



MAWAR (*Melawan Rentenir*): Integrated MSMEs Financial Inclusion Strategy in Sharia-Based

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Abstract

Allah has provided Islam as life guidance to be used in taking and undergoing all life aspects, including of the management and business financing. In the perspective of Islamic finance, financing venture capital through moneylenders will makes the borrower in difficult situation. This research aims to analyze the integrated financial inclusion strategy in sharia-based MSMEs financing in the Semarang City with the MAWAR Program. Mawar program is a funding assistance program for potential micro small and medium entrepreneurs based on sharia with Murabahah by collaborating through memorandum of understanding with several other agencies, such as Sharia People Financing banks, Semarang City Amil Zakat Agency, Semarang Syariah Economic Community, Semarang City Cooperatives and Micro Enterprises Agency, telecommunications companies, branchless banking agents and financial technology institutions. The benefit obtained can provide scientific contributions to the empowerment management and can be developed into a study material for long-term planning programs by the Semarang City Government in empowering micro, small and medium enterprises so they can be competitive, independent, prosperous, and cultured based on religiosity values. The approach method used qualitative research with analytical tools is the business model canvas. Data collection method used observation, interviews, and literature study. The results of this research are with the MAWAR Program, the Semarang City Government does not charge any additional costs to the borrowers (MSMEs). The legal basis of this program is based on a memorandum of understanding between the stakeholders involved and Islamic sharia.

Key words : Business Model Canvas, Financial Inclusion, Financing, MAWAR Program, and MSMEs.

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INTRODUCTION

Empowerment of micro and small enterprises in Indonesia including Semarang is still very much needed considering that all kinds of problems faced by micro and small enterprises both internal and external are still quite complex. Moreover, in the era of globalization competition requires micro and small enterprises continue to innovate in terms of products and services, human resource capacity development, technology renewal, expansion of the marketing area and strengthening aspects of capital (Gunartin, 2017). There is no doubt regarding the existence of micro and small enterprises especially their contribution to the macro

economy both in regional and national contexts. According to Fatoki and Asah (2011), the most obvious thing is the contribution of MSMEs socially and economically through increased employment opportunities and innovation, so that MSMEs can be a catalyst for regional growth in both rural and urban areas. This was justified by Maryati (2014), the important role of micro small and medium enterprises for the community was felt in the form of economic and limited skills improvement. With the existence of MSMEs, it is expected to be able to overcome one of the main problems such as unemployment, because with the increasing number of MSMEs available, the employment rate will be higher, *vis versa*.

Table 1. MSMEs Data in Indonesia, Central Java Province and Semarang City, 2015-2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of MSMEs in Indonesia (unit)	59,262,772	61,651,177	62,922,617	64,194,057	66,023,980
Number of MSMEs in Central Java (unit)	108,937	115,751	133,679	143,738	156,109
Number of MSMEs in Semarang (unit)	17,691	19,203	20,715	22,227	23,738
Number of MSMEs in Indonesia (people)	110,807,864	112,828,610	116,431,224	116,978,631	113,579,550
Number of MSMEs in Central Java (people)	740,740	791,767	918,455	1,043,320	1,132,178
Number of MSMEs in Semarang (people)	25,627	27,601	29,576	31,551	33,526

Source: Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises (2019); Department of Cooperatives and MSMEs of Central Java (2019); and Department of Cooperatives and MSMEs of Semarang (2019)

The practice of micro and small enterprises experiences various difficulties in running their businesses, where capital problems are the main obstacle because most of the capital is sourced from internal capabilities and the informal sector (such as middlemen or acquaintances) (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2015). According to Rahaman (2011), this capital factor is the most important part of business activities because

it relates to overall operations, without easy access to capital will certainly hamper and lead to vulnerability of the sustainability and and improvement of business potential. Various methods are used to increase access to the financial institutions industry so that capital problems can be overcome. Accessibility both formally and informally will reduce the problems of MSMEs, especially in the credit constraints that can be used for initial investment and

business development (Beck, Peria, & Kunt, 2015).

Therefore, the Semarang City Government through the Development Planning Agency at Sub-National Level of Semarang, Field of Research and Economic Development prepared and arranged programs specifically relating to financial assistance to the micro and small business sector. In the process of building this linkage program, the main thing was shown through the signing of a memorandum of understanding between the agencies involved, including several Sharia People's Financing Banks, Semarang City Amil Zakat Agency, Semarang Sharia Economic Community, Department of Cooperatives and Micro Enterprises in Semarang, telecommunication company, branchless banking agents and financial technology institutions, in creating a financing program called the Mawar Program (Melawan Rentenir) based on the Murabahah contract to MSMEs in Semarang.

In essence, murabahah is selling products at a production selling price known by seller and customer with clearly profit, so murabahah means mutual benefit. Murabahah is goods purchasing with a deferred payment within 1 month, 2 months, 3 months, and agreed period of time. Murabahah financing is provided to customers to fulfill production needs (inventory) (Imama, 2014).

The next step is the development of the Mawar Program (Against Moneylenders) in collaboration with financial technology institutions to strengthen the screening process of prospective beneficiary customers and telecommunications companies that conduct payment activities through their mobile banking. The thing that emphasizes the Mawar Program (Against Moneylenders) is to provide financial

assistance and empowerment for micro and small enterprises in Semarang so that in the future it can be economically independent, and provide a multiplier effect for the surrounding environment. Furthermore, it is expected that more Mawar (Against Moneylenders) acceptance will be able to receive benefits from this program and be on target. This is in line with Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah (BPPD) Kota Semarang (2019) in Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah (RPJMD) of Semarang City for 2005-2025, MSMEs are required to be able to develop a society-based economy so that they have high competitiveness with large capital owners.

Starting from the background of the existing problems, to encourage the growth of integrated financial inclusion that can be the basis for strengthening the creative economy sector and leading regions, especially in the city of Semarang as a foundation for sustainable economic growth improvement, increased economic welfare and income distribution efforts. So this research seeks to develop a model and formulation of an integrated financial inclusion strategy in sharia-based micro and small business financing in the more productive Semarang City.

In accordance with the problems above, this research has the following objectives: a) Obtaining problems from workers in the micro and small business sector in the city of Semarang; b) Getting modeling concepts from the Mawar Program (Against Moneylenders); c) Acquire the role that must be carried out by the stakeholders involved in Mawar Program (Against Moneylenders)

Besides, it is expected the zakat practitioners especially in the Semarang City to optimize the collection and distribution of zakat, infaq and alms funds in empowering MSMEs. The expected benefits of this research can be used for important consideration and input for the Semarang City Government, particularly the

Regional Development Planning Agency of Semarang,

Research Field, and Economic Development to perform various implementative steps in making policy and regulation to become the foundation of sustainability community development through strengthening integrated financial inclusion with the aim of creating micro and small enterprises that are competitive, independent, prosperous and cultured based on religious values. In addition, it is expected that zakat practitioners, especially those in Semarang, will optimize the collection and

distribution of zakat, infaq and alms funds in empowering micro and small enterprises.

According to Sulistiyani & Rosidah (2004); Ryandono & Wijayanti (2019), the concept of empowerment based on etymology derived from the word "power" which means strength and ability. In this case, it means trying to facilitate the socio-economically weak community groups in various ways such as providing education related to the development of their potential and training programs so that they can be free from previous conditions of powerlessness. The success of the empowerment program can be reviewed from the fulfillment of the principles that must be met, including:

Table 2. Principle of Empowerment

Principle	Definition
Equality	Efforts to position the equality relationship based on the knowledge, expertise and experience a person has with the institutions that carry out community empowerment programs.
Participation	Efforts to stimulate the independence of the community because the basis of empowerment is participatory planned, implemented, monitored and evaluated so that the goal will be optimal.
Independence	Efforts to respect and prioritize the potential of a person related to independence so that they do not depend on other parties.
Sustainability	Efforts to plan empowerment programs in a sustainable manner, until in the end someone can be independent and more empowered.

Source: Najiyati, Asmana, & Suryadiputra (2005)

The context of empowerment to micro and small enterprises must be in accordance with their ideal needs, both in technical and institutional terms so that they are able to contribute to the economy optimally. According to Perkins & Zimmerman (2010) the definition of empowerment is to give power to people with weak categories, or in this case disadvantaged. The context of empowerment becomes a strategic tool for renewing and improving performance, raising awareness, encouraging, motivating the potential of organizations, government and in business activities including in the micro and small enterprises.

The important thing in determining the ideal empowerment concept to improve the competitiveness of micro and small enterprises, starts from defining what and how the criteria of micro, small and medium enterprises that apply in general. However, the problem is the absence of standardized and universally applicable definition associated with micro, small and medium enterprises in Indonesia. Because the classification of this sector with consideration of the value of net assets owned and the value of the sales obtained by micro, small and medium enterprises in accordance with those listed in Law No. 20 of 2008, concerning Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, with the following details:

Table 3. Definition and Criteria for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

Scale Enterprises	Definition and Criteria
Micro Enterprises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Productive enterprises owned individually or an individual company that meets the applicable micro enterprises criteria (generally a type of home industry consisting of 1-4 people) • The maximum net worth owned by this sector is IDR 50 million (this amount does not include land and buildings from the place of business) • Getting the most sales results in a year of IDR 300 million
Small Enterprises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Productive enterprises with operations carried out independently by individuals or an individual company that are not included in subsidiaries or branches directly or indirectly of medium or large enterprises (in small businesses the number of workers employed is more or less 5 to 19 people) • Total net worth owned by this sector ranges from IDR 50 million to a maximum of IDR 500 million (this amount does not include land and buildings from the place of business) • Getting sales results in a year ranges from IDR 300 million to a maximum of IDR 2,5 billion
Medium Enterprises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Productive enterprises with operations carried out independently by individuals or an individual company that are not included in subsidiaries or branches directly or indirectly of small and large enterprises (in medium enterprises the number of workers employed is approximately 20 to 99 people) • Total net worth owned by this sector ranges from IDR 500 million to a maximum of IDR 10 billion (this amount does not include land and buildings from the place of business) • Getting sales results in a year ranges from IDR 2.5 billion to IDR 10 billion

Source: Law No. 20 of 2008 concerning Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

One practice of empowerment in Islam can be done by utilizing the zakat, infaq and alms (ziswaf), which muzakki can empower mustahiq (people in need). According to Wahid (2010), the concept of empowerment in Islam as an effort to develop the potential of the principles as follows: 1) Reducing the burden. Every individual is a weak creature, meaning that there is a limit in the ability they have. Islamic teachings provide guidance for doing a job to complete before doing other work, so the results will be

optimal. This is in accordance with Q.S Asy-Syarah, the meaning is "So when you have finished (from one matter), work earnestly the other (matter)". 2) Eliminate poverty. The impact of minimizing the burden on individuals is expected to reduce or eliminate poverty. Poverty is defined as being outside the limits of individual abilities, not tired, lazy and hard to develop one's potential. But that does not mean that one can avoid the existence of poverty, because in Islam this poverty or distress is part of God's test of obedience and devotion to Him.

This is in accordance with QS. Al Mulk, the meaning is “*Who made death and life, so that He tests you, which of you is better in charity. And He is Mighty, Most Forgiving*”

According to the Asian Development Bank through the 2020 strategy, defining financial inclusions is the focus of the two strategies which are sustainable income growth and opportunities open to all parties to access formal financial institutions. This was confirmed by Hanig and Jansen (2010) for encouraging inclusive growth, it is necessary to encourage three comprehensive policy pillars, which are: 1) good governance; 2) strong institutions; and 3) protection for the community.

Looking at its history, financial inclusion has been widely practiced and is the focus of various governments and central banks in various countries including in Indonesia since 2000. According to Sreeramulu (2013), proving that financial inclusion in India contributes greatly to the poor through easy access to the system low-cost financial and credit services that will increase its potential. This is confirmed by the data of the Department of Financial Services (2011), the India's financial literacy rate has increased over a decade from 35.5 percent (2001) to 58.7 percent (2011). Whereas in Peru, there was an expansion of financial access for the community, especially in the portfolio of products from financial services (loans, deposits, insurance, pensions, payment systems, financial education and consumer protection (Reyes, 2010).

In Indonesia, financial inclusion is also at the forefront, as a national strategy to encourage economic growth by distributing equitable income distribution, poverty reduction and financial system stability (Hadad, 2010). The same thing was expressed by Bank Indonesia (2014), the target of financial inclusion policies in Indonesia is to

pay attention to the poor who have low incomes, the poor but productive, and people who live far from access to financial institutions.

METHOD

This research proposal used a qualitative approach with Business Model Canvas analysis, based on the consideration that this method is able to explain, assess, and visualize and change modeling including financing and empowerment models in sharia-based leading micro and small enterprises sectors through the Mawar Program (Against Moneylenders) rationally, comprehensive and more optimal.

The type of data used was a combination of primary data from results and secondary data that supports studies in formulating financing and empowerment modeling in the sharia-based leading micro and small enterprises sector through the Mawar Program (Against Moneylenders). Data sources in this case study research were obtained through observation (field research), interviews and other literature studies. a) Direct observation technique, the researcher directly observed the state of the object which was the practice of micro and small enterprises in Semarang; b) Interview technique, which was done with depth interview both from the manager of the Mawar Program (Against Moneylenders) as well as micro and small enterprises as a target when researcher conducted direct observations; c) Observation and literature techniques, which were obtained from several reports issued by agencies involved in the implementation of the Mawar Program (Against Moneylenders) and some literature

In the research flow scheme, starting from the potential of micro and small enterprises in Semarang, where the majority comes from home industries. The Semarang City Government collaborates through a memorandum of understanding with other agencies to provide strategic solutions in sharia-based financing models for potential micro and small enterprises.

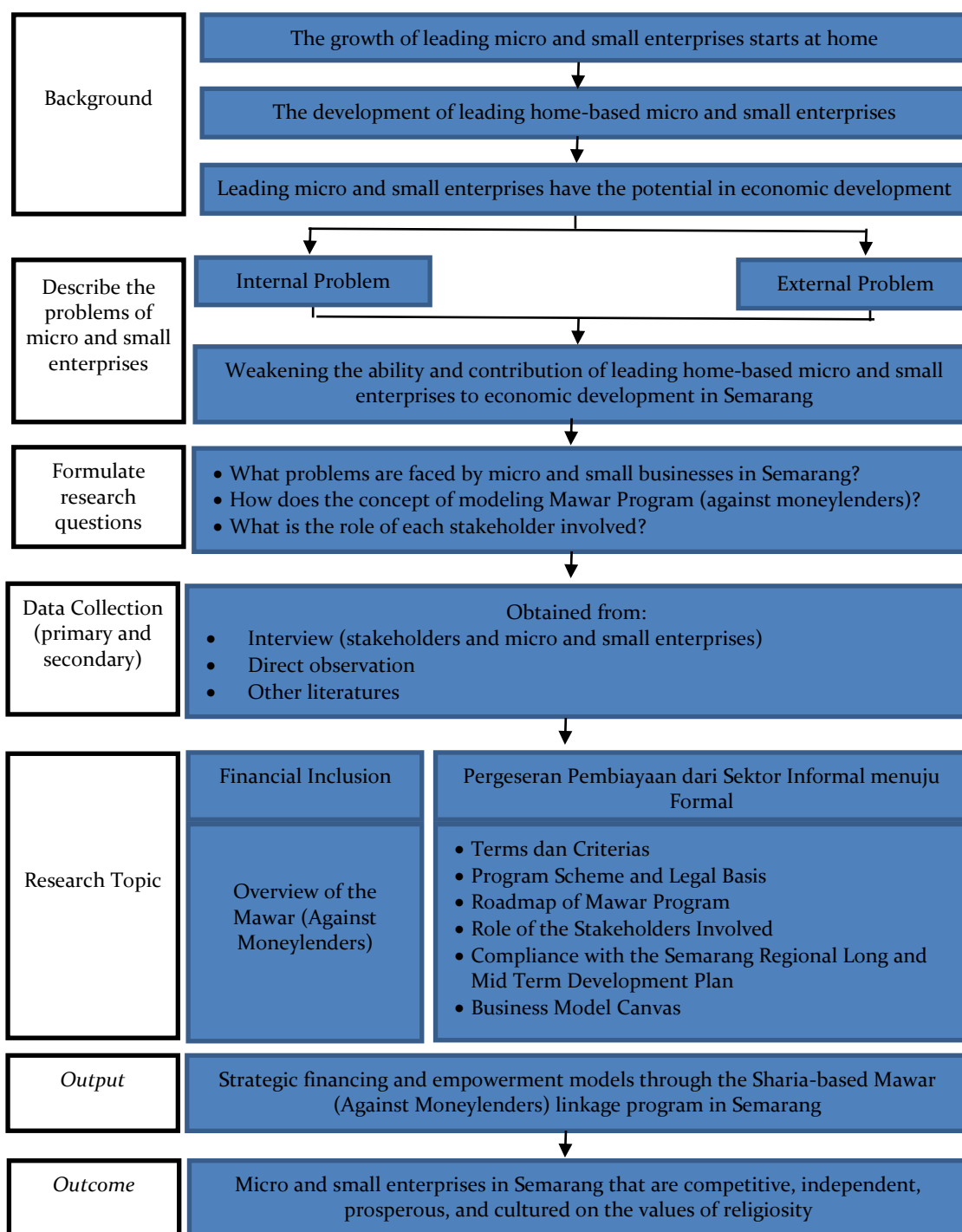
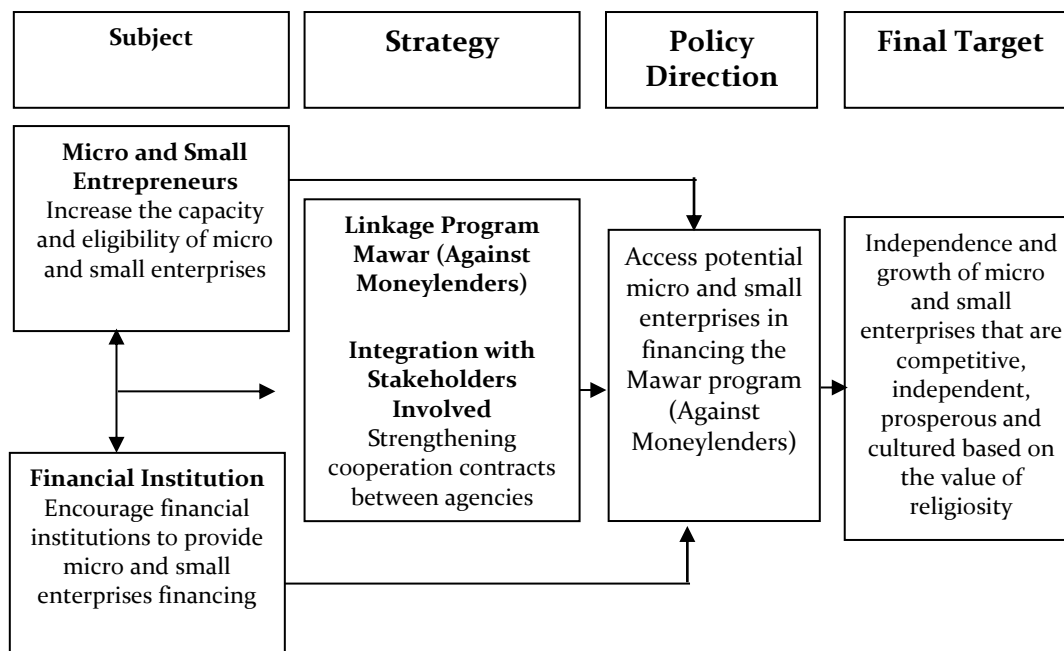


Figure 1. Research Flow

There is integration with stakeholders through this program, which is based on sharia to determine policy direction, provide access to potential micro and small enterprises in financing. This program is used by the Semarang City Government to increase

the capacity and eligibility of MSMEs to access financial institutions and encourage financial institutions to be able to provide financing services to MSMEs.



Source: Permata (2017), modified

Figure 2. Inclusive Financial Policies in Financing the MSMEs Sector

The analytical tool used was the business canvas model which was considered appropriate in designing business models, including compiling a sharia-based financing model initiated by the Semarang City Government for potential micro and small enterprises (Tjitradi, 2015). This was justified by Osterwalder (2010), where the business canvas model will show a logical picture of a business model and how an agency creates, delivers and captures a value. The way of

thinking from this canvas is by dividing the business model into nine main components, where the components are on the right side (showing creativity) and on the left side (showing logic) as follows (see Figure 3 and Table 4): (1) customer segment; (2) customer relationship; (3) customer channel; (4) revenue structure; (5) value proposition; (6) key activities; (7) key resource; (8) cost structure, dan (9) key partners.

Key Partners	Key Activities	Value Propositions	Customer Relationships	Customer Segments
	Key Resources		Channels	
Cost Structure			Revenue Streams	

Source: Tjitradi (2015)

Figure 3. Nine Major Components in Business Model Canvas

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The main Mawar Program is more directed to provide effective solutions to internal aspects problems, especially in the limited financial resources, both initial capital investment and business expansion carried out by the micro and small business sector. This is in line with Bank Indonesia's research

(2011) which showed that the sources of funds owned by MSMEs tend to be limited because they only come from the internal sector (own capital), if there are other sources, capital in the micro business sector is supported by the informal sector (such as: middlemen or acquaintance) so that it will directly or indirectly

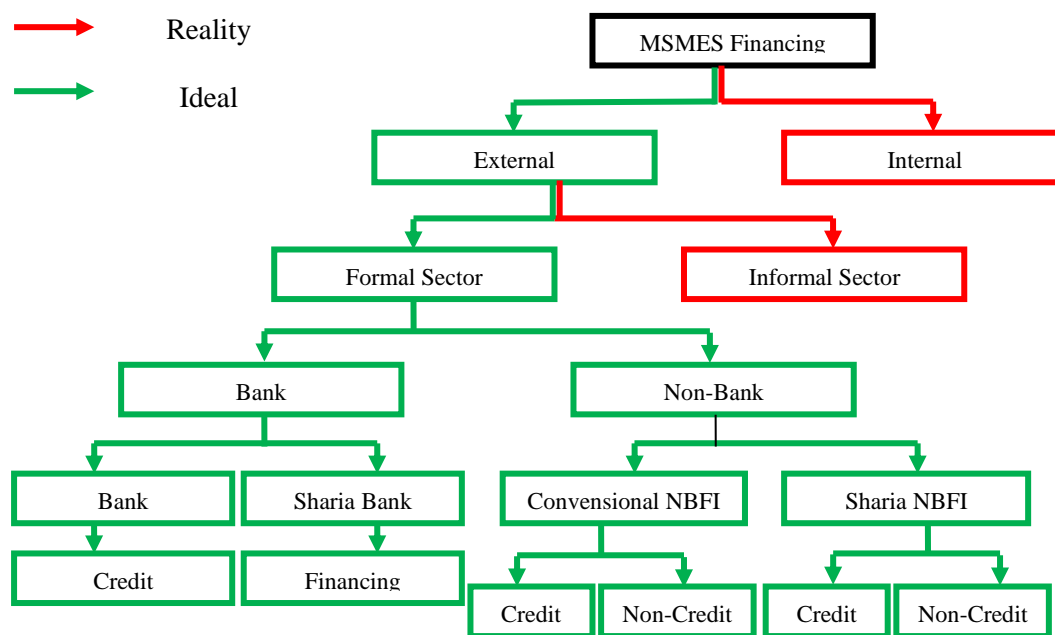
hamper the development of its business operations.

The main obstacle of the limited capital of micro and small enterprises is the difficulty in accessing finance to the formal sector because these micro and small entrepreneurs still do not understand and understand how to obtain it. On the other hand, financial institutions that have liquidity and can provide funds to micro and small entrepreneurs also experience difficulties in achieving these financing targets.

Ideally, the financing mechanism for micro and small entrepreneurs is carried out by formal financial institutions, both banks and non-bank financial institutions. But in reality, micro and small entrepreneurs only get capital from the internal sector or the

informal sector. This is due to the massive number of micro and small entrepreneurs in Indonesia, especially those in Semarang and the large contribution to the macro economy, especially in providing employment and its contribution to GDP and GRDP.

The Mawar Program comes as an effort made by the Semarang City Government as a form of encouragement of financial inclusion programs in the micro and small enterprises sector, so that it will move funding sources which originally from the informal and internal sectors to the formal sector. Therefore, this deficiency will be the basis for the formulation of a policy strategy for financing assistance to potential micro and small entrepreneurs based on sharia through the Mawar Program in Semarang.



Source: Dewi (2018), modified

Figure 4. The Flow of Micro and Small Enterprises Financing

The theory which relate to this result is MSMEs capital financing institutions actually have a core product financing such as profit sharing developed in mushârahah and mudârahah financing products. The existence of MSMEs capital financing institutions has a significant impact on the rapid growth of the

real sector. This is because mudârahah and mushârahah are patterns of direct investment in the real sector and returns in profit sharing sector. Thus, the existence of MSME capital financing institutions must be able to contribute to increasing real sector growth. This function will be realized if MSMEs capital financing

institutions use profit and loss sharing (mudârabah and mushârahah) program as their core products (Kara, 2013).

The Semarang City Government, through the Semarang City Regional Development Planning Agency, Research and Economic Development, initiated a funding assistance program for potential micro small and medium entrepreneurs based on sharia (Murabahah contract) by collaborating through memorandum of understanding with

several other agencies, such as: several Sharia People Financing banks, Semarang City Amil Zakat Agency, Semarang Syariah Economic Community, Semarang City Cooperatives and Micro Enterprises Agency, telecommunications companies, branchless banking agents and financial technology institutions. Micro small and medium entrepreneurs participating in this financing program must complete a number of required administrative requirements, including:

Table 4. Criterias and Requirements for the Administration of Micro and Small Entrepreneurs to Join the Mawar Program (Against Moneylenders)

No.	Criteria	No.	Requirements
1	Customer is a citizen of Semarang City (proven by Semarang City ID card)	1	Photocopy of the applicant's ID card
2	Operating assets less than IDR 500 million (included in the size of micro and small enterprises)	2	Photocopy of the applicant's family card
3	Written recommendation from Department of Cooperative and Micro Enterprises of Semarang and Baznas of Semarang (processed by Baznas of Semarang)	3	Application letter to the Sharia Financing Bank
4	Do not have loan arrears to the Semarang City Cooperative and Micro Business Agency (blacklist) or other financial institutions	4	Photocopy of Business Licence / Letter of Statement from Headman
5	Willing to open a savings account at one of the designated Sharia Financing Banks in the city of Semarang for business activities	5	Photocopy of STDP / Letter of Statement from Headman
		6	Original guarantee
		7	Site plan

Source: Department of Cooperative and Micro Enterprises (2019), modified

One of the benefits gained from the Mawar Program (Melawan Rentenir) is that the Semarang City Government does not charge any additional costs to micro and small entrepreneurs. The legal basis of this program

is based on a memorandum of understanding between the stakeholders involved. In general, an overview of the Mawar Program (Against Moneylenders) can be seen in the following Figure 5:

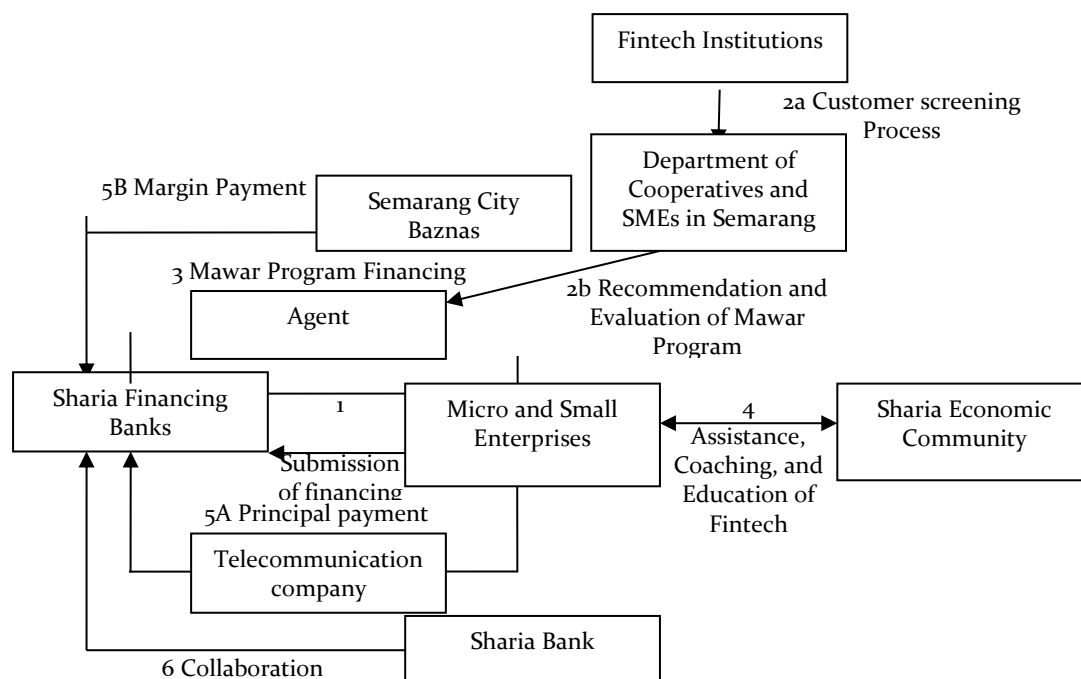


Figure 5. Financing Scheme of Sharia Business Mawar Program

The Mawar Program (Melawan Rentenir) is planned and developed with the hope of increasingly optimal financing provided to micro and small entrepreneurs in the city of Semarang, both in terms of quality and quantity. For micro and small entrepreneurs who receive financial assistance, it is expected to be able to upgrade the class, from previously micro businesses to small or medium or even large scale, so that the multiplier effect in the economy can be realized.

Given the massive contribution of micro and small entrepreneurs to the macro economy both regionally and nationally. The Mawar Program (Against Moneylenders) is considered appropriate in carrying out a linkage program for sharia-based financing and encouraging financial inclusion as an effort to answer problems for micro and small entrepreneurs in Semarang. So in the future a

variety of in-depth studies and analyzes are needed, one of them is by using a business canvas model in order to maximize the Mawar Program in managing financing to potential micro and small entrepreneurs (Figure 7).

This research is line with Alfi (2014) which states that the MSMEs funding program is not only providing funds but also direction on how to do best entrepreneurship so they can get maximum profit and distribute zakat, infaq, and shodaqoh through BAZNAS. The related institutions have their own responsibilities as stated in the Memorandum of Understanding regarding the implementation of the program. The financing institutions and government agencies should pay more attention to MSMEs entrepreneurs so they can improve their business more effectively and efficiently through easy financing programs, so the long-term programs related to poverty eradication can also be carried out with significant progress.

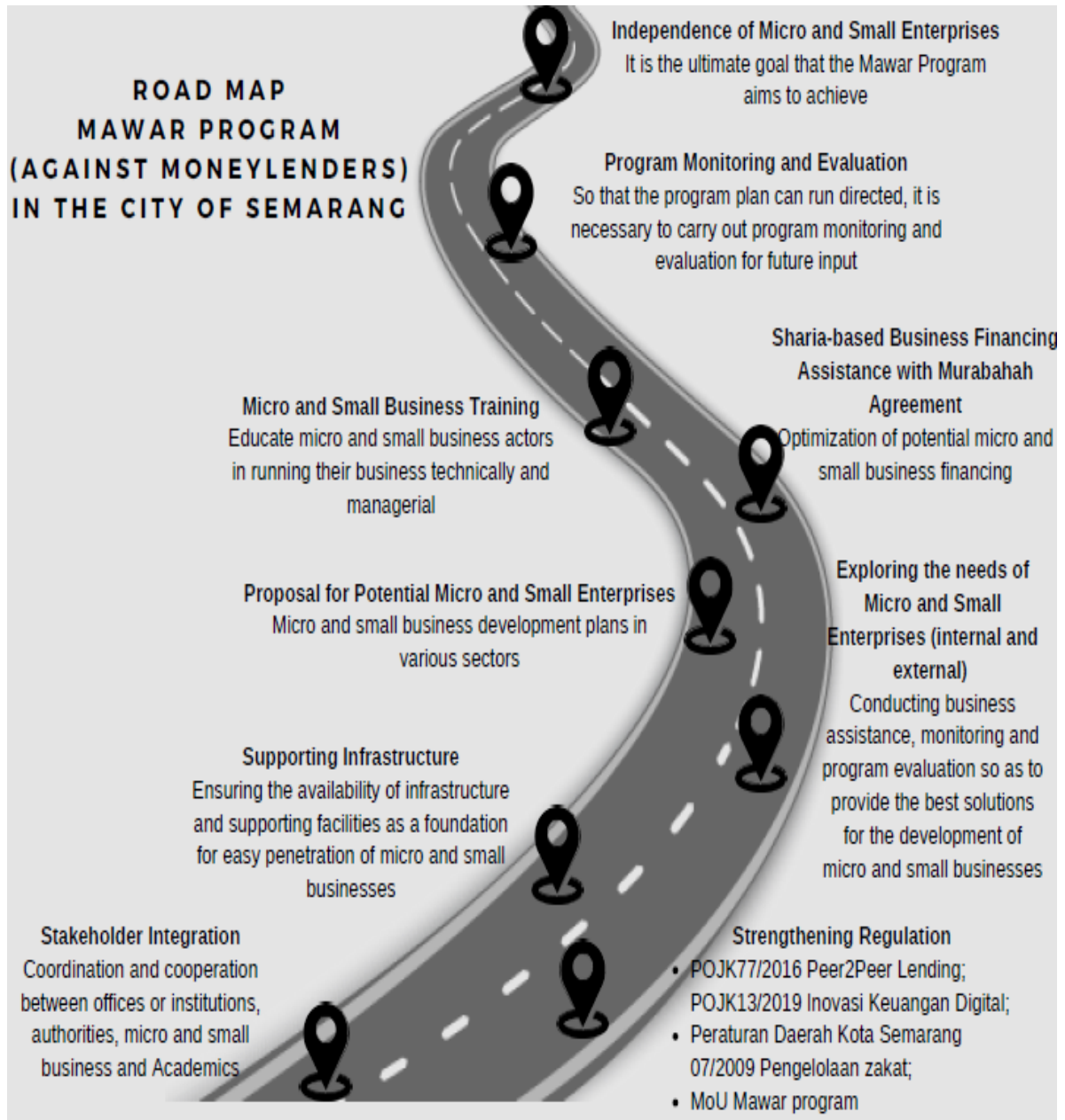


Figure 6. Road Map of Mawar Program in Semarang
 Business Canvas Model in Mawar Program

KEY PARTNERSHIP	KEY ACTIVITIES	VALUE PROPOSITION	CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIP	CUSTOMER SEGMENTS
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Semarang City Government (Department of Cooperative and Micro Enterprises) 2. Sharia Financing Banks 3. Sharia Economic Community of Semarang 4. Baznas of Semarang 5. Telecommunication company 6. Branchless banking agents 7. Sharia Banks 8. Financial technology company 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development or maintenance of a financing platform 2. Strengthen the role of stakeholders involved in managing the Mawar Program 3. Build or maintain micro and small enterprises with sharia financial institutions 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased financial inclusion or access to formal financial institutions for micro and small entrepreneurs 2. Capacity building of micro and small entrepreneurs 3. Increasing the use of zakat, infaq and alms funds in Semarang 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Human 2. IT (platform) 3. The socialization of the benefits of sharia-based financing to micro and small entrepreneurs 	<p>Micro and small entrepreneurs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citizens of Semarang • In accordance with the criteria of micro and small entrepreneurs • Business sector that is <i>halal</i> and in accordance with Islamic Law • Does not conflict with the concept of sustainable development • Meet the criteria and administrative requirements • Fostered by Department of Cooperative and MSMEs of Semarang
REVENUE STREAMS		COST STRUCTURE		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Profit sharing from fund management with murabahah contracts 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Costs for developing and maintaining platforms and infrastructure 2. HR costs 3. Operational costs 		

Source: Impaq (2019), modified

Figure 7. Business Canvas Model in Mawar Program

CONCLUSION

The Mawar Program seeks to address the problems that occur. The program was initiated by the Semarang City Government, especially the Semarang City Regional Development Planning Agency, Research and Economic Development Division, which

collaborated through a memorandum of understanding with several other stakeholders including the Semarang City Baznas, the Sharia Financing Bank in Semarang, the Sharia Economic Community in Semarang, the Department of Cooperatives and SMEs in Semarang, telecommunications companies, financial technology companies, Islamic

banking, and branchless banking agents. This program is a concrete form of support in empowering micro and small entrepreneurs through the provision of financial assistance with sharia principles and other technical and managerial assistance. It is expected that micro and small entrepreneurs who receive these benefits can develop to become more prosperous, independent and cultured based on religious values.

The success of the Mawar Program (Melawan Rentenir) is determined by the seriousness of each stakeholder in carrying out their roles and responsibilities as well as possible. Sharia Financing Bank plays a role in providing funds to be given to micro and small entrepreneurs in Semarang. Semarang City Baznas plays a role in bearing other costs arising from the Mawar Program (Melawan Rentenir) so that these costs are not borne by micro and small entrepreneurs. The Department of Cooperatives and SMEs in Semarang issues a letter of recommendation for financing feasibility to potential micro small and medium entrepreneurs. While the Semarang City Sharia Economic Community plays a role to keep the Mawar Program in Sharia corridor and provides assistance, guidance and training to micro and small entrepreneurs. Then the financial technology company provides a feasibility assessment of the distribution of funding to micro and small entrepreneurs through machine learning and big data and advanced analytics.

The MAWAR program is an alternative solution which offer to the capital financing institutions to prioritize the financing programs for MSMEs entrepreneurs more effectively and efficiently, so they don't choose moneylenders as an alternative financing, but choose an official capital financing institution as a provider of business capital.

The limitation of this research is only uses Semarang City as a research location due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

For the future research, it is hoped that more parties will be able to give significant contribution in encouraging the role of capital financing institutions in the MSMEs sector. Besides, the MSMEs sector requires efforts to improve facilities or infrastructure, either physical or non-physical infrastructure, so the MSMEs be able to produce and shows an effective performance. It is hoped that the improvement of the MSMEs sector will be able to reduce the high risk perception inherent. Meanwhile, in financing institutions sides necessary to reform the financing program and it can makes for MSMEs to obtain capital easier, so they don't have come to moneylenders.

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