Analysis Of The Effect Of Cct, Financial Literature And Financial Technology On Financial Inclusion In Banyumas District

(Study on Conditional Cash Transfers Beneficiary family in Banyumas Regency)

Tri Setyaningrum
trisetyaningrum1317@gmail.com

Muhammadiyah University Purwokerto, Indonesia

Abstract. The government makes a non-cash social assistance program targeting poor and low-income families. In this social assistance program, the distribution is done in a non-cash manner. This is part of the ways contained in the National Strategy for Financial Inclusion. This study aims to determine how much influence the distribution of social assistance has on financial inclusion in Banyumas Regency and the welfare of beneficiary families. Based on the results of the National Financial Literacy and Inclusion survey conducted in 2019 by the Financial Services Authority, the level of financial inclusion in Banyumas Regency reached 83.60% based on urban area strata. The research was conducted by collecting primary data from questionnaires filled out by beneficiary families and secondary data obtained from the Central Statistics Agency and the Financial Services Authority of Banyumas Regency and using an analytical tool with a quantitative approach to beneficiary families in using the services of formal financial institutions. The distribution of assistance is carried out using a social welfare card through e-warong, each KPM receives a savings account and a KKS. Non-cash social assistance distributed through KKS is part of the government's way of introducing formal financial institution services. The KKS can accommodate various social assistance from the government, including the Family Hope Program, Non-Cash Food Assistance, extreme assistance.

Keywords: Non-Cash Social Assistance, PKH, Financial inclusion

1 Introduction

The decrease in income inequality will increase the opportunity for the poor and other groups to invest, especially increasing the level of education which will have an impact on growth opportunities.

The National Strategy for Financial Inclusion provides opportunities and rights for everyone, especially the poor, to get easy access and services from formal financial institutions in a timely, convenient, affordable, informative manner. Access can be defined as the availability of formal financial products and services. Most are defined as a function of the supply factor and are usually measured by the number of transaction accounts opened in the country. In non-cash social assistance, SNKI applies the PKH program, BPNT. Beneficiary families (KPM) PKH and BPNT get easy access and services from formal financial institutions. They get a social welfare card (KKS) and a savings account number. The card is a combo card, which includes several non-cash social assistance. The distribution of this assistance can be done to e-stall agents near the KPM's residence in a timely, accurate and affordable manner. E-warung is an agent appointed by Bank Himbara as a distributor of various non-cash social assistance. The Himbara banks are BNI, BRI, BTN, and Bank Mandiri. The bank that distributes PKH and BPNT social assistance in Banyumas Regency is Bank Mandiri. PKH beneficiary families in 2022 in Banyumas Regency as many as 132,000 families spread over 27 sub-districts. The bank that distributes PKH and BPNT social assistance in Banyumas Regency is Bank Mandiri. PKH beneficiary families in 2022 in Banyumas Regency as many as 132,000 families spread over 27 sub-districts. The bank that distributes PKH and BPNT social assistance in Banyumas Regency is Bank Mandiri. PKH beneficiary families in 2022 in Banyumas Regency as many as 132,000 families spread over 27 sub-districts.

The occurrence of a research gap in previous studies regarding conditional cash social assistance, poverty, financial inclusion may have an indirect influence on the three variables. Based on the above background and the development. So the authors are interested in conducting research by adding financial literacy and financial technology variables with the title "The Effect of Social Assistance, Financial Literacy and Financial Technology on Financial Inclusion in Banyumas Regency" (Study on families of beneficiaries of conditional cash social assistance in Banyumas Regency).

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

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Social welfare

Social welfare is the welfare of people's lives, namely the fulfillment of the material, spiritual and social needs of citizens in order to live properly and be able to develop themselves, so that they can live properly and are able to develop themselves so as to carry out their social functions.. Welfare indicators include (1) there is a quantitative increase in income; (2) Improving the quality of family health; (3) there is an economic investment in the form of savings. Welfare is a system of social, material and spiritual life and livelihood with a sense of safety, decency and inner and outer peace that enables every citizen to make efforts to fulfill the best possible physical, spiritual and social needs for themselves, their household and society.

Social Assistance

Social assistance according to Law Number 14 of 2014 is given to the community, especially families who experience social risks. Social assistance can be provided in the form of money, goods or services to individuals, families, groups or communities who are poor, underprivileged, and/or vulnerable to social risks.

Conditional cash social assistance/ Family Hope Program (PKH)

The Family Hope Program is the government's effort to accelerate poverty reduction on the condition that families receiving social assistance utilize various health facilities, educational facilities and attend monthly meetings, namely the family development session (FDS). This social protection program is known internationally as Conditional Cash Transfers (CCT). Proven success in tackling chronic poverty [27].

Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT)

Non-Cash Food Assistance according to the Information Data Center of the Ministry of Social Affairs is food social assistance in the form of non-cash from the government given to beneficiary families through an electronic account mechanism that is used only to buy food at e-shops.

Smart Indonesia Program

The Smart Indonesia Program is a program of assistance in the form of cash, access expansion, and learning opportunities from the government given to students and students who come from poor or vulnerable families to finance education through the Smart Indonesia Card.

Financial Technology

Financial Technology is a form of merging all technology sectors in the financial sector that is used to facilitate buying and selling activities and business activities in the form of services for their use. There are positive results between financial technology and financial inclusion. The availability of sophisticated financial features and services will provide convenience to the public in terms of their use.

Financial Literacy

Financial literacy according to OJK is knowledge, skills, and beliefs that influence attitudes and behavior to improve the quality of decision making and financial management in order to achieve prosperity. The results of financial literacy analysis have a direct and significant effect on financial inclusion.

3 RESEARCH METHODS

Sample

The sample is part of a number of characteristics possessed. The sample in this study were beneficiary families in Banyumas Regency. Sampling technique using non-probability sampling method is a sampling technique where each member has the same opportunity to be a sample. The population in this study was 132,000 and used a multi-stage sampling method and simply 200 KPM.

Data Collection

The data used in this study is primary data. Primary data sources are data sources that directly provide data to data collectors. The method of data collection in this research is to use a questionnaire (a list of questions). Questionnaire is the main tool or primary data from this research which contains written questions given to respondents. The answer refers to the Likert scale technique with five answers.

Data Analysis Method

The analysis that will be carried out in this study uses

Validity test

Validity test is a test used to determine the feasibility of the items in a list of questions in defining a variable. This questionnaire generally supports a certain group of variables.

Reliability Test

Reliability test is a measure of a respondent's stability and consistency in answering matters relating to question constructs which are the dimensions of a variable and are arranged in a questionnaire form.

Assumption Test Classic

The classical assumption test consists of

a. normality test
b. multicollinearity test and
c. heteroscedasticity test

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Regression analysis aims to measure the strength of the relationship between two or more variables. In addition, regression analysis is also used to show the direction of the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable. The multiple regression equation in this study is as follows :

IK=+1PKH+β2BPNT+β3PIP+ 4 LK+ 5FT+e

Information:

PKH :Hope Family Program

BPNT :Non-Cash Food Aid

PIP : Indonesian ProgramClever

LK : Financial Literacy

FT :*Financial Technology*

IK :Financial Inclusion

 :constant

1- 6 :Regression coefficient

e :Error standard

Model Fit Test

Coefficient TestDetermination(R2)

F Uji test

Hypothesis Test (t Test)

Partial Test or t Test (H1-H5)

4 RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Description of Research Respondents

a. Description of Respondents by Age

Respondents aged 21-30 years were 28 respondents (0.14), 31-40 years were 93 respondents (46.5%), aged 41-50 years were 45 people (22.5%) and aged over 50 years as many as 34 respondents (17%).

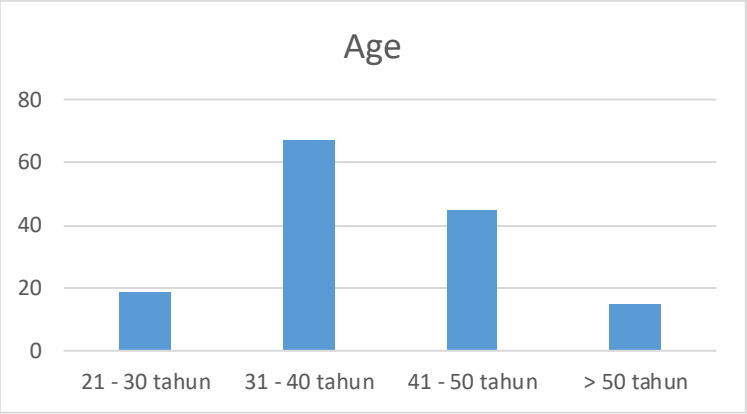

Fig 1. Description of Respondents by Age

b. Description of Respondents Based on Last Education

Respondents with a high school education as many as 24 people (12%), junior high school as many as 70 people (35%), elementary school as many as 105 people (52.5%) and 1 person did not finish elementary school (0.05%).

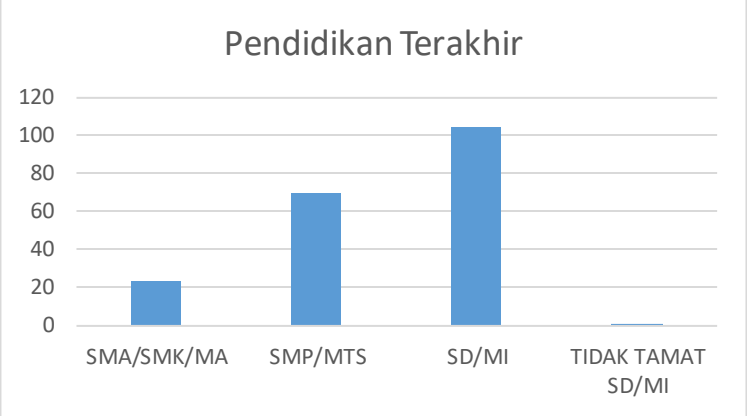

Fig 2. Description of Respondents Based on Last Educatiom

c. Respondent's essay by Gender

Female respondents are more dominant than male respondents. The number of female respondents was 196 people (97.6%) and 4 male respondents (2.4%).

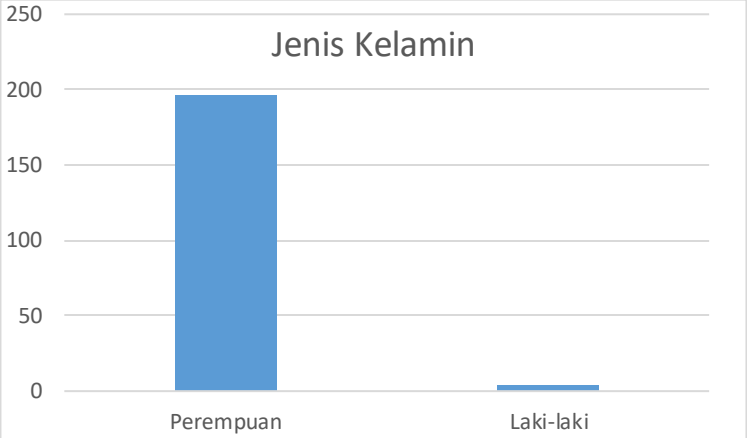

Fig 3. Description of Respondents by Gender

B. Research result

1. Description of Research Variable Data

Data collection was carried out in this study by distributing questionnaires to a predetermined number of 200 respondents. This questionnaire contains statements that refer to the six research variables, namely PKH (X1), BPNT (X2), PIP (X3) Financial Literacy (X4), Financial Technology (X5), Financial Inclusion (Y)

So that the data obtained is in accordance with what is needed, the list of questions is designed to meet several criteria, namely:

a. The substance of the questions is prepared based on theoretical references, then adjusted to the dimensions and variable indicators, with the aim of providing clarity to respondents in providing answers in an objective and accurate manner,
b. Each copy of the list of questions (questionnaire) is numbered sequentially with five categories of answers available for each respondent. Each question item on the respondent is then transferred to the answer score format which contains the question item and the respondent's answer score, then the scores are summed for each variable, and
c. To facilitate further calculations, the total score scores for each variable from all incoming questionnaires are compiled into the answer score recapitulation format.

The description of the data presented is successively starting from each independent variable and continuing to the dependent variable.

a. PKH variable (X1)

Calculation of descriptive statistics for the Information Technology variable (X1), from 5 (five) statements in the questionnaire obtained results as shown in the following table:

Table 4.1 Descriptive Statistics of Variable X1

Statistics
PKH

N	Valid	200
	missing	0
mean		21.44
median		21.50
Mode		20.00
Std. Deviation		29.1
Minimum		14
Maximum		25

Source: SPSS calculation results

The average value (mean) of 21.44 from the maximum score that can be obtained is 25, indicating that KPM views PKH as an adequate welfare facility.

b. BPNT (X2)

Calculation of descriptive statistics for the variable bpnt (X2), from 5 (FIVE) statements in the questionnaire obtained results as shown in the following table:

Table 4.2 Descriptive Statistics of Variable X2

Statistics
BPNT

N	Valid	200
	missing	0
mean		20.16
median		20.00
Mode		20.00
Std. Deviation		3.1422
Minimum		10
Maximum		25

Source: SPSS calculation results

The mean value of 20.16 from the maximum value that can be obtained is 25, indicating that the BPNT given to KPM is quite good.

c. PIP Variable (X3)

Calculation of descriptive statistics for the PIP variable (X3), with a total of 5 (five) statements in the questionnaire obtained results as shown in the following table:

Table 4.3 Descriptive Statistics of Variable X3

Statistics
PIP

N	Valid	200
	missing	0
mean		21.30
median		21.00
Mode		20.00
Std. Deviation		2.863
Minimum		10
Maximum		25

Source: SPSS calculation results

The mean value of 21.30 from the maximum value that can be obtained is 25, indicating that PIP is quite good in implementing and completing the given program.

d. Financial Literacy Variable (X4) Calculation of descriptive statistics for the variable Financial Literacy (X4), with a total of 12 (twelve) statements obtained results as shown in the following table:

Table 4.4 Descriptive Statistics of Variable X4

Statistics
Financial Literacy

N	Valid	200
	missing	0
mean		47.31
median		47.00
Mode		48.00
Std. Deviation		5.591
Minimum		35
Maximum		60

Source: SPSS calculation results

The mean value of 47.31 from the maximum value that can be obtained is 60, indicating that the financial literacy of KPM in Banyumas Regency is quite high.

e.**Financial Technology Variable (X5)**Calculation of descriptive statistics for the variable Financial Technology (X5), with a total of 12 (twelve) statements obtained results as shown in the following table:

Table 4.4 Descriptive Statistics of Variable X4

Statistics
Financial Technology

N	Valid	200
	missing	0
mean		41.69
median		40.00
Mode		36.00
Std. Deviation		7.184
Minimum		25
Maximum		60

Source: SPSS calculation results

The mean value of 41.69 from the maximum value that can be obtained is 60, indicating that the use of KPM financial technology in Banyumas Regency is quite high.

f. Financial Inclusion Variable (Y)

Calculation of descriptive statistics for the Financial Inclusion variable (Y), with a number of (ten) statements obtained results as shown in the following table:

Table 4.4 Descriptive Statistics of Y . Variable

Statistics
Financial Inclusion

N	Valid	200
	missing	0
mean		22.86
median		24.00
Mode		24.00
Std. Deviation		3.523
Minimum		6
Maximum		30

Source: SPSS calculation results

The mean value of 22.86 from the maximum value that can be obtained is 50, indicating that the financial inclusion of KPM Banyumas district employees is quite high.

a. Validity Test Results

The validity test was carried out to measure whether or not each statement item in the questionnaire was valid for each variable. The test is done by comparing rcount and rtable. From the results of the analysis, the results obtained as shown in the following table:

Table 4.5 Validity Test Results X1, X2, X3, X4,X5 and Y

No. Questionnaire	$\mathbf{r}_{count}$X1	$\mathbf{r}_{count}$ X2	rcount X3	$\mathbf{r}_{count}$X4	$\mathbf{r}_{count}$ X5		$\mathbf{r}_{count}$ (Y)	Note.
1	0.788	0.816	0.757	0.324	0.815		0.866	Valid
2	0.800	0.821	0.850	0.333	0.822		0.856	Valid
3	0.737	0.865	0.742	0.413	0.798		0.901	Valid
4	0.865	0.872	0.854	0.396	0.882		0.923	Valid
5	0.885	0.845	0.860	0.449	0.796		0.904	Valid
6				0.453	0.867		0.892	Valid
7				0.422	0.880			Valid
8				0.541	0.824			Valid
9				0.373	0.874			Valid
10				0.512	0.847			Valid
11				0.509	0.849			Valid
12				0.575	0.785			Valid

Source: Results of Data Processing by SPSS, 2021

From the table above, it is evident that rcount > rtable (0.676). This shows that each statement item in the questionnaire for each of these variables is declared valid.

a. Reliability Test

Reliability test is used to determine whether the indicators or questionnaires used can be trusted or reliable as a variable measuring instrument. If the value of Cronbach's alpha (α) is greater than 0.60 then the indicator or questionnaire is reliable, whereas if the value of Cronbach's alpha (α) is less than 0.60 then the indicator or questionnaire is not reliable.

1) X1 . variable reliability test results

Table 4.6 Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.865	5

2) X2 . variable reliability test results

Table 4.7 Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.898	5

3) X3 . variable reliability test results

Table 4.8 Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.857	

4) X4 . variable reliability test results

Table 4.9 Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.856	12

5) The results of the X5 . variable reliability test

Table 4.10 Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.960	12

5) Variable reliability test results (Y)

Table 4.11 Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.947	6

From the results of the reliability test for each of the variables above, it is proven that Alphacount > Alphatable (0.60) in each variable. This shows that all questionnaires on each variable are declared reliable.

1. Classic assumption test

a. Normality Test Results

For the purposes of testing the normality of the data, it is carried out in two ways, namely the Kolmogorov-Smirnov Analysis test. The normality test was calculated by Kolmogorov-Simirnov with a significance level of 0.05 and the number of n = 200. The summary of the calculations can be seen in the following table.

Table 4.12 Normality Test Results

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov(a)		
	Statistics	df	Sig.
PKH	.143	200	.000
BPNT	.180	200	.000
PIP	.136	200	.000
Financial Literacy	.091	200	.000
Financial Technology	.144	200	.000
Financial Inclusion	.213	200	.000

Source: Results of Data Processing by SPSS, 2022

From the table above, it can be seen that the significance of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov alpha of all variables is below 0.05, it can be concluded that the data of all variables come from populations that are not normally distributed.

b. Multicollinearity Test Results

The prerequisite that must be met in the regression model is the absence of multicollinearity, by looking at the tolerance value and Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) in the regression model.

Table 4.13 Multicollinearity Test

Model	Collinearity Statistics	
	Tolerance	VIF
1 (Constant)		
PKH	.582	1,718
BPNT	.640.523	1.563
PIP	.414	1,912
Financial Literacy	.505	2.417
Financial Technology		1979

Source: Results of Data Processing by SPSS, 2022

The results of the calculation of the tolerance value for all variables in the table above show that none is less than 0.1, which means that there is no multicollinearity. The results of the calculation of the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) for each independent variable PKH (X1), BPNT (X2), PIP (X3), Financial Literacy (X4) and Financial Technology (X5) is not more than 10 then there is no multicollinearity.

c. Heteroscedasticity Test Results

If the significance value is greater than 0.05, then the conclusion is that there is no heteroscedasticity symptom inthe regression model. If the significance value is less than 0.05, the conclusion is that heteroscedasticity occurs in the regression model.

Table 4. 14 Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Coefficients(a)

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2,985	1.439		2,074	.039
	PKH	.065	.068	.089	.967	.335
	BPNT	-.049	.060	-.072	-.819	.414
	PIP	.076	.073	.102	1.050	.295
	Financial literacy	-.033	.042	-.087	-.769	.427
	Financial technology	-037	.029	124	-1.253	.212

Dependent Variable: Abs.RES

3. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Table 4.15 Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Coefficients(a)

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	4,225	1,967		2,148	0.033
	PKH	-0.054	0.092	-0.041	-0.583	0.561
	BPNT	0.074	0.082	0.061	0.903	0.367
	PIP	0.029	0.099	0.022	0.295	0769
	Financial literacy	0.163	0.057	0.239	2,844	0.005
	Financial technology	0.236	0.040	0.446	5,868	0.000

a Dependent Variable: Financial inclusion

Y = a + b1.X1 + b2X2 + b3X3 + b4X4 + b5X5
Y = 4.225 +- 0.054 + 0.074 + 0.029 + 0.163 +0.236
4.225 is a constant or condition when the Financial Inclusion variable has not been influenced by other variables, namely PKH (X1), BPNT (X2), PIP (X3), Financial Literacy (X4) variables, Financial technology (X5). If the independent variable does not exist, the financial inclusion variable does not change.

b1 (regression coefficient value X1) of -0.054 indicates that every increase in the PKH variable unit has a positive effect on Financial Inclusion, which means that every increase in the PKH variable unit will affect Financial Inclusion by -0.054 with the assumption that other variables are not examined in this study.

b2 (regression coefficient value X2) of 0.074 indicates that the BPNT variable has a positive influence on Financial Inclusion which means that every increase in the BPNT variable unit will affect Financial Inclusion of 0.074 with the assumption that other variables are not examined in this study.

b3 (regression coefficient value X3) of 0.029 indicates that the BPNT variable has a positive influence on Financial Inclusion which means that every increase in the BPNT variable unit will affect Financial Inclusion of 0.029 with the assumption that other variables are not examined in this study.

b4 (regression coefficient value X4) of 0.163 indicates that the BPNT variable has a positive influence on Financial Inclusion, which means that every increase in the BPNT variable unit will affect Financial Inclusion of 0.163 with the assumption that other variables are not examined in this study.

b5 (regression coefficient value X5) of 0.236 indicates that the BPNT variable has a positive influence on Financial Inclusion, which means that every increase in the BPNT variable unit will affect Financial Inclusion of 0.236 with the assumption that other variables are not examined in this study.

4. Coefficient of Determination Test (KD)

Table 4.16 Coefficient of Determination Test

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.659(a)	.434	.419	2.90193

a Predictors: (Constant), X1, X2, X3,X4,X5

CONCLUSION

This study aims to determine how much influence the distribution of social assistance has on financial inclusion in Banyumas Regency and the welfare of beneficiary families. Based on the results of the National Financial Literacy and Inclusion survey (SNLIK) conducted in 2019 by the Financial Services Authority, the level of financial inclusion in Banyumas Regency reached 83.60% based on urban area strata. The research was conducted by collecting primary data from questionnaires filled out by beneficiary families (KPM) and secondary data obtained from the Central Statistics Agency and the Financial Services Authority of Banyumas Regency and using an analytical tool with a quantitative approach to beneficiary families in using the services of formal financial institutions. The distribution of assistance is carried out using a social welfare card (KKS) through e-warong, each KPM receives a savings account and a KKS. Non-cash social assistance distributed through KKS is part of the government's way of introducing formal financial institution services. The KKS can accommodate various social assistance from the government, including the Family Hope Program (PKH), Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT), extreme assistance.

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