

THE ROLE OF VILLAGE OWNED BUSINESS ENTITIES IN IMPROVING THE WELFARE OF VILLAGE COMMUNITIES

Mochamad Syafii
Bustanul Ulum
Rusdiyanto
Dini Ayu Pramitasari
Anisaul Hasanah

Syafiimochamad87@gmail.com
Fakultas Ekonomi, Universitas Gresik

ABSTRAK

Pengabdian ini untuk menganalisis dan mengevaluasi upaya Badan Usaha Milik Desa dalam pembangunan visi dan misi yang dimiliki oleh desa dengan tujuannya untuk menggerakkan roda perekonomian desa dengan mengoptimalkan potensi desa. Jika desa mampu mengoptimalkan seluruh potensi sumber daya yang dimiliki untuk menggerakkan perekonomian, maka upaya pembinaan dan penguatan badan pengelola yang dimiliki desa diharapkan mampu mengembangkan unit-unit usaha dan inovasi-inovasi yang menjadi potensi baru yang ada di desa sehingga upaya badan misi yang dimiliki oleh desa terwujud, sebagai penggerak kehidupan desa. Pendekatan Badan Usaha Milik Desa yang secara khusus ditujukan untuk meningkatkan kesejahteraan ekonomi masyarakat desa melalui pertumbuhan usaha-usaha mereka. Badan binaan desa dimaksudkan menggunakan program-program proyek yang dijalankan oleh pemerintah dan pemerintah daerah tersebut pada kalimat sebelumnya untuk mendorong atau menampung kegiatan ekonomi yang diserahkan untuk dikelola oleh masyarakat maupun yang berkembang sesuai dengan adat dan budaya setempat. Budaya dalam rangka meningkatkan pendapatan masyarakat dan usaha berbasis anggaran milik desa

Kata kunci: pengabdian, Badan Usaha Milik Desa, kesejahteraan, masyarakat desa.

ABSTRACT

Devotion this analyze and evaluate mission development body effort owned by the village whose goal for move wheel village economy by optimizing village potential. If the village is able to optimize all its potential resources to drive the economy, then the development and strengthening management body effort owned by village expected able to develop business units and innovations that become new potentials in the village so that their mission body effort owned by village materialized , as driver of village life. Village owned body work put to use approach specifically intends to enhance the villagers' economic well-being through the growth of their business ventures. Village-owned formation body endeavor meant To use project programs run by the government and local governments mentioned in the previous sentence to push or accommodate economic activities that are submitted to be managed by the community as well as those that develop in accordance with local customs and culture in order to increase community income and the village-owned, on-budget base effort

Keywords: devotion, village public agency, welfare, society village.

INTRODUCTION

The village is the smallest part of the state administration, closest to the people, and is directly affected by their desire for prosperity. The ability to build political, social, cultural and economic systems is a solid foundation for the village community system. In Indonesia there are more than 74 thousand villages, of which 32 thousand villages are not yet developed. This circumstance directly conflicts with the goals of regional autonomy. Since the primary objective

of regional autonomy is to increase the welfare of the community, especially rural communities, it should be a demonstration of strength in many different areas. The community is currently entering a new era. Invitation 2014's sixth invitation regarding the village (Nomor, 6, 2014), intend to provide the village with life support. It is intended that villages will be autonomous in terms of politics, economics, culture, and society.

Law Nomor 6 (2014) article 1 in this law what is meant by: 1. A village is a village and a

traditional village or what is referred to by another name, here in after referred to as a village, is a legal community unit that has territorial boundaries that are authorized to regulate and administer government affairs, local community interests based on community initiatives, origin rights, and/or traditional rights that are recognized and respected within the system of government of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. 2. Village administration is the implementation of government affairs and the interests of the local community within the government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. 3. Village government is the village head or what is referred to by another name assisted by village apparatus as an element of village administration. 4. Village consultative body or what is referred to by another name is an institution that carries out government functions whose members are representatives of village residents based on regional representation and are determined democratically. 5. Village consultative council or what is referred to by other names are meetings between the village consultative body, village government, and community elements organized by the village consultative body to agree on strategic matters. 6. Village-owned enterprises, here in after referred to as village-owned enterprises, are business entities whose capital is wholly or substantially owned by the village through direct participation originating from village assets which are separated to manage assets, services, and other businesses to the maximum extent possible. Village community welfare. 7. Village regulations are laws and regulations stipulated by the village head after being discussed and agreed with the village consultative body. 8. Village development is an effort to improve the quality of life and life for the welfare of the village community as much as possible. 9. Rural areas are areas that have agricultural main activities, including management of natural resources with the arrangement of area functions as rural settlements, government services, social services, and economic activities. 10. Village finances are all village rights and obligations that can be valued in money and everything in the form of money and goods related to the implementation of village rights and obligations. 11. Village assets are village-owned goods originating from the Village's original wealth, purchased or obtained at the expense of the village revenue and expenditure budget or the acquisition of other legal rights. 12. Village community empower-

ment is an effort to develop community independence and welfare by increasing knowledge, attitudes, skills, behavior, abilities, awareness, and utilizing resources through establishing policies, programs, activities, and assistance that are in accordance with the essence of the problems and priority needs of the village community. 13. The central government, here in after referred to as the government, is the President of the Republic of Indonesia who holds the powers of government of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in the 1945 constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. 14. Regional government is the regional government and the regional people's legislative council which administers government affairs according to the principle of autonomy and co-administration duties with the principle of broadest autonomy within the system and principles of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in the 1945 constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. 15. Regional government means governors, regents or mayors and regional apparatuses as elements of regional government administration. 16. Minister is the minister who handles Villages (Nomor, 6: 2014).

Law Nomor 6 (2014) article 2 administration of village government, implementation of village development, village community development, and village community empowerment based on Pancasila, the 1945 constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, and Bhinneka Tunggal Ika (Nomor, 6: 2014).

Law Nomor 6 (2014) article 3 village arrangements are based on: a. recognition; b. subsidiarity; c. diversity; d. togetherness; e. mutual assistance; f. kinship; g. discussion; h. democracy; i. independence; j. participation; k. equality; l. empowerment; and M. continuity (Nomor, 6: 2014).

Law nomor 6 (2014) article 4 village arrangements aim to: a. provide recognition and respect for existing Villages with their diversity before and after the formation of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia; b. provide clarity on the status and legal certainty of villages in the constitutional system of the Republic of Indonesia in order to realize justice for all Indonesian people; c. preserving and advancing the customs, traditions and culture of the village community; d. encourage initiatives, movements and participation of the village community to develop village potential and assets for common welfare; e. form a village

administration that is professional, efficient and effective, open and accountable; f. improve public services for Village community members in order to accelerate the realization of general welfare; g. increasing the socio-cultural resilience of the village community in order to create a village community that is able to maintain social unity as part of national security; h. advancing the economy of the village community and overcoming national development gaps; and i. strengthening village communities as the subject of development (Nomor, 6: 2014).

It was stated in PP Nomor 43 (2014), which was revised by PP Nomor 47 (2015), that villages now have the power to control resources and development priorities. The adoption of village ordinances gives rural communities new hope for improvement. The town is moving into an era of self-government where it will have autonomy and power over planning, public services, and finances (Syahrani & SH, 2016; Indonesia, 2015; Prasetyo & Muis, 2015). The community is therefore no longer awaiting guidance from the supra-village (sub-district, district, province, and central). In order to grow and develop social, cultural, economic, and societal values, village life dynamics depend on community involvement in promoting the establishment of village management agreements. knowledge (Syahrani & SH, 2016; Indonesia, 2015; Prasetyo & Muis, 2015).

The potential of the village economy might be developed to enhance village development and serve as a forum for rural communities to independently and actively develop themselves and their surroundings. Invite village stated that village development prioritizes togetherness, kinship, and reciprocal cooperation in order to achieve mainstreaming peace and social justice, and that it aims to improve the quality of human life and reduce poverty through the provision of basic needs fulfillment, development of facilities and infrastructure, development of local economic potential, as well as the sustainable use of natural resources and the environment (Nomor, 6: 2014).

The village economy's potential might be used to support village growth and provide rural communities with a platform to autonomously and actively develop both themselves and their surroundings. According to Invite Village, village development prioritizes togetherness, kinship, and reciprocal cooperation in order to achieve mainstreaming peace and social justice. It also aims to improve the quality of human life

and reduce poverty by meeting basic needs, developing facilities and infrastructure, maximizing local economic potential, and making sustainable use of the environment and natural resources (Sendityan, 2016; Dewi & Prasetyo, 2015) . It is appropriate to mandate the well-being of the Indonesian people. Please Invite It is considered that the 1945 foundation, or actual social welfare, must be created from level village up (Hrp & Talib, 2019; Simamora, 2018). Body general owned by village allow room taking on the state's duty through the village government to manage the natural resources held by the village and the production fields that are crucial for the village and which control the demands of the village life inhabitant village.

Based on the above background, the purpose of the program in community service is Public is for Dig problems that arise in dynamics management management body general owned by village.

METHOD

Activity devotion this use method observation field. In addition to collecting primary data such as organizational data body general village, too conducted data retrieval with use interview direct with correspondence. Grouped data and analyzed by qualitative.

Image Location Of Kedayang Village

The location of Kedayang Village, Kebomas District, Gresik Regency, East Java can be seen in the following picture figure 1.



Source: private document

Figure 1
Location of Kedayang Village

Kedayang Village Area Boundary

The Kedayang village area contains an explanation and description of the location of the Kedayang Village area, Kebomas District, Gresik Regency, East Java, which can be explained through the following narrative figure 2

The boundaries of the Kedayang Village, Kebomas District, Gresik Regency, East Java: North: Sekarkurung Village, East: Gulomantung Village, South: Prambangan Village, West: Banjarsari Village, Kedayang Village Area: 4,786,829.2 Ha, Location and Boundary of Kedayang Village is located at position 7°11'00"S, 112°36'31"E, with a height of approximately 8 M above sea level.



Source: private document

Figure 2

Regional Boundary of Kedayang Village

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Management Manager

Based on the findings of interviews with the manager of the village public agency, "Kedayang Makmur," it was discovered that the issue Manager Village public agency part are non-civil servants, among others, have other professions like farmers, employees, etc. This has hampered the development of Village public agency because all managers are part-time Village public agency workers. No one has professionally focused on managing and developing Village Public Agency. Although the Village public agency in Kedayang Village already has an umbrella of village regulations. However, the village regulations have not accommodated business activities in the village to take shelter under Village public agency.

Village Public Agency managers need additional managerial capacity, especially in the financial sector. Record keeping is still simple. This is very important related to the amount of asset value, turnover, and also accountability. Managers also need strengthening in the areas of HR management and marketing. Strategic management capabilities are also needed in the management of Village public agency. Village public agency managers who were participants in this study said that there was a need to increase quality Source Power Man from Village public agency. Training and assistance is required for increase quality Source power man and grow entrepreneurial spirit. Village Public Agency

requires the development of managerial capacity for its managers. Village public agency managers need knowledge of planning, product development, marketing, management Source power human, recording finance according to accounting standards, and looking for investors.

Communication Organization

The majority of the people were aware of the existence of the Village public agency Kedayang Makmur, but they did not fully comprehend it, according to the findings of interviews with the manager of the Village public agency, "Kedayang Makmur." The management, assets, outcomes, and activity of the Village governmental agency are unclear to the residents.

Problem about communication starting from the lack of informative explanation from the Village public agency management to the community regarding the types of businesses, assets, profits and activities of Village public agency. In the community's opinion, Village public agency belongs to the Village Government and the people appointed as Village public agency administrators. This assumption arises because when people express opinions or suggestions they tend to be ignored. Communication problems between managers. Villagers who are participants in this community service already know the existence of Village public agency. They are also aware of the annual report provided by Village public agency managers, but they say they do not understand in detail related to Village public agency such as total assets, income, work programs, and so on.

Some claimed they were hesitant to read the manager's report because they didn't comprehend what was in it, which led to problems. Communication issues also result from the community's dissatisfaction with the village public agency management and the village government, who they believe are not listening to their opinions.

Finance

Interview conducted to Village public agency manager Kedayang Makmur, found problems in terms of administration/ inventory and finance. Financial records have not used accounting standards for managerial capacity, especially in the financial sector. Record keeping is still simple. Whereas this is very important related to the value of assets, turnover, and institutional accountability of Village public agency.

Problem in capacity Managerial management is revealed from the Village public agency manager and the Village Government. The main weakness of both Village public agency and the Village Government is in terms of administration/inventory as well as finances. Financial records not yet use Standard Accountancy Finance Entity Without Accountability Public.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the findings of interviews with the manager of the village public agency, «Kedayang Makmur» it was discovered that the issue Manager Village public agency part are non-civil servants, among others, have other professions like farmers, employees, etc. This has hampered the development of Village public agency because all managers are part-time Village public agency workers. Training and assistance is required for increase quality Source power man and grow entrepreneurial spirit. Village Public Agency requires the development of managerial capacity for its managers. Village public agency managers need knowledge of planning, product development, marketing, management Source power human, recording finance according to accounting standards, and looking for investors.

They are also aware of the annual report provided by Village public agency managers, but they say they do not understand in detail related to Village public agency such as total assets, income, work programs, and so on. Some claimed they were hesitant to read the manager's report because they didn't comprehend what was in it, which led to problems.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

With the implementation of the community service program in Kedayang Village, Kebomas District, Gresik Regency, we express our deepest gratitude to Universitas Gresik, especially to the Universitas Gresik Research and Community Service Institute. We also express our gratitude to Kedayang Village Head, Mr. Ahmad Musthofa, Mr. Head of RW,

Mr. Head of RT, Participants, and all residents of Kedayang Village, Kebomas District, Gresik Regency for helping make this activity successful until the end.

Hopefully the implementation of this community service program will further benefit the improvement of the welfare of the people of Kedayang Village, Kebomas District, Gresik Regency.

REFERENCES

- Dewi, A. S. K., dan Prasetyo, N. D. (2015). Interpretasi Bentuk Badan Usaha Milik Desa Menurut Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2014 tentang Desa. *Jurnal Media Hukum*, 22(2),16.
- Hrp, A. R., & Thalib, A. A. (2019). *Undang-Undang Dasar 1945*.
- Indonesia, P. N. R. (2015). *Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 47*. Jakarta.
- Nomor, Undang - Undang. (2014) *tentang Desa*.
- Prasetyo, A. G., dan Muis, A. (2015). Pengelolaan Keuangan Desa Pasca UU No. 6 Tahun 2014 Tentang Desa: Potensi Permasalahan dan Solusi. *Jurnal Desentralisasi*, 13(1), 16–31.
- PP Nomor 47 Tahun 2015
- PP Nomor 43 Tahun 2014
- Sendityan, R. (2016). *Politik Hukum Pengaturan Badan Usaha Milik Desa dalam Undang Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2014 Tentang Desa*. UII Yogyakarta.
- Simamora, J. (2018). Mengkaji Substansi UUD NRI Tahun 1945 dalam hakikatnya sebagai hukum dasar tertulis analyzing substance of the 1945. Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia as a written fundamental norm. *Jurnal Legislatif Indonesia*, 12(3)
- Syahrani, L., dan SH, N. I. M. (2016). Peran Kepala Desa Induk dalam Proses Pembentukan Desa Persiapan (Studi terhadap Pp 43 Tahun 2014 Sebagaimana Telah Diubah Dengan Pp 47 Tahun 2015). *Jurnal Nestor Magister Hukum*, 1(1).