

VILLAGE-OWNED BUSINESSES AS A STRATEGY TO ENHANCE THE LOCAL ECONOMY IN SEDAPURKLAGEN VILLAGE, GRESIK, EAST JAVA

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Abstract: The purpose of this research is to analyze the role and impact of BUMDes (Village-Owned Businesses) in enhancing the local economy of Sedapurklagen Village, Benjeng, Gresik, East Java, Indonesia. This field-based study utilizes triangulation techniques including observation, interviews, and documentation, and employs a qualitative descriptive approach. The findings demonstrate that BUMDes plays multiple significant roles in improving the community's economy. It acts as a facilitator, assisting in all tasks related to planning business entities to be established by the community. Furthermore, BUMDes also serves as a mediator, facilitating the management of business entities to achieve business goals and plans, and acts as a motivator by spearheading and inspiring business entities to drive community improvement. One challenge faced by BUMDes management in Sedapurklagen Village is the need to build more trust within the community and managing limited available capital. In order to gain community trust, BUMDes must provide tangible evidence. Communities that have faith in BUMDes can aid in convincing other communities, while the younger, more educated village members can assist in promoting the understanding of BUMDes to communities that are not yet familiar with its functions.

Keywords: *Empowerment, Economy, Village-Owned Businesses (BUMDes)*

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1. Introduction

The problems in the village tend to be closely related to the quality of human resources (Human Resources). However, it is more than that; it includes problems of natural resources, social resources, and culture, and there are often resource problems between villages and one another. These problems must be addressed immediately and managed so they can later provide positive value to the village, especially in empowering the economy of village communities. Local management must be carried out according to existing regulations so that later problems do not arise.

The Law No. 6 of 2014 regarding villages outlines the governance, development, community empowerment, and implementation based on the principles of Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, NKRI, and Unity in Diversity. This law has

introduced a new mindset of "Village Development" in which the village is no longer seen as a passive object, but rather as an active participant in determining its own development (Yabbar and Hamzah, 2016).

BUMDes (Village-Owned Businesses) is a business entity created by the village government with the initial capital source coming from the APBDes, where later the capital does not only come from the village government but can also come from village communities, such as assistance from the Regency and Provincial Governments. In addition, BUMDes capital can also come from foreign institutions and foreign nationals. Therefore, BUMDes must be managed with qualified, competent, and professional human resources and fulfill good business governance, namely fairness, transparency, accountability, and participation. Therefore, BUMDes management's principles must be implemented collaboratively, cooperatively, and collectively. (Yabbar and Hamzah, 2016).

In Gresik Regency, East Java Province, specifically in Benjeng District, there is a Village-Owned Enterprise called BUMDes "Tirta Kencana" in Sedapurklagen Village. This BUMDes, situated on a 195.95 ha area, manages a diverse range of businesses. These include the supply of agricultural medicines, a bottled water refill depot, a tempeh production factory, an LPG gas base, and a BNI 46. These businesses are part of BUMDes's comprehensive work plans aimed at improving the economy of village communities and alleviating the economic burden on villagers (desasedapurklagen.gresikkab.go.id, 2023).

Recognizing the pivotal role of BUMDes in enhancing rural community economies, particularly in Sedapurklagen Village, BUMDes management must identify the potential and primary needs of the villagers. The village government must actively enhance the quality of human resources and the management of BUMDes. It is also expected to display creativity and innovation in every economic activity within the village through the role of BUMDes, ultimately leading to improved community welfare.

This ensures that BUMDes operates optimally and can enhance rural communities' welfare. However, in Sedapurklagen Village, Benjeng, Gresik, it is not yet clear what the role and purpose of BUMDes itself are in improving the community's economy so that later, the role and programs of BUMDes can be influential and exemplary on target; several studies state that so far existing development improvement programs have not fully involved the role and participation of the community, both in the planning process and up to the implementation process. Based on the above background, this research aims to analyze the role and efforts of BUMDes in improving the community's economy.

Empowerment is a process by which people have the power to control things and influence events that impact their lives (Suharto, 2006). Empowerment refers to a person having the ability, knowledge, and power to change their lives. Thus, empowerment results in a shift in an individual's function from object to subject. Thus, the social realization that exists within it has similar characteristics to the realization among subjects (Labolo, 2007). BUMDes has several business units, such as a savings and loan business, brick production, and a unit to provide goods for the community. The business units have been operating relatively effectively thus far; however, there are occasional periods of sluggishness. Nonetheless, the BUMDes activities have yet to significantly impact the local community's economic activities due to their limited reach. The primary obstacles encountered in managing the BUMDes business unit are the need for more community engagement to support its activities and optimize management aspects (Nurdiyanti R Hailudin, 2023). The process of empowerment encompasses distinct stages, comprising preparation, assessment of alternative programs or activity planning, personalization of action plans, implementation of programs or activities, evaluation, and

termination. The driving forces behind empowerment encompass abundant natural resources, support from the community and government, as well as the intention and enthusiasm of empowered individuals. Conversely, inhibiting factors encompass the insufficient presence of human resources equipped with an understanding of BUMDES, limited budgetary allocations, and a lack of public confidence in the significance of BUMDES (Ristianan and Amir Yusuf, 2020). The current potential and economic capacities of village communities are yet to be fully leveraged by BUMDes (village-owned Businesses). It is imperative to align BUMDes' businesses with the village's primary potential to maximize their impact on the local economy. While BUMDes can bring about positive social changes in rural areas, their contribution to economic development must be revised. A strong community economy is vital for national economic resilience, with BUMDes playing a pivotal role as a foundational building block. However, the inadequate availability of capital presents a significant obstacle for BUMDes in effectively carrying out its business operations (Umar, 2020).

"Economic System" refers to a consistent and orderly collection of economic organizations. In addition, decision-making issues about the structure of economic organizations are discussed in the economic system to solve people's economic problems in realizing national goals (Tambunan, 2012). The effectiveness of economic empowerment implemented by BUMDes in growing the Tandung Village community's economy has yet to have an impact on improving the community's economy. The lack of effectiveness of BUMDes in economic empowerment influenced by several inhibiting factors, such as the implementation of BUMDes through business units is not going well; the management strategy is not optimal, the human resources involved in BUMDes are still lacking, and still need much training in improving the ability to manage and manage BUMDes. Apart from that, investment from the village government is one of the factors that makes it ineffective in increasing community empowerment through BUMDes. Even though the increase in community economic empowerment through BUMDes has not affected the community, the BUMDes blessing of Tandung Village continues to experience developments in management, even in terms of the business units being run.

BUMDes is the central pillar of the village economy and acts as a social and commercial institution that prioritizes community needs and generates profits for village communities. In addition, BUMDes is a type of business conducted by the village to obtain results that can increase village revenue. According to the Village Law, BUMDes is a corporate entity either fully or partially owned by the village, actively engaged in the management of assets, provision of services, and operation of other businesses to primarily benefit the village communities. It functions as an economic institution established through the initiative of village communities and is governed by the principle of independence, as stipulated in article 213, paragraph 3 of Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government (Makmur, 2019). The BUMDes business unit in Paya Kumer Village has improved the community's economy. This is obtained by the ease of borrowing capital, opening up employment opportunities, and supplying BUMDes revenue to the village's original revenue (PADes). In addition to these benefits, BUMDes in Paya Kumer Village faces several problems, such as the lack of capital owned by BUMDes, the lack of community knowledge about BUMDes, and the lack of community participation in advancing BUMDes business units (Syamsul, 2020). The BUMDes activities have greatly improved the welfare of the Batetangga community. This can be observed from the various programs that have been implemented. Instead of causing harm, these programs have increased the income of the community and Batetangga Village. Additionally, the Batetangga community members can now benefit from the facilities and infrastructure

provided by the BUMDes Batetangga work program. (Hartini, 2019).

2. Research Method

Research Approach

This research adopts a descriptive qualitative approach rooted in the philosophy of postpositivism. It involves the use of the researcher as a vital instrument in exploring natural phenomena. Data collection techniques incorporate a triangulation system for comprehensive analysis. Emphasizing meaning over generalization, data analysis is conducted using inductive or qualitative methods (Sugiyono, 2019).

Type of Data

Primary Data

Primary data is data obtained directly from sources or respondents that comes from the object under study or has something to do with the object under study. The data can be obtained directly from the study object or the research site (Sugiyono, 2015). Later, the data relates to BUMDes Tirta Kencana management activities, conditions that exist in BUMDes that affect efforts to improve community welfare, participation from the community, and community empowerment in Sedapurklagen Village.

Secondary Data

Secondary data is data that has been previously obtained and reported by other people or agencies outside of the researchers themselves, although the data obtained is the original data. Secondary data can be obtained from agencies, libraries, and other parties (Sugiyono, 2015). Where later, the data obtained relates to the role of BUMDes in empowering the economy of the Sedapurklagen village community

Data Source

The data sources in this study used informants consisting of the Village Head and his apparatus, Tirta Kencana BUMDes Manager, Sedapurklagen village community, as the critical source of information in this study. The determining information collected by researchers and based on the primary research study helps explore themes based on existing sources.

Research Location

The research was retrieved in BUMDes Tirta Kencana, Sedapurklagen village, Gresik Regency, East Java Province.

Research Time

The research was conducted at the November 2023, in the preparation of the research proposal was prepared starting from November 2023 - April 2024.

Sampling Technique

The sampling technique in this study is Purposive sampling, which is based on selecting sources that can represent the level of insignificance and research hypothesis testing procedures. This research sample was taken based on consideration of data collection in the field that was following the aims and objectives of the research as well as the source of research information obtained from the following informant sources: Sedapurklagen Village Head, BUMDes Manager, and Sedapurklagen Village Community

The process of data collection is a pivotal phase within the research framework, designed

to procure research data of the highest caliber. In the absence of proficient data collection methodologies, researchers may encounter challenges in generating data that conforms to established criteria. (Sugiyono, 2017).

The data collection methods utilized in this research endeavor are outlined as follows:

Observation

The process of conducting observations entails the deliberate and meticulous study and documentation of specific phenomena, behaviors, or events within their natural or designated environment. This is undertaken to gain insights, analyze patterns, and draw conclusions. Through observation, later researchers will learn to understand about behaviour, as well as the meaning of that behaviour, (Sugiyono, 2017). In a study, researchers will conduct direct observations on the BUMDes Tirta Kencana institutional unit in Sedapurklagen Village, Benjeng District, Gresik Regency.

Interview

During an interview, two participants interact to exchange information through a series of questions and responses. This particular research project utilized a combination of structured and unstructured interview approaches to engage with key individuals and gather essential information and data. The research team actively participated in question-and-answer sessions to directly obtain valuable data from the relevant parties involved in the study (Deddy M., 2011).

Documentation

A document functions as a recorded account of historical occurrences. These documents can be written records, visual depictions, or notable works attributed to an individual. Written documents encompass various materials, including diaries, life histories, narratives, biographies, regulations, and policies (Sugiyono, 2017). Old documents can be used in research as a data source because they can be used to test, interpret, and even predict (Moleong, 2016). In this study, documentation will be included as supporting data and complementary primary data obtained from interviews and observations.

The documentation method used in writing this research uses the following:

Literature

Literature study is conducting this research involves reviewing relevant literature, including printed and electronic media as well as internet data, to support the writing process.

Documentary

Documentation studies are carried out by reading reports of previous researchers and can also be through articles from the internet, books, and journals that are in accordance with the topic of writing. In this method, the author only removes relevant data from a source or document needed.

Data Testing Technique

This research will employ a qualitative methodology, specifically descriptive. This entails meticulously documenting observed, heard and read phenomena gathered through various means, including field notes, photography, videography, interviews, personal documents, memos, official and unofficial records, and similar sources. The subsequent phase involves

rigorous analysis and comparison of these findings to derive conclusive insights (Burhan B, 2015). Triangulation serves as a method employed to ascertain data integrity in qualitative research. This technique entails converging information from diverse data sources to facilitate subsequent scrutiny and comparison of the obtained data. The three primary types of triangulations, include:

1. Triangulation of sources involves testing data from multiple sources to check its reliability. The gathered data is then organized and classified based on its origin. Researchers will subsequently choose both similar and diverse data for additional analysis.
2. The triangulation technique involves testing data by cross-referencing information from the same sources using various methods, such as observations, interviews, or documentation. If conflicting results arise, the researcher can verify the accuracy of the data by consulting with the parties involved in the data sources,
3. Time triangulation, or data triangulation is the process of cross-verifying data from different sources to enhance its credibility. It involves comparing information obtained from multiple sources at various times to ensure accuracy and reliability (Sugiyono, 2012).

Data Analysis Technique

The data analysis technique entails the systematic compilation of data gathered from interviews, field notes, and documentation. This data is categorized, broken down into units, synthesized, and then organized into patterns. The significant patterns are then selected for further study, leading to conclusions that make the information intelligible for oneself and others (Sugiyono, 2017). The data analysis process in this research occurs iteratively and interactively, consisting of:

Data Reduction

The process of data reduction necessitates considerable intelligence and a broad and deep understanding. For individuals lacking expertise in the field, data reduction can be facilitated through dialogue with knowledgeable parties. Through this collaborative approach, a researcher's findings and theoretical developments can be refined. Reduction involves the distillation of transitory conclusions and observational outcomes by focusing attention, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming raw data derived from fieldwork into written records.

Data presentation (data display)

Data presentation is a key step in the data analysis process, where data is grouped based on topics and needs, and decisions are made. This process is instrumental in solving research problems, as it involves the analysis and critique of the collected data. When using the descriptive analysis method, the data is explained, classified, and interpreted to report the findings, thereby facilitating informed decision-making.

1. Data and information obtained through observation or direct observation in the field, recording how the efforts of BUMDes Tirta Kencana Sedapurklagen Village, Benjeng District, Gresik Regency, in carrying out its role to empower the economy of rural communities.
2. Data and information were obtained through the interview stage with BUMDes employees in Tirta Kencana Sedapurklagen Village, Benjeng District, Gresik Regency.
3. Data and information in documentation form will be used as complementary material in completing the description and discussion of the research. The data and information in the

form of documentation used is content analysis, a data collection technique that explains information in symbolic material, such as books, the internet, and newspapers.

Analyze Data and Draw Conclusions

The government has implemented various policies with the goal of enhancing the welfare of small communities. However, the effectiveness of these policies has not been optimal. As a response, economic institutions have been established in rural areas to support the empowerment and strengthening of the local economy. Villages, where a significant portion of the population comprises micro and small entrepreneurs, have been granted the authority to regulate and manage community interests in accordance with local customs. Furthermore, laws and regulations have been enacted to provide opportunities for village governments to oversee Village-Owned Businesses (BUMDes). In a comprehensive analysis, the author has correlated existing theories with an examination of the role of BUMDes Tirta Kencana in fostering the economic development of the Sedapurklagen Village community, located in the Benjeng District of Gresik Regency. The author has gathered data through various methods including observation, interviews, and documentation, and has conducted an in-depth analysis to reveal the research findings. The results have been organized systematically, with a specific focus on problem formulation and theoretical review related to the research topic. As a result, the research has brought to light new discoveries and insights previously obscured, such as clarifying ambiguous subjects and establishing random or interactive relationships, hypotheses, and theories.

Qualitative Study Design

Qualitative research collects data based on a phenomenon that will be studied in the field (Anggito & Setiawan, 2018). Researchers use critical instruments in this research, data sources are collected using triangulation (combined) techniques, and data analysis is done inductively or qualitatively. The findings of the qualitative research underscore the importance of meaning and process. The research involved on-site observation in Sedapurklagen Village, Benjeng District, Gresik Regency. Additionally, interviews were conducted with key stakeholders involved in the management of BUMDes Tirta Kencana, the head of Sedapurklagen Village in Benjeng District, and other relevant parties associated with BUMDes. The data analysis process in this study is characterized by iterative and interactive procedures, encompassing data reduction, presentation, thorough analysis, and formulation of conclusions.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Results

This research was conducted in Sedapurklagen Village, Benjeng District, Gresik Regency. In terms of geography, Sedapurklagen Village is located in one part of the Benjeng Subdistrict of Gresik Regency with the following boundaries: north of Delik Village, south of Banjar Agung Village, east of Mbulang Village, west of Pucung Village. Sedapurklagen Village consists of 3 hamlets, namely Sedapurklagen Hamlet consists of 6 RT and 3 RW, Kedungploso Hamlet consists of 5 RT and 2 RW, Lumpang Hamlet consists of 4 RT and 2 RW. Sedapurklagen Village is located \pm 600 m above river level and has an area of 265.478 ha. Sedapurklagen Village consists of rice fields, moorlands, and residential areas, most of which work as farmers using a rain-fed land system because it is not yet possible for farmers to irrigate.

BUMDes, also known as Village-Owned Businesses, were established in 2016 and have

articles of association and by-laws. They must fulfill the requirements of the law until 2024. The establishment of BUMDes in Sedapurklagen Village aims to encourage and accommodate all economic activities of village communities, reduce poverty, and improve the performance of village economic institutions.

The primary objective of BUMDes is to enhance the welfare of village communities by focusing on developing existing businesses in Sedapurklagen Village and effectively managing revolving village program funds, particularly with regards to poverty alleviation and the advancement of rural business development.

3.2. Discussion

BUMDes' role in improving the community economy in Sedapurklagen Village

BUMDes is a village-owned business entity tasked with optimizing village potential to improve community welfare by maximizing economic potential, economic institutions, and natural and human resources. Establishing a BUMDes is to increase village revenue and the community's economy. BUMDes, or social institutions, must prioritize the interests of village communities. To improve the economy of the Sedapurklagen Village community, the BUMDes does the following:

BUMDes as facilitator

BUMDes, with the approval of the village government, establishes business units to improve the welfare of village communities and assists in the planning process of the business entity. Field research is different from previous studies. Previous studies have been conducted, namely, the improvement of the community's economy in Gorontalo Regency, to be precise Ayahulu Village, Dungaliyo Sub-district, by utilizing BUMDes has yet to be fully implemented (Umar, 2020).

The role of BUMDes Sedapurklagen as a facilitator means facilitating village communities through business entity activities and crop sales. From this, the community gets a better selling price for crops. Also, it gets direction to process processed ingredients that are sold with original products that have no value or are challenging to sell, but with processing, it can make the community's economic income because it has a high selling value.

BUMDes as mediator

BUMDes helps manage business entities and communicate results and business plans. The field findings differ from previous research by Makmur from Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar on how BUMDes help improve the community's economy in East Sinjai District, Sinjai Regency. In the previous study, the role of BUMDes included starting a micro-credit business, establishing a farm, and running a cattle agribusiness (Makmur, 2019).

Meanwhile, researchers found that BUMDes Sedapurklagen plays a key role as a mediator, connecting the community with the government, distributing and managing aid funds, facilitating economic cooperation, and serving as an intermediary to achieve business results.

BUMDes as a motivator

BUMDes is considered the inspiration for this role and the spearhead and pioneer of the enterprise, encouraging village government communities to learn how to provide BUMDes inputs. Improving village own-source revenue, community economy, and community welfare is the ultimate goal of this role. The field findings differ from previous research. Previous research by Syamsul Bhari Gayo discussed BUMDes' role in improving the rural community

economies, stating the ease of capital lending and job creation (Symasul, 2020).

In contrast to the researcher's findings in the field, BUMDes plays an active role in improving the community's economy. They encourage the community to innovate, increase self-confidence, and continuously raise awareness of the available economic opportunities.

Obstacles of BUMDes Sedapurklagen Village in empowering the community

Government policies that focus on small communities aim to improve public health. However, the existing policies are not considered to have an optimal impact on small communities. Therefore, the government established rural economic institutions due to its policies. Rural organizations assist in economic strengthening and community empowerment. This is due to the many challenges that continue to occur in these institutions, such as:

Lack of public participation in advancing business units managed by BUMDes.

Whether it is an institute or a company, human resources are one of an organization's most essential and inseparable components. Human resources are the key to determining the development of an organization. Human resources are people who work for the organization to help, think, and plan to achieve organizational goals. Human resources are seen as valuable assets that can develop, improve, and even turn into a burden. This differs from previous research by Syamsul Bahri Gayo, entitled BUMDes' role in improving the economy the Economy of Rural Communities. BUMDes in Paya Kuner Village faced several obstacles in this study. Among these is the need for more community knowledge about BUMDes and the lack of community participation in running their business units.

In contrast to the field research findings, the findings show that the community needs more trust in BUMDes Sedapurklagen because, since its inception, the BUMDes has only been recognized by the community as a formality. This is an obstacle for BUMDes Sedapurklagen. Some communities need to learn about the existence of BUMDes and tend to be unaware of its role and purpose.

In addition, they are apprehensive about dabbling or cooperating with BUMDes as they believe it is just a village formality and will not benefit the community. Due to the low knowledge and insight of the community and the closed mindset, it is challenging to change one's perspective to start a business group. Although many village potentials can be managed well, the community is unwilling to start.

Lack of capital owned by BUMDes.

Capital is a component of production that significantly affects productivity or output. At a macro level, capital encourages more significant investment in the production process and its infrastructure, which can increase productivity and output. Capital funds from a company or institution are kept in it for a specific time. In addition to the type of business, the amount of capital required is also influenced by the time required to produce the desired product. Businesses that require a relatively long time require a large amount of capital.

According to previous research by Umar Sako Baderan titled BUMDes' role in improving the Community Economy in Ayahulu Village, Dungaliyo Sub-district, Gorontalo Regency, BUMDes Sedapurklagen has limited capital, which makes business development difficult (Umar, 2020). BUMDes has considerable capital, so they will buy paddy at market prices and anticipate that it will not be sold when prices are low. However, when the paddy price stabilizes back to the regular price, farmers will feel that the goods stored at the BUMDes, for example, at 19k initially and then to 25k, will be returned at 6k. As a result, the BUMDes will purchase

goods at the market price.

Solutions for managing BUMDes in Sedapurklagen Village

No problem cannot be solved. There must be a way out. Here, "solution" does not mean an arbitrary solution without consideration. However, the best solution must be to follow the instructions or not contradict the rules of Islamic law. Therefore, the challenges faced by BUMDes in improving the economy of the Sedapurklagen Village community are solutions to the challenges of BUMDes management. These constraints are explained as follows: lack of community trust in the BUMDes and lack of capital to overcome these problems.

In this theoretical study, the solution to the problem of lack of community trust in BUMDes is explained as follows: BUMDes is expected to improve socialization and education related to its programs by training in specific fields. This will also increase community involvement in program planning. Researchers in the field found that there are human resource issues related to BUMDes' role in improving the economy the economy of Sedapurklagen Village. The researcher found that the community needs more trust in BUMDes because, since its inception, BUMDes has only been known as a formality and needs the community's trust.

To interact with the community, we must use a good way of communication, namely using correct grammar, choosing the right words, and using the proper intonation so others can understand that information. Therefore, harmonious relationships and the establishment of trust in society can be achieved through effective communication.

The establishment of the savings and loan business unit has yielded invaluable insights into the local community and has significantly contributed to the economic development of Sedapurklagen Village. The accessibility of business capital has proven to be advantageous for entrepreneurs and aspiring business owners, owing to the simplified process of availing loans with a 5% monthly installment structure over a period of 12 months. Furthermore, the returns generated from the savings and loan unit will be reinvested back into the community through BUMDes, thereby fortifying the local economy.

The discussion section describes the results of data processing, interpreting the findings logically, linking with relevant reference sources.

4. Conclusion

BUMDes helps improve Sedapurklagen Village's economy by facilitating the planning process for building business entities. BUMDes, as a mediator, distributor, and manager of aid funds, as a facilitator of economic cooperation, and in managing business entities, has the task of being an intermediary to realize business results and plans. BUMDes Sedapurklagen, as a BUMDes motivator, encourages the community to continue to innovate, builds community confidence, and strives to increase awareness of economic opportunities around the community. This role is seen as the spearhead and pioneer of the enterprise to motivate the community.

Efforts made by BUMDes in maximizing its role to empower the community economy in Sedapurklagen Village. In its role as a facilitator, BUMDes builds food barns to improve the economy of farmers. For instance, it manages aid funds from the government, such as those for agricultural drugs and fertilizers, to ensure that farmers can profit more during harvest. In its role as a mediator, the BUMDes is a distributor of these government assistance funds, ensuring the distribution is right on target and efficient. As a motivator, the BUMDes collaborates with Karang Taruna in providing socialization to the community regarding the work programmers that will be run by the BUMDes.

Based on the results of this study, it is hoped that further researchers can expand academic research studies related to BUMDes' role in improving the community's economy in Sedapurklagen Village. It is hoped that BUMDes will gain public trust by providing concrete evidence to the community in the future. People who already believe in BUMDes can help explain to people who do not believe in BUMDes and can also be helped by village youths to explain BUMDes' role in Sedapurklagen.

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