

Introduction Of Law No. 20 Of 2008 In Regulating Umkm To Students Of School Smp Jaf'ar Muslim

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Abstract

In the midst of increasingly rapid developments and is dominated by the development of information and communication technology that is very unstoppable. The state really hopes that Indonesian youth who will become the nation's next generation are able to master the development of science and technology (science and technology) so that they are not categorized as technologically stuttering youths (technological gaps). For young people, school is their starting place to find a way so that they can follow the development of science and technology (iptek). A lot of information that we can find through the internet that we can get after accessing the internet which is part of science and technology itself. One of them is about how to cultivate the souls of entrepreneurs to students so that later when they are in the midst of society they can become business actors who are able to create jobs. Micro and medium enterprises are initial businesses that can be done to support per capita income because micro and medium enterprises are businesses carried out by individuals, groups and small business entities. And Undang – Undang Nomor 20 Tahun 2008 which is the basis for the implementation of UMKM. In this study, the method used was a qualitative method which was carried out by way of socialization to SMP Jaf'ar Umslim Desa Lingga Tiga and the main targets were students of class IX. At the end of the socialization, the participants were given anget in the form of questions to fill in with a choice of yes or no answers. The results of the socialization showed that after the socialization was carried out there was a change in the participants' knowledge of UMKM and Undang – Undang Nomor 20 Tahun 2008.

Keyword: UMKM, UU No 20 Thn 2008, junior high school.

I. INTRODUCTION

In the midst of the rapid development of the Times and in the dominant with the development of information and communication technology is very unstoppable. The state really hopes that Indonesian youth who will become the next generation will be able to master the development of Science and technology (science and technology) so that they are not categorized as young people who stutter technology (gaptek).For the youth the school is their starting place to find a way so that they can follow the development of Science and technology (science and technology). A lot of information that we can find through the internet that we can get after accessing the internet which is part of Science and technology itself. One of them is about how to grow the souls of entrepreneurs to students so that later when they are already in the midst of society they can become entrepreneurs who are able to create jobs. Micro and medium enterprises are early businesses that can be done to support per capita income because micro and medium enterprises are businesses carried out by individuals, groups and small business entities.

To find out more clearly related to micro and medium enterprises we can see Law No. 20 of 2008 which contains the following: (a) micro enterprises are productive enterprises belonging to individuals or individual business entities that meet the criteria of micro enterprises as stipulated in this law. (b) Small Business is a productive economic business that stands alone, carried out by an individual or business entity that is not a subsidiary or not a branch of the company owned, controlled, or part directly or indirectly of a medium or large business that meets the criteria of small business as referred to in this law. (c) medium-sized business is a productive economic business that stands alone, carried out by a natural person or business entity that is not a subsidiary or branch of a company owned, controlled, or part directly or indirectly with a small business or large business with.

The amount of net worth or annual sales proceeds as provided for in this law. (d)UMKM criteria based on the number of assets and turnover. (Yasfinedi Mikro et al., 2018) Based on Law No. 20 of 2008 above clearly shows a considerable difference both in terms of assets or turnover between micro and small businesses and small and medium businesses. But what is clear as a whole is that MSMEs play a role in the development of the national economy, this is also in accordance with Law No. 20 of 2008 Chapter II article which reads:

"Micro, Small and medium enterprises aims to grow and develop their business in order to build a national economy based on economic democracy Justice "

The development of MSMEs needs to get great attention from both the government and the community in order to develop more competitively with other economic actors. Government policies in the future need to be pursued more conducive to the growth and development of MSMEs. The government needs to increase its role in empowering MSMEs in addition to developing mutually beneficial business partnerships between large entrepreneurs and small entrepreneurs, and improving the quality of its human resources. (Kristiyanti & Rahmasari, 2015).

Usually the problems often faced by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is about the quality of Human Resources (HR), limited market access, and limited access to information. Human resources determine whether or not the running of micro and medium enterprises because if human resources are not good at running their business eat the business can experience bankruptcy. In running its business, business actors must be able to create creations for the business they run so that the products they produce are able to attract the purchasing power of consumers. Limited market access is one of the obstacles faced by micro and medium enterprises because they are difficult to market their products to consumers who in fact more commonly found in the market. Long mileage and difficult vehicle access make it difficult for micro and small businesses to market their products to the market. Very limited access to information is usually due to business actors lack control of the development of Science and communication in the digital era as it is today. Businesses that are less good at using social media is one of the obstacles that can cause the seat is not widely known by many people. Because if we as micro and medium businesses market our pruduk through social media it is likely that many people will know and buy our products especially if we apply the cash on delivery system so that consumers no longer need to come to our place of sale but can buy our products by staying at home.

Mentoring is the right solution to answer all the problems that occur in MSMEs. By providing qualified and experienced assistance in their field, MSME actors can get the right direction, manage their business, and increase their human resources skills to create competitive products. Currently, most of the services provided are only in the form of training. The type of training activities are indeed in need, but mentoring activities are also equally important. The government can carry out follow-up of existing training activities. Training should not only be in the classroom, but up to the application in the community. (Yasfinedi Mikro et al., 2018) It needs serious improvement in mentoring activities that exist at this time to be able to achieve the real purpose of mentoring. MSME actors also need assistance from individuals who have experience in the same field of business. The goal is none other than to produce strong and independent MSMEs. For the introduction of MSMEs itself in the school environment, it can be done by inserting a little material about MSMEs during economic subjects. This is intended so that students later when they have plunged into the pinkie community are able to become successful MSME actors and their products have great competitiveness in the selling market. (Fidela et al., 2020)

II. METHODE

From the results of research that I have done in this study menggunakan qualitative methods. Where in this study the population are students of SMP Ja'far Muslim High School and the sample in this study are students of Class IX SMP Ja'far Muslim High School which amounted to 18 people. The sampling in this study is based on the limitations of researchers who do not allow making all SMP Ja'far Muslim high school students as a research sample. In this study, researchers tried to provide a clear picture of the need to provide understanding about UMKM and the laws governing UMKM themselves. Data from this study was obtained

from the socialization of the introduction of Law No. 20 of 2008 to students of SMP Ja'far Muslim junior high school. At the time of socialization, the researcher presented material related to Law No. 20 of 2008 which discussed about UMKM. At the end of the socialization, the research also provides a questionnaire that must be filled by the socialization participants to find out how much changes in students ' knowledge after socialization and before socialization.

III. DISCUSSION

The results obtained from this socialization is that the socialization participants can understand the material presented by the speakers. In this socialization, the speaker or speaker is Yusuf Ahmad Aldi's brother. Students of the Faculty of Economics and Business Management Study Program, University of Labuhanbatu. This socialization activity was conducted on Friday at 11: 00 WIB. This socialization activity is also carried out to introduce Law No. 20 of 2008 which discusses UMKM carried out in the form of counseling with counseling media used in the form of laptops and infokus. The target in this study were students of Class IX SMP Ja'far Muslim Lingga Tiga. In this socialization, the participants of socialization were 18 people. This study became the students of Class IX as the main target in this study because the



Fig 1. Submission Of Socialization Material

students of Class IX will soon enter the world of work so it is expected that after this socialization is carried out they can understand what they have to do to start a Micro, Small and medium enterprises that can help them to develop their business. During the socialization process, the speakers presented material on the understanding of UMKM, a glance at the contents of Law No. 20 of 2008, criteria for UMKM, efforts to increase UMKM. After the socialization is completed, the speakers distributed questionnaires to the socialization participants to measure the level of understanding of the socialization participants on the material that has been implemented. The socialization participants were very enthusiastic to follow the series of socialization activities.



Fig 2. Distribution Of Questionnaires To Socialization Participants

The questionnaire provided to the socialization participants contains 10 questions that the contents of the question contain about UMKM and Law No. 20 of 2008. The first question is Do you know about MSMEs? Eleven of the eighteen participants of socialization (61%) know about UMKM, while seven of them (39%) do not know about MSMEs. Second question Are you currently doing UMKM activities? Overall (100%) of the socialization participants no one was carrying out UMKM activities. Third question Do you intend and have a desire to open a UMKM business? Ten of the eighteen socialization participants (56%) answered that they had the intention and desire to carry out MSME activities while eight of them (44%) did not have the intention to carry out MSME activities.

Question four: do you choose to open your own business instead of working with others? Thirteen of them (72%) answered want to open their own business compared to working with others while five of them (28%) answered Not ingin open their own business. Question five have you ever participated in socialization about UMKM before? two of them (11%) had previously followed while sixteen of them (89%) had never followed before. Question six did anada previously know that Law No. 20 of 2008 mengetur about UMKM? One person from the socialization participants (6%) knew and seventeen of them (94%) did not know. The seventh question is the socialization of the introduction of the UMKM law can increase your knowledge? One person from the socialization participants (6%) answered that this socialization helped increase knowledge about the UMKM law while seventeen of them (94%) answered that this socialization did not increase their knowledge about the UMKM law.

Question eight Do you already know the content of Law No. 20 of 2008? One of the socialization participants (6%) already know the content of Law No. 20 of 2008 while seventeen of them (94%) do not know the content of Law No. 2008. Question Nine do you agree with the Law No. 20 of 2008? Fourteen of them (78%) answered in agreement while four of them (22%) disagreed. The tenth question is that with the Law No. 20 of 2008 that regulates UMKM you have a desire to become an UMKM? Five of them (28%) answered to have a desire while thirteen of them (72%) did not desire.

Table 1. comparison of socialization participants after and before socialization about UMKM

No	Indicators	Before	After
1.	Knowledge	Before socialization about UMKM was carried out socialization participants did not know at all what is UMKM and Law No. 20 of 2008 (100% of socialization participants did not know about UMKM and Law No. 20 of 2008)	Sesuah socialization about UMKM conducted socialization participants have knowledge about MSMEs and Law No. 20 of 2008 (100% knowledge of socialization participants increased after socialization)
2.	Insights	Before the socialization was carried out, the socialization participants did not have insight about UMKM and how to become UMKM business actors (100% of socialization participants did not have insight)	After socialization about UMKM the socialization participants increased their awareness to start becoming young entrepreneurs through UMKM (100% after socialization participants have insight)
3.	Desire	Before they followed the socialization about MSMEs they did not have any desire to become UMKM because they themselves did not know what UMKM were (100% of them had no desire)	Meanwhile, after they follow the socialization about UMKM, they all have a desire to become UMKM because UMKM are the first step to become great entrepreneurs. (100% of them have a desire to become UMKM actors)

Fig 3. Photo With Socialization Participants



UMKM are categorized as productive economic businesses owned by perongan and business entities in accordance with Law No. 20 of 2008. UMKM can also be said to be an early business that can be pursued and developed in order to become a large business and can help the local economy and local communities.

IV. CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this socialization is that there is a change in knowledge that occurs in socialization participants regarding UMKM and Law No. 20 of 2008. In this study the main target is the students of Class IX SMP Ja'far Muslim which amounted to 18 people. This is because those who will soon enter the world of work must be given an understanding of UMKM, so that they can become the next generation who become business actors. UMKM themselves are actually Micro, Small and medium enterprises that are usually run and owned by individuals. Currently in Indonesia the law governing UMKM is Law No. 20 of 2008. In Law No. 20 of 2008, the definition of UMKM, criteria for UMKM and what types of businesses can be categorized as UMKM has been explained.

Advice

The school and teachers should have taught the students a glimpse of knowledge about UMKM so that when they graduate from junior high school they already know about UMKM and can be one of the triggers that will help them when in high school will choose the science department or IPS. And introducing UMKM to students can also make students have a desire to become entrepreneurs from an early age.

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