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Enhancing sharia financial literacy and digital governance to improve productivity of Saiyeg Saeko Proyo Cooperative Members

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ABSTRACT

This community service program was conducted to enhance the productivity and sharia financial literacy of members of the Saiyeg Saeko Proyo Cooperative, who were found to have a limited understanding of sharia financial principles, financial planning, and cooperative institutional management. The objective of this activity is to improve the understanding, skills, and attitudes of cooperative members in managing finances and shaping business productivity, transparency, and consistent with sharia principles. The implementation methods including survey and analysis of partner needs, three days of intensive training, and continuous mentoring for six months. The approach used is participatory and implemented through interactive lectures, group discussions, case studies, practical simulations, and periodic evaluations. Attended by 35 cooperative members, the evaluation results showed 46.6 percent increase in the average sharia financial literacy score of all participants, from 56.4 in the pre-test to 82.7 in the post-test. Additionally, total of 77.1 percent or 27 participants was able to prepare simple financial records independently, while 82.9 percent or 29 participants began using a digital system for cooperative administration. The cooperative members demonstrated improved accountability in financial reporting and a willingness to establish new business units based on member needs. Therefore, this activity successfully strengthened both individual and institutional capacity within the cooperative and supported economic empowerment based on sharia principles.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Cooperatives are a crucial pillar in the development of Indonesia's economy, playing a role in improving the welfare of the members. Through the principles of togetherness, justice, and independence, cooperatives prioritize members' interests over sheer profit and serve as an economic bulwark for the community (Zahra et al., 2025). In addition to providing access to financing, cooperatives also encourage the productivity of their members' businesses and strengthen the economic resilience of the community included. In an increasingly dynamic economic environment, cooperatives are expected to function as robust institutions capable of sustaining and advancing local economic activities over the long term (Zakaria & Kantona, 2025).

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However, various small-scale cooperatives still face fundamental problems in organizational governance, human resource capacity, and financial management. Suboptimal practices such as unorganized recording system, low accountability of financial reports, and weak business planning are hindering the growth of cooperatives and their economic benefits for members. Hence, strengthening the institutional capacity of cooperatives is essential to maintain their relevance and competitiveness (Wartoyo, 2026). This requires ongoing technical assistance, financial management training for administrators, and the implementation of a transparent and accountable digital record-keeping system (Novelia et al., 2026). Muniroh et al. (2024) emphasized that low management and financial management quality are among the main causes of the suboptimal sustainability of cooperatives in Indonesia. Similar conditions were also found in the Saiyeg Saeko Proyo Cooperative, a partner in this community service program located in the Klaten Housing Complex, Block A No. 38, Gemblegan Village, Kalikotes District, Klaten Regency. As a community-based cooperative, it provides savings and loan services and the development of members' productive businesses.

Cooperatives play a vital role in strengthening the community's economy by providing access to capital, supporting micro-enterprises, and fostering a spirit of cooperation among members. The cooperative has 35 active members engaged in savings and loans and micro-scale productive businesses. Based on initial observations and interviews with management, it was found that most members lack adequate financial record-keeping skills, do not use digital administration systems, and have a limited understanding of Islamic financial principles. The initial assessment results showed that approximately 65.7 percent or 23 members do not regularly record their finances, 68.5 percent or 24 people do not use digital applications for business administration, and 60 percent or 21 people have a low level of understanding of the basic concepts of Islamic financial literacy.

These conditions impact members' business productivity and cooperative governance. Financial literacy plays a crucial role in shaping rational, planned, and sustainable economic behavior (Arnetz et al., 2026). Cooperative members with good financial literacy tend to be better able to manage income, develop business plans, and make appropriate economic decisions (Hilal et al., 2022). In the context of sharia cooperatives, financial literacy also encompasses an understanding of sharia principles such as the strict prohibition of usury, profit-sharing mechanisms, business contracts, and social responsibility. Hasyim & Darmawan (2025) explain that sharia-based cooperatives will develop optimally if the members properly understand the sharia financial concepts.

Furthermore, the use of digital technology in cooperative administration and finance is a crucial requirement in the era of digital transformation. The use of technology-based recording systems can improve work efficiency, reporting transparency, and the quality of managerial decision-making (Hlouskova & Fortin, 2026). Rahayu et al. (2021) stated that cooperatives that have not adopted information technology tend to experience operational inefficiencies and difficulties in business development. Various previous community service has shown that participatory training combined with ongoing mentoring is effective in increasing the individual and institutional capacity of cooperatives (Yunus et al., 2023). Therefore, this service program aims to improve sharia financial literacy, strengthen digital financial governance, and increase business productivity among members of the Saiyeg Saeko Proyo Cooperative through structured training and ongoing mentoring.

2. METHODS

The community service program (PkM) titled "*Training to Increase Productivity and Sharia Financial Literacy for Members of the Saiyeg Saeko Proyo Cooperative*" was implemented using a range of participatory and practice-oriented adult learning approaches (andragogy). These methods were designed to enhance participants' conceptual understanding and practical competencies in managing sharia-compliant finances and improving business productivity. The approaches employed in this activity are includs various things.

Presentation and Q&A

The training was delivered through a participatory approach, incorporating presentations, group discussions, question-and-answer sessions, case studies, practical simulations, and continuous mentoring. Presentations were utilized to deliver core material on Islamic financial literacy, cooperative financial management, the digitalization of financial administration, and strategies to enhance the business productivity of cooperative members. The implementation team explained basic concepts, activity objectives, and implementation steps in each session, ensuring participants gained a systematic and comprehensive understanding. Q&A sessions and group discussions served as a means of interaction between the implementation team and participants to explore participants' initial understanding, clarify any misunderstandings, and connect the training material to real-life problems faced by cooperative members. The delivered two-way interaction encouraged active participant participation, making the learning process more communicative, applicable, and contextual. Meanwhile, practical simulations were conducted to train participants in preparing simple financial records, creating business plans, and utilizing digital systems in cooperative administration.

The training commenced with a field survey and a partner needs assessment, followed by three days of intensive instruction and six months of continuous mentoring. A total of thirty-five members of the Saiyeg Saeko Proyo Cooperative participated in the program. To evaluate its effectiveness, a pre-test and post-test design was employed. The pre-test was administered prior to the training to assess participants' baseline level of knowledge, while the post-test was conducted after the completion of the entire training series as part of the final evaluation.

The measurement instruments consist of a questionnaire, objective test items, observation sheets, a short interview guide, and a participant practice assessment format. The questionnaire and objective items were scored on a 0–100 scale and covered four key aspects: (1) Understanding of fundamental Islamic financial principles; (2) Financial record-keeping and planning skills; (3) Utilization of digital technology in cooperative administration; and (4) Strategies for enhancing business productivity. The pre-test results indicated that participants' initial level of understanding was relatively low, with an average score of 56.4, suggesting that most participants possessed limited knowledge of Islamic financial principles, business financial management, and digital-based cooperative governance.

In addition to knowledge aspect, indicators of increased participant productivity were measured through: (1) The ability to independently prepare business financial records; (2) The ability to create business plans and revenue targets; (3) The ability to calculate simple profit and loss; (4) The use of digital systems in business or cooperative administration; and (5) The readiness to develop new business units according to member needs. Pre-test and post-test data were analyzed using quantitative descriptive analysis, including average scores, percentage increase in scores, and the level of achievement of program indicators. Meanwhile, data from observations, brief interviews, and documentation were analyzed qualitatively to illustrate changes in attitudes, participant participation, and member readiness to implement the training materials sustainably. Using this method, the effectiveness of the activity can be measured comprehensively in terms of knowledge, skills, and strengthening of cooperative institutions.

Group Discussions

Group discussions were used to foster active participation in addressing issues related to Islamic financial management and business productivity. Participants were divided into small groups to examine case studies relevant to the conditions of the cooperative and its members' businesses. Through these discussions, participants were encouraged to share experiences, identify problems, and formulate solutions that could be implemented collectively.

These discussions aimed to deepen participants' understanding of the training material while promoting critical thinking and collaborative decision-making skills. The outcomes were subsequently presented and discussed in plenary sessions, enabling participants to gain broader insight into alternative approaches to financial management and cooperative business development.

Practice and Simulation

Practice and simulation methods are employed to enable participants to directly apply the knowledge gained through presentations and discussions. The practice takes the form of simulations of business financial record keeping, preparing simple financial reports, sharia-based financial planning, and using digital financial applications relevant to the needs of cooperatives. In this method, the implementation team provides practical examples, which participants then follow directly. Participants are guided through systematic practice of recording transactions, managing cash, and planning business finances. The practice method aims to improve participants' technical skills so that they not only understand the concepts but also are able to apply them independently in the financial management of their cooperatives and productive businesses.

Mentoring

Mentoring was conducted to ensure the sustainability and effectiveness of the training outcomes. It was provided both during and after the training, particularly to assist participants in addressing challenges encountered when applying the material in practice. Through this process, the implementation team offered guidance, feedback, and solutions to both technical and managerial issues faced by participants.

This mentoring component aimed to reinforce changes in participants' financial and managerial behavior and to ensure that sharia financial literacy practices, along with improvements in business productivity, could be sustained within the cooperative environment.

Evaluation Design

In implementing the community service program which focused on enhancing productivity and Islamic financial literacy among members of the Saiyeg Saeko Proyo Cooperative, evaluation procedures were developed using both quantitative and qualitative approaches to objectively assess the program's effectiveness. The evaluation was conducted to assess the extent to which the program objectives were achieved, particularly in terms of knowledge enhancement, skill development, participant engagement, and the strengthening of cooperative governance. The evaluation design used a one-group pretest and posttest design for all participants.

All 35 participants completed the pre-test prior to the training and the post-test upon completion of the training series. The evaluation instruments consisted of a closed-ended questionnaire, objective test items, observation sheets, and a practical assessment format. Questionnaire and objective questions used a score range of 0–100 to measure participants' level of Islamic financial literacy. The measurement material covered four indicators: (1) Understanding of fundamental Islamic financial principles; (2) Financial record-keeping and planning skills; (3) Utilization of digital technology in cooperative administration; and (4) Strategies for enhancing business productivity. Observation sheets were used to assess participant participation during the process of training, while a practical assessment format was used to measure participants' ability to prepare simple bookkeeping and use digital administration applications.

Indicators of productivity change were measured across several aspects: (1) Participants' ability to formulate business targets and revenue plans; (2) Their ability to calculate basic profit and loss; (3) Consistency in recording business cash flow; (4) The utilization of digital technology to support administrative and business activities; and (5) Readiness to establish or expand business units in accordance with members' needs.

Based on interviews and follow-up mentoring, most participants demonstrated increased business motivation and a greater readiness to implement more structured and efficient management practices. Quantitative data were analyzed using descriptive statistics in the form of average scores, percentage increases, and levels of achievement of program indicators.

Meanwhile, data from observations, interviews, and documentation were analyzed using a descriptive qualitative approach to capture changes in attitudes, participant engagement, and partner responses to the program. Through this evaluation approach, the program's success was assessed not only in terms of the smooth implementation of activities but also on the basis of measurable evidence demonstrating improvements in Islamic financial literacy, participants' skills, and the business productivity of cooperative members.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

This community service program (PkM) was conducted by a team of lecturers from the Department of Economics Education, Yogyakarta State University, in collaboration with the Saiyeg Saeko Proyo Cooperative, located in the Klaten Kencana Housing Complex, Kalikotes District, Klaten Regency. The program began with a preliminary survey to identify the cooperative's current condition and relevant training needs. The survey results indicated that the cooperative still faces limitations in Islamic financial literacy, disorganized financial record keeping, and low utilization of digital systems in cooperative administration. Based on these findings, the team developed a three-day intensive training program followed by six months of mentoring. The program attracted 35 participants, all of whom are active members of the Saiyeg Saeko Proyo Cooperative. This number is used consistently as the basis for program evaluation. Initially, all participants took a pre-test to assess their initial understanding of Islamic financial literacy, cooperative financial management, and the use of digital technology.

The first day of training focused on improving Islamic financial literacy. The material covered the basic principles of Islamic economics, the prohibition of usury *(riba)*, excessive risk *(ghahar)*, and gambling *(maisir)*, as well as business contracts, financial management in accordance with Islamic principles. The material was delivered through interactive lectures, group discussions, and case studies. Participants demonstrated a high level of enthusiasm, as the content was directly relevant to the cooperative's savings and loan activities.

The second day focused on cooperative financial management and administrative digitization. Participants received training on preparing basic financial reports, cash flow planning, transaction recording, and the use of simple digital applications for cooperative administration. These materials are crucial because previously most record-keeping was still done manually.

The third day focused on cooperative business development, specifically planning the establishment of a cooperative minimarket. Participants learned retail business strategies, inventory management, marketing, cash flow analysis, and calculating the break-even point. This material is designed to increase business productivity and expand cooperative business units.

The evaluation results indicate a substantial improvement in participants' knowledge and skills following the training and mentoring program. The average pre-test score of 56.4 increased to 82.7 in the post-test, representing a 46.6 percent gain. This significant improvement suggests that the participatory training approach was effective in enhancing cooperative members' understanding of Islamic finance and business management.

Furthermore, 27 participants (77.1 percent) were able to independently prepare basic financial records after the training, while 29 participants (82.9 percent) began utilizing digital systems for both cooperative and personal business administration. From an institutional perspective, the cooperative demonstrated notable progress in producing financial reports that are more organized, systematic, and transparent compared to the pre-program condition.

Table 1. Program results summary

Indicators	Before The Program	After The Program
Number of participants	35 people	35 people
Average financial literacy score	56.4	82.7
Participants able to make simple bookkeeping	8 people (22.9 percent)	27 people (77.1 percent)
Participants able to use a digital system	6 people (17.1 percent)	29 people (82.9 percent)
Financial Reports Administration	Manual and non-standard	More neat and structured

The increase in literacy scores indicates that training grounded in participants' actual needs is more effective than a one-way instructional approach. These findings are consistent with those of the Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (2022), which report that practice-based financial education significantly enhances public understanding. The growing adoption of digital systems further suggests that cooperative members are ready to undergo transformation when supported by simple and applicable technical assistance. This is in line with Fadhilah & Darmawati (2023), who argue that cooperative digitalization improves administrative efficiency, transparency in financial reporting, and the speed of member services. From a business development perspective, the cooperative minimarket planning training provided members with new insights into diversifying business units. This supports the view of Barry Zimmerman, who emphasizes that enhancing individual capacity through structured training contributes to behavioral change and improved organizational performance.

Several challenges were encountered during the mentoring process, including limited digital literacy among some older participants, time constraints due to members' daily business activities, and unequal access to digital devices. Moreover, the six-month mentoring period was insufficient to fully assess the long-term impact on increasing members' business turnover. Therefore, sustained mentoring and periodic monitoring are necessary to ensure lasting changes in financial behavior and the successful digital transformation of the cooperative. Overall, this activity effectively strengthened both the individual and institutional capacity of the Saiyeg Saeko Proyo Cooperative. The program not only improved members' sharia financial literacy but also promoted the modernization of cooperative governance and enhanced readiness to develop new business units aligned with members' needs.

The community service program focuses on five problem-solving strategies agreed upon with the partner, the Saiyeg Saeko Proyo Cooperative. The program consists of three days of intensive training followed by six months of post-training mentoring. The details of each activity are presented in the flowchart in Figure 1.

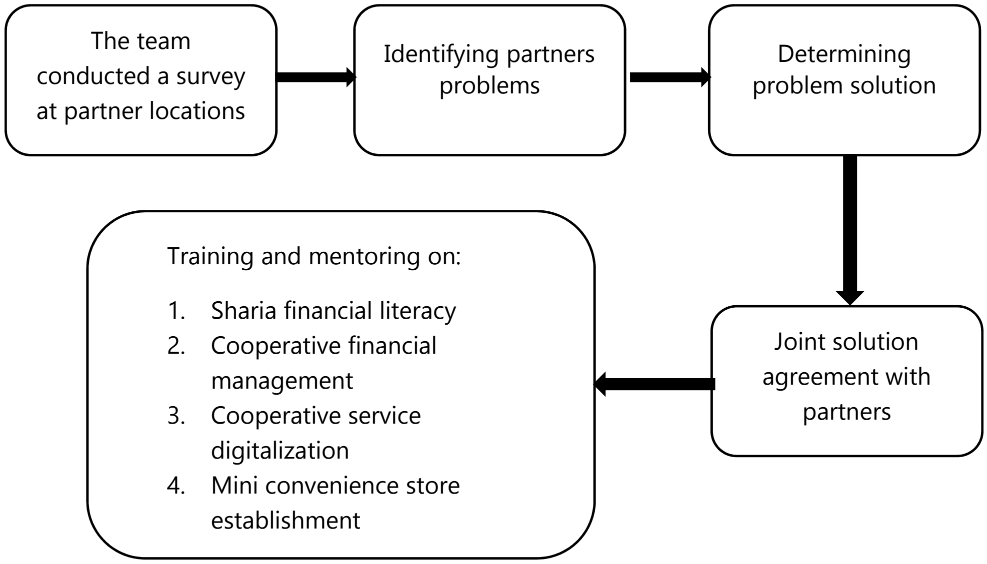

Figure 1. Activity flowchart

Survey at partner locations

This stage constituted the initial phase of the program, aimed at understanding the baseline conditions of the partner, the Saiyeg Saeko Proyo Cooperative, prior to the implementation of the community service. The Community Service Team conducted a field visit to the partner's location and carried out a comprehensive assessment of the cooperative's condition, including its establishment, development trajectory, and future objectives.

During the survey, the team was accompanied by the Cooperative Chair, Mr. Waloya, along with members of the core management. The survey was conducted on Saturday, 22nd of February, 2025, from 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. Western Indonesia Time. In addition, the team conducted in-depth interviews with the Cooperative Chair and selected members involved in organizational management. These interviews were intended to gain deeper insights into individual roles and contributions, the challenges encountered, and expectations regarding the community service program.

Following data collection, the Community Service Team performed a comprehensive analysis to identify the cooperative's potential, challenges, and opportunities. The findings from this analysis served as the basis for formulating recommendations and development strategies to be presented to the partner. Furthermore, a follow-up meeting was scheduled with the Saiyeg Saeko Proyo Cooperative to discuss the results and to finalize the implementation plan for the upcoming program.

Identifying problems

The second phase of this activity was to identify the problems faced by partners as a basis for developing an intervention program. This phase aimed to obtain an objective overview of the cooperative's institutional conditions, financial management practices, and development needs, ensuring that the proposed solutions were specifically tailored to the Saiyeg Saeko Proyo Cooperative. The identification process was conducted through field observations, structured interviews with administrators and members, distribution of an initial questionnaire to 35 members, and analysis of the cooperative's administrative documents. In addition, the team visited the Department of Trade, Cooperatives, SMEs, and Industry (DPKUKM) to verify the cooperative's legality and licensing status, as well as obtain supporting information on the cooperative's institutional development.

The identification results indicated that the cooperative still faces several key issues. Twenty-five members (71.4 percent) had not routinely recorded their business finances, 23 members (65.7 percent) had not utilized digital systems for business or cooperative administration, and 24 members (68.6 percent) had a low level of understanding of the basic principles of Islamic financial literacy. Moreover, interviews revealed that some members still mixed personal and business finances, making it difficult to objectively monitor business performance.

This situation has led to suboptimal productivity of members' businesses and cooperative governance. The findings indicate that partners' primary needs lie in improving sharia financial literacy, strengthening digital-based administrative governance, and enhancing members' productive business capacity (Juanda et al., 2026). Based on this identification, the team has established program priorities in the form of sharia financial literacy training, simplified bookkeeping, digitalization of cooperative administration, and business development assistance to ensure that the changes achieved are effective, measurable, and sustainable.

Determining problem solutions

This stage was conducted to determine priority issues. The team acknowledged that it could not address all the challenges faced by the partner due to constraints related to time, capacity, and budget. Therefore, five priority areas were selected for intervention. These priorities were determined based on their urgency, their impact on cooperative operations, and the feasibility of implementing solutions within the program's timeframe.

The selection process involved discussions with the cooperative's management and members to ensure that the identified issues accurately reflected their needs. Following the prioritization process, the team designed an intervention strategy by incorporating training, mentoring, and the delivery of relevant materials. Through this approach, the cooperative is expected to enhance its operational efficiency, improve financial governance, and strengthen members' competitiveness in managing their businesses.

Joint solution agreement with partners

At this stage, coordination was conducted via WhatsApp with the partners as stakeholders. The team presented the proposed solutions, along with an implementation timeline and an overview of the planned activities. During this process, the solutions were explained in detail, including the selected problem-solving strategies, the methods to be applied, and the expected outcomes.

In addition, the team provided an estimated implementation plan, involved partners in refining the activity schedule, and outlined the sequence of activities to be carried out. This step was essential to ensure that partners had a clear understanding of the proposed solutions, the objectives of each stage, and their expected roles and contributions. Clear and open communication was emphasized as a key factor in fostering effective collaboration between the team and partners.

Furthermore, communication via WhatsApp enabled the team to respond promptly to questions and concerns, facilitate discussions, and build a shared understanding. This process aimed to strengthen trust and enhance partner engagement, thereby supporting smooth implementation and ensuring that the program achieves its intended outcomes.

Training and mentoring related to agreed issues

The core stages of this community service program were implemented through structured training and mentoring conducted over three consecutive days. A total of sixty members of the Saiyeg Saeko Proyo Cooperative participated in the program, which was held at the cooperative's hall. Each day, the sessions ran from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., with a break for prayer and meals (ISHOMA) from 12:00 to 1:00 p.m.

The training was designed in a progressive manner, aiming not only to enhance participants' knowledge but also to develop practical skills and readiness for implementation in managing the cooperative and members' productive businesses.

On the first day, the activities focused on sharia financial literacy training and the digitalization of cooperative finance. The primary objective was to enhance participants' understanding of fundamental sharia financial principles, including the prohibition of usury, fairness in financial management, and the importance of financial planning in accordance with sharia values within cooperative operations. In addition to strengthening conceptual understanding, participants were equipped with practical skills through the use of digital-based Islamic finance applications for transaction recording, the preparation of basic financial reports, and the monitoring of cooperative cash flow.

The expected outcome of the first day was an improved understanding of Islamic finance among cooperative members, along with foundational skills in implementing a more structured, transparent, and digital-based financial recording system. Accordingly, participants were expected to develop both awareness of and readiness to apply sharia financial principles in their daily cooperative activities.



Figure 2. Coordination with DPKUKM of Klaten Regency
Figure 3. Implementation of activities
Figure 4. Presentation of material

On the second day, the training focused on strengthening cooperative financial management capacity and advancing the digitalization of cooperative services. The objective was to enhance participants' ability to manage cooperative finances more effectively and sustainably, covering financial planning, the preparation of financial statements, and accountable fund management strategies. The training was delivered in an applied format through simulations of financial report preparation and basic analyses of the cooperative's financial condition.

In addition, participants were introduced to various forms of digitalized cooperative services, including digital accounting systems, member management applications, and electronic payment technologies. The expected outcome of the second day was improved managerial competence in cooperative financial management, along with the ability to leverage digital technology to enhance operational efficiency, transparency, and service quality for members. This training was also intended to encourage cooperatives to adapt to technological developments and strengthen their institutional competitiveness.

On the third day, the activities focused on increasing business productivity through training on mini-market establishment and business financial planning. The objective was to equip cooperative members with the knowledge and skills required to design and manage sustainable productive businesses as a source of increased income for both members and the cooperative. The material covered business planning, operational management, inventory control, marketing strategies, and customer service.

Participants also received training in business financial planning, including capital management, budgeting, cost control, and the preparation of basic financial reports. The expected outcomes of the third day were participants' ability to develop well-structured business and financial plans, conduct basic feasibility analyses, and make rational, data-driven business decisions. Through this training, participants are expected to be capable of developing mini-markets effectively and sustainably, thereby enhancing the economic productivity of cooperative members.

Overall, the series of training and mentoring conducted over three days was designed to produce outcomes in the form of increased sharia financial literacy, strengthened cooperative managerial capacity, and increased member business productivity. Through a structured and practice-based approach, this activity is expected to encourage changes in the economic behavior of cooperative members, strengthen cooperative institutional governance, and improve member welfare in a sustainable manner.

Discussion

The implementation of this community service (PkM) activity highlights the strategic role of higher education institutions in empowering communities through the strengthening of economic and managerial capacity. In this context, the Saiyeg Saeko Proyo Cooperative was selected as a partner due to its considerable growth potential, despite facing constraints in productivity, financial governance, and sharia financial literacy. According to Novatiani et al. (2023), strengthening human resource capacity is a key determinant of improved cooperative performance. Accordingly, this program emphasized applied training combined with continuous mentoring to ensure that the interventions generated measurable and sustainable impacts.

The activity began with a needs assessment involving 35 active cooperative members. The initial survey revealed that 23 members (65.7 percent) did not routinely record their finances, 24 members (68.6 percent) had a low level of understanding of basic sharia financial concepts, and 23 members (65.7 percent) had not adopted digital systems for administrative purposes. These findings indicate that most members still relied on conventional management practices, resulting in limited efficiency and low levels of transparency. Based on these conditions, the service team designed five key intervention areas: sharia financial literacy training, strengthening cooperative financial management, digitalization of cooperative services, business unit development, and financial planning assistance.

The training was conducted over three days and attended consistently by 35 participants, which became the basis for the program evaluation. A participatory approach was applied through lectures, discussions, case studies, and simulations. This method encouraged participants to actively engage with real cooperative problems and practice direct solutions. Nugraha et al. (2023) explain that participatory training is effective in accelerating knowledge adoption at the community level. These findings strengthen the argument that participation-based training is superior to one-way lecture methods, especially in the context of strengthening the capacity of small-scale cooperatives in rural areas (Juanda et al., 2026).

On the first day, the training focused on sharia financial literacy, including the prohibition of riba, contract structures, and the principles of fairness and transparency in transactions. The second day emphasized bookkeeping, the preparation of financial statements, and the use of digital administrative systems. The third day addressed cooperative business development, particularly the planning of a mini-market unit, inventory management, marketing strategies, and business financial planning. These three themes were structured sequentially to strengthen both individual competencies and institutional readiness.

The quantitative evaluation demonstrated a substantial improvement in participants' competencies. The average pre-test score increased from 56.4 to 82.7 in the post-test, representing a gain of 26.3 points (46.6 percent). This result confirms that the training content and delivery methods were effective in enhancing participants' understanding of sharia finance and cooperative management.

In addition, the number of participants able to prepare basic bookkeeping increased from 8 individuals (22.9 percent) before the program to 27 individuals (77.1 percent) after the program, an improvement of 19 participants, or 54.2 percentage points. The adoption of digital systems also rose significantly. Prior to the intervention, only 6 participants (17.1 percent) utilized digital tools for administrative purposes; following the training and mentoring, this number increased to 29 participants (82.9 percent), reflecting a gain of 23 participants, or 65.8 percentage points. These findings indicate that cooperative members were highly receptive to digital transformation when supported with practical and user-friendly assistance. The results are consistent with Fadhilah & Darmawati (2023), who report that cooperative digitalization enhances operational efficiency and improves the transparency of financial reporting.

At the institutional level, the cooperative also demonstrated notable improvements. Prior to the program, financial records were largely manual and lacked standardization. Following the intervention, reporting practices became more structured, organized, and transparent. In addition, cooperative members showed readiness to reactivate and develop new business units based on collective needs, particularly the planned cooperative mini-market. This indicates that the program not only enhanced individual literacy but also promoted organizational transformation toward more professional governance.

During the six-month mentoring phase, several challenges were identified, including disparities in digital literacy among older participants, limited time availability due to daily work commitments, and unequal access to digital devices. Nevertheless, the mentoring process helped sustain implementation consistency and gradually resolve technical issues. This underscores the importance of post-training assistance in ensuring lasting behavioral and institutional change.

Conceptually, these findings support the perspective of Barry Zimmerman, which states that strengthening individual capacity through active participation and practical training can lead to sustainable changes in economic behavior. Overall, the program can be considered successful in achieving its objectives, as reflected in measurable improvements in literacy levels, bookkeeping skills, digital adoption, and cooperative governance. This model may serve as a reference for similar empowerment initiatives in other community-based cooperatives.

4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The community service program, implemented in collaboration with the Saiyeg Saeko Proyo Cooperative, successfully achieved its primary objectives of improving sharia financial literacy, strengthening cooperative governance, and enhancing members' business productivity. This is evidenced by the increase in the average participant understanding score from 56.4 in the pre-test to

82.7 in the post-test, representing a 46.6 percent improvement following the training and mentoring. Furthermore, 27 participants (77.1 percent) were able to independently prepare basic financial records, while 29 participants (82.9 percent) began utilizing digital systems for cooperative administration. From an institutional perspective, the cooperative demonstrated significant progress in producing financial reports that are more organized, systematic, and transparent, as well as increased readiness to develop new business units aligned with members' needs. However, continued mentoring remains necessary to reinforce the consistent implementation of digital systems and to ensure the sustainability of changes in members' financial behavior. Overall, the program has proven effective in strengthening both individual and institutional capacity, while supporting sharia-based economic empowerment.

To ensure the sustainability of this program, it is recommended that similar training initiatives be conducted periodically with more advanced and in-depth material, particularly in the areas of digital financial management and sharia-based business planning. Through such efforts, cooperatives are expected to continuously enhance members' competencies and adapt to the increasingly rapid development of financial technology. The implemented program has several limitations. These include the relatively short duration of the training, which constrained the comprehensive delivery of material; variations in participants' levels of digital readiness, which required differentiated learning approaches; and the limited number of participants, which restricted the program's reach and overall impact across all cooperative members. Furthermore, a continuous mentoring system is required between the academic team and the cooperative members to ensure the effective implementation of the training outcomes. This mentoring could encompass assistance in preparing digital financial reports, providing sharia-based business consultations, and strengthening the cooperative's institutional image in line with Islamic values. However, challenges related to program scalability must be carefully considered, including the need for adequate human resources, the availability of equitable digital infrastructure, participants' capacity to adopt new technologies, and the consistency of member participation as the program expands to a broader target group. Future community service initiatives are also expected to involve a wider range of stakeholders, such as cooperative offices, Islamic financial institutions, and local businesses, in order to expand the overall impact of empowerment efforts. Through multi-stakeholder collaboration, sustained institutional support, and program continuity, cooperatives have the potential to evolve into independent, professional, and competitive economic institutions within the modern economic landscape.

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