

***THE INFLUENCE OF FINANCIAL LITERACY AND FINANCIAL  
TECHNOLOGY ON FINANCIAL BEHAVIOR AMONG MSME ACTOR IN  
CIANJUR DISTRICT***

**PENGARUH LITERASI KEUANGAN DAN FINANCIAL TECHNOLOGY  
TERHADAP PERILAKU KEUANGAN PADA PELAKU UMKM DI  
KECAMATAN CIANJUR**

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**ABSTRACT**

*This study aims to examine the influence of financial literacy and financial technology on the financial behavior among MSME actor in Cianjur district. This research uses a descriptive and associative quantitative approach method. In this study, primary data sources are used. The type of data used in this research is cross-sectional data. The population in this study consists of 6,707 MSMEs, and the sample includes 99 MSME actors by distributing questionnaires through Google Forms. The data analysis method used in this study is multiple linear regression analysis. The result in this study indicate that financial literacy has a positive impact on financial behavior, financial technology has a positive impact on financial behavior, and both financial literacy and financial technology has a impact simultaneously financial behavior. This research provides a positive contribution to future researchers and MSME practitioners. For future researchers, it is recommended to add independent and intervening variables. It is expected that MSME actors can improve their financial management knowledge by actively participating in workshops or seminars related to financial management, insurance, and investment. In addition, improve knowledge about financial technology by keeping up with the latest news on developments in current financial products and services technology.*

**Keywords:** Financial Literacy, Financial Technology and Financial Behavior

**ABSTRAK**

Studi ini bertujuan untuk meneliti pengaruh literasi keuangan dan teknologi keuangan terhadap perilaku keuangan di kalangan pelaku UMKM di Kabupaten Cianjur. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode pendekatan kuantitatif deskriptif dan asosiatif. Dalam penelitian ini, sumber data primer digunakan. Jenis data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah data cross-sectional. Populasi dalam penelitian ini terdiri dari 6.707 UMKM, dan sampel mencakup 99 pelaku UMKM dengan menyebarkan kuesioner melalui Google Forms. Metode analisis data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah analisis regresi linier berganda. Hasil dalam penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa literasi keuangan memiliki pengaruh terhadap perilaku *financial technology* keuangan memiliki pengaruh terhadap perilaku keuangan, dan literasi keuangan maupun *financial technology* memiliki pengaruh secara simultan terhadap perilaku keuangan. Penelitian ini memberikan kontribusi positif bagi peneliti masa depan dan praktisi UMKM. Untuk peneliti masa depan, disarankan untuk menambahkan variabel independen dan intervening. Diharapkan para pelaku UMKM dapat meningkatkan pengetahuan manajemen keuangan mereka dengan aktif berpartisipasi dalam lokakarya atau seminar yang terkait dengan manajemen keuangan, asuransi, dan investasi. Selain itu, tingkatkan pengetahuan tentang teknologi keuangan dengan mengikuti berita terbaru tentang perkembangan teknologi produk dan layanan keuangan saat ini.

**Kata Kunci:** Literasi Keuangan, Teknologi Keuangan dan Perilaku Keuangan

**INTRODUCTION**

Indonesia is the country with the fourth largest population in the world after India, China, and the United States (databoks, 2024). The large population will certainly lead to various problems, including unemployment and economic

issues. One of the sectors that plays a role in reducing unemployment and helping the national economy is Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). The potential for small businesses to grow and develop into medium and large enterprises means

that UMKM owners need to have good financial behavior because, in addition to being careful in managing their personal finances, they also need to manage their business finances. The success of MSMEs is partly supported by the good financial behavior of business actors. To manage finances well, one needs to have knowledge about how to manage finances effectively, which is often referred to as financial literacy.

According to data from the Financial Services Authority, financial literacy is the knowledge, skills, and beliefs that influence a person's financial behavior and attitudes to improve the quality of decision-making and financial management in order to achieve well-being. Financial literacy receives special attention due to a country's desire to have its population possess good and high-quality financial intelligence. Based on the results of the National Financial Inclusion Literacy Survey in 2022, the financial literacy index of the Indonesian population was 49.68%, an increase compared to 2019, which was only 38.03%. The financial literacy index of the Indonesian population in 2019 showed a figure of 38.03%, which means that out of every 100 residents, around 38 people are well literate. This result shows an increase from the previous surveys, which were 29.7% in 2016 and 21.8% in 2013. Although showing improvement, on the other hand, this data indicates that there are still many Indonesians who are not well literate. Referring to the 2022 financial literacy index data, it can be concluded that out of every 100 residents, around 50 people do not yet possess the correct knowledge, beliefs, skills, attitudes, and behaviors regarding financial institutions and formal financial products and services. The low level of financial literacy presents its

own challenge. It is clear that access to financial services without adequate knowledge on how to utilize them can potentially become a root problem in society, such as the prevalence of fraudulent investments and illegal online loans. However, it is not impossible that many people are trapped in illegal online loans, one of which is in the Cianjur area. The Financial Services Authority (OJK) provided counseling regarding illegal online loans to hundreds of village heads and community organizations in several areas of Cianjur, so that the local population does not fall into the trap of pinjol. The Director of Institutional Relations at OJK, Mohammad Fredly Nasution, in Cianjur, stated that the government is currently paying special attention to this issue by forming the Task Force for the Eradication of Illegal Financial Activities (Satgas Pasti) by OJK. The purpose of forming this task force is to protect the community from illegal online loans, illegal investments, and online gambling, in accordance with the mandate of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 21 of 2011 concerning OJK (Antara, 2024).

The phenomenon of financial literacy and the explosion of financial technology (FinTech) usage are currently being widely discussed. The combination of financial systems and technology is known as Financial Technology. The growth of fintech Indonesia has spurred various application developments, particularly in the financial services sector, including methods for making payment transactions, ways to save money, and ways to borrow money. The availability of financial technology allows the public to use financial services that are more affordable, accessible, and obtainable. The government's proactive approach to the financial sector,

particularly digital banking, has substantially caused the explosion of fintech expansion. In practice, the entry of fintech in Indonesia can provide opportunities for MSMEs to develop, such as through the provision of digital payment services, financing, and financial management (Muzdalifa et al., 2018). This is to achieve ease in receiving financial services and provide great opportunities for MSMEs in running their businesses.

Based on the data above, financial literacy has been increasing year by year, but only a portion of the population understands financial literacy. Although the use of fintech has increased, financial literacy remains low, causing the community to fall into cases of illegal online loans, online gambling, and illegal investments. Even in the Cianjur area, there is still a need for education related to financial literacy, resulting in a gap between the increasing financial literacy each year and the understanding of the community in Cianjur. Therefore, this research aims to determine the influence of financial literacy and financial technology on financial behavior among MSME actors in the Cianjur district.

Theory of Planned Behavior is an extension of The Theory of Reasoned Action (TRA) developed by Ajzen & Fishbein (1975) aimed at understanding and predicting human behavior, where individual behavior is determined by behavioral intention. An individual's intention to perform a certain activity is based on their attitude towards the behavior, subjective norms, and the relative importance between attitude and subjective norms. Over time, the Theory of Reasoned Action developed due to the lack of research successfully examining the attitude theory, specifically the relationship between attitude and behavior.

Therefore, this theory was developed by adding a model of perceived behavioral control to determine behavioral intentions. With the addition of the perceived behavioral control construct, the theory is called the Theory of Planned Behavior. Theory of Planned Behavior is the intention generated by an individual's behavior, and that intention is caused by various external and internal factors of the individual.

Financial behavior is the individual's ability to manage (planning, budgeting, auditing, managing, controlling, seeking, and saving) funds related to individual financial responsibilities by implementing financial governance (Sholihah & Isbanah, 2023). Siregar & Simatupang (2022) explain that financial behavior encompasses an individual's responsibility to seek, manage, organize, save, and control the money they possess. Effective financial behavior refers to how a person spends their money responsibly. Someone with good financial management behavior tends to be accustomed to preparing and implementing financial planning. According to Nababan & Sadalia (2013), indicators of individual financial behavior can be seen from paying bills on time (such as monthly water and electricity bills), creating daily, monthly, and annual expenditure budgets, recording expenses, providing an emergency fund, and saving regularly. Financial behavior is related to a person's financial responsibility concerning the way they manage their finances. Financial responsibility is the process of managing money and assets productively and utilizing financial assets. How many elements are involved in effective money management, such as setting a budget, assessing purchases based on needs, and budgeting processes to ensure that

individuals can manage financial obligations in a timely manner with the income received in the same period.

Financial literacy is the ability that individuals possess in managing their finances. Millennial generation with a high level of financial literacy will also understand the risks, benefits, as well as the rights and obligations of financial products and services. Literacy will help understand how products work, for example, in choosing savings, millennials with good literacy levels will know the bank's reputation, interest rates on savings, savings tenors, administrative fees, penalties if savings are withdrawn before maturity, and so on. Connected with TPB, a person's financial behavior attitude refers to how someone perceives the importance of having financial knowledge and skills. If someone has a positive attitude towards financial knowledge, they have a good understanding of how important this knowledge is in their lives. This means that the more financial literacy individuals have in the implementation of financial aspects, the more likely they are to achieve wise financial behavior. Similarly, the lower the level of a person's understanding of financial literacy, the more it can negatively impact their financial behavior. This theory is in line with the research by Anisyah et al (2021) which states that financial literacy affects financial behavior.

Financial technology is a new development in the financial services industry adapted from the financial and technology sectors with the aim of making financial transactions more effective and efficient (Pertiwi & Purwanto, 2021). Financial technology provides services that can be accessed both through mobile phones and websites. These services are also marketed through social media, where

the millennial generation currently uses these platforms to seek entertainment or information. The numerous methods used by financial technology service providers, such as content quizzes, rewards, or points, have made financial technology increasingly well-known to many people. Financial services that can be provided in real-time and financial information regularly supplied by financial technology make financial behavior more positive. The abundance of information regarding financial products and services will help the millennial generation make financial decisions in line with their predetermined goals. This can be explained by the Theory of Planned Behavior, which states that an individual's perspective on the use of fintech will influence their attitude towards managing their finances. If someone has a positive view of fintech because they see it as an effective and convenient tool for managing money, that person will be more likely to adopt fintech in their financial behavior. This theory is supported by the research of Panggabean et al (2023), which states that financial technology influences financial behavior.

## RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses a descriptive and associative quantitative approach. In this study, primary data sources were used, where the data obtained came from questionnaires filled out by individuals as the unit of analysis that matched the characteristics of the research sample. The type of data used in this research is cross-sectional data. The population in this study consists of 6,707 SMEs and a sample of 99 SME actors by distributing questionnaires through Google Forms. The data analysis method used in this study is multiple linear regression analysis.

**Table 1. Definition of Variabel**

Variable	Definition	Indikator
Financial Literacy (X1)	A combination of awareness, knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors needed for someone to make decisions regarding their finances in order to achieve well-being (Nuringtyas & Kartini, 2023)	a. Knowledge about personal finance in general b. Savings and loans c. Insurance d. Investment (Chen & Volpe, 1998)
Financial Technology (X2)	The new development in the financial services industry is the concept of adaptation from the financial and technology sectors with the aim of making financial transaction processes more effective, efficient, secure, and modern (Nuringtyas & Kartini, 2023).	a. The perceived usefulness b. The perceived ease (Kamel & Hasan, 2011)
Financial Behavior (Y)	A person's ability to manage planning, budgeting, auditing, management, control, and daily fund storage (Nuringtyas & Kartini, 2023)	a. Paying bills on time b. Making a shopping expenditure budget c. Recording expenses and purchases d. Providing funds for unexpected expenses e. Savings f. Comparing prices between stores/supermarket before deciding to make a purchase (Nababan dan Sadalia, 2012:11)

Source: several references, 2024

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

### Respondent Profile

The respondents in this study are MSME actors in Cianjur District who own micro, small, or medium enterprises. The number of respondents in this study is 99 people.

**Table 2. Respondent Profile**

Information	Amount	Percentage (%)
<b>Gender</b>		
Woman	61	62,5
Man	38	37,5
Total	99	100
<b>Age</b>		
<20	1	0,8
21-30	39	38,3
31-40	22	24,2
>40	37	36,7
Total	99	100
<b>Type of Business</b>		
Mikro Business	83	71,9
Small Business	12	17,2
Medium Business	4	10,9

Total	99	100
<b>Age of Business</b>		
<1 Tahun	8	6,3
1-3 Tahun	29	30,5
4-5 Tahun	18	21,9
>5 Tahun	44	41,4
Total	99	100

Source: data processed, 2024

### Validity Test Result

The results of the validity test in this study indicate that all items in the questionnaire can be categorized as valid if the testing requirements are met, namely the calculated *r* value is greater than the table *r* value with 30 respondents (*n*), which is (*df*: 30-2= 28) 0.3061, the known table *r* value. The results of the instrument validity test in this study are presented in the following table 3.

**Table 3. Instrument Validity Test**

Instrument	Pearson Correlation	Information
Financial Literacy	LK1	0,675
	LK2	0,681
	LK3	0,720
		VALID
		VALID
		VALID

Financial Technology	LK4	0,780	VALID
	LK5	0,721	VALID
	LK6	0,851	VALID
	LK7	0,659	VALID
	FT1	0,443	VALID
	FT2	0,846	VALID
	FT3	0,665	VALID
	FT4	0,487	VALID
	FT5	0,771	VALID
	FT6	0,811	VALID
Financial Behavior	FT7	0,784	VALID
	FT8	0,816	VALID
	FT9	0,869	VALID
	FT10	0,706	VALID
	PK1	0,823	VALID
	PK2	0,729	VALID
	PK3	0,748	VALID
	PK4	0,610	VALID
	PK5	0,807	VALID
	PK6	0,750	VALID
	PK7	0,470	VALID
	PK8	0,542	VALID

Source: data processed, 2024

Based on the results of the validity test above, all indicators are declared valid with a calculated r value above the table r value of 0.3061.

### Reliability Test Result

The results of the instrument reliability test in this study indicate that all items in the questionnaire can be considered very reliable if they fall within the range of 0.70, which means the reliability of these statements is acceptable. If this is met, it indicates that the measuring instrument used to collect data is capable of showing consistent data even when measurements are taken over different time periods. The results of the instrument reliability test in this study are presented in table 4 as follows.

**Table 4. Instrument Reability Test**

Variable	Cornbach's Alpha	Information
Financial Literacy	0,854	Reliable
Financial Technology	0,898	Reliable
Financial Behavior	0,840	Reliable

Source: data processed, 2024

Based on the results of the reliability test above, all indicators are declared reliable because they exceed the reliability level of 0.70, which means the reliability of the statements can be accepted.

### Classical Assumption Test

#### Normality Test

The normality test in this study uses the Kolmogorov-Smirnov method and aims to determine whether the data used is normally distributed or not.

**Table 5. Result of the Normality Test**

Classical Assumption Test	Sig	Information
Normality Test	0,109	Data is normally distributed

Source: data processed, 2024

Based on the results of the normality test in table 5 above, it can be seen that for the normality test using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, the sig value is 0.109 where  $0.109 > \alpha = 5\% (0.05)$ , meaning the data is normally distributed.

#### Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test is used to determine whether the test results in the regression model show a correlation between independent variables or not. Therefore, to determine the presence or absence of multicollinearity, it can be done by calculating the correlation coefficients between independent variables.

**Table 6. Result of the Multicollinearity Test**

Classical Assumption Test	Variable	VIF Value	Information
Multicollinearity Test	Financial Literacy (X1)	1,008	There is no multicollinearity.
	Financial Technology (X2)	1,008	There is no multicollinearity.

Source: data processed, 2024

Based on the results of the multicollinearity test in table 6 above, it

can be seen that the VIF values for variables X1 and X2 are 1.008, where  $1.008 < 10$ , so it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity.

#### Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test is conducted to determine whether there is a variance inequality within a regression model from one observation to another. A good regression model is one where heteroscedasticity does not occur or homoscedasticity occurs.

**Table 7. Result of the Heteroscedasticity Test**

Classical Assumption Test	Variable	Sig	Information
Heteroscedasticity Test	Financial Literacy (X1)	0,365	There is no heteroscedasticity
	Financial Technology (X2)	0,188	There is no heteroscedasticity

**Table 8. Result of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis**

		Coefficients			t	Sig.
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	11.694	2.822		4.144	.000
	Literasi Keuangan	.518	.088	.495	5.871	.000
	Financial Technology	.227	.058	.332	3.940	.000

Source: data processed, 2024

Based on table 8, the following regression equation is obtained:  $Y = 11,694 + 0.518 X1 + 0.227 X2$  Based on the equation above, it can be interpreted as follows:

1. The constant is valued at 11.694, which means that if the variables of financial literacy and financial technology are valued at zero, then the variable of financial behavior will be valued at 11.694 units.
2. The influence of financial literacy on financial behavior based on the table above shows a coefficient of 0.518 with a positive sign. This means that for every 1 percent increase in financial literacy, financial behavior

Source: data processed, 2024

Based on the results of the heteroscedasticity test in table 7 above, it can be seen that the significance value of variable X1 is 0.365 and the significance value of X2 is 0.188, where the significance values are  $> 0.05$ , it can be concluded that there is no heteroscedasticity.

#### Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

The multiple regression test in this study was conducted to determine the extent of the influence of financial literacy and financial technology on financial behavior. The results of the multiple regression test in this study are presented in the table below.

will increase by 0.518 percent, assuming other variables remain constant.

3. The influence of financial technology on financial behavior based on the table above shows a coefficient of 0.227 with a positive sign. This means that for every 1 percent increase in financial technology, financial behavior will increase by 0.227 percent, assuming other variables remain constant.

#### Hypothesis Test

##### T-test Results

In this study, the author conducted a partial statistical test or t-

test. The results of the partial statistical test or t-test in this study are presented as follows:

**Table 9. Result of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis**

Variable	Sig	Conclusion
Financial Literacy	0,000	Hypothesis accepted
Financial Technology	0,000	Hypothesis accepted

Source: data processed, 2024

Based on table 9 above, the data processing shows the result that:

1. The variable X1 or financial literacy has a significant value of 0.000, which indicates that the sig value < 0.05, thus H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted, meaning that partially, financial literacy affects financial behavior.
2. Variable X2 or financial technology has a significant value of 0.000, which indicates that the sig value < 0.05, thus H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted, meaning that partially, financial technology affects financial behavior.

Based on the results of the partial statistical test or t-test that has been conducted, it can be concluded that in this study, financial literacy and financial technology partially have an influence on the financial behavior of MSME actors in Cianjur District.

#### F-test Result

In this study, the author conducted a simultaneous test or F-test. The results of the simultaneous test or F test in this study are presented as follows:

**Table 10. Result of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis**

Variable	F	Sig
Financial Literacy and Financial Technology	23,065	0,000

Source: data processed, 2024

Based on Table 10 above, the data processing shows that simultaneously it has a significant value of 0.000, which indicates that the sig value < 0.05, thus H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted, meaning that simultaneously the independent variables affect financial behavior.

Based on the results of the simultaneous test or F-test that has been conducted, it can be concluded that in this study, the financial literacy and financial technology variables simultaneously have an influence on the financial behavior of MSME actors in the Cianjur District.

#### Determination Coefficient Test

The coefficient of determination test in this study is conducted using the R-square value. The value is used in this research because the independent variables are more than two variables. The results of the coefficient of determination test in this study are presented as follows:

**Table 11. Result of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis**

Information	Value
R Square	0,325

Source: data processed, 2024

Based on Table 11 above, it can be seen that the R-square value is 0.325 or 32.5%, indicating that the variables of financial literacy and financial technology can explain the variable of financial behavior by 32.5%. Meanwhile, the remaining 67.5% is explained by other variables.

## DISCUSSION

### The Influence of Financial Literacy on Financial Behavior

Based on the t-test results in table 8 above, financial literacy has an influence on financial behavior as indicated by a significant value of  $0.0000 < 0.05$ . The research results are



consistent with the research hypothesis which states that financial literacy has a positive effect on financial behavior. Therefore, in this study, it can be said that the higher the level of financial literacy of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), the better the financial behavior of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs). So, it can be said that if a business actor has a low level of financial literacy, they will face financial problems in their life and business.

The results of this study are in accordance with the theory of planned behavior proposed by Ajzen (1975), which underlies financial literacy with a person's financial behavior, driven by the intention or goal when doing so. If linked to the theory of planned behavior, a person's financial behavior attitude refers to how someone perceives the importance of having financial knowledge and skills. If someone has a positive attitude towards financial knowledge, they have a good understanding of how important this knowledge is in their lives. Thus, financial literacy will make it easier for someone to manage their finances in a more planned manner and is expected to achieve a better quality of life even with limited financial resources.

The results of this study are in line with the research conducted by Azhima and Pinem (2024), Anisyah et al (2021), and Humaidi et al (2020), which state that financial literacy affects financial behavior. Meanwhile, according to Panggabean et al (2023), Sari & Nikmah (2023), and Farida et al (2021), financial literacy does not affect financial behavior.

### **The Influence of Financial Technology on Financial Behavior**

Based on the t-test results in table 8 above, it shows that financial

technology has an influence on financial behavior indicated by a significant value of  $0.0000 < 0.05$ . The research results are consistent with the research hypothesis which states that financial technology has a positive effect on financial behavior. Therefore, in this study, it can be said that the higher the use of financial technology, the better the financial behavior. Conversely, the lower the use of financial technology, the lower a person's financial behavior. The benefits of using financial technology can encourage the interest of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) to use it in the financial practices conducted in their daily business. The greater the benefits, the more the behavior of using financial technology in daily life will develop. In addition, the utilization of financial technology can also play an important role in promoting the equitable distribution of the population's welfare, helping to meet the still significant domestic financing needs, encouraging the equitable distribution of national financing, which is still uneven, increasing national financial inclusion, and can enhance the capabilities of the currently low-skilled society.

The results of this study align with the theory of planned behavior, which states that an individual's perspective on the use of financial technology will influence their attitude towards managing their finances. If MSME actors have a positive view of financial technology because they see it as an effective and convenient tool for managing money, then MSME actors will be more inclined to adopt fintech in their financial behavior.

The results of this study are in line with the research by Hijir (2022), Sari & Nikmah (2023), Farida et al (2021), which state that financial technology influences financial

behavior. Meanwhile, the research conducted by Haqiqi & Pertiwi (2022), Siskawati & Ningtyas (2022), Oktaviani & Sari (2020) states that financial technology has no effect on financial behavior.

### **The Influence of Financial Literacy and Financial Technology on Financial Behavior**

Based on the test results in Table 10, it is evident that the variables of financial literacy and financial technology in this study simultaneously or collectively influence financial behavior. This is because the resulting sig f-statistic value is 0.0000, which is less than 0.05, thus rejecting H0.

To reveal the extent to which independent variables can influence the dependent variable, we can look at the R-Square value of 0.325, which indicates that the financial behavior variable can be explained by 32.5% through the financial literacy and financial technology variables, while the remaining 67.5% can be explained by other variables not examined in this study. The results of this study are consistent with the research hypothesis that financial literacy and financial technology simultaneously influence the financial behavior of MSME actors in Cianjur District.

The results of this study are in line with the findings of Bire et al (2023), Hidayat and Kurniawan (2024), which reveal that financial literacy and financial technology simultaneously or together influence financial behavior.

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

Based on the research results and discussions previously outlined regarding the influence of financial literacy and financial technology on the financial behavior of MSME actors in Cianjur District. It can be concluded

from the results of this study that financial literacy has a positive effect on the financial behavior of MSME actors in the Cianjur district, financial technology has a positive effect on the financial behavior of MSME actors in the Cianjur district, and both financial literacy and financial technology simultaneously affect the financial behavior of MSME actors in the Cianjur district.

This research provides a positive contribution to future researchers and MSME practitioners. For future researchers, it is recommended to add independent and intervening variables. It is expected that MSME actors can improve their financial management knowledge by actively participating in workshops or seminars related to financial management, insurance, and investment. In addition, improve knowledge about financial technology by keeping up with the latest news on developments in current financial products and services technology

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