
Integration of Bumdes to Encourage Village Community Economic Activities

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: The establishment of Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) aims to stimulate economic growth in rural areas. Each BUMDes is expected to align with the community's needs, particularly in supporting local economic activities. As a result, BUMDes should be viewed not as competitors by local businesses, but as partners that strengthen the village economy. This research aims to compare the economic conditions of the village community before and after the establishment of BUMDes Wonosegoro, focusing on the positive impacts and significant changes that occurred.

Design/methodology/approach: This study uses a quantitative approach with Paired Sample t-test analysis to measure significant changes in community economic activities before and after the presence of BUMDes. The respondents in this study consisted of 30 residents of Cermo Village, Kare Sub-district, Madiun Regency, who were randomly selected to ensure good representation of the village population.

Findings: The results of this study show that there are significant differences in several economic variables after the establishment of BUMDes Wonosegoro. Specifically, there was an increase in variables X4 and X5, indicating that BUMDes has successfully increased income and economic activities in the village. However, other variables did not show significant changes, suggesting that the impact of BUMDes may take longer to materialize across all aspects of the village economy.

Research limitations/implications: This research focuses only on one BUMDes in Cermo Village. Therefore, the results may not be fully generalizable to BUMDes in other areas. Further research comparing multiple BUMDes in different villages is needed to provide a broader picture and enrich the findings of this study.

Practical implications: The results of this study can be used as evaluation material for BUMDes Wonosegoro managers to improve synergy with the needs of village communities. By optimizing the role of BUMDes, it is expected that community welfare will be enhanced through local job creation and sustainable economic empowerment.

Originality/value: This research offers an original comparative analysis of the impact of BUMDes on village economic activities using quantitative statistical methods. This study contributes to the literature on the role of BUMDes in rural economic development, especially in the context of Indonesian villages.

Paper type: Research paper

Keyword: BUMDes, village economy, Paired Sample t-test, community empowerment, economic development, local economic synergy.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Economic development in rural areas is one of the main pillars in Indonesia's national development strategy (Rangka et al., 2023). Given that a significant portion of Indonesia's population resides in rural areas, enhancing the welfare of rural communities can have profound effects on the overall national economy. However, achieving inclusive and sustainable economic growth in these regions poses considerable challenges due to factors such as

limited infrastructure, restricted access to financial services, and low levels of education and skills (Bustamam et al., 2021). To address these challenges, various initiatives have been introduced, one of which is the establishment of Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes).

Wonosegoro Village, located in Kare District, Madiun Regency, has implemented a BUMDes as a strategic move to bolster the local economy. This village was selected due to its abundant natural resources and strong community support for local economic initiatives. The BUMDes model not only operates as a business entity but also serves as a development agent capable of driving socio-economic transformation in rural areas. With appropriate management (Sufi & Sos, 2021), BUMDes can effectively accelerate village development, create employment opportunities, and reduce the economic disparity between urban and rural areas. According to Yusran et al., (2023), BUMDes has the potential to empower often-overlooked local resources, such as agriculture (de Vos et al., 2023), agrotourism (Lestari et al., 2024), crafts, tourism, and creative industries, transforming them into profitable and sustainable businesses.

Before the advent of BUMDes, many villages in Indonesia struggled to stimulate their local economies. These villages often relied on external resources, whether in the form of capital, technology, or market access (Karim, 2019). This dependency resulted in many villages being trapped in a cycle of poverty and low economic productivity. Furthermore, limited access to infrastructure and financial services hindered the development of competitive local businesses. In this context, BUMDes emerged as a solution to these challenges by leveraging local potential and creating business models tailored to the specific characteristics and needs of the village community.

As a business entity owned and managed by the village government, BUMDes enjoys the flexibility to operate in various business sectors, ranging from primary sectors such as agriculture and fisheries to secondary sectors such as processing industries and tertiary sectors such as trade and services (Sinaga et al., 2016). This sectoral diversity allows BUMDes to adapt to the unique potential and needs of each village. In Wonosegoro Village, Kare District, Madiun Regency, BUMDes has played a crucial role in driving local economic growth. This study employs a quantitative approach, utilizing Paired Sample t-test analysis to measure significant changes in economic activities in Cermo Village before and after the establishment of BUMDes, with the aim of identifying the specific impacts generated.

Existing literature suggests that BUMDes not only serves as a tool for increasing village revenue but also functions as a mechanism for strengthening social ties and enhancing community participation in the development process. BUMDes also provides business capital loans to the community in accordance with the 2014 Village Law (Arta & Remaja, 2023). According to Husain et al., (2022), the presence of BUMDes enables village communities to be more actively involved in decision-making related to economic development. BUMDes offers a platform for the community to participate in the development of local enterprises, thereby increasing the sense of ownership and responsibility for the success of these enterprises. Additionally, BUMDes has the potential to reduce the gap between rural and urban areas by providing services and products typically only available in cities.

Furthermore, a recent study by Isa & Tamrin (2024) emphasizes that the success of BUMDes largely depends on the active involvement of all stakeholders, including the village government, community, and private sector. This research indicates that successful BUMDes are typically characterized by professional, transparent, and accountable management. Moreover, BUMDes that establish strategic networks and partnerships with external parties, such as financial institutions and private companies, are more likely to achieve long-term success. These findings highlight the importance of support and collaboration from various parties to ensure the sustainability of BUMDes.

In addition to its economic function, BUMDes also plays a significant role in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the local level (Lestari et al., 2024). According to Mulianingsih, (2022), BUMDes can directly contribute to several SDGs, such as poverty alleviation, reducing inequality, and increasing access to decent work and economic growth. In this context, BUMDes can act as a catalyst for change, delivering long-term benefits to rural communities. By integrating economic, social, and environmental aspects into its operations, BUMDes can help create more sustainable and resilient villages (Ferezagia et al., 2024).

This research seeks to make a significant contribution to the existing literature by providing an empirical analysis of the impact of BUMDes on village economic activities. The study focuses on Wonosegoro Village, one of the villages that has recently established a BUMDes. Utilizing a quantitative approach and statistical analyses such as the Paired Sample t-test (Ardiansyah et al., 2023) this study aims to evaluate the significant changes in economic variables before and after the establishment of BUMDes. The analysis is expected to provide deeper insights into the effectiveness of BUMDes as a tool for economic development at the village level.

As highlighted by Hekmatyar & Nugroho (2018) and Septiansyah & Kushartono (2022), BUMDes is a powerful instrument for driving economic development in rural areas. By harnessing local potential, engaging the community, and building strategic partnerships, BUMDes can serve as an effective force for improving the welfare of rural communities (Anggraeni, 2016). This research is anticipated to serve as a reference for future policy

development and best practices in BUMDes management. Additionally, the findings of this study can be utilized by other villages seeking to develop BUMDes as part of their economic development strategy.

II. METHODS

A. Research objectives

This study aims to analyse the impact of the establishment of the wonosegoro village enterprise on the economic activities of the community in cermo village, kare sub-district, madison district. The focus of this research is to compare the usefulness of bumdes in two different conditions, namely before and after the establishment of bumdes. The usefulness of the bumdes is measured through indicators of increased income, access to financial services, and local business development.

B. Research Design

The approach used in this research is quantitative with a comparative method. This method was chosen because it allows researchers to compare one main variable, namely the usefulness of BUMDes, in two different temporal conditions (Imroh et al., 2024). This study used a before-after design to evaluate the changes that occurred in the economy of the Cermo Village community before and after the BUMDes was established. The comparative method has proven effective in evaluating the impact of public policies and development programmes in various contexts (Susanto et al., 2024).

C. Research Materials and Instruments

The main instrument used in this study is a structured questionnaire designed to collect data related to indicators of BUMDes' usefulness. The questionnaire was developed based on relevant literature and has been validated through an initial pilot test (Pratama, 2019). In addition to the questionnaire, this study also uses secondary data from village annual reports and official statistical data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) as a comparison of economic conditions before the BUMDes was established.

Primary data was collected from 30 respondents who are residents of Cermo Village, purposively selected based on certain criteria, such as involvement in the BUMDes programme and business experience before and after the BUMDes. Data collection was conducted through direct interviews using a prepared questionnaire. The use of questionnaires in this study is in accordance with standard quantitative methods commonly used in socio-economic research (Roy et al., 2018).

D. Research Procedure

This research procedure involved several stages, starting with the collection of secondary data (Syaifudin, 2021) related to the economic condition of the Cermo Village community prior to the establishment of the BUMDes. This data includes statistics on income, number of micro enterprises, and access to financial services taken from village reports and BPS data. After that, primary data was collected through a survey to selected respondents. The survey was conducted using a face-to-face interview method, which allowed the researcher to obtain more in-depth and accurate data.

The collected data was analysed using the Paired Sample t-test statistical method to evaluate the significant changes between the conditions before and after the establishment of BUMDes. The Paired Sample t-test is a technique often used in before-after studies due to its ability to compare two sets of interrelated data (Montolalu & Langi, 2018). This technique helps researchers to determine whether the changes observed after the BUMDes are statistically significant.

E. Theoretical Background

This research is based on local economic development theory that emphasises the importance of local institutions in driving village economic growth. BUMDes, as a village-owned business entity, is considered a strategic instrument to empower local potential and improve the welfare of village communities. According to this theory, the success of BUMDes is measured by its ability to increase community income, expand access to financial services, and encourage local business development. Previous studies by (Chikmawati, 2019; Kafabih, 2018; Susilowati, 2020) show that BUMDes has a key role in reducing economic inequality between villages and cities, as well as increasing the economic independence of villages.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Results

1. Analysis of Economic Changes in the Community Before and After BUMDes

The establishment of Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) aims to empower the village economy and improve the welfare of village communities. In this study, a comparative analysis was conducted between the economic conditions before and after the establishment of BUMDes, using five main variables: X1, X2, X3, X4, and X5. Based on the descriptive statistics and t-test results, the changes in these variables reflect the impact of BUMDes on the economy of the Wonosegoro village community, as shown in Table 1.

The X1 variable showed an average of 3.93 before the establishment of BUMDes and increased to 4.10 after its establishment. Although there was an increase, the t-test resulted in a p-value of 0.283, indicating that the difference is not statistically significant. This suggests that, despite the change in variable X1, the change is not large enough to be considered a direct impact of BUMDes. This could be due to various factors, such as the presence of external factors affecting variable X1 or the lack of direct intervention from BUMDes in the aspect measured by this variable.

The X2 variable had the same average before and after the establishment of BUMDes, which was 4.17, with a p-value of 1.0, indicating no significant difference. This equality can be interpreted as an indicator that the aspect measured by variable X2 was not affected by the establishment of BUMDes, or that BUMDes has not yet contributed significantly to improvement in this variable. In this context, BUMDes may not have been able to, or has not focused on, developing the area represented by variable X2, hence no meaningful change has occurred.

For the X3 variable, the average before the establishment of BUMDes was 7.97, which then slightly decreased to 7.73 after the establishment of BUMDes, with a p-value of 0.319. Although not statistically significant, this decrease could indicate that other factors may have caused the decline, or that the establishment of BUMDes has not substantially strengthened this variable. This insignificant decrease suggests that although there is a change, it may not be a direct result of the establishment of BUMDes, but rather due to other factors not measured in this study.

The X4 variable showed a significant increase from an average of 4.03 before the establishment of BUMDes to 7.70 after the establishment of BUMDes, with a p-value of less than 0.001. This result indicates a significant and noticeable change in this variable after the establishment of BUMDes, which could be interpreted as the success of BUMDes in enhancing the aspect measured by this variable. This significant increase could be attributed to programmes or initiatives of BUMDes that are directly related to variable X4, demonstrating the effectiveness of BUMDes in empowering the local economy in the village. Factors contributing to this success may include skill training programmes, access to business capital, or support for small enterprises in the village.

Meanwhile, the X5 variable experienced a very significant increase from an average of 3.93 before the establishment of BUMDes to 15.70 after the establishment of BUMDes, with a p-value of less than 0.001. This significant increase indicates that BUMDes has successfully created a major impact on this variable, which may include increased income, job opportunities, or better access to economic services. This drastic increase demonstrates that the establishment of BUMDes has successfully brought profound and positive changes to the economic aspect measured by variable X5. This could reflect the success of BUMDes in creating programmes that meet the needs of the community, such as economic empowerment programmes or improving access to broader economic resources.

2. The Impact of BUMDes on Improving the Village Community's Economy

The establishment of BUMDes in Wonosegoro Village has had a significant impact on several aspects of the village economy. Based on the results obtained, two out of the five analysed variables showed significant increases after the establishment of BUMDes. This indicates that BUMDes has succeeded in fulfilling some of its main objectives, namely improving the economic welfare of the village community.

However, not all variables showed significant increases. The variables that did not show significant differences may indicate that BUMDes has not been fully effective in addressing all aspects of the village economy, or that there are other factors influencing the results. In this context, further evaluation is needed of the strategies and programmes implemented by BUMDes to ensure that all aspects of the village economy receive sufficient attention and can experience significant improvements in the future.

3. Policy Implications and Recommendations

The results of this study have important implications for policy-making at the village level. The success of BUMDes in improving several aspects of the village economy shows that this model can be an effective tool for empowering village communities and enhancing their welfare. However, to achieve more comprehensive results, BUMDes needs to adopt a more holistic approach, taking into account all relevant aspects of the village economy.

From these results, several recommendations can be made to enhance the effectiveness of BUMDes. Firstly, BUMDes needs to focus on developing programmes that can address the economic aspects that have not yet experienced significant improvement. For example, programmes that are more oriented towards developing the skills and capacities of village residents in the areas measured by variables X1 and X2 may be necessary. Secondly, BUMDes also needs to increase collaboration with other parties, such as local government, NGOs, and the private sector, to gain broader support and increase the impact of the programmes it implements.

4. Discussion of the Impact of BUMDes in a Global Perspective

In addition to having a positive impact on the local village economy, the success of BUMDes in Wonosegoro Village can also be viewed in a broader context. This BUMDes model can serve as an example for other villages, not only in Indonesia but also in other developing countries facing similar challenges in terms of local economic empowerment. The successful implementation of BUMDes can inspire other countries to adopt similar models in efforts to alleviate poverty and improve the welfare of rural communities.

The success of BUMDes also shows that a community-based approach can be an effective solution in addressing economic problems faced by village communities. In the current era of globalisation, where many villages around the world face similar challenges, the BUMDes model can be a viable alternative for sustainably improving the welfare of village communities.

B. Discussion

The results of this study indicate that the establishment of BUMDes in Wonosegoro Village has had a significant impact on several aspects of the village economy, particularly those related to variables X4 and X5. The significant increase in these variables suggests that BUMDes has successfully achieved some of its primary objectives, namely empowering the village community's economy. However, these results also reveal that there are still some aspects that have not undergone significant changes, indicating that BUMDes needs to make improvements and adjustments to its strategies.

One of the main challenges faced by BUMDes is ensuring that all aspects of the village economy receive sufficient attention and can experience significant improvement. In this regard, BUMDes needs to adopt a more holistic and inclusive approach, considering the needs and potential of all elements of the village community. BUMDes also needs to enhance collaboration with various parties, both at the local and national levels, to gain broader support and strengthen its impact.

In a broader context, the BUMDes model also provides important lessons for other countries facing similar challenges. The successful implementation of BUMDes demonstrates that a community-based approach can be an effective solution in addressing the economic problems faced by village communities. This model can be adopted and adapted to local conditions in various countries to sustainably improve the welfare of village communities.

Overall, this study makes an important contribution to understanding the impact of BUMDes on the village economy and provides useful recommendations for improving its effectiveness in the future. However, this study also has limitations, particularly in terms of its limited scope, focusing on only one BUMDes. Further research with a broader scope, involving multiple BUMDes across different regions, is needed to provide a more comprehensive picture of the effectiveness of BUMDes in empowering the village economy.

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics and T-Test for Each Variable

Variable	Average Before	Average After	p-value	Significance
X1	3.93	4.10	0.283	Not Significant
X2	4.17	4.17	1.0	Not Significant
X3	7.97	7.73	0.319	Not Significant
X4	4.03	7.70	< 0.001	Significant
X5	3.93	15.70	< 0.001	Significant

The table summarises the averages, standard deviations, t-values, and p-values for each variable before and after the establishment of BUMDes.

The average before the establishment of BUMDes reflects the average values of the variables measured before BUMDes was established, illustrating the initial economic conditions of the community. In contrast, the average after the establishment of BUMDes represents the same values after BUMDes became operational, providing insight into the changes that occurred. The p-values obtained from the t-test are used to determine whether the differences between the data before and after the establishment of BUMDes are statistically significant. If the p-value is less than 0.05, the difference is considered significant, meaning that the observed changes between the pre- and post-establishment data of BUMDes are not due to chance but reflect real changes that can be attributed to the establishment of BUMDes. In this study, the variables with p-values less than 0.05 indicate significant changes after the establishment of BUMDes, while variables with p-values greater than 0.05 do not show significant differences, suggesting that the changes in these variables are not strong enough to be linked to the establishment of BUMDes. This explanation provides a comprehensive understanding of the impact of BUMDes on the community's economy, based on a comparison of statistical data before and after its establishment.

IV. CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this study is that the establishment of BUMDes in Wonosegoro Village has had a positive and significant impact on several aspects of the village economy, particularly on variables X4 and X5, which showed a marked improvement following the establishment of BUMDes. However, not all variables demonstrated significant changes, indicating that BUMDes needs to optimise its programmes to be more effective in enhancing the overall welfare of the community. This research underscores the importance of a more holistic and collaborative approach in developing the village's economic potential through BUMDes.

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