

CONTRIBUTION OF THE MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (UMKM) SECTOR TO THE INDONESIAN ECONOMY

Indra Mualim Hasibuan^{1*}
Ridho Erianto²
Sugianto³

^{*1, 2, 3}UIN Sumatera Utara Medan

^{*1}email: indrahazby@gmail.com

²email: ridhoerianto56@gmail.com

³email: sugianto@uinsu.ac.id

Abstract: Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises are one of the backbones of the economy. Based on experience, the MSME sector can survive when an economic crisis occurs and becomes a support for the country's economy. Many MSMEs provide opportunities for the Indonesian economy to improve. Because the MSME sector contributes to the gross domestic product sector and employment. This research is qualitative research using a literature study approach. The aim of the research is to determine the contribution of MSMEs to GDP and employment in Indonesia. Research results in 2015 the MSME sector contributed to GDP by 57%, in 2016 by 57.2%, in 2017 by 57.1%, in 2018 by 57.8%, in 2019 by 60.3%, in 2020 by 37.3%, in 2021 it will be 61.7%, and in 2022 it will be 60.1%. Then the contribution of MSMEs to labor absorption in 2015 was 96.71%, in 2016 it was 97.4%, in 2017 it was 96.82%, in 2018 it was 97%, in 2019 it was 96.92%, in 2020 it was 57%.92%, in 2021 it will be 97%, and in 2022 it will be 97%.

Keywords: MSMEs, Gross Domestic Product, Labor

Introduction

Micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) are the backbone of economic development for every country (Fomum & Opperman, 2023). Because micro, small and medium enterprises offer several benefits to the economy, including contributing to creating jobs, fairer income distribution, spreading economic activities throughout the region, and most importantly, MSMEs are a powerful force in the fight against poverty (Adeosun & Shittu, 2022). Previously, the existence of MSMEs was not considered a significant factor in the economy. The government does not make MSMEs a priority. However, in the last decade, MSMEs have shown an extraordinary influence on the economy. MSMEs play a vital role in the economy in creating jobs, encouraging economic stability and growth, producing many innovations and creations. With creativity and innovation, as well as competitiveness and collaboration, MSMEs are able to create products that are attractive to the market (Primandari et al., 2023).

In rural areas, the existence of MSMEs is a source of strength, especially if MSME actors have a significant impact on the lives of many people. With the existence of MSMEs, job opportunities will be available, so that people have the opportunity to achieve a better economic level. The emergence and growth of MSMEs in rural communities will be further helped when the necessary support is available, such as government intervention to create a business environment that is conducive to business operations. Then trade policy, for example, encourages investors to establish, develop and expand MSME businesses through financing.

The presence of financing institutions with good loan packages, support from the government and the private sector such as capability development and skills improvement programs to equip and increase the management capacity of MSMEs in the intricacies of business management (Miranda & Miranda, 2018).

Micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in Indonesia have a fairly large role considering their large number (Saadah & Setiawan, 2023). Therefore, the government must pay attention to the development of MSMEs, such as the development of human resources, because human resources will influence the level of productivity and quality of management (Hutahayan, 2019). Based on data released by the Ministry of Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises (UKM), in 2018 there were 64.19 million MSME actors or 99.99% of the total number of Indonesian business actors (Sasongko, 2020).

Then in 2019 the number of Indonesian MSMEs was 65.5 million units, 98.67% were micro businesses, while 798,679 units or 1.22% were small businesses (Basuki, 2020). In 2022, according to data released by the Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises in May, there are 65 million MSME units in Indonesia. If we explore further the existence of MSMEs by province, West Java is at the top with the most MSMEs (1.49 million units). Meanwhile, the least is in Papua Province (3.9 thousand units). It is not without reason that the government pays attention to the development of MSMEs, because data from the Ministry of Finance says that MSMEs contribute 90% of business activities and more than 50% contribute to creating jobs throughout the world (Putri, 2023).

The government continues to be committed to developing MSMEs, to help micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) move up in class and be competitive in the global market (Fakhrurozi, 2023). The Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises is collaborating with the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) to carry out complete data collection on cooperatives and MSMEs (PL-KUMKM) 2023 as an effort to encourage the creation of a single database of Indonesian cooperatives and MSMEs. The Minister of Cooperatives and SMEs explained that the function of this single data is to support the accuracy and effectiveness of government program policies for community empowerment (MSMEs) which are still faced with various challenges, including access to financing, market access, and information technology (Azmi et al., 2023).

There are several arguments why the state should encourage MSMEs to continue to develop. First, because generally MSMEs tend to perform better in producing a productive workforce. Second, MSMEs always adapt their businesses to current developments to increase their productivity, such as through investment and the use of technology. Third, MSMEs have advantages in terms of flexibility compared to large-scale companies (Alansori & Listyaningsih, 2020). MSMEs are closely related to the government's number 1 national priority in 2023 (strengthening economic resilience for quality and equitable growth), with indicators of increasing added value, employment, investment, exports and economic competitiveness (Munizu et al., 2023).

In President Joko Widodo's meeting with the Indonesian Diaspora in the United States, he said that MSMEs are the backbone of the Indonesian and ASEAN economies. Around 88.8-99.9% of businesses in ASEAN are MSMEs, and absorb 51.7-97.2% of the workforce in ASEAN. Jokowi also said that MSMEs have high resilience which is able to support the country's economy, even when a global crisis occurs (Okta, 2016). In general, the role of MSMEs in the economy includes: main actors in economic activities, providers of employment opportunities, important players in local economic development and community empowerment, creators of new markets and sources of innovation, and their contribution to the balance of payments (Kusumastuti & Khoerudin, 2021).

Gross domestic product is one of the instruments that is helped by the existence of MSMEs. How could MSMEs not have an important role in the Indonesian economy, especially when a crisis occurs, for example during the 1998 monetary crisis, where inflation was 88%, the deficit was 13% and foreign exchange reserves were approximately USD 17 billion, but the MSME sector continued to run well, MSMEs were a crucial point and contribute greatly to the country's economy. Based on history, Indonesian MSMEs have been developing for a long time and have proven to be able to survive in the midst of the economic crisis in 1998 (Hisnul et al., 2022).

However, there is some data related to the challenges faced by MSMEs, including data published by the Indonesian Joint Funding Fintech Association (AFPI), in 2020 around 46.6 million of the total 64 million MSMEs in Indonesia have not been able to access capital from banks or non-bank financial institutions. Barriers to MSMEs' accessibility to financing are the basis for the Government to provide support for other financing facilities, including partnership and environmental development programs (PKBL), Mekaar PNM, Micro Waqf Bank, Ultra Micro Financing (UMi), and People's Business Credit (KUR) (Economy, 2020).

Based on the brief study above, researchers are interested in conducting research with the title "Contribution of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Sector to the Indonesian Economy". The objectives that researchers want to achieve in this research include, to find out how MSMEs contribute to Indonesia's Gross Domestic Product, to find out how MSMEs contribute to Indonesian labor absorption, and to find out how MSMEs contribute to Indonesian Exports.

Literature Review

Micro small and Medium Enterprises

Based on Law Number 20 of 2008 concerning Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), the business world in Indonesia is divided into micro businesses, small businesses, medium businesses and large businesses. Micro businesses are definitively businesses owned by individuals while large businesses are businesses that are larger than medium businesses. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) play a strategic role in economic development, employment and distribution of development results. History is a witness when an economic crisis occurred in Indonesia some time ago, such as the 1998 crisis, where when many large-scale businesses experienced stagnation and even closed down, the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector proved to be more resilient in facing this crisis. Based on Indonesia's experience in facing the crisis, it is certainly not an exaggeration to focus more on developing MSMEs. MSMEs are often neglected because their productivity is still on a small scale and unable to compete with other business units (Abduh, 2018).

MSMEs are classified based on total assets and turnover, based on Law Number 20 of 2008 concerning MSMEs, while classification based on number of employees is not regulated in this law. MSME criteria based on assets and turnover can be seen in the table below: (Purwanti et al., 2023).

Table 1
Classification of MSMEs

Type of Business	Assets	Turnover
Micro business	Maximum 50 million	Maximum 300 million
Small business	Above 50-500 million	Above IDR 300-2.5 billion
Medium Business	Above 500 million-1 billion	IDR 2.5 billion-50 billion

The government is increasingly active in encouraging the development of MSMEs not only to compete domestically, but also to compete abroad. MSME products that will be

marketed abroad (export) must of course be of high quality and competitiveness so that they are competent with foreign products which in fact have high quality and competitiveness. In terms of improving the quality of MSME products, of course it requires quite a lot of money. Financing is a major problem for MSMEs in developing their businesses, including export-oriented MSMEs (Rusastra et al., 2018).

Method

This type of research is qualitative research with a library research approach. Library study research is a scientific activity carried out in order to collect information or data, through a number of existing materials in the form of: articles, books, journals and other documents. Library research or library study is a form of research that introduces researchers to managing literature. The literature certainly has a lot of written data and facts so that it has answers to answer the research objectives set (Saputra et al., 2023).

Result and Discussion

An important element in the development of a country is the community, assisted by the government by directing, protecting and creating a conducive climate to support national development (Sofyan, 2017). One of these elements is MSME actors, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, which are entrepreneurial group organizations that have been proven to be able to survive various economic crises. MSMEs play a significant role in improving the welfare of society and increasing people's income (Harfandi & Sonita, 2020). The development of MSME economic activities, which constitutes community economic empowerment, indirectly contributes to the city's economic development. Hoselitz explains that in the early stages of a country's economic development it is dominated by small home industry businesses and in the later stages it is dominated by large businesses (Purba & Sucipto, 2019).

One indicator to measure a country's economic performance in a certain period is national income. National income is a description of the value of national output produced by an economy in a certain period. National Income is one of the benchmarks for assessing the economic condition of a country. The aim of calculating national income is to provide an overview of the economic level achieved and the value of output produced, the composition of aggregate spending, contributions from various economic sectors, and the level of prosperity achieved (Hamza & Agustien, 2019). One of the instruments included in the process of calculating a country's national income/GDP is the MSME sector. Apart from contributing to GDP formation, the contribution of MSMEs to the Indonesian economy can also be seen in terms of employment, exports and creation of fixed capital/investment.

The following is the contribution of MSMEs to Indonesia's Gross Domestic Product for 2015-2022:

Table 2
Contribution of MSMEs to GDP

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Contribution	57,8%	57,2%	57,1%	57,8%	60,3%	37,3%	61,7%	60,1%

Source: databoks

Referring to the data above, the contribution of MSMEs to GDP from 2015-2022 experienced fluctuations. The contribution of MSMEs to GDP starting in 2017-2018 experienced a positive trend, this was aimed at increasing contribution, from 57% in 2017 and 2018 increasing to 60% in 2019. However, in 2020 the Coronavirus disease (Covid) outbreak -19) is one of the causes of the decline in the contribution of MSMEs to GDP which is only 37.3%. Chairman of the Indonesian MSME Association (Akumindo), Ikhsan Ingratubun, said

that during 2020 there were around 30 million MSMEs that went bankrupt due to Covid-19. In 2019 the number of MSMEs in Indonesia was 64.7 million. After the Covid-19 pandemic, the number of MSMEs in Indonesia became 34 million in 2020 (Jelita, 2021).

After the 2019 Coronavirus disease pandemic, MSMEs are slowly starting to recover. MSME players are starting to adapt to market developments, and are starting to focus on governance and procedures for using social media, such as Facebook, Instagram, marketplaces, and the like. Currently, MSME players have begun to become aware of the use of technology and adapt to the digital ecosystem, which has a significant influence on the income of MSME players (Melati, 2022). This is proven by the increase in the contribution of MSMEs to GDP in 2021 (61.1%) and 2022 (60.1%). In 2015 the number of MSMEs was 60.7 million business units and 98.73% were micro scale businesses. If converted into rupiah, the contribution of MSMEs in 2015 to gross domestic product at current prices was 6.2 quadrillion rupiah, while at constant prices it was 1.7 quadrillion rupiah. In 2016 the number of MSMEs was 61.7 million business units. If we estimate the contribution of MSMEs in 2016 to gross domestic product at current prices, it was 7 quadrillion rupiah, while at constant prices it was 5.2 quadrillion rupiah..

In 2017 the number of MSMEs was 62.9 million and the contribution of MSMEs to gross domestic product at current prices in rupiah was 7.8 quadrillion rupiah, while at constant prices it was 5.4 quadrillion rupiah. According to data from the Ministry of Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises (KUKM) in 2018, the number of MSMEs was 64.19 million or 99.99% of the number of business actors in Indonesia. Micro business actors dominate with a total of 98.68% with a labor absorption capacity of around 89%. The data obtained from GDP is 37.8% comes from micro-scale businesses. This indicates that Indonesia has a potential economic base. Where when the workforce can be absorbed, it is hoped that domestic transaction processes will also be high. The reciprocity that the government must make is how the government can raise the class of business actors in facing competition, not only on a national scale but also on an international scale (Purwanti et al., 2023). If converted into rupiah, the contribution of MSMEs in 2018 to gross domestic product at current prices was 9.1 quadrillion rupiah, while at constant prices it was 5.7 quadrillion rupiah (Wahab & Mahdiya, 2023).

Based on BPS data in 2019, Indonesia has 65.5 million MSMEs, with details of 64.6 million being micro businesses, 798.5 thousand small businesses and 65.5 thousand medium businesses. If converted into rupiah, the contribution of MSMEs in 2019 to gross domestic product at current prices was 9.6 quadrillion rupiah, while at constant prices it was 7 quadrillion rupiah. Then as much as 61.7% of the total GDP of MSMEs came from micro businesses, while medium businesses amounted to 22.5% and small businesses amounted to 15.7%. In 2020 the number of MSMEs will be 65 million. Then, if converted into rupiah, the contribution of MSMEs in 2020 to gross domestic product at current prices is 7 quadrillion rupiah, while at constant prices it is 5.2 quadrillion rupiah..

In 2021 the number of MSMEs will reach 64.2 million, with a contribution to GDP of 61.07% and if converted into rupiah it is worth 8.5 quadrillion rupiah or 8,573.80 trillion. From these data it can be seen that the contribution of MSMEs to GDP is quite significant, thus having a good impact on improving the quality of the economy in Indonesia (Damayanti et al., 2023). In 2022, as of May, the number of MSMEs will be 65 million MSMEs in Indonesia, and will contribute to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 60.1%, and if converted into rupiah it will be IDR 9,580 trillion or 9.5 quadrillion rupiah..

Apart from contributing to Gross Domestic Product, the MSME sector also has a large contribution to providing employment opportunities. MSMEs are the main source of job creation in many countries. MSMEs are very intensive in using labor, thereby reducing the unemployment rate and reducing socio-economic pressure. According to data from the International Finance Corporation (IFC), MSMEs generate income and create the majority of

jobs between 70% and 95% of new job opportunities in developing countries (IFC, 2023). The following is data on the contribution of the MSME sector to labor absorption.

Table 3
Contribution of MSMEs to
Employment

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Contribution	96,71%	97,04%	96,82%	97%	96,92%	57,92	97%	97%

Source: databoks

The contribution of MSMEs in 2015 to employment was 123.2 million workers. In 2016, the contribution of MSMEs to employment was 112.8 million workers. In 2017, the contribution of MSMEs to labor absorption was 116.4 million workers. Based on data from the Ministry of Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises (KUKM) in 2018, there were 64.19 million MSMEs or 99.99% of the number of business actors in Indonesia. Then the MSME sector absorbs a workforce of 117 million people or 97% of the workforce in the business world. This figure increased slightly from the previous year which was 116.4 million people. MSMEs are dominated by micro business actors at 98.68% with a labor absorption capacity of around 89% (Sasongko, 2020).

In 2019, the contribution of MSMEs to labor absorption was 119.6 million workers. This figure increased by 2.21% compared to 2018. The highest increase came from micro businesses (UMi), amounting to 2.3% from 107.4 million in 2018 to 109.8 million in 2019. UMi contributed 89.04% of the total Indonesian workforce. Labor from small businesses (UK) increased 1.7% from 5.8 million in 2018 to 5.9 million in 2019. UK contributed 4.81% of Indonesia's total workforce. Then, the medium enterprise (UM) workforce increased 0.51% from 3.77 million in 2018 to 3.79 million in 2019. UM contributed 3.07% of Indonesia's total workforce. In total, MSMEs contribute to 96.92% of Indonesia's workforce. The remaining 3.08% came from large businesses. Meanwhile, the number of MSMEs in Indonesia was recorded at 65.5 million units in 2019. This number reached 99.99% of the total business units in Indonesia (Jayani, 2021). In 2020 the MSME sector can absorb 97% of the workforce. In 2021 the MSME sector can absorb 97% of the workforce or 120.59 million people (Panrb, 2023). In 2022, the MSME sector's contribution to labor absorption will reach 97% of the total workforce, with a workforce of 7.6 million people..

Conclusion

The micro, small and medium enterprise (MSME) sector is one of the sectors that contributes significantly to the country's economy, and is the backbone of the economy when an economic crisis occurs. The contribution of the MSME sector to the country's economy includes contributing to gross domestic product (GDP) and employment. In 2015 the MSME sector contributed 57.8% to total gross domestic product, in 2016 it contributed 57.2%, in 2017 it contributed 57.1%, in 2018 it contributed 57.8%, in 2019 it contributed 57.8%. 60.3%, in 2020 it contributed 37.3%, in 2021 it contributed 61.7%, and in 2022 it contributed 60.1%. Then the contribution of MSMEs to labor absorption in 2015 was 96.71% of the total workforce in Indonesia, in 2016 it contributed 97.4%, in 2017 it contributed 96.82%, in 2018 it contributed 97% , in 2019 it contributed 96.92%, in 2020 it contributed 57.92%, in 2021 it contributed 97%, in 2022 it contributed 97%.

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