

Implementation of the Partnership System in Improvement Competitiveness of Cooperative Business in Pasir Jambu Village, Pasir Jambu District, Bandung Regency

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Abstract

Cooperatives in Indonesia through a partnership system are felt to be increasingly urgent to implement if it is considered that the indications of the country's economy are not yet optimal. Because it has not been maximized, it is very important to immediately improve the business climate in order to create a conducive and healthy economic climate. The problems in this research are, How is the implementation of partnerships in increasing the competitiveness of cooperative businesses, especially in Pasirjambu village, Pasirjambu district, Bandung district. What factors hinder the development of cooperatives in Pasirjambu village, Pasirjambu district, Bandung, while the purpose of this study is to know and analyze how the implementation of the partnership system in increasing the competitiveness of cooperative businesses, especially in Pasirjambu village, Pasirjambu district, Bandung district. In this study, the method used was the empirical normative legal research method, namely research conducted by conducting secondary research first and then proceeding with conducting research on primary data in the field. Results and discussion the creation of such an economic climate allows economic activity to develop. Evenly, both investment activities, production and distribution activities as well as other economic activities. The role of the law is very important to create certainty in the legal relationship of the parties who enter into a partnership, therefore the law must be able to encourage and be able to provide legal certainty in increasing competitiveness. In increasing competitiveness in the form of partnerships without a definite rule of law, the relationship between the two parties suffers from setbacks and uncertainty. Conclusion The perspective of partnership implementation, based on legal aspects that can provide justice, with the aim of empowering small businesses, cooperatives in nation building, namely equitable development, employment and business opportunities, income distribution, and increasing business capacity, increasing competitiveness, increasing exports, equitable ownership business and strengthen the structure of the national economy. Through the national business partnership movement, all development actors will jointly renew their determination to mobilize all potentials and strengths to accelerate the rate of growth of the just Indonesian nation.

Keywords

implementation; partnership to increase; competitiveness of cooperatives



I. Introduction

Since 1950 until now, the Indonesian government has implemented many policies related to large, medium and small business partnerships by taking various forms such as cooperatives with trading systems, vendor rentals, subcontracting patterns and coaching patterns. All of the policies mentioned above involve many parties, starting from the community members of cooperatives, the banking world, both private and government. State-Owned Enterprises and Regional-Owned Enterprises, large, medium and small

enterprises. Cooperatives are a form of business entity that are in accordance with the noble ideals of the Indonesian nation, and are contained in the 1945 Constitution, Article 33 which states that the 1945 Constitution Article 33 Paragraph (1) complete and its explanation clearly states that the economy Indonesia is structured as a joint effort based on the principle of kinship.

Cooperatives are the noble ideals of independence, which are an economic business that becomes the pillar of the nation's economy which has the aim of prospering its members in particular and society in general. In its implementation, after more than seven decades of Indonesian Independence, there is still not much to be proud of. Currently the government is taking a strategic step by carrying out a "total reform for cooperative businesses" which is described through the stages of reorientation, rehabilitation and development. Cooperatives, which are the pillars of the Indonesian economy, are still a long-term dream.

The development of cooperatives is still dominated by savings and loan cooperatives, and cooperatives in the real sector have not shown significant development, even though cooperatives are expected to generate considerable added value. The real sector cooperatives that are still able to survive and develop with all their weaknesses in Pasirjambu village are the Prosperous Cooperative and PWRI Cooperative with a decreasing number of members. Consumer cooperatives are still trying to survive even though their market share is getting eroded by modern supermarkets and franchises that are increasingly mushrooming. The key is that cooperatives that are superior both nationally and internationally are savings and loan cooperatives.

Efforts to develop cooperatives have been carried out by the Government in addition to carrying out reforms in 2020, the government has also started to modernize cooperatives, both management and operational and reporting which has been done digitally. Cooperative actors seek to be able to develop cooperative businesses towards cooperatives that have large-scale values. The implementation of this activity resulted in various agreements, but until now the implementation still needs to be streamlined, so that the congress can give a colorful picture of the development of cooperatives in Indonesia.

According to Djabarudin Djohan, the condition of national cooperatives still faces basic weaknesses such as: (1) most cooperative businesses are still below the scale of the economy, (2) weak in business aspects ranging from capital, management, market access, (3) difficult access to financial institutions, (4) the professionalism of cooperative human resources is still low and (5) it is difficult to compete in the market. (Djabaruddin Djohan, 2018: 76)

Cooperatives which are one of the economic systems have been in a market economic environment, the law of economics as a whole has become a reference, a market economy system so that the law of supply and demand applies which is an unavoidable part. Although cooperatives as an economic system already have a captive market, namely their members, in reality not all members want to take advantage of cooperative services. The success of a cooperative does not only depend on the professionalism of its managers but also the participation of its members.

Bumi Pasundan or parahiyangan is a term commonly used to refer to West Java Province. "Pasundan or parahiyangan" which comes from the word "Sunda" is believed to come from Sanskrit which means "light" or "water" and hiyangan which means heaven because of its natural beauty. which is so amazing. Apart from being flanked by the Java Sea and the Indian Ocean, Bumi Pasundan or Parahiyangan is also decorated with mountains and flowing with rivers.

The highlands are covered with tea plantations, rubber plantations, pine plantations, and vegetable and fruit gardens. While the lowlands are filled with rice fields, coconut groves, and many other plants. So beautiful is the Earth of Pasundan or Parahiyangan, so M.A.W. Brouwer (a phenomenologist from the Netherlands) said that "Bumi Pasundan or parahiyangan was born when God was smiling and happy". The natural beauty of Bumi Pasundan or Parahiyangan is also accompanied by the nobility of Sundanese cultural arts, where Sundanese culture is known as a culture that highly upholds manners and hospitality. There are several notions in Sundanese culture about the path to the primacy of life. The Sundanese ethos and character are cageur, bageur, singer and smart, which can be interpreted as "healed" (sane), good, healthy (strong), and intelligent.

The characteristics of the Sundanese people in general are cheerful, friendly (someah), smiling, gentle, and very respectful of parents. In addition, the Sundanese people are also known as being religiously religious and very spiritual. This can be seen as in the Sundanese proverbs of compassion, compassion and care; love each other (prioritize compassion), perfect each other or improve themselves (through education and knowledge sharing), and protect each other (maintain each other's safety). In addition, the Sundanese people have a number of other values such as politeness, humility towards others, respect for elders, and love for those who are smaller.

One of the areas that are part of Bumi Pasundan or Parahiyangan is Pasirjambu Village in Pasirjambu District, South Bandung Regency, West Java. This village, which is 180 km from Jakarta, is classified as a village with abundant natural resources, especially in agriculture, plantations and tourism.

The potential for agriculture and plantations in Pasirjambu District is quite large, covering food crops, vegetables, plantations and fruits. Land use in the mountains is in the form of protected forest areas, production forests, tourism forests and plantations, while in the foothills area it is used for horticultural cultivation. The potential of natural resources that support the agricultural sector in Pasirjambu District is currently very adequate. In "Sandridge District in Figures 2014" it can be seen that rice production produced 1853.56 quintals, maize production produced 484.15 quintals, cassava production produced 2,477.31 quintals and sweet potato production produced 1,027.01 quintals.

The superior tourism potential in Pasirjambu sub-district is Strawberry fruit agrotourism. This agro-tourism is a series of tourism activities that take advantage of the potential of plantations as a tourist attraction, both the potential in the form of natural scenery of agricultural areas and plantations as well as the uniqueness and diversity of community food processing production activities and agricultural technology and community culture.

Pasirjambu, the name of a village located in a hilly area, the air is quite cool and cold with a heterogeneous population background. Most of the people make a living as farmers, traders, craftsmen, breeders, private employees, professionals, and as private employees and have status as Civil Servants. In general, the villagers have sufficient income and are well educated and have quite advanced perspectives. However, there are still some residents who are still lacking in terms of income and education levels are still low and still do not pay attention to the importance of education and about law.

Pasirjambu Village is one of the villages in Pasirjambu District, Bandung Regency, West Java, Indonesia and is the capital city of the sub-district. Pasirjambu is a sub-district city that has adequate facilities and infrastructure, one of which is transportation that connects villages and sub-districts with one another, for example kretek transportation, motorcycle taxis, and other public transportation, namely the colt which connects Ciwidey – Pasirjambu – Soreang and Bandung.

II. Research Method

The independent variables of this study are local government policies, coaching activities carried out by partners, cultural and social environment, quality of management capabilities, skills possessed by people, sales, technology and transportation. cooperative relationship is a supporting element, namely linkages, mutually beneficial businesses, the existence of elements of coaching and the success of small-scale savings and loan business partnerships as dependent variables.

III. Result and Discussion

3.1 Implementation of the partnership system in increasing the competitiveness of cooperative businesses, especially in Pasirjambu village, Pasirjambu district, Bandung district

The results of research in Pasirjambu Bandung. The prospect of partnership is quite potential and has a perspective to improve the community's economy, through capital cooperation, product marketing, and education such as business skills. Partnership is one solution as a way out to increase the competitiveness of cooperatives in facing market competition, as well as improve the community's economy, because partnerships are very beneficial for cooperatives, by partnering, they can work together both in the fields of capital, marketing, technology, transportation. human Resources.

In developing and improving the ability of cooperatives, in order to be in line with other forms of business, they must be able to instill a business ideology by building public trust, other forms of business and the government. Because building a business so that it can be strong and develop cannot be separated from the ideology of trust.

The implementation of the partnership in Pasirjambu village, Bandung, West Java is quite potential considering the development of cooperatives here for a long time, this can be seen from its existence and contribution to both members and the community. is an agricultural area in West Java, under these conditions, the development of cooperatives through partnerships is very much needed, both between business actors and with cooperatives themselves.

Partnership is a way for cooperatives to be able to work together, both with private businesses and the government. The government is needed to be able to contribute to encouraging both business actors and cooperatives to have the same role in developing cooperatives. For this reason, there is a need for the role of the government to be able to provide legal certainty in partnering, researchers want to know whether existing partnerships are based on legal aspects, especially in the field of partnership agreements and credit agreements distributed by cooperatives based on legal aspects that can provide welfare in accordance with Pancasila and 1945 Constitution.

In this regard, one of the functions of the state is to provide welfare for society as a whole. The function of the state can be passed through development in all fields, it can also realize the ideals of the Indonesian nation that is just. One of the indicators towards prosperity as mandated in Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution is cooperatives. Cooperatives as a form of business and the pillars of the Indonesian economy, must be able to provide welfare and economic justice for cooperative members and society in general.

Judging from the existence and number of cooperatives supported by the population of Indonesia, the perspective of implementing partnerships is quite supportive. This reason can also be seen from the role of laws and regulations that support the existence of cooperatives. The concept of partnership, which was developed based on applicable

regulations, provides opportunities for business entities to work together in developing the Indonesian economy. Economic development cannot run independently, but must be carried out in collaboration with Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.

The 1945 Constitution Article 33 has provided a clear line, that the economy must be structured based on the principle of kinship, the principle of kinship can be implemented if all components of economic actors are aware of their responsibilities in economic development, not for the interests of groups or individuals. For this to work, the government must be able to provide protection to all economic actors, both cooperatives, BUMN and BUMD as well as the private sector. The three economic actors must work together to develop the Indonesian economy.

The partnership perspective as reflected in Government Regulation no. 17 of 2013, is a reflection of the implementation of the mandate of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. Because the partnership reflects the principle of kinship, and eliminates braids, helps the weak, and eliminates social jealousy. In accordance with the concept of partnership, where the parties trust each other, and strengthen each other. Below is shown how the response of both the management and the members of the cooperative in eliminating economic braids through partnership cooperation.

The role of partnership law in development must be able to provide welfare for the community. To achieve that, the law must be integrated with economic development. Because Indonesian economic law is related to planned development efforts. In this case, economic law regulates the course of planned development or planned economics in order to achieve welfare goals for the community.

In accordance with the passage of time, it can be seen from the cooperative development carried out by cooperative personnel a few years ago, it can be seen in terms of quality, the development is very proud which is marked by the number of cooperatives in Indonesia which is increasing rapidly. However, in terms of quality, it still needs to be improved and improved so that it reaches the expected condition. Some cooperatives have not played a significant contribution to the national economy. Development in the field of cooperatives should be directed at strengthening institutions and businesses so that cooperatives become healthy, strong, independent, resilient, and develop through increasing cooperation, potential and economic capacity of members, as well as their role in the national and global economy.

However, it is not comparable to the situation of cooperatives in Pasirjambu, there is no increase from the original number of only 4 active units, only 2, Below is shown what causes the number of cooperatives in Pasirjambu not to increase in the last few decades.

- a. There has been no more Incentive and continuous coaching, so the results of the coaching have not been sufficiently felt
- b. Cooperatives are still underestimated because of cooperatives that are less trustworthy in running cooperatives.
- c. In the AD/ART Cooperative Cooperatives that exist have provisions that members of the Cooperative are retired Civil Servants, both Civilian and TNI/POLRI
- d. There are retired civil servants who don't want to become cooperative members because their pensioners are already big
- e. People are not innovative and creativity is still low, so that existing crops have not been produced which have a higher economic value
- f. The community does not understand the functions and benefits of cooperatives

To encourage progress in accordance with the growth of cooperatives so that they can have competitiveness in economic globalization, Article (1) general provisions of Government Regulation no. 17 of 2013 states: partnership is cooperation in business

linkages, either directly or indirectly, on the basis of the principles of mutual need, mutual trust, mutual strengthening, and mutual benefit involving Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises with large businesses. (PP No. 17 of 2013 concerning the Implementation of Law No. 20 of 2008 concerning Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2013 Number 4)

Globalization and free trade force all business people in the world to develop strategic alliances. This is an opportunity to partner. Free trade forces business people to specialize or develop work (division of labour). Legal, social and political developments require all parties to care about small entrepreneurs. These conditions provide incentives for the need for partnerships.

In this case, the perspective of partnership implementation is the empowerment of small businesses, cooperatives in national development, namely equal distribution of employment and business opportunities, income distribution, growing and improving business capabilities, increasing competitiveness, marketing, producing quality products and increasing exports, equitable distribution of business ownership. and strengthen the structure of the national economy. Through the national business partnership movement, all development actors will jointly renew their determination to mobilize all potentials and strengths to accelerate the rate of growth of the just Indonesian nation.

So, business partnerships are developed in accordance with existing provisions, namely small, medium and cooperative businesses. To grow a stronger and more efficient national business structure so that it is able to dominate and develop the domestic market and at the same time increase global competitiveness. The impact of a broader partnership perspective is that various problems of inequality and poverty can be gradually overcome, at the same time the competitiveness of the national business world is also increasing. The meaning of partnership, if seen further is a concept where all aspects of economic actors eliminate jealousy and braid in managing the economy. Partnerships provide opportunities for all business entities with economic actors to work together in managing and building the nation's economy.

Seen the concept of partnership (partnership) is a type where partners (owners) share profits or losses. Partnerships are often used for purposes of mutual need, mutual trust, mutual strengthening and mutual benefit. However, depending on the structure of the partnership and where it operates, the owners of the partnership may be subject to greater personal liability than those who apply for the partnership. The following shows what cooperatives are developing around Pasirjambu, South Bandung.

In Civil Law, partnerships are usually bound by contracts (agreements) between individuals who in the spirit of cooperation agree to carry out a business or join a partnership pattern. Partners may or often have partnership agreements, or partnership declarations and in some jurisdictions such agreements may be registered and available for public inspection. In many countries, partnership is also considered a law although different legal systems draw different conclusions about it. (USU. Ac.id/Bitstream /123456789/chapter II. Pdf. Accessed June 8, 2017 at 10.550)

Along with that, regarding partnership regulations which discuss legal issues governing partnerships. The law is to provide guidelines for the implementation of partnerships in order to provide and guarantee the interests of the parties to carry out their rights and obligations, as well as to guarantee interests in the implementation of the partnership. Thus, it can run normally must also be supported by legal aspects that can provide peace in the partnership.

In this regard, partnerships must be regulated by written law, this is important to create legal certainty for the parties in partnering. Partnership law is important in partnering to create balance and justice. Balance and justice are the goals of law.

Article 12 of Government Regulation No. 17 of 2013 states that in conducting partnerships as referred to in Article 11 Paragraph (2)

- a. Large businesses are prohibited from owning and/or controlling Micro, Small and/or Medium Enterprises as their business partners; and
- b. Medium Enterprises are prohibited from owning and/or controlling Micro Enterprises and/or Small Businesses of their business partners.

Partnership is a mutually beneficial activity with various forms of cooperation in facing economic development and to strengthen each other. Julius Bobo stated that the main objective of the partnership is to develop an independent and sustainable development (self-Propelling Growth Scheme) with a strong and just economic foundation and structure with the people's economy as the main backbone. (Jafar Hafsa. 2016:182)

From the perspective of a partnership as mentioned above, the partnership contains several main elements which are business cooperation with the principle of mutual need for mutual trust and mutual benefit, namely: As described below:

1. Business Cooperation

Cooperation carried out between large or medium-sized businesses and small businesses is based on an equal position or having the same degree to the two partnering parties. This means that the cooperative relationship between large or medium-sized entrepreneurs and small entrepreneurs has an equal position with mutual rights and obligations so that no party is harmed, no one exploits each other and develops mutual trust between the parties in develop your business.

2. Between Big or Medium Entrepreneurs With Small Entrepreneurs.

It is hoped that through this partnership, large or medium-sized entrepreneurs can establish mutually beneficial cooperative relationships with small-scale entrepreneurs or other economic actors, so that small-scale entrepreneurs will be more empowered and resilient and able to face competition in the global era in trying to achieve prosperity.

3. Coaching and Development

Basically, what distinguishes partnership relations from ordinary trade relations by small entrepreneurs and large entrepreneurs is the form of guidance from large entrepreneurs to small entrepreneurs or cooperatives which is not found in ordinary trade relations. Forms of coaching in partnerships include guidance in accessing larger capital, business management development, development of human resources (HR), production management development, production quality development and also involves coaching in the development of institutional aspects, allocation facilities and investment. , including how to do a good marketing and be easily recognized by customers.

4. The principle of mutual need, mutual strengthening of mutual trust and mutual benefit

a. The Principle of Mutual Need.

According to John L.Mariotti (www.Dimandiri.or.id/file/2016:51) to implement a partnership, it is necessary to know the partners, so that they can carry out the partnership well with the resulting product. Understanding the results of production will result in efficiency which has an impact on production costs, which will have an impact on the resulting product. The implementation of the relationship between the partners will have an impact on the workforce and targets in utilizing workers by small capital companies. Where large companies in applying technology have produced products that are generally relatively large that are not owned by small companies, which have an impact on different capabilities, both in terms of

production and personnel. Therefore, it takes cooperation of the parties so that those who are less capable in mastering technology will produce products that can be distributed to large companies, which has an impact on the need to partner

b. The Principle of Mutual Reinforcement.

Cooperation in partnership for business, it is necessary for the understanding of the parties to grow a sense of belonging and comply with the agreements made that have an impact on the value to be achieved in the Cooperation relationship. The benefits obtained can be realized both from an economic point of view that can generate profits both in terms of capital and on the market, but can also have an impact on non-economic added value, such as: managerial ability, mastery of technology and customer or customer satisfaction. The purpose of partnering is to strengthen based on strong morals that must be owned by both small, medium and large entrepreneurs, partnering must have a clear goal, in other words big ones help the weak, then there will be mutual welfare benefits.

c. The principle of mutual trust.

In carrying out partnerships between partners instill mutual trust. That the partnership is not built for the purpose of seeking profit unilaterally, between those who partner trust in building the relationship between the two parties is absolutely necessary. In business relationships between partners, mutual trust is the most important thing.

d. The Principle of Mutual Benefit.

The goal to be achieved in partnering is for mutual benefit and satisfaction of all parties, for the partnership to run it does not necessarily have the same strength, but at least there is a mutually beneficial bargaining position for the parties, which results in a reciprocal relationship between the parties.

3.2 Factors hindering the development of cooperatives in Pasirjambu village

Based on the findings of researchers in Pasirjambu village about obstacles to the development of cooperatives Cooperatives as legal entities regulated by law, should have equality both in terms of capital and human resources. Based on this, there should be equality both in terms of development and in the number of assets owned. Cooperatives should have an equal position with other business entities such as Limited Liability Companies, both those owned by the private sector and the government. The reason is because in Indonesia there are only 3 (three) types of business entities that are recognized as legal entities, namely, Cooperatives, Foundations and Limited Liability Companies.

A cooperative that has the status of a legal entity, a cooperative has its own assets separate from the personal assets of its members or owners of the cooperative. Members as owners of the cooperative, as well as users, in the words of members, for members and back to members, if profits, the profits are returned to members. (<http://www.Smecda.com> Untung Tri Basuki, Legal Aspects of Cooperative Empowerment in the Era of Autonomy and Globalization, page 1 Accessed on 18-4-2010 at 10.21. PM.)

This explanation is the hallmark of the Cooperative, as a legal entity. The members of the cooperative cannot benefit more from money that is greater than the amount of their savings in the cooperative. The members of the cooperative are only responsible for the cooperative to fully submit the amount of savings that has been determined in the cooperative's articles of association and by-laws.

Based on the results of research by researchers in the Pasirjambu area, there are four cooperatives but only two are active, namely: the PWRI cooperative and the Sejahtera cooperative. Both cooperatives are engaged in savings and loans, and the average member

is retired Civil Servants (PNS). From the results of the study, there are several inhibiting factors for the second underdevelopment, including:

1. Cooperative members are retired Civil Servants, TNI and POLRI
2. The management of the cooperative is generally old, so there is a lack of mastery of cooperative management technology
3. There has been a decline in both turnover and the number of members due to the impact of Covid-19
4. There has been a decrease in the number of members' money loans in cooperatives due to the impact of Covid-19, and the interest of members in borrowing has decreased. Due to the economic impact, there are concerns from members that there will be a default in payments.
5. Lack of cooperation in partnerships in the development of cooperatives in Pasirjambu due to lack of communication, there is an impact on the impact of lack of mastery of existing technology.

As the pillars of the Indonesian economy, cooperatives should be able to face problems or obstacles that have an impact on not being able to face problems both due to non-economic problems and those that arise from economic problems, because from the beginning cooperatives have had enough experience in dealing with problems that arise either as a result of political and economic issues.

It must be admitted that increasing the competitiveness of cooperatives is a very complex and dynamic planning process. In that process, movement and guidelines for action are needed that are directed towards the future, both government agencies, the cooperative movement and the community itself. (Sjofyan Asnawi. 2018:89),

The reality shows that among the three economic forces the most dominant are privately owned enterprises (BUMS) and the contribution of BUMS is the largest to the growth of Indonesia's GNP. Indonesia's economic growth is largely supported by the success of exports, mostly supported by BUMS and growing and to stimulate the domestic business climate due to the prolonged recession. We are jointly recognized that the growth and development of BUMS, as seen today, cannot be separated from government intervention, especially regarding various policies such as: ease of export certificates, regulation and policies known as packages. (Pandji Anoraga, 2019:132)

The difference in growth of private, state-owned enterprises compared to cooperatives in the business sector as well as the national economic contribution is still very low, this can be seen from the economic growth index, the contribution of cooperatives in this case is still low nationally, not comparable to the number of cooperatives currently available. Likewise, the results of the products that can be enjoyed by the community, as well as members of the cooperative, seem to be still low and have not been able to meet the needs of both members of the cooperative and the community itself, and even the quality of cooperative products is still unable to compete.

The provisions of Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution which outlines the foundations of the economy must be based on the principle of kinship, namely cooperatives, and it must be admitted that many factors have caused cooperatives to have not been able to function as they should. Seeing this reality, the government should be able to provide clear and firm policies or rules, not just and carelessly or just being so in the management of cooperatives. If it is said that the government has so far intervened to help cooperatives, it is true. But according to Damanik, former chairman of Dekopin, this does not mean that the government has given a firm political will to develop cooperatives (Untung Tri Basuki, 2016:89)

The political economy situation that can affect the development of cooperatives in the economic system feels more pressing than supportive. Likewise, government policies in the development of cooperatives are still ambiguous (dualism). If we examine this situation until now, it is still felt that the government has never seriously handled cooperatives, despite the fact that Indonesia has a Department of Cooperatives which has the task of managing and encouraging Indonesian cooperatives to develop.

In such conditions, it is clear that it is difficult for cooperatives to play a meaningful role in the current global situation, where the position and role of foreign capital supported by giant business forces is getting bigger and bigger. This is in line with the government's own strategy, which from the beginning stated that it did not want to be left behind by economic globalization because it took various economic policies such as maintaining macroeconomic stability, taking deregulation and de-bureaucratization measures, and maintaining socio-political stability to accommodate the interests of direct investment in madol foreigner (FDI) (Ibnoe Soejono et al, 2016:78)

IV. Conclusion

The cooperative partnership in Pasirjambu, according to the research results, has not been able to run well. The inability to run is due to the fact that the cooperative in Pasirjambu is caused by: Cooperative administrators are retired civil servants, and generally are elderly, Lack of interest in new members, because retirees consider cooperatives to be less profitable than pensions, The decline in cooperative income levels in 2020 due to the existence of the Covid 19 outbreak, the need for improvements in the progress of cooperatives in Pasirjambu, due to the weak mastery of technology, old human resources.

Factors that hinder the development of cooperatives in Pasirjambu village. Based on the findings of researchers in Pasirjambu village about obstacles to the development of cooperatives Cooperatives as legal entities regulated by law, should have equality both in terms of capital and human resources. Based on this, there should be equality both in terms of development and in the number of assets owned. Cooperatives should have an equal position with other business entities such as Limited Liability Companies, both those owned by the private sector and the government. The reason is because in Indonesia there are only 3 (three) types of business entities that are recognized as legal entities, namely, Cooperatives, Foundations and Limited Liability Companies.

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