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**IMPLEMENTATION EVALUATION OF WORKING CAPITAL STRENGTHENING  
ON FOSTERED PARTNERS COOPERATION HEALTH OF COOPERATION OFFICIAL**

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**ABSTRACT**

Cooperatives are objects and topics of interest to be researched and discussed. This is due to several strong reasons, namely (1) ideological reasons; (2) religious reasons (3) political reasons, (4) development reasons. The existence of problems in cooperatives related to strengthening working capital and their impact on the health of the fostered cooperatives are the reasons for this research. The data analysis technique used is the different test (Wilcoxon Test) which is intended to evaluate the health of the Cooperative Partners Fostered by the Pamekasan Regency Cooperative Office before and after receiving the Working Capital Strengthening Credit Program (Revolving Fund). The results of the analysis show that the Health of the Cooperative Partners Fostered by the Pamekasan Regency Cooperative Office has experienced a very small increase in conditions before and after receiving the Working Capital Strengthening Credit Program.

**KEY WORDS**

Working capital strengthening, cooperation, health.

The commitment of the Government in implementing national economic development as stipulated in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No.9 of 1995, Concerning Small and Medium Enterprises in which Chapter I Article 1 Paragraph (3) is an effort made by the Government in the business world and society, namely (1) fostering a business climate, (2) business development and (3) business development so that small businesses can grow and strengthen themselves into strong and independent businesses. Of the three aspects mentioned above, researchers are more likely to observe the first aspect, namely the aspect of growing a business climate that is conducive to thriving and the development of Small and Medium Enterprises Cooperatives. The creation of a business climate in question is a policy covering the aspects of (1) funding, (2) competition, (3) infrastructure, (4) information, (5) partnerships, (6) business licensing, and (7) protection.

Project for Empowerment of Small and Medium Enterprises and Cooperatives. The objective of this project is in accordance with the operational guidelines for the implementation of the Small and Medium Enterprises and Cooperatives Empowerment Project (2001: 9), which is to strengthen the capacity of cooperatives and community financial institutions. Capital Strengthening Program for Small and Medium Enterprises, Cooperatives and Financial Institutions by providing initial and equivalent capital through Koperasi Savings. The Agribusiness Program is a Micro and Small Entrepreneur Development program through the Strengthening of Revolving Funds for Savings and Loan Cooperatives in the Aribusiness Sector. Small-scale programs aimed at serving productive

community groups such as youth groups, women's groups. The amount of funds distributed for the period 2013-2018 according to the results of a documentation study conducted at the Pamekasan Regency Cooperative Office was IDR 477,110,000 (four hundred seventy-seven million one hundred and ten thousand rupiah,). The funds are not distributed all at once but in stages and in 7 (seven) loan packages as stated above.

The problems faced by Savings and Loans Cooperatives and Savings and Loans Units in the field are the rotation and return of used / disbursed working capital loans. In accordance with the report of the Provincial Cooperative Office regarding the amount of funds channeled, the conditions of working capital loans used / distributed, the conditions of rotation and conditions of installments received. Funds that are still in the hands of cooperative members and members of the Micro Financial Institution group in the form of remaining installments (remaining credit) in 2015 Rp. 242,515,670 (46.94%), in 2016 Rp. 30,965,890, - (46.50%) in 2017 Rp. 35,545,390, - (58.59%) and in 2018 Rp. 57,762,410, - (60.89%) or the total for the 2013-2018 period worth Rp. 366,789,360, - (53.23%). The importance of this evaluation is done to strengthen the working capital more effectively which would ultimately affect the health cooperative and expected to be able to create a more superior competitiveness and improve the financial performance of the cooperative (Zainurrafiqi and Rachmawati, 2018; Zainurrafiqi, et al, 2020), Surya, 2017; Putri, 2020).

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

Cooperatives aim to advance the welfare of members in particular and society in general and participate in building the national economic order in order to create an advanced, just and prosperous society based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.

According to the Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises Number: 06 / Per / Dep.6 / IV / 2016) there are 5 aspects in the assessment of a health level of savings and loan cooperatives Regarding the Implementation Guidelines for Health Assessment of Savings and Loans Cooperatives and Savings and Loans Units in particular the Aspect Assessment Chapter and The components consist of 5 (five) assessment aspects, namely (1) capital aspects, (2) earning asset quality aspects, (3) management aspects, (4) profitability aspects and (5) liquidity aspects.

Assessment of the above aspects is carried out using a credit score system or reward system which is stated in numbers with a credit value of 0 (zero) to 100 (one hundred). Next will be discussed how to assess the health of cooperatives with a credit score which is intended About the Guidelines for the Implementation of Health Assessment for Savings and Loans Cooperatives and Savings and Loans Units, especially the Aspect and Component Assessment Chapter above..

Revolving Fund Is a fund allocated by the State Ministry / Institution / Public Service Agency Work Unit for business capital strengthening activities for cooperatives, micro, small, medium enterprises and other businesses under the guidance of the State Ministries / Institutions. The Small Business Development Project for Small Businesses refers to cooperatives, small and medium enterprises and community groups.

The definition of working capital according to Kasmir (2012: 250), Vahid et al. (2012), Valipour et al. (2012), Wasiuzzaman & Arumugam (2013), Mwangi et al. (2014), Singhania & Mehta (2017), Pirttilä et al. (2020), Ishak et al. (2020), Fernández-López et a. (2020), Lumapow & Tumiwa (2020), is capital that is used to carry out company operations. Working capital is defined as an investment that is invested in current assets or short-term assets, such as cash, banks, marketable securities, receivables, inventories and current assets."

## **METHODS OF RESEARCH**

The quantitative data required in this study are in the form of financial reports that are used to assess aspects of capital, quality of earning assets, aspects of profitability and aspects of liquidity. The qualitative data needed in this study are data on capital

management guidelines, profitability management, management management, profitability management and liquidity management.

The data analysis technique used is a comparative descriptive analysis technique. The quantitative data will be analyzed according to the formula (a guide to measuring the health of the Savings and Loans Cooperative). Then a different test will be held using the Wilcoxon Manth Pair Test. This technique is a refinement of the sign test (Sign Test). In the sign test, the difference in the value between positive and negative is not taken into account, while in the Wilcoxon test it is taken into account. This technique is used to test the significance of the two-sample comparative hypothesis which correlates if the data is ordinal (tiered), as in the case of this study, namely the level of health of the cooperative before and after receiving Working Capital Strengthening Credit (revolving fund).

analysis of different tests will be used Wilcoxon Manth Pair Test by using a formula that refers to Sugiyono (2004: 265) that if the sample pair is over 25, then the distribution will be close to normal. For this reason, the Z formula is used in the test:

$$Z = \frac{T - \mu T}{\sigma T}$$

Where: T = The number of levels / ranks is small.

$$\mu T = \frac{n(n-1)}{4}$$

$$\sigma T = \sqrt{\frac{n(n-1)(2n+1)}{24}}$$

Research Hypothesis:

Ho: There is no difference in the health of the cooperative before and after receiving a Working Capital Strengthening Credit (revolving fund).

Ha: There are differences in the health of cooperatives before and after receiving a Working Capital Strengthening Credit (revolving fund).

Hypothesis Testing Criteria:

- Ho rejected if the absolute price  $Z_{hitung} > Z_{tabel}$  means that there is a difference in the health of the cooperative (before and after receiving a Working Capital Strengthening Credit (revolving fund));
- Ho accepted if the absolute price  $Z_{hitung} < Z_{tabel}$  means there is no difference in the health of the cooperative before and after receiving the Working Capital Strengthening Credit (revolving fund).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The number of cooperatives in Pamekasan District is 196, consisting of 89 cooperatives (45.41%) and 107 multi-business cooperatives (54.59%).

Table 1 – Distribution of Cooperatives in Pamekasan Regency according to Activeness in Conducting Business Activities

No. sub-district	Saving and loan cooperative			Business Multipurpose Cooperative			Total		
	Amount	Active	%	Amount	Active	%	Amount	Active	%
1 Pamekasan	50	35	70%	59	30	51%	109	65	60%
2 Pegantenan	17	15	88%	18	13	72%	35	28	80%
3 Proppo	20	11	55%	12	6	50%	32	17	53%
4 Tlanakan	2	2	100%	18	15	83%	20	17	85%
Amount	89	63	71%	107	64	60%	196	127	65%

Source: Pamekasan Regency Cooperative Office.

The largest distribution of cooperatives in Pamekasan Regency is in the District of Kota Pamekasan, totaling 109 cooperatives (55.61%) consisting of 50 Savings and Loans

Cooperatives and 59 Multipurpose Cooperatives. The second and third largest distribution of cooperatives is in Pagentenan and Proppo districts, respectively 35 cooperatives and 32 cooperatives. In Pagentenan District there are 17 Savings and Loans Cooperatives and 18 Multi-Purpose Cooperatives, while in Proppo District there are 20 Savings and Loans Cooperatives and 12 Multi-Purpose Cooperatives.

There are 196 active cooperatives in Pamekasan Regency 127 (65%) consisting of 63 active Savings and Loans Cooperatives (71%) and 64 active Multipurpose Cooperatives (60%). The number of Savings and Loans Cooperatives that are most active in conducting activities is in Tlanakan District, namely 2 cooperatives and 100% active. While the second and third ranks are found in Pegantenan District and Pamekasan City District respectively in Pegantenan District, there are 17 Savings and Loans Cooperatives and 88% are active while in Pamekasan City District there are 50 Savings and Loans Cooperatives 70% are active in business activities. The number of Savings and Loans Cooperatives that are at least (small) active in conducting business activities is in the Proppo District, namely there are 20 cooperatives, only 55% are active. conduct business activities.

The number of multi-purpose cooperatives that are most active in conducting business activities is in Tlanakan District, namely 8 cooperatives and 83% are active in business activities. The second rank is in Pegantenan District, namely there are 18 Multipurpose Cooperatives and 72% active in business activities. While the third and fourth positions are in Kecamatan Kota Pamekasan and Kecamatan Proppo, namely respectively, Kecamatan Kota Pamekasan 51 for Multipurpose Cooperatives 51% are active in business activities and in Kecamatan Proppo 18 for Multipurpose Cooperatives 50% for Multipurpose Cooperatives are active in business activities.

*Capital Assessment of Foster Partner Cooperatives.* The results of the assessment of the cooperative capital of the cooperative partners of the Pamekasan Regency Cooperative Office before and after receiving the Working Capital Strengthening Credit Program (Revolving Fund) above the overall average showed an increase of 5.78, increasing to 6.72, although it is still far from the total score to be achieved. namely 25.00.

The assessment of the capital aspect of the Foster Partner Cooperative is to emphasize the management's ability to access capital to creditors, so that the capital to loan capital ratio above 100% is set with a score of 100 while ratios below 100% are scored the same as the ratio multiplied by 100.

Because many Cooperative Partners Fostered by the Pamekasan Regency Cooperative Office before receiving the assistance of the Working Capital Strengthening Credit Program (Revolving Fund), many were unable to access creditors, so the capital ratio was very small, even equal to zero. Of the 19 Cooperative Partners Fostered by the Cooperative Service, only 7 cooperatives are able to access creditors, namely (1) Koperasi Tunas Jaya, (2) Al Khodijah credit cooperative, (3) Darma Bakti fishing cooperative, (4) Sido Giri Savings and Loans Cooperative, ( 5) An Nisa Multipurpose Cooperative, (6) Sumber Hidup Multi-Purpose Cooperative and (7) KSU Al Huda. Of the 7 Foster Partner Cooperatives that have successfully accessed creditors, only 3 cooperatives have a capital ratio above 100%, namely (1) Sido Giri, (2) An Nisa Multipurpose Cooperative, (3) Al Huda.

After receiving the Working Capital Strengthening Credit Program (Revolving Fund), the capital ratio score for the Cooperative Partners Fostered by the Pamekasan Regency Cooperative Office has increased and even reached the top score, but the average cooperative that previously obtained the top score has actually decreased.

The decrease in score was due to the increase in the amount of own capital as a result of the assistance from the Working Capital Strengthening Credit Program (Revolving Fund), while most of the loan capital had been returned so that the capital ratio shrank as a result of which the average score was small. On the other hand, cooperatives that have recently received assistance from the Working Capital Strengthening Credit Program (Revolving Fund) have a soaring score, so that the overall average score of the Cooperative Partners Fostered by the Pamekasan Regency Cooperative is 6.72. The Cooperative Partners Fostered by the Pamekasan Regency Cooperative Office which had the highest total score

were two cooperatives, namely Kopdit Mitra Persada and the Al Barokah Multipurpose Cooperative.

*Assessment of Earning Asset Quality of Foster Partner Cooperatives.* Productive assets are the assets of the cooperative which bring income to the cooperative concerned.

The ratio of non-performing loans occurs in the Cooperative Partners Fostered by the District Cooperative Office. Pamekasan, on average, before and after receiving the Working Capital Strengthening Credit Program (Revolving Fund) were 38.82% and 38.91%, respectively, or an increase of 0.09%. In terms of the ratio, the increase looks very small, this is because the increase in the number of non-performing loans is almost equal to the increase in the number of loans given to members. However, in nominal terms, there was a significant increase in the average non-performing loan before receiving the assistance of the Working Capital Strengthening Credit Program (Revolving Fund) worth Rp. 25,886,671.55 and after receiving the assistance increased to an average of Rp. 61,696,510.31 or an increase of 238.33%.

The risk reserve ratio is a reserve prepared to cover risks or losses due to uncollectible loans / loans. The risk reserve ratio is the ratio of the amount of reserves to the number of non-performing loans. The condition of the risk reserve ratio before receiving the Working Capital Strengthening Credit Program (Revolving Fund) an average of 6.77%, this is because only 7 foster partner cooperatives have allocated risk reserves, although the amount is relatively small. Foster partner cooperatives that allocate risk reserves are (1) Al Khodijah Credit Cooperative = 8.33%, (2) Mitra Persada Credit Cooperative = 15.15, (3) East Java Nuri Credit Cooperative = 7.14%, (4) Telkom Rajawali Employee Cooperative = 8.19% , (5) Sponyono Market Cooperative = 43.60%, (6) An Nisa Multipurpose Cooperative = 5.02% and (7) Al Barokah Multipurpose Cooperative 56.75%.

The condition of the risk reserve ratio after receiving the Working Capital Strengthening Credit Program (Revolving Fund) an average of 2.84%, this is because only 7 fostered partner cooperatives allocated risk reserves and did not increase the amount of risk reserves while non-performing loans increased. The risk reserve ratio decreased respectively (1) Al Khodijah Credit Cooperative = 2.06%, (2) Mitra Persada Credit Cooperative = 5.77, (3) East Java Nuri Credit Cooperative = 3.91%, (4) Telkom Rajawali Employee Cooperative = 3.13%, (5) Sponyono Market Cooperative = 20.39%, (6) An Nisa Multipurpose Cooperative = 1.72% and (7) Al Barokah Multipurpose Cooperative 20.12%.

The average score of non-performing loans before and after receiving the Working Capital Strengthening Credit Program (Revolving Fund) decreased by 0.26, from 7.50 to 7.24. The score for non-performing loans that is achieved is not yet half of the score for non-performing loans that must be achieved, namely 25.00. The condition of this non-performing loan score can only be improved by tightening the conditions for granting credit.

The score of risk reserves before receiving assistance from the Working Capital Strengthening Credit Program (Revolving Fund) is higher than after receiving assistance. The average risk reserve score before receiving assistance was 0.34, while the risk reserve score after receiving assistance was only 0.14. This worsening condition was caused after receiving non-performing loan assistance increased but the risk reserve was not increased so that the risk reserve ratio decreased as well as the risk reserve score. The total score of this risk reserve is very small because the total score to be achieved is 5.00. The condition of this risk reserve score can only be done by reducing the number of non-performing loans and increasing the amount of risk reserves (reserves for accounts receivable write-off).

The total average score achieved by the Foster Partner Cooperatives of the Pamekasan Regency Cooperative Office before receiving assistance was 27.77 and none of the fostered partner cooperatives had a total score above 50 so all of them had unsanitary conditions. Meanwhile, the health condition of the Cooperative Partners Fostered by the Pamekasan Regency Cooperative Office after receiving assistance had an average total score increased to 29.63 and there were two cooperatives that had an increased health level, namely Kopdit Mitra Persada with a total score of 60.54 with the title unhealthy and the Al Barokah Multipurpose Cooperative with a total score of 66.76 with a fairly healthy predicate.

Table 2 – Total Score and Health Level of Cooperative Partners Fostered by the Pamekasan Regency Cooperative Office before and After Receiving a Working Capital Strengthening Credit Program (Revolving Fund)

No.	Cooperative name	Score Total		Cooperative Health	
		Before	After	Before	After
1	Kop Tunas Jaya	29.83	18.57	Unhealthy	Unhealthy
2	Kopdit Al Khodijah	23.58	23.48	Unhealthy	Unhealthy
3	Kopdit Mitra Persada	34.26	60.54	Unhealthy	Less healthy
4	Kopdit Nuri Jatim	21.36	27.24	Unhealthy	Unhealthy
5	Kopkar Telkom Rajawali	16.41	30.71	Unhealthy	Unhealthy
6	Kopnel Darma Bakti	34.70	20.93	Unhealthy	Unhealthy
7	Koppas Sopyonyo	21.68	25.55	Unhealthy	Unhealthy
8	KSP Sido Giri	42.75	37.05	Unhealthy	Unhealthy
9	KSU An Nisa	44.00	32.61	Unhealthy	Unhealthy
10	KSU Kencana	20.25	19.97	Unhealthy	Unhealthy
11	KSU Arta Mas	15.25	15.71	Unhealthy	Unhealthy
12	KSU Cemerlang	26.50	33.65	Unhealthy	Unhealthy
13	KSU Sumber Hidup	29.96	31.44	Unhealthy	Unhealthy
14	KSU Sejahtera	11.00	18.84	Unhealthy	Unhealthy
15	KSU Sumber Anyar	16.50	22.76	Unhealthy	Unhealthy
16	KSU Cempaka	35.00	34.70	Unhealthy	Unhealthy
17	KSU Al Huda	41.50	16.96	Unhealthy	Unhealthy
18	KSU Al Barokah	48.34	66.76	Unhealthy	Fairly Healthy
19	KUD Suber Wangi	14.75	25.56	Unhealthy	Unhealthy
Average		27.77	29.63	Unhealthy	Unhealthy

Source: Processed questionnaire results.

Based on the total score achieved by the Cooperative Partners Fostered by the Pamekasan Regency Cooperative Office before and after receiving assistance, the calculation of the difference test can be done as follows:

Table 3 – Helper Table for the Wilcoxon Test

No.	Cooperative name	Score Total			Level Sign		
		Before	After	Different	Level	Positive	Negative
1	Kop Tunas Jaya	29.83	18.57	-11.27	13		-11.27
2	Kopdit Al Khodijah	23.58	23.48	-0.10	1		-0.10
3	Kopdit Mitra Persada	34.26	60.54	26.28	19	26.28	
4	Kopdit Nuri Jatim	21.36	27.24	5.88	8	5.88	
5	Kopkar Telkom Rajawali	16.41	30.71	14.30	16	14.30	
6	Kopnel Darma Bakti	34.70	20.93	-13.77	15		-13.77
7	Koppas Sopyonyo	21.68	25.55	3.87	6	3.87	
8	KSP Sido Giri	42.75	37.05	-5.70	7		-5.70
9	KSU An Nisa	44.00	32.61	-11.40	14		-11.40
10	KSU Kencana	20.25	19.972	-0.28	2		-0.28
11	KSU Arta Mas	15.25	15.71	0.46	4	0.46	
12	KSU Cemerlang	26.50	33.65	7.15	10	7.15	
13	KSU Sumber Hidup	29.96	31.44	1.48	5	1.48	
14	KSU Sejahtera	11.00	18.84	7.84	11	7.84	
15	KSU Sumber Anyar	16.50	22.76	6.26	9	6.26	
16	KSU Cempaka	35.00	34.70	-0.30	3		-0.30
17	KSU Al Huda	41.50	16.96	-24.54	18		-24.54
18	KSU Al Barokah	48.34	66.76	18.42	17	18.42	
19	KUD Suber Wangi	14.75	25.56	10.81	12	10.81	
Amount		27.77	29.63	35.40	T =	102.75	-67.35

Source: Processed questionnaire results.

Based on the results of the Wilcoxon test analysis in the table above, it is obtained the number of levels marked (+) = 102.75 and the number of levels marked (-) = 67.35, so the total value of Thitung = 67.35 is the smallest number of levels. T table (Wilcoxon test table) for n = 19 5% error level (two-sided test), then T table = 46 while Tcount = 67.35 thus Tcount > T table so according to the criteria with the hypothesis testing criteria, Ho is

accepted and  $H_a$  is rejected, meaning there is a difference. health cooperatives (KSP and USP) before and after receiving a Working Capital Strengthening Credit (revolving fund).

At an error level of 0.025 ( $\alpha$ ), the price of  $Z_{table} = 1.96$  while the price of  $Z_{hitung} = 1.11$ , thus  $Z_{hitung} < Z_{table}$  thus according to the hypothesis testing criteria  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_a$  is accepted, meaning that there is no difference in the health of the cooperative (KSP and USP) before and after receiving the Working Capital Strengthening Credit (revolving fund). Because the T test results with Z are different, the T test results are used because the number of samples is smaller than 24, this is in accordance with the opinions of Djarwanto (2003: 28) and Sugiyono (2004: 265). The difference in the results of the analysis of the T test and the Z test also shows that there is very little health improvement of the cooperative before and after receiving a Working Capital Strengthening Credit (revolving fund).

## CONCLUSION

Assessment of the capital aspect of the Cooperative Partners Fostered by the Pamekasan Regency Cooperative Office, the average score of capital assessment before receiving assistance was 5.78 and increased to 6.72 after receiving the Working Capital Strengthening Credit Program (Revolving Fund). The capital ratio of the fostered partner cooperatives is generally small because their own capital is small compared to that of the Working Capital Strengthening Credit Program (Revolving Fund).

Assessment of Earning Asset Quality includes an assessment of the non-performing loan ratio and the risk reserve ratio. The average score of non-performing loans before receiving assistance was 7.50 and after receiving assistance decreased to 7.24, this condition is because the ratio of non-performing loans increased by 0.09%. The risk reserve score before receiving assistance was 0.34 and after receiving assistance decreased to 0.14. The risk reserve score is small because some fostered partner cooperatives do not allocate risk reserves, while the risk score decreases because the foster partner cooperatives do not increase the risk reserve when the problem loans increase. The profitability ratio fell sharply from 11.42% to 4.38%. The average operating score before receiving assistance was 3.00 and after receiving assistance increased by 3.95, this was because the operating ratio was successfully reduced from 44.59% to 26.88%. The average liquidity score before receiving assistance was 1.58 and after receiving assistance decreased to 0.53. The condition is caused by the large average liquidity ratio and tends to increase.

The total average score achieved by the Foster Partner Cooperatives of the Pamekasan Regency Cooperative Office before receiving assistance was 27.77 and none of the fostered partner cooperatives had a total score above 50 so that all had unsanitary conditions. While the health condition of the Cooperative Partners Fostered by the Pamekasan Regency Cooperative Office after receiving assistance has an average total score increased to 29.63 and there are two cooperatives that have an increased level of health, namely Kopdit Mitra Persada with a total score of 60.54 with the title unhealthy and the Al Barokah Multipurpose Cooperative with a total score of 66.76 with a fairly healthy predicate.

The results of different tests (Wilcoxon test) show that  $T_{count} > T_{table}$  while with a test with normal distribution obtained  $Z_{hitung} < Z_{tabel}$  so that it can be concluded that the total score and health have increased very little. Cooperative Partners Fostered by the Pamekasan Regency Cooperative Office between before and after receiving the Strengthening Credit Program assistance Working Capital (Revolving Fund).

## RECOMMENDATIONS

The capital ratio is very small. To increase it, it is recommended that the fostered partner cooperatives increase their own capital. To increase their own capital, the cooperative management must always promote the spirit of saving the cooperative members. It is recommended that the cooperative management of the fostered partners reduce the ratio of non-performing loans and increase the risk reserve (reserve for uncollectible

accounts receivable). To suppress the ratio of non-performing loans, management should prioritize productive loans rather than consumptive loans and prioritize serving loans to smooth customers rather than serving customers who are delinquent or service to customers who are delinquent, given loans with lighter installments.

The profitability score can be increased by increasing the own profitability ratio and reducing the operating ratio. Profitability can be increased by increasing the Remaining Operating Results. Meanwhile, to reduce the operating ratio, management must reduce costs by limiting unnecessary expenses. To emphasize the liquidity ratio, management must increase the working capital components of each, namely own capital, loan capital, equity participation and member savings.

To increase the total score achieved by the fostered partner cooperatives, it is advisable to the Pamekasan Regency Cooperative Office to periodically conduct health checks (kir) of the foster partner cooperatives and provide tips in order to improve the health of cooperatives in accordance with applicable standards.

Although the results of different tests (Wilcoxon test) have an effect of the Working Capital Strengthening Credit Program (Revolving Fund) on the health of the Cooperative Partners Fostered by the Pamekasan Regency Cooperative Office, from the results of the health assessment of the cooperative partners the majority of fostered partners are still not healthy, it is suggested to the District Cooperative Office Pamekasan alone or in collaboration with non-governmental organizations or with universities in providing training, consulting guidance and mentoring in order to improve the health of better cooperatives in the future can be relied on as a driving force for improving regional economic fundamentals.

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