

Islamic Household Accounting Model in Ultra Micro Debt Management as Social Inclusion

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted with the aim of building an Islamic household accounting model in debt management as a form of social inclusion in ultra-micro households (UMi). The implications of this model are expected to reduce the risk of payment default. This study uses a qualitative method, an ethnomethodological approach with the first stage being the search for indexicality, the second stage being reflexivity that underlies practical action and the third stage being the achievement of contextual action that can be analyzed. The results of the study found that a complex High Touch mentoring model is very much needed for UMi debt management in Islamic households, low understanding of literacy and financial management and high motivational needs cause not only the need for funds needed by this household, but also strengthening social capital that can be built through complex mentoring.

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Introduction

The inability of households to pay off their debts will cause a debt crisis that will have a negative impact on human psychology. The amount of debt is related to increasing levels of anxiety, such as psychological stress, health problems, risk of depression, attempted

suicide, attitudes of uncontrolled economic behavior, which will arise when the borrower is no longer able to pay off his debt with all his wealth and income. During 2023 According to data from the Ministry of Finance's Credit Program Information System (SIKP), More than 9 billion in financing for UMi businesses has been absorbed, this data continues to increase not only in the financing value but also in the number of UMi debtors[1], here is the data:

Table 1. UMi Financing Absorption

Years	Number of Debtors	Financing Value (In Billions)	Number of Distributors
2019	809.926	Rp2.719,90	40
2020	1.765.974	Rp6.013,30	46
2021	1.958.224	Rp7.034,60	55
2022	2.011.171	Rp8.139,80	64
2023	2.211.467	Rp9.485,50	90

Source: Annual Report PIP 2023 (2024)

Based on table 1, it is certain that the more users of UMi financing services, the more urgent it will be for the Islamic household accounting harmonization model in debt management to be immediately built and implemented so that the absorbed funds can be optimally used and of course can be paid off by Umi households, and avoid the risk of default which can threaten psychological problems due to default on debt. Debt ownership is not only owned by large-scale business entities, but small-scale businesses also have an interest in debt. Like a double-edged sword, debt can have a very good impact on the development of business performance or a business if managed properly. However, debt will also have a very bad impact on a business if it is not managed properly [2][3][4]. Unconductive debt management causes debt to be unpaid [5]. Controlling the amount and allocation of debt can be done by conducting financial management by budgeting in advance, recording all needs, then controlling which ones can be reduced and postponed. If done routinely, it will reduce

the total debt in a business entity. The problem is that there are many cases where these ultra-micro business actors do not have a good understanding of these things. Some of the ultra-micro business actors also do not have an educational background and understanding of this matter. The simple understanding that the actors believed when the researcher held an initial focus group discussion (FGD) was that debt was their initial capital to be able to open a business, the inability to provide their own capital caused them to assume that debt was the only way to open a business. However, when several FGD participants who were ultra-micro business actors were no longer able to pay their debts, the researcher found that most of the actors said they "didn't know" why they couldn't manage their debt payments.

A further problem is that the absence of documents recording the business activities of ultra-micro actors is also indicated as one of the causes of default. The lack of understanding of financial literacy causes the absence of accounting activities in the businesses carried out by ultra-micro actors[6]. While accounting documents, at least just records of income and expenses, should be used conservatively to maintain the performance of ultra-micro businesses so that they are able to make debt payments. Many literacies have found that the inability of households to pay off their debts will cause a debt crisis that will have a negative impact on human psychology, the response to the amount of debt is related to increasing levels of anxiety, such as psychological stress, health problems, risk of depression, attempted suicide, attitudes from uncontrolled economic behavior, which will arise when the borrower is no longer able to pay off his debt with all his wealth and income[7][8]. In several media, more than 25 cases of suicide were found throughout 2023, the causes of which included depression due to being in debt. The following is complete data on suicide cases in Indonesia during 2019-2023.

Table 2. Suicide Case Data

Years	Suicide Case
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2019	230
2020	640
2021	629
2022	902
2023	1.288

Source: <https://pusiknas.polri.go.id/gangguan> (2024)

Based on table 2, it shows a picture of where suicide cases increase every year. While if viewed from the problem of suicide where one of them is due to depression in debt. So it is very necessary to build an Islamic household accounting model in debt management not only as a form of social inclusion in ultra-micro households (UMi) but also to make it easier for UMi households to manage their debts, realize an increase in the standard of living of UMi households and of course help reduce the causes of suicide cases, Model, is expected to be used by government and private social institutions that are engaged in inclusion in breaking poverty to form policies and provide assistance. The official website of the Ministry of Finance states that the purpose of Ultra Micro Financing (UMi) is to stimulate ultra-micro businesses to develop into medium businesses[9]. BLU PIP data reveals that more than 90% of UMi financing users are women[10][11]. Financing for Ultra-micro communities is not only developing in Indonesia, [12] also shared the results of their research that Ultra-micro communities in Bangladesh are also quite helped and their welfare is growing because of the type of Ultra-micro loans, because for ultra-micro households it is very unlikely to borrow from each other. The same thing also happens in China, Financial support is a crucial part of China's poverty alleviation effort. Thus, it is vital to understand how formal credit impacts income growth in rural households[13].

The problem is that default is still experienced by ultra-micro debtors, of course this indicates that the purpose of UMi financing will not be achieved, as well as the goals of micro business actors themselves. The assumption is that the capital obtained from Umi financing will be managed for business purposes so that there is an increase in production



and generates profits as expected, and the business will be able to pay off the financing. Unfortunately, in the field, this cannot be optimally implemented. Many of the Umi financing debtors allocate the funds not for working capital or business management, but for consumptive interests or non-industrial personal needs[14]. This behavior occurs because in this sector there is indeed no separation between business assets and the owner's personal assets, in accounting assumptions it is known that the entity concept does not apply, as a result, transactions for business needs and owners also tend not to be separate [15][16].

Islam in QS. An Nisa: 12 requires Muslims who are in debt to pay off or pay it off, to pay off the debt, the debt that is allowed is a debt that is truly needed [17] and the borrower has the confidence to pay it off. Controlling the amount and allocation of debt can be done by doing financial management by budgeting first, recording all needs, then starting to control which ones can be suppressed and postponed [18]. If this is done routinely, it will reduce the total loan or debt in a household. In addition, suppressing consumption patterns with buying patterns that are only needed will help someone look at debt as an alternative tool to fulfill desires, which ultimately encourages someone to shop according to needs[19].

Method

This study uses a qualitative method, an ethnomethodological approach, data coding using the help of the nvivo application where the researcher will analyze the coding results using the analysis stages carried out by Garfinkel. First, the researcher will carry out indexicality, by providing a code or in nvivo it is called the coding stage, then the coding results from nvivo will be analyzed for the stages of reflexivity and contextual action.[20]. The first stage is the search for indexicality, the second stage is reflexivity which underlies practical action and the third stage is the achievement of contextual action that can be analyzed. Data collection is carried out through interviews, then the results of the interviews will be transcribed and coded and then processed using the nvivo application to obtain research results. To build an Islamic Household Accounting Model in Debt Management as

a Form of Social Inclusion in Ultra Micro Households, the researcher will conduct in-depth interviews with representatives of BLU PIP, ultra-micro business actors receiving Ultra Micro Financing (UMi) who have succeeded in increasing production capacity, ultra-micro business actors receiving Ultra Micro Financing (UMi) who have failed to pay, ultra-micro business actors who are non-debtors of Ultra Micro Financing (UMi), representatives of Ultra Micro Financing (UMi) distribution institutions. The informants in this study are people who are in the research environment, where in UMi financing, BLU PIP is an institution that manages and makes policies for UMi financing funds and selects UMi financing distribution institutions. UMi Financing Distribution Institutions play a role in increasing the reach of UMi financing absorption to UMi debtors, the next informants are of course micro business actors who are Ultra Micro financing debtors to find out the problems that hinder installment payments and cause defaults, as well as Ultra Micro financing debtors who have successfully managed their loans. Furthermore, researchers also need information from non-UMi financing debtor micro entrepreneurs to find out the reasons for not using UMi financing facilities..The list of informants can be seen in table 3 below:

Table 3. Informant Characteristics

Informant	Total	Role
Ultra-micro financing debtors	4	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. retail trader 2. food processing 3. clothing sewing services 4. fish seller
Ultra-Micro Financing Distributor	2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PNM staff 2. Pegadaian Staff
Non-debtor business actors	2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. retail trader 2. food processing

BLU PIP observer	1	3. Observer of BLU PIP and its impact on Economic Development
Total	11	

Source: Informant Interview (2024)

Determination of supporting informants using the snowball approach. This approach has a mechanism for determining the determination of key informants at the beginning, and other informants are determined later[21]. The determination of the criteria is that the SMEs that are the research sites are SMEs owned by Muslim households. The research location is in the city of Makassar. The research location is in the city of Makassar, The research was conducted in the city of Makassar because it is the second largest contributor to poverty in the South Sulawesi province and has more than 30,000 registered MSME units by 2022[22].

Results and Discussion

Portrait of Ultra Micro Debt

In previous research, researchers saw that Ultra Micro Financing has a significant influence on the growth of micro and small industrial production but does not have a significant impact on regional economic growth, as indicated by PDRB [11], then researchers also found that there are objectives of UMi financing facilities that are not in accordance with the objectives desired by the government because of the consumer behavior of its users and also the lack of understanding of financial literacy owned by UMi entrepreneurs [14][23]. While the result of this behavior will be a default that allows debtors to tend to experience depression, this problem needs to be resolved through social inclusion. The results of this study found that there are several causes of failure to pay UMi debt by debtors. The following are the causes obtained from field conditions during the interview with the indexicality process and obtained the following reflection results:

Table 4. Causes of Debt Default

Interviewees	Causes of Debt Default
UMi Financing Debtors	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unable to manage loan funds 2. The amount given is too small compared to business needs. 3. No Ability to Control Team or Collateral. 4. Financing funds are intentionally used to cover debts elsewhere.
UMi Financing Distributor's	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The motive for using ultra-micro financing funds is only for consumption, to cover other loans, simply to fulfill household needs without the aim of running a business. 2. The loan guarantor in this case the debtor's family (husband/family) does not participate in carrying out their role as guarantor. 3. Debtor lies by admitting to having a business 4. Not routinely attending mentoring in the form of business schools or meetings. 5. High level of difficulty in identifying the character of the debtor, because the environment always defines debtors with characters that can be given financing, especially in urban areas. 6. Not using identification through BI checking.
Non-Debtor Business Actors	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Loan funds are not worth it. 2. Too many members in one debtor group. 3. No time or understanding to follow the mentoring.

BLU PIP Observer

4. Too long a period of the first visit after disbursement with mentoring.
 5. Debtors do not meet the requirements to be given financing.
 6. It is better if the financing funds are not given in the form of money but are directly spent in the form of business goods.
1. Collaboration is needed between financial management assistance and business capacity improvement assistance.
 2. High touch is needed in mentoring

Source: Informant Interviewee (2024)

Contextual action in the data presented during the study found that the use of ultra-micro financing funds in the field by debtors is divided into debtors who do use it to increase business capacity, debtors who only need funds to meet needs so that from the beginning it was not intended to increase their business capacity. And debtors who are only a complement to fulfilling the requirements for the number of members of the ultra-micro fund application group. The difference in goals of each debtor is also a factor in the group's failure to manage loans and make payments routinely. Meanwhile, for the debtor group that succeeded in managing their loan payments, it was found that many of these groups still have interests and dependencies in the group, one of which is that group members are part of a working relationship in one of the debtor businesses in the same group, such as one of the groups that became a resource person, where the group members are part of the marketing and reseller of the micro business, some even become employees, as well as drop shippers of goods, and suppliers of raw materials.

In such debtor groups, it is easier to manage their ultra-micro debt payments, even by taking shelter under the umbrella of the same goal, namely for the progress of each debtor's business, who have mutual dependencies, they will automatically increase the



progress of the business owned by the members. Controlling each member is also easier for the group leader to do compared to groups that have members who have other goals and motivations, or are only complementary members. This also shows that there are still weaknesses in the control system in providing loans, where in identifying prospective debtors still needs to be improved. There needs to be learning for prospective debtors in creating groups that should consist of relations that are still related to their business. When applying for group financing, prospective debtors will attend a short school that contains knowledge related to lending institutions, loan procedures and payment procedures, so that at the stage before debtors form a group, there should be assistance that can be done for prospective group leaders in selecting their members.

Commitment to the allocation of funds in the group is actually very much needed, even the distributor also provides reflection that many cases of groups that are not well organized are groups where not all members have dependencies, even in interviews with the distributor it was found, especially for debtor groups in the Makassar City area, several cases of the cause of the group not being solid, because members who do use the funds to cover debts to other financing institutions considering the mushrooming of financing and credit businesses in the city, even the high consumer behavior in the city of Makassar also affects the problem of group formation, not all members can suppress their consumer needs considering the shopping centers that tempt members to spend business funds for consumer shopping.

Another perspective is also given by the micro business group who choose not to use this financing facility, the reason is because the loan value is felt to be too small and cannot provide flexibility in business management. Umi loans start at Rp 3.000.000,- per group member, while if you look at the expenditure data per person for 2023 in the city of Makassar it reaches around Rp 1.750.000,- per month[24]. While most of the Umi financing group debtors who apply for financing funds are married with child, meaning that the need for



expenses can be many times that value, then you can imagine that the loan value given does not have the flexibility to be used in economic conditions, with current inflation. In addition, the first visit after disbursement by the assistant is too long, so that supervision of the use of funds with the initial purpose is not optimal. During this period, it is possible for debtors to change goals if there is no assistance for purchasing materials, tools or business equipment. The majority of debtors who deposit their funds remain in cash, the problem is that they will find obligations that come first, both for paying debts and living expenses.

While multi-assistance is also needed to help debtor groups, in the field it was found that the Institution provided assistance in the form of short schools to increase financial literacy, business literacy and digital literacy, the purpose of the literacy provided is with the hope that debtor groups can upgrade to Micro businesses. Multi-assistance can be provided by the financing manager in collaboration with related agencies, the goal is that literacy and assistance can be broader and more controlled, many of the debtor groups need assistance to improve product quality, production cost efficiency, calculations in product selling prices, product innovation and even marketing methods that can increase sales. The limited access that this group has is not only in terms of capital needs but also in access to business management literacy and access to assistance. As an Institution that will be interested in debtors, the lending Institution should be able to facilitate multi-assistance cooperation like this, considering the business conditions of the group that is busy, where full time is used to work on their business, so that they do not have the flexibility to access external literacy by attending training or business seminars. From the presentation of the results of this study, accounting can take a role, by describing the model that can be offered where there is a mentoring model in the mentoring procedure that needs to be added at the beginning of the formation of the group to build a joint commitment of group members, mentoring the certainty of using funds for business by ensuring the purchase of materials, tools or equipment and storage in the form of limited cash as working capital, then routine mentoring,

namely related to financial literacy, business and digital by inserting various motivations for maintaining joint commitment, the last is collaborative mentoring.

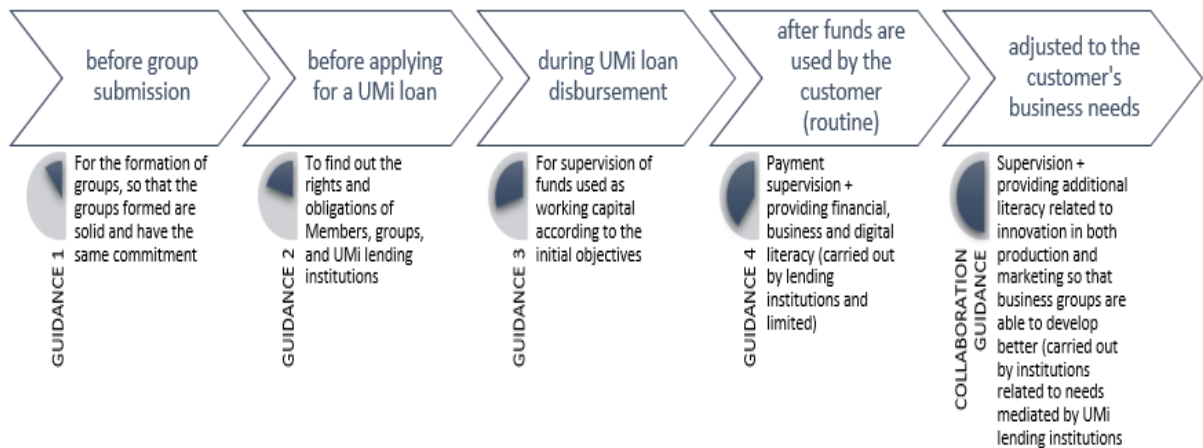


Figure 1. Modification of Mentoring Procedures

Accounting for Debt Management of Islamic Household Entities in the Ultra Micro Debtor Group (Tanggung Renteng)

Accounting is always understood as part of the method used to achieve the goals of an entity, not only used in macro entities but also used as a tool to reach decision making in Micro entities. Even every line in the financial management of the entity is not only in the presentation of the entity's financial statements, but also in every activity in it. Debt in the Ultra Micro financing clause is given with group payment responsibility, where this group consists of several members, thus the Entity in question is of course the Group formed when the Ultra Micro loan application is approved. The relationship between entities in the group that has been formed so far is only connected to the responsibility for paying Ultra Micro financing debts which on the card are indeed borne sequentially, if one of the members is



unable to make payments, it will become a joint responsibility in the group. In the entity theory put forward by Patton in [19], it states that an organization is considered as a unit or economic business entity that stands alone, acts on its own behalf, and its position is separate from the owner or other party who invests funds in the organization and the economic unit becomes the center of attention or accounting perspective. As a result, each part of the organization with the entity concept also has the necessary inter-part accountability, through various forms of reporting. The reporting is intended as a means of transferring information needed in each section. In this perspective, if the entity is a group, there should be reporting that is possible between members of the group.

There are entities within the entity, where debt payment obligations become group obligations, this is what needs to be anticipated more in management because each member entity will not only be responsible for the success of the business of the member entity itself, but also the success of other members' businesses will also be a trigger for the success of debt payment management itself. Basically, the debt used for business capital will be based on the entity's profit and loss, especially for the capacity of group members who do choose Ultra Micro financing without collateral, where this entity does not have assets to be guaranteed. In other words, the success of loan payment management comes from the expected profit from the business of each member of the group.

Transparency from each group member is highly expected, in the weekly reporting that should be done, because the weekly period for member meetings in short schools in weekly mentoring for group member businesses that experience problems in their businesses can be immediately given a solution, so that they can be resolved immediately. Unfortunately, not all members understand the importance of transparency in reporting. Basically, UMi financing facilities in the form of joint liability, namely loans whose responsibilities are grouped[25], are expected not only to be a form of funding for strengthening material capital alone, but also a form of strengthening the expected social

capital. This social capital is expected to be formed and strengthened when these ultra-micro businesses form networks in the form of groups that have the same goals, considering that the business will be able to grow with good input from all members in mentoring. Social capital itself is described as a good and strong relationship, where in it there will also be a high sense of concern so that they will help each other if the surrounding environment has problems, each member indirectly acts as an agent in all group member efforts.

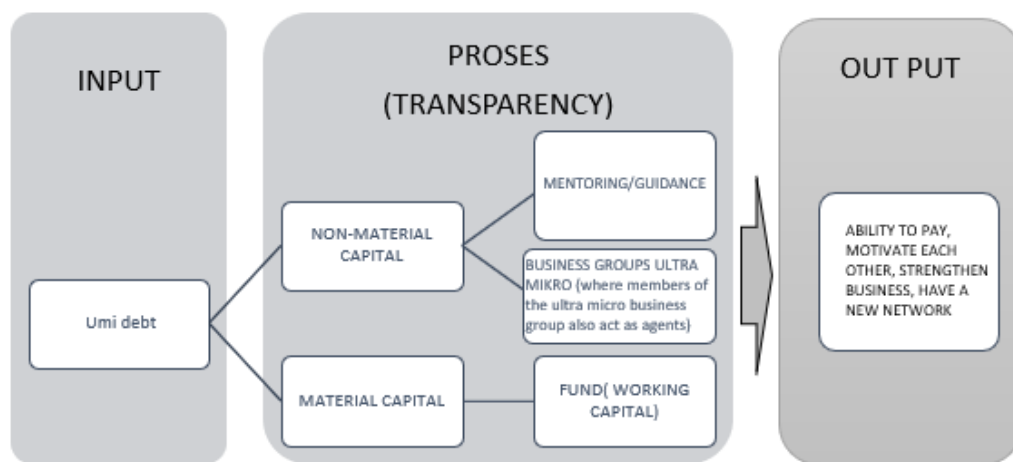


Figure 2. Accounting for Debt Management of Entities in the Ultra Micro Debt Group (Tanggung Renteng)

To achieve a goal, a good system is needed as a supporting effort [26]. In accounting itself, capital is known as one of the important elements in achieving goals. Social capital itself also contains relationships between humans and even the environment in it, not only horizontal relationships like that, but also in the relationship between humans and God also forms social capital. The relationship between Islamic households and God is depicted in a deep horizontal realm in the obligations of Islamic households that are inherent in them, while in obligations outside the household it is represented how Islam regulates relationships between humans (habluminannas) [27]. Regarding Ultra Micro debt management, it is very



possible that the independence of Ultra Micro households themselves will have an impact on the economy. If each group that becomes an Ultra Micro debtor succeeds in managing its debt, it will affect other UMi debtor groups. The influence that appears is very clear in the form of increased group motivation that the group is able to upgrade the cluster, from ultramicro business to micro business.

In an interview with the resource person, it was stated that in handling UMi debt management, different treatment is needed from other financing debtors where a high level of touch is needed to reach the Ultra Micro community, and this can only be done with the right assistance media. In the eyes of financial institutions, a good debtor is a debtor who is able to pay off his debts, in the view of Islam too, debt repayment is very important as a form of accountability, even this accountability is also carried until the borrower becomes a corpse (QS. An Nisa: 12)[19]. It is very risky for Ultra micro households in managing debt, because this group is even in Islam very likely to enter the Asnaf category, where this category is included in the recipient of zakat. UMi debtors basically have very limited resource capabilities to increase income but with the motivation that is always given during multi-assistance, where the assistance material provided also contains reinforcement of sharia values, it is hoped that it can form a group of trustworthy debtors and not neglect their debt payments. The strength of a person's relationship with God will facilitate the achievement of debt management goals, especially to understand obligations. Debtors will have a high responsibility in managing debt according to the budget or initial planning made when submitting, debtors will try as much as possible to utilize UMi loan funds and not use them to buy consumer goods and only use them to fund their business.

Ideally, if accountability is met, debtors will be able to strengthen each other by sharing their success treatment and with the same motivation to fight to change conditions by increasing their economic capabilities together. In this condition, the assistance needed includes strengthening character by improving relationships with God and others because it

will also affect the business environment owned by these ultra-micro entrepreneurs. To achieve these conditions, the improvement of the mentoring conditions is not only in the mentoring period and who should provide mentoring but also the content of the mentoring itself. Mentors must be sensitive that debtors in their groups need high motivation, so the form of providing motivation to strengthen relationships with God and with others is also very important because it will have an impact on the existing business environment. While the mentoring carried out so far by the distribution institution is only to ensure that debtors pay their loans and the distributor's margin is met. Mentors should have a good relationship with each group they manage, so that the problems of each group can be communicated and assisted for the resolution process, mentors must be in the midst of the Ultra Micro community. If described below, the relationship between Social Capital obtained through a complex mentoring model.

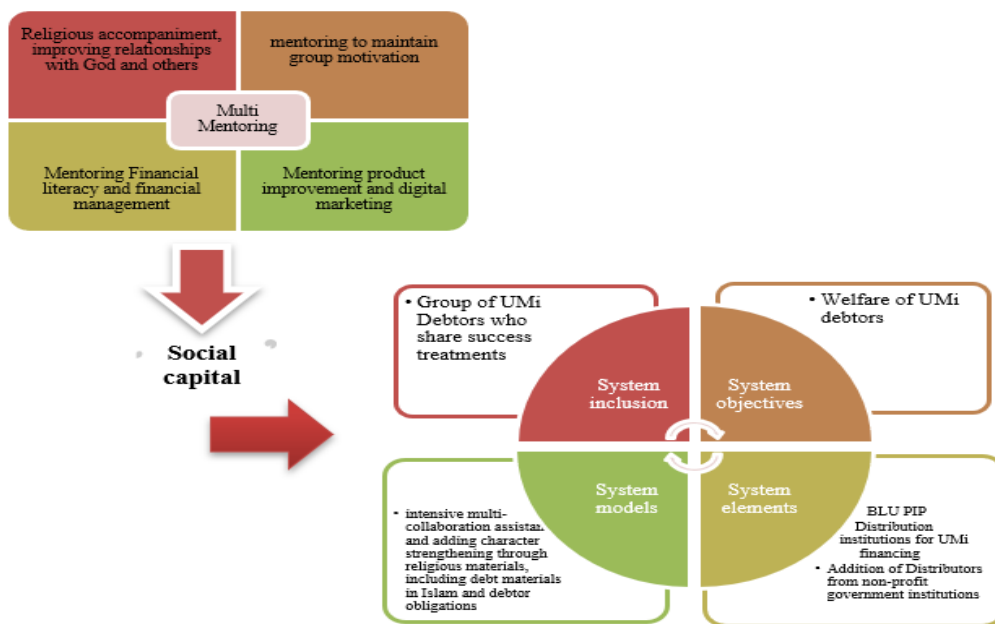


Figure 3. Social Capital Relations through Mentoring



Discussion

The government's target in expanding the reach of Umi financing to all regions is getting tighter, along with the increasing number of distributors from time to time, this will automatically increase the number of UMi debtors. The problem that arises is when debtors do not have a good understanding of debt management in their business capacity, because so far ultra-micro businesses have never been touched by formal financial institutions such as KUR (Kredit Usaha Rakyat). Conditions in the field are also found, that most ultra-micro businesses in the community are owned by managers with a low understanding of financial literacy and business management. When viewed from the side of the inability to submit capital so far, also because it is not possible to have adequate assets in the business, it means that Umi financing debtors do have limited characteristics that can cause these debtors to fail to pay.

The government's hope is certainly the development of every ultra-micro business that can upgrade class with the help of UMi program financing, so in response to the conditions of the Ultra micro entrepreneurs, a bridge is made to overcome the gap between the government's expectations and the conditions of the typical ultra-micro community through a mentoring program. This government touch is expected to succeed in the government's long-term goals, where the ultra-micro discourse can develop and directly play a role in social inclusion, Ultra micro that upgrades class can start to accept workers by themselves if business production increases. Especially for the women's empowerment sector[28], the reason is because more than 90% of UMi debtors are women.

The assistance provided includes assistance in managing UMi fund management, assistance related to business including production, innovation and marketing as well as assistance and assistance related to financial management. The results of the study show that many people still do not complete their loans and choose to run away, so that the debt burden must be borne by other members of the joint liability group. This means that at a certain time



there are weaknesses in the guidance, namely the egoism and lack of responsibility of each member of the group that cannot be avoided. Ultra-micro businesses do not understand the risks of the joint liability system or even do not have a sense of responsibility to their group. Such cases should be minimized by adding assistance to strengthen religiosity. Strengthening religiosity in the form of assistance aims to build the character of debtors to understand the responsibility related to payments and risks borne by the group, in the material on religiosity, it can be emphasized regarding the character that must be possessed by every Muslim entrepreneur, including how businesses are built with Islamic values. Religious assistance is expected to strengthen the relationship between joint liability members, thus eliminating selfish thoughts and burdening the inability to pay UMi debts by simply running away, but rather a well-built relationship can foster a sense of mutual assistance not only in payments, but also in business mechanisms that can be mutually beneficial. Research in China states that every entrepreneur who has high religiosity has proven to perform better[29]. This is because in making business decisions, they also consider various aspects including stakeholder interests, and in the case of joint liability, group members are also part of their stakeholders.

In addition to additional types of assistance, the assistance mechanism is also a dilemma in the field, due to limited communication between the assistant and the customer, as well as the assistance session. The assistance session needs to be tightened, where the problems that arise in the assistance system are at the beginning of the formation of the group that needs assistance, so that customers can determine the appropriate group members, and are assisted to make a commitment to solve the group's business problems together. The survey session needs to be added with surveyors who are not profit oriented and only have a target perspective but also on the eligibility of the credit provision standard, fraud in the field occurs because of the many cases of manipulative members caused by an inadequate system. The results of the interview stated that many disbursement funds were not spent on



business capital but were used for consumptive spending, so it is necessary that during the disbursement session, assistance is carried out until the capital expenditure according to the budget is carried out, also need to be considered the form of disbursement can be in the form of goods not just cash. The responsibility for managing UMi debt is not only the responsibility of the debtor, but is a joint responsibility between various functions, BLU PIP in setting standards, distributors as service providers and debtors as users of UMi financing.

Conclusion

Islamic Household Accounting Model in Debt Management as a Form of Social Inclusion in Ultra Micro Households found that through high touch assistance can provide social capital to ultramicro households. Improvement of assistance intensity through assistance periodization and complex assistance by providing additional materials such as motivation, commitment and improvement of relationship with God during the assistance period is expected to be able to provide improvement in the business environment. The mechanism of budgeting needs in submitting funds and bookkeeping that must be done has also been accommodated with the help of a companion, so that the ability to maintain group commitment is expected to be able to make UMi debt payments. In the system element, it is also felt necessary to have collaboration assistance with other institutions, to reduce anxiety from ultramicro debtors, besides that the government is also expected to be able to form a distribution institution that is not oriented towards margins, so that through the distribution institution it can be done faster to reach ultramicro households that have not been reached and can provide a new climate and not oriented towards margins.

The implications of this study are that UMi debtors are expected to be able to manage their debts well and become role models for prospective debtors who will be formed. The recommended multi-assistance is able to form social capital that brings debtor groups into a state of mutual motivation and gain a lot of knowledge for financial management and



business management. In this case, each debtor group that successfully manages its business with the help of UMi financing capital will certainly inclusively improve the quality of life of its family and group, and have an impact on the courage for women to work with the help of UMi capital. This is in line with the government's program for women's empowerment and strengthening the MSME sector. The limitation of this study is that the debtors who are informants do not represent all ultra-micro business sectors.

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