

## **The Concept of Symbiosis Mutualism of Cooperatives and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in Regional Financial Foundations**

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### **Abstract**

The Covid-19 pandemic outbreak has caused many people to lose their jobs and return to their hometowns to start businesses and take advantage of the local potential of their regions. However, starting a business requires a fair amount of confidence and capital to build a business foundation. This is where cooperatives can play a role in helping novice entrepreneurs. Research conducted in the Klungkung Regency area focuses on the symbiotic mutualism relationships and the application of social relations between cooperative institutions and local entrepreneurs in areas that are members of cooperatives. Based on the data obtained, Klungkung Regency has the highest cooperative activity on the island of Bali. The increased business enthusiasm of the local community is also inseparable from the role of the village cooperative's performance in assisting the rotation of village financial flows. The Annual Member Meeting, which is a mandatory agenda for cooperatives every year, is used as a parameter of whether a cooperative is healthy or not. The Annual Member Meeting contains reports on the accountability of management and supervisors as a form of transparency and accountability for the management of cooperatives to each member of the cooperative. A high percentage of The Annual Member Meeting in Klungkung Regency proves that every human and business resource owned by this area is excellent. Awareness of local potential is also very vital in building regional financial foundations and meeting sustainable development goals.

**Keywords:** Potential of MSMEs, Cooperatives, Regional Financial Foundations

### **1. Introduction**

#### *1.1 Capital in Business*

The success of regional development in the economic sector can be achieved if the businesses run by the community can develop optimally. However, the community's constraints in running their business are always hampered by the unavailability of large amounts of funds. Various credit programs have been implemented by the government to assist the smooth development of community businesses, but the funds obtained from government assistance and bank financial institutions have not fully adapted to the conditions and capabilities of small entrepreneurs or have not met the needs of the community to carry out economic development optimally. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to have a financial institution that can assist the community in developing their business and utilizing their economic resources to improve the welfare and standard of living of the community. One of the ways taken by local governments to overcome

obstacles in rural community capital to develop their businesses is to form a microfinance institution such as a cooperative (*koperasi* in Indonesian) as a party providing a very wide range of financial services such as deposits, loans, payment services, and money transfers.

### *1.2 The Cooperatives*

Currently, there are still many people who do not understand how vital the role of cooperatives is, many people think that cooperatives are just ordinary financial institutions<sup>1</sup>. Based on Article 1 paragraph (1) of Law Number 25 of 1992<sup>2</sup> concerning Cooperatives "Cooperatives are business entities consisting of people or legal entities based on cooperative principles and are a people's economic movement based on the principle of kinship". The main function of cooperatives is to build and develop the potential and abilities of their members in particular and society in general. Likewise, to realize the social and economic welfare of the people. Cooperatives actively improve the quality of human resources and society.

Membership in cooperatives is voluntary and non-capitalist (prioritizing the welfare of its members over profitability). Member meetings are the highest authority in cooperatives. Activities in cooperatives are based on the principles of self-help and self-sufficiency. Based on this principle of kinship, cooperatives are associations of people who collect funds from their members and then channel them back to members and non-members. In cooperatives, a membership system applies where this loan service is provided to members specifically and the community around the cooperative area in general, then each member will receive profit sharing (or *Sisa Hasil Usaha*, abbreviated as *SHU* in Indonesian) from the profits of the cooperative in which profit sharing is carried out based on service comparison.

There are several fundamental differences between cooperatives and non-cooperative business entities. Cooperatives are a collection of people not a collection of capital like non-cooperative companies. Whereas Non-Cooperative Business Entities which are a collection of capital are characteristics of modern business companies, where there is a distinction between the owner of capital and executor (manager). In non-cooperative business entities, votes are determined by the amount of share or capital ownership, while in cooperatives each member has the same number of votes, that is, one member has one vote and cannot be represented. In a non-cooperative business entity (business), the majority shareholder is the maker of votes and decisions. In such situations, it isn't easy to bargain between decision-makers and other parties. Meanwhile, in cooperatives, each member has the same voting weight, so in this way, decisions are expected to be made based on deliberation without the need to vote.

Cooperative members are both owners and customers so the cooperative's business activities must be by and related to the economic needs of its members. In non-cooperative business entities, shareholders do not have to be customers. The business entity does not have to serve the

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<sup>1</sup> Rahmayani, P., et al. (2023). Analysis of the Role of Saving and Loan Credit in PNS Retirements in the Nasari Saving and Loan Cooperative (KSP) Kota Lhokseumawe. *Journal of Accounting Research, Utility Finance and Digital Assets*. <http://jaruda.org/index.php/go/article/view/37/27>

<sup>2</sup> Article 1 paragraph (1) of Law Number 25 of 1992  
<https://jdih.kemenkeu.go.id/fulltext/1992/25tahun~1992uu.htm>

economic interests of shareholders. The objective of the cooperative, is to serve the needs of its members, because the establishment of a cooperative is based on the same needs of its members, the business fields of the cooperative will be the same as the needs of its members (village unit cooperatives, market cooperatives, school cooperatives, campus cooperatives, hospital cooperatives, etc.). The main goal of a non-cooperative business entity is to get the highest possible profit, while cooperatives provide the best possible economic service benefits to members. So, when the economic benefits have been obtained by the members of the cooperative, then there are no more economic service efforts that need to be pursued. Therefore the remaining results of operations (which in the sense of the business world is the same as profit) are not a goal. In contrast, the main goal of Non-Cooperative Business Entities is to get the highest possible profit which, when it is not obtained, the owners of capital (shareholders) can fire their managers.

### *1.3 Previous Research*

Based on previous research and service programs that have been carried out by researchers in Klungkung Regency in 2020<sup>3</sup> regarding the coronavirus outbreak pandemic which can be said to be an independent variable that greatly influences many things, especially in the economic sector of the Balinese people who are very dependent on the tourism market. If a disaster or problem occurs that causes tourists to be reluctant to visit, of course, it will be a difficult problem. This indicates that security guarantees are very necessary when depending on economic foundations in the tourism industry<sup>45</sup>.

This is where the role of cooperatives and MSMEs can be seen to help the economy recover<sup>6</sup>, especially its members who are local entrepreneurs. Based on the understanding that human resource competencies are individuals who have the ability in the form of knowledge, skills, and attitudes to work professionally, effectively, and efficiently in achieving the goals of an organization or agency. The above statement is by the research of Putri Alminanda et al (2018)<sup>7</sup>,

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<sup>3</sup> Larasdiputra, G. D., Suwitari, N. K. E., 2020, Corona, Back to Nature, Efforts to raise internal economic foundations (a study based on community service activities), IndomediaPustaka, Sidoarjo.

<sup>4</sup> Bukirwa, S., &KisingU, M. T. (2017). Influence of Competitive Strategies on Organizational Performance of Hotels in Kenya (a Survey of Hotels in Mombasa County). The Strategic Journal of Business and Change Management, 4(210), 138–158. <http://www.strategicjournals.com/index.php/journal/article/viewFile/428/458>

<sup>5</sup> Pereira, V., Silva, G. M., & Dias, Á. (2021). Sustainability practices in hospitality: Case study of a luxury hotel in Arrábida Natural Park. Sustainability (Switzerland), 13(6), 1–21. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su13063164>

<sup>6</sup> Larasdiputra, G. D. (2021). The Virus That Brings Change, Exploration of the Potential of Local Food as the Foundation of a New Economy. American Research Journal of Humanities & Social Science (ARJHSS). E-ISSN: 2378-702X. Volume-04, Issue-12, pp-37-43. [www.arjhss.com](http://www.arjhss.com)

<sup>7</sup> Putri, A. et al. (2018). The role of organizational commitment in moderating the influence of human resource competence, internal control systems, and the utilization of information technology on the quality of Regional Government Financial Reports. Journal of Economic Business Analysis. <https://journal.unimma.ac.id/index.php/index>

and Sundari and Rahayu (2019)<sup>8</sup> stating that human resource competence has a positive and significant relationship to the financial quality of an organization.

## **2. Method**

Following the research objectives and the problems studied and formulated, the research conducted by the authors can be classified as a quantitative descriptive study, where the data obtained from the population sample is analyzed according to the statistical method used and then interpreted. This research is a continuation of previous research which focused on the role of local food SMEs and the tourism industry in Klungkung Regency, Bali (Larasdiputra, 2021). The research conducted this time discusses the relationship between cooperatives and local entrepreneurs in the Klungkung Regency in their role in restoring the foundations of the regional economy. Data collection techniques according to Sugiyono (2010: 137) data collection methods seen from the point of view of data collection technique methods, then data collection techniques can be done by:

### *2.1 Interview*

Interview is intended to absorb information regarding perceptions, views, mindsets, opinions, or interpretations of research problems. Symbiosis Mutualism is the dependence between two mutually beneficial parties. That is, in the relationship between the two organisms, neither party is harmed. This study discusses the relationship between cooperative performance and cooperative members. Local culture is very closely related to the principle of kinship because it can be seen from the definition of culture which is a symbol of the community around the environment, there is a meaning that includes everything that is the result of the creation and work of humans. Cooperative members feel a symbiotic relationship of mutualism in running their business as members of the cooperative. Besides getting the benefits of being a member, they also feel that they can raise the economic status of their region. The formation and development of community cooperatives have tools for economic struggle. Cooperatives based on cooperation and the principle of kinship are the realization of economic democracy which was formed as a tool to improve the economies of its members.

### *2.2 Library Studies*

Collecting data by studying books, papers, journals, websites, and magazines to obtain information related to theories and concepts related to the problems and variables studied which consist of growth rates, marketing strategies, and income. Researchers took company data from documents owned by related parties. The application of social responsibility in Indonesia is regulated in Law No. 40 of 2007 concerning limited liability companies article 74<sup>9</sup> which states that there is a social responsibility that must be borne by a limited liability company. Corporate

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<sup>8</sup> Sundari, H., &Rahayu, S. (2019). The influence of human resource competence, the use of information technology, and the internal control system on the quality of financial reports (Case study on regional work units in the city of Bandung in 2018). e-proceeding of Management, 6(1), 660-667.

<sup>9</sup> Law No. 40 of 2007 concerning limited liability companies article 74 [https://www.ojk.go.id/Files/box/keuangan-berkelanjutan/UU\\_PT\\_No\\_40\\_tahun\\_2007.pdf](https://www.ojk.go.id/Files/box/keuangan-berkelanjutan/UU_PT_No_40_tahun_2007.pdf)

social responsibility/CSR is one of the efforts to increase the entity's concern for the surrounding community. In implementing CSR, usually, the company will involve the surrounding community, this is a form of appreciation and concern for the company for the surrounding community. The form of appreciation and concern for the company aims to increase the level of welfare of the community through CSR programs carried out by the company<sup>10</sup>.

### *2.3 Observation*

Collect data by observing and systematically recording the phenomena being investigated. The author conducted direct interviews with administrative staff to obtain the data needed to support the research. The explanation that was found is that the role of cooperatives is needed by small entrepreneurs who can register as members so that they can borrow money (productive credit) for their business needs without requiring collateral. Collateral is assets or valuables entrusted by the borrower (the debtor) to the lender (the creditor) as a guarantee. This can transfer its ownership rights to the lender if the borrower fails to fulfil its obligations to repay the loan according to the agreement (foreclosure). Cooperatives can also help the businesses of their members by helping market the products of their members. Usually, this is done in multi-business cooperatives, for example, cooperatives on campus or village cooperatives that help sell the business products of their members and open savings and loan service facilities for their members<sup>11</sup>.

## **3. Results**

### *3.1 Awareness of Ability and Potential*

COVID-19 is a crisis in an economic society rooted in a growth paradigm<sup>12</sup>. The local tourism business sector (local textiles, souvenirs, culinary, tourism objects, and others) consisting of micro, small, and medium enterprises and people skills predict layoffs due to lack of funds, resources, declining demand, and logistical problems that are ongoing due to lockdown<sup>13</sup>. The three regencies/cities with the highest potential for local food production in January to April 2021 are Tabanan, Gianyar, and Badung Regencies. Meanwhile, the three regencies/cities with the lowest production potential in the same period were Bangli Regency, Denpasar City, and Klungkung Regency<sup>14</sup><sup>15</sup>.

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<sup>10</sup> Larasdiputra, G. D., Suwitari, N. K. E., 2020, Corona, Back to Nature, Efforts to raise internal economic foundations (a study based on community service activities), IndomediaPustaka, Sidoarjo.

<sup>11</sup> Faroque, A. et al. (2022). The Role of NGOs in CSR: A Comparison of NGOs' Practice of and Influence on CSR in Developing and Developed Countries. Research Gate. Chapter, November 2022. DOI: 10.4324/9781003274575-9. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/365394102>

<sup>12</sup> Ötsch, W. (2020). What type of crisis is this? The coronavirus crisis is a crisis of the economized society. Lecture at the topical lecture series of Cusanus Hochschule für Gesellschaftsgestaltung, 9 April 2020.

<sup>13</sup> Business Standard (2020, April 13). Lockdown: 1 crore job cuts likely in textile industry without govt support, says CMAI. Retrieved from: <https://www.business-standard.com/article/pti-stories/lockdown>

<sup>14</sup> Sara, I. M., Utama, I. W. Kartika Jaya., Larasdiputra, G. D., 2021, "Taniku", As one of the marketing solutions for agricultural products, Comvice : Journal of community service, Vol 4, No 2, ISSN 2615-8507 (print), ISSN 2622-1713.

This pandemic can be momentum to see the potential that has been neglected so far<sup>16</sup>. Research on local potential and COVID-19 must also advance knowledge to inform, foster, shape, or even lead the transformations that make such crises possible. Otherwise, it will only experience one crisis after another<sup>17</sup>. Unfortunately, economists underestimate pandemics as natural events that originate and operate outside the economic system<sup>18</sup>. Generating neglected resources such as agricultural land in abandoned villages, most of the residents migrated to the southern Bali area because they were tempted by money from the tourism sector. It might look very difficult, but if you put in the effort, you could realize the internal economic foundation from the potential for exporting food that we have<sup>19</sup>.

### *3.2 The role of relationship between cooperatives and MSMEs*

The role of relationship between cooperatives and MSMEs in the Klungkung area can be said to have very good performance and development. Based on data from the Office of Cooperatives and MSMEs of the Province of Bali, the Klungkung area has the least number of cooperatives compared to other districts in the Province of Bali. However, in terms of cooperative activity, Klungkung Regency dominates developments in Bali Province.

The declining economic conditions in Bali due to the pandemic outbreak can be seen from the many layoffs of employees in the hospitality and tourism sectors, causing a decrease in the purchasing power of the Balinese people. This also affects the regional economy and Bali's regional tax revenue which is very dependent on the tourism industry<sup>20</sup>. However, thanks to this pandemic outbreak, can open the eyes of the Balinese people to the potential that each region has. What is meant in this case is that apart from the tourism industry, the potential for the local industry is also a reliable sector. Interviews conducted by researchers with young farmer ambassadors in Bali during this pandemic situation increased the percentage of sales of local vegetables. Some local products that used to be beaten by imported products are increasingly popular because of the increasing sales of local vegetables, price competition is also getting

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<sup>15</sup> Sara, I. M., Saputra, K. A. K., Larasdiputra, G. D., 2021, Community Service Activities For Development Of Potential Tourism Villages In Bali (A Study Based On Community Service In Siangan Village, Gianyar), PalArch's Journal of Archaeology of Egypt.

<sup>16</sup> Hall, C. M., Scott, D., & Gössling, S. (2020). Pandemics, transformations and tourism: Be careful what you wish for. *Tourism GEOGRAPHIES*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14616688.2020.1759131>

<sup>17</sup> Lew, A. (2020). How to Create a Better Post-COVID-19 World. March 15, 2020. Medium. <https://medium.com/@alanalew/creating-a-better-post-covid-19-world-36b2b3e8a7ae>

<sup>18</sup> Nowlin, C. (2017). Understanding and undermining the growth paradigm. *DIALOGUE*, 56, 559–593.

<sup>19</sup> Mahmud, M., & Riley, E. (2021). Household response to an extreme shock: Evidence on the immediate impact of the Covid-19 lockdown on economic outcomes and well-being in rural Uganda. *World Development*, 140(March 2020), 105318. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2020.105318>

<sup>20</sup> Saputra, K. A. K. (2022). Inspiration For "New" Accounting: A Literature Review About Permaculture, Agricultural Accounting And Emancipatory Accounting. *South East Asia Journal of Contemporary Business, Economics and Law*, 26(1), 48-54.

tougher. This is due to the decline in the tourism sector and residents who have experienced termination of employment and switched professions to become vegetable traders<sup>21</sup>.

Consumers also prefer local products that have lower prices and quality that can compete with imported products. This can increase the enthusiasm of local community businesses. This can also help the performance role of village cooperatives in rotating village financial flows, especially in the Klungkung area which can be seen from the presentation of the percentage data on the activity of cooperative institutions and the Annual Member Meeting. The Head of the Institutional and Empowerment Sector of the Klungkung Regency Cooperatives and MSMEs Office, Ms. Nengah Mastini stated that the factors that caused several cooperatives not to carry out the Meeting were that they had not been able to produce accurate and quality financial reports. The Annual Member Meeting is a management accountability report to cooperative members. The meeting is also a mandatory agenda that must be carried out by cooperatives every year which is used as a parameter of whether or not a cooperative is healthy. Of course, it contains reports on the accountability of management and supervisors as a form of transparency and accountability for the management of the cooperative to each member of the cooperative.

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<sup>21</sup> Saputra, K. A. K., Manurung, D. T. H., Rachmawati, L., Siskawati, E., &Genta, F. K. (2021). Combining the Concept of Green Accounting With the Regulation of Prohibition of Disposable Plastic Use. *International Journal of Energy Economics and Policy*, 11(4), 84–90. <https://doi.org/10.32479/ijeep.10087>

Table 1.1  
Recapitulation of Cooperative Data for the Province of Bali in 2021

No	Fostered Cooperative Area	Cooperative			RAT (Unit)
		Total (100%)	Active %	NotActive %	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Jembrana	282 (100%)	213 (75,5%)	69 (24,5%)	167 (59,2%)
2	Tabanan	568 (100%)	405 (71,3%)	163 (28,7%)	324 (57%)
3	Badung	601 (100%)	533 (88,6%)	68 (11,4%)	358 (59,5%)
4	Gianyar	1.277 (100%)	854 (66,8%)	423 (33,2%)	297 (23,2%)
5	Klungkung	151 (100%)	122 (80,7%)	29 (19,3%)	104 (68,8%)
6	Bangli	238 (100%)	198 (83,2%)	40 (16,8%)	151 (63,4%)
7	Karangasem	335 (100%)	227 (67,7%)	108 (32,3%)	158 (47,1%)
8	Buleleng	404 (100%)	323 (79,9%)	81 (20,1%)	236 (58,4%)
9	Denpasar	1.114 (100%)	503 (42,5%)	641 (57,5%)	481 (43,1%)
10	Province Development	258	247	11	155
<b>Total</b>		<b>5.258 (100%)</b>	<b>3.625 (69%)</b>	<b>1.633 (31%)</b>	<b>2.431 (46,2%)</b>

Sources: <https://diskopukm.baliprov.go.id>

Data processed, 2022



This pandemic outbreak that seemed to kill tourism made people confused about finding a way out on the financial side<sup>22</sup>. A very lucrative but fragile industry, now it looks like it can't be relied on anymore. The emergence of the COVID-19 outbreak has also become a way to influence the expansion and collaboration of Cooperatives and MSMEs in various industries to support social, environmental, and economic development activities, which in turn has influenced how the symbiotic relationship of mutualism between the two parties (Cooperatives and MSMEs) can practice CSR to facilitate other key players in the development of regional economic foundations. The term "corporate social responsibility" (CSR) was coined by the American economist Howard R. Bowen in his 1953 book entitled, *Social Responsibilities of the Businessman*<sup>23</sup>. Bowen stated that businesses are responsible not only for maximizing profits or value for shareholders but also for the benefit of workers, consumers, and the communities that become their stakeholders.

### Acknowledgments

Along with the resurgence of tourism after the decline, the discourse of looking for other alternatives has also disappeared. It is hoped that this moment can be used as a generator story from the exclusion of local communities amidst the brunt of global investment<sup>24</sup>. The collaboration that exists between Cooperatives and MSMEs focuses on mitigating local needs by leveraging resources to target social and economic development goals for marginalized populations. We thank the cooperative units for being a source of assistance and a network connecting and practicing CSR in thriving societies. The principle of kinship is in the form of savings and loans for business capital, promotion of local business products, and all other activities carried out by cooperative management members. We also thank the Head of the Institutional and Empowerment Division of the Klungkung District Cooperative and MSME Office, Ms. Nengah Mastini, who was willing to take the time to participate in this research. This has been very beneficial in developing social, economic, and environmental development programs that have benefited many local entrepreneurs and communities surrounding cooperative areas to achieve their sustainable development goals<sup>25</sup>.

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<sup>22</sup> Sigala, M., & Dolnicar, S. (2017). *Entrepreneurship Opportunities*. In S. Dolnicar (Ed.). *Peer-to-Peer Accommodation Networks* Oxford, UK: Goodfellow Publishers <https://www.goodfellowpublishers.com/academic-publishing.php?content=doi&doi=10.23912/9781911396512-3605><https://doi.org/10.23912/9781911396512-3605>

<sup>23</sup> Bowen, H. R. (2013). *Social Responsibilities of the Businessman*. Bowen, P. G., & Gond, J.-P. (eds.), Iowa City: University of Iowa Press.

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