



The Role Of Nagari-Owned Enterprises In Creating Intreprenuship Among The Younger Generation In Nagari Pilubang

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received Oct 04, 2022

Revised Oct 11, 2022

Accepted Nov 01, 2022

Keywords:

Nagari-Owned Enterprises, Intreprenuship Among, Younger Generation

ABSTRACT

Nagari village-owned enterprise is a business entity that aims to explore the potential that exists in the village, both natural resources and human resources. However, what happens is that the role of bumrag cikal kelapa nagari pikapal has not been able to encourage improvements in creating entrepreneurship for the younger generation and improving people's welfare, it is still far from expectations, so it has a huge impact on the progress of bumrag cikal kelapa to develop. To establish bumrag, it is necessary to conduct in-depth studies, what potential can be explored in the area, so that it can compete with the same business. And what needs to be noted is that the spirit of the establishment of bumrag should be based on the entrepreneurial social aspect, which means the balance of socially based business aspects.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Nagari-owned Enterprises is one of the central government programs based on the semangat of building community economy from villages or nagari, the establishment of Nagari-Owned Enterprises (BumNag) or in other areas also known as Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) as for the legal basis for its establishment is regulated by the Regulation of the Minister of Villages, development of disadvantaged areas and transmigration Number 4 of 2015 concerning Establishment, Management and Management, and Dissolution of Village-Owned Enterprises.

The territory of the State of Indonesia has the highest level of government of the Head of State described by a President and the lowest government is the Village or Nagari which is led by a Village head or a Wali Nagari, since the villages or nagari in the Indonesian tortorial wilayah are not homogeneous but have different characteristics, at least they can be grouped into 8 (eight) village typologies, namely: 1). Plantations. 2) Rice fields. 3) Forestry. 4) Appeasement. 5) Farming. 6) Coastal. 7) Industry/Services and 8) Mining. From the data that can be seen from 2003 to 2011, it can be concluded that the typology of villages always undergoes changes according to the needs of each village different according to the territories affected by large islands. The establishment of

BumNag / BumDes is in line with Law No. 6/2014 on villages, which states that village development aims to improve the quality of human living standards and poverty reduction, Law No. 6/2014 is to implement and implement from article 33 of the 1945 Constitution with the establishment of BumNag / BumDes, and it is hoped that by establishing BumNag / BumDes this can improve and build the community economy from Nagari or Village, which basically the establishment of BumNag / BumDes is based on the agreement and commitment of the lower community, grassroots community whose purpose and purpose is that the Nagari / Village community cooperates with each other, mutual cooperation in reviving the economy so that it becomes the economic strength of the people.

The development of the economic base in nagari is a business that until now has not yielded satisfactory results. There are many factors that cause the unsuccessfulness of these efforts, the most dominant factor is too great government intervention, thus inhibiting the creativity and innovation of the people in managing and running economic enterprises in Nagari, learning from these experiences the economic institutions that exist in nagari must be fully managed by the nagari people, in accordance with the potential and desires of the nagari people. Because nagari is an autonomous community that has the authority to govern its own household. This thought led to the consequence that Nagari should be independent, empowered and have the capacity to manage the Nagari Household according to the needs and potential of the Nagari people. At this time, there are many BumNag / BumDes that have failed in carrying out their role as business entities to improve the economy of the Nagari community, with the absence of natural resources and human resources at the level of society in nagari / village, as the main purpose is as a forum to accommodate the potentials that exist in the dareh.

One of the Nagari in Padang Pariaman Regency, Sungai Limau Nagari Pilubang district, has agreed to establish a BumNga (Nagari-Owned Enterprise) established on September 17, 2017 by establishing the name bumNag "CIKAL KELAPA" which is domiciled in Nagari Pilubang. BumNag Cikal Kelapa has a very strategic mission and is beneficial for the community including: Building the Mindset of The Entrepreneur of the Nagari Pilubang Community, Creating Jobs in Nagari Pilubang, Utilizing the Assets and Potential of Nagari Pilubang, Improving the Economic Standards of the Nagari Pilubang Community, Build a Work Culture with Integrity, Honesty and Discipline, Developing National and International Scale Businesses.

Among these missions, BumNag has run a business in the form of a Convenience Store (TOSERBA), and opened a fish processing business by opening a business This convenience store and fish processing production can manage natural resources and human resources in question, build an intreprenuership community mindset whose main sarsan is the younger generation besides that it is also intended for the community to increase Nagari's Original Income. It is because of this thought that the author is interested in researching the implementation of BumNag with the title "The Role Of BumNag In Printing Intreprenushp Among The Younger Generation In Nagari Pilubang" Phasing Of The Problem

2. RESEARCH METHOD

In getting answers to the problems that have been formulated, this research uses a research method of a juridical research approach based on legal principles seen in terms of its application. Meanwhile, to obtain accurate information, this research uses the descriptive analytical nature of research, namely research that is expected to obtain comprehensive and complete data or information about Nagari-Owned Enterprises (BumNag) in printing intreprenuership among the younger generation in nagari Pilubang. To make this study trustworthy, researchers use primary data and skunder data. Primary data is all data collected from primary sources while secondary data is impun as

data obtained from literature research sourced from the provisions of laws and regulations related to the establishment of Nagari-Owned Enterprises (BumNag), including also treatises and various other regulations. Meanwhile, tertiary data is in the form of complementary data that supports primary data and secondary data.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

3.1 What is the role of the Nagari-Owned Enterprise (BumNag) "CIKAL KELAPA" in creating entrepreneurship among the younger generation in Nagari Pilubang, Sungai Limau District, Padang Pariaman Regency.

With the birth of village law no. 6 of 2014 concerning villages or Nagrai in the West Sumatra region, the Nagari community is always open and free to determine the direction of development of Nagari / Village, especially in improving the economic welfare of their own community, Nagari / Village is mainly in improving the economic welfare of its own people, to cultivate its natural resources and human resources. As one of the requirements for establishing a Nagari / Village Owned Enterprise (BumNag / BumDes) is to be able to empower natural resources and potential human resources, in this case BumNag Cikal Kepala which was founded by the community so that it can play a role in producing entrepreneurship among adolescents, In accordance with the mission that was built and agreed together for this has been carried out by providing training -training (BIMTEK), and regular socialization, structured to the younger generation in order to attract interest from the younger generation. However, after the coaching carried out by BumNag Cikal Kelapa so far, it was said to be unsuccessful because of the lack of interest from the younger generation to become entrepreneurship and was also constrained by the source of funds from each participant to start a new business. Besides the lack of capital - creative ideas to be able to develop a newly built usha, and also we already know that all the outbreaks that have hit the world with the Covid-19 pandemic making the community's economy worse.

3.2 What is the role of The Nagari-Owned Enterprise (BumNag) CIKAL KEPALA in improving the economy of the Nagari Pilubang community in particular

The development of the economic base in nagari is a business that until now has not yielded satisfactory results. There are many factors that cause the unsuccessfulness of these efforts, the most dominant factor is too great government intervention, thus hindering the creativity and innovation of the people in managing and running economic enterprises in Nagari, learning from these experiences the economic institutions in nagari must be fully managed by the nagari people, in accordance with the potential and desires of the nagari people. Because nagari is an autonomous community that has the authority to govern its own household. This thought led to the consequence that Nagari should be independent, empowered and have the capacity to manage the Nagari Household according to the needs and potential of the Nagari people. The purpose of the government to make village law no. 6 of 2014 is so that village funds delegated from the center to the village or Nagari can improve the economy of the Nagari / village community, and in line with the AD / ART BumNag Cikal Kelapa Nagari Pilubang to improve the economy of the BumNag community by creating a fish processing center because a part of the area of BumNag Cikal Kelapa is located on the coast. Nagari Pilubang has 8 (eight) korong (korong the same as Dusun), one of the korong in the nagari Pilubang area is on the coast, namely korong Pasir Baru, the community has a livelihood as fishermen, so that fish caught by the community are processed into dried fish, salted fish, shredded fish and also fish balls. Here BumNag has a role in providing training to mothers of

fishermen's wives, the younger generation who have an intreprenueship spirit as to which the way of processing caught fish has a higher economic value. In the process of processing fish, it is always monitored and fostered by BumNag employees. After passing these stages, the processed fish is distributed and marketed by BumNag and can also be marketed by itself. However, in the course of the business built and fostered by BumNag, it did not go smoothly as expected. There are factors that affect both internal and external factors so that this fish processing business is categorized as failing or unsuccessful. Internal factors are influenced by the length of time to make money because it takes a long process when processing into dried fish, salted fish, fish balls and shredded fish, due to small capital. While BumNag cannot help provide capital, the community prefers to sell the fish from tampa's response directly through processing first because the money is immediately acceptable which can be used for daily living expenses and also for the provision of going to sea again. Meanwhile, the external factor that influences is the lack of promotion carried out by BumNag and by the community so that it is difficult to get permanent marketing and accommodate the processed products. Along with that, it was also aggravated by the arrival of a disaster that destroyed the world's economy, namely Covid-19, , dratisly changed the lifestyle of social society and made prices in the market fall because many markets and supermarkets were closed because there were rules for social distancing, and also the difficulty of obtaining boat fuel due to the scarcity of diesel fuel. Caused many fishermen not to go to sea, So the business that is being initiated becomes unproductive again because the catch and rhythm of fishermen going to sea are reduced due to the difficulty of obtaining fuel so that the purpose of establishing BumNag and Law No. 6 of 2014 to improve the economy of the nagari community is not achieved. With the influencing factors, many of these fish fishing centers stop processing activities until conditions can return to normal. But after two years The Covid-19 outbreak hit there was no sign of showing that he could start over.

From the above problems, for the time being BumNag Cikal Kelapa in general is unsuccessful and at this time there are no activities carried out by the BumNag management or by Nagari itself for recovery so that this nagari-owned business entity has an impact on the community's economy.

4. CONCLUSION

With the existence of Law No. 6 of 2014, it is a breath of fresh air and an opportunity for villages / Nagari to develop their respective areas if managed properly, both in the form of advice and infrastructure as well as the development of human resources, funds disbursed from the center and from the regions can be used as well as possible to improve the community's economy. With the establishment of BumNag Cikal Kelapa by the nagari Pilubang community, the sole purpose is to build human resources that will affect the economic improvement of the nagari pilubang community. The business that is built is to utilize the natural resources in the region, where nagari Pilubang has coastal and land areas. Therefore, one of its businesses is the processing of caught fish, besides also establishing a Convenience Store (TOSERBA). BumNag Cikal Kelapa also gives plates to the younger generation to be able to give birth to a generation that understands and faam towards intreprenurship. As the programs launched by BumNag are certainly not easy to implement in the field, there are always factors that affect both internal and external factors. With the factors discussed above, it can be concluded that the business built by BumNag Cikal Kelapa Nagari Pilubang has not yielded the expected results. Both

in the form of community-based economic development and building human resources in creating the entrepreneurship of the younger generation in Nagari Pilubang.

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