

THE ROLE OF THE STATE IN PROMOTING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF COOPERATIVE ENTERPRISES IN INDONESIA IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MANDATE OF THE 1945 CONSTITUTION

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Abstract: The role of the state/government is particularly important in determining various economic policies, especially those closely related to efforts to develop cooperatives. Economic policies issued by the government, whether directly or indirectly, should have an impact on the development of cooperatives. The issue addressed in this paper is how the state can enhance the competitiveness of cooperatives among other business entities. What challenges does the government face in enabling cooperatives to compete with other business entities. This study uses normative legal research with a descriptive analytical nature, while the data collection technique is through literature study or document study. However, field data is also used to support and supplement library data. After the data is collected, it is analyzed using qualitative legal methods. In relation to the role of the state/government in empowering cooperatives, the evaluation of cooperative performance shows that, so far, excessive support or involvement from the government has not been able to improve the independence and performance of cooperatives. In this case, it has actually created a strong dependence of cooperatives on government programs. To avoid dependence on the government, it is now time for cooperatives to have clear and transparent regulations, and if necessary, to redefine the government's role in the empowerment and development of cooperatives, with a clear statement that cooperatives are essentially autonomous institutions. The results of this evaluation are then used as a guide in determining the boundaries or regulatory framework regarding the government's role itself, ultimately leading to an ideal pattern of relationships or interactions that benefit the development of cooperatives.

Keywords: Cooperatives, Role Of The State, Competitiveness

1 Introduction

Cooperatives as envisioned by Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution are essentially based on the basics of life that are rooted as welfare needs, namely gotong- royong. The first speech about Pancasila which was spoken on June 1, 1945 Bung Karno said :

“As I said earlier, we are establishing an Indonesian state, which we must all support. All for all...! The Indonesian state we are establishing must be a state of gotong royong...! Let us complete this karyo, gawe,

work, charity, together...! Gotong royong is the slaughtering of collective bones, the wringing of collective sweat, the struggle of mutual assistance. Charity for the benefit of all, sweat for the happiness of all, holopis kuntul baris for the benefit of all! That is gotong- royong.” (Dewantara, 2017)

This speech illustrates to all Indonesians the importance of working together in organizing life. Life cannot be run individually, but must be done jointly and cooperatively. The meaning of Bung Karno's speech covers all elements of life, including the economic sec-

tor. The economic sector in accordance with the philosophy of mutual cooperation is a cooperative, cooperatives are born from the principle of togetherness as stipulated in the 1945 Constitution, therefore all elements of society cannot run on their own by forming their own economy, but must be carried out in cooperation, with the state as an umbrella to protect all elements in economic actors. The state can not be silent, but must play a role to encourage and develop Indonesian cooperatives, can not let in the country in one form of business entity forward by itself, but the state must play a role in overseeing the running of the economy in all forms of business entities, this is a form of state role, so that all can advance and develop, including Indonesian cooperatives, to be ready in facing the era of globalization.

Meanwhile, Bung Hatta always stated that gotong-royong is the basics to be expressed in practice, as the basis for the development of the community system, saying that gotong-royong must remain the hallmark and identity of our nation. (Setiyarini, 2014)

It is clear that the cooperative referred to by the ideals of Pancasila and outlined by the 1945 Constitution is the mutual cooperation of the community in cooperative economic life.

After gaining independence, the Indonesian nation had the freedom to choose its economic policy. One thing that is very clear in this period is the prominence of the determination of Indonesian leaders to change the economic order in accordance with the spirit of Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution. (Baswir, 2000)

As is known, in Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution, the cooperative spirit is placed as the basic spirit of the Indonesian economy. Through this Article, the Indonesian people intend to develop an economic system of joint business based on the principle of kinship. (Baswir, 2000)

In the development of cooperatives in Indonesia, the Government or the state has an important role, the role is sourced in the 1945 Constitution Article 33 Paragraph (1) which reads "The economy is structured as a joint venture based on the principle of kinship". (Republik Indonesia, 1945). UUD1945 as known, is the main rule of state organization based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.

As one form of economic organization that lives in Indonesia, the placement of the 1945 Constitution as the foundation of the Indonesian Cooperative Structures is something natural, especially in connection with economic issues, as stated in Article 33 Paragraph (1) "On the principle of kinship" means that the spirit

of joint business based on the principle of kinship was originally the spirit of cooperatives. It is this cooperative spirit that the 1945 Constitution intends to elevate to the spirit of Indonesia's economic structure.

Then Article 33 Paragraph (1) in the 1945 Constitution contains the ideals of the nation, the purpose of building economic principles and procedures for structuring the nation's economy. The government and its citizens are obliged to carry out efforts to implement the provisions in the 1945 Constitution so that the lofty ideals can be achieved properly in a short time. (Runtukahu, 2016)

This affirmation certainly does not mean that the construction of other companies then becomes completely incompatible with the structure of the Indonesian economy. What is meant by Paragraph (1) of Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution is that, on the one hand, the Indonesian economy as a whole must be structured based on a cooperative spirit. In order for the Indonesian economy to be structured in this way, on the other hand, the enterprises developed in Indonesia should be structured in accordance with the cooperative spirit.

The words "arranged" in Paragraph (1) of Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution are imperative, so that the economy is not left to arrange itself, or form itself based on existing economic forces or free market forces. The word "arranged" implies an effort to build structurally through concrete actions. Such structuring is the task of the state. The state carried out economic restructuring, from the colonial economic structure to the national economic structure, from the capitalist structure to the socialistic structure (Indonesian socialism). (Swasono, 1990)

2 Methods

This research uses normative legal research methods, namely research that examines legal principles and legal methods. (Efendi & Ibrahim, 2016). The use of normative legal research is because what is studied is the role of the state in encouraging increased competitiveness of cooperative businesses in Indonesia according to the mandate of the 1945 Constitution, therefore it is analyzed, on various aspects of the law, both in terms of legislation, as well as from its implementation, in order to find out how the role of the state in encouraging increased competitiveness of cooperatives as stipulated in the law.

To obtain data in accordance with the problems studied, it was carried out in two stages, among others: First, library research and second, field research. Li-

brary research was conducted to obtain secondary data, both in the form of primary legal materials, secondary legal materials and tertiary legal materials.

To describe the data as a whole from the research results, both primary data, secondary data, and tertiary data are analyzed with qualitative juridical, without using statistics, which are then presented in descriptive form.

3 Discussion

3.1 The Role of the State to Improve Cooperative Competitiveness

The role of the state/government is needed, especially in determining various economic policies, especially those that are closely related to efforts to grow cooperatives. Economic policies issued by the government that directly or indirectly should have an impact on the development of cooperatives. (Nasution, 2008)

Thus, the responsibility for cooperative development lies with the cooperative movement itself and the government issues regulations and policies that are conducive for cooperatives to develop. The Beijing Declaration specifically states several parameters that are expected to create conducive conditions, namely : (Nasution, 2008)

1. Autonomy and independence. Ensure that cooperatives that have received assistance from the government in the past are able to change their identity to become more autonomous and self-directed institutions without compromising the values and principles of cooperation, both in the context of the prevailing socio-economic and political climate.
2. Recognition. Ensure that the special characteristics and character of cooperatives are reflected in the Cooperatives Law and most government policies in the cooperative sector and that this recognition also properly reflects the nature of cooperatives as active players in the development of civil society.
3. A fair arena of struggle. Ensure that cooperatives are given a fair and level playing field with the private sector to optimally develop their potential.
4. Self-regulation. Ensure that the potential of outside capital can be utilized by cooperatives without disturbing the balance of participation from members.
5. Capitalization. Ensuring that the potential of domestic and foreign capital can be utilized by cooperatives in accordance with the business program that has been jointly approved in the members' meeting.
6. Development funding assistance. Assist the cooperative movement to access and utilize development funds from bilateral or multilateral sources that strengthen the growth and development of cooperatives in an autonomous and independent manner.

In connection with the role of government in empowering cooperatives, the results of the evaluation of cooperative performance suggest that so far, the existence of too much support or involvement from the government has not been able to increase the independence and performance of cooperatives. In this case, it has actually made a strong dependence of cooperatives on government programs. To avoid dependence on the government, it is time for cooperatives to require clear and transparent provisions, even if it is necessary to redefine the role of government in the scope of cooperative empowerment and development, and there is an assertion that cooperatives are essentially autonomous institutions. (Putri et al., 2016)

In addition to the role of the state in developing cooperatives, but togetherness (joint business), in the implementation of economic democracy, the element of "Togetherness" is incorporated into private companies through the ESOP (Employee Stock Ownership Program) system, namely through collective ownership of company shares by employees or employee cooperatives. This togetherness is located with just an effort to go public, has a limited reach in economic democratization and in equity or justice. As quoted by the late former President Soeharto, "Nowadays, in developed countries, in order to achieve equity and justice, companies are "going public" and the public is invited to participate in it". "But I now (1987) think, for here, in our country now, it cannot only be emphasized on "going public". That way-because the community is not yet strong, this "going public" will essentially be far from a strong individual. So I think that cooperatives should be informed and invited to participate. Cooperatives should enter and own companies.

Then for the development of cooperatives as the principle of "family principle" is incorporated into private companies (PT) by placing the position of employees as "production partners" not "production factors" in the context of Pancasila Industrial Relations (HIP). As a partner (partner), like a "big family" employees or employee cooperatives are more justified to participate in owning company assets in the form of shares. Then the development of cooperatives needs to be di-

rected at two things. First, consciously build cooperatives as a pillar or as the basis of the Indonesian economic system in the flow of thought Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution. Second, systematically and gradually restructure the economy, namely through Article 33 non-cooperative forms of business.

So if you pay attention to the article on guidance, you can use Article 62 of Law No. 25 of 1992, among others, which states : ([Republik Indonesia, 1992](#))

1. Guiding cooperative businesses that are in accordance with the economic interests of its members.
2. Encourage, develop, and assist the implementation of education, training, counseling and cooperative research.
3. Provide facilities to strengthen Cooperative capital and develop Cooperative financial institutions.
4. Assist in the development of cooperative business networks and mutually beneficial cooperation between cooperatives.
5. Providing consultancy assistance to solve problems faced by Cooperatives while taking into account the Articles of Association and Cooperative principles.

Seeing from the provisions of the Article above, it is clear that the role of the state in increasing the competitiveness of cooperatives cannot be passive or silent, but active and has a role, this is because the role of the government is still needed by cooperatives, because it has become a reality until now that cooperatives still have many weaknesses and shortcomings. The state in this case through the Department of Cooperatives Small and Medium Enterprises, as stipulated in Article 112, and Article 75 and has returned to Article 62 and Articles 40 and 41 of Law No. 25 of 1992, above must be active as summarized in the following sentence. "Ing ngarsa sung tulada, ing madya mban-gun karsa, tut wuri handayani, which has a very high meaning as government policy for cooperatives in the Republic of Indonesia. ([Kartasapoetra et al., 1993](#))

The meaning of these words is as follows :

1. Ing ngarsa sung tulada, in Indonesian, actually means, "in front of giving examples" meaning or meaning: as leaders or community leaders should give good examples or examples.
2. Ing madya mban-gun karsa, in Indonesian, is actually "in the middle of building the will" meaning or meaning, when we are in the middle of the people / community, we should not remain silent, but we must build the spirit of giving encouragement and providing good initiatives.
3. Tut wuri handayani, in Indonesian, actually

means "behind gives strength", meaning that even though we are behind, we must give strength / power and give instructions on which one is wrong and which one is right.

From the meanings of the sentence above, it can be concluded that the government or state essentially provides reasonable freedom for cooperatives to organize their own lives in order to realize the foundation of the idil, the implementation of the principles and the basic joints. With freedom, the cooperative should realize that every step it takes is to develop the mandate of the community / its members, so it must not deviate from Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. Cooperatives are a means of upholding economic democracy that aims to improve the welfare of the lives of its members in particular and society in general. In this case, the Government, where necessary, can intervene at any time to provide security for the principles and basic joints of cooperatives and government policies, both for the benefit of the cooperative movement itself and for the needs of the community. ([Kartasapoetra et al., 1993](#))

Economic democracy implies at least three elements :

1. First, the recognition of the right of every citizen to obtain their basic needs properly, such as food, clothing and shelter. So economic democracy means the welfare of the people.
2. Second, recognition of economic equality, namely that a person has the right to obtain the best possible welfare as obtained by others. Economic democracy does not allow the emergence of gaps or inequality, where one party gets much better welfare than the other party.
3. Third, it recognizes the right of everyone in economic decision-making.

In line with that, the government has obligations to increase the competitiveness of cooperatives in facing the era of globalization, in the following ways:

1. Providing guidance, with the intention of creating a climate and conditions for everything that allows the cooperative movement to grow and develop, among others, through education and counseling.
2. Organizing supervision, Supervision in this case is intended to secure and address the interests, both for the cooperative association itself and for the benefit of other parties.
3. Providing facilities, facilities provided to cooperatives from the government can be expressed in the form of :
 - he provision of something, whether in the

form of money or subsidies, facilities or services.

- Granting privileges in the form of relief, or strength in legal traffic, for example: The relief of stamp duty for agricultural cooperatives, the equation of cooperative bookkeeping with trade books specified in the KUHD, the right in advance (*preperen*) against the role pledged for loans obtained from agricultural cooperatives and so on.
4. A separate policy on credit includes easy and light credit terms to promote cooperative businesses, facilities in the fields of production and distribution and so on.

Commitment and great attention from the government are needed so that business actors who are members of cooperatives and MSMEs can increase their competitiveness against large-scale companies. This commitment can be shown by a sustainable plan from the medium-term program plan that has been implemented previously.

In the 2004-2009 national RPJM, the principles of cooperative and MSME development have been developed with the following directions : ([Kumorotomo, 2010](#))

1. Expansion of the business base for the growth of new entrepreneurs to encourage growth and job creation. The main strategies implemented to achieve this goal are to increase the combination of educated and skilled labor with technology adoption, cluster approaches in the agribusiness and argoindustry sectors accompanied by ease of business management, develop the role of cooperatives and MSMEs in the industrialization process, and integrate business development at the regional level.
2. Strengthening the functioning of cooperatives and MSMEs, which is carried out with the strategy of expanding access to capital sources, especially banks, improving the business environment and licensing procedures, and expanding and improving the quality of non-financial support institutions.
3. Developing cooperatives and MSMEs to operate as a source of economic growth, job creation and increased competitiveness. Especially for macro-scale enterprises, development is directed at increasing the income of low- income groups.
4. The development of cooperatives and MSMEs as providers of goods and services in the domestic market, this strategy is very important so that

many people are not dependent on imported products that do the overall economic resilience of the people.

3.2 Obstacles faced by the government so that cooperatives are able to compete with other business entities

The role of the state in increasing the competitiveness of cooperatives must have a value that can be useful and able to compete, such as if the cooperative cannot compete then the government does not need to help, if the cooperative is able to compete and has products that can compete because it has advantages, but does not have access to marketing and information, then the government is obliged to provide assistance in order to compete in the global market, the assistance provided to cooperatives is not protective and not binding, but freedom in choosing markets to sell their products.

In the past the government encouraged the growth of cooperatives through a top down approach rather than growing on their own initiative (bottom up approach), this method did not make cooperatives grow solidly in their growth, but could be born with dependence on the government. To provide independence and be able to compete independently, and the demands of the community, the government revoked Presidential Instruction No. 4 of 1984 and established a new policy by enacting Presidential Instruction No. 18 of 1998 which provides the widest possible opportunity for the community to form and manage cooperatives without working area limits, thus it is hoped that cooperatives can become more independent and free to carry out their business activities without government interference. ([Firdaus & Susanto, 2004](#))

Seeing the reality in the field that cooperatives grow only quantitatively, but in quality have not been able to compete, this can be seen from the products produced by cooperatives, not fully able to penetrate the domestic and international markets. Only a small part, especially in the field of furniture or sizes produced by cooperative centers in Indonesia.

The above development strategies can be continued by looking at the weaknesses faced in the implementation of each strategy. Commitment is required through the national policy framework that is realized in the annual Government Work Plan (RKP). However, it should also be remembered that the implementation of the medium-term strategy in the future will not only be supported by the central government but also by local government officials. This is important to realize considering that starting in the 2008 fiscal year, the

amount of funding that has been given to local governments has reached 65% of the volume of the state budget. (Kumorotomo, 2010)

Even in the following years this budget is not decreasing, but instead increasing, considering that the achievement of state revenues is increasing, as well as state expenditures are also increasing, which is quite realistic, considering the development of technology and science is advancing and developing, and this cannot be avoided, because the challenges that are developing today really require capital and expertise that must be owned by the country, so that this development does not make the country and society lag behind, but must be ready to advance and not be left behind by other countries.

Sri Edi Swasono mentions Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution, as the basis for organizing the national economy, stating in Paragraph (1) "The economy is structured as a joint venture based on the principle of kinship.¹⁸ What is meant by the economy is certainly not only cooperative businesses, but includes non-cooperative businesses such as PT, firms, CVs, and so on. Organized means not left to its own devices in accordance with free market mechanisms or the will and tastes of the market. The state imperatively structures, organizes, designs (more than intervenes). Non-cooperative businesses must also follow the notion of "organized as a joint venture based on the principle of kinship", meaning that there is a minimum of co-ownership between all stakeholders. This is synchronized with the "ownership of company shares" by related cooperatives in the Soeharto era.

In connection with this explanation, the author sees in the development of cooperatives quantitatively from year to year the increase is quite high, but the development is not proportional to the quality and competitiveness of the product. The inability is quite alarming, this is quite reasonable, where until now cooperatives have not been able to compete with companies such as private and state-owned enterprises.

There are several obstacles in the field that cooperatives cannot be expected to economically lift the dignity of the community economically because there is an image embedded in the community to see Indonesian cooperatives in the form:

1. Cooperatives in the category of small businesses, so there is an impression of unpromising and unfavorable.
2. That the cooperative is not considered as a legal entity, the assumption of the cooperative society is only as a form of ordinary business.

3. Cooperatives have an inherent impression in society only as a form of business association or association, so this form of business is not promising and not profitable.
4. Cooperative businesses are not attractive to professionals, because they are not financially promising, so professionals do not want to do business in the form of cooperatives.

The government should be able to provide real and continuous encouragement, so as to get good results, but in fact only as a life service, where it seems that the government has been big enough to encourage cooperatives to grow and develop like other private companies, but a reality is not the case, that cooperatives have not been able to lift and encourage the community's economy. It is this fact that makes cooperatives unable to compete well domestically and abroad.

Law No. 25 of 1992, specifically regarding the Article on cooperative empowerment, returns to the Article on guidance, namely: Articles 60, 62, 63 and 64, the essence of which is that the Government plays a role in developing cooperatives in Indonesia. If you pay attention to the contents of the two laws, the point is given flexibility to cooperatives to develop their business with the encouragement and assistance of local governments. At the same time the local government provides protection and assistance such as: business guidance, human resource enhancement, facilitating capital, assisting network development and providing consultation, as well as determining the fields of business and economic activities that can be developed by cooperatives with government assistance.

In connection with the above description, the government in order to face competition and economic globalization both in domestic and foreign areas, to improve the competitiveness of cooperatives must receive attention and encouragement such as: technology, capital, human resource development, and product marketing, in order to grow and develop and have competitiveness. Law No. 25 of 1992 is regulated in Article 60, which basically means that the government encourages and provides guidance to cooperatives in order to have competitiveness in facing economic globalization.

Since Repelita VI, cooperative development in order to increase competitiveness in both domestic and international markets has made several efforts, including : (Koperasi Indonesia, 1997)

First, improving market access, by increasing business linkages, business opportunities and business capacity, expanding access to business information,

holding business reserves, assisting in the provision of adequate business facilities and infrastructure, and simplifying licensing. This effort is supported by drafting various laws and regulations that support cooperative development and removing laws and regulations that hinder cooperative development, as well as developing an adequate system of market, price, production, and distribution information services.

Second, expanding access to capital sources, strengthening the capital sector and improving the ability to utilize cooperative capital, among other things, by increasing the ceiling amount and types of loans for cooperatives; encouraging the accumulation of internal cooperative funds; creating various facilities for obtaining financing; developing a credit system that supports and is in accordance with the interests of cooperatives in particular and the people's economy in general.

Third, increasing organizational and management capabilities, among others: by increasing entrepreneurial and professional abilities, members, administrators, supervisors and cooperative employees, encouraging cooperatives to truly be cooperative principles and economic business rules; encouraging the career development process of cooperative employees; encouraging the realization of organizational order and effective work relations; encouraging the functioning of cooperative organizational tools. In addition, increasing member participation, encouraging the realization of linkages between cooperatives both vertically and horizontally in the fields of information, business and management, increasing the ability of cooperative movement institutions to be able to function and play a role in fighting for the interests and aspirations of cooperatives; and increasing understanding of cooperative values and spirit through increased education, training and counseling, both cooperative members and the community.

Fourth, increase access to technology and improve the ability to use it, among others, by increasing research and development activities, utilizing the results of research / studies of other institutions, increasing technology transfer activities, making it easy to innovate and obtain copyrights, providing facilities for modernization of equipment, and developing and protecting technology that has been controlled by cooperative members for generations.

Fifth, develop partnerships, among others, by developing cooperation between cooperatives both horizontally and vertically, as well as with private companies and state-owned enterprises, especially in the field of

marketing cooperative products in order to compete in the international market. This partnership cooperation is important considering the limitations of cooperatives in accessing the international world, so that partnerships can be formed in addition to marketing, but also in the form of trade, subcontracting joint ventures and in other forms.

Seeing the macro link of this cooperative, the problem of the direction of community change has a reciprocal influence on the cooperative. It is fitting that the direction of socio-cultural development of society needs to be engineered to be appropriate and supportive of cooperative growth. The development of individualism, the increase in the symptoms of consumerism, which is entirely related to the increase in self-interest, which is allegedly a negative impact of modernization, needs to be found early antidote. Together with this, it is necessary to reorient economic development policies based on "growth theory", because of its negative impact in widening the gap between the rich and the poor. If the prevailing system with negative (destructive) characteristics, namely the dominant and urgent nature and the death of economic units outside the state and formal sectors is not avoided, then undoubtedly the development of socio-economic life is at odds with cooperatives. (Dimiyati, 1989)

Coaching and development of cooperatives is basically aimed at efforts to : (Koperasi Indonesia, 1997)

1. Developing cooperatives as independent, resilient and modern business entities in the national economy.
2. Developing cooperatives so that they can play a role and become the economic power of the people who are rooted in society.
3. Developing cooperatives so that they can play a role in strengthening the structure of the national economy.

The development of cooperatives, small and medium enterprises has become an integral part of national economic development. The presence of cooperatives since its establishment until now, has been an integral part of the Indonesian economy. This is also reinforced in the 1945 Constitution, Article 33, but it can also be seen that this economic institution can withstand the threat of a prolonged crisis, compared to other businesses.

In line with that, the success of facilities and empowerment of cooperatives and MSMEs is highly dependent on the responsiveness of local governments, especially after the enactment of the Regional Autonomy Law, where regions are given the freedom to be

creative in developing this economic system, for the sake of the people's economy. However, efforts to realize these expectations often still encounter obstacles due to conflicts of interest among stake-holders in the regions and due to the determination of development priorities in the wrong regions. For example, more APBD funds are sucked up for routine employee expenses than for capital expenditures that are beneficial to people's economic actors.

In the course of the history of economic development Indonesia, that cooperatives continue to receive attention from the government, this can be seen since the independence of the Indonesian nation, starting from the old order, the new order to the reform order, that the government program never separated from the development of cooperatives amid the globalization of the world economy. But still the problems faced by cooperatives are not as easy as what is imagined, that cooperative economic enterprises can compete, it turns out that until now cooperative businesses have not been able to put themselves on an equal footing with other economic actors.

Looking at the above issues, with the development of cooperatives, it must be recognized and not blind to the fact that the overall process of growth of quality cooperatives is slow. This is mainly due to economic, social and political problems in this part of the world, as well as due to the difficulty in determining the exact form of cooperative development.

According to the author of cooperative development in Indonesia since 67 years ago until now, it has not been able to put cooperatives really can provide prosperity for its members, as well as lifting this people-based economy, this is that cooperatives within the scope of the state are considered as a complement in the economic system, not as the driving force of the nation's economy, while in the order of implementers or cooperative members, still consider that cooperatives as a complement to the lives of members, have not considered cooperatives part of the business that can bring happiness and prosperity. This fact occurs because since the establishment of cooperatives in Indonesia as part of the means of struggle and political interests, finally cooperatives and cooperative members can not place themselves in the national economic order.

There is now an urgent need to revamp cooperative models in an effort to identify the correct form of cooperatives that can function well, and can reinforce trust in society. The coming century is expected to see developing countries harnessing the contributions of a strong cooperative movement.... Steps have been

taken so far, but much remains to be done.

In the current era of economic globalization, which is characterized by increasingly fierce competition in the free market, the demands on business actors, including cooperatives, to have the ability to manage their businesses efficiently are much greater. In connection with this, although the types of businesses managed by cooperatives are quite broad, it is necessary to be focused and consistent in running the business. (core Business) that are feasible (in terms of business scale, large-scale business scope) in accordance with the conditions and capabilities of cooperatives in line with the needs of members and the surrounding community, and can be calculated to be able to compete in a free market. Seeing such conditions, cooperatives must be able to compete with economic actors in this era of globalization. Competition can be done if the competitiveness of cooperatives can increase, or in other words, Indonesian cooperative products are able to compete both domestically and abroad.

4 Conclusion

In the implementation of economic democracy, the element of "Togetherness" is incorporated into private companies through the ESOP (Employee Stock Ownership Program) system, namely through collective ownership of company shares by employees or employee cooperatives. This togetherness, along with the effort to go public, has a limited reach in economic democratization and in equity or justice. "Nowadays, in developed countries, in order to achieve equity and justice, companies are "going public" and the public is invited to participate in it". "Then cooperatives should be informed and invited to participate, so that cooperatives also play a role in the development of the national economy.

There are some obstacles in the field that cooperatives cannot be expected to economically lift the dignity of the community economically because there is an image embedded in the community to see Indonesian cooperatives in the form of cooperatives in the category of small businesses, so there is an impression of unpromising and unprofitable, that cooperatives are not considered as legal entities, Cooperatives are considered not as legal entities, the assumption of the cooperative society is only as a form of ordinary business, the impression inherent in the community is only as a form of business association or association, so this form of business is not promising and not profitable, Cooperative business is not attractive to professionals,

because it does not promise financially, so for professionals do not want to do business in the form of cooperatives.

1. DPSIR's analysis of river pollution in Jakarta shows that the main driving factors (Driving Force) are rapid population growth, industrialization, and urbanization. The pressure produced is in the form of domestic and industrial waste dumped into the river without adequate treatment. The river (State) is consequently heavily polluted, characterized by high levels of BOD, COD, TSS, and coliform bacteria. The impact caused is very significant, including damage to ecosystems, diseases in the community, and economic losses. The government's response in the form of regulations, cleaning programs, and WWTP construction is still limited in effectiveness because the infrastructure is uneven, and public awareness is still low. The DPSIR approach is essential because it exposes the complexity of this problem while highlighting the need for more comprehensive solutions and attention to ecological justice, especially for the most affected communities. Countermeasures must integrate technical, social, economic, and cultural aspects to achieve environmental sustainability and justice.
2. The DPSIR analysis revealed the driving forces of river pollution, including social, economic, and demographic factors that affect production and consumption patterns. Pressure in the form of pollution, land use, and exploitation of natural resources reduces the quality of the environment (State), impacts ecosystem damage, and causes economic and social losses. Responses include population growth control policies (e.g., family planning programs and satellite city development), green industry incentives, environmental law enforcement, WWTP upgrades, and river ecosystem restoration programs. A practical and sustainable policy must integrate technical, social, and economic aspects, emphasizing ecological justice and community participation to achieve inclusive and equitable solutions.

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