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Identification of Key Variables in the Existence of Prima Dana Mandiri Cooperatives Through the Application of the MICMAC Method

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ABSTRACT

Cooperatives are the cornerstone of the national economy based on family principles. The development of cooperatives in Bali has good potential in the future. Prima Dana Mandiri Multipurpose Cooperative is one of the cooperatives in Badung Regency and is undergoing experience development. The results of the Focus Group Discussion were analyzed using the Matrix of Cross Impact Multiplications Applied to aClassification (MICMAC) Software. Several key variables play a role in the existence of Prima Dana Mandiri Multi-Business Cooperative

Keywords: Cooperative, Sokoguru, MICMAC, Existence, Badung

INTRODUCTION

According to the Law Constitution No. 25 of 1992 article (1), cooperatives are business entities consisting of individuals or legal entities of cooperatives by basing their activities on the principle of cooperatives as well as a people's economic movement based on the principle of kinship. The cooperative has a role in building and developing the economic potential and capabilities of its members in particular and society in general. On one hand, the limitations of cooperatives in managing and developing capital or business is a fundamental challenge in the sustainability of cooperatives themselves. This of course requires a strong commitment among members who take shelter in the cooperative. Prima Dana Mandiri Cooperative is a cooperative that has been long established and operates in the Badung Regency of Bali. In addition to focusing on improving the welfare of its members, the cooperative also has a commitment to continue in the future. This study tries to identify several factors that play an important role in the sustainability of Prima Dana Mandiri Cooperative.

RESEARCH METHOD

In identifying the main sustainability variables, a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was conducted with 20 cooperative members determined by purposive sampling. MICMAC (Matrix of Cross Impact Multiplications Applied to a Classification) is used to assess key variables that play a role in the existence of Prima Dana Mandiri Cooperative Fauzi (2019) explaining that the pattern of relationships between variables in MICMAC can occur directly between one variable and other variables, or occur because of the connecting variable that affects both. MICMAC uses three basic steps that must be carried out (Godet and Roubelat, 1996) including: identifying elements (variables), explaining the relationships between variables, and identifying key variables. The first step of the MICMAC analysis in this study was carried out with a Focus Group Discussion (FGD). Furthermore, the second and third steps are carried out automatically after the data is entered into the MICMAC software

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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the Focus Group Discussion, determined elements (key variables) agreed upon in the discussion. The following Table 3.1 shows the long labels and short labels to be input into the MICMAC software

Table 3.1 Identification of Key Variables

No	Long Label	Short Label
1	Amount Of Saving	Saving
2	Amount Of Loan	Loan
3	Business Volume	Volume
4	Smoothness Payment Method	Smooth
5	Number Of Members	Members
6	Amount Of Deposit	Deposit
7	Members Education Level	Education

Source: Focus Group Discussion, 2019

All of these elements are evaluated through the Matrix of Direct Influence (MDI) as in Figure 3.1 below:

	1 : SAVING	2 : LOAN	3 : VOLUME	4 : SMOOTH	5 : MEMBERS	6 : DEPOSIT	7 : EDUCATION
1 : SAVING	0	3	2	0	3	2	P
2 : LOAN	2	0	3	2	3	1	0
3 : VOLUME	1	P	0	P	2	P	P
4 : SMOOTH	0	P	P	0	P	2	P
5 : MEMBERS	3	3	3	3	0	P	P
6 : DEPOSIT	0	P	0	P	P	0	0
7 : EDUCATION	P	P	P	P	P	0	0

Figure 3.1 Contents of the Matrix of Direct Influence Table

1.1 Role of Variables

The role of each variable that appears can be identified in the Direct Influence / Dependence Map in Figure 3.2. The LOAN, SAVING, and MEMBER variables are very sensitive variables, meaning that if the variable gets intervention it will affect the system as a whole. business volume, Smoothly, and Deposit variables are the affected variables of other variables. EDUCATION is a variable that does not have an influence on the overall system

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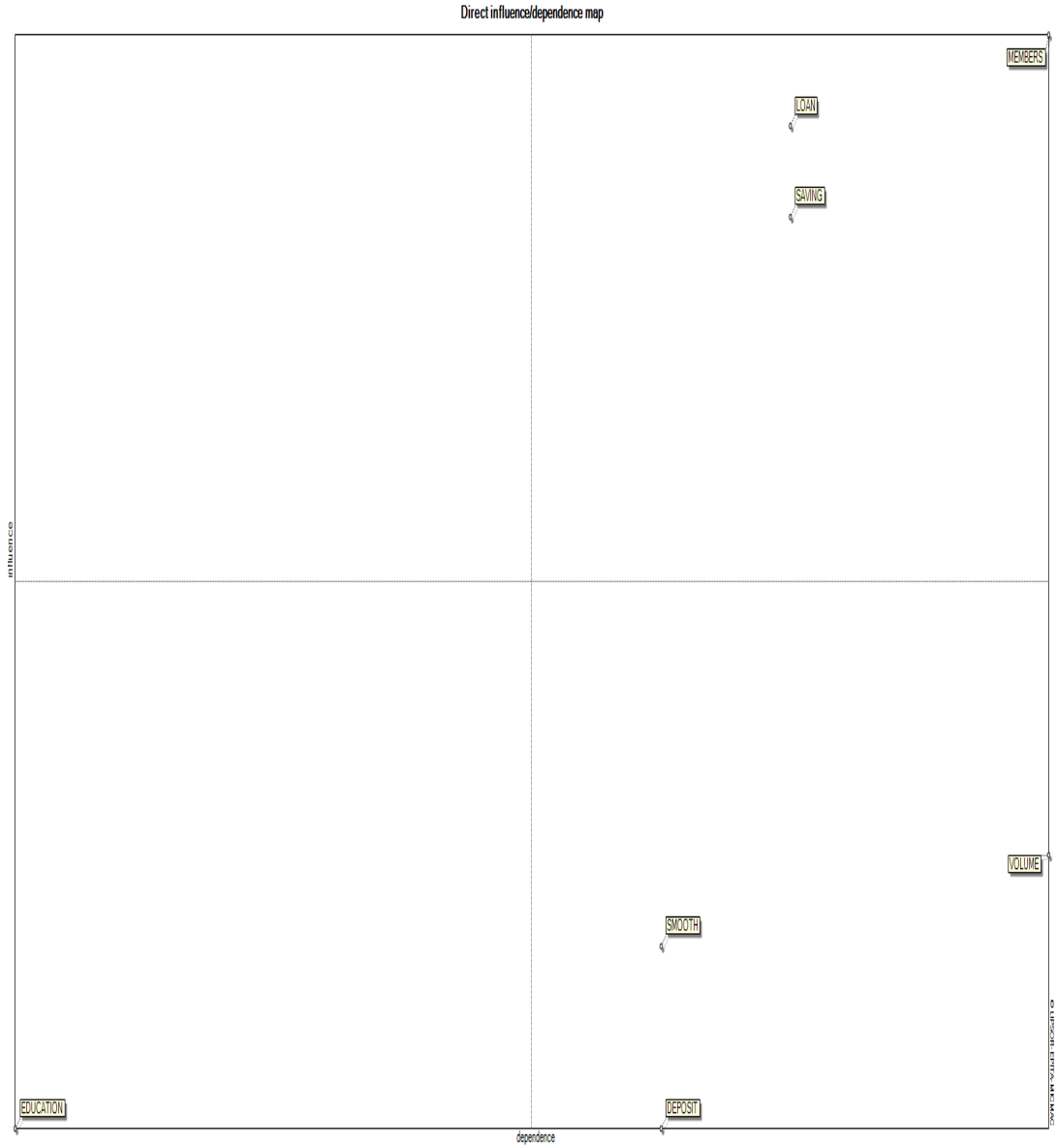

Figure 3.2
Variable Map According to Influence and Dependence

Furthermore, in Figure 3.3 the following shows the direct influence relationship between continuous variables. The red arrows indicate that there is a very strong relationship between one variable and another. Blue arrows indicate moderate relationships and dashed arrows indicate relationships between weak variables.

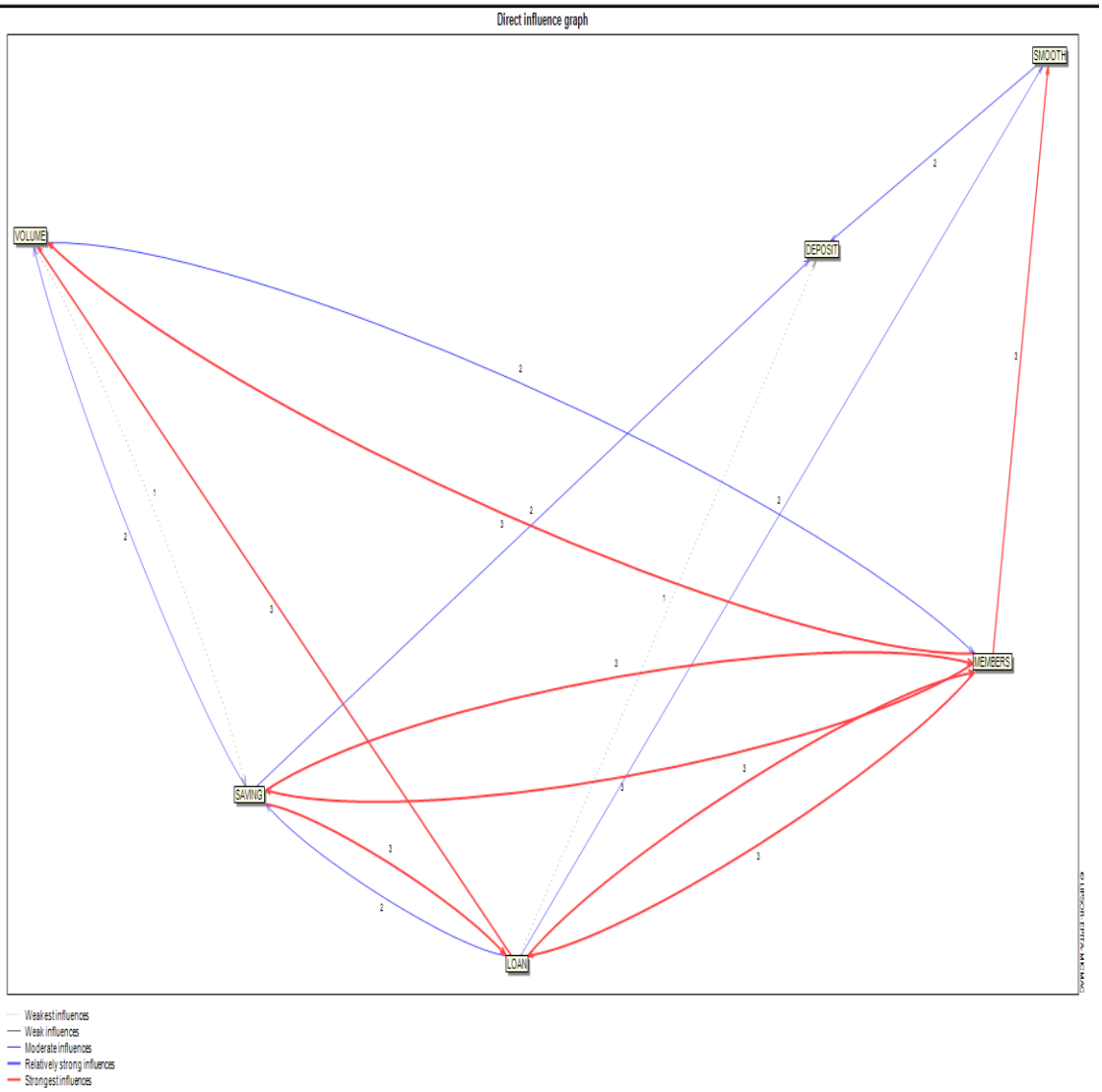

Figure 3.3
Relationship of Direct Effects Between Sustainability Variables

Instead, the relationship of indirect effects between continuous variables is shown in Figure 3.4. Other variables have a relatively strong relationship between variables connected by blue arrows. Variables that have a weak indirect effect are indicated by the dashed arrow

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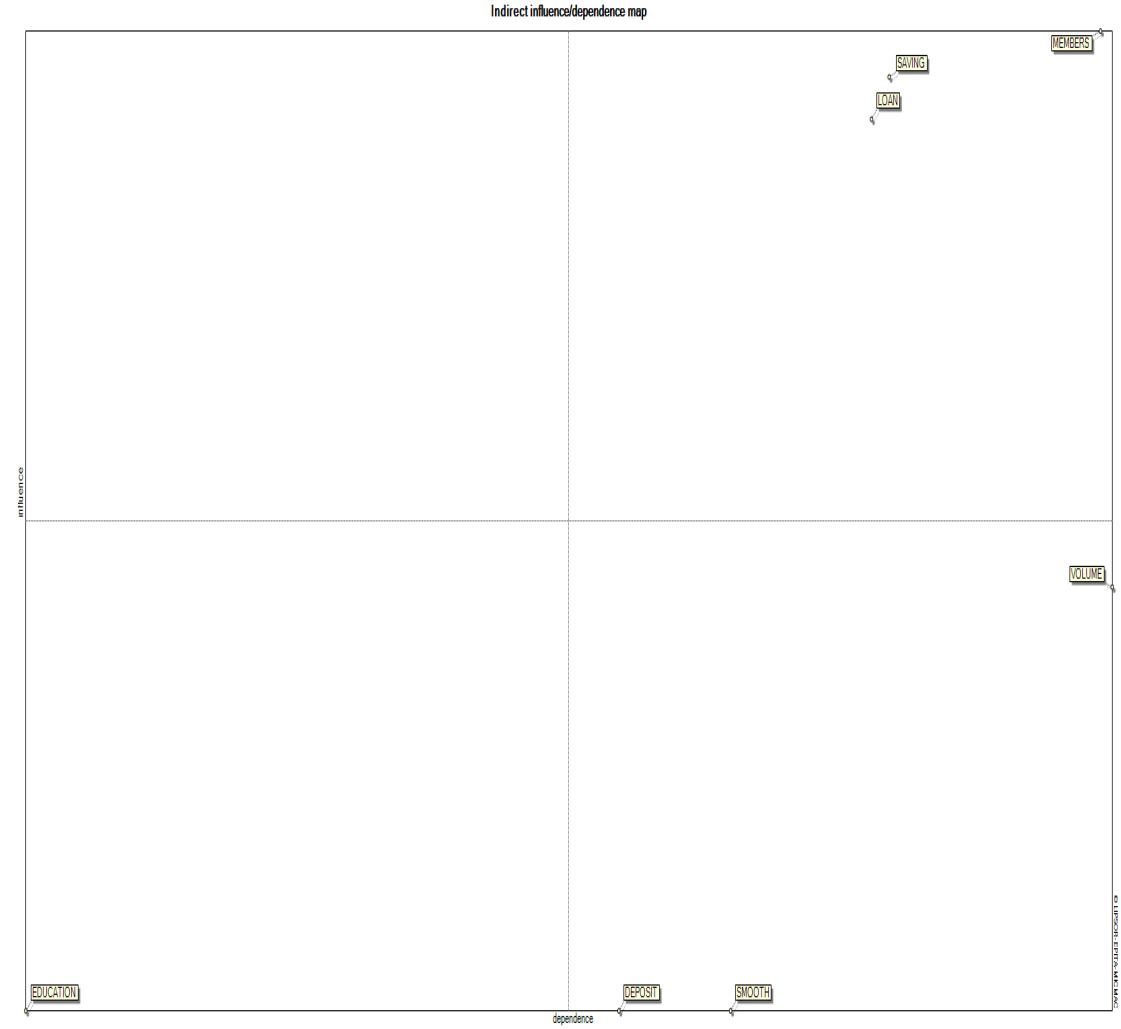

Figure 3.4
Relationship of Indirect Effects Between Sustainability Variables

Shifting the position of the whole variable from direct to indirect effects can be shown in the displacement map in Figure 3.5. The dashed line shows the change in the position of the variable from the initial position to the final position after calculating the indirect effect.

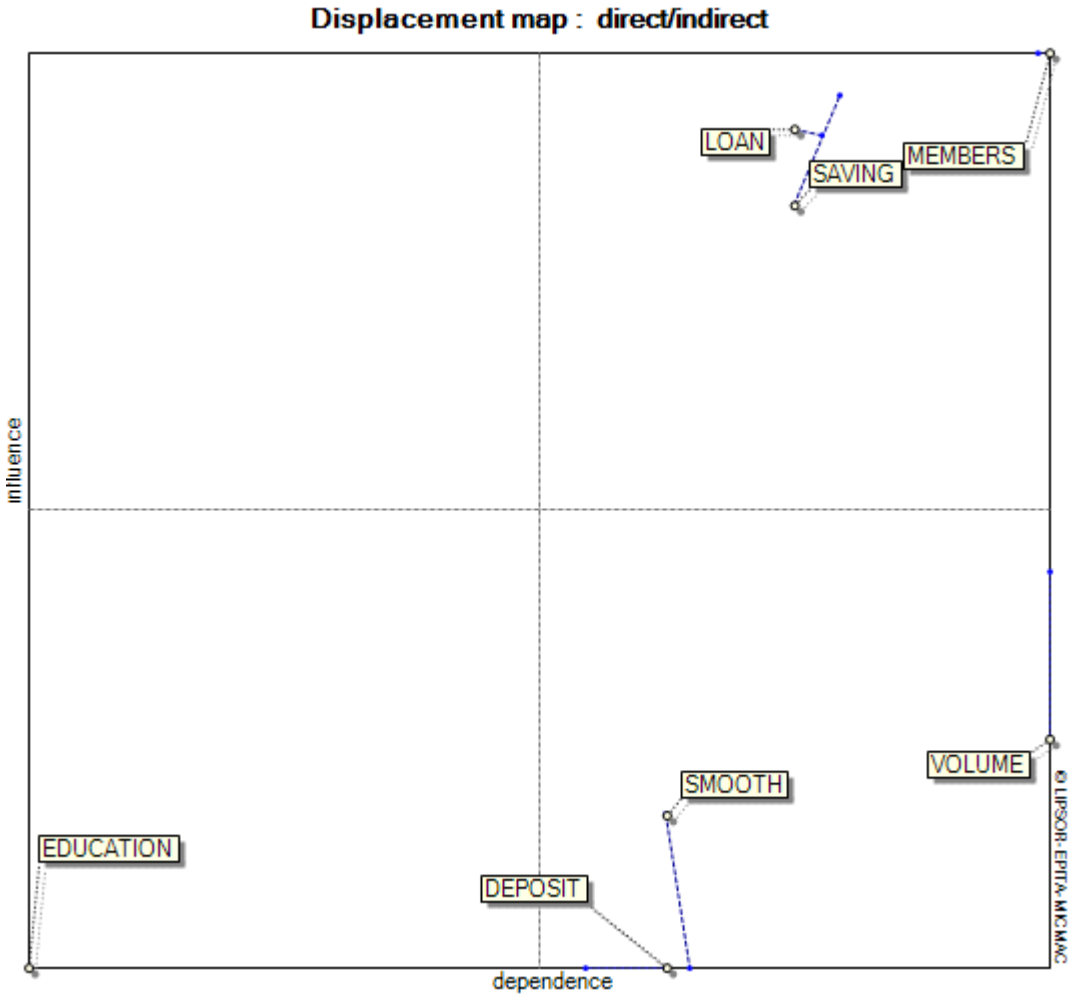

Figure 3.5
Diplacement Map Between Variables from Direct to Non-Direct Influence

CONCLUSIONS

Analysis of variables is an important first step in analyzing sustainability (Fauzi, 2019). The analysis results identified in this stage can help the Prima Dana Mandiri Cooperative management to see key variables and other variables that can make a system stable or not.

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