



THE INFLUENCE OF VILLAGE POLICIES, COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION, CAPACITY OF BUMDES MANAGEMENT ON VILLAGE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH AMFOANG DISTRICT

By Lexi F. Kasse¹, Frans Gana², M. U. K. Yewang³, Hikmah⁴, and Arifin⁵
kasselexi@gmail.com

Graduate Social Studies, Nusa Cendana University – Indonesia

ABSTRACT: Village-owned enterprises (BUMDes) are village business institutions managed by the community and village government in an effort to strengthen the village economy and are formed based on the needs and potential of the village. In Kupang district, especially South Amfoang sub-district, which consists of 6 villages, there are several BUMDes programs implemented, namely savings and loans, village kiosks and cattle fattening. These villages are still lagging behind in terms of poor infrastructure, inadequate access to information, minimal human resources and population income that is still below average. This of course will affect the development of the village economy. This study aims to determine the description of village policy data. This study aims to determine the description of village policy data, community participation, and the capacity of BUMDes managers in the context of village economic development, to analyze the direct effect of village policies, community participation and the capacity of BUMDes managers on village economic development in South Amfoang sub-district. The method used in this research is quantitative research which is regressive in nature, namely research conducted to find the influence of policies, community participation and the capacity of BUMDes managers on economic development in 6 villages located in Amfoang Selatan sub-district, Kupang district. The results of this study indicate that there is a positive and significant effect. It can be seen from the indicators of village policies, the better the policies are made, the village economy will develop, community participation has a positive and significant effect on economic development. It can be seen from the indicators of community participation, the higher the level of community participation, the efforts to develop the village economy will run as planned, the capacity of BUMDes managers has a positive and significant effect on economic development. Village policies, community participation and the capacity of BUMDes managers collectively have a positive and significant impact on economic development.

Keywords: *BUMDes, village policy, community participation, management capacity, economic development.*

INTRODUCTION

Background

Entering the era of free trade and globalization of the world economy and regional autonomy, there has been a shift in the paradigm of national and regional development. The rapid advancement of technology and information has brought about various consequences of changes in the socio-cultural, political and economic life of a country or region. Changes in social life arrangements make each country or region compete to develop its potential resources to spur development. One of the efforts made by the government in developing this potential is the formation of village business entities aimed at developing the village economy. In Law No. 6/2014, it is recommended that villages have a business entity that is useful for meeting community needs, especially basic needs and the availability of untapped village resources and capable of managing business entities as assets driving the community's economy.

In Kupang district, especially South Amfoang sub-district, which consists of 6 villages, there are several village business center (BUMDes) programs implemented, namely savings and loans, village kiosks and cattle fattening. These villages are still lagging behind in terms of poor infrastructure, inadequate access to information, minimal human resources and population

income that is still below average. This of course will affect the development of the village economy. Village-owned enterprises (BUMDes) are village business institutions managed by the community and village government in an effort to strengthen the village economy and are formed based on the needs and potential of the village. BUMDes is a pillar of economic activity in the village that functions as a social institution that favors the interests of the community through its contribution to the provision of social services and as a commercial institution (commercial) with the aim of seeking profit by offering local resources (goods and services) to the market.

Various efforts have been made by the government in order to repair and increase BUMDes, including: (1) strengthening BUMDes capital; (2) trying to build facilities and infrastructure; (3) business network development; and (4) provide training to all parties involved in BUMDes management and also provide socialization to the community about the importance of BUMDes. However, these efforts do not appear to have made a significant difference in improving the economy of the community, especially those in South Amfoang District.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

1. Knowing the description of village policy data, community participation, and the capacity of BUMDes managers in the context of village economic development in South Amfoang sub-district
2. Analyze the direct effect of village policies on village economic development in South Amfoang sub-district
3. Analyzing the direct effect of community participation on village economic development in South Amfoang sub-district
4. Analyze the direct effect of managerial capacity on village economic development in South Amfoang sub-district
5. Analyze the direct effect of village policies, community participation and the capacity of BUMDes managers on village economic development in Amfoang Selatan sub-district

RESEARCH METHODS

This research is generally intended to answer some of the problems that have been formulated in the previous section by revealing the significance of the research model on the influence of independent (free) variables, namely village policy (X1), community participation (X2), management capacity (X3); the dependent variable (dependent), namely economic development (Y). A. Place and Time of Research This research was conducted in Kupang district, especially the South Amfoang sub-district, with the research objects covering 6 villages, namely: Oh'aem I, Oh'aem II, Leloboko, Oelbanu, Fatumetan, and Fatusuki villages. B. Research Methods This type of research is a quantitative research which is regressive in nature, namely research conducted to find the influence of policies, community participation and the capacity of BUMDes managers on economic development in 6 villages located in Amfoang Selatan sub-district, Kupang regency. The type of research used is the ex post facto method (comparative causal method).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Table 1. Partial Examination

Coefficients ^a						
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	sig.	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			
1	(Constant)	8.017	2.353		3.407	.001
	Village policy	.282	.052	.296	5.426	.000
	Community participation	.155	.068	.119	2.278	.025
	Organizer capacity	.474	.039	.650	12.301	.000

a. Dependent Variable: economic development

1. Effect of village policy variables (X1) on economic development variables (Y)

Hypothesis:

Ho:

There is no significant effect of village policy variables on the village economic development variable in South Amfoang sub-district

Ha:

There is a significant effect of the village policy variable on the village economic development variable in the South Amfoang sub-district.

From the results of the partial test presented in table 4.16, it is known that the probability value of the significance of the village policy variable is $0.000 < 0.05$, then H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted. This means that the village policy variable has a significant effect on economic development variables.

2. The influence of the community participation variable (X2) on the economic development variable (Y)

Hypothesis:

Ho:

There is no significant effect of the community participation variable on the village economic development variable in the South Amfoang sub-district

Ha:

There is a significant influence on the variable of community participation on the variable of village economic development in South Amfoang sub-district

From the results of the partial test presented in table 4.16, it is known that the probability value of the significance of the village policy variable is $0.025 < 0.05$, then H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted. This means that the community participation variable has a significant influence on the economic development variable.

3. The influence of the BUMDes management capacity variable (X3) on the economic development variable (Y)

Hypothesis:

Ho:

There is no significant effect of the BUMDes management capacity variable on the village economic development variable in the Amfoang Selatan sub-district

Ha:

There is a significant influence of the BUMDes management capacity variable on the village economic development variable in the Amfoang Selatan district

From the results of the partial test presented in table 4.16, it is known that the probability value of the significance of the village policy variable is $0.000 < 0.05$, then H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted. This means that the BUMDes management capacity variable has a significant effect on the economic development variable.

Table 2. Simultan Examination

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	648.096	3	216.032	112.241	.000 ^b
	Residual	207.868	108	1.925		
	Total	855.964	111			

a. Dependent Variable: economic development
b. Predictors: (Constant), organizer capacity, community participation, village policy

The influence of village policy variables (X1), community participation (X2) and the capacity of BUMDes managers (X3) on economic development variables (Y)

Hypothesis:

Ho:

There is no significant effect of village policy variables, community participation and the capacity of BUMDes managers on the village economic development variables in Amfoang Selatan sub-district.

Ha:

There is a significant influence on village policy variables, community participation and the capacity of BUMDes managers on the village economic development variables in Amfoang Selatan sub-district.

From the simultaneous test results presented in table 4.17, it is known that the probability value of the significance of the village policy variable is $0.000 < 0.05$, then H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. This means that the village policy variables, community participation and the capacity of BUMDes managers have a significant influence on economic development variables.

Discussion

Table 3. Analysis Conclusion

X/Y	Value (t & f)	Reject (H_0)	Accept (H_0)
X ₁	0,000	If probability sig. $t < 0,05$, so H_0 rejected	If probability sig. $t > 0,05$, so H_0 accepted
X ₂	0,025	If probability sig. $t < 0,05$, so H_0 rejected	If probability sig. $t > 0,05$, so H_0 accepted
X ₃	0,000	If probability sig. $t < 0,05$, so H_0 rejected	If probability sig. $t > 0,05$, so H_0 accepted
X ₁ X ₂ X ₃	0,000	If probability sig. $t < 0,05$, so H_0 rejected	If probability sig. $f > 0,05$, so H_0 accepted

1. The Effect of Village Policy (X1) on Economic Development (Y)

From the results of the partial test, it is known that the village policy variable has a significant effect on economic development. Based on the research results, the positive regression coefficient shows that if the policies are made correctly, the development of the village economy will increase. The results of this study are relevant to previous research conducted by Mustanir (2016) who conducted research on "The Effect of Village Fund Policy and Community Participation on Economic Development in Teteaji Village, Tellu Limpoe District, Sidenreng Rappang Regency". The results showed that there was an influence of village fund policies on village economic development.

2. The Effect of Community Participation (X2) on Economic Development (Y)

From the results of the partial test, it is known that the community participation variable has a significant effect on economic development. The positive regression coefficient value shows that if community participation is

good, the economy in the village will develop. The results of this study are relevant to previous research conducted by Darmiah (2016) on "The Effect of Village Fund Policy and Community Participation on Economic Development in Teteaji Village, Tellu Limpoe Subdistrict, Sidenreng Rappang Regency". The results showed that there was a significant influence between community participation on village economic development.

3. The Effect of Managerial Capacity (X3) on Economic Development (Y)

From the results of the partial test, it is known that the variable of BUMDes management capacity has a significant effect on economic development. The positive regression coefficient value indicates that if the existing manager's capacity is adequate, efforts to develop the economy in the village will run as planned. In an effort to develop the village economy, the government recommends that each village have a business entity. Which is useful for meeting community needs, especially basic needs and the availability of village resources that have not been utilized and capable of managing a business entity as an asset that drives the community's economy. BUMDes is said to be successful when it is able to prosper the existing community. Therefore, it takes people who have the ability to design and carry out all the programs that have been planned so that they can be enjoyed by the community.

4. The Effect of Village Policy (X1), Community Participation (X2) and Capacity of BUMDes Managers (X3) on Economic Development (Y)

Taken together, village policies, community participation and the capacity of BUMDes managers have a significant effect on economic development. This indicates that the better the policies are made, the high community participation and the ability to manage BUMDes are adequate, the efforts to develop the village economy will run optimally. The development and failure of the village economy can be influenced by policies made, community involvement and the ability to develop the potential that exists in the village through BUMDes. This result is in accordance with Junaidi (2018) which states that village policies and community participation have a positive effect on strengthening the village economy. The involvement of the village government as the largest BUMDes capitalist is expected to be able to meet the minimum service standards which are manifested in the form of protection or protection against harmful interventions from third parties (both within the village and from outside the village).

CLOSING

Conclusion

Based on the results of the research that have been described in the previous chapter, several things can be concluded as follows:

1. The statistical test results of village policies on village economic development show that there is a

positive and significant influence. It can be seen from the village policy indicators, the better the policies made, the village economy will develop;

2. Community participation has a positive and significant effect on economic development. It can be seen from the indicators of community participation, the higher the level of community participation, the efforts to develop the village economy will run as planned;
3. The capacity of BUMDes managers has a positive and significant effect on economic development. It can be seen from the manager's capacity indicator, the higher the level of capacity owned by BUMDes managers, then in managing the program that has been planned it will run well;
4. Village policies, community participation and the capacity of BUMDes managers collectively have a positive and significant impact on economic development. If the policies are made directed and on target, community involvement in active participation and supported by the ability to manage BUMDes, efforts to develop the village economy will run as expected.

Suggestions

1. It is hoped that the Village Government will be more careful in making policies, involve the community more often in every activity and provide additional training to BUMDes managers and the community so that the results will have a positive impact on village economic development;
2. The community is expected to participate actively in carrying out the programs that have been made. This is very important for the progress of the village and all programs that have been planned can run smoothly;
3. BUMDes managers are expected to involve the community in determining the type of business to be run so that it is in accordance with the needs of the community and is more open to receiving criticism and suggestions for the progress of the village economy;
4. For the village government, the community and BUMDes managers are expected to be more consistent in carrying out all programs that have been planned together so that economic development in each village can run well.; and
5. Future researchers are expected to use a qualitative research approach.

REFERENCES

- Agustin, Merry. 2016. Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Perencanaan Pembangunan Desa Melalui Musrenbang. *Jurnal Imiah*, Ilmu Administrasi Negara, Fakultas Ilmu Sosial, Universitas Negeri Surabaya.
- Azwar, Saifuddin. 2006 Reabilitas Validitas. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Belajar
- Forum Geografi No. 14 dan 15 Th. VIII/ Juli dan Desember 1994

- Ghonzali, Imam. 2009." *Aplikasi Analisis Multivariate dengan Program SPSS*" Semarang:UNDIP
- Handayani, Suci. 2006. *Perlibatan Masyarakat Marginal Dalam Perencanaan dan Penganggaran Partisipasi (Cetakan Pertama)*. Surakarta: Kompip Solo
- Indriantoro Nur, Supomo Bambang. 2018. *Metodologi Penelitian Bisnis untuk Akuntan dan Manajemen*. Yogyakarta: Andi.
- Jhingan, M. (2010). *Ekonomi Pembangunan Dan Perencanaan*. Jakarta: PT. Raja Grafindo Persada
- Kuncoro Mudrajad. 2010. *Dasar-dasar Ekonomika Pembangunan*. Yogyakarta. UPP STIM UKPN
- Mayu Indra, 2016. *Faktor-Faktor Yang Menghambat Tumbuh Dan Berkembangnya Badan Usaha Milik Desa Di Desa Pematang Tebih Kecamatan Ujung Batu Kabupaten Rokan Hulu Tahun 2014-2015. JOM FISIP Vol. 3 No. 2 – Oktober 2016*
- Mustanir Ahmad. 2016. *Implementasi Kebijakan Dana Desa Dan Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Pembangunan Di Desa Teteaji Kecamatan Tellu Limpoekabupaten Sidenreng Rappang. Jurnal Politik Profetik Volume 04, No. 2.*
- Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 39 Tahun 2010 tentang Badan Usaha Milik Desa Pasal
- Purwanto. 2011. *Evaluasi Hasil Belajar*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Belajar.
- Rizki Nabila. 2016. *Analisis Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Pengembangan Desa Wisata Kandri Kota Semarang*. Tesis, UNIVERSITAS DIPONEGORO.
- Soerjono Soekanto dan Abdul Rahman, 2003, *Metode Penelitian Hukum*, Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Sugiyono. 2012. *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan*. Bandung: Alfabeta
- Sugiyono. 2016. *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta
- Undang-Undang Rpublik Indonesia Nomor 23 Tahun 2014 Tentang Pemerintah Daerah
- Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 6 Tahun 2014 Tentang Desa