

The Role of Village-Owned Business Agencies (BUMDes) in Community Empowerment In Ujung Village, Lappariaja District, Bone District

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the Role of Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) in Community Empowerment in Ujung Lamuru Village, Lappariaja District, Bone Regency. This study uses a qualitative approach and uses a descriptive type of research. The technique of collecting data was carried out by using field observation techniques, interviews, and documentation. Related to the data analysis used is data condensation, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. The results showed that the Role of Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) in Community Empowerment in Ujung Lamuru Village, Lappariaja District, Bone Regency. It can be seen from the three dimensions of community empowerment, namely: first Enabling, second Empowering, and last is Protecting in the implementation of community empowerment. Community empowerment through the Role of Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) in Community Empowerment in Ujung Lamuru Village, Lappariaja District, Bone Regency has been going well. As for the suggestion in implementing community empowerment in Ujung Lamuru Village, it is necessary to hold a special program for service / mentoring, education / training and providing motivation to community groups, as well as the provision of intensive socialization to the community regarding the programs being carried out.

Keywords: BUMDes; Role, Community Empowerment; community

INTRODUCTION

Development is basically aimed at building independence (Asry et al., 2015; Said et al., 2017), including rural development through community empowerment to increase the productivity and diversity of rural businesses (Matsukawa & Tatsuki, 2018; Sianipar et al., 2013; Moren T Stone, 2015; Sutawa, 2012), the availability of facilities and facilities to support the rural economy (Kim & Orazem, 2017; Matsukawa & Tatsuki, 2018; Oguzor, 2011), build and strengthen institutions that support the production and marketing chains (Choudhary et al., 2015; Gyau et al., 2014; Shiferaw et al., 2011; Urgessa, 2011), and optimize resources as the basis for economic growth rural. The aim is to provide opportunities for regional and rural capacities as the backbone of the regional and national economy.

For this reason, building a country from the periphery is done by strengthening small areas within the framework of a unitary state such as villages (Adamowicz, 2021; Freeman, 2017; Grinin & Korotayev, 2014; Lewandowska, 2021). This is considered

strategic as a step in creating a prosperous country and a milestone in facing today's global competition. Villages are the lowest part of the region and can already be seen as poor areas, making the government have a duty to pay great attention to helping villages and reducing poverty. Law Number 4 of 2014 states that village development is an effort to improve the quality of life and life for the maximum welfare of the village community. Villages have the right to regulate and manage community interests and play a role in realizing the ideals of independence based on the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

The village community is currently working on managing natural resources which are planned to have a good impact on increasing village income (Fabricius, 2013; Reij & Garrity, 2016; Moren Tibabo Stone & Nyaupane, 2014). However, until now there are still obstacles or obstacles that are felt by the village community and village officials in developing their natural resources. Namely financial problems and the lack of qualified human resources so that they are unable to process. Seeing the above phenomenon, the government is trying to establish or form BUMDes (Village-Owned Enterprises). The term BUMDes itself appears in Law No. 6 of 2014. BUMDes is expecting to relieve the community in terms of capital and become a stimulus in encouraging the economy of rural communities.

Based on data released by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) South Sulawesi, the number of poor people in South Sulawesi in March 2019 reached 767.80 thousand people (8.69%), a decrease of 792.63 thousand people or (9, 06%) population compared to conditions in the same period last year. One of the efforts of the South Sulawesi government to minimize the number of poor people is by maximizing village funds disbursed for programs such as establishing BUMDes in each village where is believed to be a solution to alleviating poverty and reducing economic inequality. Apart from being used for infrastructure development such as roads and bridges, these funds can be used as business capital for creative economy groups through BUMDes which have been initiated by the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Areas, and Transmigration.

There are still many BUMDes designed as the spearhead in village economic development before the war so that the existence of BUMDes is still not effective and can make a positive contribution to the implementation of development and community empowerment. As a study conducted by Prasetyo (2016), the existence of BUMDes in Pejambon Village, Sumberejo Subdistrict, Bojonegoro Regency is experiencing a difficult situation and many of them have not produced results. Various constraints have been examined and found many causal variables that make BUMDes unable to run as expected. (Ratna Azis Prasetyo, 2016)

Another research conducted by Siswahyudianto and Suselo stated that originally the Business Entity of Cakra Usaha Village in Tapan Village was an extension of Gerdau Taskin which still had 1 (one) savings and loan business unit. However, after being merged into a Village-Owned Enterprise, the business unit also increased, namely

businesses in trade, agriculture, livestock, fisheries, and online services. So it can be concluded that the Village-Owned Enterprises aims to be a driving force for product innovation in an area itself and maximum results will be obtained as long as the community can manage it well. (Siswahyudianto & Dedi, 2019)

After the above problems, one of the areas in Lappariaja District, Bone Regency, namely Ujung Lamuru Village, has experienced an increase in population from year to year. The increase in population will also increase the number of poverty and unemployment. To reduce poverty and unemployment rates in Ujung Lamaru village, on October 10, 2016, the Ujung Lamuru Village Government established a Village-Owned Enterprise (BUMDes).

The purpose of establishing BUMDes is as a forum for coordinating business activities in the village to improve the economy and welfare of village communities. While the objectives of establishing BUMDes are; (1) Increase the village's source of income and provide services to the needs of the village community; (2) Increasing the processing of village potential by with the interests of the village community; and (3) Create entrepreneurial opportunities and can assist the village government in improving the welfare of village communities. The aims and objectives have been regulated in the Village Regulation concerning the formation of Village Owned Enterprises (BUMDes). The concept of the role according to Soerjono Soekanto, (Mervi et al., 2019), argues that role is a dynamic aspect of position (status). When a person exercises his rights and obligations according to his position, he plays a role. Everyone has various roles that come from the pattern of his life. This also means that the role determines what it does for the community and what opportunities the community will give in the future. The importance of the role is to regulate one's behavior. The roles cause a person to a certain extent to predict the actions of others. The person concerned will be able to adapt his behavior to the behavior of his group of people. The social relationship that exists in society is the relationship between the roles of individuals in the prevailing norms. Roles refer more to function, adaptation, and as a process. So someone occupies a position in society and plays a role. The roles may include three things, namely as follows; (1) Role includes norms related to one's position or place in society. Roles in this sense is a series of rules that guide a person in social life, (2) Role is a concept of what individuals can do in society as an organization. (3) The role can also be said as individual behavior where is important for the social structure of society. Soerjono Soekanto (Mervi et al., 2019). Maurice Duverger (Mervi et al., 2019), argues that the term role is chosen well because he states that everyone is an actor in the society in which he lives, also he is a professional actor.

According to (article 1 Number (6) Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Village-Owned Enterprises) Village-Owned Enterprises is a business entity that is wholly or most of its capital is owned by the village through direct participation which comes from separated village assets to manage assets, services, and other businesses for the maximum welfare of the village community. Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes)

That one of the government policies in village development is to encourage productive economic business activities in rural areas by implementing the development of Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) in the development and management of BUMDes that one of the goals is to increase village original income and community income. or improve the welfare of the community. Judging from the BUMDes management mechanism in the village, it involves various elements, including the Village Head as an advisor, the Management as the operational executor, supervisors, and the community as clients of BUMDes. As for from outside the village, there are guidance agencies from the government (District Government and Regional Government Organizations, in this case, the Community and District Empowerment Service) as BUMDes coaches.

The term empowerment comes from the word "Daya" which means strength, empowered means having strength. Empowerment makes something empowered or have power or have strength. The meaning of empowerment according to the Government is an effort to encourage people to be able to live independently to increase physical and non-physical measurements in people's lives. According to (Widjaja, 2003) Community empowerment is an effort to increase the capacity and potential of the community, so that people can realize their identity, dignity to the maximum to survive and develop themselves independently in the economic, social, religious and cultural fields. Based on the above opinion, empowerment will appear in the management of BUMDes as a socio-economic unit in developing community collective businesses that can be proven and observed empirically. Therefore the role of BUMDes in community empowerment is to facilitate the community in business service activities for the community as aid recipients who become BUMDes clients (members). In this study, the focus is on the role of BUMDes, so that what is of concern to be observed is the social relationship (social relations) between the BUMDes administrators as the aid provider with the beneficiary community as BUMDes clients (members). HAW Widjaja (Widjaja, 2003) states that community empowerment in rural areas can be increased through changes in the socio-economic structure of the community, which supports the development of community potential through increasing roles, productivity and improving four access, namely: (1) Access to resources, (2) Access to technology, (3) Access to markets, and (4) Access to sources of finance. Apart from being the government's responsibility to facilitate this access, it is also necessary to actively participate in community groups in the village and to form joint ventures on common interests which are also carried out in a family manner.

The main objective of the development being carried out is to improve the standard of living of the people. Various businesses from various sectors continue to be developed to achieve this. (Law No. 22 Year 1999 Provides Finance and Opportunities for Villages in Empowering Village and Village Communities, n.d.). Village communities can realize an autonomous community (Autonomous Village) as genuine autonomy. An autonomous village will provide wide space for development planning which is a real need of the community and is not burdened with work programs from

various institutions and governments. If village autonomy is truly realized, there will be no potential urbanization of labor to the city to invade employment.

Ujung Lamuru Village is a village where most of the population has livelihoods as farmers and agricultural laborers, where the life of the village community still prioritizes rural customs with a low economic standard of life. Ujung Lamuru Village has a good source of potential in the fields of agriculture, plantations, animal husbandry, and home industry, be it handicrafts or food processing, but from all that it is still running individually with a manual system, this is because most of the village community, in general, still cannot walk abreast of technological developments. For this reason, the village government sees the problems that occur in the village of Ujung Lamuru, trying to build a system so that all economic activities of the village community will be more directed and planned, so that the goal of the village government to improve the standard of life of village communities will be achieved. The village government needs to find a superior product in its area. The superior product in question is a product that was born from the village which has a quality that other regions cannot afford.

Likewise, Ujung Lamuru village does not yet have superior products that cannot be managed by its residents with BUMDes Suka Maju, which has good potential to produce a superior product managed by residents and BUMDes Suka Maju, so it has not been able to boost the business productivity of the villagers. For this reason, researchers will conduct this research to find out how big the role of BUMDes is in empowering the community of Ujung Lamuru village because BUMDes is considered to increase village income (PAD) so that researchers are interested in researching BUMDes in Ujung Lamuru village. Seeing this phenomenon, this is what will be further investigated regarding the important role of BUMDes in empowering the community to develop business and economy through BUMDes with a spirit of kinship and cooperation. Researchers are interested in further examining the role of BUMDes in Ujung Lamuru Village in community empowerment.

METHOD

The type in this research is descriptive research. According to Sugiyono (2016) descriptive research is research conducted to measure the value of independent variables, either one or more (independent) variables without making comparisons or linking one variable to another. Product Quality (variable X) is an activity intended or service to provide customer satisfaction that can fulfill needs and desires. Customer loyalty (Variable Y) is a customer commitment or the way a customer takes to make a purchase or repurchase a product or service. The research design used a quantitative method approach. This research approach is carried out by processing all the data from the research location. Independent variable (X): Product quality is a variable approach that affects the variable Y (Customer Loyalty). Dependent variable (Y): Customer

Loyalty Customer loyalty is a variable that can be relied on by variable X (Product Quality) The time this research was carried out after the implementation of the seminar proposal and the issuance of a research permit. The location of this research was carried out at the Public Company Office of BULOG, regional office of South Sulawesi-bar No.22 PO.BOX 90231, Makassar, South Sulawesi 90113.

The variables used in this research are Product Quality as the independent variable and Customer Loyalty as the dependent variable, then a statistical test is carried out whether there is a relationship between Product Quality and Customer Loyalty variables. The existence of an operational definition of each variable in this study is: Product Quality (variable X) as an independent variable is an activity intended or aimed at providing customer satisfaction through Product Quality expected by customers so as to create customer loyalty that can meet customer needs and desires. . Product Quality indicators are defined as follows: Kotler and Armstrong explain Product Quality Indicators, namely: Features are the main operating characteristics of the core product and can be defined as the appearance of an actual product. The features of a product are presented or displayed to customers. Product diversity Is a collection of all products and goods that a particular seller offers to buyers. Product durability is related to the length of time the product can be used and can be defined as a measure of the expected operating life of the product under normal conditions and / or weight. Quality and raw materials In this case, it is done by the management of the company so that the quality of the raw materials received by the company can be maintained, namely the selection of material sources, inspection of material acceptance and maintenance of the raw material warehouse. that the company uses for the production process can be maintained at some level. The technology used is the entire means to provide the goods necessary for the continuity and operational activities of the company. Customer Loyalty (variable Y) Customer loyalty is a reliable measure to predict sales growth and customer loyalty can also be defined based on consistent buying behavior. Griffin (2005) suggests Customer Loyalty Indicators as follows. Repurchase Loyal consumers are those who make regular purchases of goods or services, even though they will still buy even though the price has increased in habit Consuming Brands Loyal consumers not only buy one type of product or service from a company, but they also buy additional products or services provided by the company. Great taste for brands Loyal consumers always refuse the desire to be offered a product or service from the company. other companies (competitors). They already have a love for the product or service that has been used. Recommendation of brands to others. Loyal consumers always want to refer a product or service they use to other people, either friends or relatives. They always try to influence other people to use the same product or service by always knowing the product or service they use until that person tries. The measurement variables will be used in this study using a Likert scale. Likert scale is used to measure attitudes, opinions, and perceptions of a person or group of people about social phenomena. With a Likert scale, the variables to be measured are translated into variable indicators. Then

these indicators are used as benchmarks for compiling instrument items that can be statements or questions

The word population is used to describe a group or group of objects that are the target of research, Sugiyono (2013) defines that population is a generalization area consisting of objects or subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics that are determined by the researcher to study and then draw conclusions in this study, which is the population is a person registered with the Public Company BULOG Makassar City as an Active RPK Partner, where the number of registered partners is 722 partners, however, 665 RPK Partners are actively registered in the city of Makassar. based on data from the Head of the Commercial Section of Perum Bulog, South and West Sulawesi Regional Office, Mrs. Dwiana Puspitasari. The sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population. According to Arikunto (2013), the technique used in this study was purposive sampling. The technique used in sampling is the Slovin technique. Where this technique is a technique for calculating the minimum number of samples.

In using data collection techniques in this study, to obtain accurate data with the problems contained in this research, the research techniques and procedures used are as follows: Observation Is a direct systematic observation of the symptoms to be investigated. Data collection techniques by observation are used when the research is concerned with human behavior, work processes, natural phenomena and when the observed respondents are not too large. Questionnaire Is the main technique because using a questionnaire is expected to be able to obtain most of the data needed to answer the problems of this research. A number of written questions were used to obtain information from respondents who were answered in writing as well. Documentation This is a supporting technique for obtaining data through documents or written evidence and then recording it as needed so as to guarantee or complement existing data or information

In quantitative research, data analysis is an activity after data from all respondents or other data sources have been gathered. The data analysis technique in quantitative research uses statistics with the help of the SPSS 25 application. The data analysis used is descriptive statistical analysis techniques and inferential statistical analysis techniques with the following explanation. Descriptive Statistical Analysis Descriptive analysis technique is a type of analysis that is intended to reveal or describe the state or characteristics of each research variable singly by using analysis of frequency distribution, mean and deviation.

The normal distribution. Tests were carried out using the Kolmogorov Smirnov (K-S) technique. Based on the K-S technique, the research variable must meet a significant value of more than 0.05. Simple Linear Regression Analysis Simple Linear regression is based on the functional or causal relationship of one independent variable with one dependent variable. Data processing uses the help of the SPSS 25 application program based on data obtained from questionnaires filled out by respondents.

RESULTS OF RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

Following the research results that have been described previously, this study discusses the role of village-owned enterprises (BUMDes) in community empowerment. After conducting several scientific and systematic reviews, the following researchers will present the implementation of the Role of Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) in Community Empowerment in Ujung Lamuru Village, Lappariaja District, Bone Regency.

1. The Role of Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) in Community Empowerment in Ujung Lamuru Village, Lappariaja District, Bone Regency. Ujung Lamuru Village is a village where the majority of the population is farmers. With the tenacity and persistence of the community in fulfilling their needs by working hard and being entrepreneurial, they can make the economy in Ujung Lamuru Village more independent and empowered. So that the economic level of the community in Ujung Lamuru Village is more advanced than in several other villages. This happens because apart from the persistence of the community itself, also because of the direct assistance from BUMDes Suka Maju. So it is clear that the establishment of BUMDes Suka Maju has a very important role for the community, especially in empowering the community in Ujung Lamuru Village. Talking about roles, BUMDes Suka Maju plays a more important role in empowering the community. Besides that, the existence of business units also helps to open up access to employment opportunities for the community in Ujung Lamuru Village. So the role of BUMDes Suka Maju in community empowerment is:

- a. Capital Assistance, following the existence of a savings and loan unit managed by BUMDes Suka Maju, this capital assistance aims to help disadvantaged communities, so that the community will be assisted in capital to start a business.
- b. Training Assistance, in this training assistance the aim is to find the potential of the community, besides that it is also looking for people who wish to become entrepreneurs. So BUMDes Suka Maju together with the Village Government agreed to provide training to the community, training carried out, namely training in sewing, convection, making cakes or snacks, processing used goods recycling. BUMDes will invest in this training for the tools used.
- c. Development Assistance, this assistance aims to assist the community in developing their potential, in addition to developing businesses owned by the community. In developing this business, if people who have SMEs but collide in the marketing process of their products, with the BUMDes village market, BUMDes Suka Maju helps in marketing marketing, so slowly the SMEs owned by the community will develop.

- d. Opening Job Fields, with the existence of a business unit managed by BUMDes, it can open employment opportunities for the people in Sukorejo Village to become caretakers of the business unit.
2. The impact of the BUMDes program on community empowerment. Robbins, Chatterjee, & Canda (in Ramos and Prideaux, 2014) suggest that empowerment is a process that describes how individuals and groups gain power, access to resources and gain control over their lives. Referring to this, the existence of community empowerment allows the community to be independent with access to existing resources in the community. Empowerment can be said to be a process by which people become strong enough to participate in various controls over policies that affect their lives. Empowerment emphasizes that people acquire sufficient skills, knowledge and power to influence their lives, and the lives of others. Community empowerment with the results described above can be seen from the side, this can be illustrated by referring to the community empowerment side expressed by Kartasasmita (1997) as follows:
- a. Enabling, Kartasasmita (1996: 159-160) Enabling is creating an atmosphere or climate that allows the potential of an underdeveloped community. The starting point is the recognition that every human being, every society, has potential that can be developed. Empowerment is an effort to build power by encouraging, motivating, and raising awareness (awereness) of its potential and striving to develop it. In this study, based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers based on indicators of building community power and developing potential. To build community power, one of the things that needs to be done is to involve the community in various activities carried out by the village, such as meetings of BUMDes members, to involve in various trainings, as well as access to the implementation of village development. This is in line with what Sarah Cook and Macaulay (1996) stated that empowerment is a strategy to develop the people and start through awareness, enlightenment, empowerment of the implementers, or through an elite group of people's leaders. The initial implementation of the Ujung Lamuru Village Government was through the establishment of a Village-Owned Enterprise on 10 October 2016 with village capital participation of IDR 50,000,000, which came from the Village Fund. Through the BUMDes Suka Maju, programs are then made to empower the community. This is the first thing to do is to know and identify what the potentials of the people of Ujung Lamuru Village are because sometimes people do not know what their potential is. Therefore, the village team collaborates with BUMDes administrators to socialize the existence of BUMDes Suka Maju, to the community. The form of socialization provided was through PKK mothers, delivery when there was a meeting or meeting, and also announced through the mosque until this information was spread. People who already know their potential are then given further guidance so that this potential can be further developed. The products that were born from this guidance will later be distributed to BUMDes Suka Maju to be marketed later, of course, will go through a selection

process first with the standards set by BUMDes Suka Maju managers. From this it can be seen that the indicators of developing the potential of the Enabling dimension are achieved. Based on the research results, the implementation of community empowerment through the enabling dimension by creating an atmosphere or climate that allows the potential of the community to develop optimally is carried out well.

- b. Empowering (Strengthening), Kartasmita (1996: 159-160) Empowering implies that the potential possessed by the community is further strengthened. At this stage of strengthening empowerment strengthens the knowledge and capability of the community in solving problems and fulfilling their needs, and fosters and develops the capacity and confidence of the community to support their independence. In the Empowering dimension, the researcher used three indicators to measure the implementation of community empowerment in Ujung Lamuru Village, including the provision of various inputs, opening access to various opportunities, and the availability of special programs for people who are less empowered. The capital participation from the village for BUMDes Suka Maju in 2017 was Rp. 50,000,000.00, in 2018 amounting to Rp. 25,000,000.00, and in 2019-2020 Rp. 80,000,000.00, and this comes from the Village Fund which is disbursed annually from the Central Government to every village throughout Indonesia. The following is a breakdown of the capital that has been given to each business.

Table 1. BUMDes venture capital participation

No.	Business Unit	Startup Capital
1	Electricity capital assistance	Rp. 50,000.000,00
2	Bantuan pengemukan sapi	Rp. 10, 000.000,00
3	Savings and loan	Rp. 40,000.000,00

Source: Secondary data on 2020

Community empowerment assistance is carried out through the Empowering dimension. The beginning of the birth of this business unit. The existence of this business unit has certainly provided opportunities for the community in terms of employment, capital loans, and training. Some of the programs above are part of the strengthening efforts that have been carried out by the Village government in collaboration with BUMDes to carry out community empowerment in Ujung Lamuru Village. If you look at the indicators of empowerment in the Empowering dimension, it has reached the well-executed category.

- c. Protecting, Kartasmita (1996: 159-160) Empowering in this case means protecting and defending the interests of the poor. In the process of empowerment, it must be prevented that the poor become poorer, because they will be less empowered to face the strong. In this context, there are clear and firm Regulations that protect the poor. As stated by (Kartasmita, 2006: 21) that in the concept of community empowerment, protection and partiality for the poor is very basic, protecting here must be seen as an

effort to prevent unbalanced competition and strong exploitation of the weak. Indicators used in the Protecting dimension To measure the implementation of community empowerment consist of protection and partiality for the poor, to prevent unbalanced competition. The protection in question is that empowerment must be directed towards eliminating all forms of discrimination that do not benefit the poor or the weak. The Village Government and BUMDes Suka Maju managers have made efforts to protect and support the weak by providing multi-use credit assistance, where the BUMDes manager Suka Maju, took the initiative to provide multi-use Kredi as a special program to accommodate the poor or weak in Ujung Lamuru Village. Since 2016, the priority of community empowerment in Ujung Lamuru Village, through BUMDes Suka Maju which is funded by village funds in implementing it, is a self-managed pattern using local resources and efforts are made to absorb more labor from the people of Ujung Lamuru Village. The Labor Intensive Program is a productive community empowerment activity based on the use of a large number of workers by providing direct cash honoraria (wages) to workers involved on a daily or weekly basis, to strengthen people's purchasing power, increase economic growth, and community welfare. The program's priority targets are the unemployed, underemployed, and the poor. With this, the Village Fund will not flow out of the village, instead it rotates in the village itself, thus providing the greatest possible welfare of the local village community. This is a form of protection provided by BUMDes Suka Maju to weak communities by using job opportunities to all people in Ujung Lamuru Village, without unequal competition among the community. Regarding the implementation of supervision of BUMDes Suka Maju activities, namely by involving the participation of the community, the supervisory apparatus in the village, namely the BPD, the supervisory apparatus in the regions from the Regency to the District. The form of supervision and evaluation that is carried out is by monitoring the implementation of village development, community empowerment, up to the implementation of the Village government, conducting an examination of the management of state finances following the principles of state financial governance (administrative inspection). Based on the indicators used in the Protecting dimension to measure the implementation of community empowerment which consists of protection and partiality for the poor, as well as efforts to prevent unbalanced competition, it shows that community empowerment in this dimension has been carried out well.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research on the Role of Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) in Community Empowerment in Ujung Lamuru Village, Lappariaja District, Bone Regency, it can be concluded that: The Role of Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) in Community Empowerment in Ujung Lamuru Village, Lappariaja District,

Bone Regency, namely through some assistance to the community, namely capital assistance, training, and development. Also, apart from the assistance provided by BUMDes Suka Maju, business units in the Suka Maju BUMDes are also able to become a means of employment for the community in Ujung Lamuru Village. The impact of the BUMDes program in community empowerment has been well implemented. This can be seen from the fulfillment of the dimensions of Community Empowerment as an effort in Community Empowerment. Enabling, the efforts that have been made by the Ujung Lamuru Village Government in this dimension are related to the creation of an atmosphere or climate that allows the potential of the community to develop optimally is to know and identify what the potentials of the community in Ujung Lamuru Village are, then given guidance further so that this potential can be further developed. Also by involving the community in various activities carried out by BUMDes such as meetings of BUMDes Suka Maju members, trainings, and access in the implementation of village development.

Empowering (Strengthening), a form of community empowerment carried out through the Empowering dimension is the establishment of BUMDes Suka Maju as a forum for the community to channel their potential, then forming a business unit within it. Providing access to sources of economic progress is also a strengthening effort given to support the independence of the people of Ujung Lamuru Village.

Protecting, the implementation of community empowerment in this protecting dimension consists of protecting and siding with the poor or weak, efforts to prevent unbalanced competition. In this case, the village government and BUMDes Suka Maju management have made efforts to protect and support the weak community by providing "Multi-Purpose Credit". The implementation of development in Ujung Lamuru Village, which is funded by the Village Fund, has also implemented a self-management pattern that seeks to absorb more labor from the people of Ujung Lamuru Village, with program priority targets namely unemployment, underemployment, and the poor or weak.

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