

**THE ROLE OF COOPERATIVES IN THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
OF COOPERATIVE MEMBERS IN TUBAN DISTRICT**

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ABSTRACT

This research is a qualitative descriptive study. The subject of this research is the field of cooperatives at the Office of Cooperatives for Small and Medium Enterprises and Trade in Tuban Regency and cooperative actors. The research instrument is the researcher himself. Data collection techniques used are observation, interview, and documentation techniques. The data analysis technique used is data reduction, data display, and conclusion or verification. The theory used in this study uses the opinion put forward by Soerjono Soekanto which consists of a formal role, an informal role, an active role, and a participatory role. Based on the research, it can be concluded that the formal role of cooperatives as providers is part of supporting capital and formal institutions that provide for the needs of cooperative members and the general public, the informal role of cooperatives is an implicit (emotional) role, so when many members actively save, pay contributions, then the turnover of cooperative funds becomes smooth, the active role of cooperatives is holding annual meetings with members or RAT, the passive role of cooperatives is that there are no activities such as Annual Member Meetings so there are no reports to *Diskopumdag* and participatory roles are when cooperatives and their members both understand their roles and working together to advance the cooperative. It can be seen that the role of cooperatives is very important in helping the community's economy, especially those who are members of cooperatives, so the existence of cooperatives, both active and inactive, needs to be encouraged and facilitated to develop the quality of cooperative management so that the existence of cooperatives can help the economic development of the community, especially to encourage improvement the economy and welfare of its members.

Keywords: *Role, Cooperatives, Economic Development of Cooperative Members*

A. PRELIMINARY

The goal of national development is the realization of a just and prosperous society that is evenly distributed in all regions. To achieve this goal various development strategies have been prepared in the form of a Long Term Development Plan with a planning period of 25 years and a Medium Term Development Plan with a period of 5 years. As implemented in the planning document, every government agency at every level is given the authority to carry out government affairs. Synergize with each other to achieve the direction and goals of national development. The direction of regional economic development is to promote people's welfare so that local governments must be able to make plans for the utilization of all the potential resources they have. The government, the community, and every component in the region must help each other formulate development directions and policies by accommodating aspirations and ideas to accelerate regional development equitably. Thus regional economic growth is more advanced and the benefits can be felt by all levels of society.

Development leads to social justice so it requires a good process and sequence. The sequence must be able to touch several fields, including the economy as a measure of material prosperity, social welfare, and social justice. It is commonly known that the definition of development as a planning process carried out by development planning bureaucrats is made to improve as a way of advancing people's welfare. The barometer of development is not only per capita gains but also accompanied by a recovery in income turnover, sloping poverty, and a declining unemployment rate.

The state has an important role to focus on and carry out development to increase the economic welfare of the community. This activity is carried out by various economic activity units in a community based on kinship. One of the business entities that can help improve the welfare of society is cooperatives. Cooperatives are people's economic business entities that are carried out based on kinship. Cooperatives do not only belong to those who exist but also to all Indonesian people. The *Undang-Undang No. 12 Tahun 1967* states that Indonesian cooperatives are people's economic organizations that are social in nature and consist of a group of people. The cooperative legal entity is an economic arrangement as a joint venture based on kinship. Cooperative is an important economic institution and needs to be embraced because it can help people who want to run a business. The main thing from cooperative activities is cooperation which is recognized as a solver of various problems that are going through, so cooperatives should become an important institution in the economic system of a country.

Various kinds of cooperatives have been formed by the Government, both the central government through ministries and agencies, as well as the provincial government and from districts or cities. The formation of cooperatives aims to provide capital according to the type of business that exists but has not been supported by the preparation of competent human resources managing cooperatives so many cooperatives cannot manage finances according to cooperative standards it has an impact on cooperative congestion and inactivity. According to Suwanto, Head of Cooperatives at the Office of Cooperatives, Small

and Medium Enterprises and Trade in Tuban Regency, the factors causing the inactivity of cooperatives in Tuban Regency include: 1) The large number of cooperatives formed by Ministries or Central Government Agencies, as well as the East Java Provincial Government which is intended to improve the economy of the people at the lowest level without regard to the readiness of the quality of human resources and knowledge about cooperatives. These cooperatives were formed to facilitate capital grant assistance to the community through the formation of cooperatives. Examples of Forest Village Community Cooperatives, Village Unit Cooperatives, Agricultural Cooperatives, Women's Cooperatives, Market Cooperatives; 2) Lack of awareness of cooperative members in repaying loans; 3) There is no regeneration of cooperative management; 4) Lack of knowledge and skills of cooperative management and supervisors in preparing accountability reports according to the standards set by the government SAK ETAP (Standards for Financial Accounting for Entities Without Public Accountants); 5) Cooperatives that are not active as recipients of grants or capital loans cannot be dissolved because they have to be accountable for the finances they manage; 6) There is no intensive technical assistance from the ministry/institution initiating the formation of cooperatives; 7) The impact of the Covid 19 Pandemic for two years which weakened people's purchasing power which caused them to be unable to pay installments and imposed restrictions on micro-scale community activities so that cooperatives were unable to hold Annual Member Meetings.

The number of cooperatives that are not active has an impact on reducing the contribution of cooperatives to the community's economy, therefore the Office of Cooperatives, SMEs, and Trade of Tuban Regency needs to pursue a policy strategy to reactivate inactive cooperatives as well as to improve the quality of active cooperatives through cooperative training activities, entrepreneurship, empowerment and partnerships, technical assistance, as well as coordinating with relevant stakeholders, to find solutions and business development potential as well as solutions to problems faced by inactive cooperatives.

Based on data from the 2021 Government Agency Performance Report (LKjIP), it states that the target objectives for the 2021 cooperative performance target are:

Cooperative Performance Target (2021)

GOAL	TARGETS	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR GOALS/TARGETS
Increase the added value of economic production through strengthening		Objective 1 Indicator : Percentage of Qualified Cooperative Growth
	Increasing cooperatives Qualified	Percentage of Qualified Cooperatives

Cooperatives, Micro Enterprises, Industry and Trade	Increasing Accountability of Regional Apparatus Performance	Evaluation Value of AKIP Office of Cooperatives, Industry and Trade
		<u>Objective 2 Indicators :</u> Growth Percentage of Total Value of GRDP Business field UMK

Source: 2021 Tuban Regency Diskoperindag Work Plan

Increasing the added value of economic production through strengthening cooperatives, Micro Enterprises, Industry, and Trade. The goal is to increase the quality of cooperatives and increase the accountability of regional apparatus performance.

In line with the strategic plan, every year it is poured into an annual plan which contains programs and activities to be implemented along with performance indicator targets based on the Regional Development Work Plan (RKPD) of the Tuban Regency Government in the same year. In this regard, in 2021 the Office of Cooperatives, Industry, and Trade has prepared a Work Plan along with Changes to the Work Plan as implementation guidelines, as described in the following table:

Programs and Activities (2021)

GOAL	TARGETS	PROGRAM	ACTIVITIES
Increase the added value of economic production through Strengthening Cooperatives	Increasing Quality cooperatives	Cooperative Education and Training Program	Cooperative Education and Training for Cooperatives with Membership Areas within Regency/City Areas
		Cooperative Supervision and Examination Program	Inspection and Supervision of Cooperatives, Savings and Loans Cooperatives/Savings and Loans Units of Cooperatives whose Membership Areas are in Regency/City Areas
		Cooperative KSP/USP Health Assessment Program	Assessment of the Health of Savings and Loans Cooperatives/Savings and Loans Units of Cooperatives whose Membership Areas are in 1 (one) Regency/City Area

Based on the table above, the Regional Development Work Plan (RKPD) of the Tuban Regency Government in 2021 has the goal of increasing the added value of economic production through strengthening Cooperatives, Micro Enterprises, Industry, and Trade. To increase the quality of cooperatives, several programs were created including cooperative education and training programs, cooperative monitoring and inspection programs, and KSP/USP Cooperative health assessment programs. Some of these programs are divided into several activities including education and cooperative training for cooperatives whose membership areas are in the Regency/City area, inspection and supervision of cooperatives, savings and loan cooperatives/savings and loan cooperative units whose membership areas are in the Regency/City area. Cooperatives are business entities that serve economic activities for their members for the common welfare. Cooperatives obtain capital from principal savings, mandatory savings, voluntary savings, and reserves. The existence of cooperatives is an alternative for the community to obtain capital loans which are easy to process, with cheap and profitable interest rates because of the distribution of SHU for its members according to their contribution to the cooperative.

B. THEORY

Role

Soekanto (1992: 163) states that a role or role is a pattern of behavior associated with status or position as a pattern of behavior. The role is attached to a person according to his status and position in society as a pattern of behavior, the role has several elements, among others:

1. The ideal role is formulated or expected by society for a certain ideal status. The ideal role is to formulate the best rights and obligations in a particular status.
2. The role assumed by oneself. This role is something that is done by individuals in reality that is manifested in existing patterns of behavior.

In essence, the role can also be formulated as a certain set of behaviors that are elicited by a particular position. A person's personality also influences how that role should be carried out. The role played by top, middle, and lower-level leaders will have the same role. Sutarto (2009:138-139) suggests that the role consists of three components, namely:

- a. Role conception, namely: one's beliefs about what to do in a particular situation.
- b. Role expectations, namely: other people's expectations of someone who occupies a certain position regarding how he should act.
- c. Implementation of the role, namely: the actual behavior of someone who is in a certain position. If these three components are in harmony, social interaction will have continuity and smoothness. Based on this opinion, it can be concluded that the role is as follows:
 - a) The role is the expected influence of a person in and between certain social relationships.
 - b) The role is the influence associated with a particular social status or position.
 - c) The role takes place when a person carries out his rights and obligations

according to his status.

d) The role occurs when there is an action and when there is an opportunity given.

The division of roles according to Soekanto (2001: 242) roles are divided into 3, namely as follows:

1. Active Role

The active role is the role given by group members because of their position in the group as group activities, such as administrators, officials, and so on.

2. Participatory Role

The participative role is the role given by group members to their group which makes a very useful contribution to the group itself.

3. Passive Role

The passive role is the contribution of passive group members, where group members hold back from giving opportunities to other functions in the group so that they run well.

Definition of Economic Development/Development

Economic development is an effort to achieve better social welfare and is carried out continuously by a nation. The government maximizes the exploitation of resources in accordance with the advantages of their respective regions through policies to accelerate and expand economic development (Kusuma, 2016).

Sukirno, Sadono (1985) defines economic development as a process that causes the per capita income of the population of a society to increase in the long term. This definition implies that economic development is a change that occurs continuously through a series of combinations of processes to achieve something better, namely an increase in per capita income that continues in the long term. Development is an effort to improve the technical, theoretical, conceptual, and moral skills of employees in accordance with the needs of the job/position through education.

In implementing performance in 2021 the Office of Cooperatives, Industry and Trade of Tuban Regency has 11 programs with 18 activities carried out by 4 (four) existing fields in accordance with the affairs handled by each. Several programs/activities carried out by the Office of Cooperatives, Industry, and Trade, which support the success of the level of achievement of performance indicators in the Cooperative Sector, include:

1. Cooperative Education and Training Program

The Cooperative Education and Training Program uses indicators of active cooperatives, this program is one of the determinants of success in achieving performance indicators for Cooperatives and MSEs, but in 2021 this program is only able to achieve an achievement rate of 64.55%, this is due to the wide distribution area of cooperatives Tuban regency which is not proportional to the number of apparatus. In addition, training and coaching of cooperative managers were hampered due to budget refocusing and the PSBB policy during the Covid-19 pandemic, so it was necessary to reschedule the implementation of cooperative education and training, as well as the lack of IT innovation and development so that many cooperative operations were still carried out manually and only focused on savings and loan business only, this is in line with the total cooperative reform policy of the Ministry of Cooperatives.

2. The Cooperative Supervision and Inspection Program as well as the KSP/USP Cooperative Health Assessment Program

The Cooperative Supervision and Inspection Program and the Cooperative Health Assessment Program use indicators of active cooperatives, this program is also one of the determinants of success in achieving performance indicators for Cooperatives and MSEs, but in 2021 this program is only able to achieve an achievement level of 64.55%, p. This is due to the large area of distribution of cooperatives throughout Tuban Regency which is not proportional to the number of cooperative supervisory apparatus, while cooperative supervision is still carried out conventionally, this causes supervision and inspection of cooperatives to not run optimally.

As mandated by the *Undang-Undang No. 25 Tahun 1992* concerning Cooperatives, the development of cooperatives is directed at building strong and independent cooperatives based on cooperative principles so that they can participate in efforts to create an advanced and prosperous society. The activities that have been carried out by the Government of Tuban Alam Regency have developed cooperatives so that they are more competitive and independent and become economic organizations that are stable and have a social character by upholding the principles of cooperatives, namely by providing guidance, training, and assistance to cooperatives, besides that by always coordinating with the Central Government and the Provincial Government to unite perceptions in guiding the progress of cooperatives by providing skills training to create productive communities for cooperative members.

C. RESEARCH METHODS

This research was conducted in the city of Tuban, especially at the Office of Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises, and Trade in Tuban Regency as the research location which is located at JL. Dr. Wahidin Sudirohusodo No. 117, Latsari, Tuban District, Tuban Regency, East Java 62314. The approach used in this study is a qualitative descriptive approach, which will explain by describing the role of cooperatives in the economic development of cooperative members in Tuban Regency, then all events, incidents, and symptoms are described in written words through management activities, after the data is deemed sufficient and ready to be withdrawn.

The conclusion from these data is to see whether cooperatives in their implementation for the economic development of cooperative members are running well or not.

The focus of research in writing this thesis is to describe the role of cooperatives in the economic development of cooperative members in the Tuban Regency. Where cooperatives as financial institutions are managed by the community with the capital structure of cooperative members and are intended to meet the capital needs of people who are members of cooperatives. The existence of cooperatives in the midst of the community environment can stimulate the growth and development of community micro, small and medium enterprises. Role indicators in the focus of this study are divided into several points, namely formal roles, informal roles, active roles, passive roles, and participatory roles.

The source of primary data in this study is interviews and direct observation (observation) on informants. The sources of primary data in this study were the results of direct observations in the field, namely at the Office of Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises and Trade in Tuban Regency as well as direct interviews with several informants such as the Head of Cooperatives and 5 (five) informants as cooperative administrators and members cooperative. Secondary data sources in this study were compiled in the form of documents from the offices of the Office of Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises and Trade in Tuban Regency, government agency performance reports (LkjIP) for 2021, Tuban Regency Regency Regulations, books, literature, documents/ notes, scientific writings from various media and research reports related to research problems.

To obtain the desired data according to the problems in this study, the authors used the method of observation, interviews, and documentation. Data analysis techniques in this study were obtained and collected through observations, interviews, literature studies, and field documentation for further description in the form of reports. Data analysis in this study was carried out through three activities, namely data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions or verification.

D. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The Role of Cooperatives in the Economic Development of Cooperative Members in Tuban Regency

Cooperatives are the only community-based economic institutions mandated in the *Undang-Undang Dasar Tahun 1945* Article 33. The economy is structured based on the principle of kinship. The cooperative was founded by Mr. Moh. Hatta. Cooperatives act as pillars of economics or pillars supporting the economy of society in Indonesia because the purpose of cooperatives is for the welfare of their members.

In the *Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Tuban Nomor 14 Tahun 2016* concerning the Formation and Composition of Regional Apparatuses it is stated that the Office of Cooperatives, Industry, and Trade is an implementing element of government affairs in the fields of Cooperatives, Micro Enterprises, Trade, and Industry which are the authority of the region, led by a Head of Service who is located under and responsible to the Regent through the Regional Secretary, has the task of assisting the Regent in carrying out government affairs in the fields of Cooperatives, Micro Enterprises, Industry, Trade, and Assistance Tasks assigned to the regions. This agency was formed based on the *Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Tuban Nomor 14 Tahun 2016* concerning the Formation and Composition of Regional Apparatuses, which was followed up by the *Peraturan Bupati Tuban Nomor 84 Tahun 2018* concerning Description of Duties, Functions and Work Procedures of the Office of Cooperatives, Industry, and Trade.

The development of the number of cooperatives is of course followed by the number of members, which in 2017 there were 110,027 (one hundred and ten thousand and twenty) members, for 5 (five) years, namely in 2021 Quarter III to 226,587 (two hundred and twenty-six) thousand five hundred and eighty-seven members. The growth rate of the number of cooperative members for 5 (five)

years is 21.65% (twenty-one point six five percent) per year.

The number of cooperative employees for 5 (five) years has decreased by 17.23 (seventeen point two three percent), of which in 2017 there were 4,898 (four thousand eight hundred ninety-eight) employees, with an average decrease of 4.31% (four point three one percent) per year, this is related to the efficiency and effectiveness of management in cooperative institutions, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic.

The role of the cooperative itself has efforts or solutions to develop cooperatives and their members in Tuban Regency, including carrying out coaching, technical guidance, and training for cooperative administrators/supervisors in Tuban Regency, optimizing existing personnel in the framework of coaching and mentoring cooperatives that new members, through cooperative member meetings, provide direction and motivation to members who have hair to increase their capital through member savings, and others. Besides that, the implementation of cooperative activities is a visit when the RAT is held 1 (once) time a year. The number of active cooperatives in Tuban Regency in 2021 is 541 cooperatives. Coaching of cooperatives apart from attending the Annual Members' Meeting attended by Officials from the Office of Cooperatives, Industry and Trade of Tuban Regency, intensive coaching is also carried out by Field Cooperative Extension Officers (PPKL) who conduct coaching visits to all active and inactive cooperatives. totaling 1,329 cooperatives in 2021. The number of cooperatives that have experienced an increase in quality in Tuban Regency in 2021 is 121 cooperatives.

The Role of Cooperatives and Cooperative Members

Formal Role

The Formal Role of Cooperatives

In a formal and structured manner, the formal role of cooperatives as providers is part of supporting capital and formal institutions that provide for the needs of the people who are members of cooperatives, as well as the general public. In this case the capital provider cooperative. Savings and loan cooperatives provide capital and loan funds. Agricultural producer cooperatives provide the needs of agricultural production inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, plant medicines, costs for cultivating land, etc. Cooperatives also help build and develop the economic potential and capabilities of members in particular and the community to improve social and economic welfare. Cooperatives as providers help accommodate members who want to start a business or borrow capital funds for businesses. In addition, cooperatives also fully support by playing an active role in efforts to improve the quality of members and society.

Member's Formal Role

Formally, cooperative members as cooperative actors are carrying out their obligation according to the regulations that exist in each cooperative. As a member who must also meet the requirements to become a member, saving through principal savings, mandatory savings, and voluntary savings will help build up capital in the cooperative. In addition, members who diligently attend the RAT and routinely borrow and pay will receive SHU in accordance with their services or participation in cooperatives. This pattern of behavior can help

implement cooperative policies because if cooperative members are diligent and comply with the rules, implementation in cooperatives will become easier.

Informal Role

Informal Cooperative Role

The structure of informal roles in cooperatives is known from the role of cooperatives in the welfare of their members. Cooperatives help build and develop the economic potential and capabilities of members and in particular improve their economic and social welfare. This is tangible when the income of cooperative members increases, there will be a multiplier effect on the economy of the surrounding community. Records of cooperative assets and income as well as Cooperative Remaining Results (SHU), when the SHU given is high will also provide additional income for cooperative members. If cooperatives and cooperative members can work together, this will certainly develop new business units that can help alleviate poverty and create jobs for people in need.

Informal Member's Role

Informal roles from the member's point of view, there are two types. First, when members participate and provide great services to the cooperative from the start and comply with the rules and diligently participate in activities organized by the cooperative, they will be satisfied with the cooperative they trust because they will receive SHU that is comparable to what they have given while being members. Second, when the member does not carry out his role as a member properly, at the end of the year he will not feel happy and satisfied because he does not get the compensation that is comparable to that of a diligent member.

Active Role

Active Role Structure Cooperative

First, the cooperative must actively hold an Annual Member Meeting (RAT) with members every year and report the results of the meeting to Diskopumag. This is useful as a manifestation of the accountability of management and supervisors to members for their performance, thus transparency, democracy, and accountability of cooperatives are carried out properly. Second, officers from the Kopumdag Office attend the Annual Member Meeting (RAT) and provide counseling or cooperative coaching, after which the RAT report will be reported through the Online Data System (ODS) application.

Active Member's Role

When cooperative members are active in saving through principal savings, obligatory savings, or voluntary savings, they will become the accruals or additional cooperative capital needed to develop the cooperative business. In addition to members who actively borrow and repay regularly, the cooperative will receive loan services which will increase the cooperative's turnover.

Participatory Role

Cooperative Activities Participatory

Cooperatives as participating providers develop creativity and build an organizational spirit for students of the nation and play an active role in efforts to enhance human life and society. Cooperatives also participate in providing for the needs of members and accommodate any creativity that is to be established because when they receive support participation, the business that is founded will

provide feedback to the cooperative.

Member's Participatory

Members who are active and participate in advancing the cooperative in the sense that when they are active in saving through mandatory savings, principal savings or voluntary savings will receive Profits from Operations (SHU) in proportion to the remuneration according to their respective participation in accordance with cooperative principles.

Passive Role

Cooperative Pasive Role

In its application, passive cooperatives cannot prosper their members because they do not carry out routine activities, one of which is the Annual Member Meeting (RAT) where the meeting is a moment to report all cooperative activities and results for one year. After all, even if they make financial reports but there are no reports, the data is not registered in the Kopumdag Service so it will result in cooperatives experiencing stagnation or even a slowdown in community economic growth.

Member's Pasive Role

In addition, passive members are members who do not actively participate, such as not attending the Annual Member Meeting (RAT), not participating in activities held by the cooperative, and cannot receive remuneration for not participating in cooperative activities according to the obligations and rules of AD/ART.

Cooperative Activities as Economic Development for Cooperative Members

As mandated by the *Undang-Undang No. 25 Tahun 1992* concerning Cooperatives, the development of cooperatives is directed at building strong and independent cooperatives based on cooperative principles so that they can participate in efforts to create an advanced and prosperous society. The activities that have been carried out by the Government of Tuban Alam Regency have developed cooperatives so that they are more competitive and independent and become economic organizations that are stable and have a social character by upholding the principles of cooperatives, namely by providing guidance, training, and assistance to cooperatives, besides that by always coordinating with the Central Government and the Provincial Government to unite perceptions in guiding the progress of cooperatives by providing skills training to create productive communities for cooperative members. Several attempts were made as a solution to overcome this as follows:

1. Carry out coaching, technical guidance, and training for management/supervisors of cooperatives in Tuban Regency.
2. Optimizing existing personnel in the framework of coaching and mentoring new cooperatives.
3. Through cooperative member meetings, provide direction and motivation to members present to increase their capital through member savings.
4. Increasing collaboration with Dekopinda and the Cooperative Movement to increase understanding of cooperatives for cooperative members.
5. Increasing cooperation with the Central Government, Provinces, and the Cooperative Education and Training Agency to improve the human resources

managing cooperatives to improve the quality of cooperative institutions, businesses, and capital.

6. Carry out assistance to cooperatives in accessing funds to banks and LPDB.
7. Develop an online information system (business and market network).
8. Increasing collaboration with the Central Government, Provinces, and Education and Training Centers to improve MSME human resources to improve quality, business, and capital.
9. Carry out assistance to MSMEs in accessing funds to banks and the East Java Province APBD.
10. Facilitating the marketing of MSME products through exhibitions and facilitating MSME to improve the quality of MSME products.
11. Strive for the arrangement of street vendors by optimizing existing permitted places.
12. Apart from that, the implementation of cooperative activities is the presence of RAT visits which are held 1 (once) time a year in which there are 541 active cooperatives in Tuban Regency. Apart from that Field Cooperative Extension officers (PKL) conduct coaching visits to all cooperatives, both active and inactive, totaling 541 in 2021. The number of cooperatives that have experienced an increase in their quality is 121 cooperatives.

E. CONCLUSIONS

From the results of research related to the role of cooperatives in the economic development of cooperative members in Tuban Regency, it can be seen from several types of roles as according to Soekanto's role theory as follows :

1. Formal Role

The formal role of cooperatives is as a provider of capital and a formal institution that provides for the needs of cooperative members and the general public provides for the needs of production facilities, needs for social costs, and helps accommodate members who want to start a business or borrow capital funds for a business. The formal role of members is to support the implementation of cooperative work programs, as well as participate in activities carried out by cooperatives, such as attending the Annual Member Meeting and Work Plan Member Meetings, paying dues, saving, etc.

2. Informal Role

The informal role of cooperatives is an implicit (emotional) role, so when many members actively save and pay contributions, the circulation of cooperative funds becomes smooth. While the informal role of members is when members are diligent and active, they will get a high SHU according to the remuneration they have done while being members of the cooperative.

3. Active Role

The active role of the cooperative is holding an annual meeting with members or RAT. This is useful as a manifestation of the accountability of management and supervisors to members for their performance so that transparency, democracy, and accountability in the management of cooperatives can be carried out properly. While the active role of members is when members actively participate in a series of activities organized by the cooperative.

4. Passive Role

The passive role of cooperatives is that there are no activities such as the Annual Member Meeting so there are no reports to Diskopumdag. As a result, there will be stagnation or freezing of activities due to the absence of activities that cooperatives normally do. The passive role of members is members who do not participate in a series of activities in the cooperative.

5. Participatory Role

The participatory role is when the cooperative and its members both understand their role and jointly promote the cooperative.

From the discussion above, it can be seen that the role of cooperatives is very important in helping the economy of its members, so the existence of both active and inactive cooperatives needs to be encouraged and facilitated to develop the quality of cooperative management so that the existence of cooperatives can help the economic development of its members, especially to encourage business growth. micro, small, and medium. The growth and development of cooperatives will make it easier for people to get capital that is easy, cheap, and fast. Besides that, cooperatives can also help and serve people who want to invest through capital participation or savings.

Suggestions

Based on the conclusions that have been formulated, the researchers suggest that there is a need for policy support from the government and cooperative stakeholders so that the quality of management and performance of cooperatives can be increased. Policy support can be provided through technical assistance, facilitation of access to capital, and partnerships between cooperatives and other economic institutions.

Improving the quality of cooperative management can be carried out through various types of cooperative management training, intensive technical improvement and assistance, increased supervision of cooperatives, and facilitation of cooperation in cooperative management with various advanced cooperatives.

To increase the role of cooperatives in the economic development of their members, cooperatives need to be fostered and directed to provide services in accordance with socio-economic standards that exist in Tuban Regency, so that the existence of cooperatives can help solve the economic and social problems of its members as well as to increase the productive economic business of the people who are its members.

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