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*Embracing Global Transformation:
Collaborative Innovations through
Social and Political Research*

7-8th September
2022



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INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
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Faculty of Social Science and Political Science
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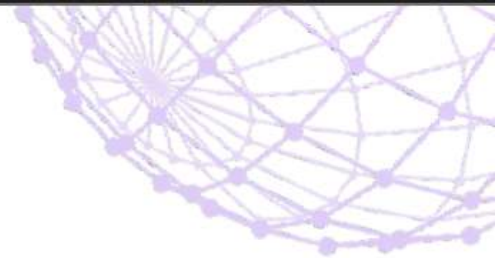
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“Embracing Global Transformation: Collaborative Innovations through Social and
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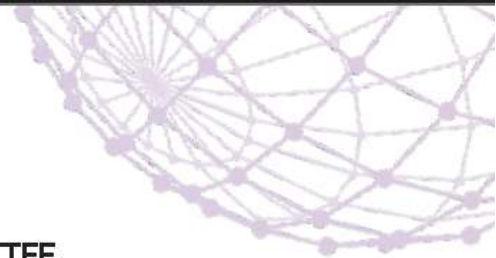
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The 7th ICISPE International Conference on Indonesian Social and Political Enquiries

"Embracing Global Transformation: Collaborative Innovations through Social and Political
Research
September 7th- 8th 2022


FOREWORD



Research should be a valuable tool for finding solutions to existing problems faced by a country. This belief is reflected to ICISPE 2022 conference. Our world is constantly being challenged by global, massive, and fast changes, starting from the development of the digital era which causes disruption in all aspects of the industry until the world suddenly stops due to the Covid-19 pandemic. But humans continue to show their ability to overcome all these problems by implementing new ideas so that problems can become opportunities. Collaboration in innovation is the key to success in the connected era. We realize that we cannot work alone, we need help from others to achieve the objectives quickly and effectively. Therefore this year's ICISPE is here to accommodate collaborative innovation ideas from various parties to accept the ongoing global transformation.

The 7th ICISPE Proceeding is a summary of the research results presented at the 2022 ICISPE Conference by academics and researchers. This activity was carried out with the cooperation of all committee members at the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Diponegoro. Carrying the theme "*Embracing Global Transformation: Collaborative Innovations through Social and Political Research*", this conference was held on 7th-8th September 2022 at the Orange Faculty of Social Sciences Campus.

Over 50 articles were submitted, this year we received some collaborative works of Indonesian authors and some authors from Russia, The Philippines, Germany, Malaysia and China. All were reviewed and refined to meet scientific work standards. We hope that the articles published through this conference will contribute to the improvement and development of society in various social aspects. We would like to thank all the speakers, writers, participants, reviewers, and committee members for their contributions to this conference.



On behalf of the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Diponegoro, we would like to thank all speakers, writers, participants, reviewers, and committee members for this conference.

Semarang, 8 September 2022
Dean of Social and Political Sciences Faculty
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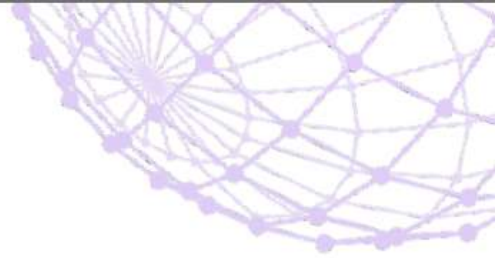
Dr. Hardi Warsono, MTP



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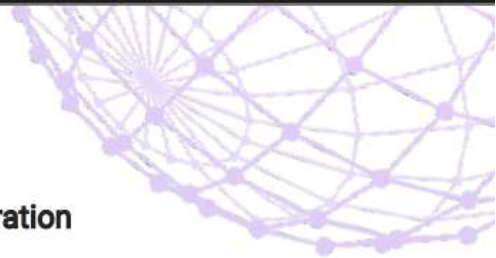
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The Economy and People Development

Analysis of Women's Participation in the Local Economy through Small and Medium Enterprise (SME)

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Abstract. SME have an important role in development and the national economy. Based on data findings, the SME sector is 53.76% owned by women with 97% of its employees are women and contributing 61% to the economy. Currently, the percentage of women entrepreneurs in Indonesia is 21%, much better than the global average of 8%. However, often SME managed by women have not yet received significant attention from various parties. This is also what makes women's SME experience ups and downs because in terms of capital they are not yet strong. There are even those that are managed on the basis of kinship and do not yet have strong management. The method used in this study uses a qualitative approach, with a descriptive method. The results of this study indicate that the participation of women as SME actors has considerable opportunities and challenges. Nearly 50% of SME business actors at the national and regional levels are women. This is indicated by the number of business units operating in Babat Jerawat Village, Surabaya City from 47 business units, 34 of which are managed by women. That is, in this case the patriarchal culture that is rooted in society has begun to disappear.

Keywords: SME, Economy, Participation

1 Introduction

SME have a strategic role in national economic development. In addition to economic growth and employment, SME also play a role in the distribution of development results. in the social field. SME are able to provide benefits, namely reducing income inequality, especially in developing countries. With the help of technology due to the industrial revolution era, SME can be used as a mainstay to stabilize the country's economy [1]. Data from the Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises (Kemenkop SME) in 2021 states that women dominate micro-enterprises in Indonesia. SME sector is 53.76% owned by women with 97% of its employees being women and contributing 61% to the economy. Currently, the percentage of women entrepreneurs in Indonesia is 21%, much better than the global average of 8% (data of the Sasakawa Peace Foundation & Dalberg 2020) [2].

SME managed by women have not yet received significant attention from various parties. Often found some public opinion that SME women are more engaged in small industries and home industries. This is also what makes women's SME experience ups and downs because in terms of capital they are not yet strong. There are even those that are managed on a family basis and do not yet have strong management.

There are several reasons that underlying the presence of women's SME in Indonesia characterized by several factors [3];

1. High economic growth
2. The development of industry and large businesses creates limitations that give rise to new strategies in business such as multi-level marketing, which in this case is mostly done by women.
3. The ability of small businesses in preparing raw materials and speed in marketing business products to consumers in certain markets.
4. There is a guarantee of law which states that "All people have the right to determine their own destiny".

The government has carried out various activities such as Ultra Micro (UMi) financing, people's business loans, the Program to build a prosperous family economy and the digitalization program also support SME [4]. Other government support is provided through investment in digital infrastructure development throughout Indonesia to

encourage the development of entrepreneurship on a digital platform. Based on the background above, this study aims to determine the participation of women as actors in SME in improving the local government's economy by studying in Babat Jerawat Village, Surabaya City.

SME are productive business units that stand on individuals or business entities in the economic sector. In addition, SME are also one of the main components of local economic development that have the potential to increase the position of women in the family and are a major player in economic activities in Indonesia [5]. The future of development lies in the ability of micro, small and medium enterprises to develop independently. The contribution of micro, small and medium enterprises to GDP in Indonesia in 1999 was around 60%, with details of 42% being the contribution of small and micro enterprises, and 18% being medium enterprises.

In studies the Government of Afghanistan has started to enact a wide-range of policy actions aiming to provide Afghan women with equal access to resources and opportunities for participation in the country's economy. In the context of Afghanistan, women's economic empowerment requires better policymaking, which can in turn improve the level of policy implementation in different parts of the country [6].

Based on the Decree of the Minister of Finance Number 316/KMK 016/1994 dated June 27, 1994 that Small Business as an individual/business entity that has carried out activities/business that has sales/turnover per year is as high as Rp. 600,000,000 or assets (assets) of a maximum of Rp. 600,000,000 (excluding land and buildings occupied). In its development perspective, SME is the business group that has the largest number. There are 4 (four) classifications of Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) namely (i) Livelihood Activities; (ii) Micro Enterprises; (iii) Small Dynamic Enterprises; (iv) Fast Moving Enterprise [7].

2 Research Method

The method used in this study uses a qualitative approach, with a descriptive method. Descriptive research is a type of qualitative research related to describing a phenomenon that occurs. Descriptive researchers conduct studies, where researchers try to find the state of the art in the research conducted which is then analyzed in descriptive form. This research method is carried out with three processes, namely observation, interview and documentation. The focus of this research is to analyze the participation of women as SME actors in improving the local/regional economy.

3 Result/ Findings and Discussion

Women as Entrepreneurs

Things that are very visible in the national economy, SME have now become the main pillars. The fact is that more than 50% of these SME are owned by women. Based on the recapitulation data of micro enterprises, there are 46 SME currently registered in Babat Jerawat Village with a comparison of 33 SME managed by women and 16 SME are managed by men.

Table 1. Micro Business Actors in Babat Jerawat Village

Business men	Amount	Type of business				Business Management Status	Legality			
		Food&Drink	Handicraft	Reseller	Service		SIUP	SKU	Other	Non
F	33 units	34	5	3	3	Individual	28	0	2	12
M	16 units	13	1	3	0	Individual	12	1	0	

Reflecting on the population of the millennial generation, generation Z, and post-gen Z generation, it reached 64.69% of the total 270.20 million inhabitants. So, young women and the green economy will be the drivers of the economy going forward [8]. Based on data obtained from the Ministry of Cooperatives and SME of the Republic of Indonesia, the development of the number of large enterprises compared to SME nationally from 2017 to 2019 can be seen in the table below [9];

Table 2. Data Development of Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) and Large Enterprises (LE) in 2018-2019

No	Indicator	unit	Year 2018		Year 2019		Developments from 2018 to 2019	
			Total	percent	Total	percent	Total	percent
1	Business Unit (A + B)	unit	64,199,606		65,471,134		1,271,528.0	1,98
	A. SME	unit	64,194,057	99,99	65,465,497	99,99	1,271,440.5	1,98
	Macro Business	unit	63,350,222	98,68	64,601,352	98,67	1,251,130.	1,97
	Small Business	unit	783,132	1,22	798,679	1,22	15,546.9	1,99
	Medium Business	unit	60,702	0,09	65,465	0,10	4,763.1	7,85
	B. Big Business	unit	5,550	0,01	5,637	0,01	87,5	1,58

The table shows that there are far more SME business units than LE. In 2018 out of a total of 64,199,606 business units, 64,194,057 were SME with LE totaling 5,550. If it is presented, 99.9% the number of SME while LE only 0.01% on a national scale. The same percentage also occurred in 2019, so it can be said that the development of SME from 2018-2019 was 1.98% with a total of 1,271,440.5 units. Based on the findings from various sources, the percentage of the number of SME is 99.9%, it turns out that 50% are managed by women [10].

Women's Dual Role

The definition of role is a dynamic process of position. If a person carries out his rights and obligations according to his position, then he also carries out a role [11]. Explained by Denrich Suryadi, dual roles are two or more roles that are carried out at the same time [12]. In this case, the intended role is the role of women as wives for their husbands, mothers for their children and roles as working women. This dual role is intended to be carried out simultaneously with the role of women as wives and mothers in a family.

In practice, women as SME often experience many obstacles, especially related to personal factors. These personal factors are basically closely related to a culture that builds a stigma which prioritizes men over women (paternalistic). In relation to these personal factors, women entrepreneurs of SME are also faced with growing problems in order to be able to develop optimally. Multi-role or dual roles carried out by women as SME, namely roles related to status as wives and housewives. This is indicated to be a personal factor.

With psychological reasons, women entrepreneurs of SME prioritize their business profits for household needs rather than raising capital. This has resulted in women SME tending to not be able to turn over capital to develop their businesses like big entrepreneurs. In addition, it is also an economic factor in developing women's mobility and ambition to manage SME in a professional and sustainable manner.

Local Government Support

With psychological reasons, women entrepreneurs of SME prioritize their business profits for household needs rather than raising capital. This has resulted in women SME tending to not be able to turn over capital to develop their businesses like big entrepreneurs. In addition, it is also an economic factor in developing women's mobility and ambition to manage SME in a professional and sustainable manner.

Seeing that SME in the economy are increasingly important, SME should receive greater attention from policy makers, especially government institutions. The existence of an intervention from the government on SME will have an impact on its sustainability. In addition, the support provided by the government is in the form of protection for SME. This protection is provided in several ways. Among others are;

Provision of legal assistance for Micro and Small Business actors.

Legal assistance for SME actors are free of charge and are carried out by providing legal counseling, legal consultation, mediation, preparation of legal documents, and/or out-of-court assistance [13]. In addition, as a form of the government's seriousness to provide legal assistance and assistance services, at least the central and local governments: (i) identify legal problems faced by micro and small businesses; (ii) disclose information to micro and small businesses regarding the form and method of accessing legal aid and assistance services; (iii) improve legal literacy; (iv) allocate budget for program implementation of legal aid and assistance services activities; and (v) cooperate with related institutions (universities and/or legal professional organizations) [14].

Recovery of Micro and Small Business

In relation to this, the Regional Government can also provide other support, in the form of providing guidance and registration for SME. Such guidance and registration can be carried out by conducting: (i) identification and mapping of micro and small businesses based on the level of risk; and (ii) registration of micro and small business actors to obtain a business registration number [15]

The form of support from the local government is manifested in the empowerment of SME. To empower SME, among others are done by: (i) creating a single database of SMEs; (ii) providing a place for promotion and development of SME on public infrastructure (at least 30% of the total commercial area land area, shopping area area, and/or strategic promotion sites on public infrastructure); (iii) integrated management of SME; (iv) facilitate Intellectual Property Rights; (v) micro and small business activities can be used as program credit; (vi) there is an obligation for ministries/non-ministerial government institutions and regional apparatus to use goods/services for micro and small businesses, as well as cooperatives produced domestically in the procurement of goods/services for central and regional governments; (vii) facilitating training and assistance in the use of accounting/financial recording application systems for micro and small businesses; (viii) allocate business for micro and small enterprises [16].

In addition to the establishment of associations for SME in the regions, the central and regional governments provide incentives and ease of doing business in the framework of partnerships between medium and large businesses with cooperatives, micro businesses and small businesses [16]. This incentive and ease of doing business is given to both parties, both micro and small businesses; as well as medium and large enterprises [17];

- a. Incentives given to micro and small businesses are in the form of: (i) reduction or relief from local taxes and/or levies; (ii) providing capital assistance; (iii) assistance for research and development; (iv) vocational training facilities; and/or loan interest subsidies on program credit.
- b. Incentives given to medium and large businesses are in the form of reductions or relief from regional taxes and/or regional levies.
- c. Ease of doing business within the framework of a partnership in the form of: (i) funding quickly, accurately, cheaply and non-discriminatory; (ii) procurement of facilities and infrastructure, production and processing, raw materials, auxiliary materials, and packaging; (iii) licensing and reduced tariffs for facilities and infrastructure; (iv) facilitation in meeting the requirements to obtain financing; and/or (v) obtain funds, place of business, business fields and activities, or procurement of goods and services for the government.

The amount of support for SME, as well as the absence of distinction for men and women in running a business, means that the potential of female SME actors in the national economy can continue to increase and provide positive results. The same thing was also carried out in the Babat Jerawat Village sub-district, the assistance/welfare program provided was in the form of training facilities, the management of SIUP and NIB as well as training that could hone the skills of SME in business midwives.

The Role of SME and Government Efforts in the Indonesian Economy

As one of the pillars of the Indonesian economy, SME have a significant role, namely as follows:

1. SME have a large contribution to GDP, which is 61.97% of the total national GDP or equivalent to Rp. 8,500 trillion by 2020.
2. SME absorb a large number of workers, that is 97% of the absorption capacity of the business world in 2020. The large number of SME is directly proportional to the number of jobs in Indonesia so that SME have a large share in the absorption of labor.
3. SME absorbed the largest credit in 2018 of approximately Rp. 1 trillion

Some of the efforts made by the government in increasing SMEs nationally include: a) Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 11 of 2020 on Job Creation; b) The National Economic Recovery Program; c) People Business Credit; d) Proud National Movement Made in Indonesia; e) Expansion of Indonesian Product Exports through ASEAN Online Sale Day.

This table is about the activities of business associations sponsored by local products and local government in Babat Jerawat Village;

Table 3. SME Association Activities

Association Activities	Organizing committee	SME Participants
Kobe Cooking Contest	Kobe Flour	10
PawaEdu withdogs Bazar SME	Citraland	8

Source: Author Processed Data

One of the activities in increasing smes in acne tripe is to form an organization. This organization is a form of empowerment activity, where efforts are made to build community strength by encouraging, motivating and increasing awareness of one's potential. To explore SMEs at the local level, especially in the Babat Acne sub-district, it is very appropriate to form an association in a group.

4 Conclusion

The participation of women as SME actors currently has considerable opportunities and challenges. Nearly 50% of SME business actors at the national and regional levels are women. This is indicated by the number of business units operating in Babat Jerawat Village, Surabaya City from 47 business units, 34 of which are managed by women. That is, in this case the patriarchal culture that is rooted in society has begun to disappear. Meanwhile, on a national scale, the percentage of women entrepreneurs in Indonesia reaches 21%, much better than the global average of 8%. Thus, women's groups have a great opportunity to be able to develop their business units. In addition, the support of the government, both central and local, also has a positive impact on women SME, including 1) Locally, associations are formed which aim to transform women's SME in all fields. ; and establish training for women entrepreneurs of Locally, associations are formed which aim to transform women's SME in all fields in order to develop business units. 2) Nationally, a) the creation of a job creation law is enacted; b) The National Economic Recovery Program; c) People's Business Credit; d) Forming the Proudly Made in Indonesia National Movement (Gernas BBI); e) Expansion of Indonesian Product Exports through ASEAN Online Sale Day (AOSD)

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