

VILLAGES WITHOUT POVERTY THROUGH THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE BUMDES COLLABORATION MODEL TO BUILD VILLAGE ENTREPRENEURS

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ABSTRACT

Research on rural poverty alleviation efforts has so far focused more on improving the agricultural sector, improving infrastructure, mitigating extreme weather changes, increasing the role of microfinance institutions, and implementing rural engineering programs. Research on BUMDes collaboration to build rural entrepreneurs in alleviating poverty in rural areas or realizing villages without poverty is still limited. This research aims to construct a BUMDes collaboration model to build village entrepreneurs in realizing a village without poverty. This research was a research and development. Data collected primary and secondary data collected by observation methods, in-depth interviews, documentation and focus group discussions/FGDs. The FGD was attended by BUMDes experts from BUMDes.id, entrepreneurial experts, from the Faculty of Economics, Udayana University, Head of the Economic Business Empowerment of Communities and Rural Areas of the Bali Provincial Population and Civil Registration Office, experts on village community empowerment in Bali Province and Director of BUMDes as well as chairman of the BUMDes forum in Districts/Municipalities in Bali Province. In-depth interviews were conducted with the Antiga Kelod Village Government, local village assistants, managers and employees of BUMDes Artha Krama Mandiri Antiga Kelod as research partners. The results showed that BUMDes have a strategic role to build village entrepreneurs. BUMDes collaboration in building village entrepreneurs in realizing a village without poverty is carried out through the role of BUMDes as the driving force of the village economy. BUMDes become an intermediary media, between village communities, and micro entrepreneurs in the village. BUMDes become providers of raw materials while helping to sell products from village entrepreneurs. Higher education acts as a companion, which assists BUMDes in managing businesses and assisting village entrepreneurship activities. Factors supporting the construction of the BUMDes collaboration model to build village entrepreneurs in realizing villages without poverty were the availability of abundant natural resources as raw materials and support from the central and regional governments. The inhibiting factor was the low competence, experience and entrepreneurial orientation of BUMDes managers and rural communities. The implication of the research was that this finding becomes a policy brief that becomes a role model in rural development to achieve village without poverty.

Keywords: BUMDes; Village; Entrepreneurs

INTRODUCTION

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were the development agenda of countries in the world that set seventeen goals to be achieved, which were set since 2016 as a continuation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) program. SDGs were developments that seek to prosper the community/people while maintaining the preservation of nature (planet) (Griggs et al., 2013). The elimination of all forms of poverty is the top priority of the seventeen goals set out in the Sustainable Development Goals (Sutopo Agus (Central Statistics Agency), 2014). Various poverty alleviation programs carried out by governments in the world include providing support for agricultural development, providing infrastructure, implementing programs to increase community resilience to climate change and organizing the implementation of urbanization (Imai et al., 2018); (Aggarwal, 2018); (Cali & Menon, 2013); (Barua et al., 2014). Poverty is a problem that was faced by the Indonesian state. Data shows that poverty rates in rural areas were higher than in urban areas (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2021). Poverty alleviation, especially in rural areas, was implemented through various programs including through the Village SDGs program. There were eighteen indicators from Village SDGs. The first Village SDGs indicator was Village Without Poverty.

Village without poverty is meant as the absence of villagers who are still poor. This program is a support for the SDGs program set by countries in the world to alleviate poverty. Poverty alleviation in rural areas is in line with the third nawa cita program, namely building Indonesia from the periphery (Setiawan, 2019). Indicators of achievement of villages without poverty are the village poverty rate reaching 0%, the percentage of villagers participating in SJSN in the health and employment sector reaches 100%, poor families receiving social assistance reaches 100%, poor families receiving health services, education, clean water, and decent housing reach 100%, poor families victims of disasters handled reach 100% (Indikator SDG's Dan Kewenanannya, n.d.).

The government, in this case, the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration (PDPT) is making serious efforts to realize Villages Without Poverty through the issuance of regulations. Several Village Minister regulations provide a legal umbrella for the use of village funds to prioritize the achievement of Village SDGs, especially poverty reduction in villages in order to realize villages without poverty (No. 7 Tahun, 2021).

One of the efforts to achieve village without poverty is to increase economic development in rural areas. Increasing village economic development can be implemented by producing village entrepreneurs. Entrepreneurship is the ability to do business supported by creativity, independence and innovation. Creativity is meant by the ability to find new ideas or ideas in solving problems (Putri, 2017). The entrepreneurial orientation shown by the courage to open a business and creativity and innovation in running a business has been found to be able to absorb labour so as to reduce unemployment and increase economic growth (Cahayani, 2018); (Cant, 2017); (Academic, n.d.); (Doran et al., 2018). Village entrepreneurship is an entrepreneur who

empowers rural communities to start doing business by managing the potential of natural resources that were abundantly available in the village, which have not been managed so far. The establishment of village entrepreneurs is carried out by collaborating Village-Owned Enterprises/BUMDes as social enterprise institutions with all stakeholders. The presence of village entrepreneurs is expected to be one of the solutions to alleviate poverty in rural areas.

Research on poverty alleviation in rural areas to realize villages without poverty over the past ten years reviews efforts to reduce rural poverty by: improving the agricultural sector, improving infrastructure, especially road construction in rural areas, mitigating extreme weather changes, increasing the role of microfinance institutions, and implementing rural engineering programs, including rural land consolidation, reclamation, restoration, reallocation, improvement, and development (Imai et al., 2018); (Hansen et al., 2019); (Banerjee, 2017); (Aggarwal, 2018); (Liu, 2019). Research on BUMDes collaboration to build village entrepreneurs as an effort to alleviate poverty in rural areas has not been found and is a novelty of this research. This research is important for four main reasons: *first* in villages there were BUMDes, rural communities, micro-entrepreneurs who still act partially. *Secondly*, in the village there are abundant natural resources that have not been able to be managed, (Sinarwati & Prayudi, 2021). *Third*, rural poverty rates are higher than in urban areas (BPS, 2022). *Fourth*, entrepreneurship is proven to reduce unemployment and increase economic growth. These four reasons motivate the importance of a research to collaborate with BUMDes to build village entrepreneurs as an effort to realize a village without poverty.

This research aims to construct the BUMDes collaboration model of building village entrepreneurs as an effort to realize a village without poverty. The research questions are 1) what is the form of construction of the BUMDes collaboration model in realizing village entrepreneurship in realizing a village without poverty, 2) What are the supporting factors in constructing the BUMDes collaboration model to build village heroes in realizing a village without poverty, 3) what are the obstacles in constructing the BUMDes collaboration model to build village heroes in realizing a village without poverty.

METHOD

This research is a type of research and development (R&D). Research and Development is a research method used to produce certain products, and test the effectiveness of these products (Sugiyono, 2010). The types of data used were primary data and secondary data, which were collected by observation, documentation, in-depth interviews and focus group discussions. The observation was assisted by 5 field officers for 15 times in the village which was the research sample. The study population were villages that have Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes). The research sample was determined by purposive sampling technique with village criteria where the BUMDes director became the chairman of the BUMDes Forum at the district level. In-depth interviews were conducted with the Antiga Kelod Village Government, the operational executor of BUMDes Artha Krama Mandiri Antiga Kelod, the Local Companion of Antiga Kelod Village and the Head of Community Economic Business Empowerment and Rural Areas of the Bali Provincial Population and Civil Registration Office. Focus Group Discussion will be held on Saturday, May 27, 2023. The FGD was attended by BUMDes Development experts from BUMDes.id institutions (BUMDes schools), entrepreneurship experts, academics from the Faculty of Economics and Business, Udayana University, Experts on Village Community Empowerment at the Bali Provincial level, Head of Economic Business Empowerment and Rural Areas of Bali Province, and Director of BUMDes as well as chairman of the BUMDes forum in Districts/Cities in Bali Province. Data quality was ensured by triangulation methods namely triangulation of data collection methods and triangulation of data sources. The data analysis technique used was exploratory qualitative.

RESULT

The existence of BUMDes in Bali Province currently, there were 631 BUMDes from 636 villages. There were 5 villages in Bali Province that do not yet have BUMDes, 2 villages in Buleleng Regency and 3 villages in Klungkung Regency. Of the 631 BUMDes, there are 495 BUMDes or there are 78 percent of BUMDes already legal entities or already have a legal entity certificate issued by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. There were 30 BUMDes still under legal entity verification, 100 BUMDes registered by name and 3 BUMDes have not registered legal entities. A new paradigm in BUMDes governance occurred when government regulation number 11 of 2021 was issued which stated that BUMDes were no longer business entities, but become legal entities (if they have registered and obtained a legal entity certificate). Before the issuance of the government regulation, the legal strength of BUMDes was still low because it was based on village regulations. Regulations governing the management of BUMDes after government regulation number 11 of 2021 include the Decree of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration number 136 of 2022 concerning guidelines for preparing financial statements for Village-Owned Enterprises. This regulation regulates accounting policies, accounting treatment, preparation of financial statements and format of financial statements. Regulations are issued to be the same reference in terms of financial statements for BUMDes that prepare financial statements, for auditors who audit BUMDes financial statements and for other users of BUMDes financial statements. This condition is expected to realize administrative order, transparency, accountability, efficiency, and effectiveness of financial management (Pemerintah Indonesia, 2022).

The results of the Focus Group Discussion explained that BUMDes can be a driving force for rural development towards a golden Indonesia in 2045 by involving the active role of rural communities. Rural communities that must be invited to collaborate include a) women's groups, b) young people, c) village leaders, d) unemployed, e) people with disabilities. BUMDes have a strategic role in realizing entrepreneurship in the village with a note that there is an increase in the entrepreneurial spirit of BUMDes directors supported by all stakeholders including academics, BUMDes (operational implementers), communities in the village, government, facilitators and media. One of the key factors for incentivizing inclusive collaboration is trust.

BUMDes face a big challenge in order to gain the trust of rural communities. One of the efforts to gain trust is to increase competence. Building trust can be done by 1) listening, 2) sharing information, 3) building disagreement. The type of entrepreneurship built in the village with the collaboration of BUMDes is social enterprise, because BUMDes were not only profit-oriented but also benefit-oriented. Inclusive entrepreneurship built with the collaboration of BUMDes requires harmonization of existing institutions in the village. Harmonization between BUMDes, Village Consultative Bodies, Village Governments and

Communities in the Village is needed. Harmonization can be realized if each element is aware of its main tasks and functions. The BUMDes collaboration model of building inclusive entrepreneurs based on village potential can be realized if BUMDes managers have a sustainable commitment to improve entrepreneurial orientation and have a sense of belonging.

The form of the BUMDes collaboration model to build village entrepreneurs to realize a village without poverty was that there was a close relationship between BUMDes and all stakeholders both in the village and outside the village. The collaboration of BUMDes with communities in villages and micro entrepreneurs in villages, for example, BUMDes become providers of business raw materials that have just been pioneered by village entrepreneurs, then BUMDes help market products produced by village entrepreneurs. BUMDes collaboration with academics from universities, academics as companions who provide business management assistance and assistance to rural communities in improving entrepreneurial orientation.

The supporting factor in constructing the BUMDes collaboration model to build village entrepreneurs in realizing a village without poverty was the availability of natural and human resources in the village. Natural resources which were the potential of the village were raw materials for doing business. Raw materials with good quality and low prices guarantee the sustainability of the village entrepreneur's business. Another supporting factor for the BUMDes collaboration model to build village entrepreneurs was support from the government, both central and local governments.

The inhibiting factor in constructing the BUMDes collaboration model to build village entrepreneurs in realizing a village without poverty was the low competence and entrepreneurial orientation of BUMDes managers and rural communities. The education and experience of BUMDes managers who were still relatively low can be an obstacle in building village entrepreneurs. The innovation and creativity of BUMDes managers, especially in Bali Province, was still low, this can be seen from the type of business run by BUMDes, the majority of which are only savings and loans businesses. This condition is a challenge for academics/universities to always provide assistance to BUMDes.

DISCUSSION

The main problem behind this study was the high poverty rate and the poverty rate in rural areas was higher than in urban areas (BPS, 2022). Even though the village has abundant resources, both human and natural resources. The natural resources available in the village have not been processed due to incompetence (Sinarwati & Prayudi, 2021). This condition encourages BUMDes collaboration with all stakeholders in the village and outside the village to jointly collaborate to build village entrepreneurs, to drive the village economy so that a village without poverty is realized.

Stakeholders in the village who can be invited to collaborate by BUMDes such as youth groups, women's groups, fishermen groups, farmer groups, breeder groups and micro business actors. Stakeholders outside the village who deserve to be invited to collaborate include universities. Academics from universities through community service activities were ready to provide training and assistance in building village entrepreneurs. BUMDes collaboration with the community, for example, was found in BUMDes Tembok Village, in Buleleng Regency, which collaborates with smart young farmers communities and intensifies agricultural activities and helps sell agricultural products. BUMDes Artha Krama Mandiri Antiga Kelod collaborates with Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha which is currently pioneering a salt sales business. BUMDes Artha Duta Menanga in Menanga Village in Rendang District, Karangasem Regency, Bali Province, collaborated with Bank Rakyat Indonesia/BRI through the BRI-Link program.

Research on entrepreneurship found by previous researchers includes reviewing the role of the government in reducing unemployment by providing entrepreneurship training to the younger generation of job seekers. Entrepreneurship training activities provide provisions for job seekers to open a business, thereby reducing unemployment (Jalil, 2017); (Konadi & Irawan, 2013). The entrepreneurial development carried out by this researcher was based on village potential and was multicultural in contrast to previous research that carried out entrepreneurial development based on Islamic boarding schools, customs and houses of worship (Amnah et al., 2016); (Hariyanto, 2017); (Azizah & Muhfiatun, 2018); (Grace, 2018). BUMDes collaboration in building village entrepreneurs involves the participation of village communities and empowers village communities in managing village potential. This is in line with the findings (Malik & Mulyono, 2017), which develop entrepreneurship based on local potential by empowering member villagers from residents to learn package C in Klaten Regency.

Village entrepreneurship resulting from the collaboration of BUMDes with stakeholders that will be built through this research will manage the natural resources available in the village so as to absorb labour, provide additional income and ultimately be able to reduce poverty and realize a village without poverty. The collaboration of BUMDes as a business entity with academics from universities to build entrepreneurship in this study is in line with research findings (Thankachan, 2019). Poverty alleviation efforts through village entrepreneurship occur because villagers who own businesses and manage village potential will become independent villagers. The independence of villagers because they already have income contributes to village economic growth so that poverty in the village can be overcome (Upadhyay, 2019). The contribution of this research to economic research, especially in rural poverty alleviation research, is that this research initiates the collaboration of all parties regardless of ethnicity and religion, moving together in accordance with the main task and function of alleviating rural poverty. The inclusivity of village entrepreneurs built by this research was a novelty of this research, because previous research on entrepreneurship was customary-based, and houses of worship.

CONCLUSION

Poverty alleviation is a priority development agenda for countries around the world as stated in the SDGs agenda. The Government of Indonesia through the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration supports the implementation of SDGs at the village level or abbreviated as Village SDGs. Villages without poverty is the first agenda of the Village SDGs, this was because BPS data shows that rural poverty rates were higher than in urban areas. The high poverty in the village is something ironic, because the village was rich in natural resources, but has not been able to be cultivated. Potential in addition to natural resources and human resources, in the village there were entrepreneurial institutions owned by the village

government, namely BUMDes, rural communities and micro business actors, but they are all partially action. This condition requires research to form a BUMDes collaboration model to build village entrepreneurs in realizing villages without poverty.

The results of the research show that the form of the BUMDes collaboration model to build village entrepreneurs in realizing a village without poverty is that BUMDes are present as a provider of raw materials for village entrepreneurs' businesses and at the same time as a forum that helps sell the products of entrepreneurs. Higher education acts as a companion, assisting BUMDes managers in running businesses and providing assistance to village entrepreneurs. Village entrepreneurship built to realize a village without poverty involves the participation of communities and micro-entrepreneurs in the village. Factors supporting the construction of the BUMDes collaboration model to build village entrepreneurs in realizing a village without poverty were the availability of abundant natural resources in the village and government support both central and regional. The inhibiting factor in the construction of the BUMDes collaboration model to build village entrepreneurs to realize a village without poverty was the low competence, experience and entrepreneurial orientation of BUMDes managers and rural communities. The contribution of research in the field of rural poverty alleviation research lies in the thought of building multi-cultural rural entrepreneurs to manage village potential, while previous research discussing entrepreneurship is exclusive because entrepreneurs were built from one religion, one tribe and based on houses of worship and customs.

LIMITATIONS AND IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY

This research partner was only one BUMDes, namely BUMDes Artha Krama Mandiri Antiga Kelod in Antiga Kelod Village, Manggis District, Karangasem Regency, Bali Province, and this is a limitation of the study. Partnering with more than one BUMDes that have diverse business fields with diverse village potential will certainly improve the quality of research. The research findings have implications for the formation of a policy text or policy brief as a role model in rural development, managing village potential in realizing villages without poverty.

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