

Strengthening the Role of Village-Owned Enterprises Through Coaching in Rato Village, Lambu District, Bima Regency

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Abstract

Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) play a crucial role in improving the welfare of rural communities through local economic empowerment. In Rato Village, Lambu District, Bima Regency, BUMDes functions as the driving force for village economic development. However, in its implementation, BUMDes in this village still faces various challenges related to management, funding, and human resource development. The aim of this study is to identify the efforts made to strengthen the role of BUMDes in Rato Village and to assess its impact on the local economy. A qualitative method with a case study approach was used. Data were collected through interviews with village officials, BUMDes managers, and local community members. The results show that the capacity building efforts, including business management training, financial assistance, and local product development, have had a positive impact on the performance of BUMDes. However, continued efforts are needed to improve the capacity of managers and expand the scope of BUMDes activities in the future.

Keywords: BUMDes, capacity building, local economy

INTRODUCTION

With the enactment of Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning *Village*, then it becomes a very big opportunity for every village in Indonesia to be able to develop each potential that it has independently according to their respective needs in order to realize community welfare.

Each village has potential, both physical potential in the form of land, water, climate, geographical environment, livestock, and human resources, as well as non-physical potential in the form of society with its characteristics and interactions.

Village wealth management is carried out based on functional principles, legal certainty, openness, efficiency, accountability and certainty of value. Village management must be efficient and effective to increase village income. Management of village assets must obtain approval from the Village Consultative Body (BPD).

It must be admitted that the potential conditions of villages in each region are not the same, because they are influenced by the following factors: first, differences in geographical environment, such as area, type of land, fertility level, natural resources, and

land use; and second, differences in demographic conditions, including the number, density, and distribution of the population. These factors cause the production capacity and rate of development between one village and another to differ. One of the village's potentials, as stated by Caventa and Valderama (Suhirman, 2003) is financial capital, including existing financial sources such as savings, loans, subsidies and so on. One of the bodies or containers for developing financial capital is the existence of the Village-Owned Enterprise (BUMDes). This Village-Owned Enterprise is an institution engaged in the social and economic fields and as a service provider to the village community, especially regarding the business sector.

Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 39 of 2010 concerning Village-Owned Enterprises, which states that: "to improve the financial capacity of village governments in organizing government and increasing community income through various economic business activities of rural communities, village-owned enterprises are established according to the needs and potential of the village". This Village-Owned Enterprise is a village business formed/established by the village government whose capital ownership and management are

carried out by the village government and the community.

Based on Law No. 6 of 2014, Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) are business entities in villages whose capital is wholly or mostly owned by the village through direct participation originating from village assets that are separated to manage assets, service services, and other businesses for the greatest possible welfare of the village community.

Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) are institutions formed and established by the village government, the capital ownership and management of which is carried out by the village government and the community (Ramadana *et al*, 2017). BUMDes is a pillar of the village economy which functions as a social institution (*social institution*) and commercial (*commercial institution*) which is in the interests of the community and seeks profit (Meirinawati and Dewi, 2017). In addition, Ibrahim (2017) stated that Village-Owned Enterprises are a form of business carried out by a village to produce a production that can increase village finances.

The role of BUMDes is not only able to increase the original income of the village or develop the potential of the village economy, research conducted by Dewi and Meirinawati (2017) explains that BUMDes is also able to create jobs and also eradicate poverty. The same thing was also mentioned by Tama and Yanuardi (2017) in their research.

Technically, the existing BUMDes refers to the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 39 of 2010 concerning Village-Owned Enterprises and Law Number 6 of 2014 and Government Regulation Number 43 of 2014 concerning the Implementing Regulations of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning villages, which in the future villages will have greater opportunities to increase their role in developing the economy of rural communities. In this case, BUMDes can be an instrument that optimizes its role as a legal local economic institution at the village level to improve community welfare and village income. If we look at the role of the Village Government in implementing community empowerment programs so far, then through this BUMDes model, it is hoped

that there will be a revitalization of the role of the village government in developing the local economy/community empowerment. So in this case, the role and participation of the community are very much needed so that the BUMDes program is appropriate and on target.

Village-Owned Enterprises are one of the important instruments in efforts to empower the economy of rural communities. Through BUMDes, villages can manage natural resources and local potential to increase village original income and community welfare. Rato Village, located in Lambu District, Bima Regency, has great economic potential, but needs better management in order to provide maximum benefits to the community. Guidance carried out on BUMDes in Rato Village is very important to strengthen its performance and ensure its sustainability. This guidance covers various aspects, such as managerial, financial, and local product development. Therefore, this study aims to identify the guidance strategies carried out to strengthen the role of BUMDes in Rato Village and its impact on the village economy.

IMPLEMENTATION METHOD

This study uses a qualitative approach with a case study design. Data were collected through in-depth interviews with several key informants, namely BUMDes managers, village officials, and communities directly involved in BUMDes activities. In addition to interviews, data were also collected through direct observation in the field to see the implementation of BUMDes coaching and operations in Rato Village. The data analysis technique used was thematic analysis, which identified the main themes from the results of interviews and observations, and linked them to the theory of village economic empowerment and BUMDes management.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Community Service Activities (PPM) carried out with face-to-face events and coaching of Village-Owned Enterprises in Rato Village went well and smoothly. Face-to-face meetings with lecture and demonstration

methods, followed by training/practice to create planning and preparation of action programs, starting from the selection of materials, preparation, selection of Village-Owned Enterprises guidance. This activity was carried out for one day, namely on Monday, September 30, 2024 from 07.30-14.00 WITA. The number of participants in the activity was 3 people (92.40%) and the location of the guidance was held in the Rato Village Office Hall, Lambu District, Bima Regency.



Photo Document of BUMDes Management
and Member Development Activities
Rato Village, Lambu District, Bima Regency



The implementation of this PPM activity was carried out by a 3 (three) person service team with the main topics presented regarding:

1. Definition of Village-Owned Enterprises.
2. Establishment of Village-Owned Enterprises.
3. The objectives and functions of establishing a Village-Owned Enterprise.
4. Principles of management of Village-Owned Enterprises, Village-Owned Enterprises.
5. Community independence and empowerment.
6. Types of businesses and utilization of Village-Owned Enterprise funds.

The limited time of the meeting meant that not all materials could be delivered in detail. The activity, which began with a lecture and demonstration, was then continued with training on coaching Village-Owned Enterprises in Rato Village.

From the training activities, it appears that the participants in the Village-Owned Enterprise development program in Rato Village have not yet mastered the proper methods of developing Village-Owned Enterprises, especially in preparing group activity program plans in the Village-Owned Enterprise development program.

The Community Service Program in the form of coaching for Village-Owned Enterprises in Rato Village that has been implemented is expected to increase knowledge, skills, attitudes and be more confident in carrying out community life activities. Coaching participants will be more enthusiastic and motivated to develop themselves. The results of this coaching will be beneficial for the village government as a coach, village institutions, and community members, and it is hoped that coaching for Village-Owned Enterprises in Rato Village will be better.

In addition, with the guidance of Village-Owned Enterprises in Rato Village, the personal values of participants, government, and village institutions are restored according to their dignity and status as unique, free and independent individuals and individuals. Unique in the context of human diversity; free from all internal and

external shackles including the shackles of worldliness and poverty; independent to be able to become programmers for themselves and be responsible for themselves, others, and groups. Participants in the guidance of Village-Owned Enterprises in An empowered Rato Village is a community that is able to carry out its dignity as a human being, free to act as a human being based on common sense and conscience. This means that participants in the Village-Owned Enterprise development in Rato Village do not have to be bound by the environment, but simply make the noble values of humanity a control over their behavioral attitudes. The manifestation of true empowerment is caring, honesty, acting fairly, not being selfish and other good qualities. Participants in the Village-Owned Enterprise development in Rato Village who are empowered will not damage and harm others but will give the love that is in themselves to others sincerely so that their lives are meaningful to themselves and provide benefits to the environment.

As an initial step in the critical awareness process for the development of Village-Owned Enterprises in Rato Village, Bima Regency, above, this was carried out through organizing citizens to be aware of their conditions and potential and ultimately be able to progress together so that participants are created with a foundation of humanitarian values.

The ultimate goal of the Community Service program is to help achieve the vision and mission of higher education in the field of community service, namely: the realization of activities that are able to provide solutions to real problems faced by society, nation, state, and humanity; and the achievement of national and international reputation for community service activities and results and community service by Mbojo Bima University.

From the research results, it was found that the coaching carried out in Rato Village included several important aspects, including:

1. Management and Entrepreneurship Training: BUMDes managers receive training in business management, business planning, and good financial management. This training aims to increase the capacity of BUMDes managers in managing their businesses and ensuring smooth operations.

2. Financial Assistance: Most BUMDes in Rato Village have difficulty in terms of funding to develop their businesses. Therefore, assistance in accessing funding sources, both from the government and other financial institutions, is an important part of the coaching carried out.
3. Local Product Development: One of the main focuses of BUMDes development in Rato Village is the development of local products, such as agricultural products and handicrafts. These products are promoted to increase their selling value and expand the market.
4. Increasing Community Participation: Coaching is also focused on increasing community participation in BUMDes activities, both as consumers and as business managers. Through this approach, the community is more aware of the importance of BUMDes in improving their village economy.

The results of the study show that the coaching carried out has a positive impact on strengthening the performance of BUMDes. Increasing the capacity of managers and community participation has resulted in increased village income, although challenges such as lack of skilled human resources and limited funds are still major obstacles in the development of BUMDes.

The results of Community Service activities broadly include the following components:

1. Success of the target number of participants in the Village-Owned Enterprises development in Rato Village;
2. Achievement of the objectives of fostering Village-Owned Enterprises in Rato Village, Bima Regency;
3. Achievement of planned material targets; and
4. Participants' ability to master the material.

The target participants for the coaching as previously planned are at least the participants of the coaching of Village-Owned Enterprises in Rato Village, Bima Regency, who can at least understand and comprehend the importance of coaching of Village-Owned Enterprises in Rato Village, Bima Regency. In its implementation, this activity was attended by 73 participants.

Thus it can be said that the target participants were achieved by 92.40%. This figure shows that the Community Service activity seen from the number of participants who participated can be said to be successful.

The achievement of the objectives of fostering Village-Owned Enterprises in Rato Village, Bima Regency, in general, has been good, but the limited time provided resulted in not all Village-Owned Enterprise development materials being delivered in detail. However, seen from the results of the socialization to the participants, namely village staff/employees, administrators of village institutions, Mosque Youth, PKK, Karang Taruna, and community members in accommodating all the materials presented that have been produced, it can be concluded that the objectives of this activity can be achieved.

The independence of mentoring is the autonomous ability of the village government, village institutions, and the community to develop themselves in the form of collective action management that leads to changes in their lives. As a note: in the mentoring process there is intervention from outside mentors, so at the independence stage the mentors of the community-based disaster management care group come from within.

The benefits obtained by the participants in the Village-Owned Enterprise development in Rato Village, Bima Regency are being able to prepare plans for socialization activities for groups aware of togetherness or caring for the development of Village-Owned Enterprises, preparing reports on group activities and establishing group institutions as well as implementing management of community groups concerned with togetherness, especially groups concerned with the development of Village-Owned Enterprises in Rato Village.

CONCLUSION

The development of Village-Owned Enterprises in Rato Village, Bima Regency, carried out by the Community Service Team of STISIP Mbojo Bima has been carried out well. This can be seen from the achievement of the results of the implementation of this activity up to 92.40%, where the participants followed carefully from the opening to the closing ceremony.

The participants' ability to receive the material presented is still limited because the level of education of the participants is still low and the time constraints of the Community Service activities in fostering Village-Owned

Enterprises in Rato Village, Bima Regency are very limited, so the material presented is short, concise and most importantly, completed quickly according to the schedule of this activity.

Coaching of BUMDes in Rato Village has had a significant impact on strengthening the role of BUMDes in the village economy. Managerial training, financial assistance, and local product development are the main keys to success in improving BUMDes performance. However, there are still challenges that need to be overcome, such as increasing human resource capacity and more efficient financial management. Therefore, ongoing efforts are needed to ensure the sustainability and development of BUMDes in the future.

SUGGESTION

1. Human Resource Capacity Building: Advanced training programs are needed for BUMDes managers to have more in-depth skills in managerial and financial management.
2. Business Diversification: BUMDes needs to diversify its business to reduce dependence on one type of product or service, and to expand the market.
3. Easier Financial Access: The government and financial institutions need to make it easier for BUMDes to access funding so that they can grow faster.
4. Wider Community Empowerment: Communities must be involved more intensively in every stage of BUMDes management, from planning to evaluation.
5. It is expected that the Head of STISIP Mbojo Bima will provide a larger budget for this Community Service activity, so that the Community Service Teams can carry out their activities for a long enough time, so that the participants in this case the Village-Owned Enterprises coaching participants in Rato Village, Bima Regency can understand the material presented well.
6. There is a need to increase the support and role of the Bima Regency government in socialization, especially those related to efforts to foster Village-Owned Enterprises in Rato Village, Bima Regency, so that community members can manage their activities properly and correctly, effectively and efficiently, especially in terms of community-based disaster management.

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