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IMPLEMENTATION OF ELECTRONIC TRANSACTIONS BY COOPERATION LINKED TO WASTE MANAGEMENT OF BUSINESS LAW

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Abstract— The business pattern in Indonesia, especially in the business of recycling domestic waste, should get attention from government as an institution with the authority to make any regulations to make a desire to reform a better living rather than a powerful idea to formulate a policy or the right conditions for it. Although people have been widely used products of information technology and telecommunications services in many aspects, especially in the trade or business, but the outline of those community are still looking for a public policy or regulation to make a reliable infrastructure to face the global information infrastructure, especially in the field of cooperatives. So when these problems occurred in the implementation of cooperatives in Indonesia, especially in West Java, there are several problems, such are: (1) the level of competition cooperative with several business entities such as limited liability companies (PT), local businesses (PD) and commanditairevennootschap (CV) are relatively slow. (2) From twenty-four thousands of cooperatives in West Java, only eight thousands until twelve thousands are active cooperatives (3) Then the decision is if it has to be a collective cooperative, So there will be an important thing to be in accordance with the collective agreement (4) Human Resources (HR) managements are still relatively low, both managers as managers and administrators or supervisors that are relatively low to handling the cooperative was relatively insufficient unfulfilled (5) cooperative business went well, according to the needs of members and the administration to run properly. (6) Increasing the active participation of the members, but not the role to hold an accountable Annual Members Meeting (RAT). Problems in this study are; (1) is the Law on electronic transactions capable to handling the legal issues contracts that has been undertaken by the Cooperatives in Greater Jakarta. (2) How the Implementation of Contract Law in particular electronic transactions by the cooperative affect its business activities. (3) What forms of protection in electronic transactions in the Cooperative by the Government? The method is used a normative approach based on Sociology and formative empirical, to collect data not only from literatures but also collectively from interviews based on research on the field. The research means to communicate with the public in this case through informants that determine on the basis of observations in cooperative activities in Jakarta. It can also called sociological jurisdiction, given the problems is studied in the relationship between sociological factors. This study begins with research on cooperatives of recycling domestic waste in Jakarta. The results of this study have not formed a cooperative of waste management in Jakarta.

Keywords— Cooperative, Electronic Transactions, Business Law, Contract Law, Information Technology.

I. INTRODUCTION

The development of information technology and telecommunications, has resulted in growing various also various services (features) of the existing telecommunication facilities, as well as increasingly sophisticated information technology products that are able to integrate all of the media information. Computer as a tool of humans and supported the development of information technology has helped the network access to the public network in conducting the transfer of data and information. With the capabilities of many computer and access the growing then any trade transactions conducted within the communication network. Public networks have advantages over private networks with the cost and time efficiency. Therefore, this makes trade with electronic transactions (Electronic Commerce) an option for the perpetrators business to launch trading transactions due to the nature of the network the public that is easy to access by any person or company.

The pattern of business communities in Indonesia, particularly cooperative that should get the attention of the Government as an institution has the authority

to make regulations as if still irregular moves amid the desire to reform all areas of her life rather than a reliable thinking to formulate a policy or the proper settings for that.

Although the community has many uses of information technology products and services of telecommunications in life, especially in a trade or business, but the nation of Indonesia generally still seeks a public policy or regulation in building a reliable infrastructure (National Information infrastructure) in the face of a global information infrastructure (Global Information Infrastructure Nusantara 21, 1999:61) in particular in the field of cooperation.

II. METHODOLOGY

Problems occurred during the execution of cooperatives in Indonesia, particularly in Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, Bekasi (Jabodetabek), among other cooperative competition level with several business entities such as a limited liability company (PT), PD and CV are relatively slow. From twenty-four thousands the number of cooperatives in West Java, only eight thousands to twelve thousands

is an active cooperative. Then decision making. If the cooperative must be collective. So if there is one thing that is important to be appropriate by mutual agreement. Human resources (HR) management is still relatively low, both as a Manager and caretaker manager or supervisor was indeed relatively low so when he handles the cooperative was relatively sufficient yet in full. Cooperative that his business is doing well, according to the needs of members and the administration are run properly. Participation of active members increases, but never held an Annual Member meeting accountability (RAT).

In obtaining the necessary data is either qualitative field research will be held directly on the objects of research that has to do with the problems examined. a source of trusted information unearthed information also research libraries in order to get a theoretical foundation in the form of the opinions of other parties. Research tool used in this research is the interview and the data obtained from the relevant agencies. Qualitative data analysis conducted in accordance with the type of data being examined. The primary data were obtained from the respondents inventoried and are grouped in order to find the specific indications with regard to the case.

III. THEORY

Cooperative definition according A.Chaniago (tt: 5) is a cooperative as an association of persons or legal entities, namely freedom of entry and exit as a member by working in the family to run the business, to enhance the physical welfare of its members.

According to the International Labor organization (Iskandar susilo 2008: 3) in resolution No. 127 which was made in 1966, set limits on the main characteristics of cooperatives, namely:

- a) An association of people
- b) That voluntarily join together
- c) To achieve the same economic goals
- d) Through the establishment of business organizations supervised democratically
- e) That contributed to the same capital and accept the risk and fair benefit of companies in which members actively participate.

According to Onno W. Purbo (2008) About UU ITE, said that on the one hand, these people need to acknowledge the government's efforts to carry out protection in the cyber world. It's not perfect, however the efforts need to be respected. There are some missions that appear to the waistband, which protect electronic transactions, protect user IT / Internet.

While the body of the ITE Law, namely:

- a. Article 5-22 affairs of electronic transactions (Article 17)
- b. Article 23-26 of the affairs of the domain name and copyright (Article 3)
- c. Article 27-37 of bad deeds affair (10 articles)

d. Article 38-44 of government affairs, investigator, and dispute (Article 6)

e. Article 45-52 of criminal affairs / punishment (Article 7)

The Government may make intensive coaching to all perpetrators of Information Technologies and Keeping these laws are not misused by parties who are not responsible. In conclusion, there are a lot of limitations, Indonesian people should be grateful for the existence of UU ITE, including Cooperatives as businesses.

Use of the Internet chosen by most people today because of easiness owned by Internet network:

a. Internet as a public network is very large (widespread network), like owned by a public electronic network, which is cheap, quick and easy access.

b. Using electronic data as media messaging / data so that it can be done sending and receiving information in an easy and quick, both in the form of electronic data is analog or digital.

Characteristics of electronic transactions by NurfansaWira Sakti, which are: (1) Transactions indefinitely. (2) Transaction anonymous. (3) Digital and non-digital products. (4) Product intangible

While the types of electronic transactions: (1) Business to business (B2B), (2) Business to consumer (B2C), (3) Consumer to consumer (C2C), (3) Consumer-to-business (C2B), (4) Non Business to electronic commerce, (5) Intrabusiness (organizational) electronic commerce

IV. ANALYSIS

Cooperative as one economic unit that is based on family principles today to development, should be existence of the cooperative since ancient times until now have a greater role in development, especially in Indonesia and in the world generally. Is the problem lies in electronic transactions laws capable of addressing issues of contract law committed by the Cooperative in Jabodetabek? What are the forms of protection of electronic transactions in the Cooperative of the Government?

While the goal is to understand and evaluate the Law on electronic transactions in addressing the issues of business law, especially legal contracts that do Cooperative acts, and to find forms of protection of electronic transactions by cooperatives in Jakarta.

When the cooperative wanted to keep both developed and developing, as well as really prospering member. Management must be professional. Management is required to be creative and innovative, also able to make breakthroughs in the field of business development who is able to develop properly. Innovation findings in this study are targeted to produce the model, social engineering, and innovation in the management system undertaken by the Government especially the local government. However, from the model and the management

system can be applied to the public or the government, especially in the supervision of cooperatives in their respective areas. Also to change the image of the cooperative that had been there only manage savings and credit cooperative members only.

The government's efforts in realizing cooperative as one economic unit that is based on family principles continue to be improved. One is improving the ability of cooperatives to increase the public awareness of the cooperative through conscious Cooperative Society Movement. Then through the Regulation Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs KUKM No.35.3 / Per / M.KUKM / X / 2007 on Guidelines for Assessment of Sharia Financial Service Cooperative (KJKS) that there is a health assessment of a cooperative that can provide guidance to the assessor officials, the cooperative movement and the public, that cooperatives can conducting business financing, investment and savings by so self-cooperative with the principles of prudence and legality, so as to increase confidence and provide maximum benefit to members and the surrounding community.

As for the aspects of health assessment cooperatives, among others aspects (1) Capital; (2) The quality of productive assets; (3) Management; (4) Efficiency; (5) Liquidity; (6) Self-reliance and growth; (7) The identity of the cooperative; and (8) The principle of health

A preliminary study already done in 2010, is a cooperative research on garbage in the Jabodetabek, and as a result, there has not been a single cooperative run by the maintainer of the litter as a form of business. A model that is poured in the study is how a model can be created to take advantage of electronic transactions by cooperatives linked with the implementation of business law. Develop and utilize an electronic transaction model by cooperative efforts in the implementation of the law relating to business, then do the recommended model of socialization in the implementations are scheduled with the active participation of government/local Government to society and members of cooperatives, by selecting certain areas that serve as a pilot project this activity. As for where this research is 5 cities in the Jabodetabek area (Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang and Bekasi).

Entering the ASEAN Economic Community in 2016 the number of cooperatives in Indonesia is able to penetrate into the international business, at least up to the ASEAN level first.

Minister of Cooperatives is optimistic in the hope that, because a number of programs supported by empowerment programs and printing a new hero. Among the programs it is the creation of the Integrated Business Services Center (PLUT) and support business incubator.

The latest data of the Central Bureau of statistics (BPS), the number of cooperatives, also counting 4.84% from 194.29 people became 203,701 people in

2013. How about the number of members of its cooperatives? Also rise 4.1% of the 32,869,439 people to be 35,258,737. Again, the amount of labor that successfully absorbed cooperatives in 2012 was recorded as many as 429,678 people. A year later, the workers are absorbed in the cooperative achieves 473,603 people. The contribution of the cooperative is also quite large. In 2012, the recorded amount of the remaining business results (SHU) the entire existing cooperatives reached IDR 6.6 trillion (USD 493 millions). In 2013 the SHU cooperative grows 21.87% or IDR 1.4 trillion (USD 104 millions) to IDR 8.1 trillion (USD 605 millions).

Specifically for DKI Jakarta the number of existing cooperatives in 2014 there are as many as 5645 cooperative, however in its activities in the most cooperative patterns of everyday operations done in conventional transactions, particularly in Jakarta.

CONCLUSION

1. The electronic transactions ACT has not been fully able to handle legal issues, contracts undertaken by cooperatives in Jakarta. Since most cooperatives in Jakarta are still using conventional systems. Therefore, many corporations that have not had a reliable human resources in the field of Information technology.
2. The implementation of the law of Contract in particular electronic transactions by a cooperative in its business activities almost the entirety of the cooperative still uses conventional transaction. However, there are only companies that use cooperative limited telecommunication company in Jakarta.
3. The form of protection of electronic transactions on a Cooperative of the Government, still not fully due to Electronic Transactions legislation, required every company has a certification. Provided by a form of legal protection of Service Users (corporations) co-operatives will analyze about the rights and obligations arising from the existence of cooperative software as well as the legal protection of members of the cooperative if an error occurs in an internet transaction and accountability for the cooperative according to provisions in the law number 11 Year 2008 of the information and electronic transactions

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