

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background Of Study

Development has a goal that is building independence, including rural development.¹ Rural areas building that can be achieved through community empowerment to increase productivity and diversity of rural businesses, as well as optimizing resources as a basis for rural economic growth.² Community empowerment can be realized through active community participation in the effectiveness, efficiency, and attitude of independence in the presence of empowerment actors.³

Empowerment is an important aspect of muamalah, in Islam the meaning is the ability of individuals with the community in building the intended community empowerment. Community empowerment also changes people's behavior for the better, so that the quality and welfare of their lives can gradually improve.⁴

To improve community development, we must go through two processes, namely human capital and physical capital. But the problem of inequality becomes a solution in the development, through the empowerment program the role of government and society is needed to deal with the problem of inequality and increase the welfare of the community.⁵

¹ Hikmat Harry, *Strategi Pemberdayaan Masyarakat*, (Bandung: Humaniora Utama Press, 2013), p.11.

² Widjajanti Kesi, "Model pemberdayaan masyarakat". *Jurnal ekonomi Pembangunan*, vol.12 no.1, 2011, p.5.

³ Nardin Yulianus, "kebijakan pemerintah desa dalam pemberdayaan masyarakat pada program BUMDes". *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik*, vol. 8 no.3, 2019, p.4.

⁴ Tomi Hendra, "Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dalam perspektif Alqurn", *HIKMAH*, vol.11 no.2, 2017, p.6.

⁵ Nardin Yulianus, "Kebijakan Pemerintah Desa dalam pemberdayaan masyarakat pada program BUMDes". *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik*, vol. 8 no.3, 2019, p. 7.

Table 1 population aged 15 years and over by main activity type.

Employment Status	February 2017	February 2018	February 2019	Change in 1 year (Feb 2018-Feb 2019)
Open Unemployment Rate (TPT)	5,33	5,13	5,01	-0.12

Source : Central Bureau of Statistics, 2019.

Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) is the percentage of the number of unemployed to the total labor force, while the definition of Unemployment is a workforce that has not opportunity to work, but is looking for work or people who do not look for work because they feel it is impossible to get a job. The table above shows the population aged 15 years and over according to the type of main activity, in line with the increase in the number of the workforce, there was a decrease in the percentage of unemployment by -0.12.⁶

Yogyakarta Province has an Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) of 2.86% in February 2019, which makes Yogyakarta the fourth lowest Province of the Open Unemployment Rate. The Labor Force Participation Rate (TPAK) in Yogyakarta has increased every year, in February 2019 Yogyakarta gained 0.95% increase from the labor force participation rate.⁷

The three highest positions employment in Bantul Regency are taken, namely: 1. Students 5400 pupils, 2. Unemployment 4600 pupils, and 3. Entrepreneurs 3800 pupils.⁸ There is still a lot of unemployment in Bantul Regency, so the role of the Government is needed to reduce unemployment and can also empower the surrounding community. One of the Government

⁶ Central Bureau of Statistics, *keadaan ketenagakerjaan Indonesia februari 2019*, (accessed on August 18, time 07:00 AM, from site www.bps.com)

⁷ Central Bureau of Statistics, *Yogyakarta, Berita resmi statistik mei 2019*, (accessed on September 6 2019, time 14:00 PM, from site www.bps.yogyakarta.com)

⁸ DISDUKCAPIL Semester II, The three highest positions employment in Bantul Regency, (accessed on September 6 2019, time 14:00 PM, from site www.panggunharjo.desa.id)

programs in community empowerment is the Regionally Owned Enterprises (BUMDes).

In dealing with the dilemmas that exist in Indonesia, especially in rural areas, BUMDes is one part that can help in reducing shortages in the village.⁹ BUMDes was formed on the basis of a family spirit and mutual cooperation to utilize all economic potentials, economic institutions, as well as the potential of natural and human resources in order to improve the welfare of rural communities.¹⁰ With the structured BUMDes programs, it is hoped that they can increase the potential of the village and the community to understand what BUMDes is.

In Indonesia, there are 41,000 BUMDes units out of 72,000 villages, but not all development is running smoothly and this requires a companion to adjust the economic activities that grow in rural areas.¹¹ BUMDes must be able to uphold the economic sovereignty and independence of the village to achieve the welfare of the community. BUMDes itself is a program that is given more attention and is superior to the government in making villages more advanced and prosperous.¹² Every BUMDes step needs to be calculated economically and its implementation must be active and creative.

Related to Community Empowerment in Yogyakarta through the BUMDes Panggung Lestari institution, it is expected to have a positive impact on improving the economy of the local community, because there are still some problems that need to be resolved. The lack of local people

⁹ Chikmawati Zulifah, "Peran BUMDes dalam meningkatkan pertumbuhan Ekonomi Pedesaan melalui penguatan Sumber Daya Manusia". *Jurnal Istiqro*, vol.5 no.1, 2019, p.15.

¹⁰ Rudy Suryanto, *peta jalan BUMDES sukses*, (Yogyakarta: Syncore Indonesia. 2018), p. 3.

¹¹ Nardin Yulianus, "kebijakan Pemerintah Desa dalam pemberdayaan masyarakat pada program BUMDes". *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik*, vol. 8 no.3, 2019, p.6.

¹² Hanny Purnamasari, Eka Yulyana dan Rachmat Ramdani, "Efektivitas pengelolaan Badan Usaha Milik Desa (BUMDES) berbasis ekonomi kerakyatan di Desa Warungbambu Kecamatan Karawang Timur Kabupaten Karawang". *Jurnal politikom indonesiana*, vol.1, no.2, 2016, p.9.

who use the potential of the village as a field in improving the good rural economy and also the value of buying and selling so that the income of the population is still not said to increase.

Therefore, community empowerment through the Village Enterprises (BUMDes) Panggung Lestari is an alternative solution in achieving a stage of significant change in improving regional welfare. Not only that, one of the reasons for the development of community empowerment is the positive impact that will affect social life, the selling value of the village's unique potential, economic improvement, and also the impact on the region's reputation.

The BUMDes Panggung Lestari is a Village Enterprise located in the Panggungharjo Village of Yogyakarta. This BUMDes was recognized as the best in 2014 which made it a role model. Most of the employees and workers there are mostly from around the village, after BUMDes was successful they discussed to be able to innovate in improving the welfare of the community and be able to contribute to the Regional Original Income (PAD) each year.

The role of village enterprises (BUMDes) in the future is expected or even able to empower the community in the village. Therefore, this needs to be examined by taking the title "**The Role of Panggung Lestari Regionally Owned Enterprise (BUMDes) Toward Islamic Empowerment Communities in Bantul Regency**". This study aims to describe the role of Village Enterprises in community empowerment that provides benefits to residents around Desa Panggungharjo.

B. Problem Formulation

1. How the role of Panggung Lestari Regionally Owned Enterprise (BUMDes) Toward Islamic Empowerment Communities in Bantul Regency ?

C. Purpose of Study

1. To find out the role of Panggung Lestari Regionally Owned Enterprise (BUMDes) Toward Islamic Empowerment Communities in Bantul Regency

D. Significance of Study

For Academics:

1. Providing knowledge to researchers about the role of Panggung Regionally Owned Village Enterprise (BUMDes) Toward Islamic Empowerment Communities in Bantul Regency.
2. Provide knowledge to researchers of the factors in Islamic community empowerment.

For Practitioners

1. The results of this study are expected to provide additional knowledge about how to write scientific papers, especially researchers.
2. The results of this study are expected to provide additional experience to be used as a provision if later plunging into the community.

E. Research Method

1. Kind of Research

This research uses a qualitative approach using descriptive methods. The qualitative approach is intended that in conducting this research the researcher is guided by the workings of subjective assessment. This means that, the value measures used in this study are not numbers or scores, but rather use value categorization or quality. In other words, the qualitative approach emphasizes descriptive descriptions of words, or sentences that are carefully and systematically arranged from collecting data to interpreting and reporting research results.¹³

¹³ Ibrahim, *Metodologi penelitian kualitatif*, (Alfabeta:Bandung, 2015), P.52.

According to Bungin the qualitative approach is a research work process with limited objectives, but unlimited data depth. The deeper and quality of the data collected, the more quality the results of the study. The approach is in line with the characteristics of the descriptive method used by researchers in this study with the intention of describing the situation (the object under study), namely in BUMDes Panggung Lestari as it is and contextually as happened when the research was conducted.¹⁴

2. Data Collection

The data used in this study are all forms of facts, data and information taken from research subjects relating aspects of the Role of the Panggung Lestari Village Enterprise (BUMDes) on Islamic Empowerment Communities in Bantul Regency namely, in the form of Primary and Secondary Data.

a. Primary Data

Primary data is data collected by researchers directly from the source or object to be studied. In this study primary data were obtained through documentation, interviews and observations with informants related to the Role of the Panggung Lestari Village Enterprise (BUMDes) toward Islamic Empowerment Communities in Bantul Regency.

b. Secondary Data

Secondary data is data that can not directly provide supporting information for researchers. Secondary Data is a source that does not directly provide data on data collection, for example through other people or documents. Secondary data that will be used in this study are Documentation, Legislation, and the official website of BUMDes Panggung Lestari. The technique of determining the source of data used in this study is purposive sampling because it has the same opportunity to be used in this study.¹⁵

¹⁴ Ibid, P.53.

¹⁵ Ibrahim, *Metodologi penelitian kualitatif*, (Alfabeta:Bandung, 2015), p.72-73.

3. Data Collection Technique

In this study, data collection techniques that will be carried out using interviews, observation, and documentation.

a. Interview

The interview is to collect information about the relationship of role size toward empowerment of village communities, BUMDes chairman, BUMDes staff, villagers are the interviewees or resources.¹⁶ Interviews conducted in this study are semi structured interviews in the form of a number of key questions that guide the netting of questions and answers interview process between researchers and respondents to be questioned. The interview was used to explore various information and data on the role of Regionally owned enterprises (BUMDes) toward Islamic empowerment communities in Bantul Regency.¹⁷

The types of questions used in this interview are questions about some aspects of the role of BUMDes in the form of questions asked to respondents who will be asked, to gain knowledge about size of the role of BUMDes in empowering rural communities. The tool used in this interview is a voice recorder, which is to record all conversations carried out or results of interview.¹⁸

b. Observation

Observations made in this study are straightforward observations, which means researchers say frankly to the subject in question, namely BUMDes Panggung Lestari that the presence of researchers to make observations or research in order to obtain the data needed. Thus the BUMDes Panggung Lestari know

¹⁶ Djam'an satori dan Aan Komariah. *Metodologi penelitian Kualitatif*, (Alfabeta:Bandung, 2013). P.131-140.

¹⁷ Ibrahim, *Metodologi penelitian kualitatif*, (Alfabeta:Bandung, 2015), P.89-90.

¹⁸ Lexy J. Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, (PT Remaja Rosdakarya:Bandung, 2013), P.193

consciously that they are being observed and researched.¹⁹ In this observation researchers recorded every activity undertaken by BUMDes Employee and saw empowerment community carried out by BUMDes Panggung Lestari.

c. Documentation

The documentation used in this study is a document in the form of a literature study that is searching, collecting data, recording written data and scientific information from books, journals and documents containing regulations, laws, opinions, theories from experts relating to research. The document is used to complement the data obtained from Observations and Interviews conducted at BUMDes Panggung Lestari.²⁰

4. Data Analysis Technique

In analyzing the data, researchers used the Miles and Huberman model of data analysis techniques commonly used, namely the Interactive Model Data Analysis Techniques in the form, namely : data reduction, data display and data verification.

a. Data Reduction

According to Sugiyono reducing data means summarizing, choosing the main things, focusing on important things, looking for themes and patterns. So the reduced data will give a clearer picture and make it easier for researchers to collect data. The data to be reduced will look for a clearer picture and make it easier for data collection. The data that will be needed by researchers is the surrounding data The Role of Panggung Lestari Regionally Owned Enterprise Toward Islamic Empowerment Communities in Bantul Regency.²¹

¹⁹ Ibid,P.84.

²⁰ Ibrahim, *Metodologi penelitian kualitatif*,(Alfabeta:Bnadung, 2015), P.95

²¹ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kombinasi (Mixed Methods)*, p.92-93

b. Data Display

After the data has been reduced, the next step in data analysis is data display or data presentation. Miles and Huberman stated that the most often used to present data in qualitative research is the narrative text. This research data is presented in form of a description supported by a network matrix. In this study, researchers will present the data obtained in various forms such as graphics, images, written words and others.²²

c. Data Verification

The third step in qualitative data analysis is drawing conclusions and verifications. Conclusions may be able to answer the problem formulation that was formulated from the beginning, but maybe not, because the problem and the formulation of the problem are temporary and will develop after the researcher is in the field. If the conclusions raised at an early stage, supported by valid and consistent evidence when the researcher returns to the field to collect data, the conclusions put forward are credible conclusions.²³

F. System of Writing

The systematic writing of this research has the intention to facilitate the reader in understanding the contents of the research. This research is divided into 4 chapters, namely the Introduction Chapter, The Literature Review Chapter, The Result and Analysis Discussion Chapter, and The Closing Chapter.

Chapter 1 Introduction, This chapter will explain the background of the problem the formulation of the problem, the purpose of the study, the benefits of research and also the systematic writing in this study. This includes research methods, time, type, and data analysis techniques.

²² Ibid, p.94.

²³ Ibid, p.96.

Chapter II Literature Review, Theoretical Basis and Scheme of Research. This chapter will explain the theories which form the basis of research discussion, The Role, BUMDes Definition, and Islamic Empowerment Communities.

Chapter III Result and Analysis Discussion, in this chapter contains an overview of the object of research and analysis of research discussion; the role of the Pangung Lestari Regionally Owned Enterprise (BUMDes) Toward Islamic Empowerment Communities in Bantul Regency.

Chapter IV Closing, this chapter will explain the process of analyzing data and the conclusion of discussions carried out in accordance with the analytical tools used.