

## Learning Indicators Of Cooperative Management In The Review Of The Economic Perspective

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### **ABSTRAK**

Latar belakang penelitian adalah melihat dan mencermati roda ekonomi warga yang sebagian nampaknya masih harus berjuang dalam menjalani kecukupan ekonomi keluarganya, dan tujuan dari penelitian adalah, untuk memberikan solusi, bagaimana system yang bagus dalam pengelolaan system manajemen koperasi, sebagai salah satu alternatif. Pokok masalah yang perlu di telaah dan diteliti secara komprehensif adalah, implementasi ekonomi model koperasi, disekitar warga kita perlu di galakkan disegala bidang kehidupan. Dalam penelitian ini penulis melakukan pendekatan secara personal pada para partisipan, dengan deskriptif kualitatif model studi kasus, serta penelitian ini dilakukan dengan mengikut sertakan 15 orang partisipan, selama sekitar 14 minggu. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan adanya perubahan yang signifikan dari para partisipan, utamanya pada bidang transaksi atau pembelian, segala jenis keperluan mereka .

**Kata Kunci :** Ekonomi koperasi, Kerakyatan, Manajemen, SHU

### **ABSTRACT**

*The background of the research is to see and examine the economic wheels of the citizens, which in part seems to still have to struggle in carrying out the economic sufficiency of their families, and the purpose of the research is, to provide a solution, how to make a good system in managing a cooperative management system, as an alternative. which need to be studied and studied in a comprehensive manner is, the economic implementation of the cooperative model, around our citizens need to be encouraged, in all fields of life. In this study the authors made a personal approach to the participants, with descriptive qualitative case study models, and this research was conducted with involving 15 participants, for about 14 weeks. The results of this study indicate a significant change in the participants, especially in the field of transactions or purchases, all kinds of their needs*

**Keywords:** Cooperative economics, Democracy, Management, SHU

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### **INTRODUCTION**

The background of this research is primarily to refer to development in Indonesia, to achieve a just and prosperous society. The prosperity of the people that takes precedence is the person. Therefore the economy in Indonesia is arranged as a joint effort based on the principle of kinship, as stated in the 1945 Constitution Article 33 Paragraph 1 and to create a stable economy, one of which is by conducting cooperative activities. In the opinion of (Cesar, 2013), that markets and

cooperatives, have the same balance, and of course the same thing with the principle of cooperatives that have the principle of mutual cooperation.

In the opinion of (Sukidjo, 2008) the concept of cooperatives is a general concept, but cooperatives in Indonesia have different characteristics, so it needs to be handled in a balanced way to be more able to develop

The economy in Indonesia is regulated by Law Number 25 of 1992 which is based on

the Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution, and aims to advance the welfare of members in particular and society in general and contribute to building a national economic order in order to create a progressive, just and prosperous society. Opinion from (Hubaib, 2019), in managing a cooperative is actually the same as managing a business or entrepreneurship carried out by a group of people for mutual benefit and that too, must be managed by a skilled / honest leader / cooperative leader. Then the opinions of (Fathorazzi, 2017), that the cooperative system in Indonesia is influenced by several nuances, for example politics, economics and even ideology. In a previous study (Marina et al, 2018) of cooperatives in the Russian district region in the context of inter-regional economic cooperation, experience using this creation method has made it possible to identify priority activities of the Siberian Federal District region in the Russian Federation and to justify the practicality and needs of their economic interactions. In the application of cooperative systems in Russia similar to those in Indonesia, namely with small businesses and profit sharing / (SHU)

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### Management In Review the Economic Perspective ,

The origin of the word from the English term 'cooperation' comes from the words of Co and Operation, where Co means "together", while Operation means work. So cooperation means to work together to achieve goals. Cooperative that we mean here in relation to economic democracy, is a cooperative as a modern economic organization or institution that has a purpose, has a management system, has an orderly organization (which has rules and regulations) and even has strong basic principles and joints in our society. As a supporter of the cooperative movement in our country, namely Drs, Moh Hatta (the father of cooperatives. Indonesia). If we discuss cooperatives also of course they cannot be separated from economic

problems, and the people because cooperatives are institutions that are close to the people and founded by the people themselves in an effort to improve their health. In the opinion (Darnanto, 2013) the factors that influence the economic level of society also include problems, which are related to fertility and climate, so that between the people's income too, will always be closely related. Opinions from (Mitkidis et al 2013) cooperation is needed in many types of activities and relationships with humans.

Evidence shows that collaboration has direct and indirect benefits for cooperators. Given how cooperation is beneficial in its entirety, it seems relevant to investigate various ways to increase individuals' willingness to invest in collaborative efforts. In the opinion (Silvia et al, 2018)), that the principle of cooperative management is a principle of cooperation, for residents of surrounding villages (cooperation in harmony both socially and economically)

According to Hatta as in his opinion from (Sukamdiyo & Hendar, 1997) states that cooperatives are a joint effort to improve the economic livelihood based on help-help " In connection with the understanding of the cooperative, it can be concluded that the cooperative is a collection of people who have interests together and work together to build a joint business for the goals and needs of its members and the community at large ".

### Learning Indicators of Cooptartive

Cooperatives are organizations that serve as a forum for their members to fulfill their common interests and as an institution formed by the government with the aim of improving the living standards of the economically weak. Cooperatives are everything, something that concerns cooperative life. The cooperative movement is the whole cooperative organization and cooperative activities that are integrated towards mutual prosperity

According to the opinion (Azhari et al, 2017) cooperative efforts to improve the

people's economy are still too small when compared to the entire Indonesian population who work. Some suggestions for increasing the contribution of cooperatives to the national economy are as follows, Increasing the participation of cooperative members providing a conducive climate for cooperatives In the opinion of (Sentime, 2019) cooperatives can determine the importance of participation in solutions to the problem of widespread poverty and underdevelopment. research results from the Central African Republic Congo)

Business activities are activities that must be carried out within the framework of developing the cooperative itself. Business activities in cooperatives should be handled expected to expand or develop their business units and the marketing area to be even broader.

Opinions from (Alves, et al 2019) cooperatives have a significant influence on the sector, these organizations are increasingly important to support through initiatives and policies to increase activities Apart from the importance of cooperatives for local communities. Opinions from (Aguiyi, et al, 2018) to improve techniques in experience management do have a significant influence on the return of initial capital, and this indeed requires the form of institutions such as cooperatives, to protect the small community.

Opinions from (Mustangin et al, .2018) for the process of community empowerment that is striving for the community to be more diligent in participating in the field of cooperatives, the community experienced changes in economic terms, as well as other positive impacts

The purpose of this study is of course to look for the weaknesses of cooperative institutions, so that until now (this research was conducted), it is still far from the expectations expected. "cooperative" by all managers who cooperate with each other. Managers who have received guidance are expected to be able to realize the happiness and welfare of members, and also the cooperative's management is

## **METHODS**

### **Participants and Research Methods**

This research uses a qualitative descriptive approach with a case study model, because the authors see a problem where the cooperative system in our country is less successful, and only a few, whereas, if developed seriously, will have a comprehensive economic impact (Macro benefits) In the opinion of (Creswell, 1998), qualitative research is a method for discussing comprehensively and for understanding the meaning put forward by individuals or groups that are ascribed to social problems or human well-being.

Opinions about qualitative methods from, (Miles & Huberman, 1984) qualitative research focusing on narrative items in translating the results of research, action and reality when it is valid data that can not be denied and in certain contexts, then that context can be seen as the immediate relevant aspects of the situation, so that qualitative research can be said to be an initial level in the phase of a study.

The number of participants in this study were 15 people and with a study time of about 14 weeks, using field observation techniques, interviews and comprehensive data collection analysis, either through direct interviews (face to face) or by giving questionnaires limited questions (purposive sampling) to participants / informants., which is in accordance with the rules of qualitative research, in this case using a limited questionnaire, because it is not looking for the population as in quantitative research

### **Instrument & Data Collection**

In this study the authors use data analysis and collection, models from (Miles & Huberman, 1984), the most display form of data display is (a) data reduction, (b) data display, and (c) drawing conclusions from data analysis, which is the process of analyzing data collection in the field, which is in accordance with the formulation of the problem, then also proved by the results of data processing in the form of narrative analysis.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Indicators of a Cooperative's Success in General

After conducting research the authors see some of the results of development in our cooperatives. Cooperative business development is expected to be sensitive to new business opportunities. Working capital is the amount of funds that must be continuously connected between when spending money to get goods, and when receiving sales.

The cooperative must continue to purchase materials, pay management fees, pay electricity, water, telephone bills and so on without having to wait for the sale to be received. This is done so that the cooperative is still used to running smoothly. Working capital in addition to operational financing is also for financing that has nothing to do with production such as installments on the purchase of fixed assets, paying taxes, paying Remaining Operations (SHU) to members and so on.

The most important indicator points in the success of a cooperative can be seen from the remaining results of its business. With the increase in the remaining business results (SHU) is expected to increase the income of its members. the amount of the remaining results of operations distributed to members is based on the number of transactions from members concerned with the cooperative, fairly and equally.

Cooperatives in increasing the residual results of their businesses can make breakthroughs that can not only hold on to a business, but the need for business expansion in cooperatives. As stated above, to develop and improve SHU, it is necessary to fertilize cooperative capital. The maximum SHU that has been or will be achieved by the cooperative is of course determined by how to obtain funds and use these funds properly and in other words the management of capital and costs incurred in operational activities effectively and efficiently, is an important thing that must be owned by cooperatives in developing their business.

To be able to achieve these goals and objectives, we can see the progress and

development everywhere, and where the cooperative management is also expected to always develop business units and improve the SHU of the cooperatives they manage, the more developed a cooperative, the more SHU from the business units managed by the cooperative. But with the increase in cooperative capital, it is not certain that absolutely it can develop cooperative SHU if it is not handled by good management and participation of all management.

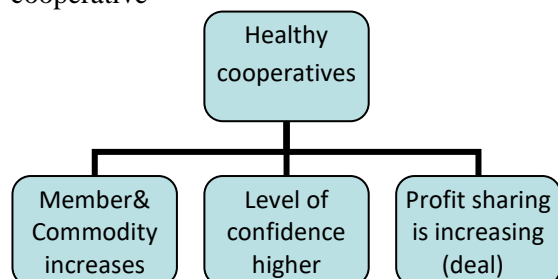
Starting from the role of members and in accordance with the background of the problem, the problem that can be formulated, according to article 1 of Law Number 25 of 1992 (concerning Cooperatives), "Cooperatives are business entities consisting of people or legal entities of cooperatives with the foundation its activities are based on cooperative principles as well as the people's economic movement based on the principle of kinship. "Build and develop the potential and economic capacity of members in particular and society in general to improve their social economic well-being and actively in efforts to enhance the quality of human and community life, strengthen the people's economy as a basis for strength and resilience of the national economy with cooperatives as the cornerstone of the teacher.

Then the high level of trust in cooperative managers also sometimes makes a big influence on members' decision making, of course this needs to be cross-checked for example about SHU, etc. (this can have a positive effect on cooperative institutions)

Trying to realize and develop the national economy which is a joint effort based on the principles of family and economic democracy. This function will clearly be seen if cooperatives truly carry out their work based on basic principles and joints, as well as the continued development of economic democracy in order to make sure there is no exploitation between fellow humans. In addition to cooperatives there are also state, regional or private companies because of the three sectors these economies are related to one another so there is a need for synchronization between

cooperative managers and cooperative members. Below is an indicator of cooperative coherence.

Figure 1: Indicator of a successful cooperative



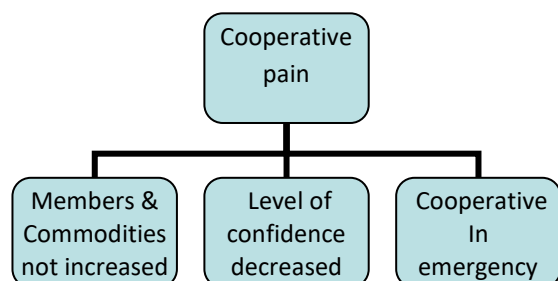
Indicator results are made in 2019

**Indicators of a Cooperative Institution Failure in General**

From the results of research and data analysis by the author, there are five indicators of the causes of a cooperative that can not develop and even fail in the middle of the journey

The level of selling prices of goods in cooperatives is higher than in shops / stalls / supermarkets around cooperatives so that cooperatives lose their consumers (even

Figure 2: Indicator of a pain cooperative



Indicator results are made in 2019

**CONCLUSION**

Based on the results of research and discussion that has been raised by the author, it can be drawn some conclusions, for example the condition of cooperatives tends to decline, this is because the income earned by cooperatives dropped dramatically, this situation can apply because its members are no longer disorderly in conducting transactions in their cooperative.

If you see from the results of data processing, interviews, and data analysis

though they are members of the cooperative)

The level of availability of goods that is very limited also makes it difficult for a cooperative to develop rapidly, this makes more members make transactions outside the cooperative. (If the type of cooperative is the primary needs of members)

The low level of promotion by cooperatives can also affect the development of cooperatives so that they are unable to compete with the surrounding shops, this will make the cooperative more quietly abandoned by its members.

The level of management of cooperative institutions that tend to be modest (as long as the road), is not professional in its governance, because we often regard cooperatives as a kind of family gathering, coupled with poor financial management.

The level of trust (promise) towards the cooperative manager can also cause a cooperative institution to close down, and SHU distribution that is less transparent, one of the causes, from the dissolution of a cooperative institution. Below is an indicator of cooperative pain

obtained by the author, either directly or indirectly, the conclusions obtained by the author are:

Cooperative actually if it is managed professionally will bring benefits / benefits for its members, be it savings and credit cooperatives, basic food cooperatives, fishermen / farmer / employee / employee cooperatives etc., all that's left is how to manage the cooperative.

Then the failure rate in a cooperative institution is in terms of the less professional management of the cooperative institution concerned and the level of trust that is shared by the members of the cooperative.

That is the result of the conclusions of this research analysis conducted by the author on several cooperatives and the results of interviews with members of the cooperative (participants), this research is not the end of making an analysis, welcome other researchers to contribute with other research about this with other approaches ,

in order to find something new (novelty) in science, for the benefit of the people

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