

ANALYSIS OF THE ROLE OF VILLAGE OWNED ENTERPRISES (BUMDES) IN SUPPORTING COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT IN LAMONGAN REGENCY

Evi Fitrotun Najiah

Prodi Manajemen Universitas Islam Lamongan

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:
*The role of Bumdes, Community
Empowerment*

E-mail:
evifitrotun25@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the role of BUMDes in improving village community empowerment, and to examine activities that can have an impact on empowering BUMDes in Jatirejo village. The selected informants are informants who know the situation and can provide reliable information about the object being studied. This study also chose key informants intentionally (purposive sampling). Data collection techniques are observation, in-depth interviews and documentation. The data analysis technique is through providing a clear description of the problem information, then interpreting it according to the results of research conducted based on theoretical support related to the object of research. While the data validity technique uses source, time, and technique triangulation. data reduction, data collection, and conclusion drawing

Copyright © 2022 Economic Journal. All rights reserved.
is Licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License \(CC BY-NC 4.0\)](#)

1. INTRODUCTION

The establishment of BUMDes is an embodiment of cooperative village productive economic management, namely: 1. Community needs, especially in meeting basic needs 2. Availability of village resources that have not been used optimally. 3. Availability of human resources capable of managing business entities as assets that drive the community's economy. 4. The existence of units which are the economic activities of the community members.

Improving independent villages through development and empowerment for rural communities must continue to be carried out by the government and regions as a pattern of mentoring. Assistance to village communities is important in accordance with Government Regulation Number 34 of 2014 concerning Villages, article 28 paragraph 1 explaining that mentoring in stages must continue to be carried out according to needs. Related to empowerment goals, Sulistiyani (2004) explains that the goal to be achieved from community empowerment is to shape individuals and communities to become independent. This independence includes the independence of thinking, acting, and controlling what they do. Community independence is a condition experienced by the community which is characterized by the ability to think, decide and do something that is deemed appropriate in order to achieve solving the problems faced by using the power or abilities they have. It can be concluded that community empowerment is a concept of community needs.

In an effort to improve the welfare of the community, the Indonesian government through the Community Empowerment and Village Development Agency established a financial body, namely the Village Owned Enterprise (BUMDes) is a financial institution whose main purpose is to provide credit loans to people who need to run a business. BUMDes can also establish efforts

*Analysis Of The Role Of Village Owned Enterprises (Bumdes) In Supporting Community
Empowerment In Lamongan Regency - Evi Fitrotun Najiah Zainal*

to improve the community's economy. BUMDes is a village business institution that is managed by the community and village government in an effort to strengthen the village economy and is formed based on the needs and potential of the village. According to law number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government, BUMDes was established, among others, in the context of increasing Village Original Income. According to Ramadhana, et al (2013)

2. METHOD

The research approach used by researchers in this study is a qualitative approach. This was done because the researcher wanted to understand, observe, explore, and reveal more deeply about the role of BUMDes in supporting village economic independence.

The technical analysis of the data used is triangulation. Where in the sense of triangulation is a technique of checking the validity of data that utilizes something else in comparing the results of interviews with the object of research (Moloeng, 2013). Triangulation can be done using different techniques (Nasution, 2003) namely interviews, observations and documents. This triangulation is not only used to check the correctness of the data but also to enrich the data.

According to Nasution, besides that triangulation can also be useful to investigate the validity of the researcher's interpretation of the data, because triangulation is reflective. Moloeng (2012), distinguishes four types of triangulation including by utilizing the use of sums programs, methods, investigators and theories. In this study, of the four triangulations, researchers only used examination techniques by utilizing sources. Triangulation with sources means comparing and double-checking the degree of trustworthiness of information obtained from different times and tools in qualitative research (Patton, 2009). As for carrying out this trust, the following beliefs are taken:

- 1) Comparing observational data with interview results
- 2) Comparing what people say in public with what is said in private
- 3) Compare what people say about the research situation with what is said all the time
- 4) Comparing the situation and perspective of a person with various opinions and views of society from various classes
- 5) Comparing the results of interviews with the contents of a related document.

3. RELUST AND DISCUSSION

The BUMDes program actually has a strategic role in the development and empowerment of rural communities. By carrying out the spirit of mutual cooperation, the BUMDes program not only provides benefits in the form of development in the physical aspect but also benefits in the social aspect. In village development there are two aspects, namely village development in the physical aspect and in the aspect of community empowerment. Village development in the physical aspect has the main objects of facilities, infrastructure and humans, for example the construction of village roads, settlements, bridges, dams, irrigation, worship and education facilities (Muhi, 2011: 8 in Almasri and Desmiwar).

Meanwhile, community empowerment is an effort to increase the capabilities and potentials possessed by the community so as to realize the identity, dignity and worth of the community to the maximum and be used to maintain and develop themselves independently both economically, socially, religiously and culturally (Widjaja, 2005: 169, p. in Almasri and Desmiwar).

Analysis Of The Role Of Village Owned Enterprises (Bumdes) In Supporting Community Empowerment In Lamongan Regency - Evi Fitrotun Najiah Zainal

In the implementation of BUMDes fund management in various regions, in practice, it is still often found that they do not carry the spirit of mutual cooperation which can be seen from the lack of community participation so that the programs carried out are not in accordance with the root needs of the village community. As a result, many BUMDes have collapsed.

In Jatirejo Village as a BUMDes institution that was formed, it has implemented a mutual cooperation mechanism carried out by village officials with the community which makes BUMDes in this village still survive until now. However, the existence of BUMDes so far is still fluctuating or its condition is unstable due to various obstacles. Meanwhile, in terms of utilization and contribution to village development, this is already evident from the activities initiated by the bumdes that are already running.

BUMDes can be a place for the village government to empower and utilize the resources and potentials that exist in the village. With that, the community is expected to become an independent society. In Jatireko Village, Tikung Sub-district, the village community needs to intervene through empowerment learning. There are four stages of intervention through empowerment learning through the role of BUMDes, namely:

1. Awareness, the awareness referred to here is an activity of providing basic information regarding the description of BUMDes along with the vision and mission of establishing BUMDes in the Jatirejo community. By understanding this, it is hoped that it can foster motivation in the community to say the importance of establishing BUMDes in an effort to dynamically develop all village potentials for the welfare of the Jatirjo community.
2. Planning, is a form of community preparation for the establishment of the East Java Village-owned Enterprise such as the name and work area, the determination of the business field to be involved, to the election of the East Java Village-owned Enterprise management.
3. Organizing, aims to ensure that BUMDes Jatimakmur runs well in accordance with the agreed vision and mission
4. Assessment, this is done for evaluation material for BUMDes Jatimakmura in order to be better in the future.

In accordance with the purpose of establishing BUMDes, which is to accommodate community economic activities so that community businesses are more productive and effective, Jatimakmur BUMDes contributes to improving welfare and empowering the community through:

1). Jatimakmur BUMDes Business Unit.

The Savings and Loans Business unit is one of the business activity units in Jatimakmur BUMDes. This business unit provides opportunities for the community to save or provide loans to the community. Loans of funds that are channeled to people who want to develop their business in the fields of agriculture, livestock, as well as service and trade businesses. From the results of an interview with one of the capital borrowers named Indah explained that the results of the capital loan have been able to help develop her business and also increase her income, as explained as follows: "I have this business of buying and selling cardboard since before the existence of BUMDes, and in 2021 I want to developing my business, and I applied for a loan for my business to BUMDes and after I developed my business my income increased". With the savings and loan business at BUMDes Jatimakmurini has helped the community to develop their business, people do not need to borrow from the bank with a long and convoluted process. However, there are still many people who do not know that there is a capital loan at BUMDes Jatimakmurini for people who want to develop their business, not to open or start a business.

2). Open Jobs

BUMDes also plays a role in creating job opportunities, to meet the needs of BUMDes with reference to employee needs planning. All BUMDes employees are Jatirejo people with only 6 people, but BUMDes helps a little by reducing unemployment in Tibubeneng Village by providing job opportunities, such as

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion on the role of BUMDes Jatimakmur towards Community Welfare in Jatirejo village, it can be concluded that the role of BUMDes Jatimakmur in the welfare of the community has been realized by the existence of business units in it such as savings and loan business units which are utilized by the community in developing a business or running the existing community in the village of Jatirejo so that one of the factors of opinion in the village of Jatirejo is empowering which this effort can be used as a welfare factor for the community. In addition, the Jatimakmur Village BUMD also opens up job opportunities for the Jatirejo village community, thereby reducing unemployment. In addition, BUMDes Jatimakmur has provided profit sharing to increase the Original Income of Jatirejo Village.

REFERENCES

- [1] Ani'im Fattach, E. F. W., Syairozi, M. I., & Ardella, T. O. (2021). Rekonstruksi Sosial Ekonomi Pengentasan Kemiskinan Melalui Kelompok Usaba Bersama (Kube) Penjual Nasi Boranan Di Desa Sumberejo Kabupaten Lamongan. *Jurnal Pengabdian Pada Masyarakat MEMBANGUN NEGERI*, 5(2), 447-455.
- [2] Anonim. *Buku Panduan Pendirian dan Pengelolaan Badan Usaha Milik Desa (BUMDes)*. 2007. Surabaya. Departemen Pendidikan Nasional Pusat Kajian Dinamika Sistem Pembangunan (PKDSP) Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Brawijaya
- [3] Amin Widjaja. 2005. *Tanya Jawab: Perilaku Konsumen & Pemasaran Strategi*. Jakarta: Harvarindo.
- [4] Dewi, A. S. K. (2014). Peranan Badan Usaha Milik Desa (Bumdes) Sebagai Upaya Dalam Meningkatkan Pendapatan Asli Desa (Pades) Serta Menumbuhkan Perekonomian Desa. *Journal of Rural and Development*, 5(1).
- [5] Kamaroesid, Herry. 2016. *Tata Cara Pendirian dan Pengelolaan BUMDES*. Jakarta : Mitra Wacana media.
- [6] Muhtarom, A., Syairozi, M. I., & Rismayati, R. D. (2022). Analisis Citra Merek, Harga, Kualitas Produk Dan Promosi Terhadap Keputusan Pembelian Dimediasi Minat Beli Pada Umkm Toko Distributor Produk Skincare Kfskin Babat Lamongan. *Derivatif: Jurnal Manajemen*, 16(1), 36-47.
- [7] Muhtarom, A., Syairozi, I., & Wardani, N. D. (2022). Analisis Persepsi Harga, Kualitas Pelayanan, Customer Relationship Marketing, Dan Kepercayaan Terhadap Peningkatan Penjualan Dimediasi Loyalitas Pelanggan Pada Umkm Ayam Potong Online ELMONSU. *Jesya (Jurnal Ekonomi dan Ekonomi Syariah)*, 5(1), 743-755.
- [8] Miles, Matthew B dan Huberman, A Michael. 1992. *Analisis Data Kualitatif*. Jakarta. Universitas Indonesia Press.
- [9] Muhi, Ali Hanapiah. (2011). *Fenomena Pembangunan Desa*. <http://alimuhi.staff.ipdn.ac.id/wp-content/uploads/2012/06/FENOMENA-PEMBANGUNAN-DESA.pdf> diakses pada 20 Februari 2017.
- [10] Moleong, J. Lexi. 2013. *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: Penerbit PT Remaja Rosdakarya.
- [11] Nasution. 2003. *Metode Research*, Jakarta : PT. Bumi Aksara.
- [11] Notoatmodjo, S. 2005. *Metodologi Penelitian Kesehatan*. Jakarta. Rineka Cipta.
- [12] Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 39 Tahun 2010 tentang Badan Usaha Milik Desa.

Analysis Of The Role Of Village Owned Enterprises (Bumdes) In Supporting Community Empowerment In Lamongan Regency - Evi Fitrotun Najiah Zainal

- [13] Patton, Michael Quinn. Terj (Budi Puspo Priyadi). 2009. Metode Evaluasi Kualitatif. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- [14] Ramadhana. Coristya Berlian. 2013. Keberadaan Badan Usaha Milik Desa (BUMDes) Sebagai Penguatan Ekonomi Desa” dalam Jurnal Administrasi Publik (JAP), Vol. 1, No. 6.
- [15] Soerjono Soekanto. 2009. Sosiologi Suatu Pengantar. Jakarta: PT. Raja Grafindo.
- [16] Sulistiyani, Ambar. 2004. Kemitraan Dan Model-Model Pemberdayaan. Yogyakarta : Gava Media.
- [17] Sumaryadi. 2005. Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah Otonom dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat. Jakarta: CV Citra Utama
- [18] Syairozi, M. I. (2011). *Analisis peranan sektor pertanian terhadap produk domestik regional bruto (PDRB) di kabupaten Malang (periode 2000-2008)* (Doctoral dissertation, Universitas Negeri Malang).
- [19] Syairozi, M. I. (2017). Percepatan Pengurangan Kemiskinan Sektor Pertanian di Kabupaten Malang. [1] In *Seminar Nasional & Call For Paper, FEB Unikama* (pp. 145-155).