well impact on stability monetary, stability system finance, and/or efficiency, smoothness, security and reliability system payment (Rahmayani, 2018) . According to *National Digital Research Center (NDRC)* defines that financial technology is innovation which is conducted on service finance. Based on Dorfleitner, Hirnuf, schimitt, & Weber (2017),*Fintech* is industry which move fast and dynamic with many business model which different. (Miswan, 2019) .

According to study which conducted, (Gomber et al., 2017) defines financial technology as an originating neologism from the words *"finance"* and *"technology"* which refers to the relationship Among technology Internet modern and activity effort banking. (Puschmann, 2017) Defining *financial technology* is innovation in context industry or service finance because exists development IT. Development IT caused on business new, products and services within organizations and processes and systems within or in Among organization. Temporary that, (Gomber et al., 2017) define technology finance as *startups* in industry finance which introduce innovation based technology for challenging traditional Role, model business and service delivery.

According to (Leong, 2018) , *fintech* is total innovation, namely an idea to improve the process of financial services with give solution technical in profession. Based on a number of explanation above, it can be concluded that *financial technology* iscompany service which move on sector finance with utilise innovation technology in a manner effective and efficient To use creation service finance which easy and could reached whole layer Public.

Fintech Theory Against Financial Inclusion

Speed technology causing rampant development innovative products. Technological innovations developed as well led to many new discoveries that did not exist before. One of the technological innovations developed is in the field of finance. Connection Among technology finance with inclusionFinance can be explained by several theories. *Diffusion of InnovationTheory* (IDT) was introduced in 1962 by Everett M. Rogers. The theory of diffusion of innovation takes an approach to evolutionary change product or invention return which more good for need individual and group compared change which happen on individuals (Wani & Ali, 2015) . In other words, diffusion is a process an innovation is developed through certain channels and from time to timetime by member system social (Rogers et al., 2019) . Innovation technology in field finance then capable increasealso inclusion finance.

According to (Gomber et al., 2017) , finance digital covers a numberproduct finance new, business finance, device soft related finance, and shape new communication and interaction customer – delivered by FinTech companies and financial service providers innovative. Besides that, Report McKinsey identify finance digital as “financial services delivered via mobile phones, Internet or card" (Manyika et al., 2016) . Theory innovation financeproposed by Silber (1983) based on the idea that benefits expansion of money-related foundations is the main reason for financial inclusion (Profiles, 2011) . According to theory the, innovation finance is important driving force of the financial system, leading to competence economy which more good and enhancement profit economics stemming from recent and frequent changes (Sekhar et al., 2013) . Innovation finance increase

liquidity market finance; ensure the allocation of resources to areas that are inadequate as well increase accessibility to prospect which appear (Błach, 2011) thereby deepening inclusion finance.

Unified of acceptance an use of technology theory (UTAUT) is model adoption which formulated by Venkatesh (Venkatesh V., M. Morris, G. Davis, 2003) in his work which title "Users acceptance of Information Technology : Towards a unified view". Theory this explain about four component main in utilization and use of information systems namely performance expectations, expectation effort, consequence social and condition which profitable.

Model Reception Technology (TAM) deal with perception and not a real use system and argue when new technological advances introduced to customers, one of this occurs namely, Perception of Ease of Use and Perception Use which Beneficial affect decision they (Lule & Mwololo Waema, 2012) . PEOU is the confidence level given people on something system and if user consider New technologies are beneficial in short and long term supportlong, there is encouragement for use the system. kindly theory, theory innovation finance show that application innovation finance digital increase inclusion finance,temporary model reception Technology postulate that reception service finance digital increase accessibility financial services by various users. kindly some empirical research shows that digital financial innovation does just that affect performance institution banking but also increase access service finance without presence infrastructure bankingtraditional.

Financial Literacy

(Lusardi, 2012) , states that financial literacy is Skills which must mastered for repair level life with planning and management source power finance which precise and efficient. Meanwhile, according to Huston financial literacy is the expertise possessed by individuals to manage their income so that reach well-being financial (Huston, 2010) . Chen and Volpe(1998) state that literacy finance as ability managing finances in order to achieve prosperity in the future (Xue et al., 2016) . According to OJK or institution Authority Service Financial financial literacy is the ability to understand strategy, allocation of managing funds to achieve prosperity ((Latifiana, 2017) . Financial literacy according to (Cohen, M., & Nelson, 2011) iscombination of knowledge, skills and attitudes in management finance.

Financial Literacy Theory of Financial Inclusion

***1. Theory of Planned Behavior* (TPB)**

This theory is a social theory predicting human behavior, that behavior taking decision is results from process *reasoning* which influenced by attitude, norm and control behavior (Smith et al., 2007) . *Planned behavior theory* explains that attitudes towards behavior are things important in an action. If there is a positive attitude as well Support from people around and no there is obstacle for behave, one's intention to behave will be increasingly tall (Ajzen, 2005) .

***2.* Rational Choice Theory**

The theory of rational action *(rational choice theory)* is a theory that can determine the process of making a decision or choice will be used, both at the micro and macro level. Princess and Widodo in (Hasyim, (2016)) stated that at the level micro decision maker is the community which owns rational considerations in order to achieve observable goalsoptimally based on a variety of knowledge, information, and data which make a donation cognitive

***3.* Theory of Reasoned Action (TRA)**

theory of reasoned Action (Ajzen, I., & Fishbein, 1980) normal used in models to predict behavioral intention and or behavior individual. Theory this explain that behaviorinfluenced by intention behave to behavior certain so that capable made as factor main behavior that individual. Factors in TRA theory are attitudes, intentions or beliefs and will and behavior in decision-making.

4. **Attribute Theory**

Theory attribution first time sparked by Heider year 1958.Theory attribution related with how individual explain the causes of behavior and events that occur (Fiske, ST, & Taylor, 1991) attribution theory concerns how observer social use information for give causal explanation. How the information is collected and combined to form a causal judgment. (Heider, 1958) state that in theory attribution there is idea mainin behavior that is generated in a manner internal or external. Behavior internal that is behavior which is at in lower circumstances conscious, while external behavior is influenced by external factors such as being forced to perform a behavior because of the situation/environment.

Financial Inclusion

According to Leyshon and Thrift, finance exclusive is a process for prevent group social and individualto gain access to the formal financial system (Leyshon, 1995) . According to (Radyati, 2012) finance inclusion is Publichave access to financial services easily and with quality with cost affordable. inclusion finance provide various financial services in the form of savings, insurance, loans or credit as well payment with price be accepted for Public or perpetratoreconomy, specifically for Public or perpetrator economy whichearn low (Okaro, 2016) . According to (Soederberg, 2013) Financial inclusion is a policy tool in global development which could push growth and stability as well as capable reduce poverty.

Financial Inclusion Theory

Theory consumption Keynes mention that savings is luxury so that Keynes believed that the rich save more proportionately higher than their income than the poor (Mankiw, 2003) . Irving Fisher then developed the inter-choice model time or intertemporal Choices Model. Fisher analyze about how rational consumers are in making choices over time (do choice in period time which different. If the more many which he consumption moment this, so will the more a little which can he consumption in period which will come.

The motive for saving can be explained by the theory of demand for money.People which inclined often do transaction payment, then he will prefer to hold cash (cash).Meanwhile, when interest rates increase, people tend to keep the money in the form of savings and time deposits. the Lifecycle Theory by Franco Mondigliani also explains about trend somebody in save where consumption throughout life individual considered constant. When start period work until retirement, individuals will save and accumulate asset (saving). Temporary on moment end period work that is when entering early retirement, he will start to use accumulation the assets with do consumption use their savings (dissaving) on period end his life.

METHODS

The type of research used in this research is quantitative research. The quantitative research method is a type of research whose specifications are systematic, planned and clearly structured from the start to the creation of the research design. According to (Sugiyono, 2013) quantitative research methods can be interpreted as research methods based on the philosophy of *positivism* , used to examine certain populations or samples, sampling techniques are generally carried out randomly, data collection. The type of research used in this research is quantitative research. . The quantitative

research method is a type of research whose specifications are systematic, planned and clearly structured from the start to the creation of the research design. According to (Sugiyono, 2013) quantitative research methods can be interpreted as research methods based on the philosophy of *positivism* , used to examine certain populations or samples, sampling techniques are generally carried out randomly, data collection

RESULTS

1. DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

table 1. Statistics descriptive

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Range	Minimum	Maximum	sum	Means	std. Deviation	Variances
FINANCIAL TECHNOLOGY	200	39.00	60.00	99	16820	84.1000	7.37168	54,342
FINANCIAL LITERACY	200	21.00	29.00	50	8234	41.1700	4.02643	16,212
FINANCIAL INCLUSION	200	39.00	56.00	95	15565.00	77.8250	7.26556	52,788
Valid N (listwise)	200							

Source : Results though Data SPSS, 2022

Table 1 shows that in the Fintech variable with the number of respondents as many as 200 has a minimum value of 60 and a maximum value of 99 or strongly agree, on the financial literacy variable the minimum value is 29 and scores maximum is as big 50, then for variables inclusions minimum financial score is 56 and maximum value is 95 . Table 1 also shows that the mean value of the financial literacy variable is equal to 41, variable *fintech* is as big 84, and for variables inclusions finance is equal to 77. This means that of the 200 respondents who have filled out the questionnaire, on average respondent's answer is agreed.

2. VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY TESTS

table 2.Test validity

Variables	Results	Information
Fintech	R Count > R table	Valid
Financial Literacy		
inclusions Finance		

Source: Results SPSS processed by the author , 2022

table 2 show that each variables have scores r count more bigfrom the r table, so it can be concluded that all statements used in each variables could stated valid or worthy used US instruments study.

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table 3. test reliability

Variables	Cronbach's Alpha	Information
X1	0.823	reliable
X2	0.706	reliable
Y	0.801	reliable

Source: Results though Data SPSS, 202 2

A variable is said to be reliable or reliable if Cronbach's alpha value is > 0.6. The greater the value of α, the variable is said to be reliable. Table 3 shows that each each variable has a Cronbach's alpha value > 0.6. So it can be concluded that variables in this research declared reliable.

3. Multicollinearity Test & HETEROKEDASTITY TEST

table 4. test Multicollinearity

Coefficients [a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	std. Error	Betas			tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	37,222	5,053		7,367	,000		
	FINTECH	,301	.084	,305	3,580	,000	,508	1,968
	FINANCIAL LITERACY	,387	,126	,262	3,073	,002	,508	1,968

a. Dependent Variable: FINANCIAL INCLUSION

Source: Results though Data SPSS, 2022

Based on the results of the Multicollinearity Test with SPSS, it is known that the variables X1 (*Financial Technology)* and X2 (Financial Literacy) has a tolerance value of 0.508 and a VIF of 1.968 where the tolerance value is > 0.1 and the VIF value is <10 so that it can be concluded that the data does not have multicollinearity. test Heteroscedasticity

table 5. test Heteroscedasticity

Coefficients [a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	std. Error	Betas		
1	(Constant)	4,390	3,007		1,460	,146
	FINTECH	-.039	.050	-.078	-,787	,432
	FINANCIAL LITERACY	,098	.075	,130	1.304	, 194

a. Dependent Variable: abs_res

Source : Results though Data SPSS, 2022

test Heteroscedasticity show is a model regression have the variance of the residuals from one observation to another. From table 5, it is known that the significant value for each independent variable is 0.432for *fintech* (X1) and 0.194 for financial literacy (X2). The two independent variables have values a significance of more than 0.05, which means that there is no significance in this test. So could concluded that model regression on study this free from heteroscedasticity.

4. NORMALITY TEST

destinations he did test normality is for knowing is population data distributed in a manner normal or no. table 6 show results output SPSS for normality testing use test *One arrived Kolmonogorov-Smirnov* .

table 6. test Normality

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residuals
N		200
Normal Parameters [a,b]	Means	,0000000
	std. Deviation	6.19260824
Most Extreme Differences	absolute	.035
	Positive	,028
	Negative	-.035
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		,501
asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,963

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

Source : Results though Data SPSS, 2022

Table 6 shows that the asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) is 0.963 bigger from 0.05. Based on results the could concluded that data distributed normal.

5. LINEARITY TESTS

Linearity test aims to determine whether between variables dependent (financial inclusion) and independent variables (financial literacy and *fintech*) have linearity relationship. Regression models good thing there should be a relationship linear one Among variables dependent and variables independent.

table 7. test Linearity

ANOVA Table

			Sum of Squares	df	MeanSquare	F	Sig.
FINANCIAL INCLUSION * FINTECH	Between Groups	(Combined)	1161,400	18	64,522	1,250	,226
		Linearity	294,500	1	294,500	5,705	,018
		Deviation from Linearity	866,900	17	50,994	,988	,474
	Within Groups		9343,475	181	51,621		
	Total		10504,875	199			

ANOVA Table

			Sum of Squares	df	MeanSquare	F	Sig.
FINANCIAL INCLUSION * FINANCIAL LITERACY	Between Groups	(Combined)	3674,083	23	159,743	4,116	,000
		Linearity	2377,088	1	2377,088	61,247	,000
		Deviation from Linearity	1296,995	22	58,954	1.519	,073

Within Groups	6830,792	176	38,811		
Total	10504,875	199			

Source :Results though Data SPSS, 2022

table 7 show that inclusions finance and literacy finance is as big 0.073 > 0.05 and the calculated F value of 1.519 <from the F table value of 3.04. It means financial inclusion has a linear relationship with financial literacy. As for the variable financial inclusion and *fintech has* a significant value of 0.474 > 0.05 and the calculated F value is 0.988 <F table that is 3.04. it means inclusions finance have connections linearity with *fintech* .

6. HYPOTHESIS TEST

table 8. test F

ANOVA [a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	MeanSquare	F	Sig.
1	Regression	2873,544	2	1436,772	37,090	.000 [b]
	residual	7631,331	197	38,738		
	Total	10504,875	199			

a. Dependent Variable: FINANCIAL INCLUSION

b. Predictors: (Constant), FINANCIAL LITERACY, FINTECH

Table 9. Test T

Coefficientsa

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	std. Error	Betas		
1	(Constant)	37,222	5,053		7,367	,000
	FINTECH	,301	.084	,305	3,580	,000

FINANCIAL LITERACY	,387	,126	,262	3,073	,002

a. Dependent Variable: FINANCIAL INCLUSION

Table 10. Determinance Coefficence

Summary models

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	std. Error of the Estimate
1	.523 [a]	,274	,266	6,224

a. Predictors: (Constant), FINANCIAL LITERACY, FINTECH

6.1 Tests coefficient Determination (R^2)

The SPSS output results in table 10 show the value *adjusted R square* of 0.266. This means that financial inclusion is influenced by financial literacy and *fintech variables* of 26.6%. while the rest influenced by variables other besides study this.

6.2 Tests Significance Simultaneous (Test F)

Table 8 shows that the calculated F value of 37.09 is greater than the F table, namely 3.04 and a significant value of 0.000 <0.05. That is, financial literacy and *fintech variables* in a manner together or simultaneous take effect significant to variables inclusions finance.

6.3 Tests Significance Parameter (Test t)

Based on the SPSS output results in table 9, the fintech variable obtained the t value count of 3,580 and a significant value of 0,000, value the significance is smaller than 0.05, fintech has a positive and significant effect on financial inclusion. While on financial literacy variable earned values t count as big 3.073 and a significant value of 0.002. The significant value is less than 0.05 financial literacy has a positive and significant effect

7. DOUBLE REGRESSION TEST

table 11. Multiple Regression Analysis

Coefficientsa

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	std. Error	Betas		
1	(Constant)	37,222	5,053		7,367	,000
	FINTECH	,301	.084	,305	3,580	,000

FINANCIAL LITERACY	,387	,126	,262	3,073	,002

a. Dependent Variable: FINANCIAL INCLUSION

Based on table 10 could explained that results output the on part unstandardized coefficients, in column B the constant value (α) is 33, 596 , while the on the fintech variable (X1) is 0.329, the financial literacy variable (X2) is 0.403, so form the regression equation could written as following:

$$Y = 37{,}222 + 0.301\ X1 + 0.387\ X2$$

DISCUSSION

1. influence Fintech to inclusions Finance

Based on the results of the regression test in table 10 in this study, it is known that variable fintech (X1) has a coefficient value of 0.301, a significant positive coefficient value that the higher the level of fintech, the higher the level of financial inclusion. The significance value for the fintech variable is 0.00 which is smaller than 0.05, anyway scores t count worth positive as big 3,580. Results from test regression the indicates that H0 is rejected and HA is accepted, which means there is influence from the variable fintech on financial inclusion variables. So it can be concluded that "fintech has an effect positive and significant to inclusions finance".

2. influence Financial Literacy to inclusions Finance

Based on the results of the regression test in table 8, it is known that the financial literacy variable (X2) has scores coefficient as big 0.387, scores coefficient which positive show that the taller financial literacy the higher the level of financial inclusion. Significance value for financial literacy variable is equal to 0.00 less than 0.05, while the value of t count is positive at 3.073 . Based on results test regression the show that H0 rejected and HA received which means that there is an influence from the financial literacy variable on the financial inclusion variable. So it can be concluded that "financial literacy has a positive and significant effect on financial inclusion"

Based on the results of data collection, data testing and data analysis regarding "Influence *Fintech* and Financial Literacy on Financial Inclusion in the DKI JAKARTA Community ", then could concluded that fintech (X1) and financial literacy (X2) take effect in a manner positive significant to financial inclusion (Y). That is, the better the knowledge, behavior and attitudes finance Public and the more many use *fintech* on Public could increase inclusions finance in the people of DKI JAKARTA.

CONCLUSION

Based on results collection data, testing as well as data which conducted regarding Financial Technology, Financial Literacy and Inclusion Finance so can be concluded :

1. **There is influence positive and significant Among variable Fintech with Financial Inclusion.** This is based on Fintech's calculated t value of 3.580 meanwhile t-table of 1.97208. That is, the higher the level of use of Fintech will also increase DKI Financial Inclusion JAKARTA. Likewise otherwise, if the more low level usage fntech, hence inclusion finance even will be more decrease.
2. **There is influence positive and significant Among variable Literacy Finance with inclusion Finance.**
   Thing this based on on score t count is 3.073 while t-table is 1.97208. That is, more and more tall literacy finance which owned by Public so will Jakarta Capital City Financial

Inclusion has also increased. Vice versa, if the lower the level of financial literacy, then financial inclusion even will drop.

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