

BUM Desa (Village-Owned Enterprises) Accessibility Analysis in Accelerating Village SDGs Achievement

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Abstract

The accessibility of BUM Desa is related to the development of BUM Desa, which is also one of the driving factors towards achieving the Village SDGs. This research aims to analyse the accessibility of BUM Desa in accelerating the achievement of Village SDGs. The research approach uses quantitative. The results showed that there is a valuable and circumstantial connection between the accessibility of BUM Desa and the development of BUM Desa. In addition, it was obtained that BUM Desa with "Basic" development status has poor accessibility (93.3%), while BUM Desa with "Developing" development status has a better level of accessibility (66.7%). Likewise, BUM Desa with "Advanced" development status has excellent accessibility (60%). The development of BUM Desa is related to the 8th Village SDGs "Equitable Village Economic Growth". To accelerate the achievement of Village SDGs Goals, interventions related to BUM Desa accessibility are needed.

Keywords: Accessibility, BUM Desa, Village SDGs

Analisis Aksesibilitas BUM Desa dalam Percepatan Pencapaian SDGs Desa

Abstrak

Aksesibilitas BUM Desa terkait dengan pengembangan BUM Desa juga menjadi salah satu faktor pendorong tercapainya SDGs Desa. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis aksesibilitas BUM Desa dalam mempercepat pencapaian SDGs Desa. Pendekatan penelitian menggunakan kuantitatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan yang berharga dan mendalam antara aksesibilitas BUM Desa dengan perkembangan BUM Desa. Selain itu diperoleh BUM Desa dengan status pembangunan "Dasar" memiliki tingkat aksesibilitas yang kurang baik (93,3%), sedangkan BUM Desa dengan status pembangunan "Berkembang" memiliki tingkat aksesibilitas yang lebih baik (66,7%). Begitu pula BUM Desa dengan status pengembangan "Maju" mempunyai aksesibilitas sangat baik (60%). Pengembangan BUM Desa terkait dengan SDGs Desa ke-8 "Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Desa yang Berkeadilan". Untuk mempercepat pencapaian Tujuan SDGs Desa, diperlukan intervensi terkait aksesibilitas BUM Desa.

Kata kunci: Aksesibilitas, BUM Desa, SDGs Desa

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INTRODUCTION

Sustainable development in Indonesia is currently focused on the smallest administrative units of the country, namely villages. Meanwhile, Village SDGs is the direction of village development and the goal expected to be achieved quickly is the realization of equitable economic growth. Village economic development creates an environment that enables its residents to lead healthy, prosperous, and creative lives. The principles include

transparency, participation, accountability, and sustainability. The development of community economic business can affect the dynamics of empowered rural life, strengthen food institutions and rural agricultural businesses, and use microfinance institutions and village businesses as drivers of the local economy.

The position of village is strengthened through the delegation of authority and budget. Village Law provides a method to realize a progressive, strong, democratic, and independent community (Masbiran dkk., 2021). The implementation of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Village opens a very large space to support the acceleration of achieving SDGs. Furthermore, SDGs is the total development of village and the concept is an integrated effort to realize the acceleration of goals through typologies. These include communities free from poverty and hunger, economically thriving village marked by equitable growth, communities prioritizing health and well-being, environmentally conscious settlements, educational hubs, women-centric enclaves, interconnected communities, and culturally attuned village. In the framework of SDGs, there exist 18 distinct objectives. Among these, 17 are dedicated to the localization of the broader SDGs. Additionally, there is one overarching goal designed in line with the unique local wisdom of each village, including dynamic institutions and adaptive culture (Iskandar, 2020).

According to Village Finance Statistics 2020 published by BPS, Village Original Income only contributes around 2.5% - 3% of total Income. In terms of expenditure, 33%, 44%, and 12% of the total Village Expenditure is for Village Administration (administrative expenditure), Village Development, and Community Development and Empowerment, respectively. The benefits of the disbursed Village Fund can be felt by the community, and this is evident from the various outcomes produced. Based on data from September 2015 and 2020, the number of impoverished people in village decreased from 17.89 to 15.51 million in 2015 to 2020. The percentage of poor people in village also decreased from 14.09% to 13.20% in 2015 to 2020 and inequality in rural areas has also decreased with the improvement in the Gini Ratio from 0.329 to 0.319. This positive achievement is inseparable from the Government's policies and strategies for improving Village Fund governance. The role of village in restraining the rate of increase in poverty is also very large during the pandemic. According to the Official Gazette of Statistics 2020, COVID-19 pandemic has caused an increase in the poverty rate from 9.22% to 10.19% in September 2019 to 2020. However, the increase in the poverty rate in rural areas (only increased 0.6% from 12.6% to 13.20%) is much smaller than in urban (up 1.32% from 6.56% to 7.88%). In the open unemployment rate, the increase was only 4.71% in rural areas, compared to 8.98% in urban. This is consistent with the economic indicators published by the BPS last year. During the second quarter, while many other sectors experienced significant contractions, the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sectors continued to show positive growth, with a 16.24% quarter-to-quarter increase and a 2.19% year-on-year expansion. This positive trajectory persisted through the fourth quarter of 2020 (Ministry of Finance, 2021).

BUM Desa plays an important role in enhancing the local economy of villages and providing opportunities for trade and networking that cater to the basic needs of residents.

The concept also offers job prospects, enhances social well-being by upgrading essential services, promotes economic growth with equitable distribution, and contributes to the income of both the community and indigenous people. The existence of *BUM Desa* can be used as a support for the economy of rural communities and a driver of existing resources for the welfare of rural communities (Ministry of Finance, 2021). From 2015 to 2020, village Fund was allocated as capital, reaching Rp. 4.2 trillion to generate and drive the economy. Therefore, Rp. 1.1 trillion Village Original Income sourced from profit sharing was the total accumulated fund until 2020 in 51.134 village (Ministry of Village, 2021).

BUM Desa according to Permendesa PD TT Number 4 of 2015 is a business entity where the capital is owned through direct participation derived from village's wealth to manage assets, services, and other businesses for the maximum welfare of village community. The establishment of *BUM Desa* aims to:

- a. Improve the economy of village;
- b. Optimize Village assets to be useful for Village welfare;
- c. Increase community efforts in managing village's economic potential;
- d. Develop a business cooperation plan between village and/or with third parties;
- e. Create opportunities and market networks that support the general service needs of citizens;
- f. Open job opportunities;
- g. Improve the welfare of the community through the improvement of public services, growth and equity of village economy; and
- h. Increase Village community income and Village Original Income.

The growth is also felt in Bogor Regency and based on data from the DPMD Office of Bogor Regency in 2019, the development from 2016 experienced a significant increase in the number. There were 334 *BUM Desa* out of a total of 416 village in Bogor Regency in 2019. In terms of the development of the quality, there are still many within the category of "basic". Several factors, such as accessibility are suspected to be obstacles in the development.

Accessibility is a fundamental component of sustainable development. Rural areas often suffer from difficult and inadequate access to basic services and other facilities resulting in territorial and socioeconomic marginalization (Vasta et al., 2019; Johnson & Lichter, 2019; Montalvo et al., 2019; Schwanen et al., 2015; Viñas, 2019). The low population densities and distinctive geomorphological characteristics are associated with considerable distances from basic services and employment and recreational opportunities. The process of marginalization contributes to issues in rural areas and the concept shows various interactions between regional spatial characteristics, socioeconomic structure, and population mobility (Bertolini, 2017; Geurs et al., 2016; Venter et al., 2016). In rural, remote, and mountainous areas, there are challenges to ensure an adequate level of accessibility because of the geomorphological and settlement features, as well as the socio-economic and cultural processes leading to progressive marginalization (Cotella and Vitale, 2020). Lack of accessibility has a major impact on vulnerable population groups in rural areas (Ferreira et al., 2007; Shergold & Parkhurst, 2010; Black et al., 2019). The

measurement in terms of distances quantified in minutes or spatial dimensions, frequently shows that rural areas tend to exhibit lower levels of spatial accessibility compared to their urban counterparts. In rural settings, the concept must be comprehensively analyzed, considering the physical aspects as well as addressing technological and cultural differences (Velaga et al., 2012; Philip et al., 2017; Philip & Williams, 2019). The concept is defined as the level of convenience to reach or obtain the goods and services needed (Farida, 2013). Accessibility is the ease of movement between two places (Indrashanty and Legowo, 2016) and it is a level of convenience for someone to reach a certain location closely related to distance, time, and cost (Farida, 2013; (Soseco, 2016). Based on the definition, the concept of *BUM Desa* accessibility is the level of convenience in achieving goods and services that can support the development of the business.

Adequate access to transporting goods enables people to improve their standard of living (Soseco, 2016) and the form of community accessibility needs can be seen in Figure 1. Based on this form, *BUM Desa* managed by the community also requires the concept as one of the drivers of the rural economy stimulating market growth (Farida, 2013).

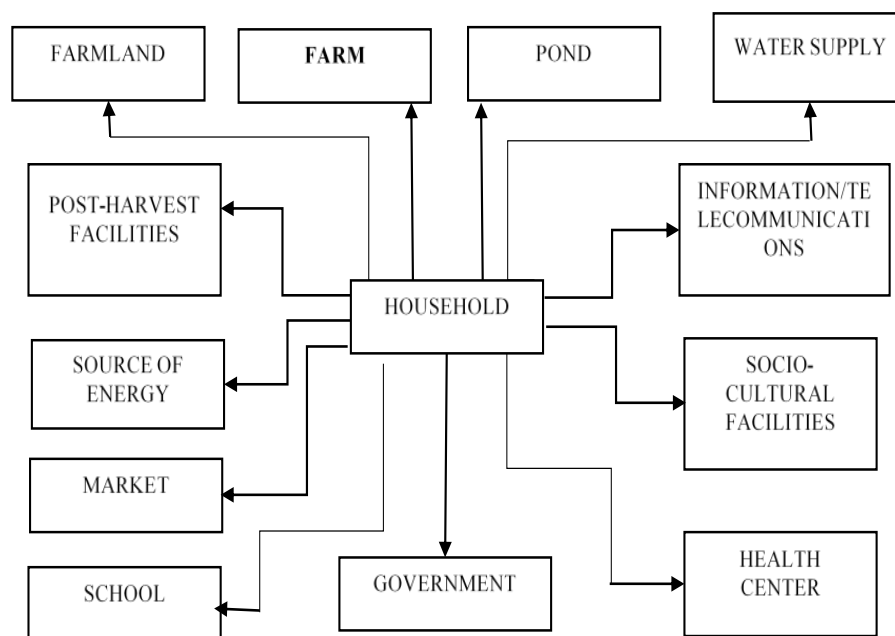


Figure 1. Community Accessibility Needs to Various Service Facilities (Magribi and Suhardjo, 2004)

Thomas Soseco (2016) stated that rural access encouraged:

- a. Better transportation
- b. Improved access
- c. Savings in travel costs and time
- d. Higher exploitation of potential resources
- e. Demand for new activities and services
- f. Small business development in village

g. Growth in tertiary activities such as banking, schools, medical services, and public services.

This is in line with Dennis (1998) dividing the benefits obtained by improving access into two parts, namely: (1) direct benefits: easier access to various facilities on the provision of services by these facilities, and (2) secondary advantages: include savings in time, effort and transportation costs.

High accessibility can be created with the availability of good infrastructure (road network) and supported by facilities for movement. The concept can also be measured based on the distance from the location to public service centers spatially identical to the city center (Farida, 2013) related to the location of facilities, infrastructure, and services (Dennis, 1998).

Accessibility is one of the problems in the development of village in the Bogor Regency. According to Budiarto, Rustiadi, and Dharmawan (2017), village are situated at a considerable distance from the capital, making access to the capital city more challenging. This is because the spatial Bogor Regency has a fairly large area and the status of village development for the distribution of the northern region is dominated by developed status. The area in the north is relatively more developed due to the factor of population density and distance from the center of economic activity that supports village to be more advanced. Therefore, accessibility is also suspected to be one of the problems in the underdevelopment of *BUM Desa* in village of Bogor Regency.

The influence on rural social and economic conditions is shown by Alif Fikri Nurhidayani, Prima Jiwa Osly and Irfan Ihsani (2019), Umrotul Farida (2013), La Ode Muhammad Magribi and Aj Suharjo (2004), Zultaqawa dkk., 2019). Accessibility of village area has a close relationship with development at a correlation value of 0.738, affecting the socioeconomic conditions of the community. Areas with high values and located around growth centers tend to have more developed socio-economic conditions. There is a difference between good, moderate, and poor accessibility to the type of activity and the level of community income. The level and the diversity of activities are directly proportional to the income level of the community. Accessibility also has a positive and significant effect (90.9% with a significance of less than 0.05) on the competitive action of the small and medium-sized business sectors in a region.

Previous studies showed the effects of accessibility on the lives of village people but did not depict the relationship and development of *BUM Desa*. In addition, there has been no relation to achievement of Village SDGs from the development. This study analyzes a context different from previous results. The majority of accessibility-related results have primarily focused on village level, with limited attention given to its connection with *BUM Desa*. The introduction serves to establish the background, formulate the question and purpose, and provide an overview of preliminary results pertaining to the central question.

METHOD

This study used a quantitative method interpreted as a strategy that emphasizes quantification in data collection and analysis (Bryman, 2012). The steps consisted of

selecting topic, focusing question, designing study, collecting data, analyzing data, and interpreting data (Neuman, 2014).

The development of *BUM Desa* was considered to accelerate achievement and accessibility condition, which has received intervention from various parties including the central, regional, and private governments. Based on data from the DPMD Office of Bogor Regency, the population was 47 *BUM Desa* in Bogor Regency spread over 8 sub-districts.

The operationalization of each variable was conducted on the quantitative method. In measuring the development, Bogor Regency had the parameters and indicators outlined in Bogor Regent Regulation Number 79 of 2018. Therefore, this study referred to the results of measuring the development of *BUM Desa* conducted in the regency and the level was divided into basic, developing, advanced, and independent. From the theoretical discussion, the definition selected was a continuous and progressive change in four levels measured by the management assessment and the impact of its existence. Furthermore, *BUM Desa* towards village communities referred to the measurements outlined in Bogor Regent Regulation Number 79 of 2018. Based on the theories, the parameters of accessibility variables include:

1. Location of *BUM Desa* to Regency Capital, Economic Centre, and Location of Business Raw Materials: distance, travel time, and ease of location.
2. Supporting Infrastructure: Road Condition, Availability of Internet network, and Utilities.
3. Transportation Facilities: Availability of transportation facilities independently and Availability of public transportation facilities.
4. Transportation Services Around Locations: Operational time of transportation services, Speed of transportation services, Capacity of transportation services, Cost of transportation services, and Ease of accessing transportation services.

In this study, rigorous examinations of validity and reliability were conducted, followed by an in-depth analysis of the correlation between accessibility of *BUM Desa* and its developmental progress, using the Tau Kendall correlation test. The results were interpreted using Sugiyono's (2010) correlation interpretation guidelines.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Analysis of the Relationship between *BUM Desa* Accessibility and Development

The recapitulation of the Developing Village Index (IDM) in 2020 shows that out of 416 villages in Bogor Regency, 29, 131, 252, and 4 have independent, developed, developing, and underdeveloped statuses. Meanwhile, the growth trend of *BUM Desa* from 2016 to 2019 continues to increase in number with an average addition of 40 every year (Figure 2). In terms of employment, the development has absorbed a total of 4,715 workers with an average of 14 people for each.

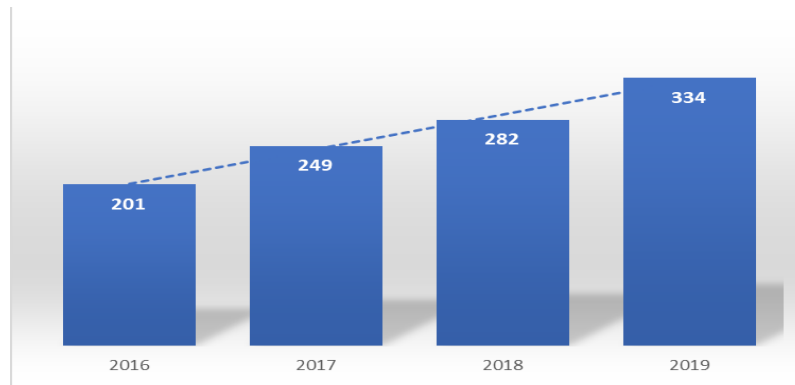


Figure 2. The trend of Village BUM Growth Data Formed in Bogor Regency (DPMD Office of Bogor Regency, 2019)

Based on data from the Bogor Regency PMD Office, there are 47 *BUM Desa* spread across 8 sub-districts that have received intervention from the central government, regional government, and the private sector. The level of development in Bogor Regent Regulation Number 79 of 2018 reports that the average *BUM Desa* is in the status of "Developing" (Table 1).

BUM Desa reports 28 types of businesses, as shown in the results of data collection. The most types of businesses managed are Trading/Wholesale/Mart (27.66%), Clean Water Facilities (SAB) (19.15%), and 14.89% types of businesses including TPS Management and Waste Banks, Rental (Tents/Stages/kiosks/rafting), Tourism, and Financial Services (Savings and Loans Cooperatives/BRlink/Family Capital Loans).

Table 1. *Development of BUM Desa*

<i>BUM Desa</i> Development Status	Number of <i>BUM Desa</i>	Percentage
Basic	15	32%
Developing	27	57%
Advanced	5	11%
Independent	0	0%
Total	47	100%

This particular business model is governed by *BUM Desa* regulations outlined in Permendesa PD TT Number 4 of 2015, which pertains to the Establishment, Administration, Management, and Dissolution of the concept. In this regulation, the establishment is designed to facilitate and include all economic endeavors and public services overseen by village or through collaborative efforts. The categorization of businesses includes a spectrum of activities, such as engaging in social enterprises, facilitating the rental of goods, operating as intermediaries, engaging in the production and trade of goods, conducting financial business activities, and participating in joint ventures and holdings. The type of business fulfills the objectives of establishing *BUM Desa* in Permendesa PD TT Number 4 of 2015, including optimizing assets useful for village welfare,

increasing community business in managing economic potential, creating opportunities and market networks supporting the public service needs of residents, and creating jobs.

Bogor Regency is one of the districts with a very wide area and the topography consists of mountains and hills, affecting accessibility of village in the region. Accessibility is an important factor in regional development since the ease of access from the broader external environment significantly expands the prospects for advancement. This principle also holds for businesses situated within village. Based on Table 2, a total of 22, 16, and 9 *BUM Desa* at 46.81%, 34.04%, and 19.15% stated that accessibility was very good, not good, and quite good, respectively.

Table 2. *BUM Desa Accessibility Level*

<i>BUM Desa</i> Accessibility	Frequency	Percentage
Poor	16	34,04%
Pretty Good	9	19,15%
Excellent	22	46,81%
Total	47	100%

According to the crosstabulation presented in Table 3, *BUM Desa* classified under the "Basic" development status exhibits a significantly higher percentage of poor accessibility at 93.3%. Conversely, those categorized as "Developing" show a greater association with very good accessibility, totaling 66.7%. The entities designated as "Advanced" are found to possess levels exceeding very good at 60%. Due to these results, it is important to emphasize the critical importance of enhancing accessibility under the "Basic" development status. This strategic emphasis is essential to facilitate progressive development.

Table 3. *Accessibility of BUM Desa Based on Status*

<i>BUM Desa</i> Accessibility	<i>BUM Desa</i> Developments Status					
	Basic		Developing		Advanced	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Poor	14	93,3	2	7,4	0	0
Pretty Good	0	0	7	25,9	2	40
Excellent	1	6,7	18	66,7	3	60
Total	15	100	27	100	5	100

Based on the output of Kendall's tau-b correlation test in Table 4, the significance value or Sig. (2-tailed) between accessibility and development of *BUM Desa* is $0.000 < 0.005$. Therefore, there is a significant relationship between the two variables. This can be referred to Sugiyono (2010) where the correlation coefficient value is 0.592, meaning that the relationship is "medium", showing a "positive" interaction. The relationship between the variables is significant, moderate, and unidirectional as stated by Farida (Farida, 2013), where accessibility is one of the drivers of the rural economy. This includes ensuring that *BUM Desa* is affordable and located close to the Regency Capital, as well as providing

supporting infrastructure and transportation services. Additionally, attention should be given to the local economy and availability of business raw materials.

Based on the *cross-tabulation* results, the development status "Basic" has poor accessibility in the Nanggung District area. Meanwhile, "Developing" and "Advanced" have more excellent accessibility mostly located in the Citeureup, Pamijahan, and Sukamakmur sub-districts. Based on this, it is necessary to pay attention to the operating area which is still not good. Village Funds can be a solution to the problems of *BUM Desa*, where Oksep, et al. (2019) stated that most of the funds are used for physical development. The primary focus lies in advancing economic development, with physical projects primarily aimed at enhancing accessibility of the entities. Village funds are allocated with the specific objective of supporting sustainable economic growth (Sara et al., 2021).

BUM Desa's Accessibility in Accelerating achievement of Village SDGs

Table 4. *Relationship Between BUM Desa Accessibility and Development*

		Accessibility	<i>BUM Desa</i> Status
Kendall's tau_b	Accessibility	Correlation	1.000
		Coefficient	.592**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
		N	47
	<i>BUM Desa</i> Status	Correlation	.592**
		Coefficient	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
		N	47

**Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

The Indonesian government should accelerate and improve rural development by attracting more opportunities to grow rural economic activities and improve people's well-being (Handoyo et al., 2021). In SDGs, it is important to acknowledge that this endeavor cannot be undertaken in isolation. The concept necessitates the fortification of village economic institutions as a means to expedite the attainment of SDGs. An essential preliminary measure to facilitate this process needs the comprehensive mapping of the challenges confronting *BUM Desa* for delivering optimal assistance. The results indicate that there are problems in developing administration, organization, capital, productive businesses, and acceptance of the framework. Meanwhile, the development is a continuous and progressive change occurring in four levels as measured by the assessment of the management and impact of existence on village community. In Bogor Regency, there are limited number of entities categorized as "Advanced" and none as "Independent". Therefore, it is important to provide substantial support to achieve increased developmental statuses and this advancement is crucial in strengthening the local village economy. The development efforts can also enhance the economic well-being of villages, reduce the inclination of residents to migrate to cities, and mitigate the disparities between rural villages and urban centers. This is particularly important since developmental differences often make more advanced

regions more appealing destinations for individuals (Felani, 2017). In the future, well-managed *BUM Desa* can empower village and improve community skills by offering new jobs for human resources (Asmanto et al., 2020).

There are various efforts to support the development of the framework. Village funds are given by the central government as one of the capital assistances. Meanwhile, the local government has issued many regulations to support the development. Each village is directed and required to have *BUM Desa* through regulations such as:

- Bogor Regent Regulation Number 6 of 2014 concerning Village;
- Bogor Regent Regulation Number 6 of 2018 concerning Amendments to Bogor Regency Regional Regulation No. 6 of 2015 concerning Village;
- Bogor Regent Regulation Number 79 of 2018 concerning the Establishment, Management, and Dissolution of *BUM Desa*.

There are many agencies, enterprises, and universities in business partners to support and empower *BUM Desa* in Bogor Regency. The intervention has been conducted in line with the United Kingdom's local economic development. Since 2010, 39 Local Enterprises Partnerships (LEP) have been established for local economic development. LEP are encouraged to diagnose potential economic growth, formulate strategies, and collaborate with local stakeholders within their respective regions (Pike et al., 2015). In some community elements, there is no responsibility-sharing to support the development and one of the barriers is accessibility of the framework.

Measurement of accessibility is related to infrastructure facilities and the distance to the District Capital, economic center, and business raw material location. Furthermore, *BUM Desa* supports infrastructure, transportation facilities, and services from the location. Accessibility is also important related to access to the internet network where digitalization is important in people's lives. This is because village accessibility will become more open, connected to the world, and without access restrictions. The situation allows the transfer of knowledge and technology, social interaction, and communication between citizens of the world through cyberspace and in actual reality (Manoby et al., 2021). According to Rudy Suryanto (2018), ABCGFM synergy (Academics - Business - Community - Government - Financial Institution - Media) builds collective awareness allowing village to play strategic roles in supporting the Indonesian economy. The road infrastructure and the availability of transportation services owned by village should also be enhanced to increase the “basic” status, economic level, and community welfare of *BUM Desa* (Figure 3).

Village Government must also consider the accessibility of *BUM Desa*. The relocation of the facility to a more strategically positioned and accessible location, primarily to cater to the essential requirements of the community, should be explored. Village Fund Program serves as a crucial instrument of the Central Government in stimulating economic development and addressing inequality as well as poverty in Indonesian village (Saragi, Muluk, and Sentanu, 2021). Therefore, village funds must be associated with the geographical conditions of the region to invest in infrastructure development for better economic growth (Paellorisky & Solikin, 2019). In addition, improvement of the facilities can be facilitated by village government or other parties concerned. In line with Erti

Nurfindarti (2019), SDGs achievement strategy is focused on 4 aspects, namely regulation, funding, socialization, and collaboration. The support for the development of *BUM Desa* can be conducted through the strategy, where the government can collaborate with various parties.

An area is considered to develop when the community easily meets its daily needs

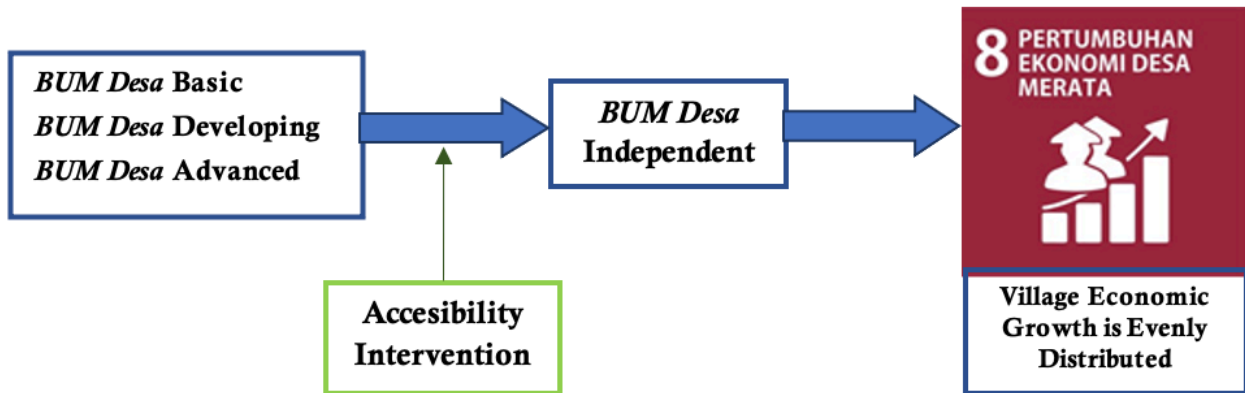


Figure 3. *BUM Desa* accessibility in Accelerating Village SDGs Achievement

(Nurhidayani et al., 2019). Achievement of SDGs should be one of the focuses in enhancing inclusive development. According to Ida and Caroline (2019), development policies and practices are aimed at pursuing macro indicators of development without focusing on achievement of birthing and citizenship rights. Therefore, *BUM Desa* should fulfill the needs of village community.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, there was a significant and indirect relationship between accessibility and the development of *BUM Desa*. In addition, the "Basic", "Developing" and "Advanced" development statuses of the framework had poor (93.3%), better (66.7%), and excellent (60%) accessibility, respectively.

The Nanggung district, which had the highest number of *BUM Desa* classified under "Basic" development status, showed relatively lower accessibility. The "Developing" and "Advanced" development statuses showed excellent accessibility in Citeureup, Pamijahan, and Sukamakmur Districts. The development of *BUM Desa* was inseparable from accessibility improvements since the concept required more attention and this provided a good contribution to the 8th Village SDGs achievement.

Suggestions from this study included the Central and Local Government's need to focus on the development of infrastructure facilities and transportation services to support *BUM Desa*, specifically on basic status. In addition, village Government should pay attention and make efforts to improve the accessibility. Proposals for accessibility enhancements that remained inadequate for the pertinent stakeholders should also be submitted.

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