Cooperative Success Based On Entrepreneurship, Capital, Accounting Knowledge And Participation Members

Indra Cahya Kusuma, M. Nur Afif, Rachmat Gunawan, Mas Nur Mukmin, Megan Asri Humaira

Abstract: Data from the 2018 Bogor City Cooperative and SME Service, there are 814 cooperatives by the end of 2017, 472 active units, 342 inactive, or 42% inactive, of which only 156 cooperatives did Annual Meeting Member (RAT). The low number of active cooperatives and those who apply ICT because of the constraints and limitations of them; weak entrepreneurial board, capital, quality of human resources who have accounting knowledge and active participation of members. This study aims to examine the influence of entrepreneurship, capital, cooperative accounting, and member participation in cooperative success. The population of this study was 156 cooperatives recorded at the cooperative and SME offices in Bogor City in 2017. Determination of the research sample using purposive sampling technique (sampling criteria) so that 30 samples of active cooperatives were obtained, holding bookkeeping and holding annual member meetings (RAT) 3 years in a row. Data was obtained by distributing questionnaires to thirty cooperative managers. Data analysis techniques use multiple linear regression. The results of this study found that there were influences of aspects of capital, cooperative knowledge, and member participation on the level of success of cooperatives, while the entrepreneurial aspect had no effect on the success of cooperatives. Not an influential aspect is caused by the selection of respondents who only exist on the cooperative council so that the answers given are based on a managerial point of view so that the existing entrepreneurial aspects of the cooperative technical manager cannot be seen. Limitations of this study are the focus of research in the city of Bogor. The sample criteria are only active cooperatives, have compiled financial statements, and held RAT. Therefore, for further research it is advisable to add a research locus in all parts of Indonesia, expanding the samples to more than thirty cooperatives.

Index Terms: Capitalization, Cooperative Accounting, Cooperative Success, Entrepreneurship, and Member Participation

1. INTRODUCTION
Cooperatives are one form of business entity that follows the personality of the Indonesian nation that is eligible to be developed as a business entity and alternative [1], [2]. Forming a cooperative entrepreneurial spirit within the board and its members is the initial effort to get into the airfield. Participation is significant in developing the economic potential of the people and in realizing the life of economic democracy under the 1945 Constitution in Article 33 Paragraph 1 which states that the Indonesian economy is arranged as a joint effort based on the principle of kinship. Have distinctive characteristics, equality, kinship, and openness.

Based on data from the Ministry of Cooperatives and SME's of Indonesia, up to the end of 2015 nationally there were 21,135 cooperatives, consisting of 150,223 (59%) active cooperatives while 61,912 (41%) inactive taxes, of which total amounted to 58,107. Data from the Bogor City Cooperatives and SME's Office in 2017, the number of cooperatives up to the end of 2016 was 814, 472 active units, 342 inactive, or 42% inactive, of which only 156 cooperatives made the Annual Report. This shows that cooperative management and coaching have not been precise.

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The relatively less developed number of cooperatives in the city of Bogor, which has an impact on competitiveness, can be seen from the total number of active cooperatives and those that reach the annual meeting [3]. Various basics and others; weak entrepreneurship management, capital, quality of human resources that have imports and members. To overcome the problems that occur in the Cooperative in the City of Bogor, which is part of organizations and organizations in the field of accounting, research, Assessment can improve the quality of various decision making made by the management. This causes an increase in cooperative performance. [4], [5]

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 The Success of The Cooperative
A cooperation can be seen from three successful things, namely [6]:

1. Business success is the achievement of being related to business, from anywhere, and so on. Including independent (economic business) institutions.
2. Member success is a creativity that is based on its members, namely services that are helpful from the company, the goals, and objectives of its members.
3. The success of the development, in this case, relates to the impacts that are directly or indirectly caused by cooperative businesses as in the cooperative to achieve government development goals. Examples directly from cooperatives are increasing per capita income of members, increasing employment opportunities, and others.

Several factors that develop in cooperative development are determined by: Member knowledge, level of education, technical skills, member participation, commitment and member relationships with the board [7], [8].
2.2 Entrepreneurship
People will develop faster and faster than entrepreneurial groups, expanding the economic sphere that enables entrepreneurial and occupational behavior to create a socio-economic environment that encourages these entrepreneurs optimal. Adjustment with cooperatives will be better. Entrepreneurial spirit can improve the level of performance/achievement of cooperatives. Many problems in cooperatives demand to develop the concept of entrepreneurship that can increase members, managers (managers), bureaucrats, and catalysts to create innovations to increase the growth of cooperatives [9]. Other types of entrepreneurship in cooperative cooperatives; committed to working for members, willingness to share and contribute to other members, as well as understanding and commitment to the principle of cooperation [9]. Cooperative Entrepreneurship is a positive mental attitude in cooperative efforts. This means that an entrepreneur must have the desire to advance the cooperative organization, be it the business or the efforts of its members. The business must be carried out cooperatively in the sense that every cooperative business activity must prioritize the needs of its members [10]. The main task is to take innovative initiatives, create, find, and utilize existing opportunities for mutual benefit. Acting innovatively is not only done when starting a business but also when they work is running, even when the cooperative effort is set back. Based on the description, it is related to entrepreneurship aspects in cooperatives can be mentioned as follows: Entrepreneurship has a positive influence on the success of cooperatives.

2.3 Capitalization
Cooperative Law Number 25 of 1992 Article 4, Paragraph 1 states that cooperative capital consists of own capital and loan capital. Whereas in paragraph 2, capital can also come from maximum savings, mandatory savings, reserve funds, and grants [11]. The size of the capital owned by cooperatives is one of the supporting factors for the success of cooperatives. Based on the description, the capital aspect of the cooperative can be stated as follows: Capital has a positive relationship with the success of the cooperative.

2.4 Accounting Knowledge
Accounting is recording, classifying, and summarizing economic events logically for the purpose of providing financial information for decision making. Thus, accounting is the process of identifying, measuring, reporting, classifying, summarizing, and communicating financial information relevant and reliable for decision making [12]. The importance of finance for small businesses and cooperatives that have been studied concludes that the low numbers of people who delegate them. Facts that exist in the context of SMEs / Cooperatives; this is evidenced by the existence of cooperation between cooperatives / SMEs that have not and have used accounting. Based on this description, it relates to other aspects. Accounting knowledge has a positive relationship with the success of cooperatives.

2.5 Member Participation
Participation in the process used to actualize needs or coordinate inputs that are deposited by the institution/system that governs them. Participation is a member used by members in the utilization and use of their rights as members of the organization [13]. Member participation is a form of roles and members in cooperatives. Member participation is the result of critical variables, namely: beneficiary members, organizational management, and programs. Participation in the organization. Variables consisting of variable variables, namely; benefits derived from cooperatives; organizational management including members about cooperatives; and programs carried out by cooperatives with supportive business services. Members, as owners or users, are essential for the success of the cooperative [14]. The importance of the role of members with cooperative performance is various kinds of activities that could be carried out. Based on the description, then in connection with the participant's principle in the cooperative, it can be submitted as follows: Participation has a positive influence on the success of the cooperative.

3 RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Model
The research model to measure one to four that have been described at the beginning can be visualized with Figure 1 below:

![Fig. 1. Research Model](image)

3.2 Operational Definition and Variable Measurement
Based on Literature and General Research, the definition of operationalization of this activity variable can be seen in table 1. Definition of variable operationalization in this study in several studies both at home and abroad. Each answer in the questionnaire in this study was used using a Likert scale. Answers from respondents who became qualitative answers were then quantified by giving a score on each question item using the Likert five-point scale, namely: 1 = Strongly Disagree, 2 = Disagree, 3 = Neutral, 4 = Agree, and 5 = Strongly Agree.

3.3 Sample and Population
Population in this study is a cooperative that is active in the Department of Cooperatives and SME’s in the City of Bogor in 2018. A total of 472 cooperatives. Sampling using purposive sampling technique. With critical words: active cooperative, has made financial statements for three consecutive years, organizers of Annual Member Meetings. Based on these criteria, only 31 cooperatives needed to take samples.

3.4 Data Analysis Techniques
Analysis techniques in this study consisted of three stages,
namely: first, the analysis of instrument validity and reliability was carried out. Validity test is done to measure whether the instrument used can measure what is called measurement, while the reliability test is to determine the degree of consistency of the instrument that is of nature. The second phase, which is carried out a classic trial consisting of normality test, hetero test, and multicollinearity test. Classic assumption testing is an obligation that must be known to test the hypothesis that performs multiple regression analysis. While the last analysis, hypothesis testing is done using multiple analysis methods. Analysis of the data in this study uses the help of SPSS version 22.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Sample Descriptive Statistics
This study uses primary data obtained through questionnaires. Of the 31 questionnaires submitted to the leadership, all questionnaires will be returned and accurate. All respondents' data use data analysis, or in other words, the response rate in this study is 100%.

Based on Table 2, the total number of male respondents was 15 (48%) and female 16 (52%). Most respondents were 46 to 55 years old 11 (36%), with a final education of S1 20 (65%), Old cooperatives made over 15 years 22 (71%) and had made financial statements of more than six years 26 (85%).

4.2 Test of Instruments
Whole grains questions validity passed the test. The instruments related to all variables and pass the reliability test, normality test, hetero test and free from the symptoms of multicollinearity.

### TABLE 1
**DEFINITION AND VARIABLE OPERATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Cooperative Success</td>
<td>The success of quality cooperatives or cooperatives is defined as a business entity characterized by the principles of cohesiveness and participation of members.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Entrepreneurship</td>
<td>Cooperative entrepreneurship is defined as a positive mental attitude in cooperative entrepreneurship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Capital</td>
<td>Capital is the fund used to finance the operational activities of cooperatives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Accounting Knowledge</td>
<td>Knowledge is all relevant and indirect information, including principles, methods, and procedures regarding cooperatives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Member Participation</td>
<td>Participation is defined as all actions taken by members in implementing and utilizing their rights as members of the organization.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.3 Findings
Entrepreneurship Is Not Proven Quality to Cooperatives. These results are contrary to the respondents Hendar and Kusnadi (2005), who stated entrepreneurship with cooperatives. It will develop faster if it can enlarge groups that have economics and welfare that create an environment in cooperatives. Also, the lack of influence of entrepreneurship on the level of success of cooperatives is contrary to the results of Hadiyati's research (2009) which states that entrepreneurship can affect the performance of small businesses. Meanwhile, for cooperatives which are part of various business entities that are legal entities and managed as business sectors that are used in the managerial aspects of entrepreneurship. Capital is proven to be useful against the success of cooperatives. It cannot be denied that the capital aspect is often the cause for the development of MSMEs and cooperatives; it can be ascertained to have capital that is important for the success of cooperatives. The status of cooperatives in the city of Bogor, which is a legal entity that is very helpful in the work as a significant supporter in determining the withdrawal of cooperatives, accounting knowledge influences the success of cooperatives. This is in accordance with the policy of Khan et al., (2016), which states small and medium things. The opinions expressed by Khan et al., Are thick with creativity, cooperatives can measure the level of achievement with the productivity of the resulting SHU. The results of this study are also in line with the results of Edirarasa's research (2010), which finds information that can be implemented in MSMEs can improve the performance of cooperatives. In this case, it is given in making strategies for decisions in the cooperative itself. Empowering proven members. This is consistent with the opinion of Ropke (2003), which emphasizes various aspects of the achievement of cooperatives. Cooperatives which are business types that are members are very much determined by performance. In addition, the results of this study are in accordance with the results of research by Fatmala, E., & Muflikh, YN, (2012) which found that participation in organizations can improve the performance/success of cooperatives.

5 CONCLUSION
The results of the study included finding related aspects, knowledge, and commitment to achievement, while the entrepreneurial aspect had no effect on the success of the cooperative. No aspect is explained by the respondent's answers which only in the reports given are different and cannot be seen. Therefore, in subsequent studies to collect
samples at the level of technical managers.

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