

Grassroot People Movement and Solidarity Economy in Indonesia

Dr. Eri Trinurini—Adhi (Indonesia)

ASEC Deputy Chair

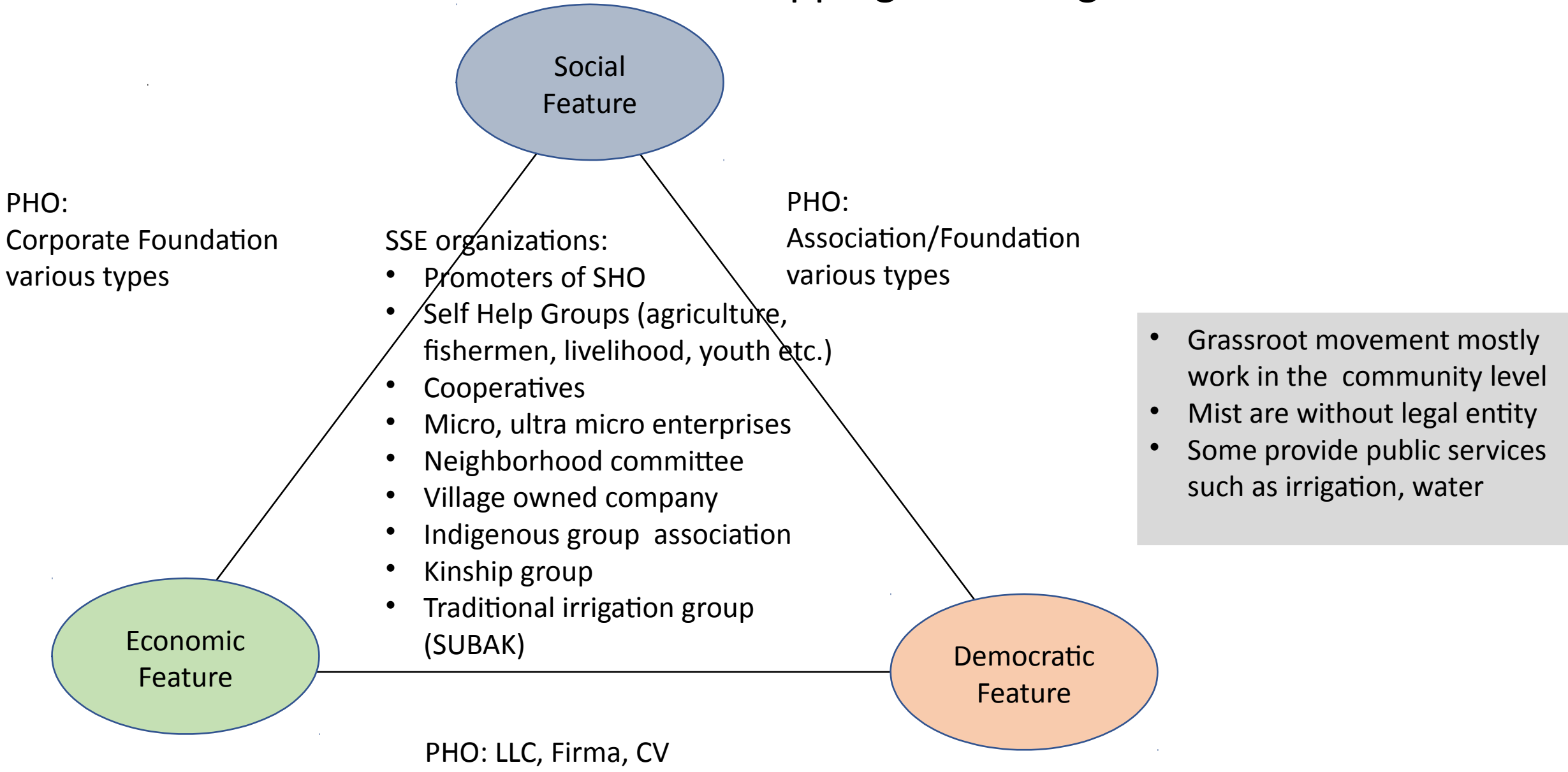
Grassroot activates stigmatized as a movement against the elite groups of the ruling class

- Grassroot movement in Indonesia has been existed prior to the independency of Indonesia.
 - Syarikat Islam a cooperative by Hos Tjokroaminoto at the 1910. SI served as a cooperative of Muslim Javanese Batik traders to compete with the Chinese-Indonesia big traders.
 - Ikatan Petani Pancasila in 1957 (Bina Swadaya Foundation) aimed to empowered the farmers.

Civil Society is the pillar of the SSE

- During the centralistic regime, the grassroots movement or the NGO activities were controlled by the government. The term of NGO itself has reflected the positioning of the NGO toward the government. The other term for grassroots activities are Lembaga Swadaya Masyarakat or Selp Help Group. Bina Swadaya has promoted the establishment of the SHG in the community level.
- Along with the improvement of democracy in Indonesia, the civil society become recognize by the government. Roadmap of SDGs has also involved in the multi-stakeholders meeting lead by the government.
- Many NGOs have been established in the reformation era (1917).

Mapping of SSE organization in Indonesia



Most of employment is provided by informal sector

Category of enterprises	Number Enterprises (unit)	%
Micro enterprises	58.521.987	98,7
Small enterprises	681,522	1,15
Middle enterprises	59,263	0,1
Big enterprises	4,987	0,01

Informal Sector:

- Informal sector workers
- Home workers number is increased due to economic liberalization. Most are women
- Case in Jogjakarta: informal sector contributes 89% from total employment and 37% to GDP (Mampu,2015)

Some of
SSE Policies
with its
challenges

Strategies for Strengthening Social Solidarity Economy Organization

1. Mainstreaming Strategies: Strengthening a Centripetal Institution among SSEOs for Promoting the Multiple Aspects of SSE and Public Awareness
2. Transformative Strategy for PHOs and SSEOEs: to promote inclusive partnership and the transformative organizational operation of PHOs as well as reshaping and upgrading the organizational landscape
3. Community Strategy: building a vibrant community economy and promoting decent work through the SSE that can be effectively applied to community development.
4. Civil Society Strategy: strengthening civil society and service innovation through the SSE or responding to people's various needs and social diversity.