

A stylized white outline of a human figure with arms outstretched, set against a dark blue background with a network of white lines and dots. Yellow and blue lines extend from the figure, suggesting digital connectivity. A small green dot is on the head, and a yellow leaf-like shape is on the chest.

EMBRACING SOCIETY 5.0 WITH HUMANITY

Editor: Diah Karmiyati

 Bildung

Copy right ©2022
All rights reserved

Embracing Society 5.0 with Humanity

Editor : Diah Karmiyati
Desain Sampul : Ruhtata
Lay out/tata letak Isi : Tim Redaksi Bildung

Perpustakaan Nasional: Katalog Dalam Terbitan (KDT)
Yogyakarta: CV. Bildung Nusantara, 2022

x + 1115 halaman; 15 x 23 cm
ISBN: 978-623-6225-67-7
Cetakan Pertama: Maret 2022

Penerbit:
BILDUNG
Jl. Raya Pleret KM 2
Banguntapan Bantul Yogyakarta 55791
Telepon: +6281227475754 (HP/WA)
Email: bildungpustakautama@gmail.com
Website: www.penerbitbildung.com Anggota IKAPI

Bekerja sama dengan Direktorat Program Pascasarjana
Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang

***Embracing Society 5.0
with Humanity***

Embracing Society 5.0 with Humanity

Society 5.0 is a concept presented by the Japanese as a core concept of their economic system. They believed that technology should not surpass the intelligent of men. As such, in society 5.0 the Japanese government would like to ensure that all technological things are designed to be a human-centered design. In fact, their ministry of education in 2018 has also been readily prepared the future generation through a change in their education system. For example, the minister explains that in Japan, or many parts of the world, university entrance are divided into two main concentrations, which are science and social science. The minister thought of changing the system, as society 5.0 is about creating a technology that is human centered. For instance, they gave an example on designer babies. If, people from hard science learn about philosophy, ethics, and humanities, they won't face such ethical concern when developing a product. This is what is being envision by the Japanese government for their younger generation. Collaboration between science and social science is necessary to build a better environment for our future children. Another example is the companies in Japan, such as Hitachi and Fujitsu has already been implementing this 5.0 by designing product that relied fully on technology but puts human at its center (Hitachi, 2017).

Likewise, it is currently a hot topic in Indonesia. Indonesia as a country with the 4th largest population in the world has not been implemented this concept. Our country is still on the industry 4.0. Yet, with the rising interest in AI, Blockchain, NFT, number of unicorn start-up. and all recent technological changes, our country are ready to compete with any other countries in Southeast Asia. Society 5.0 is coming, and we need to embrace it. To prepare with the society 5.0, It is not only the technological side. It is necessary for us to have a strong principle at hearts that based on our belief system. We, as an Indonesian have known to be religious that most of us believed in God. We also commonly practice our religion and tend to be kind to people because we know God would love our good deeds. I personally think that this will help us to move forward and live together with advanced technology.

Technology begets a very important leap in human's life journey. It is important to keep valued of the benefit but it's more important to look out for the human itself. As its purpose is smarter than us, to help us, it will be very ideal if we embrace the technology using our ability to be kind.

Malang, 21 Maret 2022

Diah Karmiyati

Daftar Isi

Market Potential of <i>Kafalah Bil Ujroh</i> Sharia Guaranteee Through E-Policy During the Covid-19 <i>A. Ifayani Haanurat, Ifadhila</i>	1
Development students character in 5.0 era through learning to write based on stories of the loves one <i>Abd. Rahman Rahim</i>	9
Higher Education and Human Resources Development for The Society 5.0 Era <i>Adri Efferi</i>	20
Pesticide Residual and Nutrition of Organic Cultivation Rice with Pumakkal and Conventional <i>Agus Sutanto, Hening Widowati, Achyani, Nendi Hendri, Feny Thresia, Eka Setyaningsih</i>	33
Social Capital in The Empowerment of Muslim Communities Face 5.0 Society <i>Agus Wahyu Triatmo</i>	40
Transformation Of Religiousity Of The Community At Wonolagi Gunung Kidul Yogyakarta <i>Ahmad Salim Novi Handayani</i>	49
Early Marriage Before and During Pandemic Covid-19 (Revolutionary Era of Society 5.0) <i>A'im Matun Nadhiroh</i>	57
E-Gov, Realization Of Anti Corruption Policy (long journey to Era Society 5.0) <i>Amalia Syauket</i>	66
Use of Voice Recognition of "Cake" Android-Based Application to Improve Student's Pronunciation <i>Amaluddin, Mutiah Nur Adzra, Siti Hajar Larekeng</i>	77

Combination of Curcumin and Honey as Supporting Therapy for Typhoid Fever in Children <i>Ami Febriza</i>	87
Employees Readiness Improvement Model to Face Changes in The Society 5.0 Era: Study On Indonesian Expatriates Abroad <i>Anggia Sari Lubis</i>	94
Features of Collaborative Writing in EFL Context <i>Ani Susanti</i>	103
The Hoax as Terror Communication: Threats and Challenges in Society 5.0 <i>Ari Sulistyanto, Hamida Syari Harahap, Wichitra Yasya</i>	112
Implementation of Human Resources in Sharia Capital Market Study Group During Covid-19 <i>Asri Jaya, A.Ifayani Haanurat, Nurlina, Nur'aeni</i>	121
Acts of Terrorism as a Crime Against Humanity Under International Law <i>Aulia Rosa Nasition</i>	127
Prophetic Legal Science Paradigm in The Era of Society 5.0 <i>Auliya Khasanofa</i>	137
IP Appraiser Role in The Implementation of Copyright as a Collateral in Indonesia <i>Cita Yustisia Serfiyani</i>	144
Indonesian Slangs in The Digital Communication <i>Dewi Kusumaningsih</i>	151
Students' Spatial Reasoning In Solving The Flat Shapes Problem <i>Dewi Risalah</i>	160
Industrial Revolution 4.0 and Society 5.0 Eras: From The Strategic Human Resource Management's Perspective <i>Dianawati Suryaningtyas</i>	165

The Online Learning Resources in Mastering Listening Comprehension: Students' and Teachers' Perspectives <i>Dodi Mulyadi</i>	173
Building Character Strengths through “new Islamic education” in Facing Era Society 5.0: Bibliometric reviews <i>Elihami, Kana Safrina, Riana Mashar, Hary Murcahyanto</i>	182
Ultraviolet Exposure To Energy Intake Synthesis Of Vitamin D <i>Emillia Devi Dwi Rianti</i>	194
Description Of Maternal-Fetal Attachment In Public Health Community Center Yogyakarta <i>Endang Koni Suryaningsih, Sri Subiyatun</i>	201
MSMEs Empowerment Strategy in Rural Areas Facing The Society ERA 5.0 <i>Endang Sungkawati</i>	208
Learning Assessment System in Islamic Higher Education <i>Enung Nugraha</i>	217
Midwifery Student Perception of Online Learning <i>Farida Kartini</i>	226
Implications of Constitutional Court Decision No. 91/PUU-XVIII/2020 on Working Relationship with PKWT Reviewed from Legal Certainty <i>Fithriatus Shalihah</i>	234
Dynamics Of The Digitalization Era For Women Umkm Activitiest <i>Hamida Syari H Ari Sulistyanto, Wichitra Yasa, Nita Komala Dewi</i>	243
Digital Marketing for Industrial Farming <i>Haris Hermawan</i>	252
Work Experience and Work Achievement Effect On Lecturer's Career <i>Hary Murcahyanto, Mohzana, Adri Efferi Emilda Sulasmi, Koidah</i>	259

Development of Traditional Music Learning Media Using Macromedia Flash 8 <i>Hary Murcahyanto, Mohzana , Farida Sani</i>	273
Spices Removal Heavy Metal Pollutants, Increase CA and Protein in Foods <i>Hening Widowati, Agus Sutanto, Widya Sartika Sulistiani, Evita Anggereini, Maria Ulfah, Merri Sri Hartati, Asih Fitriana Dewi</i>	285
Teaching The Capita Selecta of Zoology Era 5.0 Based on the Surrounding Approach <i>Hening Widowati, Agus Sutanto, Widya Sartika Sulistiani, Evita Anggereini, Maria Ulfah, Merri Sri Hartati, Asih Fitriana Dewi</i>	307
Improved internal quality assurance system based on iso 9001:2008 with document management control (dmc) and web-based applications <i>Hermien Tridayanti Bayu Putra Airlangga</i>	325
Benefiting from Online Learning as a Shortcut to Address Society 5.0 Challenges: EFL Students' Perspective <i>Hersulastuti</i>	333
Bundes Services Can Improve the Community's Economy In Sharia Perspective <i>Heru Cahyono, Muh. Fahrurrozi, Nursaid</i>	344
Students' Critical Thinking In Solving Hots Problems: A Case Study In Gender Perspective <i>Ida Riskiana Dewi, Umy Zahroh</i>	359
Strengthening Pedagogical Competence of 21 st Century Teachers <i>Ifit Novita Sari</i>	368
Flipped Classroom Assisted by WhatsApp: Bridging Mathematics Learning During Pandemic and Era of Society 5.0 <i>Iis Holisin</i>	376
	387

Women Protection Against Sexual Violence Based On Human Security in The Era of 5.0 Society <i>Ika Dewi Sartika Saimima</i>	
A Mutualistic Talent Advantage In Teamwork Performance <i>Ika Nurul Qamari</i>	393
Corpus and Data-Driven Learning:Big Data for Language Teachers <i>Ikmi Nur Oktavianti</i>	402
Analysis of Leadership Style and Work Environment : The effect on employee Job Satisfaction <i>Irwan Idrus, Jumriani, Mutia Mursidiq Hasan</i>	413
The Architecture of <i>Banua tada</i> Buton, Southeast Sulawesi and its Challenges in the Future <i>Ishak Kadir, M. Husni Kotta</i>	420
Coping Strategy for the Defense of Persons with Disabilities During the Covid-19 Pandemic <i>Islamiyatur Rokhmah</i>	432
Prophets' Parenting Strategy Applied In The New Normal <i>Kana Safrina Rouzi</i>	436
Interconnection between Students' Cognitive Obstacles and Cognitive Load Theory in the Era of Society 5.0 <i>Kartinah</i>	447
From pandemics to business opportunities by young people: an opportunity and development <i>Kristina Sedyastuti</i>	456
Characteristics Of Lactic Acid Bacteria In Feces Of Mongoose (<i>Paradoxurus Hermaphroditus</i>) In District Jember <i>Kukuh Munandar</i>	463
Learning Geometry And Values From The Begalan Tradition: Ethnomatematic In Begalan Culture Of Banyumas, Indonesia <i>Kusno, Umy Zahrah, Reni Astuti, Muchtadi, Kusaeri, Triyono</i>	470

The Sustainability Of Maritime Eco-Lexicon Of Bungku Language In Morowali Regency <i>La Ino, Samsul and Maliudin</i>	483
Science And Interpretation Of The Qur'an In Indonesia Tracing The Scientific Interpretation Pattern In At-Tanwir Muhammadiyah's Tafsir <i>M Nurdin Zuhdi, M. Anwar Nawawi</i>	493
Locally Community Institutional Sustainability in Environmental Isolation Faced Pandemic becomes Endemic <i>Maharani, Marlinda Irwanti, Anita Ristianingrum</i>	501
Development of Teaching Materials Based On Mathematical Reasoning To Improve Mathematical Ability <i>Maifalinda Fatra, Lilis Marina Angraini</i>	522
Telenursing in Schizophrenia <i>Mamnuaah, Noorwahyu Trihidayati</i>	531
Practice speaking and social interaction for mentally retarded children through fantasy stories and role playing <i>Marwiah</i>	539
Antibiofilm Activity of Honey in Multispecies Pathogen <i>Masfufatun, Lusiani Tjandra, Budhi Setiawan</i>	562
Mother as Mother: Welcoming the Society Era of 5.0 <i>Mohd. Nasir</i>	576
Development of Audio Visual Media Based on Macro Media Flash 8 on Dayang-Dayang Dance Learning <i>Mohzana , Hary Murcahyanto , Linda Laili Harjuni</i>	584
Leadership And Principal Work Motivation Influence On School Operator Performance <i>Mohzana, Hary Murcahyanto, Adri Efferi, Emilda Sulasmi, Koidah</i>	596

Teacher Decision Making: Strategies to Give Examples Through Posing and Solving Mathematical Problems <i>Muchtadi</i>	613
Sharia Marketing Era of Industrial Revolution 4.0 in Improving Customer Loyalty <i>Muh. Fahrurrozi, Heru Cahyono, Nursaid</i>	623
Intelligent Transportation Management System (ITMS) in Indonesia Towards Society 5.0 <i>Muh. Nashir T</i>	634
Family Education during the Covid-19 Pandemic: Efforts to Build Parent-Child Attachment <i>Muhammad Abrar Parinduri</i>	643
Implementation of Digital Marketing as Integrated Marketing Strategy for Small and Medium Business Products in Palopo City <i>Muhammad Aqsa, M. Risal</i>	659
Sustainable Development 4.0 in Indonesia: eTOURISM, eMOBILITY, eCITIES and eDESA <i>Muhammad Ikhsan Setiawan, I Nyoman Sudapet, Agus Sukoco, Ronny Durrotun Nasihien, Che Zalina Zulkifli and Mohd Idrus Mohd Masirin</i>	668
Management of Science Learning in the Era of Society 5.0 in Indonesia <i>Muhammad Minan Chusni</i>	683
Culture Freedom to Learn Based on the Philosophy of the Indonesian Nation in Entrepreneurship Courses in the Era of Society 5.0 <i>Nanis Hairunisya</i>	690
Development of Children's Basic Movement Skills <i>Nevi Hardika</i>	699
Implementation of Quality-Based Islamic Worldviews Competitiveness in Industry 4.0 and Era of Society 5.0 <i>Novi Indriyani Sitepu</i>	708
	716

Disease Perception And Its Relation To Quality Of Life Of Undergoing Haemodialysis Patients <i>Nur Chayati, Nur Aini Handayani</i>	
Reconstruction of agent-based model in predicting the risk of stock On Indonesian Stock Exchange (BEI) <i>Nursaid, Heru Cahyono, Muh. Fahrurrozi</i>	727
How to Increase Customer Satisfaction Based on Service Quality, Brand, And Trust in Cafe Customers? <i>Nurul Qomariah, Wekel Mega Wisesa</i>	739
Revitalization of Islamic Religious Education Readiness Facing Era 5.0 <i>Nurzannah</i>	758
Gender Digital Divide and Empowering Women in the Industrial Age 5.0 <i>Oktiva Anggraini</i>	768
Practicing Communication, Collaboration, Critical Thinking and Creative Thinking Skills in Learning <i>Peni Suharti</i>	777
Utilization Of <i>Canva</i> In Learning To Write Poetry As A Learning Source In The Era Society 5.0 <i>Purwati Zisca Diana</i>	786
Postmethod Era and Its Implication to Language Teacher's Education <i>Purwo Haryono</i>	796
The Existence of Religion, Scripture, and Islamic Thinkers in the Era 5.0 <i>Rafiudin</i>	804
Realization of Online Learning in the Perception of Junior High School Student <i>Rizka Harfiani</i>	812
Indonesia In Society 5.0 ; Impact On Legal Policy <i>Rizka</i>	822

The Implementation of the Teaching and Learning Model of the Value Clarification Technique in Society Era 5.0 <i>Ronggo Warsito, Dhiva Maulida Rizqi Nur'Aini</i>	832
Telepsychology: Alternative Digital Mental Health Services Towards The Society Era 5.0 <i>Rr. Setyawati</i>	841
Blended Learning in Islamic Education Learning: Moderate Learning Model in Society 5.0 Ruslan, Luthfiyah	853
Framing English Language Teacher in Facing Society 5.0: Challenges and Adaptive Strategy <i>Salasiah Ammade, Khairil</i>	861
Vocational High School Learning In Era 5.0 <i>Singgih Prastawa</i>	871
The contribution of science in building society 5.0 <i>Siti Patonah</i>	865
Building Student Character In Writing Poetry Based On Makassar Local Wisdom In The Era Of Society 5.0 <i>Siti Suwadah Rimang</i>	897
Early Detection Services Development For The Indonesian Ethnic Group Specified In The Community Era 5.0 <i>Sri Lestari Utami</i>	899
The Impacts Of Industry 4.0 And Society 5.0 To The Sovereignty Of States Based On International Law Perspective <i>Sri Wartini</i>	911
Strengthening Financing Reform For Msmes In The Society Era 5.0 <i>Sriyono</i>	921
Science Education: Its Role in Building Scientific Attitudes in The Context of Society 5.0 Era <i>Suciati</i>	931

The Implementation of Pop Culture as Teaching English Media in Society 5.0 <i>Sudiran</i>	941
Characteristics of Learning Facing the Era of Society 5.0 <i>Sulastrri Rini Rindrayani</i>	949
Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases Era Society 5.0 <i>Sulistyaningsih</i>	958
Fuzzy Logic Oftimization Implementation For Optimizing Motor Speed On Barrel Machine <i>Sumardi Sadi</i>	968
Agriculture Based on Biochemistry and Information Systems in Era 5.0 <i>Suryani</i>	982
<i>Problem Based Learning</i> Model Integrated With Islamic Values <i>Sutrisni Andayani</i>	994
Development of Mathematical Learning Media Integrated Qur'an <i>Syarifah Fadillah, Yadi Ardiawan, Rahman Haryadi</i>	1003
Literacy Program in Madrasah: Challenging Lagging <i>Taufiqur Rahman, Moh. Zamili</i>	1012
EFL Teaching Innovations in Indonesia <i>Tono Suwartono, Retno Ayu Cahyaningtyas</i>	1021
Blended Learning Strategy During the COVID-19 Pandemic in Plant Tissue Culture Course <i>Trianik Widyaningrum</i>	1036
The Approach to Stunting Problems in the Society 5.0 Era <i>Wa Ode Salma</i>	1044
Environment with Technology as Highly Important Element for The Wellbeing of the Elderly <i>Wantonoro, Moh Ali Imron</i>	1053

Social Media Use during the Covid-19 Pandemic and Beyond: A Uses and Gratifications Perspective <i>Wichitra Yasya, Nani Nurani Muksin</i>	1061
The Implication Of Project-Based Teaching On Undergraduate Students' Creativity <i>Wiwin Sri Hidayati</i>	1071
Implementation Of E-Learning In Integrated Islamic Junior High School Granada Tangerang City <i>Yessi Astriani, Asrori Mukhtarom</i>	1086
Bibliometric Analysis Of Digital Marketing And Halal Cosmetics <i>Yulist Rima Fiandari</i>	1092
The challenge of building critical thinking in Era 5.0 <i>Zahara Tussoleha Rony</i>	1101
Creative Industries in The New Normal Era: The Role of Digital Marketing <i>Zakiyah Zahara, Muslimin</i>	1109

Strengthening Financing Reform for MSMEs in the Society Era 5.0

Sriyono¹⁰⁷

Introduction

Many MSMEs are unable to continue their business due to the emergence of the Covid 19 Pandemic, coupled with the "appeal stay *at home*" which automatically affects people's income from their routine significantly, economic activity is very limited, due to the declining supply of goods [1]. There are many sources of financing for micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), starting from banks and non-bank financial institutions. However, the problem is that it is difficult to get access to these sources of financing [2] besides that there is no match between the source of financing and the type of financing so that it becomes the main obstacle faced by MSMEs to increase capital [3]

This study is the development of an initial study that has been carried out by [4] Regarding the many financing models offered to MSMEs, there are 4 (four) models that can be used by MSMEs to be able to obtain financing, however which model is most suitable for MSMEs due to the impact of the Covid 19 Pandemic. The impact of Covid 19 still cannot be eliminated so we need an appropriate financing model to be able to help MSMEs and restore their business performance.[5] The weak competence of MSMEs adds to the bigger problems that exist because MSMEs are not able to innovate and be creative to overcome these problems.[6]

In handling the problem of the impact of Covid 19, the government uses policy paths from two directions, namely substantive policies (prevention) while focusing on economic improvement policies. [7] Two policies were implemented simultaneously with the hope that they could immediately overcome the impact of Covid 19, however, these steps caused the implementation to be not optimal and inconsistent, even there tended to be mis-coordination between the central government and local governments [8]. This condition has not only disrupted the economy but has also disrupted economic movement. [9]. The current crisis due to Covid-19 is happening simultaneously, so the consequences are being felt by vulnerable groups who are getting worse, including

¹⁰⁷ Universitas Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo

business groups that need mass crowds, groups of casual daily workers, street vendors, workers affected by layoffs, farmers, the poor, [10]. In this situation, it is understandable that the government does not dare to take the step of *lockdown* in this phenomenon, because the risk leads to an *economic disaster*, which automatically has implications for other social impacts. The government must take accelerative strategic policies in dealing with economic difficulties that beset the community [12]. If the government is slow in making strategic decisions, then the vulnerability to the occurrence of *social disasters*, including conflict will be very easy to occur. Therefore, this phenomenon is very important to be studied empirically regarding strategic policies in dealing with economic externalities during this pandemic, especially for vulnerable groups.

This vulnerable group includes MSMEs, although the role of MSMEs is quite large in reducing unemployment, as well as contributing to the GDP of a developing country [13]. But on the other hand, it has considerable obstacles in financing [14]. However, MSMEs help create most of the jobs and contribute to national income by way of tax revenues, but also increase national income [15]. Creating a business environment-friendly through the stability of law and policy, the legal system is fast and functional, reducing bureaucracy, corruption is low, encourage innovative companies and performers, investment and job creation is the solution to increasing the number of SMEs [7]has

The government launched many programs in in order to overcome the financial problems faced by MSMEs, both from banking and non-banking, however, it did not provide the implications as expected. The obstacle faced is that the requirements are difficult to fulfill, therefore it is necessary to find a breakthrough that is maximal and effective to overcome this [16] The

hope of the wider community and the government is that the existence of large companies is expected as an 'agent of development' to have responsibility for the impact of a development so that companies can carry out social responsibility known as Corporate Social responsibility (CSR), through this responsibility will be able to help MSMEs. However, CSR or often interpreted as "being socially responsible" provided by each company is different. It is clearly a different way for different people in different countries. So it is necessary to be careful in applying the concept of CSR from developed countries in developing countries.

The study that has been carried out by [5], has found several financing models for MSMEs, but not all of these models can be used to finance MSMEs in this COVID-19 condition, from the results of interviews with MSMEs, it turns out that the type of financing comes from the social community or appropriate CSR. This is because the requirements provided do not burden MSMEs at all, besides that the costs provided are not at all burdensome. However, in Era Society 5.0, the current financing model does not provide great benefits for MSMEs because they are still dependent on other parties.

The Society 5.0 concept is a refinement of the previous concepts. Society 5.0 was created as a resolution to industry 4.0 resolutions. In the Era of Society 5.0 where all technology is part of humans themselves, the internet is not only used to share information but to live life.[17] This concept allows us to use modern science-based (Artificial intelligence, Robot, *Internet of Things*) for human needs with the aim that humans can live comfortably. [18]

The concept of resolution Industry 4.0 and Society 5.0 actually does not have much difference, but the concept of Society is more focused on the context of humans. If the industrial revolution uses Artificial Intelligence, and artificial intelligence as its main component, while Society 5.0 uses modern technology, it only relies on humans as its main component. In Society 5.0 where the main component is humans who are able to create new value through technological developments, it can minimize the gap in humans and economic problems in the future. Indeed, it seems difficult to do in a developing country like Indonesia, but that does not mean it cannot be done.

The capital problems faced by MSMEs can actually be overcome by MSMEs themselves, in the era of society 5.0 MSMEs are required to be able to carry out creativity and innovation in overcoming these problems. At first glance, capital is indeed the main problem in solving current problems, however, in fact the biggest problem is the ability of MSME resources themselves [19]. In the Era of Society 5.0, reforms must be made to the mindset of MSMEs, which do not only think about financial needs but must begin to look at strengthening their own abilities. It is necessary to strengthen a more comprehensive knowledge of life in order to be able to pass the competition in the current conditions.

Indonesia must also be ready to face the change to *Society 5.0*, where a large amount of information from physical area sensors is accumulated into cyberspace. In *cyberspace*, *big data* is analyzed by

Artificial Intelligence (AI), and the results will be returned to the physical area for use by the community. [19] The key is that we still have to build digital talent and increase digital literacy to the general public, especially MSMEs. For that we need a concept that can be representative of all parties.

Discussion

Financing for MSMEs is very important because at this time many MSMEs are experiencing problems in accessing capital from banks. Most of the UMKM business establishments are started from family activities which are then turned into a business. Therefore, most of them do not understand how to manage company money and access sources of financing [20] and they cannot even distinguish between company and family money. As a result, it is difficult for them to develop their business, because according to them, any money earned is also family money, so that the use of the money earned is used for family and personal interests. In the end the money ran out so that no more money was used for working capital.

Therefore, the meaning of financing is very important for MSMEs to be able to develop their business. Small industries that obtained credit facilities from banks stated that the credit was very beneficial for their business development. The credit is mainly used for capital turnover and partly for investments related to equipment and business capital, including business premises [21]. Given these conditions, the urgent assistance needed at this time is capital assistance for the settlement of non-performing loans and business recovery through the inclusion model. [22]. Urgent capital assistance was given because only a small number of MSMEs were able to return their credit without any relief, the rest stated that they were unable to repay if there was no relief. The reliefs in question are write offs, hair cuts, and a credit moratorium [23]

Currently, in Indonesia, online fundraising activities are being developed through crowdfunding sites to support creative projects by the nation's children [24]. The emergence of this fundraising if properly channeled will affect the company's financial performance and ultimately the company will be able to innovate[25]. However, MSMEs still do not understand the existence of fintech, so in the end this facility has not been used by MSMEs properly.

The importance of financing for MSMEs, in addition to overcoming the problems faced today, it is also hoped that this financing will be able to increase competitiveness in the current era.

[26]. The meaning of financing for MSMEs is very important, although sometimes MSMEs are also very careful in receiving this financing either through credit or other means because the risk is quite high. [27]. Although sometimes there is financing provided by the banking sector which is very easy and the burden is small, MSMEs who really understand money management will be careful, it is better to be safe than sorry after making the credit.

In the current Era of Society 5.0, the model -Financing models originating from third parties are no longer a hope for MSMEs because access to obtain and the desired conditions are very fallacious, besides that the level of sustainability of the model is still in doubt, especially in the conditions of the COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, it is necessary to revitalize the model -the financing model. Strengthening SMEs do not have to provide financial assistance directly provided to SMEs however, in the era of society 5, is required is the strengthening of the human resources managers of SMEs

the Industrial Revolution 4.0 is currently producing a presumption that the Industrial Revolution not only decrypting technology area, but encroaching upon the in the social, economic and legal fields and to cope with the impact of the Industrial Revolution, it is necessary to have a humanities study to guard the development of technology so that it does not deviate from the prevailing humanitarian norms. (28)

Changes in people's behavior that follow technological developments and are centered on human needs are currently more known as Society 5.0. In the era of Society 5.0, every order of community needs will be human-centered and technology-based developed by Japan [29]. The development of Society5.0 has actually started since civilization in the world began. This is characterized by every behavior of the community that is centered on the needs of the community. If the Industrial Revolution discusses how the existence of industry can make it easier for humans to carry out all activities, it is different with Society5.0 which focuses more on humans not only as objects, but also playing an active role in achieving goals.

In the era of Society 5.0 technology and information are not the focus of the movement of human life. In this era, humans will become objects of innovation, where technology and information will be equipped with big data processing and artificial intelligence that will facilitate every human need. One of the biggest impacts is on changes in social and economic behavior. In society 5.0, new value created through innovation will eliminate regional, age, gender and

language disparities and enable the provision of tailored products and services. for various individual and group needs[30]. In this way, it is possible to achieve a society that can promote economic development and find solutions to social problems. However, this achievement will have difficulties or obstacles, Japan is ready to face it head-on with the aim of being the first in the world as a country facing problems to present a model of a future society.

In principle, society 5.0 continues the technology that existed in industry 4.0 and is still running today. Big data, cloud and IoT are a necessity and must be implemented in industry 4.0 and society 5.0. Robots in industry 4.0 already use artificial intelligence and sensors. Drone technology is used in industry 4.0 and society 5.0. 3D Print is also used in Industry 4.0 and Society 5.0. Meanwhile, public key infrastructure is one of the data security system facilities used in society 5.0 where Public key infrastructure is part of cyber security in industry 4.0

Sharing is an information sharing technology that is applied in industry 4.0 [31] and society 5.0. On demand is a technology to serve demand, it is also used in industry 4.0 and society 5.0. Simulations in industry 4.0 use virtual reality, augmented reality and mixed reality and these technologies are also used in society 5.0. Then mobile technology is a mobile device that is integrated with edge cellular networks (2G, 3G, 4G and others) and is applied to industry 4.0 and society 5.0.

In the era of Society 5.0, every behavior of life will be translated with artificial intelligence (artificial intelligence) then it will be transformed with millions of data via the internet (internet of thing). The results of the translation will be dedicated to become a new wisdom that will increase human abilities in opening up opportunities for humanity.[32] One of the things that affect the behavior of people's lives is changes in global economic flows. The current existence of the Indonesian economy has been dissolved in global economic conditions, this greatly affects the Indonesian economy if there is an increase or decrease in global economic conditions.

Society 5.0 promises various kinds of conveniences for humans in meeting their needs. This has been clearly seen in Indonesian society. The presence of various companies that provide online-based goods and services has spread widely in Indonesia. The behavior of the economic community who prefers the online system for the sake of convenience in fulfilling all aspects of life requires

business people to compete to determine the best strategy for competitive advantage. MSMEs, which are one of Indonesia's leading industries, must change their business strategy by utilizing technology so they are not left behind by other business actors.

Society 5.0 was originally a vision of the Japanese government in improving the welfare of its people in the future. This welfare is achieved by utilizing technology so that it can balance economic progress with solving social problems that are human-centered and facilitate all lines of people's lives. Financing for MSMEs existed before Society 5.0, which also aims to increase capital. However, before the existence of society 5.0, the financing process that occurs in MSMEs must meet several complex administrative requirements. In addition, when the MSME returns the funds, it is added with the interest required by the financial institution.

So the financing model in the 5.0 era has its goals and framework, dimensions and technology. In society 5.0 it is described that every activity carried out by humans is highly dependent on technology. Technology has become a basic need in the joints of human life, all integrated with smartphones. In business transactions, people are also dependent on technology so they don't want to do traditional business transactions anymore. In this way, the financing model will be a phenomenal initial breakthrough and will become the prima donna in business transactions, so that the prospects are brighter.

In connection with this, all financial processes in the era of society 5.0 must begin to change in line with the needs of MSMEs. Society 5.0 will fulfill all customer desires. Financing for MSMEs must be revitalized easily for SMEs to enjoy. This starts from the ease of access, for example all financing systems and models are available digitally. The government regulates existing policies, namely all financial institutions provide applications on social media. In addition, access to financing for MSMEs must be facilitated and completely burdensome for MSMEs.

Conclusion

The current financing model must be revitalized because it is very difficult for MSMEs. The current model of the process of obtaining financing requires complete administrative requirements while MSMEs have never had it. Therefore, it is necessary to revitalize financing by using a digitalization financing model. Dima started from

access to funding, to the execution of the disbursement of funds to the payment system abbabyaæmmm

References

- [1] Mas'udi, Wawan & Poppy S. Winanti. 2020. Covid 19: From a Health Crisis to a Governance Crisis. Faculty of Social and Political Sciences UGM : UGM Press.
- [2] Bartoli, F Ferri, G., Murro, P. and Rotondi, Z. (2014). Bank support and Export: evidence from small Italian firms. *Small business Economics*, 42, pp. 245-264.
- [3] Mensah, S., 2004. *A review of SME financing schemes in Ghana*. UNIDO Regional Workshop of Financing SMEs, Accra
- [4] Sriyono, Sarwendah Biduri, Bayu Prasajo (2019). Analysis and Identification of Non State Budget Financing Models for Green Economy-Based MSMEs, *Proceedings of the 5th National Scholars Seminar*, ISSN (F) : 2460 - 8696 Book 2: Social and Humanities—ISSN (E) : 2540 - 7589
- [5] Sriyono, Sarwendah Biduri, & Hari Bayu Prasajo. (2021), Acceleration of performance recovery and competitiveness through non-banking financing in SMEs based on the green economy: impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. *Journal of Innovation and Entrepreneurship* 10 (1), 1-10
- [6] Anis Ali & Firoz Hussain. (2014). MSMEs in India: Problems, Solutions and Prospects in present scenario. *International Journal of Engineering and management Sciences*, Vol.5 (2) 2014: 109-115.
- [7] Dumitru, Nancu, Mitea Neluta (2017), The Access of SMEs from Romania to Financing through Financial Instruments. Impact and Results, Economic Sciences Series Volume XVII, Issue 1
- [8] Budi, Arya & Irham Nur Ansari. 2020. “Administration Distancing?”, Local Government in the Covid-19 Pandemic. Faculty of Social and Political Sciences UGM: UGM Press
- [9] Barro, Robert J. 2020. Lessons from the “Spanish Flu” for the Coronavirus's Potential Effects on Mortality and Economic Activity Department of Economics Harvard University 1805 Cambridge Street USA - Cambridge MA 02138-3001 rb.
- [10] Eddyono, Suzanna, et. al. 2020. Pandemic and the Displaced: Assessing the Urgency of Inclusive Policies in Handling Covid-19. Faculty of Social and Political Sciences UGM: UGM Press.

- [11] Abodunrin, Oyinlola, *Gbolahan Oloye, And Bola Adesola. 2020. Coronavirus Pandemic And Its Implications On Global Economy. IJALBS For Academic Research. Vol 4.*
- [12] Olaniyi, Evans. 2020. Socio-economic impacts of novel coronavirus: The policy solutions. *BizEcons Quarterly*, Strides Educational Foundation, vol. 7, pages 3-12.
- [13] Cook, P., & Nixon, F. (2000). Finance and small and medium-sized enterprise development, *Finance and Development Research Program Working Paper Series*, (14). Institute for Development Policy and Management, University of Manchester
- [14] Deakins, D., North, D., Baldock, R., & Whittam, G., 2008. SMEs' Access to finance: Is there still a debt finance gap? *Institute for Small Business & Entrepreneurship*. 5-7 November 2008 - Belfast, N. Ireland, 1-19
- [15] Abor, JY, Agbloyor, E. and Kuipo, R. (2014). Bank finance and export activities of small and medium enterprises. *Review of Development Finance*, Vol. 4, pp. 9-10.
- [16] Paulet, E., Parnaudeau, M. and Abdessemed, T., 2014. The SME struggle for financing: a clampdown in European banks post crisis. *Journal of Business Strategy*, Vol. 35. Issues. 2.pp. 36-45.
- [17] Pereira, Andreia G, Tânia M Lima, and Fernando Charrua-santos. 2020. "Industry 4.0 and Society 5.0: Opportunities and Threats." *International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering* 8 (5): 3305-8.
- [18] Faruqi, Umar Al. 2019. "Future Service in Industry 5.0." *Journal of Intelligent Systems* 2 (1): 67-79.
- [19] Serpa, Sandro, and Carlos Miguel Ferreira. 2019. "Society 5.0 and Sustainability Digital Innovations: A Social Process." *Journal of Organizational Culture, Communications and Conflict* 23 (1): 1-14.
- [20] Alvarez, R. and Lopez, RA (2014). Access to bank finance and exporting. *Industrial and Corporate Change*, 23(6), pp. 152-159.
- [21] Davis, KT, & Murphy, J. (2016). Peer to Peer lending: structures, risks and regulation. Kevin Davis and Jacob Murphy "Peer to Peer Lending: Structures, Risks and Regulation" *JASSA: The Financial Journal of Applied Finance*, 2016, 3-37.
- [22] Irmawati, S., Damelia, D., & Puspita, DW (2013). Financial Inclusion Model in Rural-Based MSMEs. *TRACK: Journal of Economics and Policy*, 6(2).

- [23] Bedman Narteh (2013). SME Bank Selection and Patronage Behavior in the Ghanaian Banking Industry, *Management Research Review*. Vol. 36 (11). PP. 1061 – 1080. 58
- [24] Kustina, KT, Dewi, IGAAO, Prena, GD, & Utari, IGAD (2018). MSMEs credit distribution and non-performing loans towards banking companies profit in Indonesia. *International Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, 2(1), 10-23.
- [25] Lussak, A., Abdurachman, E., Gautama, I., & Setiowati, R. (2020). The influence of financial performance and innovation of services and products on the survival of small businesses in food and beverage in the Jakarta city with mediation of operational improvement. *Management Science Letters*, 10(2), 463-468.
- [26] Belás, J., Bartoš, P., Hlawiczka, R., Hudáková, M. (2015). Attributes of financial management of family companies in the Czech republic and Slovakia. *Family businesses in transition economies: Management, succession and internationalization* (pp. 223-238) doi:10.1007/978-3-319-14209-8_11
- [27] Belas, J., Sopkova, G. (2016). Significant determinants of the competitive environment for SMEs in the context of financial and credit risks. *Journal of International Studies*, 9(2), 139-149. doi:10.14254/2071-8330.2016/9-2/10
- [28] Ramli, Tasya Safiranita, Ahmad M Ramli, Huala A Dolf, Eddy Damian, and Miranda Risang Ayu Palar. (2020). "Over-The-Top Media in Digital Economy and Society 5.0." *Journal of Telecommunications and the Digital Economy* 9 (3): 60-67.
- [29] Melnyk, L.; Kubatko, O.; Dehtyarova, I., Matsenko, O., Rozhko, O. (2019). The effect of industrial revolutions on the transformation of social and economic systems. problem. perspective. *Manag.*, 17, 381-391.
- [30] Ellitan, Lena. 2020. "Competing in the Era of Industrial Revolution 4.0 and Society 5.0." *Maksi Preneur Journal* 10 (1): 1-12.
- [31] Aquilani, B.; Piccarozzi, M.; Abbate, T.; Codini, A. (2020). The Role of Open Innovation and Value Co-creation in the Challenging Transition from Industry 4.0 to Society 5.0: Toward a Theoretical Framework. *Sustainability*, 12, 8943
- [32] Foresti, R.; Rossi, S.; Magnani, M.; Bianco, CGL; Delmonte, N. (2020). Smart Society and Artificial Intelligence: Big Data Scheduling and the Global Standard Method Applied to Smart Maintenance. *Engineering*, 6, 835-84