THE ROLE OF VILLAGE OWNED ENTERPRISES (BUMDES) IN IMPROVING THE ECONOMIC RESILIENCE INDEX (IKE) TO ACHIEVE PROGRESS AND INDEPENDENCE OF VILLAGES IN MEMPAWAH REGENCY

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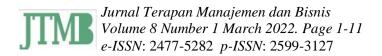E-mail: sunaryono@polpubang.ac.id

Abstract
This research seeks to examine the role of village-owned enterprises (BUMDes) on the village economy in the Economic Resilience Index (IKE). It is essential to explore the potential of villages towards advanced and independent villages. It is related to the West Kalimantan government's vision and mission that targets the villages' progress and independence. This research takes the data of villages in Mempawah Regency consisting of 60 villages from 2016 to 2018. Research method is using independent sample t test to see the comparison between villages that have BuMDes and villages that do not have BuMDes. During the three years of observation, there was a significant development seen from the change in the village's status, which in 2016 is still dominated by disadvantaged and developing villages. In 2018 it was dominated by advanced and independent villages. There are 36 BuMDes engaged in various fields, including livestock, plantations, agriculture, tourism, and others, in 60 villages in Mempawah Regency. Judging from the IKE value of towns with BuMDes and those who do not have BUMDes have an average (mean) is not too different, namely 0.73611 and 0.68896. Similarly, comparative test results show no difference between villages with BuMDes or those that do not, Multiple linear regression(quantitative data) analysis was applied to see the influence of the the economic resilience index to achieve progress and independence of villages in Mempawah Regency. This needs to be a special concern for the government because the presence of BuMDes is still not improving the village economy.

Keywords: Index Resilience Economic; BUMDes; Village Independent

Introduction
Villages are the legal communities with territorial boundaries to regulate and manage government affairs and local communities' interests based on community initiatives, rights of origin, and the legal rights recognized and respected in the system of government of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) (Undang Undang No 6, 2014). As a unity of village law community must be able to build themselves to be independent, one of the areas is economic development pioneered by the existence of BUMDES.

For measuring instruments for the village's economic success, issued regulations related to the village index building in Permendesa No. 2 of 2016. This village regulation regulates towns' measurement using 54 indicators divided into three large pillars, namely social, economic, and environmental. This regulation also produces a value from the measurement results that simultaneously as the basis for determining the status of villages classify into five categories of towns is significantly lagging, lagging, developing, advanced, and independent (Permendesa&PDTT No 2, 2016).

One of the village indexes is the index of economic resilience divided into 12 assessment indicators, one of which is the existence of BUMDes and the diversity of community production, the presence of business stalls, took shops, and inns to the availability of credit in the community (Permendesa&PDTT No 2, 2016). The existence of BUMDes as one of the indicators determining the value of IKE can be one of the primary hands that can improve other indicators in the economic field, such as the diversity of community production and other trading businesses.

Mempawah Regency locate near Bengkayang Regency (north), Kubu Raya Regency and Pontianak City (south side), Landak Regency (east side), and west side bordering Karimata Strait. Mempawah Regency has a relatively close distance to the city or provincial capital and relatively easy access to transportation such as can be reached by motor vehicles both by private cars and public transit (Mempawahkab.go.id, 2021). It can be a potential for the Mempawah regency or can be a threat if not handled properly.

Mempawah regency has nine sub-districts, namely Anjongan, Mempawah Hilir, Mempawah Timur, Sadaniang, Segedong, Siantan, Kunyit River, Pinyuh River, and Toho, consisting of 60 villages. The villages in Mempawah Regency do not all have businesses or better known as Bumdes (Village Owned Public Agency), where only 36 towns already have Bumdes from 60 villages. Based on the Classification of Building Village Index (IDM), the towns in Mempawah Regency have the status as follows:

Table 1. The Villages Status of IDM on Mempawah Regency.

No	Village Status	IDM Score	Number of Villages	Persentage
1.	Very Lagging`	≤ 0,493	2	3%
2.	Lagging	> 0,491 dan ≤ 0,601	21	35%
3.	Developing	> 0,599 dan ≤ 0,709	30	50%
4.	Develop	> 0,707 dan ≤ 0,815	7	12%
5.	Independent	> 0.817	0	0%

Based on the table above, in 2019, most of the villages in Mempawah Regency, including villages' status, developing villages as much as 50%, while lagging towns are still relatively high at 35%. Always is still a very small percentage of 12% for Developed Villages, and there are no Independent Villages in Mempawah Regency. The largest lagging villages and very-lagging villages are the Sadaniang sub-district (100%) and the Anjongan subdistrict. There are 75% of lagging-villages, while the most developed-villages sub-districts are Pinyuh River subdistricts, with a percentage of 37.5%. The condition of the villages in Mempawah district has to be an essential issue for the Government and the community. The villagers' welfare

level in Mempawah Regency is still relatively low because of the large number of lagging-villages. Still, the a low rate of developed villages, and there are no independent villages.
To improve the status of the village to be a Maju and Mandiri Village is certainly not easy. One of the government's efforts is to empower and see the towns' potential by building a Village Owned Public Agency (Bumdes) that provides income for the village so that it can have an impact on the progress and development of the town towards Maju and Mandiri villages. According to the Ministerial-Regulation No. 2 of 2016, Developed villages and Independent Villages have the potential of social, economic, and ecological resources. They can manage them for human welfare, human-life quality, and overcome poverty. Finally, it will have social resilience, economic resilience, and sustainable ecological resilience.

This research will analyze the effect of BUMDes in the Economic Resilience Index (IKE) figures to become one of the determinants in improving the status of villages into developed villages and independent villages. The vision and mission of the governor of West Kalimantan in 2018 has targeted 400 independent-villages on the West Kalimantan Province in the period 2019-2023 (5 years ahead). According to Samadi, the role of Bumdes in improving the community economy is seen from the users of the BUMDes funds in the field of trade, oil palm plantations, and services, while in other areas, there is still no visible improvement in the economy (Rahman, 2015). Therefore, Dantika conducted that Bumdes has succeeded in positively impacting the village economy's progress and the welfare of the community even though the units of the BUMDes have not run as a whole (Dantika, 2013). According to Edy et al. (2016), the existence of BUMDes to improve the village economy. However, there are still constraints in managing BUMDes in some areas. The type of business carried out is still limited, limited human resources that contain BUMDes, and low community participation due to their inadequate knowledge (Agunggunanto, Arianti, Kushartono, & Darwanto, 2016).

The relation between the existence of BUMDes as one of the driving tools of the village economy, this research will find out (1) Whether BUMDes have a role in increasing the value of village IKE in Mempawah Regency and (2) Whether the existence of BUMDes has been able to improve the economy of village.

This research is essential because the target of progress and independence of the village is one of the vision and mission of West Kalimantan's government. Furthermore, there are enormous funds for every town since 2015, its value from 800 million to more than 1 billion rupiahs, so it must be ascertained the existence of BUMDes to be one of the government's efforts in improving the welfare of village communities through economic development.

Literature review
The vision of development that prioritizes human beings is very relevant because of the shift in a government role, and the community implements it. From planning to implementation and utilization, the part of the community stands out. That role is more effective if the organization also plays a role in the use of budget allocations. According to Korten (1988:242-245), the development must be a learning process, which means improving the community's ability, both individually and collectively, to adapt to change and direct the change to follow by its own goals(Korten, 1988).

The economy is an activity in empowerment in the community. The economy is an effort to manage households. Economic goals are for life's needs through three main activities, namely Production, distribution, and consumption. Fulfillment of life with limited resource constraints, closely related to efforts to improve prosperity and welfare (Sumodiningrat, 1998). Thus, the community's economic mobilizer is economic activities carried out by the citizens who independently manage any resources it can master. It is to meet the basic needs and their families.

According to Permendesa Number 2-2015, The Village-owned Enterprises (BUMDesa) are the business entities whose the Village owns entire or most capital. Through direct participation is derived from the wealth of separated villages to manage assets, services, and other businesses for the village community's maximum welfare (Permendesa&PDTT No 2, 2016).
The BUMDes establishment concept is to form an independent village economy following the economic context of the community, which is the context of simple problems. The people's economy is a strategy of "survival" developed by the poor both in the city and in the villages (Mubyarto, 1997). In PermenDesa (Permendesa&PDTT No 4, 2015), BUMDes aims to:
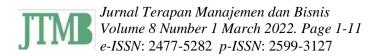1) Improving the village economy.
2) Optimizing village assets to be beneficial for village welfare.
3) Improving community efforts in managing the economic potential of the village.
4) Develop a business cooperation plan between towns and with third parties.
5) Creating opportunities and market networks that support the needs of public services of citizens.
6) Opening jobs.
7) Improving the community's welfare by improving public services, growth, and economic equality of the village.
8) Increase the income of the villagers and the original income of the town.

The Building Village Index (IDM) quoted is a Composite Index formed based on three indices, namely (KDPDTT, 2020):
1) Social Resilience Index (Education, Health, Social Media, Settlement)
2) Economic Resilience Index (Diversity of Community Production, Trade and Market Center Access, Logistics Access, Banking, and Credit Access, Regional Openness)
3) Ecological/Environmental Resilience Index (Environmental Quality, Natural Disasters, Disaster Response.

In the Building Village Index (IDM) data, every village has to fill in a questionnaire containing village conditions questions. The problem is a reference to determine the dorp's score. Each question in the IDM form will have a score from 1-5, and it summarizes to determine the overall score value of a village. The final value of this village score will determine the villages' status. the level of the towns described in the following table (KDPDTT, 2020):
1) Regional development (rural) in general can be grouped into three, namely: (Adisasmita, 2013) Policies that indirectly lead to the achievement of an atmosphere that supports economic activities.
2) Policies that directly lead to the increased economic activity of the target group.
3) Special wisdom that reaches the poor through extraordinary efforts.

The indirect policy is creating conditions that ensure the continuity of every effort to increase equitable development and poverty reduction, provision of facilities and infrastructure, institutional strengthening, and improvement of legislation that supports the community's socio-economic activities. This policy framework also includes creating social and political atmosphere tranquility, the result of a business climate, and economic stability through systemic macroeconomic management, population growth control, and environmental preservation.

The direct policy is increasing access to infrastructure and facilities that support necessary needed such as food, clothing, housing, health, and education, increasing productivity and income, especially in low-income communities. In this case, the most appropriate economic development of the people is through joint efforts in the container of financial institutions, such as establishing BUMDes that have begun to be encouraged lately.
Superior Wisdom takes precedence on preparing rural communities (especially the poor) to conduct socioeconomic activities following local culture. These efforts essentially encourage and expedite the process of transitioning from subsistence living to market life. The role of community leaders close to the community becomes crucial in the transition process.

Methods
This research was conducted in Mempawah districts using data from 60 villages. The approach used in the study is quantitative research with secondary data. This research's data source can be from the Village Index Building Ministry of Villages & PDTT for The Building Village Index data. The period used for three years (2016-2018).
Data analysis techniques used are Descriptive Statistic: This statistical test aimed to determine the number, mean, and Percentage of this research variables. Also, Independent Sample T Test: Independent sample t test is used to compare the value of Economic Resilience Index (IKE) of villages that have BuMDes with do not have BuMDes in Mempawah Regency

Results
The Building Villages index of Mempawah Regency in the last three years:

Table 2. The Villages Status of IDM on Mempawah Regency.

No	Village Status	2016		2017		2018	
		Total Villages	%	Total Villages	%	Total Villages	%
1	Very Lagging`	6	10%	2	3,33%	0	0%
2	Lagging	20	33,33%	2	35%	2	3,33%
3	Developing	29	48,3%	30	50%	7	11,67%
4	Develop	5	8,33%	7	11,67%	35	58,33%
5	Independent	0	0%	0	0%	16	26,67%

In 2016, the number of developing-villages was around 48.3%, the very-lagging villages, the lagging-Villages and developed-villages were lower, at about 10%, 8,33%, and 33.33% respectively. However, there were no independent villages in West Kalimantan. In 2017, the developed-villages rose to around 11,67% and the very-lagging villages droped rapidly at 3,33%. Thereafter, the developing villages and lagging villages growth steadly to arround 50% and 35% respectively.

In 2018, The development of villages in Mempawah Regency has shown very rapid progress where it has been able to reach independent villages as many as 16 villages (26.67%). There are no very-lagging villages, while the lagging-villages have been reducing significantly from the previous years, Despite there are still two lagging villages around 3.33%. In 2018 it was dominated by developed towns at 58.33%.

The Economic Resilience Index of Mempawah Regency in the last three years:

Table 3. Economic Resilience Indexo on Mempawah Regency

No	Districs	Economic Resilience Index (IKE)			Porsentage
		2016	2017	2018	
1	Anjongan	0,4525	0,5250	0,8500	87,85%
2	Mempawah Hilir	0,6203	0,6203	0,6933	11,77%
3	Mempawah Timur	0,4852	0,5390	0,8222	69,46%
4	Segedong	0,4641	0,5249	0,7611	63,99%
5	Siantan	0,6684	0,6667	0,8500	27,17%
6	Sungai Kunyit	0,4989	0,5042	0,7470	49,73%
7	Sungai Pinyuh	0,5316	0,6396	0,6810	28,10%
8	Toho	0,4304	0,5479	0,6500	51,02%
9	Sadaniang	0,3080	0,3389	0,4670	51,62%
	Average	0,4955	0,5452	0,7246	46,24%

The table has shown the Economic Resilience Index per Sub-District in Mempawah Regency growth significantly around 46.24% over the last three years. The highest increase occurred in Anjongan subdistrict by 87.85%. The raising of the economic resilience index has impacted villages' status that in 2016 are still developing and lagging villages, but in 2018 have increased to become the developed villages and the independent villages.

A significant increase also occurred in East Mempawah Subdistrict, which is 69.46%, wherein 2016 it is still dominated by disadvantaged and developing villages, while in 2018, most of the status was independent villages. There are no more lagging villages and developing-villages. Moreover, The Segedong subdistrict was grown significantly in 2018, IKE growth over the last three years of 63.99%. This growth can be seen from villages' status in the Segedong sub-district in 2016. It was dominated by lagging villages and developed villages, whereas there are no developed villages and independent villages. In 2018, the most significant status was developed-villages, and there is one independent-village.

On the other hand, IKE growth in Toho, Sadaniang, and Kunyit subdistricts significantly. At about 50% over the last three years, IKE growth in this three sub-district lower than the previous sub-districts. Still, the status of villages in this sub-district has started to grow because there are the developed-villages. However, there are still developing villages and even lagging (for Sadaniang subdistricts). There are no villages with independent status in Sadaniang and Toho subdistricts, while Sungai Kunyit District has one independent-village. The government has to pay attention to increase village status in these three sub-districts.
Developed villages and independent villages have dominated both the Pinyuh sub-district and the Siantan-River sub-district. However, the growth of IKE over the last three years is relatively low compared to the sub-districts discussed earlier. There are no lagging-villages and very-lagging villages in these two sub-districts in 2016. Similarly, in the Mempawah Hilir

sub-district with the least growth compared to other sub-districts, this village is already an independent village for all towns in this sub-district. Because in 2016, there are no lagging-villages and very-lagging villages in the Mempawah Hilir sub-district.

There are 60 villages in Mempawah Regency but only 36 villages, or about 60% of its towns, have the Village Owned Enterprises (BuMDes). Here is the distribution of BuMDes in Mempawah Regency:

Table 4. List of BUMDes on Mempawah Regency

No	Districs	Village Name	BUMDes Name
1.	*Toho*	*Benuang*	*Benuang Makmur*
2.	*Toho*	*Sambora*	*Margo Usaha*
3.	*Toho*	*Terap*	*Jaya Mandiri*
4.	*Mempawah Timur*	*Sungai Bakau Kecil*	*Sepakat Bersama*
5.	*Mempawah Timur*	*Parit Banjar*	*Sinar Barokah*
6.	*Mempawah Timur*	*Pasir Palembang*	*Mahkota Harapan*
7.	*Mempawah Timur*	*Pasir Panjang*	*Mandiri Jaya*
8.	*Sungai Pinyuh*	*Sungai Batang*	*Berkah Jaya*
9.	*Sungai Pinyuh*	*Sui. Bakau Besar Darat*	*Teguh Karya Bersama*
10.	*Sungai Pinyuh*	*Sui. Bakau Besar Laut*	*Berkat Laut Indah*
11.	*Sungai Pinyuh*	*Sungai Purun Kecil*	*Purun Karya Jaya*
12.	*Mempawah Hilir*	*Penibung*	*Nibung Jaya*
13.	*Mempawah Hilir*	*Malikian*	*Berkah Bersama*
14.	*Mempawah Hilir*	*Kuala Secapah*	*Karya Harapan Bersama*
15.	*Sungai Kunyit*	*Sungai Duri I*	*Mitra Abadi Sejahtera*
16.	*Sungai Kunyit*	*Sui. Duri II*	*Karya Tama*
17.	*Sungai Kunyit*	*Sui. Limau*	*Tirta Bahari Biru*
18.	*Sungai Kunyit*	*Mendalok*	*Jaya Mandiri*
19.	*Sungai Kunyit*	*Sui Kunyit Laut*	*Gerbang Kijing*
20.	*Sungai Kunyit*	*Sui. Kunyit Dalam*	*Maju Jaya*
21.	*Sungai Kunyit*	*Semudun*	*Semangat Muda*
22.	*Sungai Kunyit*	*Sungai Dungun*	*Satrya Muda*
23.	*Sungai Kunyit*	*Sui. Kunyit Hulu*	*Semar Berkarya*
24.	*Sadaniang*	*Sekabuk*	*Barage Tarabit*
25.	*Sadaniang*	*Pentek*	*Tantero Gumantar*
26.	*Sadaniang*	*Bumbun*	*Karya Mandiri*
27.	*Sadaniang*	*Amawang*	*Tunas Baru*
28.	*Siantan*	*Wajok Hilir*	*Prospek Mandiri*
29.	*Siantan*	*Sungai Nipah*	*Bangkit Bersama*
30.	*Siantan*	*Jungkat*	*Pangkalan Mas*
31.	*Anjongan*	*Anjungan Dalam*	*Multi Jaya Bersama*
32.	*Anjongan*	*Kepayang*	*Sejahtera Abadi*
33.	*Siantan*	*Peniti Luar*	
34.	*Sadaniang*	*Sekabuk*	
35.	*Sungai Pinyuh*	*Sungai Rasau*	
36.	*Segedong*	*Peniti Besar*	

The table informs listing of 36 BUMDes in 60 villages, The Sadaniang sub-district and The Sungai-Pinyuh sub-district have five BuMDes, respectively. The percentage of BUMDes in the

Sadaniang sub-district around 83.33%. In comparison, the district of the Siantan has 80% of BUMDes. Besides, The rate of B UMDes in the Mempawah Timur subdistricts and The Sungai Pinyuh subdistricts were lower, at about 66,67% and 62.5%, respectively.

Next, The Kunyit River Subdistrict was the largest percentage of BUMDes in The Mempawah Regency. This subdistrict has 9 BumDes and becomes the largest number of villages. The rate of towns that have BumDes in Kunyit River Subdistrict is 75%. Toho and Mempawah Hilir sub-districts each have 3 BuMDes, at about 60% for Mempawah Hilir subdistrict and 37.5% for Toho subdistrict, where this percentage is relatively small compared to other sub-districts. Similarly, Anjongan and Segedong subdistricts have only 2 BuMDes and 1 BuMDes, respectively, in their sub-districts with a tiny percentage of 50% in Anjongan subdistrict and 16.67% in Segedong subdistrict.

BuMDes should increase the value of its Economic Resilience Index, which impacts the Building Village Index, affects villages' status in these sub-districts. According to the data of BuMDes in the Mempawah Regency, the distribution of BUMDes is still uneven in each sub-district. Finally, This affects the villagers' welfare. This research seeks to measure the effect of BuMDes in increasing the Economic Resilience Index and Building Development Index in Mempawah Regency.

First, the Normality test has to verify before statistical tests. The normality test aims to determine if the research data classified as normally-distributed or abnormally-distributed because user data resembles a normal distribution. There is various way to verified The normality tests such as the Kolmogorov Smirnov test. Data have normally distributed If the probability ≥ is 0.05. In contrast, data have an abnormally distributed probability value of < is 0.05 (Sudarmanto, 2005).

The figure below informs the normality test for IKE data for villages that have BuMDes and towns that do not have BuMDes in Mempawah Regency:

Tabel 5. One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Village that have BuMDes
N		36
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	,73611
	Std. Deviation	,127247
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,120
	Positive	,068
	Negative	-,120
Test Statistic		,120
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,200[c,d]

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

The normality test results using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test with BUMDes Villages on the two variables showed that data are normally-distributed (Sig > 0.05). The table shown the

results of the normality test using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test is 0,200. The data are normally-distributed (Sig > 0.05).

Tabel 6. One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Villages not have BuMDes
N		24
Normal Parametersa,b	Mean	,68896
	Std. Deviation	,158404
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,158
	Positive	,076
	Negative	-,158
Test Statistic		,158
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,124c

a. Test distribution is Normal.
b. Calculated from data.
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

The normality test results using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test with no BUMDes Villages on the two variables showed that data are normally-distributed (Sig > 0.05). The table shown the results of the normality test using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test is 0,124. The data are normally-distributed (Sig > 0.05).

Tabel 7. Group Statistics

	Kelompok	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
IKE	BuMDes	36	,73611	,127247	,021208
	No_BuMDes	24	,68896	,158404	,032334

Source: SPSS

The figure presents IKE Data of villages with BUMDes has an average (mean) of 0.73611 while the average (mean) IKE of villages with no BuMDes is 0.68896. In conclusion, there is no difference in IKE value for villages with BuMDes or villages with no BuMDes.
Next, the figure below informs the output Independent Sample Test:

Tabel 8. Independent Table Test

	F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference Lower	Upper
IKE	,185	,669	1,274	58	,208	,047153	,037007	-,026925	,121230
			1,219	41,945	,230	,047153	,038669	-,030887	,125192

Source: SPSS

The figure presents Levene's Test for Equality of Variances is 0.669, so both groups' variance data is the same (homogeneous). Then, the Sig value is known (2 tailed) of 0.208 > 0.05. In conclusion, there is no significant difference in the IKE value of villages with BuMDes and villages with no BuMDes.

Discussion

To sum up, there is no real significant value of the Economic Resilience Index (IKE) of villages with BUMDes and villages with no BuMDes, which means that the villages' businesses have not contributed significantly economically to these villages' economic improvement.

According to Tulus Tambunan (2002), the factors that influence a business's success come from internal and external factors. Internal factors such as human resources quality, organizational mastery, organizational structure, management system, participation, business culture/culture, capital strength, business network with outside parties, and entrepreneurship level. External factors are government factors such as economic policy, bureaucrats, politics, and democratic level, while non-governmental financial system, society's socio-cultural culture, labor system, labor conditions, infrastructure conditions, and public education level, and global environment.

In Mempawah Regency, the business's weakness is generally the community's unpreparedness, especially in terms of education level and other essential factors. It impacts the management of the companies that are not following the rules in running a profitable company.

Conclussion

The establishment of BuMDes in villages in the Mempawah Regency has several things to note, such as (1). The role business of BUMDes has to suitable for the natural resources in the village. (2) Human resources must understand about business, which training first. (3). The village government and the community cooperate reasonably in running the BuMDes. (4) Further and in-depth research on the factors that cause BuMDes-BuMDes in Mempawah Regency to not run the following expectations can play a significant role in the village's economic growth.

This research has limitations because it only covers one district of 12 districts in West Kalimantan province. Further research is still needed to ensure and re-conduct research related to the relationship between the development of BUMDes and the Economic Resilience Index at a wider linkup. It is essential to continue research about the BUMDes. Following its development, the BUMDes problems will grow with the business development and conditions in the village.

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