



## Optimizing the Role of Dharma Abadi Bumdes in Apuan Village Through Village Regulations

Ni Made Puspasutari Ujjanti<sup>1</sup>, Ida Ayu Putu Widiati<sup>2</sup>, Luh Putu Suryani<sup>3</sup>, I Nyoman Gede Sugiarta<sup>4</sup>,  
Ida I Dewa Ayu Mas Manik Sastri<sup>5</sup>  
Dewa Gede Agung Semarabawa<sup>6</sup> (Ketua BPD Desa Apuan)  
I Wayan Sunarta (Perbekel Desa Apuan)<sup>7</sup>, Ayu Prasetya Dewi<sup>8</sup>, IGAA Candra Ningrat<sup>9</sup>  
Law Faculty of Warmadewa University Denpasar  
Economic Faculty of Warmadewa University Denpasar

### ABSTRACT

Apuan Village is one of the villages located in Susut District, Bangli Regency. Apuan Village is one of the villages in the Susut District, Bangli Regency, which is rich in springs that have their own beauty so that they are worthy of being developed as a tourist attraction. Among the attractions in Apuan Village which were developed as tourist destinations are the Tibumana and Tirta Payuk waterfalls, which in addition to having beautiful panoramas are also often used as places for traditional self-cleaning. The management of tourist objects in Apuan Village during 2017 to 2019 is still managed by groups and individuals, so it cannot be optimized to improve the welfare of the people of Apuan Village. For this reason, cooperation is needed through a tourism object management agreement involving BUMDes so that management will be more professional. In order for BUMDes to be able to manage tourism objects, a legal umbrella is needed so that if later on the management of tourism objects is subject to a levy, then the levy is not an illegal levy. The solution to overcome partner problems is to provide legal assistance and counseling related to the legal form of tourism object management development programs through BUMDes and the realization of harmonious working relationships in the development of tourism object management in Apuan Village.

**Keywords:** Tourism object management, Village regulations.

#### How to cite:

Ujjanti, N.M.P., Widiati, I.A.P., Suryani, L.P., Sugiarta, I.N.G., Sastri, I.I.D.A.M.M., And Sembarawa, D.G.A., Sunarta, I. W., Dewi, A. P., & Ningrat, I.G.A.A.C. (2022). Optimizing the Role of Dharma Abadi Bumdes in Apuan Village Through Village Regulations. *Community Service Journal of Law*, 1(2), 88-93

### I. INTRODUCTION

The village is one of the components of nation development that has existed for a long time and has a significant influence on the development of a country, but it cannot be denied that village development in Indonesia is still very far from development priorities. Traditional villages have the status as legal subjects in the government system of Bali Province (Adiputra et al., 2014). Villages as part of a district have genuine autonomy. Although within the limits of original autonomy, the Village with all its instruments is given the freedom to build the capacity of its economic and financial resources in order to increase the village's economic growth and improve the welfare of its people.

According to Nursetiawan (2018) that independent villages as part of the ideals of national development are hampered by various problems that arise in their realization. One of the most dominant things, namely in the economic sector and the social sector. In the economic sector, there are still many people who are below the poverty line. Therefore, the management of local village resources in the form of human resources, capital resources, natural resources and social resources is the responsibility of the village. BUMDES is one of the programs issued by the government in an effort to develop and improve the rural economy in accordance with its potential. This makes many villages build and develop BUMDES with various programs (Jepri, 2019).

The existence of regulation will certainly give birth to the authority of the village government, this must be balanced with the implementation of a good and ideal village so that it can perform good service and administration in order to improve the welfare of the village community. The role of the

community is still very weak, this is due to the view that lending by BUMDES is considered as state money that does not need to be returned, this is still an obstacle in the management of BUMDES (Bima, 2020).

Bangli Regency is known as one of the tourist destinations that has beautiful and interesting tourism resources. One of the tourist destinations as mentioned in Article 28 of Regional Regulation No 2018 is the village of Apuan, Susut District, which is one of the tourist destinations for waterfall panoramas, namely the Tibumana waterfall and cultural/spiritual tourism is the Tirta Payuk temple, Tirta Temple. Tibumana Waterfall is one of the mainstay tourist destinations owned by Apuan Village located in Banjar Bangunlemah Kawan which is visited by many foreign and domestic tourists. Everything is intended to increase the bargaining position and strengthen traditional, cultural, and village manners in Bali (Saputra & Sanjaya, 2019).

The management of the Tibumana waterfall is managed by the BUMDes of Apuan Village with a letter of agreement being made between the Village Service and the Traditional Village regarding Cooperation in the Joint Management of Village Tourism in July 2018. Based on the agreement letter, the traditional village can better manage tourist objects and attractions, beautiful in accordance with the Hindu order, so that its uniqueness, beauty can be maintained and developed. The relationship between the higher and lower levels of the legal system -such as between the constitution and the law, or between statutory decisions and the judiciary, is a determining or binding relationship -In regulating the creation of lower-level norms, higher norms are crucial, not only in the process of how lower-level norms are made but also on the content of norms to be created.

According to research results Anggraeni, (2017) it is stated that the existence of BUMDES is undeniably bringing changes in the economic and social fields. According to research results Adawiyah, (2018) stated that organizational development can be carried out by strategies, namely survey feedback, education and training activities, team formation, and management focusing on goals. The success of this strategy can be supported by the aspect of social capital. BUMDES management strategy can create business opportunities for the community. And the community participates in the management of BUMDES. The large number of potential natural attractions in Apuan Village, causes the Apuan Village Government to want the management of these attractions to be managed professionally by collaborating with BUMDes Dharma Abadi, Apuan Village which has been established since 2017. borrowing and collecting village water retribution. Meanwhile, so far the management of tourism objects is still managed independently by individuals and community groups, so that not all the people of Apuan Village enjoy the results of managing these attractions.

The purpose of this activity is to assist the Apuan Village Government, Susut District, Bangli Regency to prepare a draft Village Regulation regarding the management of tourism objects in Apuan Village through BUMDes Dharma Abadi.

The target for this community service activity is the apparatus of the Apuan Village Government, Susut District, Bangli Regency.

## II. METHOD

This study used an implementation method research approach since the normative approach will not be able to see the reality occurring in the community related to the rule of law. This approach sees law as a phenomenon as well as real and functional social institutions in the system of social life occurring from the patterned behavior of the community members. The sources of data were obtained through primary and 655 secondary data sources, the informants in this study were the village head, the district-level coaching team, the sub-district-level coaching team, and village implementers and community leaders (Villegas, 2015).

**The implementation method carried out in the community service program is by:**

No	Program	Implementation method
1	Partner Problem Mapping	Conducted interviews with the Apuan Village Government, Susut District, Bangli Regency.

2	Legal Counseling	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide input to the community on the importance of Village Regulations as a legal umbrella in the management of tourism objects by BUMDes Dharma Abadi in Apuan Village.</li> <li>2. Socialization of Law Number 6 2014 concerning Villages, PP Number 11 of 2021 concerning BUMDes.</li> </ol>
3	Assistance in Drafting Village Regulations	Inviting and involving the Apuan Village government to prepare a Draft Village Regulation
4	Fokus Group Discussion	Invite village officials, Apuan Village BPD, village assistants, LPM, and community leaders.

**Partner’s Contribution to Implementation:**

In the implementation of this program, partners also play an important and active role from the beginning to the end of the activity. Partner roles or contributions include:

1. Participate and be involved in drafting village regulations regarding the management of tourism objects by BUMDes Dharma Abadi.
2. Attend at the socialization, legal counseling and FGD formation of village regulations regarding the management of tourism objects by BUMDes Dharma Abadi.

**III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

***3.1 Apuan Village Government Legal Products in Implementing the Dharma Yuda Abadi Bumdes Development Program***

Every human being in social life has a role and function in carrying out life. In carrying out its role, every human being has a different way or attitude. This is strongly influenced by the background of their social life. Role is a dynamic aspect of a person's position or status and occurs when a person carries out his rights and obligations according to his position (Soekanto, 2004). This shows that the role is said to have been carried out if someone with a certain position or status has carried out his obligations. The role can be divided into three scopes, namely; 1) The role includes the norms associated with a person's position or place in society, the role in the sense of a series of rules that guide a person in social life. 2) Role is a concept of what individuals do in society as an organization. 3) Role can also be said as individual behavior that is important for the social structure of society.

The role of the government is all actions and policies carried out by local governments in carrying out their duties, authorities and obligations, in this case all actions and policies carried out by local governments in carrying out their duties, authorities and obligations in maintaining public order and peace in their regions in accordance with their duties. and its function as a protector and public servant. The role of the government as a regulator is the party responsible for making decisions or policies regarding regulations (Ryaas et al., 2009). One of the roles of the government is to exercise the authority to issue legal products that can be used as a legal umbrella. Likewise with the Apuan Village Government, in an effort to optimize the role of BUMDes in the management of tourism objects, the Apuan Village Government sees the need to form a rule that can be used as a legal umbrella.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 1 number 12 of the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia

Number 44 of 2016 concerning Village Authority states that:

“Village authority is the authority owned by the Village including authority based on origin rights, village-scale local authority, authority assigned by the Government, Provincial Government, or Regency/Municipal Government as well as other authorities assigned by the

Government, Provincial Government, or Regency/City Regional Government in accordance with the provisions of the legislation”.

Village Law Products are legal products in the form of regulations covering Village Regulations, Village Head Joint Regulations, Village Head Regulations, Village Consultative Body Regulations, and in the form of decisions including Village Head Decrees and Village Consultative Body Decisions. With good management, tourism plays a role in empowering scarce resources and making the tourism industry an extendable and sustainable life cycle. In developing tourism strategies and policies, the responsible authorities should take into account the views of a number of stakeholders including industry, residents, special groups representing environmental and community interests, as well as tourists themselves. The management of tourism objects must be handled professionally so that the objectives of managing tourism objects can be BUMDes so that it can increase the prosperity of the community. Therefore, the management of tourism objects must be left to a competent institution/special agency. In Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, it has been indicated that an agency called Village-Owned Enterprises is required. Likewise with the management of tourism objects in the village of Apuan. Before the Apuan Village government manages tourism objects, it is necessary to have a legal umbrella that specifically regulates the management of these attractions, so that the levies arising from the management of tourism objects are not considered illegal levies. The legal umbrella in question is the Village Regulation concerning Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes). The village regulations will regulate the management or business fields that can be managed by BUMDes Dharma Abadi, Apuan Village, namely the shops, savings and loans, drinking water management and tourism object management.

The development of tourism object management through Village Regulations is expected to assist Apuan Village in realizing the development plan for tourism object management by BUMDes so that increasing Village Original Income through professional tourism object management through BUMDes becomes a necessity. The management of tourism objects must be handled professionally so that the goal of increasing PADes can be realized. Therefore, the management of tourism objects must be left to a competent institution/special agency. In Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, it has been indicated that an agency called Village-Owned Enterprises is required. Village-Owned Enterprises, hereinafter referred to as BUM Desa, are business entities whose capital is wholly or most of the capital is owned by the Village through direct participation originating from Village assets which are separated in order to manage assets, services, and other businesses for the greatest welfare of the community. Village.

With the drafting of village regulations concerning BUMDes in Apuan Village, which will subsequently be ratified through village meetings, Apuan Village will have Village Regulations which are used as the legal basis in carrying out its business fields. With clear legal rules, BUMDes has a legal umbrella that can be used as a guide in managing its line of business, as well as more fulfilling justice and being accountable in a transparent manner.

### ***3.2 Tourism Object Management Mechanism in Apuan Village***

In Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, Article 78 states that Village Development aims to improve the welfare of the Village community and the quality of human life as well as poverty alleviation through fulfilling basic needs, developing village facilities and infrastructure, developing local economic potential, and utilizing natural resources. nature and the environment in a sustainable manner. The most appropriate use of natural resources and the environment by the village is through Village Owned Enterprises (BUMDes). BUMDes is a village business institution that is managed jointly by the community and the village government in an effort to strengthen the village economy.

Village-Owned Enterprises, hereinafter referred to as BUM Desa, are business entities whose capital is wholly or most of the capital is owned by the Village through direct participation originating from Village assets which are separated in order to manage assets, services, and other businesses for the greatest welfare of the community Village.

Tourism is a phenomenon that arises because of the interaction between tourists, service providers/tourism industries, and the government in providing facilities and services that support tourism activities. These various interactions form a system that is interconnected with one another.

The mechanism applied in Apuan Village for the management of tourism objects in Apuan Village is through management cooperation between the Village Government and the Traditional Village. The Village Government in accordance with the mandate of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, formed a Village Owned Enterprise (BUMDes). Meanwhile, the Traditional Village party manages tourism objects by establishing a Tourism Awareness Group (Pokdarwis) which is technically involved both as tour guides, of course it is very necessary to have a tour guide who is a native of Apuan Village, so that information about tourist objects is needed. In Apuan village which is mostly spiritual tourism (many of which are used as a place for self-purification/penglukatan), and maintenance. The development of tourism objects in Apuan Village, when viewed from the characteristics of the community and the existing natural potential, is to further develop the potential for spiritual tourism in accordance with the breath of Hinduism, because the nature of Apuan Village is very supportive for the development of spiritual tourism. The sustainability and sustainability of spiritual tourism will continue if the tourism object is monitored directly by the Traditional Village so that the sustainability and sanctity of the spiritual tourism object area will be better maintained. For more professional management and to provide increased welfare for the people of Apuan Village, the Traditional Village cooperates in managing tourism objects with Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes). Preservation and maintaining the sanctity of the area are contained in *awig-awig* or *perarem*, while the management of tourist objects is regulated in Village Regulations and carried out by drawing up contracts or agreements with BUMDes.

In order to further optimize the role of BUMDes in the management of tourism objects, in addition to the Village Regulation concerning BUMDes, and forming a *Perbekel* Regulation, the Apuan Village Government has also drawn up a contract/agreement of cooperation with the BUMDes of Apuan Village as the executor.

From the results of these levies will be managed by the village as a source of village original income. With the increase in the village's original income, it is hoped that it will improve the welfare of the residents of the Apuan village.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

The legal product that allows the Apuan Village Government in optimizing the management of tourism objects is in the form of a Village Regulation, as a legal umbrella so that BUMDes has legality in managing village potentials, so that the fees incurred can be accounted for and are not said to be illegal levies. The next mechanism for managing tourism objects in Apuan Village in order to ensure the interests of the community and the implementation of accountability in the management of these attractions is to involve BUM Desa as implementers in the management of tourism objects. Besides of that, there are some suggestions that are; the Village Government, both *Perbekel* and BPD Apuan Village massively disseminate Village Regulations regarding the management of tourist objects and other village potentials through BUMDes. And the community supports government programs so that justice and welfare can be realized.

#### REFERENCES

- Adawiyah, R. (2018). Strategi pengembangan badan usaha milik desa (bumdes) berbasis aspek modal sosial (studi pada bumdes surya sejahtera, Desa Kedungturi, Kecamatan Taman, Kabupaten Sidoarjo). *Universitas Airlangga*.
- Adiputra, I. M. P., Atmadja, A. T., & Saputra, K. A. K. (2014). Culture of Tri Hita Karana as Moderating Effect of Locus of Control on the Performance of Internal Auditor (Studies in the Office of the Provincial Inspectorate in Bali). *Research Journal of Finance and Accounting*.
- Anggraeni, M. R. R. S. (2017). *The Role of Village Owned Enterprises (BUMDES) in the Welfare of Rural Communities A Study on BUMDES in Gunung Kidul*.
- Bima, H. (2020). The implementation of BUMDES in increasing community income and village original income in Belo sub-district, Bima Regency. *Scientific Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*.
- Jeprri, A. (2019). *Strategy to Improve Community Welfare in Efforts to Realize Economic Independence through BUMDES Village Market Program*. *JISIP: Journal of Social and Political Science*.
- Nursetiawan, I. (2018). Independent village development strategy through BUMDES innovation.

*Scientific Journal of Government Science.*

Ryaas, Rasyid, G. A., & Syaokani, H. . (2009). *Otonomi Daerah Dalam Negara Kesatuan*. Pusta Saputra, K. A. K., & Sanjaya, I. K. P. W. (2019). Whistleblowing and Tri Hita Karana to Prevent Village Fund Fraud in Bali. *International Journal of Religious and Cultural Studies*.

<https://doi.org/10.34199/ijracs.2019.10.03>

Soekanto, S. (2004). *Sosiologi Suatu Pengantar*. (1st ed.). Rajawali Pers.

Villegas, B. S. (2015). *Factors influencing administrators' empowerment and financial management effectiveness*. *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences*.