

# Women's Cooperative Incubator Training for Improving Community Welfare in Gunung Kelua Village, Samarinda

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**Abstract**— The problem is that the number of women's cooperatives is still low, partly due to the lack of understanding of cooperatives and their benefits, causing groups of *dasawisma* women or other women's groups to be less interested in establishing a joint business based on the principle of kinship, known as cooperatives. The initial solution to the problem was by conducting training to the management of 3 *dasawisma* groups in RT 11 as representatives of the *dasawisma* of Gunung Kelua Village, Samarinda Ulu District, Samarinda City. After the training on cooperative incubators resulted in a positive impact on the management of 3 *dasawisma* (13 people) where the trainees became more aware of cooperatives, their benefits, cooperative tools, and also the stages in establishing a cooperative incubator. The follow-up to the training activities will be carried out by socialization by the administrators of the respective *dasawisma* and the three *dasawisma* in the same RT will establish a Women's Cooperative Incubator as a primary cooperative with a target of 20 members in accordance with the provisions for establishing a cooperative while the planned business is in the field of water electricity payment service and save and borrow.

**Keywords**— Cooperative incubator, *dasawisma*, primary cooperative.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Article 33 paragraph 1 of the 1945 Constitution states that the economy is structured as a joint effort based on the principle of kinship. Further, according to Muhammad Hatta, explained that the appropriate elaboration of the article above is in the business activities of Cooperatives, whereas one of the economic actors, Cooperatives are economic organizations that move the potential of cooperatives economic resources to promote the welfare of members.

Indonesia as a developing country feels the need for the presence of Cooperatives as partners of the State in driving development to achieve community welfare. The government's awareness and desire for the importance of cooperatives in country's economy can be seen with the birth of Law No.12 of 1967 concerning Cooperative Principles and Law No.25 of 1992 which was renewed by Law No.17 of 2012 concerning Cooperatives, where it is highly expected that the law can become a strong legal umbrella in the development of cooperatives in Indonesia.

If we look at the development of cooperatives in Indonesia in the last year (2020), the data shows 127,000 active cooperative units with as many as 10,000 thousand more or 8% are women's cooperatives (women). Women's

cooperatives are part of the cooperative movement that is growing and developing in Indonesia. Looking at the data on women's cooperatives, it is a number that has the potential to become one of the drivers of the nation's economy. The women's cooperative group needs encouragement from various parties to become a better force to build the welfare of families and women's groups in the community through the *Dasa Wisma* group in the villages.

Although there is sufficient potential for the development of the number of women's cooperatives in Indonesia, the development is very slow and even relatively stagnant. This is due to the lack of understanding of the cooperative community, the competence of the management regarding cooperative management, public interest, and also the lack of support or support from related agencies or parties.

## II. COMMUNITY SERVICE PARTNER PROBLEMS

When viewed from the data of Cooperatives in Samarinda City, it shows that there are more than 30% of inactive cooperatives and even more than 90% of active cooperatives do not conduct Annual Member Meetings (RAT) regularly. This means that the management does not carry out their duties and obligations in reporting performance and finances in accordance with the Cooperative's Articles of Association and Bylaws (AD/ART), which can be said that there are serious problems with the transparency and accountability of cooperatives.

Some of the problems faced by cooperatives in Indonesia in general and Samarinda in particular in the field of cooperative structure, namely cooperative institutions that have not been able to support development in the sense of not being flexible in terms of business expansion besides still not functioning properly organizational equipment in terms of human resources managers or administrators. cooperative. It is also stated that almost all cooperatives in Samarinda are considered not to operate professionally and this is proven by the lack of performance reports both in terms of financial and membership.

Regarding women's cooperatives in Gunung Kelua Village, currently, there are 3 cooperatives in 2 *Dasawisma* while in total there are 36 *Dasawisma* which means that only 5% of all *Dasawisma* members have become cooperative members. So the activity implementers are very interested in carrying out activities with the title: Women's Cooperative

Incubator Training in the Context of Improving Community Welfare in Gunung Kelua Village, Samarinda.

### III. SOLUTIONS AND PROBLEM SOLVING

Gunung Kelua Village has 36 dasawisma groups consisting of women in the village area. Most of the members of the dasawisma are housewives, some of them are also business people and some are also employees. Of the 36 dasawisma there are only 3 (three) women's cooperatives and only 1 (one) active cooperative.

Given the limitations of time, scope, and pandemic conditions, for this activity, the object of the activity was chosen in RT 11 because the location is not far from the Gunung Kelua sub-district office and the results of the discussion team of the implementation team with the Lurah and also the head of RT 11 so that the target object of activity is agreed upon for 3 (three) dasawisma. Every dasawisma administrator (chairman, secretary, and treasurer) participates in training activities.

After participating in the training, it is hoped that the participants will be able to socialize to the women members of the dasawisma about cooperatives so that they can provide an understanding of the benefits of cooperatives for the community to encourage the formation of cooperative incubators in the area and can be a model for other dasawisma members about the importance of cooperatives for women to improve the well-being of families and society in general.

This Cooperative Incubator training activity is expected to be able to produce:

1. Increasing the number of women of the dasawisma members who are active in participating in the planned activity programs
2. Increasing community creativity
3. Increased understanding of mothers about the scope of Cooperatives
4. At least 8 members per 1 (one) dasawisma are interested in becoming a member of the cooperative
5. Assistance of women's cooperative incubator with at least 20 members

### IV. RESULTS OF ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION

Training materials on cooperative incubators include Cooperatives according to Law No.25/1992 and Law No.17/2012

1. Cooperative Goals
2. Functions and roles of Cooperatives
3. Cooperative Principles
4. Forms of Cooperatives
5. Conditions for establishing a Cooperative
6. Types of Cooperatives
7. Cooperative Device
8. Things that must be considered in the establishment of the operation
9. Steps to Establish a Cooperative
10. Separation of Cooperative Institutions.

During the training, there was a discussion/question-and-answer session with the participants. It was found that some of the problems that underlie the formation of cooperatives in the

Cooperative Incubator training environment were not established. Some of these are:

1. Lack of understanding about cooperatives
2. There has never been any socialization/training on cooperatives
3. The growing interest of some people to do business
4. The community (mothers) have skills in food production/business
5. Difficulty with capital
6. Community activities in the form of social gatherings for mothers

In the Cooperative incubator training activity, all participants expressed their interest in establishing a cooperative. The summary of the agreement of the cooperative Incubator training participants includes:

1. The dasawisma management will conduct socialization to its members in each dasawisma group
2. We will try to establish 1 (one) cooperative incubator in RT 11 Gunung Kelua village
3. Ask for assistance from Politeknik Negeri Samarinda (Polnes) instructors for assistance
4. There will be a meeting/meeting of the 3 dasawisma management at RT 11
5. The head of RT 11 will support cooperative activities in RT 11, Gunung Kelua village
6. One of the cooperative business fields approved for payment of electricity and water as well as savings and loans, while other services will be discussed in a follow-up meeting.
7. In making AD/ART, the Politeknik Negeri Samarinda (Polnes) team asked for help.

### V. CONCLUSION

From the implementation of the Cooperative Incubator training activities, several things can be concluded. First, the trainees are interested in establishing a Cooperative Incubator after attending the training and previously lacked understanding about cooperatives. Second, relevant officials such as the Head of RT and Lurah appreciated community service activities and state that they would support community activities for the establishment of cooperatives which were preceded by socialization. Third, assistance is needed by the Politeknik Negeri Samarinda (Polnes) team in the next activity.

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