



## The Role of Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) in Empowering Village Communities Through the Village Livestock Program in Mahakam Regency

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**Abstract.** *This research is qualitative research with descriptive analysis, data collection techniques using interviews, observations, and documentation. The informants in the study included authorized officials consisting of the Head of the Community Empowerment and Village Government Office (DPMPD) of Mahakam Regency and the Head of the Food Security and Agriculture Service of Mahakam Regency. The data analysis technique uses Miles and Huberman interactive data analysis techniques. The results of the study show that BUMDES has an active role in Community Empowerment Through the Cattle Profit-Sharing Program in Mahakam Regency. This active role is carried out by providing facilities such as cow seeds, vitamins and cage making. The participatory role of BUMDES is carried out through awareness and socialization to the village community directly. The role of BUMDES in empowerment through the cattle profit-sharing program can increase income where those who used to only rely on as farm workers now with the cattle profit-sharing program managed by village-owned enterprises (BUMDes) can now raise their own cows. Obstacles to BUMDES in Community Empowerment Through the Profit-Sharing Program in Mahakam Regency include technical obstacles in maintenance, the existence of predators that attack livestock and fluctuations in the selling price of cattle. Another obstacle is the lack of knowledge of cattle farmers in the maintenance process, this is due to the lack of special training for cattle farmers.*

**Keywords:** *Cattle Farming, Community Empowerment, Role of BUMDES*

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The Indonesian nation has a population that the majority live in rural areas. Development in Indonesia relies on various types of economic sectors and village development with the goal of development to reduce the number of disadvantaged villages, there are 13,232 villages and the existence of independent villages is increasing at least 60,438 villages (Bappenas, 2018) Therefore, the central point in regional development carried out by the government should start from the village. Thus, development that starts from a village is important in development goals, so efforts to reduce inequality will be easily realized.

Therefore, the central point in regional development carried out by the government should start with the village. Thus, development that starts from a village is important in development goals, so efforts to reduce inequality will be easily realized. (Prasetyo, 2017). It can also be said that BUMDes has two main functions, namely as a social institution and a village commercial institution. BUMDes as a social institution contributes as the provision of social services, while as a commercial institution is as a profiteer through the provision of local resources (goods and services) (Wijarnoko, 2012)

In essence, to build a village that prioritizes the welfare of the community, the role of the village government as a facilitator and policymaker is needed but as an organization that directly meets the community to make the village an area that can make the village a more advanced village. So that later BUMDES can directly submit the program that has been planned to be submitted to the village government. According to Ubi Laru & Suprojo (2019) at the level of village development, it is inseparable from the role of the village government in managing and developing BUMDes, because this is related to the current conditions during the community related to the community's economy. The growth and development of the village is very influential on the welfare of the community. BUMDes is expected to be an alternative to empower the village community. In accordance with the Law, the role of the government is to accommodate the potential of the Village and the needs of the Village residents by providing support to the community through non-governmental bodies that are able to bring about change and drive the local economy. In the Village Law, article ninety is expressly regulated that all levels of government in Indonesia, both from the Provincial Government, Regency/City Regional Government, and Village Government, have a role to encourage the development of Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) in various ways.

One of the efforts to improve the village economy is through the establishment of Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDES). Referring to the BUMDES guidebook (2007) "Village-Owned Enterprises are Village business institutions managed by the community and the Village government which is formed based on the needs and potentials of the Village" in other words, economic-based institutions are not built based on instructions by the government but start from the existence of existing resources, which if properly managed and maintained will move the village.

According to Sudrajat et al., (2020) Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDES) are expected to encourage the community to participate in activities to build and prosper the village. Because Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDES) are a forum for the Village government to empower and utilize the resources and potential that exist in the Village. Thus, the community is expected to become an independent society through entrepreneurship. With the establishment of this Village-Owned Enterprise, the Village Government is expected to increase community independence and strengthen the village economy by increasing Village Original Income (PAD)

The development of livestock in rural areas has not been maximized because the institutions in the village have not functioned properly. In fact, the institutions in the village should be a process of innovation, informant, and knowledge insight for novice farmers. One

of the institutions that encourages the development of the livestock sector at the rural level is the farmer group. However, the reality is that the condition of farmers at the rural level is still very weak because it still does not provide a meaningful enough role for farmers in increasing their business. For this reason, the role of the government is urgently needed by providing empowerment policies for people who work as breeders, so that in the future farmers can develop their businesses through good nurseries, maintenance and marketing.

Currently, the Mahakam Regional Government also encourages village officials to hold cattle farms by providing a minimum of 2 hectares of land in each village. The concept has many advantages, including the availability of natural fertilizer from animal manure for agricultural priority programs, local beef production which has been imported from outside the region and improving the community's economy. The Mahakam Regency Government invites farmers to integrate Cattle-Rice into all villages. The idea of forming sustainable and environmentally friendly agriculture and livestock is expected to start running in 2022. One of the keys to the success of improving the economy of the community on this border comes from something that has been underestimated. Cow manure. One of the steps to realize the priority of livestock development is to empower the community.

Community economic empowerment through village-owned enterprises has the goal of serving rural communities in developing productive businesses, and to support economic activities that are in accordance with the potential needs of the village and the community itself (Purnamasari & Ma'ruf, 2016). According to Djaelani, Widiati, and Santosa (2009), the conditions that occur in this farmer group often occur in other marginalized community groups, such as limited capital, limited education, and limited land so that the harvest is not enough to adequately meet the needs of the family.

According to Sonia & Subekti (2020), community empowerment is a development concept that summarizes multiple aspects. One of the manifestations of community empowerment is the existence of a program that can increase community power through the process of approaching the community, the desire of the community to increase their own power and utilize the potential that exists in their environment. Community empowerment does not aim to make people dependent on programs that have been made by the government. However, community empowerment has the goal of making people independent and able to prioritize themselves towards the corner of life in a related way. Empowerment also aims to create community empowerment, so that they can participate in development that is nothing but focusing on the community.

With the programs that have been held, if they can run well and consistently, it will make the economy of rural communities prosperous. This has a good impact on the country because it is a sign that the country is experiencing good development. The reason is, the signs of the country's progress can be seen from the progress of the smallest part of the country, namely in the countryside. If village funds are managed properly starting from the planning, implementation, to accountability stages, the various potential that exist will develop well. BUMDes provides capital assistance to the community to build a low community economy.

Based on this background explanation, this study aims to describe and analyze the role of Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) in empowering the community and what are the inhibiting factors of Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) in empowering the community.

## **2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

The role according to Soekanto (2002) is the status in which a person performs his rights and obligations in a race with the status he has. In an organization, a person has duties and functions according to their status, obligations or responsibilities that they already have must be carried out. Furthermore, according to Soekanto (2002), roles consist of three types, namely.

### **a. Active Role**

An active role is an obligation or responsibility given by a group because of the position held in the group as a group activity, such as administrators, officials and so on.

### **b. Participatory Roles**

The participatory role is one of the roles as a donor that is very useful for the group itself.

### **c. Passive Role**

Passive role is a contribution made by a group member that is passive

The role of Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) in improving the village economy, according to Nurdiyanti (2021) is as follows:

- a. Development and development of the economic potential and capabilities of village communities. So BUMDes must build and develop all the potential possessed by the village community so that it can increase the income of the village community.
- b. Playing an active role in efforts to improve the quality of life of the community, as well as developing the potential that already exists around it so that it can become a breakthrough for the welfare of the community.

- c. Strengthening the people's economy as the basis for national economic resilience with BUMDes as the foundation. BUMDes must be able to see what potential can be developed by the community so that it will improve the community's economy so that it becomes prosperous.
- d. Striving to realize and develop the economy of the village community. As the foundation of national economic resilience, BUMDes must carry out their duties by fostering and exploring the potential of the community to develop the community's economy.
- e. Helping the community to increase income so that it can increase the income and prosperity of the community. BUMDes must cooperate with the community and socialize with the community to create good cooperation.

BUMDes has a role that has been limited to 3 aspects, namely the provision/improvement of public services for local communities; utilization of village assets; and the provision of support for community production businesses. The details (Permendes Number 4 of 2015) can be seen as follows:

- a. Provision/improvement of public services for the village community, consisting of the types of businesses a) Simple Social Business; b) Intermediary Business/Service
- b. Utilization of Village Assets, consisting of the type of goods rental business.
- c. Providing support for community production businesses, consisting of types of businesses a) joint ventures/parent business units; b) the business of producing/trading goods; and microfinance business

BUMDES is an instrument of local economic empowerment with various types of potential. The establishment of BUMDES is intended to grow and develop the village economy, increase financial turnover and provide public benefits both in the form of providing various goods and services for the purpose of people's livelihood and as a pioneer for business activities that already exist in the village. In carrying out their business activities, BUMDES can collaborate with other parties based on the principles of mutually beneficial partnerships. In addition, the existence of BUMDES can also contribute to increasing the source of Village Original Income which allows the village to be able to carry out development and improve people's welfare optimally in accordance with UU No. 32 of 2004 Article 213 paragraph 1. The development of BUMDES is not solely based on the aspect of economic growth targets, but what is more important is to create conducive economic activities and social welfare at the village level, at least to solve the obstacles to village business development to encourage an increase in community income so that it can realize community welfare at large.

According to Endah (2020), empowerment is a series of activities to strengthen or optimize empowerment in the sense of competitive advantage for weak groups in society, including individuals who experience poverty. In empowering the farming community, the government needs to find an appropriate empowerment policy that can produce a policy and plan something to achieve the goals to be achieved. From this process we can separate two important aspects that are closely interconnected in real life but can be separated for analysis purposes. The first is formulation and the second is implementation, (Kumaat et al., 2018)

According to Endah (2020), the implementation of the process and the achievement of empowerment goals is carried out through the application of an approach abbreviated as 5P, namely:

- a. **Pemungkinan** (Possibility), which is to create an atmosphere so that the community can develop optimally. So, the inhibited community must be freed so that there is no obstacle to the potential that exists in the community.
- b. **Penguatan** (Strengthening), to solve a problem that exists in the community, the community must be given the strengthening of knowledge and ability. So that the community will feel confident in their abilities, thereby creating an independent society.
- c. **Perlindungan** (Protection), the protection of a weak group against a strong group so as to avoid unbalanced competition.
- d. **Penyokongan** (Support), namely support for the community to be able to carry out their roles and duties. Empowerment itself must indeed provide support to the community so that they can carry out their duties and not feel marginalized.
- e. **Pemeliharaan** (Maintenance), maintaining an even situation so that everyone can try.

Farmer empowerment based on Government Regulation Number 6 of 2013 (PP No. 6/2013), concerning Farmer Empowerment, is all efforts made by the government, provincial governments, district/city governments, and stakeholders in the field of livestock and animal health to increase independence, provide convenience and business progress, and increase the competitiveness and welfare of farmers. The context of empowerment based on PP No. 6/2013 is to regulate the provision of facilities for farmers whose number of livestock is below a certain business scale that does not require a permit

### **3. RESEARCH METHOD**

Research on the Role of Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) in Village Community Empowerment through the Village Livestock Program in Mahakam Regency was conducted using qualitative research. The research method to be used is a qualitative descriptive research method. The descriptive method is a method of examining the status of a group of people, an object, a set of conditions, a system of thought or a class of events in the present (Nazir, 2003). The data collection techniques in this study include Interviews, Observations, Documentation. The informants in the study included authorized officials consisting of the Head of the Community Empowerment and Village Government Office (DPMPD) of Mahakam Regency and the Head of the Food Security and Agriculture Service of Mahakam Regency. The data analysis technique in the study using interactive model analysis was developed by Miles et al., (2014) with three procedures, namely data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing.

### **4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

#### **The Role of Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) in Empowering Village Communities**

BUMDes which is a pillar of economic activities in the village that functions as a social institution and commercial institution. BUMDes as a social institution is on the side of the interests of the community through its contribution to the provision of social services. Meanwhile, as a commercial institution, it aims to seek profits through the offering of local resources (goods and services) to the market. In running their business, the principles of efficiency and effectiveness must always be emphasized. BUMDes as a legal entity, formed based on applicable legislation, and in accordance with the agreement built in the village community. BUMDes is a village business institution managed by the community and the village government to strengthen the village economy and is formed based on the needs and potential of the village. BUMDes Partners play a role as community potential development that creates an atmosphere or climate that allows community potential to develop.

The role of Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) in Mahakam Regency in empowering the community, one of the programs carried out is the cattle program. The system used is profit sharing in agricultural or livestock businesses (usually half or one-third of the revenue for farmers). This system is a form of business developed in cooperation between financiers and cattle breeders with a profit-sharing agreement from the profits obtained. This profit-sharing cooperation is not a new thing in Indonesian society, but it is a hereditary practice since ancient times.

The findings of the study show that BUMDES has an active role in the implementation of this noisy system, which can provide opportunities for residents to raise cattle. The opportunity to do business for underprivileged residents is increasingly open, armed with land and cages, they can raise cattle. In carrying out its role in the BUMDes cattle profit sharing program, it must facilitate all activities to improve the welfare of the village community. BUMDes has been able to provide solutions to existing problems and support that can later be input for cattle farmers in the village. The existence of village-owned enterprises (BUMDes) is very much needed by the community in order to improve welfare, especially cattle breeders through the noisy cow program, where many cattle breeders still do not have their own cows so they have to raise other people's cows and from the results are divided in half or alternately every year, for example, this first year the owner can then take care of it again the next year, with the existence of village-owned enterprises (BUMDes) provides opportunities for the community to apply for a noisy cow program.

The principles of BUMDes management, especially in the cattle profit-sharing program, are important to be explained so that they are understood and perceived in the same way by the village government, members, BPD, Regency Government, and the community. One of the Principles is Participatory. All components involved in BUMDes must be willing to voluntarily or be asked to provide support and contributions that can encourage the progress of the cow noy program business. Community participation in the management of the BUMDes program, namely the sharing of cattle profits, is highly expected and the role of the government in conducting socialization and awareness to the village community.

The findings of the study show that the Socialization of the Cattle Profit-Sharing Program is an extension activity that aims to provide explanations, descriptions, and understanding of how and what the purpose of the program is. The socialization of the noisy cow program was carried out by all BUMDES members. Counseling or socialization to the community is carried out in collaboration with officials such as RT/RW, Village Government and the Agriculture and Livestock Office. This activity was carried out face-to-face. Direct counseling is usually held at the RW Hall or Village Office with the participation of community members.

BUMDes as an economic institution has the task of managing businesses in the countryside, facilitating and empowering economic businesses developed by village communities, and facilitating activities in public services. BUMDes is an important part in strengthening the rural economy. Strengthening the local economy can be done on local activities that already exist but have not been properly managed as well as economic activities

that have potential but have not been explored optimally. (PPDAK, 2017:56). Linked to the cattle profit-sharing program, BUMDES as an economic institution has a very important role, especially to support the success of the program. One of the steps taken for empowerment is awareness in the community. Through seprezication, it is hoped that the public will be aware of their potential.

The findings of the study show that at this stage of socialization and awareness, the village government and BUMDes administrators aim to provide awareness to the community so that they can improve their abilities by utilizing the natural potential in the area, BUMDes visit the community and socialize about the cattle profit-sharing program. The target of this socialization is aimed at community groups that have the potential for a cattle business or people who have a cattle business but are still small.

Regarding the regional autonomy policy, the BUMDes development strategy is not solely based on the aspect of economic growth targets. However, what is more important is the creation of conducive economic activities at the village level, at least able to solve obstacles to business development to encourage an increase in community income so that it can realize the welfare of the community at large. These cattle profit-sharing program has an empowerment direction, where people who want to raise cattle but do not have capital are empowered. BUMDes as a provider of capital assistance in the program contains a productive economic program where economic businesses in the field of livestock are carried out and directed to the community under the management of BUMDes. The impact of the cattle fattening business with a profit-sharing system for farmers in terms of economic benefits because it is profitable from profit sharing.

The empowerment carried out by BUMDes is in the explanation of law Number 6 of 2014 concerning villages, it is explained that "community empowerment is an effort to develop community independence and welfare by increasing knowledge, attitudes, skills, behaviors, abilities, awareness, and utilizing resources through the determination of policies, programs, activities and assistance that are in accordance with the essence of the problems and priorities of the needs of the village community. Problems and Priorities of Village Community Needs.

Community empowerment is closely related to the participation of village communities for the smooth development process and the accuracy of development goals. Community involvement will be seen from community initiatives in development both in the form of thought, energy, and moral assistance. To empower the community in the village development process, the government needs to form an institution that is a forum for community activities.

According to Article 1 Number 6 of Law No. 6 of 2014, BUMDes is a business entity who's entire or most of its capital is owned by the Village through direct participation derived from the village's wealth which is separated to manage assets, services, and other businesses for the maximum welfare of the village community. In Law No. 32 of 2004 and PP No. 72 of 2005, it is mandated that in increasing the income of the community and villages, the village government can establish Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) in accordance with the needs and potential of the village. Social welfare is a condition for the fulfillment of the material, spiritual, and social needs of citizens to live a decent life and be able to develop themselves, so that they can carry out their social functions

The research findings are in accordance with the opinion of Seyadi (2013:16) that the role of Village-Owned Enterprises is a means of development and development and the economic power of village communities, which is basically for the improvement of their economic and social welfare. BUMDes plays a very active role in efforts to strengthen the quality of people's lives. BUMDes plays a role as a foundation to strengthen the resilience of the national scale economy where one of the goals is to improve and develop the economy of the village community. And BUMDes helps the community to increase income so that it leads to the creation of a prosperous village community

### **Factors inhibiting Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) in empowering the community**

In carrying out its role, namely empowering the community through the cattle profit-sharing program, BUMDES experienced obstacles or obstacles. Inhibiting factors are factors that greatly affect but provide obstacles to BUMDes in improving community welfare through the noisy cow program. In carrying out an activity, there must be its own obstacles for the creation of these activities. Likewise, in the cattle profit-sharing activities carried out by BUMDes, which also faced several obstacles. However, the existence of obstacles makes each party try to create the best solution to deal with these obstacles. The obstacles faced due to the cow noisy program include the quality of products produced by farmers which will result in uncertain prices.

There are many ways that cow breeders do to prevent diseases in cows. However, it is possible that risks to cows will occur. Not much different from humans, animals also experience illness and require treatment and treatment from local veterinarians. In this case, if the pain continues, then the person responsible for the treatment is BUMDES as the owner of the cow. In addition to disease problems, the cattle profit-sharing program also experiences obstacles in terms of sales, the selling price of cattle that often fluctuates will be a problem for owners, in this case BUMDES and cattle breeders. In raising cattle there are risks faced by owners and

keepers. The risks that occur also vary, such as sick cows, falling cattle prices, stolen cows, and dead cows. Both parties are also responsible for the risks that occur in this noisy cow practice. These risks can occur from the side of capital owners and maintainers.

In addition to factors that come from the process of raising cows, the cow noisy program also experiences obstacles in human resources. The factor that affects economic activities is human resources. In addition to natural resources, factors that affect economic activities are human resources. Human resources are an important factor in economic activities. Human resources have an important role, namely as people who create economic activities. Human resources are the main driver in achieving the expected goals. With the number and quality of qualified human resources, it is hoped that it will be able to drive this activity well. In the process of improving the welfare of the Village, human resources are needed, namely the Village community, especially BUMDes administrators, who are expected to be able to manage the potential of the Village well.

The farming community still generally lacks awareness of increasing production so that the community is still often inappropriate in the process of raising cattle. The community also realizes that their knowledge is still limited in the process of cultivating cattle. Public knowledge about cattle cultivation in depth is indeed lacking. Because there are still many of them who do not know the importance of how to cultivate good and correct cattle, in addition to the absence of their own initiative from the community to add insight into animal husbandry. This is where the role of BUMDES and the Village Government is needed in empowering the community, especially in the development of knowledge or human resources. The success of the cattle noisy program is not only determined by the condition of livestock resources, but also by the processing of livestock extension workers who are very strategic and the quality of human resources that support it, namely human resources who master and are able to utilize and develop their knowledge and technology in the sustainable management of livestock resources

## **5. CONCLUSION**

BUMDES has an active role in Community Empowerment Through the Cattle Profit-Sharing Program in Mahakam Regency. This active role is carried out by providing facilities such as cow seeds, vitamins and cage making. The participatory role of BUMDES is carried out through awareness and socialization to the village community directly. The role of BUMDES in empowerment through the cow farming program can increase income where those

who used to only rely on Balinese livestock workers now with the cow farming program managed by village-owned enterprises (BUMDes) can now raise their own cows.

Obstacles to BUMDES in Community Empowerment Through the Cattle Profit-Sharing Program include technical obstacles to maintenance, the existence of agents that attack livestock and fluctuations in the selling price of cattle. Another obstacle is the lack of knowledge of cattle breeders or breeders in the maintenance process, this is due to the lack of special training for cattle breeders or breeders.

The advice that can be given is for BUMDes managers, considering the lack of public knowledge in cattle breeding, BUMDes should carry out assistance programs for cattle breeders or breeders, in addition to BUMDES in collaboration with the village government to hold special training related to cattle breeding. Village communities are expected to participate more in supporting the cattle profit-sharing program implemented by BUMDES and take advantage of program opportunities to increase income.

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