

Empowerment of Women Cooperation to Increase Family's Economy and Health in Deli Serdang and Serdang Bedagai Districts

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Abstract: Majority mothers worked in home industry by processing food from cassava in Bingkat Village. Many of them work needed capital for business. Based on these conditions it is necessary to establish a cooperation that can ease their burden later. The partner's problems are the lack of knowledge and skills of cooperation management, facilities and infrastructure are not sufficient to improve cooperation empowerment. Based on the discussion with the women, they wish to empower the cooperation to be able to teach women to solve economic problems with the cooperation and solidarity of the existing group. So, the methods and strategies of the approach in this public service is training of cooperation, financial management, and family health through talking and discussions. The result of this activity showed cooperation empowerment got the enthusiasm of the members because it was the needs for them. The cooperation was expected to grow and sustainability maintained by members. Through cooperation training is expected the cooperation management can manage and prepare cooperation financial report effectively and efficiently. It was necessary to continuously monitor and improve human resources of cooperation management to know the empowerment of women cooperation. This cooperation will be more empowered if it had law legality.

1 INTRODUCTION

The problem of poverty is a major problem throughout the history of Indonesia as a country. In a country there are no more serious problems than poverty (Prawoto, 2009). Although according to BPS reports there has been a decrease in poverty. The March 2018 Indonesia Poverty Profile issued by the Central Bureau of Statistics stated that the percentage of poor people decreased to 9.82 percent in March 2018 which was originally 10.12 percent in September 2017. However, the various problems experienced by the poor indicate that poverty originates from powerlessness and inability of the community to meet decent living standards, such as health, education, housing, and others. Poverty also has a strong influence on other conditions that are less favorable (Sari, 2011).

The problem of poverty in Indonesia is also characterized by the low quality of community life, which is indicated by the Human Development Index (HDI) and the Human Poverty Index (HPI). HDI and HPI have the same components, which are life expectancy (level of health), mastery of science (level of education) and decent standard of living

(economic level), In HDI living standards are eligible to be calculated from per capita income, while HPI is measured by percentage residents without access to clean water, health facilities and toddlers are malnourished (Zahradelita, 2012).

The data showed the quantitative potential of women productive women turned out more than men, that is 66.11 percent versus 65.36 percent (Mustar, 2007). However, the number of female population is much lower quality of life than men. Thus the quantitative potential of Indonesian women HR has not been balanced with the potential of quality in a balanced way. In other words, although there are now many Indonesian women who show that they are able to compete and contribute in various fields of development, ranging from science, technology, politics, economy, social, and even defense and security, but still more Indonesia women has not been able to show its potential and identity optimally, because it is still confined by the limitations/poverty structurally, culturally, and naturally. Therefore, it is necessary to empower women in productive economic activities, in accordance with their capabilities and potentials.

The 1945 Constitution Article 33 Paragraph (1) stated that the Indonesian economy is constituted as a joint effort based on the principle of kinship. In his explanation, among others stated that the prosperity of society is preferred not the prosperity of the person, and the development of the company according to it is the cooperation. Thus, the 1945 Constitution puts the cooperation on the position as a pillar of the national economy and also as an integral part of the national economic order. In realizing economic democracy, the mandate contains a very important and profound meaning, namely that the soul and spirit of the cooperation must be owned by all communities including all business entities that exist in the economic system based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution (Kurniati, 2009).

The number of female cooperations as many as 71018 units of the total of all Indonesian cooperations as many as 177,482 units contained in 20 Provinces in Indonesia and most are in East Java. Cooperations in North Sumatra have a fairly good development. The number of cooperations in North Sumatra in 2012 - 2013 has increased by 518 units or 4.61 percent. The number of cooperation members also showed an increase of 104,567 people or 5.25 percent. One of the factors causing an increase in the number of cooperation members is due to the increasing public trust towards the cooperation.

Therefore, the development of women's cooperation is very relevant. Cooperation will become tools that are not only able to empower women economically. Cooperation will also serve as a tool to accommodate women in various productive work collectives. Cooperation will also teach women about how to solve economic problems, not by competing with each other as happens in the realm of capitalism, but by cooperation and solidarity. This is an important tool for reorganizing people, including women, who are scattered by the free competition of capitalism.

Based on previous public service in Bingkat Village, Serdang Bedagai District conducted public service to crackers entrepreneurs based on cassava which eventually marketed under the name of Mutiara Alam Sari. This group has grown to market its food products. Based on the desire and interest of the members has begun in the form of women cooperation as a mean to continue the processed food business of Mutiara Alam Sari. Therefore, the interest of this member needs to be appreciated and enhanced by the community service from USU.

In Deli Serdang district, Sidodadi Ramunia sub-district, especially in Dusun Pasar 3 Banjar Negro,

in 2015 established a unit of the cooperation named Koperasi Kautsaran Putri Shiddik, formed on the independent business of its members. The cooperation was founded on the initiative of its members engaged in the real sector such as staple goods. The establishment of this cooperation is based on the fact that around the neighborhood there are many small traders like food, beverages that have difficulty obtaining capital and are forced to buy raw materials at high prices in nearby stalls, and sometimes have to borrow money on loaners with high interest rates.

Women's cooperations are able to assist governments in addressing national issues such as, reducing unemployment, improving health, improving education and addressing gender issues. Cooperations are a place for women to improve the family economy, self-actualization for women. Women are no longer merely housewives but cooperations have proven their superiority in empowering women as pioneers in helping micro enterprises in their region. Therefore, women's cooperations need to be grown and encouraged to grow.

This growing women cooperation still requires a lot of skills ranging from managing management cooperation, filing legal entities to obtain legality, increasing the potential of human resources managers and facilities and infrastructure for this cooperation developed and sustainable, not only in the economy but also the empowerment of women in the field of non including health, for that need to be mobilized through the empowerment of two women cooperation through community service funds Non PNBP in 2018.

2 PROBLEM STATEMENTS

From the description above, it can be formulated that the problem from partner's side are:

1. Lack of knowledge and skills of cooperation management in the management of cooperation capable of increasing the growing cooperation that are sustainable and sustainable.
2. Lack of knowledge and skills of cooperation management in financial management of cooperation as an important effort in the prosperity of cooperation.
3. Lack of knowledge and skills to promote cooperation so that members are increasing both in quantity and quality.

4. Insufficient facilities and infrastructure to improve the empowerment of cooperation.
5. Lack of knowledge and skills of cooperation management and members of cooperation in increasing family income and family health.

3 METHOD

The mechanism of the implementation of community service activities is done by adopting action research steps consisting of 4 (four) stages: planning, action, observation and evaluation, and reflection. The activities of each stage are as follows.

3.1 Planning

Activities undertaken at the planning stage are:

- (1) Coordinate with partners who can engage in community service activities that were housewives in Bingkat Village. Partners were given an explanation of the purpose, design of community service activities mechanism, and some technical issues related to the method/technique of implementation.
- (2) Preparation of training programs
Based on the results of the identification, the results of the existing problem analysis, the results of needs analysis, then compiled training program.

3.2 Action

Action in this activity is the implementation of training. The activities undertaken in the implementation of the training are (a) the formation of women's cooperation, (b) enhancing the knowledge and skills of the trainees on cooperation, cooperation financial management, promotion of cooperation and family health.

3.3 Observation and Evaluation

Observations were made to the training process by community service team. The instruments used are field notes. Some of the things that are observed are the constraints, shortcomings, and weaknesses that arise in the process of coaching in the field. Evaluation is also conducted on the training process. The product produced in this training activity is the formation of women cooperation group with the unit of savings and loan and agriculture.

3.4 Reflection

Reflection is done on the activities that have been implemented. This is done solely to determine the shortcomings or advantages of the activities that have been undertaken in order to establish recommendations on the sustainability or development of subsequent activities.

To achieve the objectives set in accordance with the problems of partners, the initial activities undertaken begins with the arrangement of permits with the village head and socialization and discussion of the implementation activities of public service with several mothers in the Bingkat village forming cooperation management. Based on the results of the discussion, the implementation of the training for a day on May 10, 2018 in one of the houses in the Bingkat village Pegajahan Sub District. The training is started from 11.00 A.M to 04.00 P.M West Indonesia Time (wib).

4 RESULT OF THE ACTIVITY

Implementation of a one-day training on May 10, 2018 in one of the residents' homes in Bingkat Village Pegajahan Sub District. The training is started from 11.00 A.M to 04.00 P.M West Indonesia Time (wib). The first event begins with registration and opening by the head of community service. Furthermore, it was continued with the first speaker by Mr. Darwin Peranginangin as Kepala Seksi Bina Kelembagaan Dinas Koperasi dan Usaha Mikro Kecil Menengah (Diskop UMKM) Kota Medan and Ibu Nani Fitriani Nasution as a resource person who has been involved in many cooperation activities.

The first material was presented by Mr. Darwin Peranginangin which discusses the introduction of benefits and the importance of cooperation for the community, especially for women and the terms of establishing a cooperation. After that break time (ISHOMA) continued at 12:30, followed by the second material presentation with Ibu Nani.

Ibu Nani explained about the management of opening and recording cooperation. Ibu Nani also recounted the experience of cooperation experience she had coached. Through experience experience cooperation ever nurtured Ibu Nani able to experience and learning for the cooperation group Mutiara Alam Sari to run well according to the target set.

After finishing the presentation of the material then followed by discussion/question. The trainees were actively asking questions. One of the questions asked by the participants is the solution for members who make bad loans. This question was answered by Mr. Darwin as the first speaker with the answer "given a letter of reprimand, it is advisable to have friends/relatives who can guarantee, or be excluded from members of the cooperation and not allowed to be a member again". After that it was resumed by Ibu Nani to discuss how the system of cooperation saving and borrowing, stewardship tasks, and determination of members. After all it is finished then the training activities are closed and ended by taking a photo event together.

Handover of goods held on May 25, 2018 in the form of a set of tables and work chairs. Goods received by the cooperation board represented by Ibu Mariatun witnessed by other cooperation members.

Some of documentations about the event are below.



Figure 1: Welcoming banner cooperation training participants



Figure 2: Submission of cooperation material by Pak Darwin Peranginangin Kepala Seksi Bina Kelembagaan Dinas Koperasi dan Usaha Mikro Kecil Menengah (Diskop UMKM) Kota Medan.



Figure 3: The atmosphere of cooperation training in one of the house of Bingkat Village residents.



Figure 4: Praying



Figure 5: Words of Speech from the Chairman of Community Service Team.

5 PARTICIPATION

Partners are women cooperation managers organized into (group of economic and family health) are actively asked to monitor the implementation of women's cooperation to improve family and family health of members of cooperation and villagers. After the community service activity is completed, the women cooperation partner group is expected to keep improving the business management, economy and maintain the cooperation facilities and infrastructure provided by the service team and further facilitate the facilities and infrastructure for the completeness of the cooperation. This partner is also expected to remain willing and able to invite the

community to improve family health, especially health of infant and family nutrition. Thus economic activity and family health in rural communities can increase as family investment in rural communities.

6 CONCLUSIONS

The empowerment of mothers in Bingkat Village of Pegajahan Sub-district of Serdang Bedagai District has been established to form women's cooperation by implementing the following activities:

1. Cooperation management training to improve knowledge and skills in managing cooperation and cooperation finances effectively.
2. Training on how to promote the cooperation so as to improve the quality and quantity of board members and cooperation members and for the long term can increase family income.
3. In addition to the establishment of cooperation also conducted training to improve family health so that it can help raise awareness of the surrounding community to improve the health of each family. The form should be completed and signed by one author on behalf of all the other authors.

Some recommendations that can be given are:

1. Need monitoring and improvement of human resources cooperation management on an ongoing basis to know the empowerment of female cooperation.
2. This cooperation business needs to be developed by opening a store / special place strategically and easily accessible to citizens widely.
3. It is expected that this established cooperation will be more empowered if legal legality has been obtained.

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