
**MSME PERCEPTION OF FINANCIAL TECHNOLOGY (FINTECH)
IN BANYUWANGI DISTRICT**

Endang Suprihatin ¹, Andhika Mahendra ²

1. Faculty of Economics and Business, University of 17 August 1945
Surabaya, Indonesia
2. Faculty of Economics and Business, University of 17 August 1945
Surabaya, Indonesia

E-mail: diejournal@gmail.com

Abstract

Development of *Fintech* in Indonesia in particular has become one of the ideas to conduct research in this field, especially in Banyuwangi Regency, especially now that business actors are in the healing phase after being sick due to the impact of the Covid pandemic storm, the effort to rise is by trying to rise again. back from adversity, which previously did not produce goods, now is the time to return to operations, by mobilizing all resources, especially capital resources which automatically triggers business actors to get capital financing assistance in an easy way, with the number of MSMEs increasing significantly starting in 2018 which is 122% , is a target for Fintech companies to provide assistance in the form of capital, one solution to the problem of MSMEs is the many offers that are obtained via cellphones, namely SMS, Whats up, even flyers and banners scattered on the streets and in the media. all social luring anyone, especially business actors, to borrow money for business capital. This research is a qualitative descriptive to obtain information on how the Banyuwangi MSME actors perceive Financial Technology (Fintech), by taking information from 4 business informants in Banyuwangi, the result is that all MSMEs have been offered loans by Fintech and most of them have become victims of the *Peer Fintech type. to peer landing* which is known as Pinjol (online loan) and *Fintech type Equity crowd funding* or fraudulent investment, so that the victim 's name is tainted so that it has a psychological and social impact, therefore the role of the government is needed in providing socialization to the public about *financial technology (Fintech), as well as legal and illegal Fintech* characteristics so that negative impacts can be handled to a minimum.

Keywords: *Fintech, MSME, Peer to Peer Landing*

INTRODUCTION

(Anas, 2020) said Banyuwangi Regency, which is an area located at the eastern end of the island of Java or already known as the *sun rise of Java* because this district gets the earliest sunlight on the island of Java. According to (Subaharianto, 2022) In the post-pandemic period, he seeks to improve all fields by carrying out the Banyuwangi program One of the taglines is the recovery of the economic sector, namely by encouraging MSME business actors to advance to class, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) becoming contributors to the sustainability of community life in the midst of a pandemic and rampant layoffs and employees being laid off. To trigger the growth of new businesses, the community considers that opening a new business or business is a solution to overcome the problem of unemployment, becoming an alternative god to save the family economy.

According to (Valdiansyah & Augustine, 2021) SMEs Indonesia is the key to inclusive design development through the merger of large & small businesses so that economic equality can touch all levels of society, the increasingly rapid development of *Fintech* in Indonesia in particular has become one of the ideas for conducting research in this field, especially in Banyuwangi Regency. Currently, topics relevant to MSMEs are very important considering the relationship between in entrepreneurial ecosystems located in countries where small-medium enterprises (often operating in traditional industries) are the main engine of local and regional development, (Cavallo, Gezhi, & Lamastra, 2021) especially now that business actors are in the healing phase after being sick due to the impact of the covid pandemic storm, the effort to rise is by trying to bounce back from adversity, which previously did not produce goods, now is the time to return to operations, by mobilizing all resources, especially capital resources. which automatically triggers business actors to get capital financing assistance in an easy way, one solution is to have many offers obtained via cellphones, namely SMS, Whats up, even flyers and banners scattered on the streets and on social media all of which lure anyone, especially business actors, to borrow money for business capital

In the post-covid-19 pandemic , micro, small and medium enterprises (UMKM in Indonesian) continue to be eager for recovery in running their businesses, especially with the number of victims of layoffs (PHK) and employees being laid off, MSMEs are one of the alternative solutions that can be relied upon to continue sustain community life. Based on the results of the survey data recording on creative homes, it can be seen from the data before 2015 that the number of MSMEs was 5,612 with a workforce absorption of 40,135 people, and with the establishment of creative houses in 2016 it can be seen that there was an increase in the number of MSMEs after 2018 which was 12,451 with absorption the number of workers as many as 91,157 people or an increase in the number of business actors by 122%. As the following picture:

IMPLEMENTATION IMPACT			
Variable	Before (2015)	After (2018)	Is
Marketing	Local Banyuwangi	Go Online	
Number of SMEs	5,612 Business Units	12,451 Business Units	Up 122%
Total Workforce	40,135 People	91,157 People	Up 127%
Facilitated SMEs	There isn't any yet	685 Products from 183 SMEs	
Packaging Design	Simple	Unique and Interesting	
Revenue	374.7 Billion	719.6 Billion	Up 92%



Source: Banyuwangi Creative House Data

This is a very high number, the reality is to describe the condition of the 122% increase in the number of business actors that can be tracked directly from our cellphones now, it is not strange when we read the status on social media, all selling various products, of course this is a positive development value with one goal to improve the welfare of the community, and also becomes an easy target for *Financial Technology (Fintech)* companies to disburse funds in the form of loan capital to the public or especially MSME business actors. Some of the results of interviews and field surveys to MSME actors, there are several problems which indicate a condition. Weaknesses faced by MSME actors are very complex which actually refers to several variable indicators, although all of these variables are closely related, including: 1) Lack of capital, both in quantity and source, 2) Lack of managerial ability and operating skills in organizing, 3). Lack of marketing, 4) Lack of technological knowledge, 4) There is unfair competition, from the four survey results above the biggest problem is the lack of capital, the presence of both legal and illegal *Fintech actors* is a quick solution for these business actors, because the process of borrowing money capital does not go through a long process and with complicated bureaucracy like banking, even without handing over collateral and without face to face, money can be disbursed so easily, but is *Fintech* a good solution to overcome the problems of MSME actors? so research is needed on how the perception of MSME business actors towards *Fintech* in Banyuwangi Regency is needed.

METHOD

This study uses a qualitative descriptive analysis conducted in the Banyuwangi Regency area of the city by taking 4 (four) informants as respondents who represent the number of representatives from the association of Banyuwangi t-shirt, culinary, handicraft, and batik traders (AKKRAB), where in this association the members consist of from the association of t-shirts, culinary, handicraft and batik traders according to the terms above. The study took secondary data from the Department of Cooperatives and UMKM and the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) Banyuwangi, the data collection technique used field studies by conducting interviews with *informants*, namely the respondents and

combined with an in-depth study of the literature both *online* and offline, which *online* came from from *online* journals, e-books, news from *online* and offline media from several literature books. The results or research outputs contain descriptions of several findings that are presented descriptively which are a description of the research results.

In this research, several stages are needed to solve the problem, and achieve the research objectives. The following are the stages carried out in this research:

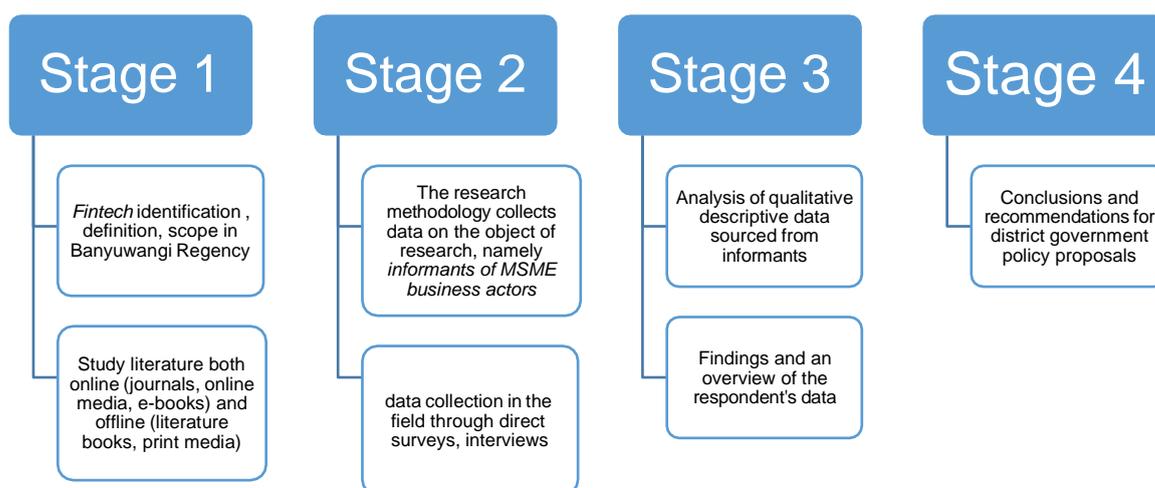


Figure 1.2. Research Stages

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Financial technology (*Fintech*) is the result of a combination of financial services and technology that ultimately changes the business model from conventional to moderate, which initially pays face-to-face and carries a certain amount of cash, can now carry out long-distance transactions by making payments that can be made in cash. just a matter of seconds (<https://www.bi.go.id/id/edukasi/Pages/mengenal-Financial-Teknologi.aspx>, 2018). *Fintech* emerged in line with changes in people's lifestyles which are currently dominated by users of information technology, the demands of a fast-paced life. With *Fintech* , problems in buying and selling transactions and payments such as not having time to look for goods to shopping places, to banks/ATMs to transfer funds, reluctance to visit a place because of unpleasant services can be minimized. In other words, *Fintech* helps buying and selling transactions and payment systems to be more efficient and economical but still effective. The legal basis for implementing *Fintech* in the payment system in Indonesia?

- a) Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 18/40/PBI/2016 concerning the Implementation of Payment Transaction Processing
- b) Bank Indonesia Circular Letter No. 18/22/DKSP regarding the Implementation of Digital Financial Services
- c) Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 18/17/PBI/2016 concerning Electronic Money.

People must have financial intelligence in managing their finances in order to achieve prosperity (Ratnawati, Aprilianto, & Luqiyana, 2020). In general, the term Financial Technology (*Fintech*) is defined by Bank Indonesia through (Marginingsih, 2019) the combination of the latest technology with the financial sector that changes the simple transaction model through payment using cash, which brings together 2 parties *face to face* into an indirect model, namely without going through face to face. advance and non-cash transactions. The problem of financing sources is a classic problem that hinders the growth of MSMEs that do not receive financing facilities from the banking sector. Lack of funding sources makes MSMEs unable to develop innovations to increase their production. However, the rapid growth of the *Fintech financing business* such as peer-to-peer lending can now be another alternative for loan seekers. Peer-to-peer lending is a financing business that targets the lower-middle market sector (Rizal, maulina, & kustini, 2018). *Fintech* is growing rapidly in this decade, it will even exceed the development of the internet and will be transformed by quantum methods (schulte, liu, & Gavin, 2018). *Fintech* is an amalgamation of two very large and influential fields, namely the financial sector and the technology sector, where every individual can access and generate financial transactions even without going through a banking account, but the obstacles that occur are on the one hand the Indonesian people whose human resources are not yet available. fully ready to accept technological changes in economic activity, while the massive *Fintech* development movement is a fast solution for both small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) to become a fast and convenient means of borrowing capital, while there are financial institutions that are members of *Fintech* which are officially registered. in Bank Indonesia and there are many who are illegal or not registered with Bank Indonesia, (Raharjo & Ikhwan, 2019).

At this time the development of *Financial Technology* in Indonesia is progressing rapidly with various conveniences offered in attracting consumers, namely without going through bureaucracy and complicated requirements like the rules applied by banks, so it is not wrong if people are more fond of *Fintech* than having to deal with banking. (Ragimun & yosepha, 2018), the development of *Financial Technology (Fintech)* from year to year is shown in the image below:

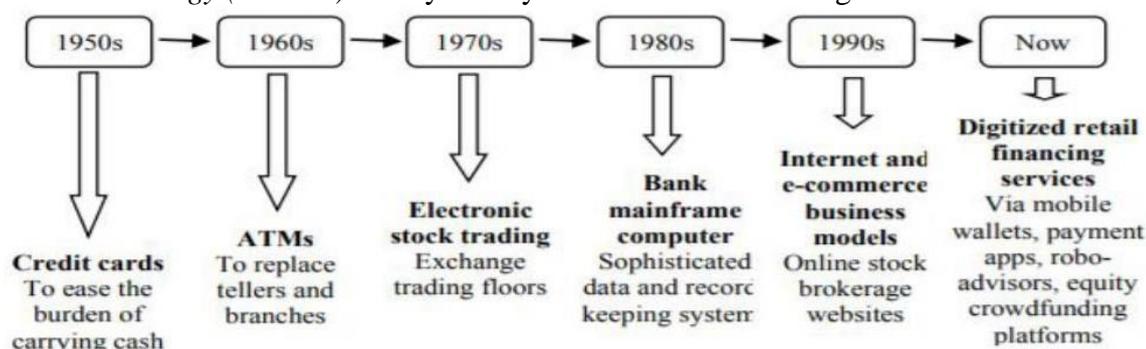


Figure 1.1. *Fintech* Development

The development of Financial Technology (*Fintech*) in Indonesia has been very fast lately. This turns out to have changed the lifestyle of the people of

all sectors of the local economy, especially in Banyuwangi Regency, one exception is in finance which has its influence on the financial services sector institutions contributes to the improvement of the community's economy, the use of this technology provides real challenges and threats for business actors, namely giving rise to positive and negative impacts or advantages and disadvantages that need to be studied. (Marginingsih, 2019). Developments regarding Financial Technology, namely that in the future there are still many opportunities and this is bound to happen, among others, there are still many Indonesian adults who have not been touched by financial services, changes in people's lifestyles towards digitalization, as well as support from the government through regulations, policies and regulations that must be followed. standardized and must be legalized by the government through Bank Indonesia policies as a clear legal umbrella (Yudhira, 2021). Based on the research results of MSMEs in China, Financial Technology innovation is very effective in increasing the total factor tangible enterprise productivity, promote transformation, and enhance the sustainable development of real economy, (Luo, Sung, Yang, & Zou, 2021)

Classification of *Fintech* by (landx.id, <https://landx.id/blog/fintech-aman-dan-berizin-ojk-di-indonesia/>, 2021) dividing several types of Financial Technology can be divided into several, namely:

1. Peer to Peer (P2P) Lending

This type is the most popular *Fintech* in Indonesia. According to the OJK, P2P Lending or often called lenders is a technology-based money lending service. This service first appeared in Indonesia in 2016. Initially, P2P Lending was mostly used to fund MSME businesses. However, nowadays, Pinjol fulfills people's daily needs. The ease and speed of disbursing funds makes this type of *Fintech* popular in Indonesia, in just minutes, you can get fresh funds without complicated conditions.

2. Microfinancing

This type provides a solution for the lower class people who need to get fresh funds but are constrained by the bank system. It is common knowledge that access to financial institutions such as banking is sometimes difficult for small people in rural areas to achieve.

Well, the task of *microfinancing* is to bridge the gap between people who need funds and investors digitally. These funds can be used as business capital or to meet daily needs.

3. Digital Payment System

This fintech provides digital payment services without going through a bank. Starting from electricity bills, credit bills, purchasing goods *online*, and others. With no complicated conditions, you can get digital services such as banks,

This type is growing, especially after e-commerce is loved by many people. There are so many e-commerce companies that collaborate with other *Fintech companies* or form their own digital payment systems.

4. Risk and Investment Management

fintech provides you with services to manage finances properly. This one type can guide you to make good financial planning and realize your financial dreams in the future. In addition to financial planning, this *Fintech* can also help provide

access to business or investment actors as well as insurance. With only a *smartphone*, you can get a complete package in financial management.

5. Equity Crowdfunding

As the name suggests, crowdfunding is a *Fintech service* in fundraising. Later these funds can be donated to a social organization or invested in a business. This *type of crowdfunding fintech* is quite similar to P2P Lending. The difference is that in *crowdfunding* investors are positioned as business owners.

Bank Indonesia ensures security and order in payment traffic by being a Facilitator in terms of providing land for payment traffic, an intelligent business analyst. Through collaboration with international authorities and agents, Bank Indonesia becomes an analyst for business actors related to *Fintech* to provide views and directions on how to create a safe and orderly payment system, Bank Indonesia assessments carry out monitoring and assessment (assessment) of every business activity carried out. involving *Fintech* and its payment systems using technology, coordination and communication. Bank Indonesia maintains relationships with relevant authorities to continue to support the existence of *Fintech* payment system in Indonesia. Bank Indonesia is also committed to supporting business actors in Indonesia by providing regular guidance on *Fintech*.

The *peer to peer problem* is already very troubling (Suryono, budi, & wulandari, 2021), so it is necessary to raise issues, cases, and problems with the P2P lending platform in Indonesia, the roles and responsibilities, the supervisory process that has been carried out. Awareness of *start-up* actors and MSMEs is starting to realize the importance of financing channels such as *peer to peer landing and crowdfunding* which help access capital so that production and business can run according to the expected targets (Gazali & Yasuoka, 2018).

According to the rules of the agency that has the authority to regulate *Financial technology*, namely the Investment Alert Task Force (SWI), the characteristics of illegal (<https://www.ojk.go.id/id/berita-dan-kegiatan/siaran-pers/Documents/Pages/Siaran-Pers-Jelang-Lebaran-Waspadai-Penawaran-Fintech-Lending-dan-Investasi-Illegal/Lampiran%20II%20Fintech%20P2P%20Illegal%20-%20Mei%202021.pdf>, 2021) *Fintech* are as follows:

- a) Illegal fintech has no legality which means it is not registered and does not have official permission from the OJK.
- b) Gives very high interest, penalties and fees and tends to be unclear in billing.
- c) The billing process is unethical and tends to be rude and threatening.
- d) Illegal fintech will access consumer data such as contacts, cameras, microphones and others.
- e) Illegal fintech also has no complaints service.
- f) The location of the company is also unknown, even if the borrower wants to come directly to the office, they will not tell the address of the office.
- g) Often use SMS, WA and spam email modes in offering products.

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term Financial Technology (*Fintech*) is defined by Bank Indonesia through (Marginingsih, 2019) the combination of the latest technology with the financial sector that changes the simple transaction model through payment using cash, which brings together 2 parties *face to face* into an indirect model, namely without going through face to face. advance and non-cash transactions. The problem of financing sources is a classic problem that hinders the growth of MSMEs that do not receive financing facilities from the banking sector. Lack of funding sources makes MSMEs unable to develop innovations to increase their production. However, the rapid growth of the *Fintech financing business* such as peer-to-peer lending can now be another alternative for loan seekers. Peer-to-peer lending is a financing business that targets the lower-middle market sector (Rizal, maulina, & kustini, 2018). *Fintech* is growing rapidly in this decade, it will even exceed the development of the internet and will be transformed by quantum methods (schulte, liu, & Gavin, 2018). *Fintech* is a merger of two very large and influential fields, namely the financial sector and the technology sector, where every individual can access and generate financial transactions even without going through a banking account, but the obstacle that occurs is on the one hand the Indonesian people whose human resources are not yet available. fully ready to accept technological changes in economic activity, while the massive *Fintech* development movement is a fast solution for both small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) to become a fast and convenient means of borrowing capital, while there are financial institutions that are members of *Fintech* which are officially registered. in Bank Indonesia and there are many who are illegal or not registered with Bank Indonesia, (Raharjo & Ikhwan, 2019).

MSME THEORY

Knowing the term micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) then there are several segment groups at the business level which are divided into 4 (four), this is based on data obtained from the Department of Cooperatives and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) that there are several Business Classifications. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) which are seen based on the amount of assets and income obtained are as follows:

Table 1.1 MSME classification

No	Business	Criteria	
		Asset (Rupiah)	Turnover (Rupiah)
1	Micro Business	Max. 50 Miliion Million	Max. 300 Million
2	Small Business	> 50 Million – 500 Million	> 300 Million – 2,5 Billion
3	Medium Enterprises	> 500 Million – 10 Billion	> 2,5 Billion – 50 Billion

Source: Department of Cooperatives and SMEs

Based on the results of field surveys and interviews with para *Informants* who are sources of respondents, the authors obtain a descriptive picture of

FintechI in the MSME industry in the Banyuwangi Regency area, while the profiles of the *informants* are as follows:

Table 3.1 *Informant profile*

Description	Informant A	Informant B	Informant C	Informant D
Age / year old	30 – 35 years old	25 – 30 years old	40 – 45 years old	45 – 50 years old
Gender	Woman	Woman	Man	Woman
Education	D3	S1	high school	high school
Type of business	Reseller and Dropship	pastry shop	Food/beverage production	Batik production
Length of business	5 years	>10 years old	>10 years old	>10 years old

The results of the survey and interviews with 4 (four) *informants* are :

a. Informant A

Business actors are *dropshippers* and *resellers* who are very active on social media, even though they know little about the term legal and illegal *Fintech bail* and after the researcher explained the definitions and types, they finally understood and even often got *online loan offers peer to peer (P2P) landing*, but has never responded to the offer, but his close friend has been involved in the world of *Fintech* , namely the *Peer to peer (P2P) Landing category*, namely getting loan funds without meeting *face to face* , without a survey at his home or a place of business, and without collateral, it turns out that this convenience is inversely proportional to the payment system which is getting bigger every month, so the borrower finally objected to the amount of the installments, the impact is getting terror through the borrower's phone and cellphone number, spreading it to friends in a cellphone contact that is often contacted by the borrower, finally the borrower reports about this *online loan (pinjol)* to the authorities, and after being traced by the police it turns out that the loan company is illegal, not officially registered with the financial services authority (OJK), finally the borrower the person decides not to continue with the payment and immediately replaces his cell phone number. *Informant A* knows and uses Digital Payments such as ATMs, OVO, Shopee Pay and others, but their use is more often for ATM card types, for capital assistance, the perpetrator admits that he has received capital assistance from Mitra pinastika mustik (MPM) and Mekar, which is a similar type. Finance or conventional manual financing institutions, for this blooming financing institution, business actors believe because there are offices and business surveys, while the interest rate of return on capital is relatively small, with the amount of capital borrowed amounting to Rp. 3 million payments made every week of Rp. 75 thousand and will be paid in installments over 50 weeks, once also invested with business groups massively to collect group funds for savings and loans similar to a cooperative but called holiday savings, and indeed every member will get savings funds back in the form of basic necessities, meat and special money in During the month of Ramadan, for the type of *equity crowdfunding* , a friend of a business actor said that he had been a victim with an amount of Rp. 140 million rupiah, at the beginning of the offer via cellphone, namely the *whats up (WA)*

application that there is a coal mining company that requires business capital due to the covid 19 pandemic and will provide monthly business results of 20%, when the victim has deposited money in the month the first two and three are still running smoothly in providing business results, but in the fourth month the funds have disappeared, because the investment fund collectors can no longer be contacted with their cellphone numbers, for this investment term, business actors refer to the term fake investment.

b. Informant B

undergraduate education background , this business actor B continues the business of his parents who are engaged in the Banyuwangi rujak soto culinary stall, as well as producing typical pastries such as Bagiak, banana hump crackers, fern crackers and others. The term *Fintech* , both legal and illegal, is reflected in the case that happened to his friend, namely when he received an *online loan offer* (pinjol) he immediately responded because the conditions were very easy, namely by sending a photo of an identity card (KTP) and the person concerned held an ID card and fill out the registration form, 1 day later the funds have entered the borrower's account, but the amount of funds received is not complete, for example the nominal borrowed is Rp. 1.8 million received approximately Rp. 1.650 million there is a discount on administrative fees, with payments every week, with a very high amount of interest to be paid, when one day the borrower cannot pay and there is a delay, it seems that Pinjol immediately sends the *Dept. Collector* or debt collector who collects in rough ways, with a late payment penalty applied by a daily and very high system, more than that, Pinjol was able to hack the contact number on the money borrower's cellphone, then spread the borrower's bio data and stated that the borrower did not want to pay the debt, this treatment automatically brought a deep psychological impact on the borrower of money, and in the end the borrower immediately paid off his debt with the help of his parents as well as immediately changed phone numbers and changed email addresses to remove the trauma wounds from the loan.

c. Informant C

Business actor C has experience in the food and beverage business sector and already has a food and beverage business association (UMAMI), all group members must be certified P-Irt (home industry food), the convenience of this business group is that there is already access to market various products at well-known retailers, namely Indomaret, Alfamart, and the like, even access to market to national and international regions (*Exports*), and has even collaborated with financial institutions that help provide guarantees (guarantee institutions) to Umami business actors who need capital loans. to banks or those who will export goods abroad but still lack capital, broadly speaking the business group of *informant C* has been touched by the intervention of the Banyuwangi Regency Government so that it is more organized and modern and even has a cooperative with a business entity, each member of the cooperative is obliged to pay principal savings of Rp. 500 thousand and mandatory savings of Rp. 10 thousand per month, the role of this cooperative is to become a distributor of infrastructure such as selling plastic packaging or product *packaging* at retail, because it is well aware

that the weakness of business actors is the objection from the financial side to purchasing plastic packaging raw materials on a large scale.

Basically, *informant C* is familiar with the term *Fintech* even though at a glance, and even one of the Umami members has become a victim, as evidenced by the name and photo of the Borrower circulating in WA of all Umami members, which is the subject of questions. The cellphone of the borrower, this has a very bad impact on the law in the community, among others, a polluted good name creates a sense of distrust in the social environment, so this valuable experience becomes a mirror for Umami business actors to be more careful in responding to offers from loans. *peer to peer landing* or other types of *Fintech*, have also experienced fraudulent investments, namely a type of *Equity Crowdfunding*, but conventional holiday savings have no technological elements or conventional types of saving are visited by officers, actors flock to invest collectively in the hope that before the holidays receive their savings, will but It turns out that the savings fund collector has run away and is not responsible.

d. Informant D

He is a senior batik production entrepreneur who does not know the term *Fintech* at all and when the researcher explains the types of *Fintech*, he understands a little because he has been offered an online loan via SMS or WA, and actor D does not respond. this proves that in the realm of batik entrepreneurs pinjol is less desirable, while digital payments are more familiar with such as OVO, DANA, Shopee pay, but those who operate and use it are employees or their children, because it cannot be denied when selling using online media such as Shopee, Lazada, Toko Pedia and others will surely come into contact with using the *Digital payment system*,

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis above, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The term *Fintech* is still not fully known among MSME business actors in Banyuwangi Regency, business actors are already familiar with the term loan (*online loans* because almost all of them have been offered online loans via short messages from mobile phones, namely SMS and what up.
2. are not familiar with the types of *Fintech*, including *peer to peer p2p landing, microfinancing, risk and investment management, equity crowd funding and digital payment systems.*), *shopee pay, Ovo, Dana, Gopay.*
3. Most MSME actors in Banyuwangi Regency are able to recognize and distinguish between legal and illegal *Fintech*, because many actors have become victims of illegal online loans (pinjol) and have been defamed because of borrowers' names and photos that have been distributed to social media, Another risk experienced by the borrower is that the interest to be paid is very high, and the collection method is very rough, so that the borrower experiences psychological pressure depression, for *Legal fintech*, the community identifies through the agency's office, as well as a survey process to the place. business that is carried out by MSMEs.

4. Types of *Fintech Equity crowd funding* is very common among the business community, which is a type of fraudulent investment that promotes a lot on social media with the lure of 10 - 20 business results every month, and the investment requirements are quite easy, namely by simply providing a name and bank account number, then do the transfer process to the investor's account, in fact it has only been running for 3 (three) months to provide business results and after the 4th (fourth) month the investor has run away.

From some of the conclusions above, the authors provide the following suggestions :

1. The importance of the government's role in providing socialization to the public about *financial technology (Fintech)*, as well as the legal and illegal characteristics of *Fintech* so that negative impacts can be handled to a minimum.
2. The government through Bank Indonesia provides easy regulations for the public, especially MSME business actors who need capital, so that each level line starting from the smallest, namely micro-enterprises has the opportunity to get capital assistance.
3. As an academic, it is suggested that the material Knowledge of *Financial Technology* can be included in the curriculum of general courses, so that the younger generation of the nation's future understands and at the same time can provide input to the surrounding environment about investment that is legal and how the bureaucracy is to get assistance in accessing capital to financial service institutions.

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