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Abstract Financial inclusion as the goal of the countries in the world has been considered important by international policymakers even though every country has its specific development models. The MSME sector can encourage economic growth and create jobs so that the MSME sector can stabilize the economy. The development of MSMEs in Indonesia also shows growth every year. Based on these data, the government must continue to increase the growth of MSMEs, because, with the increase of MSMEs, the number of workers will also increase. This research is quantitative, meaningful research that describes conditions of financial inclusion in Central Java and Indonesia. The data in this study used secondary data. Secondary data obtained were from supporting data through literature studies, journals, mass media articles, and books related to this research topic. The purposes of this study are to map the growth of MSME's Supporting Model in Financial Inclusion and determine the level of financial inclusion in the regional scale of Central Java by developing a model at the level of financial inclusion in Indonesia for a national scale.

Keywords Mediating Role, Financial Inclusion, MSME's Growth

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1. Introduction

Financial inclusion as the goal of a country has been acknowledged as fundamental by international policymakers even though every country has its specific

development models. One of the essential focuses of the financial inclusion-related issue is the condition of small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and the quality of financial services for the poor. MSMEs' accessibility to financing services from banks is imperative considering their contribution to reducing unemployment and poverty rates in developing countries.

In Indonesia, the cause of the MSMEs financing services-related problems is the unclear separation between companies and family members [13]. Their involvement in the production process overlaps their role either as producers or consumers of goods and services [8]. Responding to the problems, the government implements financial inclusion to assist MSMEs businesses in accessing capital, under BI Regulation No.17 / 12 / PBI / 2015, stated that commercial banks to reach the MSMEs credit ratio of the total loans disbursed at least 20 percent.

According to Ross Brown (2019), MSMEs with high growth tend to seek external funding such as bank loans, while the ease of accessing financial credit, supported by legislation from European governments, significantly encourages the MSMEs growth (Moreira 2016). Antonia Grohmann a, Theres Klühs b (2018) stated that an increase in financial literacy in a diverse population influences the gross domestic product (GDP) per capita, as GDP is one measurement of financial inclusion. In addition, according to Maciej Woźniaka, et.al, (2019), medium enterprises' growth affects financial inclusion, while micro and small enterprises do not affect financial inclusion in Poland.

The growth of MSME in Indonesia can be seen from the following table 1.

Table 1. Growth of MSME's in Indonesia

Year	Number of MSME's	Growth of MSME's (%)	Number of MSME's workers
2010	52.764.750	2,01	96.193.623
2011	54.114.821	2,57	98.238.913
2012	55.206.444	2,41	101.722.458
2013	56.534.592	2,41	107.657.509
2014	57.895.721	2,36	114.144.082
2015	59.262.772	3,87	123.229.386
2016	61.651.177	2,06	112.828.610
2017	62.922.617	2,02	116.673.416

Source: (The Indonesian Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises).

Many researchers have carried out studies related to MSME financing in encouraging national economy and Financial Inclusion. For example, Nengsih (2015) and Mohieldin M, et al., (2012) argued that Islamic Banking has high potential in implementing Financial Inclusion as proven by an increase in third-party funds (DPK) and an increase in microfinance. Rifa'i.A (2017) examined the role of the Sharia People Financing Bank in implementing financial inclusion through MSME Financing. Mohiuddin, et al., (2018) investigated the judgment taken by large companies in Pakistan to be reluctant to adopt business in

Islamic banking but more inclined to choose conventional banks. Allen, et. al, (2016), in *The Foundations of Financial Inclusion: Understanding Ownership and Use of Formal Accounts*, explored factors driving a country's financial inclusion to be stronger.

According to Cheng (2010), in the revised National Literacy Strategy Inclusive Financial (SNLKI), public financial literacy will be followed by public financial inclusion, while the World Bank Global FINDEX [12] reported that the National Financial Inclusion index in Indonesia was 19.6% in 2011. In 2016, Indonesia's financial inclusion rate was able to reach 67.82%, but the increase was not in line with the increase in financial literacy as analyzed by OJK [5]. This might be due to the lack of awareness in managing funds, affordability of bank administration fees, trust in financial institutions, lack of documentation or records of business, religious or cultural activities of the community, consumer experience in using bank services [17].

The results of a survey by Fintech News Singapore (2018) showed that more and more people have been using fintech services to do transactions and loan services, which expands to reach financial inclusion in Indonesia. A high increase in GDP per capita can be obtained with the use of high financial services as well (Antonia Grohmann a, Theres Klühs b, 2018). According to the PPN/BAPPENAS in 2018, Fintech was a form of the implementation of the National Financial Inclusive Strategy (SNKI).

2. Literature Review

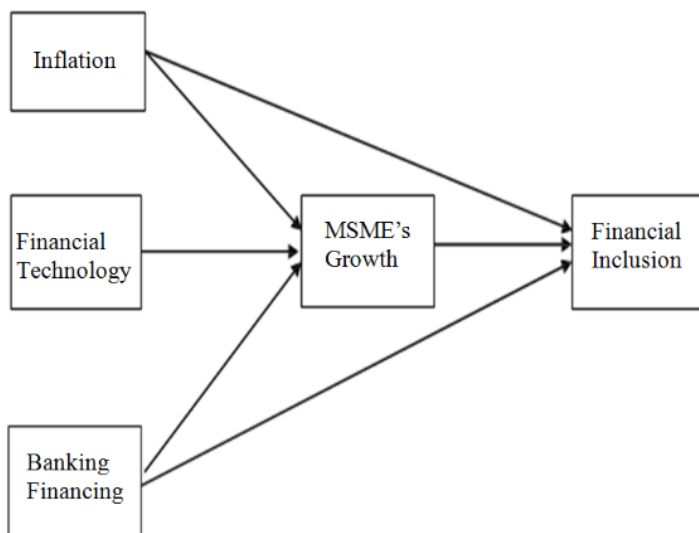


Figure 2. Theoretical Framework

2.1. Inflation

Theoretically, inflation is a condition in which the prices of goods, services, and production factors increase [11]. This definition indicated a weakening of purchasing power followed by a decline in the real (intrinsic) currency value of a country [13]. According to Martin Feldkircher (2019), inflation is driven by two determinants sets; local or domestic factors versus international or global forces. The local determinants include the changes of technical progress, productivity, and demographics, such as institutional considerations on the inflation target, central bank independence, and systemic adoption of monetary policy in the economy. However, in general, economists tend to differentiate aggregate demand and changes in sources of inflationary pressure.

Other surveyed or experimented to measure respondents regarding the level of financial and economic literacy as well as their expectations or the level of perceived inflation. Since "understanding inflation" is only one of the four elements of the definition of financial literacy, the study has not focused only on people's understanding of inflation but its causes and consequences. (Binder and Rodrigue in Fabio Rumler, 2019).

2.2. Financial Technology

Bank Indonesia (2015) classified financial technology into four categories, as follows:

2.2.1. Crowdfunding and peer-to-peer (P2P) lending

The basis of the classification is the function of the platform of a meeting place between capital seekers and investors concerning loans. Technology information-based platforms, especially the internet, have been used to provide loan services.

2.2.2. Market aggregator

This category is a media collecting financial data from various data providers for the users' benefit.

2.2.3. Risk and investment management

The following categories are classifications for financial technology services that function as financial planners in digital form.

2.3. Bank Financing

According to Al Arif in Fajar Mujaddid (2018), financing is funding provided by one party to another to support the planned investment of either individual or institution. According to Law No. 10 of 1998 concerning banking, financing is the provision of money or bills based on an agreement between a bank and other parties, which requires the financed party to return the money or the bills after a certain period in return.

2.4. Growth of MSME's

There has been substantial literature investigating factors impeding the performance of MSMEs, including lack of credit access and adoption of less effective business practices. For example, according to Long Quang Trinha (2018), micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) play an important role in job creation, industrial development, and economic advancement. Yet, studies of the underlying drivers of MSME growth are rare, especially for developing countries. In their study of small firms in India, Coad, A., & Tamvada (2012) found that exporting firms show faster growth than non-exporting firms. However, such studies were limited, and further research on the influence of internationalization activities on firm growth in developing countries was thus warranted.

2.5. Financial Inclusion

Andrian Thomas (2013) defined financial inclusion as all efforts aimed at eliminating all forms of price and non-price barriers to public access to financial services. Goodell (2020) defined financial inclusion as the availability of access to various financial institutions, products, and services following the needs and abilities of the community to improve public welfare.

Gavrilidis, et al, (2016) developed questionnaires that could be used to measure the level of financial inclusion. The measurement of financial inclusion is as follows

2.5.1. Product holding

Four indicators characterizing financial products are savings or pension products, payment products, current accounts, or e-money (not including credit cards), insurance, and credit or mortgage products.

2.5.2. Product awareness

The awareness of the products will prevent choice erroneous and help financial products providers identify the demands of the public.

2.5.3. Product choice

When monitored properly, financial inclusion is very beneficial for consumers; for example, holding insurance that does not meet their needs, credit products that charge because of high interest rates or using unnecessary transaction services with expensive payment facilities.

2.5.4. Seeking alternatives to formal financial services

The last indicator is used to identify people who are potential without access to formal financial services. The question draws on two things, which are whether people turn to family or friends for financial support. The results reflect some factors, including the extent to which people are actively saving in whatever way and how far they meet their needs. However, it also shows that there may

be room for designing simple and inexpensive products to meet consumer needs.

3. Research Methods

3.1. Type of Writing and Research Approach

This quantitative research was intended to describe conditions of financial inclusion in Central Java and Indonesia. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistical testing and bias non-response testing supported by SPSS version 20. This study, entitled the effect of variables Growth of MSMEs, Theory of Intermediary Financial, Financial Inclusion on Mapping Growth in the regional scale of Scale Java, consisted of Growth of MSMEs, Theory of Intermediary Financial, Financial Inclusion to Developing model the level of financial inclusion in Indonesia for national scale.

3.2. Types of Data and Data Collection Methods

The secondary data collected from Bloomberg were literature studies, journals, mass media articles, and book-related research topics. The method used was a non-probability sampling technique with a convenience sampling method. The sample was 360 having complete monthly data from 2013 to 2018. According to Liu (2020), a sample of 100-200 may represent the population, and Roscoe (1975) in Ferneini (2020) stated that samples, which are greater than 30 and less than 500 are sufficient for general research.

The data collection method used in this writing followed such methods:

3.2.1. Observation

Observation is activity towards a series of processes or objects to feel and understand the knowledge of a phenomenon/event based on previously known information and ideas, to obtain the information needed to continue research by developing a model of the level of financial inclusion in Indonesia for national scale [25].

3.2.2. Literature Study

Literature studies were carried out by reading the scientific literature related to and supporting this writing through credible sources, in the form of printed and electronic libraries (internet data) with Growth of MSMEs Supporting Model in Financial Inclusion in the regional scale of Central Java (Viverita, et. al, 2015).

- Growth of MSME's
- Theory of Intermediary Financial
- Financial Inclusion

3.2.3. Documentary

Documentation studies were conducted by examining

related reports and internet accessible articles, credible books, and journals supporting the research problems. In this method, the authors only included relevant data from a source or documents required in the study of Mapping Growth of MSMEs Supporting Model in Financial Inclusion and determine the level of financial inclusion in the regional scale of Central Java (Mohiuddin, et. al, 2018).

3.3. Data Analysis Method

The data processing and hypothesis testing were conducted using Warp PLS application program version 5.0. SEM is path analysis, so it is possible to test and estimate the relationship between exogenous and endogenous multiple variables with many indicators simultaneously (Ghozali, Imam, 2011). The Warp PLS version 5.0 has its flexibility and various advantages of Regression in PLS.

4. Results

4.1. Underlying Models with Mediation Variables after Change

According to Shahulhameedu (2014), after altering the underlying model, variables affecting the achievement of SMEs are intervened by the variable of monetary consideration. By entering several basic markers, the arrangement is as shown in Table 1. The aftereffect of the underlying model testing showed that the lists met the measures for over fitting. The CMIN/ DF = 1.625 < 2, the CFI model of 0.924 was ≥ 0.90 , and the RMSEA = $0.079 \leq 0.08$. This standard indicated that the model was shaped as per the information. Besides, the GFI = 0.739, AGFI = 0.624, and the NFI = 0.830 for the reasonableness of the model including the medium classification [13].

Table 1. Integrity of fit file underlying model with intercession factors after adjustment

Goodness of fit statistics	Cut of value	Model results	Criteria
CMIN/DF	<2.0	1.625	Good
GFI	≥ 0.90	0.739	Moderate
RMSEA	≤ 0.08	0.079	Good
CFI	≥ 0.90	0.924	Good
AGFI	≥ 0.90	0.624	Moderate
NFI	≥ 0.90	0.830	Moderate
TLI	≥ 0.90	0.896	Moderate

Source: Processed Data, 2021

For the steady fit standards, the model had decent reasonableness shown by the value of NNFI/TLI = 0.896, which was practically near the value of cut-off significant worth 0.90. Saleh (2016) explained that from the file of

decency of fit, it tends to be seen that the proposed model is acceptable because the model can clarify the genuine information about the example of connections between investigates builds.

4.2. Results of Data Processing

The aftereffect of information preparing with changed model acquired outcome is as follows Table 2.

[30] The interior elements influencing business achievement had a value of C.R = -2.653 and $P < 0.05$, while the outer elements of SMEs influencing business accomplishment had a value of C.R = 2.708 and $P < 0.05$. The SME interior factors affecting monetary incorporation had a C.R = -3.533 and $P < 0.05$, while the outside factors influencing the monetary consideration had a C.R = 2.961 and $P < 0.05$. The C.R variable value of the monetary of the SME was 4.088 and $P < 0.05$, so the announced monetary incorporation has an impact on business achievement. The aftereffect of the causality test showed that the basic proportion of the value (C.R) was not equivalent to zero (all > 2), and $P < 0.05$, so it tended to be expressed that there was a genuine connection between interior factors, outside factors, and monetary incorporation to business achievement [31].

Table 3 shows that the immediate impact of the inside factors on business achievement factors was -0.773 [32]. The aberrant effect of the inside factors on the business accomplishment through monetary incorporation was generated from $(\beta_1 \times \beta_7)$, i.e., -0.204. So, the impact of the absolute inner variables on business achievement was $(-0.773 + -0.204) = -0.977$. The immediate effect of the outside factors on business achievement was 2.949, the roundabout impact of the outer variables on business achievement through monetary incorporation acquired

from $(\beta_2 \times \beta_7)$ was 0.944.

So, the impact of the absolute outer elements on business achievement was $(2.949 + 0.944) = 3.893$. As the immediate effect of the inward factors on monetary consideration was -0.083. [33], and no complicated impact between the factors, the absolute effect remained at -0.083. The direct impact of the outside factors on monetary incorporation was 0.383, the all-out impact was 0.383. The immediate impact of the monetary consideration on business achievement was 2.464, and no circuitous impact between the factors, so the absolute impact remained at 2.464 [34].

The achievement of SMEs, such as jewel stone craftsmen in Magelang District, Indonesia, was affected by different elements, both interior elements, and outside factors. The inside factor measurement used to dissect the impact of SMEs achievement of stone experts comprises of HR perspective, monetary viewpoint, specialized angle, creation and functional, and market and showcasing perspective. [35] The outside factors utilized to investigate the impact of the achievement of SMEs comprises Parts of government strategy, socio-social and financial viewpoints, and the job of related foundations. [36] Interior elements can influence the achievement of SMEs straightforwardly or then again in a roundabout way. The aberrant impact will be interceded by the monetary incorporation variable of SME entertainers comprising of accessibility/access to monetary administrations, the utilization of monetary items and administrations, nature of monetary items and administrations, and the government assistance of clients of monetary items and administrations. [37] The achievement of SMEs is estimated by a few markers as follows: Deals development, capital development, business development, market development, and benefit development.

Table 2. Assessment of relapse weight full model boundaries

Endogenous variables → exogenous variables	Estimate	S.E	C.R	P	Remarks
Internal factors → business success	0.773	0.219	3.533	0.000	Significant
External factors → business success	2.949	0.996	2.961	0.003	Significant
Internal factors → financial inclusion	0.083	0.031	2.653	0.008	Significant
External factors → financial inclusion	0.383	0.142	2.708	0.007	Significant
Financial inclusion → business success	2.464	0.603	4.088	0.000	Significant

Source : Personal Processed Data, 2021

Table 3. Coefficients worth of immediate, aberrant and aggregate connections among exogenous and endogenous factors

Variables	Total effect	Indirect effect	Direct effect
Internal factors → business success	0.977	0.204	0.773
External factors → business success	3.893	0.944	2.949
Internal factors → financial inclusion	0.083	0.000	0.083
External factors → financial inclusion	0.383	0.000	0.383
Financial inclusion → business success	2.464	0.000	2.464

Source : Private Processed Data, 2021

5. Conclusions

This investigation examines the phenomenon of grouping strategy in Indonesia and the effect of data discrepancy on grouping conduct. The first approach utilizes the CH strategy for estimating scattering return, while the subsequent methodology employs CCK. The difference between CH and CCK techniques is that CH uses standard deviation, while CCK utilizes the total deviation of individual returns.

The study focuses on the relationship between crowding conduct and economic situations; however, the effect of data lopsidedness on grouping conduct is exceptionally restricted. Hwang and Salmon state that the power of grouping by institutional financial backers happens when the market is steadier. This outcome is supported by those who found the marvel of grouping conduct in Indonesia that not just occurs in outrageous fluctuating economic situations, yet when the market is in a steady condition.

Consequences of our examination tracked down that over the low degree of cost changes, as cost increments, financial backers are bound to follow the groups, yet, when the cost fluctuates generally, there is no wonder of grouping conduct distinguished in IDX in 2008. Non-negative relationship on quadratic capacities shows that there is no crowding wonder. Nonetheless, this investigation discovered that data imbalance reinforces the probability of grouping conduct. The higher the data unevenness between educated merchants and ignorant dealers pushed return scattering lower. This investigation suggests that data unevenness is an important condition for the presence of grouping conduct.

Our examination can be utilized to enhance the examination of crowding conduct in Indonesia. Specifically, future examinations need to test the level of data lopsidedness in Indonesia capital market when the economic situation is steady what's more, fluctuate to explore whether the wonder of crowding conduct is influenced by economic situations or data unevenness.

The shortcoming of this investigation is inspecting the wonder of crowding conduct in 2021 without dividing between a period of market pressure and ordinary condition. Further examination is proposed to incorporate economic situations and level of data deviation to give a more delegated result.

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