

Assessing Students' Interest in Cooperatives: The Case of Syiah Kuala University, Indonesia

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Abstract—In this study we will discuss students' interest in using services, buying products, or using loans that have been provided by a cooperative, as well as students' interests in becoming part of cooperatives, such as working in cooperatives, or building cooperatives. We will also discuss examples of cooperatives built by students i.e. KOPMA (Koperasi Mahasiswa), also known as Student Cooperative. This study uses quantitative descriptive method, and also it examines three independent variables, and one dependent variable: Cooperative Service, Open Voluntary Membership, and Existence of Kinship, while the dependent variable is Cooperative. The three independent variables are factors of student interest in cooperatives. The results showed a negative to the Cooperative Services variable, meaning there is no level of interest of Unsyiah economic students about the cooperative. However, the Open Voluntary membership variable showed a positive and significant level of interest of Unsyiah economics students in cooperatives. In addition to Existence of Kinship was the same as the Cooperative Services variable which is negative, meaning they showed no level of interest of Unsyiah Economics students in cooperatives.

Keywords—Economic development, Students, Interest; Cooperatives

I. INTRODUCTION

A cooperative is an economic organization operated by people for the common good. Cooperatives undertake action in the field of members' economic conditions based on the principles of kinship. In this study we will discuss students' interest in cooperatives. More specifically, this study will examine students' interest in using cooperative services, buying or using cooperative products, and using loans from cooperatives, as well as the possibilities of working with cooperatives or building a cooperative.

In fact, there is already a Student Cooperative called KOPMA. Koperasi Mahasiswa, which is also often called KOPMA, is a cooperative in which the board, supervisory body, and all members are made up of only students. All members of the cooperative must agree about who can become a member and who is on the supervisory board. The most important factor in cooperative related to students. On the island of Java, regular KOPMA members are all students, while supervisory board may or may not be students. While in Palembang, specifically in KOPMA IAIN Raden Fatah Palembang, as of 2011, the board, supervisor, and all members were students of IAIN Raden Fatah Palembang.

Cooperatives, including student cooperatives, can be likened to a country. Cooperatives are like the state. Members are like people. The board is like the President and his or her ministers. And the Supervisor is like a State Supervisory Board, such as the Financial and Development Supervisory Board (BPKP) or the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK). A country has a State Guideline Outline (GBHK), and the cooperative equivalent is the AD and ART which are the articles of association and the household budget.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Interest

According to Safari (in Herlina, 2010, 20) in general, individuals who like something are motivated by interest. Usually what is most preferred is easiest to remember. Similarly, students who are interested in a particular subject will love lessons in that subject. Students of economic development certainly have an interest in cooperatives. They are interested because of certain factors that make them want to use or, be part of a cooperatives. These factors are very effective in making students interested. These factors of include the existence of cooperative services that can help students in meeting their needs, and a membership that is voluntary and open that

can help provide information for students who want to join the cooperative. These factors allow students to easily join the cooperative because of the factor. The existence of a kinship system in the cooperative is a system that also makes students interested, especially students who want to find new friends. This system means that people who have entered into the cooperative have become part of the cooperative kinship, which means that students do not have to fear or hesitate when becoming a member of the cooperative. So there are three factors that make Unsyiah Economics student interested in cooperatives, namely: Cooperative service, Voluntary open membership, and Existence of kinship.

B. Cooperatives Services

There are many cooperatives that provide services to the community. Each type of cooperative has its own way of providing services to the community or students. One such type is a loan cooperative, which provides the service of lending things or money to the community. Another is a production cooperative, which provides services by producing goods such as household furniture for the community or stationery for students. The fact that cooperatives do useful service is another factor that can make students very interested in the existence of cooperatives.

C. Voluntary open Membership

This factor is useful for someone who is interested in becoming part of a cooperative. This factor is also very effective because usually to join an organization, one must meet many requirements, including, sometimes, paying a fee. In some cases, people who want to enter the organization are not elected for membership. Therefore this factor is very beneficial for the community of students who want to be part of the cooperative. The cooperative does not judge when choosing members; it accepts all people who wish to enter and become part of the cooperative.

D. Existence of Kinship

Everywhere, companies, offices, and other establishments rarely treat their employees or co-workers as cooperatives do. Because their mindset is to hire employees only if they (employees) work, what happens if the employee does not work? They will get punished by the company; punishments such as having their salary cut or working more overtime. And, if the problems are frequent enough, the company will not hesitate to fire their employees. Employees in this example are "small" employees, people who seek work in the office as office boys or office girls or low-level clerks. Companies will not hesitate to be rude to them because they are only low-level employees, unlike employees who are in demand by the company. But what about cooperatives? Cooperatives never discriminate against their members, and all members are treated equally. So do not worry about receiving punishments for unclear reasons or anything else anxiety-inducing. Joining a cooperative is like becoming part of a new family.

E. Economy

Economics is a social science that studies human activities related to the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services. The term "economics" itself comes from the Greek word, οἶκος (oikos) meaning "family, household" and νόμος (nomos) meaning "rule, or law." Broadly speaking, economics is defined as "household rule" or "household management." An economist is a person who works with economic concepts and data. According to (Sumardi, 2011), a socio-economic condition is a socially arranged position that places a person in a certain role in society. The role is accompanied by a set of rights and obligations to be exercised by the person carrying that status.

F. Economic Development

Development Economics is the branch of economics that studies economic aspects of the development process in developing countries. In addition to focusing on methods of economic development, economic growth, and social change, development economics also expands opportunities for the population by promoting improved health, education and workplace conditions through the public or private sector. (Michael P. Todaro and Stephen C. Smith, 2012, 109-132) wrote at least four classical theories in economic development, namely the Linear Stages Development Model Approach, Structural Change Theory, International Dependence Models and Neoclassical Counterrevolution. Each model or theory has its own approach in explaining the phenomenon of development that occurs in a country.

G. Cooperatives

Cooperatives are economic organizations owned and operated by individuals for the common good. Cooperatives are based on the principles of people's economic movements, which are based on the principle of kinship. According to (Adenk 2013, 4) A cooperative is an association established by people or legal entities that have limited economic abilities, with the aim of fighting to improve the welfare of its members.

III. METHODOLOGY

According to Schneider, writing at *Politics East Asia*, "Methodology is the discussion of methods. This includes the theoretical ideas and concerns that inform the use of different methods. A methodology section in a research paper needs to achieve three things, though not necessarily in this order: Firstly, it should consider what the nature of academic work is more generally, and what this might mean for anyone who explores the topic at hand. Secondly, it needs to provide a literature review, discussing what methods researchers have traditionally used to study the kind of topic that the project focuses on. Thirdly, it should explain what methods this particular project uses and why."

A. Population and Sample

This paper uses a quantitative method in order to provide accurate and more efficient data. The sample for this research is the Unsyiah Economic Development student and knows about the Cooperative, and the samples used in this study are 39 respondent. There are many cooperative in Aceh, even in every faculty in Unsyiah, they had at least one

B. Data Collection

Technique of data retrieval done by distributing questionnaires to obtain primary data. Technique data collection conducted is as follows as questionnaire which aims to obtain data on the level of interest of Unsyiah Economics Students towards Cooperatives. The questionnaire aims to help strengthen the primary data in detail.

The process of collecting data on research as follows:

1. Field Research (Questionnaires are distributed to respondents). Spreading questions to online shopping users about the economic developments that are affected by online shopping.

C. Empirical Model:

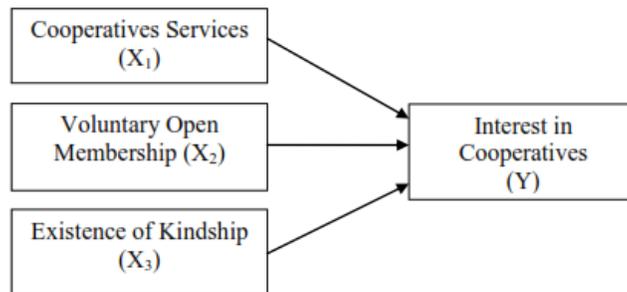


FIGURE I. PROPOSED EMPIRICAL MODEL

Based on Figure I, the multiple linear regression could be written with the following formula:

$$Y = a + bX_1 + b_2X_2 + b_3X_3 + e$$

where a is the constant; Y is interest in cooperatives; X1 is the cooperative services; X2 is the voluntary open membership; X3 is the existence of kinship; and e is the error term.

IV. FINDINGS

TABLE I. MULTIPLE REGRESSION FINDINGS

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
X1	0.045197	0.226803	0.199277	0.8432
X2	0.934178	0.242772	3.847957	0.0005
X3	0.070186	0.080101	0.876216	0.3869
C	-0.191622	0.645771	-0.296734	0.7684
R-squared	0.905836	Mean dependent var		7.384615
Adjusted R-squared	0.897765	S.D. dependent var		1.161111
S.E. of regression	0.371256	Akaike info criterion		0.953063
Sum squared resid	4.824076	Schwarz criterion		1.123685
Log likelihood	-14.58473	Hannan-Quinn criter.		1.014281
F-statistic	112.2311	Durbin-Watson stat		1.512379
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

Table I reported the findings. The following findings could be summarized:

1. Based on the t_{count} obtained from regression results with the program Eviews 9.5, $t_{\text{count}} = 0.19$ with a probability score of 0.84 at a significance level of 5%. This means that partial variable (X1) had a negative and insignificant effect on the level of interest of Unsyiah Economics students towards cooperatives.
2. Based on the t_{count} obtained from regression results with the program Eviews 9.5, $t_{\text{count}} = 3.84$ with a probability score of 0.00 at a significance level of 5%. This means that partial variable (X2) had a positive and significant effect on the level of interest of Unsyiah economics students towards cooperatives.
3. Based on the t_{count} obtained from regression results with the program Eviews 9.5, $t_{\text{count}} = 0.87$ with a probability score of 0.38 at a significance level of 5%, which means that partial variable (X3) had a negative and insignificant effect on the level of interest of Unsyiah economics students towards cooperatives.
4. As shown in Table 1, we found an F value of 112.23, with a significance of 0.000000, which is smaller than 0.05. That means that there are simultaneous influences from variable (X1), (X2), and (X3) on students' interest in Cooperatives (Y).
5. The R-squared found was 0.90, which means that only 90% of the change in Y could be attributed to change in X; meanwhile, 10% of the change in Y was caused by other factors.

V. CONCLUSIONS

1. Partial variable (X1) had a negatives and insignificant effect on Unsyiah economics students' level of interest towards cooperatives.
2. Partial variable (x2) had a positive and significant effect on the level of interest of Unsyiah economics students towards cooperatives.
3. Partial variable (X3) had a negative and insignificant effect on the level of interest of Unsyiah economics students towards cooperatives.
4. Simultaneously, variables (X₁), (X₂), and (X₃) had a positive and significant effect on Unsyiah economics students' level of interest towards cooperatives.

Based on these findings, the following recommendations are made:

1. In this study, we lacked respondents. The data would be more credible and accurate if we had more respondents.
2. In this study, we only used a questionnaire with 39 respondents. the data could be more credible and accurate if we used some other field research methods, like interviews or others.
3. In this study, we examined just 3 variables. We hope that in the next study, the researcher may use many more variables than were used in this research.

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