

Impact of BUMDesa Management on PADesa in Penukal Abab Lematang Ilir Regency

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ABSTRACT

This study points to prove empirically the increase in PADesa due to the establishment of BUMDesa which is managed by Information Technology Utilization, Community Participation, and Human Resource Competency in Penukal Abab Lematang Ilir Regency. The sample used in the research was the Operational Officer/ Director of the BUMDesa and the Finance Department in each BUMDesa. The data used in this research were obtained from primary data in the form of questionnaires sent directly to respondents via email. The analytical tool that will be used is the Multiple Linear Regression analysis using the SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Science) program. The results in this research indicate that the use of Information Technology Utilization has a negative and significant impact on PADesa, Community Participation has a positive and significant impact on PADesa and Human Resource Competency has no effect on PADesa.

Keywords: BUMDesa, Information Technology Utilization, Community Participation, Human Resource Competency, PADesa.

1. INTRODUCTION

Economic assets in the village must be fully managed by the village community. This institutional form is called BUMDesa as mandated in Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2014 tentang Desa, and in accordance with Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 43 Tahun 2014 tentang Peraturan Pelaksanaan Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2014 tentang Desa, each Village can establish Badan Usaha Milik Desa (BUMDesa) based on Village Regulation through a Village Deliberation. The Government Regulation also states that the operational operator of BUMDesa is obliged to report management and management of BUMDesa to the Village Head as Advisor, periodically.

BUMDesa Management is technically regulated in Peraturan Menteri Desa, Pembangunan Daerah Tertinggal, dan Transmigrasi Nomor 4 Tahun 2015 Pendirian, Pengurusan, dan Pengelolaan, dan pembubaran Badan Usaha Milik Desa, which in Pasal 2 states that "The establishment of BUMDesa is targeted as the effort to accommodate all economic sectors and/or public services activities managed by the Village and/or cooperation between villages.

The phenomenon that the researcher adopts is based on President Jokowi's statement at the Limited Meeting at the Presidential Palace in Jakarta, Wednesday, the 11th

December 2019 that as many as 2,188 BUMDesa were not operating and 1,670 BUMDesa were operating but had not yet contributed to village income (Ihsanuddin, Kompas.com, 2019).

The benchmark for the researcher is the independence of the Regency in increasing the locally-generated revenue starting from the PADesa. According to Pasal 9 ayat (1) Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 113 Tahun 2014 tentang Pengelolaan Keuangan Desa, the definition of village income is all money received through a village account which is the right of the village within 1 fiscal year which does not need to be repaid by the village.

Based on Permendesa PDTT Nomor 4 Tahun 2015 article 12 (3) It is stated that the BUMDesa operational executor has the authority to make financial reports of all BUM Desa business units every month. In addition, the human resources in accounting owned by BUM Desa are generally inadequate, so it is necessary to have an application that can help prepare BUM Desa financial reports easily and simply.

The results of Warjo's research (2014) show that in order to achieve development success, aspects that must be considered include community involvement in development. Furthermore, Siti Ramlah (2018), Community Participation is a prerequisite for the success of the development program.

BUMDesa Management to increase PADesa also needs to be supported by human resources who have competence according to their respective fields of work and are in line with the direction of the vision and mission of the agency so that it can achieve the goals and objectives of the agency. This is in accordance with Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Republik Indonesia Nomor 2 Tahun 2013 which states that to improve the quality of government administration, competent and professional officials are needed. According to Elbadiansyah (2019: 1) "Human Resources are people who are mobilized and employed in an organization or company as a source of driving, thinkers, and planners to achieve the organization goals".

Apart from this, the development of information technology is growing rapidly. The development of information technology has led to electronification in government administration in order to increase time effectiveness and cost efficiency in various fields. Based on Peraturan Presiden Nomor 95 Tahun 2018 tentang Sistem Pemerintahan Berbasis Elektronik, it is written that in order to make the clean, effective, transparent and accountable governance and reliable public services with good quality, it needs an electronic-based governance system which utilizes information technology.

Based on the above phenomena, the research was conducted to empirically prove the increase in PADes due to the establishment of BUMDesa which was managed by the Utilization of Information Technology, Community Participation, and Human Resource Competency.

2. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

2.1 Data Sources

This research uses questionnaires as the primary data which are given to 130 respondents via e-mail from 65 BUMDesa and data on the level of PADesa as stated in the APBDesa, which were obtained from the Office of the Village Community Empowerment Office of Penukal Abab Lematang Ilir Regency.

2.2 Research Population and Samples

The population used in this research is BUMDesa in Penukal Abab Lematang Ilir Regency, South Sumatra Province which was founded in 2016, which is as many as 65 BUMDesa. The research sample was the Operational Executive/ Director of the BUMDesa and the Finance Department in each BUMDesa.

2.3 Research Variable

2.3.1 Dependent Variable

The dependent variable in this research is PADesa which is measured as stated in the Village Budget in all

villages in Penukal Abab Lematang Ilir Regency from 2016 - 2019.

2.3.2 Independent Variable

The independent variables in this research are BUMDesa Management, namely Information Technology Utilization (X1), Community Participation (X2) and Human Resource Competency (X3) in Penukal Abab Lematang Ilir Regency.

2.4 Data Analysis Technique

2.4.1 Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive statistics is a table which describes the maximum, minimum, and average (mean) values, which are used to estimate the population mean of the entire sample that has been predetermined.

2.4.2 Validity Test

According to Sugiyono (2016: 121), a valid measuring tool is a measuring tool that has a significant correlation between the item score and the total score. If the correlation value of an item is > 0.3 , the item is valid. Otherwise, if the correlation value of an item < 0.3 , the item is invalid.

2.4.3 Reliability Test

According to Sugiyono (2016: 121), in making reliability decisions, an instrument may be reliable if the negligence value of a questionnaire is > 0.6 , then the questionnaire instrument is reliable. Otherwise, if the alpha value of an item < 0.6 , it is concluded that the questionnaire is not reliable.

2.4.4 Classic Assumption Test

2.4.4.1 Normality Test

It is used to test if in the regression model, confounding or residual variables have a normal distribution. The t test and F test assume that the residuals follow a normal distribution. If it is violated, the statistical test will be invalid (Ghozali, 2009). In this research, the normality test method is used by observing the data distribution on diagonal sources on the normal P-P Plot Regression Standardized Residual graph.

2.4.4.2 Multicollinearity Test

It aims to test if there is a correlation between the independent variables in the regression model. The great regression model should not have correlation between variables, because it will make them orthogonal. Orthogonal variables are those with the correlation value of zero (Ghozali, 2009). The presence of multicollinearity is detected by observing the tolerance

value of the opposite and seeing the variance inflation factor (VIF). These measures indicate which variable is explained by the others. Tolerance measures the variability of the selected independent variable which is not explained by the others. The low tolerance value is the same as a high VIF value (because $VIF = 1/\text{tolerance}$). The tolerance value ≤ 0.1 or equal to the VIF value ≥ 10 is so commonly used to indicate multicollinearity that there is no multicollinearity in the regression model if the VIF value is ≤ 10 (Ghozali, 2009).

2.4.4.3 Heteroscedasticity Test

It is used to test the inequality of variance from the residuals in the regression model. If the variance remains, it is called homoscedasticity, whereas if it is different it is called heteroscedasticity. The great regression model is the one without heteroscedasticity (Ghozali, 2009). The detection of heteroscedasticity symptoms is done by observing the certain pattern on the scatterplot graph around the values of X1, X2, X3, and Y. If there is a certain pattern, then there has been a symptom of heteroscedasticity.

2.5 Hypothesis Testing

2.5.1 Multiple Linear Regression Test

This research uses multiple linear regression analysis with testing using the SPSS program as the analytical method. It is applied to see the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable.

The regression model used in this research is:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + e$$

Information:

Y = PADesa

X₁ = Information Technology Utilization in BM

X₂ = Community Participation in BM

X₃ = Human Resource Competency in BM

α = Constant

$\beta_1 \beta_2 \beta_3$ = Coefficient of regression line

e = error

BM = BUMDesa Management

2.5.2 Determination Coefficient (R^2)

The determination coefficient (R^2) is basically used to measure the model's ability to explain the dependent variable variation. The ability value of the independent variables in explaining the dependent variable is very limited. A value close to one means that the independent variables provide almost all the information needed to predict the dependent variable (Ghozali, 2009).

2.5.3 Statistical F-Test

It is used to test whether the regression model used is feasible with these conditions:

1. If F-count is greater than F-table or the probability is smaller than the level of significance (Sig < 0.05), then the research model can be used or the model is not feasible.
2. Then if F-count is smaller than F-table or the probability is greater than the level of significance (Sig. > 0.05), then the research model cannot be used or the model is not feasible.
3. Next, compare the calculated F-value with the F-value according to the table. If F-count is greater than the F-table value, then the research model is feasible.

2.5.4 Statistical t-Test

It is used to test between the independent variables and the dependent variable with the assumption that other variables are considered constant with a confidence level of 5% ($\alpha = 0.05$). Statistical t-Test was conducted to see the regression coefficient of the individual research variables (Ghozali, 2011). Decision making is made based on the comparison of t-count with t-table. The conclusion of this test is: If t-count > t-table, H_a is accepted, and If t-count < t-table, H_a is rejected.

3. FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

3.1 Descriptive Statistics

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics Results

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
TOTALX1	130	13,00	30,00	21,6615	3,12914
TOTALX2	130	19,00	35,00	26,4385	3,76850
TOTALX3	130	24,00	60,00	45,1154	4,86027
TOTALY	130	26,00	42,00	32,5231	3,98877
Valid N (listwise)	130				

Source: SPSS output

The table over appears that the independent variable X₁, namely the Information Technology Utilization in BM has the minimum (lowest) value of 13.00, the maximum (highest) value of 30.00, the mean (average) value of 21.6615, and the standard deviation of 3.12914. The independent variable X₂, namely Community Participation in BM has the minimum (lowest) value of 19.00, the maximum (highest) value of 35.00, the mean (average) value of 26.4385, and the standard deviation of 3.76850. The independent variable X₃, namely Human Resource Competency in BM has the minimum value (lowest) of 24.00, the maximum (highest) value of 60.00, the mean (average) value of 45.1154, and the standard deviation of 4.86027. Whereas the dependent variable using the PADesa has the minimum value (lowest) of 26.00, the maximum value (highest) of

42.00, the mean (average) value of 32.5231, and the standard deviation of 3.98877.

3.2. Validity Test Results

Table 2. Validity Test Results on the Information Technology Utilization Variable

Item-Total Statistics	
	Corrected Item-Total Correlation
X1-1	,714
X1-2	,756
X1-3	,690
X1-4	,735
X1-5	,672
X1-6	,736
X1	1,000

Source: Processed SPSS output (2020)

The table 2 shows the validity test results carried out on the six statements used in the Information Technology Utilization variable (X1) with the calculated r value for the six instrument statements shown in Corrected Item-Total Correlation column. Overall, the calculated r value is so larger than the r value in the table (0.3061) that all six statements can be said as the valid statements.

Table 3. Validity Test Results on the Community Participation Variable

Item-Total Statistics	
	Corrected Item-Total Correlation
X2-1	,867
X2-2	,884
X2-3	,670
X2-4	,759
X2-5	,878
X2-6	,824
X2-7	,862
X2	1,000

Source: Processed SPSS output (2020)

The table above shows the validity test results carried out on the seven statements used in the Community Participation variable (X2). The calculated r value is so larger than the r value in the table (0.3061) that all six statements above can be said as the valid statements.

Table 4 Validity Test Results on the Human Resource Competency Variables

Item-Total Statistics	
	Corrected Item-Total Correlation
X3-1	,528
X3-2	,603
X3-3	,735
X3-4	,761
X3-5	,602
X3-6	,829
X3-7	,774
X3-8	,747
X3-9	,659
X3-10	,778

X3-11	,691
X3-12	,777
X3	1,000

Source: Processed SPSS output (2020)

The table above shows the validity test results carried out on the twelve statements used in the Human Resource Competency variable (X3) with the calculated r value for the instrument statements shown in the Corrected Item-Total Correlation column. Overall, the calculated r value is so larger than the r value in the table (0.3061) that the entire statements above can be said as the valid statements.

Table 5. Validity Test Results on the PADesa Variable

Item-Total Statistics	
	Corrected Item-Total Correlation
Y-2	,549
Y-3	,416
Y-5	,870
Y-6	,710
Y-7	,819
Y-8	,650
Y-9	,727
Y	1,000

Source: Processed SPSS output (2020)

The table above shows the validity test results carried out on the nine statements used in the PADesa variable (Y) with the calculated r-value of each instrument shown in Corrected Item-Total Correlation column. Overall, the calculated r-value is so larger than the r value within the table (0.3061) that the entire statements above can be said as the valid statements.

3.3 Reliability Test Results

Table 6 Reliability Test Results on the Information Technology Utilization Variable

Reliability Statistics		
Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
,787	,910	7

Source: Processed SPSS output (2020)

The output-table above shows the reliability test results on the Information Technology Utilization variable in the questionnaire instrument used in this research. The reliability test comes about to appear that the Cronbach's Alpha value is 0.787, so the questionnaire instrument used can be said to be reliable because it is more noteworthy than the required importance level of 0.600 and has a very high level of significance as it is in the range of 0.700.

Table 7. Reliability Test Results on the Community Participation Variable

Reliability Statistics		
Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
,800	,952	8

Source: Processed SPSS output (2020)

The output-table above shows the reliability test results on the Community Participation variable in the questionnaire instrument used in this research. The results show that the Cronbach's Alpha value is 0.800, so the questionnaire instrument utilized can be said to be reliable because it is more prominent than the required significance level of 0.600 and has a very high level of significance as it is in the range of 0.700.

Table 8. Reliability Test Results on the Human Resource Competency Variable

Reliability Statistics		
Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.766	.939	13

Source: Processed SPSS output (2020)

The output-table above shows the results of the reliability test on Human Resource Competency variable in the questionnaire instrument used in this research. The results show that the Cronbach's Alpha value is 0.766, so the questionnaire instrument utilized can be said to be reliable because it is more prominent than the required significance level of 0.600 and has a very high level of significance as it is in the range of 0.700.

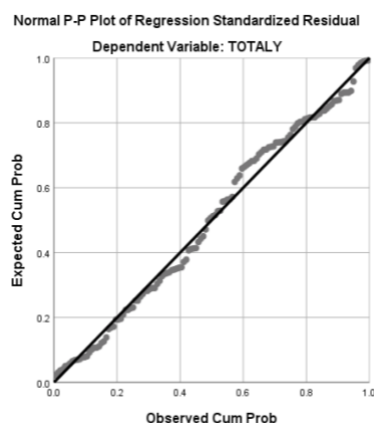
Table 9. Reliability Test Results on PADesa Variable

Reliability Statistics		
Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.780	.894	8

Source: SPSS output processed (2020)

The output-table above appears the comes about the reliability test on the PADesa variable within the questionnaire instrument used in this research. The results show that the Cronbach's Alpha value is 0.780, so the questionnaire instrument utilized can be said to be reliable because it is more prominent than the desired importance level of 0.600 and has a very high level of significance as it is in the range of 0.700.

3.4 Normality Test Results



Source: processed SPSS output (2020)

Figure 1 Normality Test Results

In Figure 1, the dabs spread around the line and take after the corner to corner line, so the leftover value is typical. Hence, the relapse show is appropriate to foresee the village's original income based on the input of the independent variable.

3.5 Multicollinearity Test Results

Table 10. Multicollinearity Test Results

Coefficients ^a								
		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	27.434	3.988		6.879	.000		
	TOTALX1	-.324	.119	-.254	-2.723	.007	.837	1.195
	TOTALX2	.214	.093	.202	2.295	.023	.938	1.066
	TOTALX3	.143	.074	.174	1.924	.057	.889	1.125

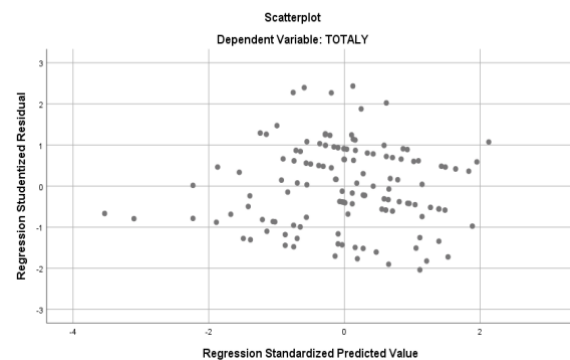
a. Dependent Variable: TOTALLY

a. Dependent Variable: TOTALY

Source: Processed SPSS output (2020)

The table above shows that the resilience value for each variable is more noteworthy than 0.1 and the VIF value is less than 10. Hence, there is no multicollinearity test in this research model.

3.6 Heteroscedasticity Test Results



Source: Processed SPSS output (2020)

Figure 2 Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Figure 2 shows a random form as it does not shape a certain design, so the relapse in this research does not experience heteroscedasticity disorders or in other words the scatterplot does not frame a certain design (spread). This indicates that there is no heteroscedasticity in the relapse design so that the relapse show is feasible to use.

3.7 Multiple Linear Regression Equation

Table 11. Regression Equation Results

Coefficients ^a							
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics
		B	Std. Error	Beta			
1	(Constant)	27.434	3.988		6.879	.000	
	TOTALX1	-.324	.119	-.254	-2.723	.007	.837 1.195
	TOTALX2	.214	.093	.202	2.295	.023	.938 1.066
	TOTALX3	.143	.074	.174	1.924	.057	.889 1.125

Source: Processed SPSS output (2020)

Based on the output in table 11 over, the numerous straight relapse condition is written as follows:

$$VOI = \alpha + \beta_1 ITU + \beta_2 CP + \beta_3 CHR + e$$

Information:

VOI = PADesa

UIT = Information Technology Utilization in BM

CP = Community Participation in BM

CHR = Human Resource Competency in BM

α = Constant

$\beta_1 \beta_2 \beta_3$ = Coefficient of regression line

e = error

BM = BUMDesa Management

The multiple linear regression equation that can be made based on table 4.13 are:

$$\text{VOI} = 27,434 - 0,324\text{UIT} + 0,214\text{CP} + 0,143\text{CHR} + e$$

3.8 Determination Coefficient

The determination coefficient (R^2) test is carried out to determine how distant the ability of the dependent variable can be clarified by the independent variable. The comes about the determination coefficient (R^2) appeared within the taking after table:

Table 12. Determination Coefficient Results

Model Summary ^b				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.290 ^a	.084	.062	3.86267
a. Predictors: (Constant), TOTALX3, TOTALX2, TOTALX1				
b. Dependent Variable: TOTALLY				

Source: Processed SPSS output (2020)

Based on the comes about the determination test, it is known that the Adjusted R Square value is 0.062. Thus, the magnitude of the influence exerted by the variables of Information Technology Utilization, Community Participation and Human Resource Competency is 6.2%. Whereas, the remaining of 93.8% which is impacted by other variables is not inspected in this investigate and not mentioned. Thus, the level of the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable is weak.

3.9. Statistical t-Test

Statistical t-test is utilized to test the impact between the independent variable and the dependent variable and to prove the truth of the hypothesis. The results of the test are explained within the taking after output-table:

Table 13. Statistical t-Test Results

Coefficients ^a					
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta	
1	(Constant)	27.434	3.988		.000
	TOTALX1	-.324	.119	-.254	.007
	TOTALX2	.214	.093	.202	.023
	TOTALX3	.143	.074	.174	.057

a. Dependent Variable: TOTALLY

Source: Processed SPSS output (2020)

Table 13 shows the significance value of each variable obtained. Information Technology Utilization variable (X1) has the noteworthiness value of 0.007. This importance value is littler than alpha (0.007 < 0.05) so H0 is rejected and accepts Ha. Thus, the results of hypothesis test show that the Information Technology Utilization encompasses a negative and critical impact on PADesa. The variable of Community Participation is 0.023. This significance value is littler than alpha (0.023 < 0.05), so H0 is rejected and accepts Ha. Thus, the result of hypothesis test is that Community Participation has a critical impact on PADesa. Whereas, the Human Resource Competency variable has the importance value more noteworthy than 0.05, i.e. 0.057, which appears that the Human Resource Competency variable has no impact on the PADesa.

3.10 Statistical F - Test

Simultaneous test (F Test) is carried out to test the impact of the independent variables together (simultaneously) on changes in the value of the dependent variable. In the simultaneous test, the independent variables are the Information Technology Utilization, Community Participation, and Human Resource Competency. The term used in F test is that in case the calculated F value is more noteworthy than the F value within the table or the likelihood is littler than the noteworthiness level (Sig < 0.05), the inquire about the shiw can be utilized or the demonstrate is doable. Then if the calculated F value is less than the F value within the table or the likelihood is more noteworthy than the significance level (Sig > 0.05), the investigate demonstrate cannot be utilized or the demonstrate is not feasible. The following table shows the test-table results from the regression model between the variables which will be estimated and the inindependent variables.

Table 14. Statistical F-Test Results

ANOVA ^a			
Model		F	Sig.
1	Regression	3.854	.011 [*]
	Residual		
	Total		
a. Dependent Variable: TOTALLY			
b. Predictors: (Constant), TOTALX3, TOTALX2, TOTALX1			

Source: Processed SPSS output (2020)

Table 14 identifies that the regression model used produces a noteworthiness value of 0.011. The comes about the hypothesis test provide the evidence that the regression model is feasible in the research. This is adjusted to the decision-making criteria. It shows that Sig 0.000 < alpha value 0.05 so H₀ is rejected and accepts H_a. Thus, the regression model in the research used is considered feasible. Simultaneously / collectively, the Information Technology Utilization variable, the Community Participation variable, and the Human Resource Competency variable affect the PADesa with a significance value of 0.011.

4. DISCUSSION

This research examines the impact of BUMDesa Management in term of Information Technology Utilization, Community Participation, and Human Resource Competency on PADesa in Penukal Abab Lematang Ilir Regency. The discussions for each hypothesis test results in this research are:

1. Variable of Information Technology Utilization variables in BUMDesa Management (X1) has a noteworthiness value of 0.007 is littler than alpha ($0.007 < 0.05$), so H₀ is rejected and accepts H₁. The hypothesis test results are that the Information Technology Utilization has a negative critical impact on the PADesa. The use of Information Technology at BUMDesa is still mostly used to help BUMDesa managers manage documents and administrative work aids only. BUMDesa has not yet optimized the benefits of Information Technology as Social Media for online buying and selling of products produced or sold by BUMDesa. However, due to the Covid-19 pandemic, BUM Desa is starting to feel that within the future the utilize of Data Innovation is very much needed and is the spearhead of marketing widely and is not a distance from the introduction of BUMDesa and BUMDesa Products to the general public.
2. Variable of Community Participation in BUMDesa Management has significance value is littler than alpha ($0.023 < 0.05$), so H₀ is rejected and accepts H₂. This research is in line with the previously mentioned hypothesis so that the result of hypothesis testing is that Community Participation has a critical impact on PADesa. This implies that the higher the

participation level of the village community in managing BUMDesa, the higher the PADesa. The Community Participation in managing BUMDesa is expected to be better and to be more focused so that the active community will lead to the activity programs and achievements in accordance with the targets that have been previously set.

3. The Human Resource Competency variable in BUMDesa Management has a noteworthiness value more noteworthy than 0.05, i.e. 0.057, so H₀ is acknowledged and H₃ is rejected. It shows that the Human Resource Competency variable partially / individually has no effect on PADesa in Penukal Abab Lematang Ilir Regency. This research is not in line with the previous hypothesis which suspects that there is a positive and noteworthy impact on the Human Resource Competency variable on PADesa.
4. Simultaneously the use of information technology variables, the Community Participation variable, and the Human Resource Competency variable in BUMDesa Management have the effect on the PADesa variable simultaneously in Penukal Abab Lematang Ilir Regency. The effect is significantly positive because the significance level of 0.011 is less than 0.05 or 5% so H₀ is rejected and H₄ is accepted. Thus, overall, the inindependent variables have a critical impact on the independent variable. The increase of Information Technology Utilization, Community Participation, and maximum human resources competency will increase the PADesa at BUMDesa in Penukal Abab Lematang Ilir Regency. It is also additionally backed by the comes of the determination test that has Adjusted R Square value is 0.062, which implies that the magnitude of the inmpact given by the Information Technology Utilization, Community Participation, and Human Resource Competency variable on the PADesa varibale in Penukal Abab Lematang Ilir Regency is 0.062 or 6.2%. While the remaining of 93.8% which is affected by other components is not inspected in this research and not mentioned.

5. CONCLUSION

Partially the Utilization of Information Technology in BUMDesa Management has a negative and critical impact on PADesa, Community Participation in BUMDesa Management has positive and critical impact on PADesa, while Human Resource Competency in BUMDesa Management has no effect on PADesa. Simultaneously the Utilization of Information Technology, Community Participation, and Human Resource Competency in BUMDesa Management has a positive and critical impact on PADesa.

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