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ANALYSIS OF POTENTIAL AND PROBLEMS VILLAGE-OWNED ENTERPRISE (BUMDES) IN SUKAJADI VILLAGE KUALA CENAKU DISTRICT INDRAGIRI HULU REGENCY

Yusnedi *, Khairudin , Reni Maralis
Institut Teknologi dan Bisnis Indragiri
yusnedi@itbind.ac.id

ABSTRACT

In Indonesia, poverty levels are still quite high in both cities and rural areas. Therefore, the government is trying to ensure the same development throughout Indonesia, one of which is through community-centered economic development. To create an independent and prosperous village, Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages requires the management of village funds by the village government. Bangun Jaya BUMDes Sukajadi Village, especially the Nenas management business unit, has improved community welfare and increased Village Original Income.

The aim of this research is to find out and describe What just potential Which Still can developed on Bangun Jaya Bumdes Sukajadi village is a business unit for clean water management and pineapple management as well as what are still problems for developing this potential. The research results show that Bangun Jaya Bumdes Desa Sukajadi business unit in the field of clean water management has quite a lot of good potential for development.

The research results show that the clean water management business unit of Bangun Jaya Bumdes Sukajadi Village has a lot of potential that can be developed, as well as problems that are still obstacles to developing this potential.

The obstacles faced by BUMDes in carrying out their business activities include providing BUMDes services that have not yet reached all levels of society in the Sukajadi village area . Additionally, availability capital BUMDes Which limited because Not yet exists Work The same between BUMDes with third parties, as well as low public interest in investing in BUMDes. Therefore, it is hoped that in the future Bangun Jaya Bumdes Desa will develop Sukajadi Pineapple management and Clean Water management business units can develop his business through effort open Work The same in terms of strengthening business capital with the community or third parties.

Bangun Jaya Bumdes Sukajadi Village hopes to become a managing business unit in the future because of the obstacles it faces in carrying out its business activities, including providing services. This BUMDes also has limited capital due to a lack of collaboration with third parties and low public interest in investing.

Keywords: *Potential, Problems (Constraints) , BUMDes.*

INTRODUCTION

Poverty profile according to the Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) as of September 2021, the number of poor people in Indonesia reached 26.5 million people. According to BPS, poverty rates are falling faster in rural areas than in urban areas, so this trend must be maintained.

According to Aditya's research (2019:1), developing the community's economic base is one of the efforts made by the government to reduce poverty levels and equalize economic development. To reduce poverty, the state gives villages, which are the smallest members of society, the right to autonomy to manage and administer their own households. If economic growth is to succeed, villages must be given freedom. To do this, village officials and local communities must actively participate. Therefore, people who better understand the potential in their respective villages have the opportunity to maximize that potential. Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages was created with the aim of making villages economically independent. To assist in carrying out village responsibilities and functions during implementation

In prioritizing national economic recovery according to village authority, village funds are used, among other things For countermeasures poverty For realize village without poverty; establishment, development and increasing the management capacity of BUMDes for equitable village economic growth; and development and development of productive economic enterprises which are prioritized to be managed by BUMDes. Village-owned enterprises are village enterprises formed/established by the government village Which ownership capital And its management done by government village and society. According to Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 39 year 2010 on Chapter II about Formation Village Owned Enterprises. BUMDes are expected to be able to stimulate and move the wheels of the economy in rural areas.

Sukajadi Village , Kuala Cenaku District , Indragiri Hulu Regency is one of the villages that receives village funds from the State Budget. Village funds are allocated to improve the quality of human and natural resources in order to boost potential village, so that welfare And equality Can materialized (Masruhan, 2021).

Sukajadi Village has a lot of potential that can be developed to improve community welfare through economic development. Apart from that, the strategic location of Sukajadi village as the administrative center in Kuala Cenaku District makes it one of the best independent villages whose achievements must be maintained and its potential redeveloped to increase economic growth. BUMDes was established to increase the potential of Sukajadi village .

Bangun Jaya Bumdes has three business units, but the most prominent is Airku. This unit manages springs in Sukajadi village for use by the people there, especially those who do not use municipal waterwork at their homes. This BUMDes clean water business unit is still relatively new because it has not been operational for a year. As a result, the community has not received clean water services.

However, the financial report of the BUMDes clean water unit shows that this business unit has generated quite large profits for some time. This profit will definitely increase the village's original income, showing that the Sukajadi village economy is becoming more independent. Therefore, my water still needs to be developed in stages to maximize the management of water resources in that place.

Based on this problem, the author wants to study what potential can still be developed in BUMDes in Sukajaadi village , as well as efforts to ensure that facilities are available to everyone who needs them. Apart from that, the author also wants to study what problems (obstacles) still exist. exists and hinders the development of BUMDes and its impact in the future to increase PAD and community welfare

LITERATURE REVIEW

Potential Village

Village potential consists of various natural (physical) and human (non-physical) resources that are stored and are expected to be beneficial for the survival and development of the village, according to Soleh (2017:36). The following are some of the village's potentials:

Physical Potential

The physical potential of the village includes:

1. Land as a source of mines and minerals, plants as a source of livelihood, food and shelter
2. Water as a source, with conditions and water management for irrigation, community and daily needs
3. For an agricultural village, climate is very important.
4. Livestock functions as a source of energy, food and income.
5. Humans as a potential source of labor.

Non- Physical Potential

Non-physical Potential village between others include:

1. Village communities, which live based on mutual cooperation and can be a productive force and a constructive force based on cooperation and mutual understanding.
2. Social institutions, education and social organizations that can provide social assistance and guidance to the community.
3. Village officials or civil servants, to maintain order and security for the smooth running of village government.

The village's non-physical potential includes:

1. communities that live based on mutual cooperation and can function as a productive and constructive force on the basis of cooperation and mutual understanding;
2. institutions , education and social organizations that can provide social assistance and guidance to the community; And
3. officials or civil servants who are responsible for maintaining order and security to run village government.

Village-owned enterprise (BUMDes)

Understanding BUMDes

Government Regulation Number 11 of 2021 concerning Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes), according to Article 1 Paragraph (1), is a legal entity established by the village and/or together with the village villages to manage businesses, utilize assets, develop investment and productivity, provide services, and/or provide other types of businesses to improve the welfare of village communities.

Base BUMDes Law

According to Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government, "Villages can establish village-owned business entities in accordance with the needs and potential of the village", according to Article 213 paragraph (1). BUMDes are regulated by several additional laws. Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4 of 2015 is the first law, and Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages is the second law. Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 39 of 2010 is the third law. Furthermore, Law No. 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation explains BUMDes and establishes them as legal entities.

BUMDes Objective Formation

BUMDes was established with the aim of increasing the community's ability to control the village economy in the most effective way to improve community welfare and village economic independence.

BUMDes Principle Manage

According to the BUMDes.id Blog (2022), there are six principles underlying BUMDes management: cooperation or cooperation; participation, where all employees are involved in helping the progress of BUMDes; emancipatory, where all parties involved have the same rights in carrying out BUMDes management; transparent, meaning all information must be open to everyone; accountable, meaning that all activities must be accountable; and sustainable.

BUMDes Capital Aspect

BUMDes can obtain capital from various sources, such as from the central, provincial, district and village governments, investment from BUMDes business profits, bank interest or savings, and donations from community members and the company's CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility).

BUMDes Social and Economy Impact

BUMDes are expected to increase local employment opportunities, increase village original income, expand household economic efforts, reduce unemployment, increase community income, and reduce poverty.

Problems (Obstacles)

In the Big Dictionary Indonesia Language (KBBI) defines problems (constraints) as obstacles, hurdles, or obstacles. Problems (Constraints) in management are defined as situations or conditions that limit, hinder, or prevent the achievement of goals; the power to compel the cancellation of implementation. This research will investigate the barriers associated with the formation of Village-Owned Enterprises.

Village Original Income (PADes)

Law no. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, Village Original Income (PADes) consists of business results, asset results, self-help and participation, mutual cooperation, and other village original income originating from Village authority based on the rights of origin and local scale authority of the Village.

Public Welfare

Segel and Bruzy (in Rahman, 2018: 20), define social welfare as the prosperous condition of a society which includes health, economic conditions, happiness and the quality of life of the people. Community welfare can create a balanced and orderly societal structure by giving every community the opportunity to build a decent, just and prosperous life. Education, employment, demographics, health and other social indicators are some of the indicators used to measure the level of welfare (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2021).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research is descriptive qualitative research . Descriptive research is a type of research that attempts to solve problems by describing or depicting the current situation of the subject or object of research based on real facts. The aim of this descriptive research is to collect information

carefully, thoroughly and clearly about the situation that actually occurs in the field

Validity And Reliability Test

Creswell and Miller, explained that validity is based on the certainty of whether the research results are correct from the perspective of the researcher, participant, or reader as a whole. Reliability, on the other hand, is defined as the accuracy and reliability of a measuring tool or instrument in measuring an object. A measuring instrument is considered reliable if it is used twice or more to measure the same phenomenon and produces consistent results. According to Febriansyah (2017), there are several types of validity and reliability testing related to qualitative research. They include *credibility* (internal validity), *transferability* (external validity), *dependability* (reliability), and *confirmation* (objectivity). Credibility testing involves checking data from various sources in various ways and at various times.

Technique And Data analysis

This research uses field study techniques . Field studies were carried out directly at the research location. Interviews were conducted with the Sukajadi Village Head , the Sukajadi Village Secretary , the Operational Director of Bangun Jaya Bumdes , the Unit Manager, and community members who use the BUMDes business unit facilities .

Apart from that, this research also uses a literature study method, which means looking at documented materials. The tool used is document study, which means looking at data from scientific journals, publication manuscripts, books, mass media, and regulations such as Law no. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages and Minister of Home Affairs Regulation no. 39 of 2010 concerning Village-Owned Enterprises. Data analysis was carried out qualitatively, with data in the form of words or sentences. According to Miles and Huberman (1992), the analysis process is carried out in three steps: Data Reduction, Data Presentation, and Conclusion Drawing or Validation.

RESEARCH RESULT

General Description of Sukajadi Village, Kuala Cenaka District, Indragiri Hulu Regency

According to documents collected from the Sukajadi village secretary, Sukajadi Village is included in the Kuala Cenaku District, Indragiri Hulu Regency. As the sub-district capital, Sukajadi Village functions as the center of various office activities such as the sub-district, Sector Police, Koramil, UPK, Community Health Center, and the economic center in the region. Among the villages in Kuala Cenaku District, Sukajadi Village has an area of around 1,081 Ha. There are 2.190 mm of rain per year and 260 rainy days. Average daily temperatures are moderate, ranging between 22 and 26.6 degrees Celsius.

Air humidity is 70–80%. Due to the high water discharge in Sukajadi Village, the technical irrigation system is quite good. The high amount of rain and rainfall in Sukajadi Village is not the only factor causing high water availability. There are many large rivers that pass through Sukajadi Village, such as the Kuantan Indragiri river, which makes it easier for village residents to grow rice throughout the season.

Sukajadi Village is in a strategic location because it is on the main highway that connects various villages in the Kuala Cenaku sub-district area. Apart from functioning as a connecting route, this route also functions as a tourist route. This very important route is supported by sufficient infrastructure, such as mostly paved roads, an adequate number of public transportation, and an easily accessible location on the edge of the village. Sukajadi Village has extraordinary potential as a village with the largest area and population. Apart from that, in economic terms, Sukajadi Village has a village market, minimarket, and many traditional shops, as well as many other village potentials.

In the development process, population can function as a driver of village activity policies because village assets function as subjects and objects of activity. The level of education in Sukajadi Village is quite diverse, with the majority of the population having completed elementary school (3 6.67 %), followed by high school 21.25 percent, junior high school 1 5.28 percent, S1 1 .97 percent, Diploma 3 2.9 0 percent, Diploma I/II 1.3 2 percent, Masters 0.2 percent , and S3 0.0 2 percent. The remaining 12.2% of the population has not completed primary school or equivalent and 20.64 percent have not attended school at all , reaching 1.4 percent of school students.

In terms of health, the Clean and Healthy Living Behavior survey conducted by the Kuala Cenaku Community Health Center in 2022 in Sukajadi Village found that 2 2 , 6 1% of residents had carried out clean and healthy living behavior (PHBS) in accordance with the messages in the 10 indicators. This shows that they are still in the low category and improvements are needed to increase the value of PHBS so that more people do it. To improve the quality of public health, the Sukajadi Village government is trying to speed up the process of becoming a Village that meets the STBM requirements. Apart from STBM, the government is also trying to serve the community in other areas of health, such as maternal and child health, handling stunting, adolescent reproduction, and elderly health.

The livelihoods of the residents of Sukajadi Village are very diverse. The population of Sukajadi Village has a moderate economic growth rate below average because this condition is supported by agricultural land and two traditional markets. According to data collection carried out in 2022, there are 15 0 people who do not have jobs in Sukajadi Village, and 75 7 people are below the unemployment threshold. In village development, the following things must be taken into account: increasing employment opportunities by strengthening capital and facilities for business development through Village-Owned Enterprises and developing productive economic enterprises. Because the poverty level in Sukajadi Village is still high, they have to look for new opportunities to improve the community's economy.

General Description of Bangun Jaya BUMDes

Based on the mandate contained in Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, the Bangun Jaya Village-Owned Enterprise (BUMDes) was established. This law, in particular, stipulates that: (1) Villages can establish Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes), (2) BUMDes are managed in a spirit of kinship and mutual cooperation, and (3) BUMDes can carry out business in the economic and/or service sector. general.

According to Article 33 Paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution, the economy was formed as a family-based collective effort. Based on this goal, BUM Desa is also based on the spirit of mutual cooperation and kinship. The Village Deliberation, as the highest organ in making Village BUM decisions, is a real manifestation of these two spirits. Therefore, BUM Desa will continue to prioritize the prosperity of society as a whole rather than individual prosperity. Apart from that, Article 88 Paragraph (1) of the Village Law states that the establishment of a Village BUM is decided through a Village Deliberation; paragraph (2) states that the establishment of the Village BUM as mentioned in paragraph (1) is determined by village regulations.

There are two village regulations that regulate Bangun Jaya Bumdes in Sukajadi Village: Regulation of the Head of Sukajadi Village, Kuala Cenaku District, Indragiri Hulu Regency Number 03 of 2021 concerning the Bylaws of Enterprises Owned by Bangun Jaya Village , Sukajadi Village and Village Regulation Number 4 of 2021 concerning the Articles of Association of BUMDesa Bangun Jaya Sukajadi. BUMDesa is a legal entity established by Sukajadi Bangun Jaya Village on March 6 2017. All elements of society in Sukajadi village were involved in the process of establishing this BUMDes. This includes the

BPD (Village Consultative Body), RT, RW, LPMD, and Community Figures who are members of MUSDES (50 Village Deliberation).

BUMDes was established to encourage economic growth and create jobs for the people of Sukajadi Village. BUM Des Bangun Jaya has three business divisions: trade and procurement of pineapple products, waste management, and clean water supply. Based on Law Job Creation Law Number 11 of 2020, BUMDes is designated as a legal entity.

By strengthening this status, BUMDes become increasingly important as a combination of community goods and services, community business incubators, public service providers, and producers of various community needs. BUMDes can increase village income and remain beneficial to the community. Bangun Jaya Bumdes has also become a legal entity, which has a positive impact on its well-known name and many relationships. Together with Sukajadi Village, BUMDes Berkah Maju was established with the aim of improving the economy and community welfare through *ADVANCED* (Independent, Trustworthy, Honest and Superior) technology.

BUMDes capital can come from revolving funds from government and regional government programs provided to villages and/or communities through the village government, according to Permedagri Number 39 of 2010, Article 16. Since its founding, Bangun Jaya Bumdes itself has obtained funds from village funds and special funds from provincial government in 2020. All BUMDes capital currently comes from village funds. The village secretary said that 3.5 % of village funds were allocated for health, education and the economy, including BUMDes capital. Bangun Jaya Bumdes has an organizational structure consisting of supervisor, advisor, main director, operational director, finance director, clean water business unit manager, trade and goods management, and waste management business unit manager. Mr Supriyanto, a BUMDes Unit employee, stated.

Part of Bangun Jaya Bumdes is the clean water business unit, also known as Community-based drinking water supply and sanitation (PAMSIMAS). Its business field is managing PAM water which is distributed to the homes of Sukajadi village residents through a monthly fee system for customers. In 2022, total assets will be 5 50,000,000. Mr Supriyanto, manager of the clean water unit, explained that this BUMDes came from the PAMSIMAS project, which was funded by a central government grant in 2014. However, due to several problems, such as management and capital problems, as well as other problems, such as misuse of water resources and technical problems related to the lack of clean water, PAMSIMAS stopped its operations, (vacuum), so the village bought PAMSIMAS based on suggestions from several community leaders. Since PAMSIMAS switched to becoming a Village-Owned Enterprise, the village is now responsible for all capital responsibilities. By utilizing funds provided by the village, the village has taken over a clean water management business that was previously not operating. Currently, more than 150 households in Kadus 1 Sukajadi village and 140 households in Kadus 2 Sukajadi village are PAMSIMAS users. The aim of Bangun Jaya Bumdes, especially the clean water business unit, is to meet the community's clean water needs and promote clean and healthy living behavior for Sukajadi residents. Since PAMSIMAS switched to BUMDes, all the business capital for this clean water unit has come from the allocation given to it.

Picture 1. Source Water springs Case 2



DISCUSSION

Potential And Problems (Obstacles) on BUMDes **Aspect Source Power Natural**

Bangun Jaya Bumdes manages springs with large water discharge and clear water. Tourism potential is one of the benefits of this water source. The Head of Sukajadi Village explained that Sukajadi Village has great tourism potential because the entire Kuala Cenaku sub-district area wants to have tourist attractions. He stated that because of its strategic location with beautiful natural views and good weather, it would be a shame if this potential was not utilized. In the Bangun Jaya Bumdes program , "Tourism Village" is the tourism potential that is planned. The BUMDes Operational Director explained that several planned Tourism Village programs would be programs that would be managed by the clean water unit.

Among other things, the planned activity program includes educational tourism by utilizing fertile agricultural land and a good irrigation system. The next program, Storage, Purification and Distribution of Drinking Water, can begin immediately. This program includes taking water directly from springs and groundwater, purifying surface water from water sources such as rivers, lakes and wells, as well as distributing drinking water directly from water terminals via pipelines, tank cars (as long as the tank cars are still supervised by company).

Plan supporting program others who has been conceived between other:

1. Pool Fishing. Group This covers a business Which provide place and facilities for fishing as the main business and can be complemented by the provision of food and drink services.
2. Tirta Tourism, this sub-category includes activities or a management business for holding fishing ponds, fishing tours, diving, surfing, windsurfing, sailing and water motorbikes as the main business in a certain area and is equipped with the provision of various types including food services. and drinks and accommodation. This also includes management efforts by utilizing fast-flowing rivers to hold white-water rafting activities as a main business in certain areas.
3. Water Treatment Support Activities. This group includes businesses or activities that are directly related to the procurement and distribution of clean water, such as meter recording services, billing and other supporting activities. Activities on group This including distribution water Which done individual like trader carrying/pushing/car water .

Plan supporting program others who has been conceived between other

1. The fishing pond is one of the additional plans for the supporting program. This group includes businesses that provide places and facilities for fishing as their main business and can be equipped with food and drink services.
2. Tirta Tourism, this sub-category includes activities or management businesses to organize fishing ponds, fishing tours, diving, surfing, windsurfing, sailing and water motorbikes as the main business in a certain area and is equipped with various types of food and drinks. Apart from that, it includes managing fast-flowing rivers for white-water rafting activities as the main business in certain areas.
3. Water Management Supporting Activities: This category includes activities or businesses that are directly related to the procurement and distribution of water.

Picture 2. Village PAM Water Network



This plan started two years before the COVID-19 pandemic, said Pak Kuat Murwanto. However, since the pandemic, village funds have focused more on helping the economy affected by COVID- 19 rather than developing BUMDes.

Source Aspect Human Power

The BUMDes Clean Water business unit has competent staff of various ages and backgrounds. This shows that good people of various ages are enthusiastic about building Bangun Jaya Bumdes . According to demographic data, the majority of Sukajadi residents are of productive age. In addition, there is a large number of the population who have a high level of education, including doctoral graduates. These individuals can contribute positively to the development of BUMDes in Sukajadi village. Therefore, the village's natural potential can be transformed into a business that can improve the community's economy.

Participation Public

The community is very involved in the management of Bangun Jaya Bumdes . Mr. Marwanto stated that the community actively participates in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation process of BUMDes performance. Apart from that, the Sukajadi village youth organization really participates in activities involving BUMDes. Mr Marwanto also explained that the community had been very active in participating in village deliberations

regarding BUMDes. The community's enthusiasm for collaborating with the village government will definitely benefit the growth of BUMDes. There will be an increase in the number of ideas that can be accommodated for the development of BUMDes, and there will be a significant contribution in terms of thought, energy and the spirit of mutual cooperation to develop villages. However, the BUMDes Operational Director stated that the community still lacked confidence in participating.

Problems (Obstacles) Which Still Confronted

Several problems (constraints) are still being faced by Bangun Jaya Bumdes, especially the clean water business unit, including difficulty finding new water sources. The two springs managed by the new BUMDes clean water unit are Kadus I and Kadus II.

Currently, there are no springs that can be managed in Kadus II I, so people who live in that area cannot enjoy the services of the Clean Water BUMDes. Currently, efforts are being made to find the source of the water spring, so that all Sukajadi Village residents who need it can enjoy the services of the Clean Water BUMDes. problem (obstacle) is Not yet availability The storage tank cover in box 1 is not available, which has the potential to cause the water to become cloudy when the rainy season arrives. Finally, the problem faced by BUMDes is that capital resources are still limited, which prevents them from exploiting the potential that has been announced. Bangun Jaya Bumdes Bersama is still unable to provide compensation to all employees that is equivalent to the UMR in terms of maintaining the welfare of its management. However, there are discussions to increase employee compensation based on the minimum wage.

Picture 3. Water reservoirs Tub



Influence Optimization Bangun Jaya BUMDes

Bangun Jaya BUMDes in Sukajadi Village was established to help improve the economy and create jobs for Sukajadi village residents. This means that if this goal can be achieved, it will improve the health of the Sukajadi community and help increase local revenue. Bangun Jaya Bumdes Clean Water Business Unit has improved the quality of life of the Sukajadi village community since its founding. In this case, several benchmarks are used. First, with the help of this clean water management business unit, Bangun Jaya Bumdes has been able to provide services to meet the community's clean water needs. Before the BUMDes Clean Water was established, the community had to find their own water to meet their daily needs, especially during the dry season when the wells dried up.

Very affordable rates also benefit the community. BUMDes charges a tariff of Rp. 1 5 000 for use up to 10 cubic meters, and a progressive rate of Rp. 1. 75 0 will be charged for each additional cubic meter above 10 cubic meters. Mrs. Aisyah from RT 0 2 /0 3 said that before using the BUMDes clean water unit services, she had been a municipal waterwork user. He explained the benefits he had felt since using the BUMDes clean water unit services, for example, before using PAM Desa, the well often experienced dryness and the water tap often had little water flowing, but now with PAM Desa, water is always available. The water is clear, the flow is large, and does not smell of chlorine, and the price is very affordable.

He explained that, before using BUMDes Clean Air services, the water costs he had to pay every month to pay for water from municipal waterwork could reach around two hundred thousand rupiah for daily household needs. However, since switching to BUMDes Clean Water, his water costs every month have only reached around 25 thousand rupiah. By using BUMDes Clean Water, this figure will definitely reduce the monthly costs he incurs to pay for water. Mrs. Nasiroh hopes that the Bangun Jaya Bumdes clean water unit will continue to provide low prices to the community in the future.

Picture 4. Rates Account Water PAM Village

KPS PAM TIRTA TARUNA
Unit Pengelola Air Bersih
BUMDES Berkah Maja Bersama
Desa Rempoh, Kecamatan Bataraaden
Alamat : Jl. Raya Bataraaden Km 8 Rempoh

Sudah diterima dari : Periode Pembayaran : Mei 2022
No. pelanggan : 159
Nama : WARIYAH
Alamat : RT 02/03
Uang sejumlah :

Sepuluh ribu rupiah

Guna membayar Pemakaian air bersih bulan Mei 2022

KEDUDUKAN AIR		PEMBAYARAN	
AWAL	AKHIR		
359	368	R1 : 9	= Rp 30000 (Termasuk beban)
PEMAKAIAN		R2 : @ Rp 1.000	= Rp 0
9 m ³		R3 : @ Rp 1.500	= Rp 0
		Jumlah	= Rp 10000

Tanggal : 15 Juni 2022

Penerima
PUSKOWILI

Mrs. Nasiroh from RT 0 4 /0 7 also hopes that water rates will remain low for the next time. He felt that it was very helpful in terms of the costs that had to be paid since the BUMDes Clean Water was used. When she uses municipal waterwork, Mrs. Nasiroh only spends around fifteen thousand rupiah every month for her daily needs. The water from BUMDes is also clear, free of chlorine, and flows fast, according to Mrs. Lilis. Before BUMDes Clean Water was used, the water often had little flow, especially in the morning when many people used the municipal waterwork.

CONCLUSION

Since its establishment to manage water sources in the area, Bangun Jaya Bumdes has provided great benefits to the community in terms of meeting clean water needs, giving the community the opportunity to get clean water for daily household activities at prices that are affordable for the community. In addition, the profits generated by this business unit make a significant contribution to increasing the village's original income. Bangun Jaya Bumdes still has many possibilities for development from the clean water management business unit. Some of these have been planned in the BUMDes development program, such as adding new water sources,

establishing tourist villages, and providing water refills.

Because there are new business opportunities for communities to increase their economic independence, realizing this potential is considered to be able to make a significant contribution to improving community welfare. Bangun Jaya Bumdes involves the community directly at every stage of development, including planning, implementation, supervision and evaluation. The commitment of villages and communities to fully participate in village development is known as community involvement.

One of the problems (constraints) faced by the Bangun Jaya Village-Owned Enterprise (BUMDes) when carrying out its business activities is that this BUMDes has not been able to meet all the needs of the community in the entire Sukajadi village area. Of the three boxes in Sukajadi village, only two are used by Clean Water Management. It is not easy to find a manageable water source in this kadus. Additionally, there are several additional obstacles. For example, there is no collaboration with third parties, which hampers the development of BUMDes and causes limited capital availability. Apart from that, people are not interested in investing or participating in the BUMDes program. Bangun Jaya BUMDES Because this clean water management unit is relatively new, the obstacles or problems that arise are still part of the learning process to optimize BUMDes management.

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