

Business Legality as a Means of Enhancing Legal Understanding among Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Mayang Village, Sukoharjo Regency

I Ketut Astawa¹, Tri Setiady², Rahmat Kurnia³, Apriguno Putrantio⁴, Thoriq Al Kautsar⁵, Moh. Faizin⁶

¹⁻⁵ Master of Law (LL.M.), Faculty of Law, Universitas Singaperbangsa Karawang, Indonesia

⁶ Faculty of Law, Universitas Singaperbangsa Karawang, Indonesia



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.61796/jscs.v3i3.539>



Sections Info

Article history:

Submitted: June 20, 2026

Final Revised: July 11, 2026

Accepted: August 16, 2026

Published: September 18, 2026

Keywords:

Business Legality

Legal Education

Micro

Small and Medium Enterprises

ABSTRACT

Objective: Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) play a strategic role in supporting local economic development. However, limited understanding of business legality remains a significant challenge for many MSME owners, including those in Mayang Village, Sukoharjo Regency. This condition restricts legal protection and limits access to business development opportunities. This community engagement programme aimed to enhance the legal understanding of MSME owners regarding the importance of business legality as a foundation for conducting lawful and sustainable business activities. **Method:** The programme employed a legal education approach consisting of presentations, interactive discussions, and question-and-answer sessions covering legal aspects, business licensing, and procedures for obtaining business legality. The participants were MSME owners from Mayang Village. **Results:** The results demonstrated a significant improvement in participants' understanding of the importance of business legality, the benefits of obtaining business licences, and the procedures required to secure legal status in accordance with applicable regulations. The interactive discussions also revealed a high level of participant engagement in addressing legal issues encountered in business operations. The programme concludes that legal education on business legality is an effective approach to strengthening the legal awareness and understanding of MSME owners, thereby promoting legally compliant, administratively sound, competitive, and sustainable business practices. **Novelty:** This community engagement programme aimed to enhance the legal understanding of MSME owners regarding the importance of business legality as a foundation for conducting lawful and sustainable business activities.

INTRODUCTION

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) constitute one of the most strategic sectors of the Indonesian economy [1]. They contribute significantly to national economic growth, generate employment opportunities, and support local economic development [2]. Their resilience during periods of economic uncertainty has made MSMEs a central focus of Indonesia's economic development policies. Nevertheless, the sustainability of MSMEs depends not only on their production and marketing capabilities but also on their legal and institutional foundations. In this context, business legality has become a fundamental element in enabling MSMEs to operate formally, achieve sustainable growth, and remain competitive within an increasingly dynamic economic environment [3].

Business legality represents the formal legal recognition of business activities conducted by MSME owners [4]. Possessing legal status not only provides legal certainty

and protection against business related risks but also enhances the confidence of consumers, business partners, and financial institutions. Furthermore, business legality is a prerequisite for accessing government assistance programmes, financial services, and commercial partnerships [5].

With the rapid advancement of the digital economy, business legality has become increasingly important. Many digital platforms and financial institutions require proof of legal business registration as a means of verifying business identity. Consequently, business legality is no longer merely an administrative requirement but has evolved into a strategic instrument for business development and market expansion [6].

To facilitate business formalisation, the Government of Indonesia has introduced a risk-based business licensing system through the Online Single Submission (OSS) platform. Through this integrated system, business operators are able to obtain a Business Identification Number (NIB), which serves as the official national business identity [7]. This policy aims to simplify licensing procedures while encouraging a greater number of MSMEs to enter the formal economic sector [8].

Despite these regulatory reforms, the implementation of the OSS system continues to encounter practical challenges [9]. One of the principal obstacles is the limited legal and digital literacy among MSME owners [10]. Many business operators remain unfamiliar with the OSS platform and are therefore unable to utilise it effectively to obtain business licences [11].

This lack of understanding indicates that the challenges faced by MSMEs extend beyond technical issues to encompass legal and digital literacy. Limited knowledge of OSS procedures, the functions of the Business Identification Number (NIB), and the benefits of business legality has hindered the transition of many MSMEs into the formal business sector [12].

These issues were also identified among MSME owners in Mayang Village, Sukoharjo Regency [13]. Based on preliminary observations and the implementation of the community engagement programme involving 30 MSME participants, it was found that the majority lacked sufficient knowledge of the OSS system and had limited access to its services. Most participants had not yet utilised the OSS platform to obtain a Business Identification Number (NIB) [14].

Initial discussions further revealed that many MSME owners perceived the business licensing process as complicated and regarded it as a low priority in managing their businesses. This finding demonstrates a gap between the government's efforts to simplify business licensing procedures and the level of public understanding at the grassroots level.

If these issues remain unaddressed, MSME owners are likely to face a range of limitations, including restricted access to formal financing, reduced business competitiveness, and limited opportunities to participate in government empowerment programmes or establish partnerships with third parties. In the long term, these constraints may impede local economic development.

From a community empowerment perspective, strengthening legal and digital literacy is essential for supporting the transformation of MSMEs. Education on business legality not only improves legal knowledge but also fosters legal awareness and empowers business owners to manage their enterprises in a more professional, compliant, and sustainable manner [15].

Considering these circumstances, socialisation and educational activities represent an appropriate approach to addressing the identified challenges. These activities are designed not only to provide theoretical knowledge but also to equip participants with practical guidance on the importance of business legality and the procedures for obtaining a Business Identification Number (NIB) through the OSS system.

This community engagement programme was implemented by lecturers and students from the Master of Laws Programme, Faculty of Law, Universitas Singaperbangsa Karawang. The programme was supported through collaboration involving three students specialising in Business Law, together with students from the fields of Criminal Law, Labour Law, and Constitutional Law. This multidisciplinary approach was intended to strengthen both the legal and practical dimensions of the educational activities, thereby providing MSME owners with comprehensive, integrated, and applicable knowledge.

Based on the foregoing, this community engagement programme aims to enhance the legal understanding of MSME owners in Mayang Village regarding the importance of business legality while improving their ability to utilise the OSS system independently. Ultimately, the programme is expected to contribute to strengthening the legal compliance, competitiveness, and long-term sustainability of MSMEs at the village level.

METHODOLOGY

This community engagement programme was conducted on Friday, 15 May 2026, in Mayang Village, Gatak District, Sukoharjo Regency. The programme involved 28 Master of Laws students and four lecturers from the Master of Laws Programme, Faculty of Law, Universitas Singaperbangsa Karawang, who served as the implementation team. The target participants comprised 30 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) owners. The programme was also attended by the Head of Mayang Village and village officials, reflecting the local government's support for the implementation of the community engagement activities.

Prior to the implementation of the programme, the community engagement team developed a systematic methodological framework to ensure that the activities were well organised, measurable, and aligned with the programme's primary objective of enhancing MSME owners' legal understanding of business legality through the Online Single Submission (OSS) system.

The methodological framework was designed to ensure that each stage of the programme from problem identification and needs assessment to the delivery of socialisation and educational activities, followed by programme evaluation was

implemented in a structured and integrated manner. This approach enabled the programme to focus on improving participants' understanding of the importance of business legality and the procedures for obtaining a Business Identification Number (NIB) through the OSS system.

In general, the implementation method consisted of four sequential stages. The first stage involved preparation through field observations and the identification of participants' needs. The second stage comprised socialisation activities aimed at increasing participants' awareness of the importance of business legality and the legal framework governing business licensing. The third stage focused on educational activities delivered through presentations and interactive discussions concerning the procedures for registering a Business Identification Number (NIB) via the OSS system. Finally, the fourth stage involved programme evaluation to assess participants' level of understanding following the completion of the socialisation and educational sessions.

Through these systematic stages, the programme was expected to contribute to improving the legal literacy of MSME owners in Mayang Village, particularly with regard to business legality. Ultimately, the programme sought to encourage participants to obtain business legality independently and in accordance with the applicable legal framework. The overall implementation process is illustrated in the following flowchart.



Figure 1. Chart of stages of implementation of community activities

Figure 1 illustrates the sequential stages of the community engagement programme. The programme commenced with the identification of business legality issues faced by MSMEs in Mayang Village, followed by coordination with the village government to facilitate the implementation of the activities. Subsequently, educational materials

concerning the Business Identification Number (NIB), the Online Single Submission (OSS) system, and business legality were prepared. The next stage involved participatory legal awareness and educational activities delivered through presentations, interactive discussions, and question-and-answer sessions. These activities were followed by a practical simulation of the registration process for obtaining a Business Identification Number (NIB) through the OSS system. Finally, the programme concluded with an evaluation using pre-test and post-test assessments, followed by an analysis of the results to formulate appropriate follow-up actions aimed at enhancing the legal awareness and business compliance of MSME owners.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The findings indicate that the limited understanding of business legality among MSME owners is attributable not only to restricted access to information but also to inadequate levels of legal and digital literacy. Field observations revealed that many participants continued to perceive business licensing as a complicated and burdensome process. Following the implementation of the legal awareness and educational programme, a considerable improvement was observed in participants' legal awareness and their procedural understanding of obtaining a Business Identification Number (NIB). Consequently, the Online Single Submission (OSS) system, as an instrument for business legality, became more comprehensible and accessible for independent use by MSME owners.

1. Initial Understanding of Business Legality among MSME Owners

The findings from the community engagement programme conducted in Mayang Village, Sukoharjo Regency, revealed that the majority of MSME owners had only a limited understanding of the importance of business legality. The pre-test results demonstrated that most participants were unfamiliar with the functions and benefits of the Business Identification Number (NIB) and lacked knowledge of the registration procedures through the Online Single Submission (OSS) system.

Furthermore, many participants perceived the process of obtaining business legality as complicated, time-consuming, and costly. Such perceptions discouraged them from formalising their businesses, despite the fact that the OSS system was specifically designed to simplify business licensing procedures.

2. Business Licensing Procedure

As part of the educational programme, the community engagement team introduced a systematic business licensing procedure to the participants. This explanation was intended to provide a clear understanding of each administrative stage and to dispel the misconception that business licensing is an excessively complicated process.

The licensing process begins with creating an account on the Online Single Submission (OSS) platform, followed by the completion of business information, after which a Business Identification Number (NIB) is issued as the official legal identity of the business. Participants were also informed that certain business sectors require additional licences, such as the Home Industry Food Production Certificate (P-IRT) and Halal Certification, depending on the nature and characteristics of the business.

To facilitate understanding, the licensing procedure was presented using a flowchart, enabling participants to follow each stage in a logical and sequential manner. This visual approach proved effective in enhancing participants' comprehension of the business legality process and improving their confidence in completing the registration independently.

3. Implementation of the Educational Programme and Participants' Responses

The educational programme was delivered using a participatory approach comprising presentations, interactive discussions, and question-and-answer sessions. The materials covered the importance of business legality, the legal framework governing business licensing, and the benefits of obtaining a Business Identification Number (NIB) for business development.

Participants demonstrated a high level of engagement throughout the programme, particularly during the discussion sessions. Many raised questions concerning OSS registration procedures, technical challenges encountered during data submission, and the practical benefits of business legality in obtaining access to financing, government support programmes, and commercial partnerships.

4. Evaluation of Participants' Understanding

The effectiveness of the programme was evaluated through pre-test and post-test assessments designed to measure participants' understanding before and after the educational activities. The post-test results revealed a substantial improvement in participants' knowledge of business legality, the functions of the Business Identification Number (NIB), and the basic procedures for obtaining business legality through the OSS system.

These findings suggest that the educational approach adopted in this programme was effective in improving the legal literacy of MSME owners. Furthermore, the combination of visual learning through flowcharts and interactive discussions significantly enhanced participants' understanding of the materials presented.

5. Programme Outcomes

The programme demonstrated that the limited understanding of business legality among MSME owners stemmed not only from inadequate access to information but also from insufficient legal and digital literacy. These findings are consistent with field

observations indicating that many business owners continue to regard licensing procedures as unnecessarily complex.

Following the implementation of the socialisation and educational activities, participants exhibited a marked improvement in both legal awareness and their procedural understanding of obtaining a Business Identification Number (NIB). Consequently, the Online Single Submission (OSS) system as an instrument of business legality became more accessible and easier for MSME owners to utilise independently. The procedural steps that MSME owners should follow to access and utilise the OSS system are illustrated in Figure 2 below.

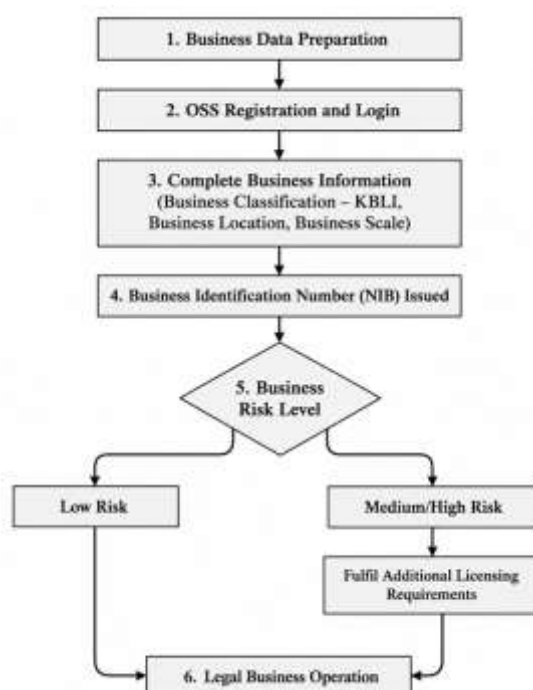


Figure 2. NIB Management Mechanism in the OSS System.

Based on the flowchart used in the community engagement programme, the process of obtaining business legality through the Online Single Submission (OSS) system begins with the preparation of business information. At this stage, MSME owners are required to prepare all relevant business information that will subsequently be entered into the OSS platform.

The next stage involves registration and login to the OSS system. During this process, business owners create an account and access the platform as the initial step towards obtaining online business licensing services.

Once access has been granted, business owners proceed to complete their business information, including the Indonesian Standard Industrial Classification (KBLI), business

location, and business scale. These data serve as the basis for determining the category and level of business risk associated with each enterprise.

Following the submission of the required information, the system automatically issues a Business Identification Number (Nomor Induk Berusaha – NIB), which functions as the official legal identity of the business. The NIB constitutes the primary evidence of business legality and is mandatory for all business operators seeking to conduct their commercial activities formally.

The subsequent stage involves determining the level of business risk, which is classified into low-risk and medium- or high-risk categories. Businesses classified as low risk are legally permitted to commence operations immediately after obtaining the NIB. By contrast, businesses categorised as medium or high risk are required to obtain additional licences in accordance with the applicable regulatory requirements before commencing their operations.

Once all requirements have been fulfilled, either through the issuance of the NIB alone or through the completion of additional licensing requirements for medium- and high-risk businesses, the enterprise is officially recognised as legally authorised to operate.

The community engagement programme involved 30 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) owners from Mayang Village, Sukoharjo Regency, and was implemented by a team comprising 28 Master of Laws students and four lecturers from the Master of Laws Programme, Faculty of Law, Universitas Singaperbangsa Karawang. The programme was also attended by the Head of Mayang Village and village officials, demonstrating the support of the local government for the implementation of the initiative.

To evaluate the effectiveness of the programme, participants completed pre-test and post-test assessments based on the following indicators:

- a. Understanding of the functions and benefits of the Business Identification Number (NIB);
- b. Knowledge of the registration procedures through the Online Single Submission (OSS) system;
- c. Understanding of the procedures for completing business information, including the KBLI, business location, and business scale;
- d. Knowledge of business risk classifications and their implications for business licensing requirements; and
- e. Participants' perceptions of the importance of business legality for business sustainability.

The evaluation results demonstrated a substantial improvement in participants' understanding following the socialisation and educational activities. Prior to the programme, the majority of participants had only a limited understanding of the functions of the NIB and the operation of the OSS system, and many perceived business licensing as a complicated and burdensome process. Following the programme,

participants displayed a marked improvement in their understanding, particularly regarding the business legality registration process and the practical benefits of obtaining formal business licences.

These findings indicate that the educational approach adopted in this community engagement programme was effective in enhancing the legal literacy of MSME owners, particularly with respect to business legality through the Online Single Submission (OSS) system. The improvement in participants' legal awareness and procedural understanding demonstrates the value of combining legal education, visual learning tools, and practical simulations in supporting the formalisation and sustainable development of MSMEs.

Table 1. Comparison of Pre-Test and Post-Test Results

Indicator	Pre-Test (%)	Post-Test (%)	Ascension (%)
Understanding the function and benefits of a Business Identification Number (NIB) Registration procedures through the OSS (Online Business Registration System)	56	90	34
Filling in business data (KBLI, location, business scale)	53	88	35
Understanding the level of business risk	55	86	31
Perceived benefits of business legality	52	84	32
Average	60	92	32
	55	88	33

Based on the evaluation results presented in Table 1, a substantial improvement was observed across all indicators measured during the community engagement programme conducted in Mayang Village. The evaluation involved 30 MSME owners and was carried out using pre-test and post-test assessment instruments to measure participants' understanding before and after the educational activities.

Regarding participants' understanding of the functions and benefits of the Business Identification Number (NIB), the average score increased from 56% in the pre-test to 90% in the post-test, representing an improvement of 34 percentage points. This finding

indicates that participants developed a clearer understanding of the NIB as the official legal identity of a business and its significance in supporting lawful business operations.

A similar improvement was identified in participants' knowledge of the registration procedures through the Online Single Submission (OSS) system. The average score increased from 53% to 88%, reflecting a 35 percentage-point improvement. This result demonstrates that participants acquired a better understanding of the technical procedures required to register their businesses through the online licensing platform.

For the indicator relating to the completion of business information, including the Indonesian Standard Industrial Classification (KBLI), business location, and business scale, participants' average score increased from 55% to 86%, representing an improvement of 31 percentage points. This finding suggests that participants recognised the importance of providing complete and accurate business information as part of the OSS-based licensing process.

Participants' understanding of business risk classification also improved considerably, increasing from 52% in the pre-test to 84% in the post-test, an improvement of 32 percentage points. This indicates that participants gained a clearer understanding of how business risk levels determine the licensing requirements applicable to different types of businesses.

Similarly, participants' perceptions of the importance of business legality showed a marked improvement. The average score increased from 60% before the programme to 92% after the programme, representing an increase of 32 percentage points. These results demonstrate that participants became more aware of the role of business legality in supporting business sustainability and long-term development.

Overall, the evaluation results revealed that the average level of participants' understanding increased from 55% in the pre-test to 88% in the post-test, with an overall improvement of 33 percentage points. These findings indicate that the legal awareness and educational programme was effective in enhancing the legal literacy of MSME owners in Mayang Village, particularly with regard to business legality through the Online Single Submission (OSS) system.

Beyond the quantitative improvements reflected in the pre-test and post-test scores, the programme also generated a notable change in participants' perceptions of business legality. Prior to the educational activities, most participants regarded business legality primarily as a complex administrative burden that offered limited practical value for their day-to-day business operations.

Following the completion of the programme, however, the majority of participants recognised that business legality particularly the possession of a Business Identification Number (NIB) serves as an important form of legal protection for business owners. Participants also acknowledged that business legality is a strategic instrument that enhances opportunities for business development, strengthens consumer confidence, and facilitates access to financing, government support programmes, and commercial partnerships.

This shift in perception demonstrates that the community engagement programme contributed not only to improving participants' cognitive understanding of business legality but also to strengthening their legal awareness. The findings suggest that integrating legal education with practical guidance on digital licensing systems can effectively promote the formalisation of MSMEs and encourage sustainable business development.

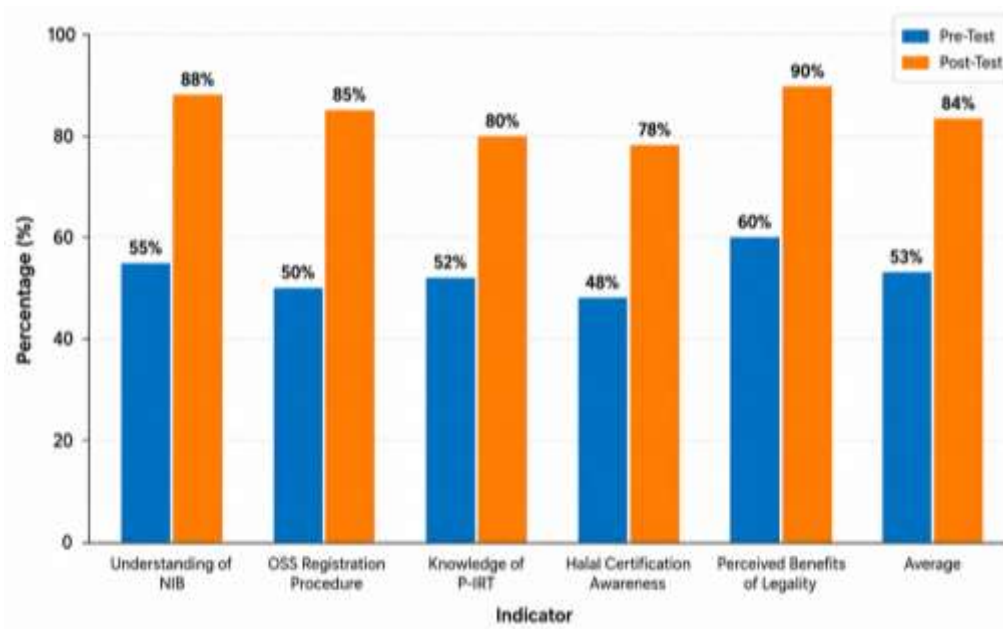


Figure 3. Comparison of Pre-Test dan Post-Test Result Among MSME Participants.

Based on the comparison of the pre-test and post-test results obtained from the 30 MSME participants in Mayang Village, Sukoharjo Regency, all evaluation indicators demonstrated a substantial improvement following the implementation of the legal awareness and educational programme.

With regard to participants' understanding of the functions and benefits of the Business Identification Number (NIB), the average score increased from 55% in the pre-test to 88% in the post-test. This improvement indicates that participants developed a better understanding of the NIB as the official legal identity of a business and recognised its importance in supporting lawful business operations.

A similar improvement was observed in participants' understanding of the Online Single Submission (OSS) registration procedure. The average score increased from 50% to 85%, suggesting that participants acquired a clearer understanding of the technical stages involved in the online business licensing process.

Participants' knowledge of completing business information, including the Indonesian Standard Industrial Classification (KBLI), business location, and business scale, also improved significantly, increasing from 52% to 80%. This finding demonstrates that participants became more aware of the importance of providing complete and accurate business information during the business registration process.

Regarding participants' understanding of Halal certification, the average score increased from 48% to 78%. This improvement indicates that participants increasingly recognised Halal certification as an important component of business legality and product competitiveness, particularly for food-related enterprises.

The highest level of improvement was recorded in participants' perceptions of the benefits of business legality. The average score increased from 60% in the pre-test to 90% in the post-test, reflecting a greater awareness of the role of business legality in supporting business development, expanding market opportunities, and improving access to commercial activities.

Overall, the average evaluation score increased from 53% before the programme to 84% after the programme. These findings confirm that the community engagement programme had a positive impact on improving the legal understanding of MSME owners, particularly in relation to business legality through the Online Single Submission (OSS) system.

The findings further demonstrate that the limited understanding of business legality among MSME owners was not attributable to resistance towards government regulations. Rather, it stemmed primarily from limited legal knowledge, inadequate legal literacy, and insufficient access to information regarding the Online Single Submission (OSS) licensing system. This was reflected in the relatively low pre-test scores across all evaluation indicators.

Following the implementation of the socialisation and educational activities, participants demonstrated a substantial improvement in their post-test performance [16]. This improvement indicates that the programme effectively enhanced the legal literacy of MSME owners, particularly with regard to the importance of the Business Identification Number (NIB), OSS registration procedures, business classification, and business risk categorisation.

The programme adopted a participatory learning approach, allowing participants not only to receive information through presentations but also to engage actively in discussions and raise questions concerning the practical challenges they encountered when obtaining business legality. This interactive learning environment proved highly effective in strengthening participants' understanding, as the information provided could be directly related to the specific circumstances of their own businesses.

In addition, the practical simulation of obtaining a Business Identification Number (NIB) through the OSS system provided participants with first-hand experience of the business registration process. Although no subsequent mentoring activities were conducted, the simulation enabled participants to understand each stage of the registration process more concretely and increased their confidence in completing the registration independently.

The comparison between the pre-test and post-test results further reinforces the conclusion that interactive socialisation and educational methods significantly enhance learning effectiveness. Improvements were recorded across all evaluation indicators,

demonstrating not only increased knowledge but also a stronger level of legal awareness regarding the importance of business legality.

More broadly, business legality has important strategic implications for the long-term sustainability of MSMEs. Legal business status facilitates access to formal financing, strengthens business competitiveness, expands market opportunities, and provides legal protection for commercial activities. Consequently, strengthening MSME owners' understanding of business legality through educational initiatives such as this community engagement programme represents an important step towards supporting the transition of MSMEs from the informal sector to a more formal, competitive, and sustainable business environment.



Figure 4. PKM activities in Mayang Village, Students and Lecturers of the Faculty of Law, Singaperbansa University, Karawang.

The programme documentation demonstrates a high level of participant engagement throughout the presentation and discussion sessions. This was reflected in the active participation of MSME owners, who enthusiastically asked questions and responded to the materials presented by the community engagement team, particularly those concerning business legality through the Online Single Submission (OSS) system and the benefits of obtaining a Business Identification Number (NIB).

The active interaction established between the community engagement team and the participants served as an important indicator of the effectiveness of the participatory approach adopted in this programme. The open and communicative learning environment enabled participants to engage meaningfully with the topics discussed, demonstrating that the educational materials were both well received and closely aligned with the practical needs of MSME owners in Mayang Village. Furthermore, this active participation contributed to strengthening participants' legal awareness and fostering greater confidence in independently managing business legality through the OSS system.

CONCLUSION

Fundamental Finding : Fundamental finding of this study is that the limited understanding of business legality among MSME owners is primarily attributable to inadequate legal literacy, digital literacy, and access to information, rather than resistance to regulatory compliance. **Implication :** This was evidenced by a substantial improvement in participants' average level of understanding, which increased from 55% in the pre-test to 88% in the post-test following educational activities on the Business Identification Number (NIB) and the Online Single Submission (OSS) system. These findings have important practical implications, indicating that strengthening legal awareness through participatory education can facilitate business formalisation, improve access to finance and government support programmes, and enhance the long-term competitiveness and sustainability of MSMEs. **Limitation :** Nevertheless, this programme was limited by its relatively small number of participants, its implementation within a single village, and the absence of long-term monitoring to determine whether the improved understanding resulted in the actual registration of business legality. **Future Research :** Future community engagement programmes and related research should therefore incorporate technical mentoring for OSS registration, expand the geographical scope and participant base, and undertake longitudinal evaluations to assess the long-term impact of legal education on legal compliance, business formalisation, and the sustainable development of MSMEs.

REFERENCES

- [1] A. S. A. S. Pane, H. R. Putri, A. T. Purba, and L. M. Harahap, "Peran Usaha Mikro Kecil Menengah (UMKM) terhadap Perekonomian Indonesia," *J. Penelit. Ilm. Multidisipliner*, vol. 1, no. 02, pp. 122–129, Jan. 2025.
- [2] J. Luange and K. Tiakoly, "PERAN UMKM DALAM MENGGERAKKAN EKONOMI INDONESIA," *IQRA J. Pendidik. Sains Dan Hum.*, vol. 4, no. 2, Jul. 2025, Accessed: Jul. 16, 2026. [Online]. Available: <https://jurnal.iai-assiddiq.ac.id/index.php/iqra/article/view/64>
- [3] K. Ismail, M. Rohmah, and D. A. P. Putri, "Peranan UMKM dalam Penguatan Ekonomi Indonesia," *J. Neraca J. Pendidik. Dan Ilmu Ekon. Akunt.*, vol. 7, no. 2, pp. 208–217, Dec. 2023, doi: 10.31851/neraca.v7i2.14344.
- [4] N. Fadilah, N. Syifa, and N. I. Qurrotu'aini, "Pentingnya Pengurusan NIB Sebagai Instrumen Legalitas Usaha: Studi Pada UMKM Jellicious dalam Bingkai Hukum Bisnis," *J. Pengabd. Inov. Masy.*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 38–41, Jun. 2025, doi: 10.62759/jpim.v2i2.232.
- [5] A. F. S. Alfikri *et al.*, "Pendampingan Pembuatan Nomor Induk Berusaha untuk Legalitas Usaha Mikro, Kecil, dan Menengah," *Ngarsa J. Dedication Based Local Wisdom*, vol. 4, no. 1, pp. 49–62, Jun. 2024, doi: 10.35719/ngarsa.v4i1.444.

- [6] A. F. P. Sari, A. Wicaksono, I. Islamiyah, M. A. Chabibulloh, R. S. Asrul, and M. S. Alfarisi, "Pendampingan Pembuatan Nomor Induk Berusaha untuk Pengembangan UMKM Melalui Online Single Submission sebagai Upaya Meningkatkan Legalitas Usaha," *Nusant. Community Empower. Rev.*, vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 182–186, Jul. 2025, doi: 10.55732/ztgb2a34.
- [7] A. Amran, H. Husna, F. Fitri, and M. Arhim, "Pengaruh Legalitas Usaha, Umur Usaha dan Tingkat Pendidikan terhadap Volume Penjualan Pada UMKM Pangan Olahan Di Kabupaten Majene," *Wanatani*, vol. 5, no. 2, pp. 142–156, Dec. 2025, doi: 10.51574/wanatani.v5i2.550.
- [8] M. Makbul and M. Ismail, "Legalitas Usaha sebagai Penggerak Budaya Hukum Pelaku UMKM di Era Digital: Antara Kepatuhan dan Resistensi," *J. Huk. Ekon. Syariah*, vol. 8, no. 1, pp. 1–14, Sep. 2025, doi: 10.30595/jhes.v8i1.28071.
- [9] N. Najiyah, L. Amelia, N. F. A. Himmah, M. D. N. Aziz, and N. I. Qurratu'Aini, "Peran Pendampingan Pembuatan NIB dalam Mendukung Legalitas dan Keberlanjutan UMKM," *Nusant. Community Empower. Rev.*, vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 136–139, Jan. 2025, doi: 10.55732/ncer.v3i1.1534.
- [10] T. Wibowo and Sugito, "PERAN PENDAFTARAN NIB DALAM LEGALITAS USAHA DAN PEMBERDAYAAN UMKM DI ALUN-ALUN CONTONG KOTA SURABAYA," *J. Pengabd. Kpd. Masy. Patikala*, vol. 4, no. 4, pp. 1452–1457, May 2025, doi: 10.51574/patikala.v4i4.3328.
- [11] D. N. Mayasari, "Kepastian Hukum Bagi Pelaku Bisnis Dalam Memperoleh Izin Berusaha Melalui Lembaga Perizinan Online Single Submission (OSS)," *Media Huk. Indones. MHI*, vol. 3, no. 3, Jun. 2025, Accessed: Jul. 16, 2026. [Online]. Available: <https://ojs.daarulhuda.or.id/index.php/MHI/article/view/1631>
- [12] A. R. Chadafi, A. K. Umam, and N. I. Qurratu'aini, "Pendampingan Pembuatan Nomor Induk Berusaha (NIB) Pada UMKM Setia Jaya Mebel Melalui Online Single Submission (OSS)," *J. Pengabd. Inov. Masy.*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 52–54, Jul. 2025, doi: 10.62759/jpim.v2i2.272.
- [13] U. Hasanah, S. Senain, and F. A. S. Wijaya, "Peranan Nomor Induk Berusaha (NIB) sebagai Legalitas Usaha bagi Pertumbuhan Bisnis UMKM di Desa Talkandang," *Mimb. INTEGRITAS J. Pengabd.*, vol. 5, no. 2, pp. 565–576, Jun. 2026, doi: 10.36841/mimbarintegritas.v5i2.8188.
- [14] purnomo, U. Wahyudin, M. Kamil, N. Kamarubiani, A. Suryadi, and M. F. Najmudin, "Bimbingan teknis pengelolaan nomor induk berusaha (NIB) berbasis online single submission (OSS) bagi pelaku UMKM Binaan Perkumpulan Rumah Pintar Di Kabupaten Kuningan," *Abdimas Siliwangi*, vol. 6, no. 3, pp. 601–616, Nov. 2023.
- [15] D. Oktafiani, R. Kusumastuti, T. D. Putra, and H. Turmudi, "Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Desa Melalui Literasi Digital dan Penggunaan E-Commerce," *JGEN J. Pengabd. Kpd. Masy.*, vol. 3, no. 4, pp. 581–588, Jul. 2025, doi: 10.60126/jgen.v3i4.1147.
- [16] E. P. Yudha, I. Setiawan, E. Ernah, S. Fatimah, and T. Karyani, "Desain Program Partisipatif Pembangunan Perdesaan: Studi Kasus Desa Genteng, Kecamatan

Sukasari, Kabupaten Sumedang," *Abdimas Galuh*, vol. 6, no. 2, pp. 2356–2372, Sep. 2024, doi: 10.25157/ag.v6i2.16066.

I Ketut Astawa

Master of Law, Faculty of Law, Universitas Singaperbangsa Karawang, Indonesia

Tri Setiady

Master of Law, Faculty of Law, Universitas Singaperbangsa Karawang, Indonesia

Rahmat Kurnia

Master of Law, Faculty of Law, Universitas Singaperbangsa Karawang, Indonesia

Apriguno Putrantio

Master of Law, Faculty of Law, Universitas Singaperbangsa Karawang, Indonesia

Thoriq Al Kautsar

Master of Law, Faculty of Law, Universitas Singaperbangsa Karawang, Indonesia

Moh. Faizin

Master of Law, Faculty of Law, Universitas Singaperbangsa Karawang, Indonesia
