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Revitalization Of Passive Village Unit Cooperatives In Improving Digital-Based Independent Villages

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Abstract

The importance of the existence of Village Unit Cooperatives in rural areas in order to protect rural communities so that they avoid loans that have large interest rates, limited capital in developing businesses, and several other things that become obstacles to the development of rural community businesses made the author take the initiative to carry out community service in the context of revitalizing the Sumber Pangan Nganjuk Village Unit Cooperative, the Usaha Makmur Talise Village Unit Cooperative, the Subur Sutiyanan Farmers Cooperative, South Kalimantan, and the Murni Village Unit Cooperative in West Sumatra, which were passive and not well managed with the following stages. In the end, the author hopes that with an active KUD, the village can become independent and create an independent, digital-based village. The results in this article show 1. The initial stages carried out are major revitalization by regenerating unproductive human resources by prioritizing productive and superior human resources, collaborating with village officials, tidying up the administration and secretariat, and creating realistic minor programs to be implemented in the near future. 2. The second stage is major revitalization if the minor program has been running to spread its wings by requesting funding from the local regional government and collaborating with third parties who have low interest rates, including financial institutions, banking, fintech, and so on. 3. If minor and major revitalization has been carried out then the achievements of an independent village can easily be achieved. In the end, the village only needs to upgrade the form of service to digital. In this way, a digital-based independent village has been achieved.

Keywords: *Revitalization, Passive Village Unit Cooperatives, Digital-Based Independent Villages*

INTRDOUCTION

It could be said that the word cooperative is quite widely known by the public. Apart from frequently being news material in the mass media, print and electronic, cooperatives have also been formed everywhere apart from the community as well as in government offices, State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN), private companies both in urban and regional areas. rural. That cooperatives are developed everywhere in the country is something that should be done because cooperatives are a constitutional mandate. Article 33 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution states that the economy is structured as a joint venture based on the principle of kinship. In the explanation of Article 33 paragraph (1), it is stated, among other things, that a company that is in accordance with this (namely "a joint venture based on the principle of kinship") is a cooperative. The explanation of Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution clearly places cooperatives both in the position of an important part of the national economy and at the same time as an integral part of the national economic system (Undang-Undang Dasar 1945, 1945).

Cooperative comes from the word cooperation, literally meaning cooperation. Working together is a human instinct. It is difficult to imagine how anyone can live alone without help or cooperation from others. If this happens, maybe this only happens in fairy tales. Since the beginning of the history of human development until now, cooperation has been a necessity in an effort to achieve common goals. Even though cooperative means cooperation, this does not mean that every collaboration always means

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cooperative. Cooperatives in this description contain a special meaning, namely cooperation in economic endeavors using universally applicable principles, which will be explained later in Learning Activity 2. Definitions of cooperatives are quite diverse. This cannot be separated from the influence of the socio-economic system in which the cooperative is located because cooperatives are open organizations that can adapt to various socio-economic systems anywhere. From several definitions of cooperatives, some of them can be quoted as follows. According to the formulation of the International Labor Organization (ILO). "A cooperative is a group of people, usually with limited capabilities, who voluntarily join together to achieve common economic goals through the formation of a democratically controlled business entity, which provides the necessary capital and accepts the risks and benefits of the business fairly (Priliandani et al., 2018).

Ewell Paul Roy, Ph.D. in his book *Cooperatives: Development, Principles and Management*, states that the "correct" definition of a cooperative is an association, usually a legal entity, with economic objectives formed by and for people or companies who have the same needs, who have the same voice in management, which provides the same or balanced capital and obtains balanced services and benefits from the cooperative. According to Article 1, paragraph (1) of Law Number 25 of 1992 concerning Cooperatives, "A cooperative is a business entity consisting of people or cooperative legal entities that bases its activities on cooperative principles as well as a people's economic movement based on the principle of kinship. ". The limitations regarding cooperatives above will show that cooperatives are primarily economic business entities. However, as a business entity, cooperatives have their own characteristics, as explained above. These characteristics are in accordance with the provisions of the Law on Cooperatives, including the following. 1. The main objective of cooperatives is to serve the economic interests of members. This is in line with Article 3 of the Cooperative Law. 2. Management is carried out democratically, as stated in Article 5, paragraph (1) b. 3. Human resource development, which is reflected in the principles of education, (Article 5 paragraph (2) a) aimed at members, administrators and employees. 4. Social responsibility, which is reflected in the objectives of the cooperative (Article 3), apart from being aimed at improving the welfare of members, is also aimed at improving the welfare of society in general. 5. Cooperation between cooperatives, at the national and international level, is also reflected in one of the cooperative principles (Article 5, paragraph (2) b) (Undang-Undang RI No. 25 Tahun 1992 Tentang Perkoperasian Indonesia, 1992).

Cooperatives are divided into various types and are spread in various corners. In villages, cooperatives are known as KUD (Village Unit Cooperative). Village Unit Cooperatives (KUD) play an important role in the development of the rural economy, especially in the agricultural sector, especially in the era of the New Order government. Historical records show that KUD experienced a period of glory in the period 1973-1997 (Suradisastra, 2006). At that time, KUD became a government partner and farmer partner. The existence of KUD is a solution for farmers so that they avoid price games from middlemen and loans with high interest (Wiguna, 2018). A cooperative management system that is based on kinship, mutual cooperation and upholds democratic principles is very suitable to be developed in rural areas..

Before the emergence of KUD, in rural areas there had been growing farmer cooperatives (Koptan) and village cooperatives (Kopdes). The formation of KUD cannot be separated from government policy in the agricultural sector in the context of stability in food or rice procurement and prices (Kartajaya, 2006). In Indonesia, rice is not only an agricultural commodity, but rice also plays a major role in supporting social and political stability. To ensure the implementation of the program to increase agricultural production, especially food (rice) production effectively and efficiently, the President issued Presidential Instruction (Inpres) number 4/1973 concerning village units. According to Presidential Instruction number 4/1973, a village unit is an agro-economic unit of village communities in an area which is defined as a unit of rice fields with technical irrigation covering an area of 600-1000 Ha. In the village unit area, a Village Unit Business Entity (BUUD)/Village Unit Cooperative (KUD) must be formed, which is one element of the village unit tasked with carrying out the functions of processing and marketing agricultural production.

Since its appearance in 1973, the number of KUDs has continued to increase from year to year until reaching a turning point in 1997. The economic crisis in 1997 is considered to be the cause of the decline in the number of KUDs for the first time, namely from 9,635 KUDs in 1997 to 9,216 KUDs. in 1998 (Hermawan, 2016). The number of KUDs has increasingly decreased, especially after the implementation of the subsidy removal policy and economic liberalization which were conditions for obtaining stand-by credit from the International Monetary Fund (IMF). One of the impacts of collaboration with the IMF is the issuance of Presidential Instruction number 18/1998 which gives freedom to the community to establish cooperatives according to their aspirations and needs to develop their business activities. Since then, KUD is no longer the only cooperative in rural areas. The implementation of Presidential Instruction number 18/1998 had an impact on the rapid increase in the number of non-KUD cooperatives and a decrease in the number of KUDs. The number of non-KUD cooperatives almost doubled in just about two years (1998-2000), while the number of KUDs decreased by around 25% (Suradisastra, 2006).

Withdrawal of subsidies and economic liberalization caused KUDs to be unable to survive in free competition and experienced difficulties in running their businesses. The reduction in facilities from the government in the form of credit funds for food, fertilizer and seeds was the heaviest impact felt by KUDs after the issuance of regulations that revoked KUDs' monopoly rights (Wahyudi, 2017). The absence of credit facilities for KUDs, for example in fertilizer distribution, causes KUDs to be unable to compete with non-KUD distributors who have stronger capital. KUD lost its main income from fertilizer distribution due to being unable to maintain its position as a fertilizer distributor and only being able to act as a retailer.

The decline or inactivity of KUDs has the potential to have negative consequences for farmers' welfare. The difficulty of gaining access to capital credit with easy terms and low interest is one of the negative consequences of the decline in KUD. Farmers are vulnerable to being trapped in debt bondage by loan sharks and financial institutions that provide loans at high interest rates. The function of KUDs being replaced by individuals or business entities with stronger capital also has the potential to cause price play for agricultural production facilities and post-harvest products which are detrimental to farmers (Wahyudi, 2017). Cooperatives, especially KUDs, were founded as a form of resistance to the capitalist economic system which tends towards powerful investors. KUD is a joint venture with a characteristic dual identity for its members, namely that cooperative members are both owners and customers of the cooperative. With this concept, KUD members have control so that KUD is not only oriented towards maximizing profits in its business, but KUD must also pay attention to the abilities of its members as customers (Wahyudi et al., 2021).

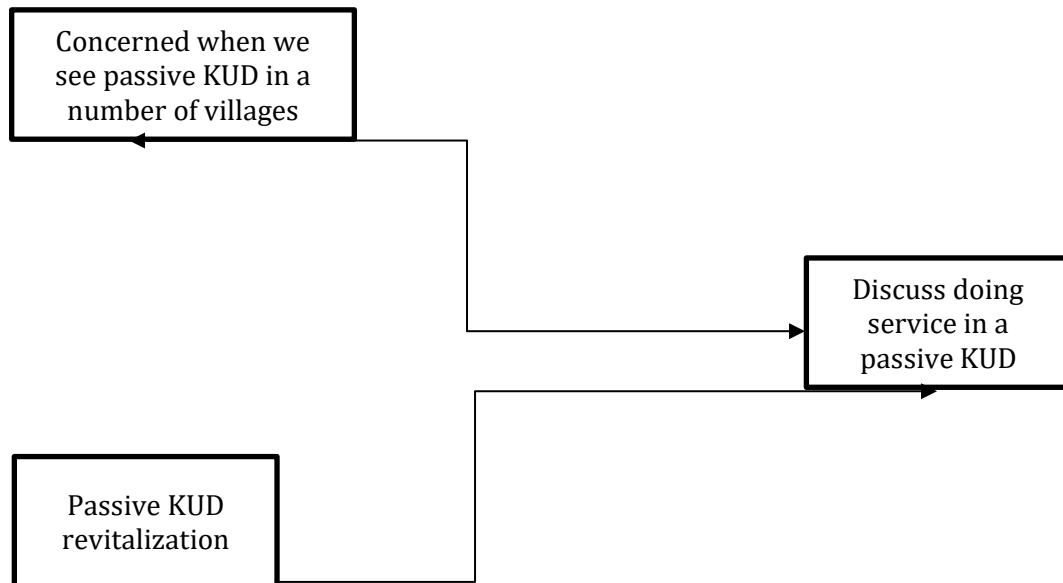
Revitalization is a government effort to revive the cooperative sector in general and KUD in particular, as stated in the Minister of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises (UKM) Regulation Number 25/Per/ M.KUKM/IX/2015. The aim of revitalization is to reactivate inactive cooperatives and develop active cooperatives into larger cooperatives (Wahyudi et al., 2021). The approach to revitalizing active cooperatives is different from inactive cooperatives. This is because the conditions in the two categories of cooperatives are different. However, in principle the revitalization concept emphasizes that cooperatives are both targets and actors of revitalization. In other words, whether or not a cooperative develops or even survives depends on the will and internal spirit of the cooperative .

Based on this explanation, the author took the initiative to carry out community service in order to revitalize Passive Village Union Cooperatives so that they can boost the economy of rural communities. This gathering was carried out at the Sumber Pangan Nganjuk Village Unit Cooperative, the Usaha Makmur Talise Village Unit Cooperative, the Subur Sutyana Farmers Cooperative, South Kalimantan, and the Murni Village Unit Cooperative in West Sumatra, which were passive and not well managed. In the end, the author hopes that with an active KUD, the village can become independent and create an independent, digital-based village.

METHODS

The importance of the existence of Village Unit Cooperatives in rural areas in order to protect rural communities so that they avoid loans that have large interest rates, limited capital in developing businesses, and several other things that become obstacles to the development of rural community businesses made the author take the initiative to carry out community service in the context of revitalizing the Sumber Pangan Nganjuk Village Unit Cooperative, the Usaha Makmur Talise Village Unit Cooperative, the Subur Sutyana Farmers Cooperative, South Kalimantan, and the Murni Village Unit Cooperative in West Sumatra, which were passive and not well managed with the following stages. In the end, the author hopes that with an active KUD, the village can become independent and create an independent, digital-based village.

Figure 1
Problem discovery and solution methods



RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Village Cooperatives and Village Unit Cooperatives

Nowadays It could be said that the word cooperative is quite widely known by the public. Apart from frequently being news material in the mass media, print and electronic, cooperatives have also been formed everywhere apart from the community as well as in government offices, State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN), private companies both in urban and regional areas. rural. That cooperatives are developed everywhere in the country is something that should be done because cooperatives are a constitutional mandate. Article 33 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution states that the economy is structured as a joint venture based on the principle of kinship. In the explanation of Article 33 paragraph (1), it is stated, among other things, that a company that is in accordance with this (namely "a joint venture based on the principle of kinship") is a cooperative. The explanation of Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution clearly places cooperatives both in the position of an important part of the national economy and at the same time as an integral part of the national economic system (Undang-Undang Dasar 1945, 1945).

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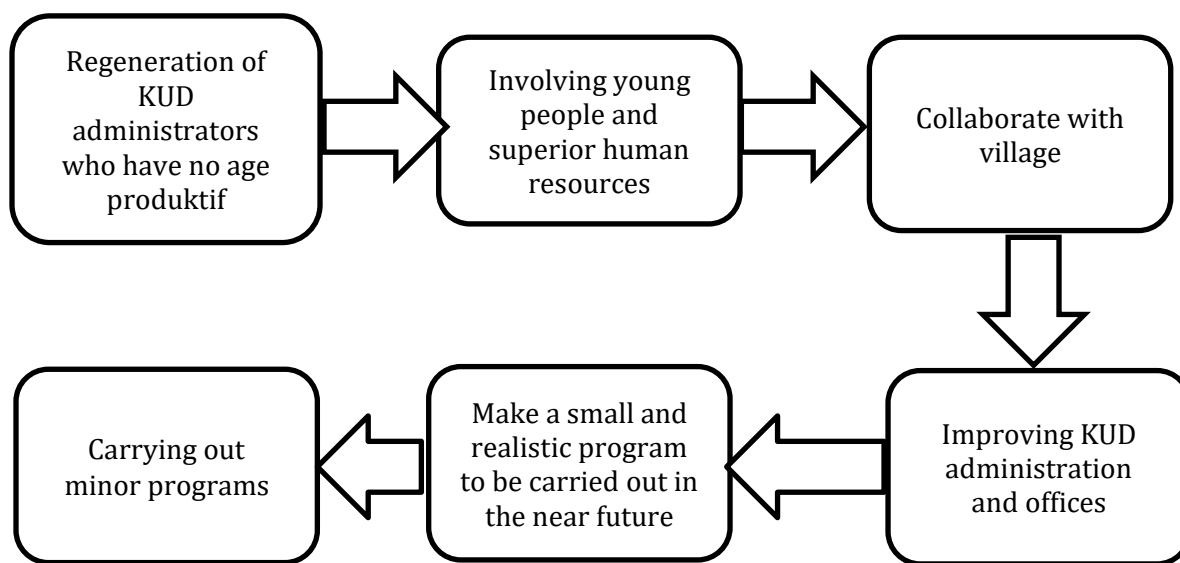
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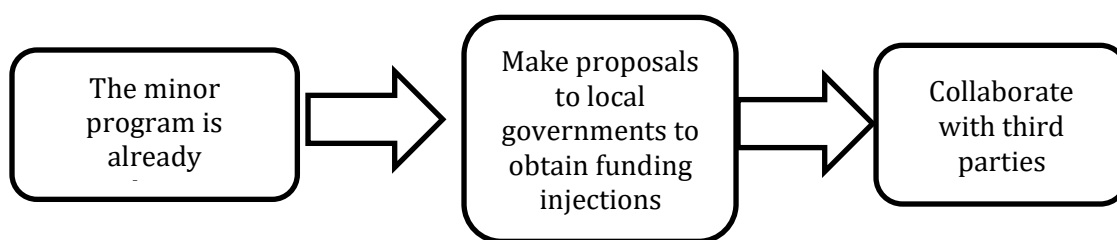
Menurut Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI), revitalisasi adalah proses perbuatan menghidupkan kembali atau menggiatkan kembali. Menghidupkan kembali yang dimaksud dalam artikel ini yakni menghidupkan kembali Koperasi unit Desa yang telah pasif dalam hal ini Sumber Pangan Nganjuk Village Unit Cooperative, the Usaha Makmur Talise Village Unit Cooperative, the Subur Sutiñana Farmers Cooperative, South Kalimantan, and the Murni Village Unit Cooperative in West Sumatra. Revitalisasi sejumlah KUD di atas yakni terdiri atas Revitalisasi KUD Minor dan Revisi KUD Mayor. Untuk tahapan revitalisasi KUD minor yakni sebagai berikut:

Figure 2
Stages of Revitalization of Minor KUDs



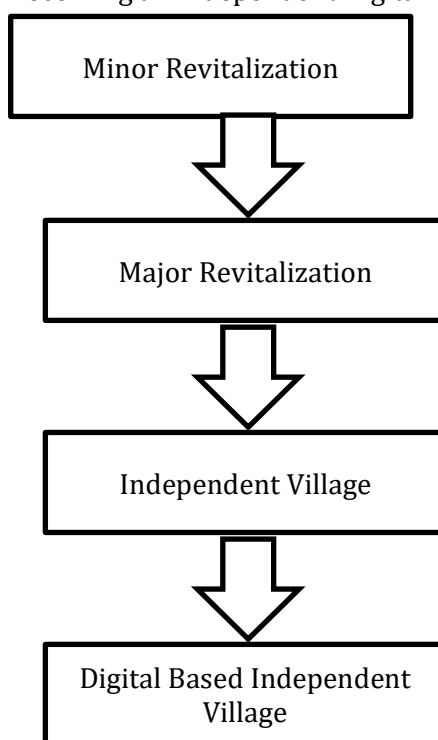
If regeneration has been carried out and those involved in each KUD are people of productive age and have superior human resources, are welcomed by village officials, the administration and skeertariat are neat, and minor programs have been implemented then the next stage is that the KUD can spread its wings by working together. third parties so that the planned program can be bigger, namely as follows or it could also be called major revitalization:

Figure 3
Stages of Revitalization of Major KUDs



The output of this major revitalization of KUD is to create prosperous rural communities, MSMEs can run well, and ultimately create digital-based independent villages. When society is prosperous and MSMEs are running well, they are easy to create. An independent village is a village that has sufficient availability and access to basic services, adequate infrastructure, easy accessibility/transportation, good public services, and excellent government administration. Once an independent village is achieved, it is easy to create an independent village. The final stage is changing education, health and savings and loan services in KUD to a digital basis. If all of this can be achieved, then the village will have entered the digital-based independent village category.

Figure 4
Stages of Becoming an Independent Digital-Based Village



CONCLUSION

Based on the explanation above, we can conclude a number of points of conclusion related to the revitalization of Passive KUDs in the Sumber Pangan Nganjuk Village Unit Cooperative, the Usaha Makmur Talise Village Unit Cooperative, the Subur Sutiñana Farmers Cooperative, South Kalimantan, and the Murni Village Unit Cooperative in West Sumatra in Creating a digital-based independent village as follows:

1. The initial stages carried out are major revitalization by regenerating unproductive human resources by prioritizing productive and superior human resources, collaborating with village officials, tidying up the administration and secretariat, and creating realistic minor programs to be implemented in the near future.
2. The second stage is major revitalization if the minor program has been running to spread its wings by requesting funding from the local regional government and collaborating with third parties who have low interest rates, including financial institutions, banking, fintech, and so on.
3. If minor and major revitalization has been carried out then the achievements of an independent village can easily be achieved. In the end, the village only needs to upgrade the form of service to digital. In this way, a digital-based independent village has been achieved.

EXPRESSION OF THANKING

The author would like to express his deepest gratitude to the Passive KUDs in the Sumber Pangan Nganjuk Village Unit Cooperative, the Usaha Makmur Talise Village Unit Cooperative, the Subur Sutiñana Farmers Cooperative, South Kalimantan, and the Murni Village Unit Cooperative in West Sumatra who have been willing to accept input from the author/devotee to reactivate the Village Unit Cooperative in order to create an independent, digital-based village. The author also would like to thank the village officials, village residents, and youth leaders. The author hopes that the proposals that have been submitted to the local government can be immediately followed up.

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