

THE ROLE OF DPMD IN ENCOURAGING VILLAGE ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMS IN CIAMIS REGENCY

Ikhtia Faizatuz Zahrah^{1)*}, Ida Noviyanti¹⁾, Fika Febriani¹⁾, Dio Alip Fadilla¹⁾, Paisal Topan Nugraha¹⁾, Regi Refian Garis¹⁾
Universitas Galuh, Ciamis, Indonesia¹⁾
*Email: ikhtia_faizatuz_zahrah@student.unigal.ac.id**

Article History

Received: 12 July 2024

Accepted: 24 July 2024

Published: 20 August 2024

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to see the role of DPMD in encouraging village economic empowerment programs in Ciamis Regency. Empowerment has an important role in good governance to increase independence in the community. This research uses a qualitative approach to describe the problem and the focus of the research. The results of this study show that DPMD's strategic role in supporting village economic empowerment programs includes policy formulation and regulation, guidance and facilitation, monitoring and evaluation, and collaboration and coordination. There are also positive impacts of DPMD's role in village economic empowerment, including Increasing Village Original Income (PAD), Developing Village Business, and Increasing Human Resource Capacity. BUMDes have great potential to improve the welfare of rural communities. DPMD has an important role in supporting and developing BUMDes in order to achieve their maximum potential.

Keywords: DPMD, economy, human resources, empoderamiento, BUMDes

A. INTRODUCTION

Economic development in villages is a primary focus of national development in Indonesia. This aligns with President Joko Widodo's Nawacita vision to build Indonesia from the periphery, with villages as a main strength. Villages have significant potential to become a source of national economic growth, though this potential has not yet been fully explored. One of the factors hindering village economic development is the limited capacity and resources of village communities. Therefore, active roles from various parties, including the government, are necessary to empower village communities and encourage them to develop economic ventures. The government has introduced various policies and programs to support village economic development. One crucial policy is Law Number 6 of 2014 on Villages, which grants villages broader authority to manage their own resources and finances. In implementing the Village Law, the Department of Community and Village Empowerment (DPMD) was established at the district/city level. DPMD's role is to mentor and empower village communities and promote village economic development.

Empowerment is a process of raising awareness among communities carried out participatively and continuously through enhancing abilities to address fundamental issues faced by the community in improving living conditions according to their expectations. Community empowerment is an effort to increase the capacity or strength of the community by providing encouragement, opportunities, chances, and protection without controlling or directing the activities of the empowered community to develop its potential so that the community can enhance its abilities and participate through activities. Community

ARTICLE

empowerment aims to enhance the abilities and potential of the community so that they can realize their identity, dignity, and self-sufficiency in areas such as economics, social aspects, religion, and culture (Widjaja, 2005). Empowerment plays a critical role in good governance to improve community independence. Roles have characteristics as an assessment of a role that occurs. Anderson Carter, as cited in Andarmoyo (2012), mentions that the characteristics of a role are: Organized, meaning there is interaction; There are limitations in performing tasks and functions; There are differences and specifics. According to Thoha (2012), there are four types of roles: The role as an entrepreneur, where the entrepreneur role starts from identifying or understanding organizational issues that could be addressed; The role as a barrier remover, where this role involves responsibility for the organization when it faces threats, such as potential dissolution, gossip, or negative issues; The role as a resource allocator, where this involves decision-making regarding the distribution of resources within the organization, including money, time, workforce, and reputation; The role as a negotiator, which involves actively participating in negotiation arenas.

The Department of Community and Village Empowerment plays a strategic role in promoting economic empowerment programs in villages. By optimizing its various functions, DPMD is expected to assist villages in improving community welfare through sustainable village economic development. The roles performed by DPMD include organizing policies in community and village empowerment, sub-districts, community economic enterprises, utilization of natural resources, and appropriate technology. DPMD has several methods for empowering communities, including through posyandu programs, village tourism, and Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes), among others.

BUMDes is an enterprise established by the village and run by the community under government supervision. BUMDes is a village business entity managed by the village government and the village community with the aim of strengthening the village economy. It is established based on daily needs that create business opportunities or job fields and village potential (Inten & Kinasih 2019). BUMDes is regulated by the village government in terms of structure and operations. BUMDes can become a source of income for the village and its community. The government strives to advance BUMDes through laws that regulate village matters. The explanation regarding BUMDes is stated in Law Number 32 of 2004 on Regional Government and Government Regulation (PP) Number 72 of 2005 on Villages. These laws are made to outline the legal framework for the regulated institutions. Well-managed BUMDes can increase village income through profits from various business activities. BUMDes can create job opportunities for village residents, thereby reducing unemployment rates. BUMDes can enhance the welfare of village communities through various beneficial programs and activities. BUMDes is an essential business entity for villages to improve community welfare. BUMDes can provide various benefits for the village and its community, such as increasing village income, creating job opportunities, enhancing community welfare, and improving village independence. However, BUMDes can only achieve its goals if it is established and managed well according to established principles.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

Department of Community and Village Empowerment

Department of Community and Village Empowerment is a government agency responsible for developing and empowering communities and villages in a specific area. The main functions of this department include the planning, implementation, and evaluation of programs aimed at improving the well-being of village communities through various initiatives, including training, providing assistance, and developing local resources (Nisa et

<http://jurnaldialektika.com/>

Publisher: Perkumpulan Ilmuwan Administrasi Negara Indonesia

P-ISSN: 1412 -9736

E-ISSN: 2828-545X

al, 2023). The Department of Community and Village Empowerment has several indicators, including:

1. Community Participation
2. Capacity Building of the Community
3. Regional Economic Development
4. Village Infrastructure
5. Social Welfare
6. Village Independence
7. Quality of Village Governance

Village- Owned Enterprises (BUMDes)

Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) are business entities wholly or largely owned by the village through direct village participation. BUMDes aims to manage private property, services, and other businesses for the greater good of the village community (Mahdia et al, 2024). BUMDes has a primary function of managing businesses that can utilize local village potential to generate income and improve the welfare of the village community through job creation, services, and useful products. BUMDes operates in various sectors, including agriculture, trade, natural resource management, services, and other areas aligned with the village's potential needs. Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) have several indicators, including:

1. Financial Performance
2. Management Quality
3. Community Participation
4. Business Development
5. Infrastruktur Development
6. Social and Economic Impact
7. Resource Management
8. Evaluation and Monitoring

Resource

Resources are the potentials possessed by a village that can be developed and utilized in various activities, including the management of Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes). These resources can include human resources, capital, technology, and natural resources available in the village. Empowering human resources (HR) is one of the crucial aspects of optimizing the functions of BUMDes (Cantika et al, 2023). Resources are categorized into several types, including: human resources, financial resources, natural resources, technological resources, infrastructure resources, social resources, informational resources, and legal resources. Resources have several indicators, including:

1. Number of workers
2. Initial capital
3. Availability of resources
4. Number of equipment and machinery
5. Facilities
6. Social networks
7. Quality of data
8. Licensing

C. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study uses a qualitative approach to describe the problems and focus of the research. A qualitative research approach does not rely on statistical foundations but is based on qualitative evidence. Other writings state that a qualitative approach is based on field realities

<http://jurnaldialektika.com/>

Publisher: Perkumpulan Ilmuwan Administrasi Negara Indonesia

P-ISSN: 1412 -9736

E-ISSN: 2828-545X

ARTICLE

and what respondents experience, which is then supported by theoretical references. A qualitative approach is research that presents assessment procedures resulting in descriptive data in the form of written or verbal statements from individuals and observed behaviors. In this case, the researcher interprets and explains the data obtained from interviews, studies documents, and thus obtains detailed and clear answers to the research problems. The choice of a qualitative research approach is based on the specifications of the research subject and aims to obtain in-depth information and encompass social realities. This research strives to collect as much descriptive data as possible for analysis. The data collection technique in this study involves interviews. The goal of this research is to provide a systematic, factual, and accurate description of the facts, characteristics, and relationships between the phenomena being investigated. The qualitative research method focuses on issues based on facts through interviews and studying documents.

D. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research Results

The Department of Community and Village Empowerment (DPMD) is a regional apparatus at the provincial, district and city levels tasked with carrying out government affairs in the field of community and village empowerment. This office has an important role in the development of village communities, especially in terms of improving the economy of village communities. DPMD can organize economic empowerment programs and activities for village communities, such as entrepreneurship training, business capital assistance, and business mentoring. These programs aim to increase the capacity of village communities to manage their businesses and increase their income. DPMD can help develop village potential, such as agricultural, plantation, fishery, and tourism potential. The development of these village potentials can be a source of income for village communities. The Community and Village Empowerment Office is an implementing element of Government Affairs in the Field of Community and Village Empowerment which falls under regional authority. The Community and Village Empowerment Office has the task of assisting the Regent in carrying out government affairs which fall under the Regional authority in the Field of Community and Village Empowerment.

The Department of Community and Village Empowerment (DPMD) plays a strategic role in supporting community economic empowerment programs. This includes formulating policies and regulations related to village economic empowerment that align with national and regional policies, as well as developing guidelines and technical manuals for the effective implementation of Village Economic Empowerment Programs. DPMD provides guidance and mentoring to village officials and communities to enhance their capacity in managing these programs. It also facilitates access to capital, business mentoring, and training to promote economic independence in villages. Additionally, DPMD fosters collaboration and coordination with various stakeholders and strives to establish village partnerships to support economic development. To ensure that programs are executed as planned, DPMD conducts regular monitoring and evaluation of Village Economic Empowerment Programs.

The role of the Department of Community and Village Empowerment in enhancing village economies is crucial. This role is mandated by Law Number 6 of 2014 on Villages, which states that DPMD is responsible for promoting, facilitating, and guiding village governance, empowering and performing tasks in the field of community empowerment, supervising village administration, and facilitating village cooperation.

There are several positive impacts of DPMD's role in village economic empowerment, including the increase in Village Original Revenue (PAD). Villages in Ciamis Regency showed a significant increase in PAD after participating in the village economic empowerment program, this shows that the village economic empowerment program has succeeded in improving the village economy and the welfare of the community has also increased. The birth of various village businesses is clear evidence of economic progress. These businesses have provided jobs for the village community and improved their standard of living, increased Human Resource Capacity, increased human resource capacity of village officials and the community is one of the main keys in realizing independent and prosperous villages in Ciamis Regency. (Prayustika, 2016)

In addition to the positive impact of DPMD's role in economic empowerment in the village, there are inhibiting factors and driving factors for DPMD's role in encouraging community and village empowerment programs. The inhibiting factors of DPMD's role in encouraging community and village empowerment programs include limited village funds that are often insufficient to finance comprehensive and sustainable village economic empowerment programs and activities. This causes the programs run to be limited in scale and not optimal in achieving goals. The lack of competent DPMD officials in the areas of planning, implementing, and assisting village economic programs can hinder program effectiveness. The lack of experts in areas such as entrepreneurship, business development, and village financial management can complicate program implementation and limit the choice of programs that can be run. Infrastructure limitations, such as weak internet access and inadequate transportation, can hinder coordination and communication between parties involved in village economic programs. Lack of basic infrastructure such as roads and electricity can also hinder the development of businesses and economic activities in the village. The lack of skills and knowledge of village communities in areas such as entrepreneurship, financial management, and marketing can hinder them from running businesses and making optimal use of village economic programs. Lack of access to information and training related to entrepreneurship and business development can limit the knowledge and ability of villagers to develop their economic potential. Villagers' lack of motivation and enthusiasm for entrepreneurship can also hinder their participation in village economic programs. This can be caused by various factors, such as lack of self-confidence, limited capital, and lack of access to markets.

Discussion

Institutional Weaknesses of Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) in managing business and finances can lead to business failures and losses for the village. These issues may arise from various factors, such as a shortage of competent human resources, weak management systems, and limited access to capital. Factors that drive the role of the Department of Community and Village Empowerment (DPMD) in supporting community and village empowerment programs include providing training and mentoring, improving the quality of training and mentoring for DPMD staff and the community, and prioritizing village economic programs at the national level to increase attention and support from various parties. Strong political support from central and regional governments can also enhance commitment and resources allocated to these programs. (Nasrullah, 2017)

One of the government's efforts is to increase village community participation by creating community empowerment programs, including BUMDes. Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) are business entities established by the village and legally recognized, with capital coming from the village, partially or wholly sourced from Village Funds, as specified by regulations. BUMDes is created to improve village community welfare by

ARTICLE

providing services, managing village assets, and developing village businesses. In other words, BUMDes serves as a platform for village communities to manage their resources independently and professionally. Characteristics of BUMDes include: being established based on village initiative and agreement, having legal status, being managed by a board elected by the village and accountable to the village, and having the primary goal of improving village welfare through various business activities. BUMDes should be managed independently and professionally, applying good corporate governance principles. BUMDes can manage village assets such as land, buildings, and natural resources, and develop various potential village businesses to increase village income and create job opportunities. Well-managed BUMDes can increase village income through profits from various business activities, create job opportunities for village residents, and reduce unemployment. BUMDes can enhance village welfare through beneficial programs and activities and help villages become more self-reliant, reducing dependency on central or regional government assistance.

BUMDes has significant potential to improve village welfare. DPMD plays a crucial role in supporting and developing BUMDes to reach its full potential. With good cooperation between DPMD, the village, and the community, BUMDes can become a key pillar in sustainable village development. Benefits of BUMDes include increasing village income, creating jobs, boosting the village economy, and improving the quality of life for village residents. The role of DPMD in establishing and developing BUMDes includes facilitating the formation of BUMDes. DPMD helps villages with the formation process, including socialization, mentoring, and providing necessary regulations. DPMD encourages cooperation between BUMDes to scale up operations and enhance competitiveness. It also provides training to BUMDes managers on management, finance, and entrepreneurship. Additionally, DPMD conducts regular monitoring and evaluation to assess BUMDes performance, ensuring it is managed well and achieves its goals, and provides recommendations for improvements.

The role of DPMD in BUMDes is outlined in the Regent Regulation (Perbup) Number 83 of 2021 concerning the Duties and Functions of the Department of Community and Village Empowerment. This is part of the PMP KD's (Community and Village Empowerment Agency) tasks. In line with this, PMPKD aims to boost the village economy, including through BUMDes. PMPKD has also issued Regional Regulations (Perda) Number 8 of 2022 about BUMDes and Ciamis Regent Regulation Number 5 of 2022. PMKD (Community and Village Empowerment Division) has two types of management: institutional governance and financial management. Regarding institutional management, DPMD ensures each village complies with the Minister of Village Regulation Number 3 of 2021 on registration, data collection, and ranking, as well as guidance and development. Administratively, villages with business ideas must create proposals, conduct feasibility tests through Village Deliberations, and if accepted, proceed with creating Village Regulations for capital participation according to Article 41 of Government Regulation Number 11 of 2021 on BUMDes, with the final stage included in the Village Budget Regulation (APBDes). For financial management, DPMD follows up with the issuance of Regent Regulation Number 5 of 2022 on Guidelines for Managing BUMDes and Joint BUMDes finances in Ciamis Regency. The primary guidelines are Perbup 5, Minister of Village Regulation Number 3 of 2021, and the Minister of Village Decision Number 136 of 2022. In addition, the Ministry of Village provides an Excel-based application standardized by PTN STAN for all BUMDes across Indonesia to manage financial accounting through this application. DPMD's role is to ensure that these guidelines are effectively implemented in BUMDes in Ciamis Regency. Data from 258 villages over three months in 2024 shows that only 86 BUMDes have submitted reports, and only 61 are

<http://jurnaldialektika.com/>

compliant with Minister of Village Decision Number 136.

E. CONCLUSION

Villages have significant potential to be a source of national economic growth, but this potential has not been fully tapped. One factor hindering the development of village economies is the limited capacity and resources of village communities. Therefore, active involvement from various parties, including the government, is needed to empower village communities and encourage them to develop economic enterprises. Empowerment plays a crucial role in good governance to enhance community independence. The Department of Community and Village Empowerment (DPMD) has a strategic role in promoting economic empowerment programs in villages. By optimizing its functions, DPMD is expected to assist villages in improving community welfare through sustainable village economic development. Community and Village Empowerment can be carried out through various programs, including Posyandu (integrated health posts), village tourism, Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes), and others. BUMDes is a business entity established by the village and managed by the community under government supervision. BUMDes is vital for villages to enhance community welfare. It can provide various benefits, such as increasing village income, creating job opportunities, improving community welfare, and enhancing village independence. The strategic roles of DPMD in supporting village economic empowerment programs include Policy and Regulation Formulation, Guidance and Facilitation, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Collaboration and Coordination.

There are also positive impacts of DPMD's role in village economic empowerment, including increased Village Original Income (PAD), the development of village businesses, and improved human resource capacity. BUMDes has great potential to enhance village community welfare. DPMD plays a crucial role in supporting and developing BUMDes to achieve its full potential. The roles of DPMD in the Formation and Development of BUMDes include Facilitating BUMDes establishment, Providing guidance and training, Facilitating access to capital, Conducting monitoring and evaluation, and Facilitating cooperation among BUMDes. The role of DPMD in BUMDes is outlined in Regent Regulation (Perbup) Number 83 of 2021 concerning the Duties and Functions of the Department of Community and Village Empowerment. This is part of the tasks of the PMPKD (Community and Village Empowerment Agency). In follow-up, PMPKD aims to boost the village economy, including through BUMDes. PMPKD has also issued Regional Regulations (Perda) Number 8 of 2022 on BUMDes and Ciamis Regent Regulation Number 5 of 2022. PMKD (Community and Village Empowerment Division) has two types of management: institutional governance and financial management.

REFERENCE

- Andarmoyo, Sulisty, 2012. *Keperawatan Keluarga Konsep Teori, Proses dan Praktik Keperawatan*. Yogyakarta : Graha Ilmu. <http://eprints.umpo.ac.id/2043/>. Diakses 27 Juni 2024.
- Aritenang, A. (2021). The role of social capital on rural enterprises economic performance: a case study in Indonesian villages. *SAGE Open*, 11(3), 21582440211044178.
- Cantika, T., Idrus, I., & Nur, M. (2023). PEMBERDAYAAN SUMBER DAYA MANUSIA DALAM MENGOPTIMALKAN FUNGSI BADAN USAHA MILIK DESA (BUMDes) DI DESA LABAE KEC. CITTA KABUPATEN SOPPENG. *DECISION: Jurnal Ekonomi dan Bisnis*, 4(2), 264-270.

ARTICLE

- Collaborative governance in developing smart villages. In *RUSET 2021: Proceedings of the 2nd International Conference on Rural Socio-Economic Transformation: Agrarian, Ecology, Communication and Community Development Perspectives, RUSET 2021, 14-15 September 2021, Bogor, West Java, Indonesia* (Vol. 252). European Alliance for Innovation.
- Hayat, H., Rudianto, R., Muchsin, S., & Afifuddin, A. (2023). The implementation of the Regional Development Plan policy focuses on developing the potential of empowered villages in Batu City. *ARISTO*, 12(1), 204-231.
- Inten, kinasih, Widiyahseno Bambang. 2020, Badan Usaha Milik Desa (BUMDes) dalam Memperkuat Perekonomian Masyarakat. *Jurnal Administrasi Pemerintahan Desa* 1, No. 1. 36. <https://villages.pubmedia.id/index.php/villages/article/view/3/3>. Diakses pada 25 Juni 2024.
- Ipan Nurhidayat. (2023). *PEMBERDAYAAN MASYARAKAT UNTUK MENINGKATKAN EKONOMI DI DESA KERTAJAYA KECAMATAN CIGUGUR KABUPATEN PANGANDARAN*. Journal Education and Government Wiyata, 1(1), 10–23. Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia Edisi Ketiga, Jakarta
- Mahdiah, M., Alam, S., & Rahayu, A. (2024, January). Persepsi Masyarakat Terhadap Manfaat Badan Usaha Milik Desa (BUMDes) Dalam Meningkatkan Pendapatan Masyarakat di Desa Suruang Kabupaten Polewali Mandar. In *Journal Perguruan: Conference Series* (Vol. 5, No. 2, pp. 759-764).
- Nasrullah, R. (2017). Blogger Dan Digital Word of Mouth: Getok Tular Digital Ala Blogger Dalam Komunikasi Pemasaran Di Media Sosial. *Jurnal Siositeknologi*, 16(1), 1–16. <https://doi.org/10.5614/sostek.itbj.2017.16.1.1>
- Nisa, K. M., Mujani, A., & Romdhoni, A. A. (2023). Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Dalam Meningkatkan Pemahaman Baca Al Quran Di Desa Gunungsari Kecamatan Sukagumiwang Kabupaten Indramayu. *Diplomasi: Jurnal Demokrasi, Pemerintahan dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat*, 1(1), 53-59.
- Nursalam dan Siti Pariani, 2010. *Pendekatan Praktis Metodologi Riset Keperawatan*. CV. Agung Seto. Jakarta. <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=25524>. Diakses 2 Juli 2024.
- Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 11 Tahun 2021 tentang BUMDes.
- Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 72 Tahun 2005 Tentang Desa.
- Perbup 83 Tahun 2021 tentang Tugas dan Fungsi Dinas Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dan Desa.
- Policy implementation of the village building movement in west java province. *International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Analysis*, 6(08).
- Prayustika, P. A. (2016). Kajian Literatur: Manakah yang Lebih Efektif? Traditional Word of Mouth Atau Electronic Word of Mouth. *Jurnal Matrix*, 6(3), 168–173.
- Ramdani, W. (2023). *THE ROLE OF KARANG TARUNA BINA BAKTI REMAJA IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF GOA TOURIST OBJECTS PARANGPANGDI VILLAGE SIDAMULIH PANGANDARAN DISTRICT*. Journal Education and Government Wiyata, 1(2), 118–128.

- Refian Garis, R., Diah Suciati, Andi Wardani, & Rusli. (2023). *TANTANGAN KEPEMIMPINAN DI DAERAH*. Journal Education and Government Wiyata, 1(1), 1–9.
- Roidatua, M. R., & Purbantara, A. (2022, April). Collaborative governance in developing smart village. In *RUSET 2021: Proceedings of the 2nd International Conference on Rural Socio-Economic Transformation: Agrarian, Ecology, Communication and Community Development Perspectives, RUSET 2021, 14-15 September 2021, Bogor, West Java, Indonesia* (Vol. 252). European Alliance for Innovation.
- Sari, A. G. P. (2021). The Analysis of Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) Management Using Interpretive Structural Modeling. *TRANSFORMASI: Jurnal Manajemen Pemerintahan*, 16-35.
- Supandi, D., Wasistiono, S., Madjid, U., & Pitono, A. (2023).
- Siswanto Bejo. 2012. *Pengantar Manajemen*. Jakarta: Bumi Aksara
- Soekanto, Soerjono. 2012. *Sosiologi Suatu Pengantar*. Jakarta: Rajawali Pers
- Sutrisno, E., & Mabileti, A. (2023). Effective Village Fund Utilization Model In Alor Regency, East Nusa Tenggara. *Ilomata International Journal of Social Science*, 4(2), 278-302.
- Thoha, Miftah. 2012. *Perilaku Organisasi Konsep Dasar dan Implikasinya*, Jakarta: PT. Raja Grafindo Persada
- Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2004 Tentang Pemerintahan Daerah
- Widjaja. 2005, *Penyelenggaraan Otonomi Daerah di Indonesia dalam Rangka Sosialisasi Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2004 Tentang Pemerintahan Daerah*. Jakarta: PT. Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Zahrah, I. F., Noviyanti, I., Febriani, F., Fadilla, D. A., Nugraha, P. T., & Garis, R. R. (2024). The Role of DPMD in Encouraging Village Economic Empowerment Programs in Ciamis Regency. *Jurnal DIALEKTIKA: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial*, 22(2).