



# The Role of Dharma Abadi Village, Village Owned Enterprises (Bumdes) in Apuan Village to Increase Village Genuine Income Through Drinking Water Management

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**Abstract.** The policy of implementing local government has experienced dynamic development during Indonesia's independence. A paradigm change in governance from centralized to decentralized marked the opening of this. Giving regional governments the power to exercise autonomy from the central government is the fundamental component of decentralization. But the central government must exercise oversight over the authority granted, and one aspect of that oversight must be BUMDes Village-Owned Enterprises. One of the BUMDes that contribute significantly to boosting village income is BUMDes Dharma Abadi, which is situated in Apuan Village. BUMDes is crucial to the village's management of its drinking water. One method of managing village wealth or potential that is backed by active community participation is the creation and operation of Village Clean/Drinking Water Management business units by Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes). When this is done in accordance with Law Number 6 of 2014 Article 77, which says that the public interest should guide the management of village-owned property and/or potential in order to enhance the well-being of village communities and raise village original income.

**Keywords:** Management, BUMDes, Drinking Water

## 1 Background Problem

Policies regarding regional governance have experienced dynamic and significant developments. This can be seen by the paradigm shift in governance from centralized to decentralized (Hari Sabarno, 2008). Giving regional governments more power from the central government is the fundamental component of decentralization. The intended regional autonomy service is as an executor to improve public welfare services, develop democratic life, uphold justice and equitable development, and maintain positive relations between the Central Government and Regional Governments. Law Number 32 of 2004 replaced Law Number 22 of 1999 and serves as a guide for implementing regional autonomy

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Nonetheless, there are restrictions that must be followed when the Central Government grants Regional Governments authority. These limitations take effect right away in order to preserve this power and prevent the Regional Government from abusing it. In order to provide direction and supervision, the Central Government facilitates and directs the growth of different business ventures within the Village-Owned Enterprise Agency (BUMDes) in each village within its jurisdiction. Additionally, through Village Owned Enterprises (BUMDes), the Village Government maximizes the potential of already-existing villages. As demonstrated by the Apuan Village Government in Susut District, Bangli Regency, which managed drinking water as a village unit business entity.

In this instance, the village drinking water management in the middle of the community is being driven by Dharma Abadi Apuan Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) and the Apuan Village Government, which organizes Regional/District Government affairs. BUMDes Dharma Abadi's duties include upholding the rights of customers and clients by offering clean, drinking water services in a fair, reasonable, and high-quality manner. This is done in compliance with the guidelines set forth in the Any Village Drinking Water Management Business Unit's bylaws and articles of association. One way that village-owned enterprises (BUMDes) manage village wealth or village potential is through the creation and upkeep of village drinking water, which is backed by active community involvement. When this is done in accordance with Law Number 6 of 2014 Article 77, which says that the public interest should guide the management of village-owned property and/or potential in order to enhance the welfare of village communities and raise village original income.

The role of village-owned enterprises (BUMDes) Dharma Abadi, Apuan Village to increase village original income through drinking water management must be investigated in light of the background information provided above.

## **1.1 Problem Formulation**

Based on this background, the fundamental issues to be studied are:

1. How is the management of drinking water by the Dharma Abadi Village Owned Enterprise (BUMDes) in order to increase local revenue in Apuan Village, Susut District, Bangli Regency?
2. What are the supporting and inhibiting factors for drinking water management by the Dharma Abadi Village-Owned Usha Agency (BUMDes) in order to increase local revenue in Apuan Village, Susut District, Bangli Regency?

## **2 Research Methods**

### **2.1 Types of Research and Problem Approach**

This is empirical legal research, meaning that after a problem in society is identified, a study will be conducted using the relevant legal theory.

## **2.2 Data Source**

The study's data came from two sources: primary data, which came from field research that involved observing and interviewing Apuan Village employees as well as the chairperson of the Dharma Abadi Village-Owned Enterprise (BUMDes), and secondary data, which came from library research and included primary legal materials, specifically binding legal materials, secondary legal materials, which are legal materials gleaned from academic journals, expert opinions, court cases, and symposiums pertaining to the subject of this legal research, as well as tertiary legal materials, which are supporting legal materials that offer guidance and explanations for primary and secondary legal materials, take the shape of laws and regulations pertaining to the issues being studied.

## **2.3 Research Locations**

The research location used as the object of this research is the Dharma Abadi Village Owned Enterprise (BUMDes) of Apuan Village

## **2.4 Sample and Population Collection Techniques**

The determination of the research object was carried out through a sampling technique, namely the Non-Probability/Non-Random Sampling Technique, in this case each human unit does not have the same opportunity to be selected as a sample. With this sampling technique, the researcher has the freedom to determine the object of his research, in this case the researcher chooses Apuan Village as the research object.

## **2.5 Data Collection Techniques**

Primary and secondary data collection were the methods of data collection employed in this study.

## **2.6 Data Management and Analysis Techniques**

Both field and library research results have yielded data, which is then gathered, chosen, categorized, and organized methodically before being qualitatively analyzed. Following data processing and analysis, the findings are compiled and descriptively presented, specifically outlining BUMDes Dharma Abadi's contribution to drinking water management.

# **3 Research Results and Discussion**

## **3.1 Drinking Water Management by Dharma Abadi Village-Owned Enterprise (Bumdes) in the Context of Increasing Regional Original Income in Apuan Village, Susut District, Bangli Regency**

Village Owned Enterprises, or BUMDes as they are commonly known, are defined as business entities whose capital is wholly or substantially owned by the village through direct investment originating from village wealth under Article 1 Number 6 of Law

Number 6 of 2014. divided to oversee other companies and service assets for the benefit of the village community.

According to Maryunani (2008), BUMDes is defined as a village business institution that is run by the village government and community with the aim of fostering social cohesion and bolstering the village economy by utilizing the potential of the village.

The Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government's Article 213 paragraph (1), which states that "Villages can establish business entities owned by village in accordance with the needs and potential of the village," serves as the foundation for the establishment of Village Owned Enterprises (BUMDes), in addition to being defined in Article 1 of Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages"

A key component of the village's economic life, BUMDes serves as both a social and commercial institution. BUMDes is a social institution that supports the community's interests by helping to provide social services. In the meantime, a business entity that wants to make money off of regional resources.

While BUMDes is a legal entity formed in accordance with applicable laws and agreements that have been established in village communities, it must adhere to the principles of efficiency and effectiveness in its business operations. As a result, BUMDes' forms differ in every village across Indonesia. These variations and forms are in line with each village's unique potential and resources, as per Mullyadi (2019, 49).

Water that satisfies the health standards for drinking is referred to as drinking water. The effects of each parameter if it exceeds the set dose is the technical justification for health that underpins the regulation of drinking water quality standards. The operational bounds of water quality criteria are defined as drinking water quality standards and definitions, which take into account non-technical factors like socio-economic circumstances, production quality targets or levels, current health levels, and available technology.

The water supply must not jeopardize public health and meet drinking water standards for the benefit of the general public. According to the WHO, a water supply must satisfy physical, biological, chemical, and radioactive standards in order for it to be considered suitable for drinking water. Chemical standards are more important in developed nations, whereas biological standards are more important in developing nations. According to the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia No. 01/Birhumas?I/1975, Indonesia applies standards for the feasibility of drinking water as a developing nation (Chandra, 2006., 64).

The most essential element of a clean water supply system is a water source, since a clean water supply system cannot operate without one. There are three categories into which water sources can be located:

- Rainwater is the main source of drinkable water in the form of water vapor that has condensed and falls to the earth.
- Surface water includes water bodies such as rivers, lakes, ponds, wells, swamps, waterfalls and so on.

- Groundwater comes from rainwater that falls to the surface of the earth which then experiences percolation or absorption into the ground and undergoes scientific filtration.

The water supply must not jeopardize public health and meet drinking water standards for daily use. Consequently, in order to produce drinking water, it must adhere to the following proper drinking water standards:

- meet the physical requirements which consist of: temperature, color, taste, smell and turbidity
- Fulfilling biological requirements, environmental pollution by biological contamination must be prevented because it poses a danger to public health. In water treatment, disinfection such as chlorination and ozonation aims to prevent the presence of these organisms in water (does not contain pathogenic bacteria that cause disease) .
- The content of chemical substances, must be free of hazardous chemical content
- Radioactive, radioactive contained in water can come from leaks in the nuclear industry, nuclear power plants and radioactive waste that can unite with silt in biological life or dissolve in water.

Drinking water is a very important component for every individual for their survival. This happens because living things from birth to death always need water. Water conservation and availability are therefore shared responsibilities among families, communities, and the government. In this instance, Village Owned Enterprises (BUMDes), the village's drinking water management organization, and the village government, which coordinates government affairs.

Normatively, the function of Village Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) is very strategic, namely as a driving force for clean water management in the community. General policies are needed to assist Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) efforts, including: financial/budgetary support, facilities and infrastructure, competent human resources/HR from the authorized policy makers (local government/local district) so that Owned Enterprises Villages (BUMDes) can serve the village community/water customers optimally. Village Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) must also know and understand the situation and conditions of local village community settlements. So that the distribution of drinking water can run smoothly and the satisfaction of the village community as a customer/consumer of drinking water can be achieved.

The business of managing village drinking water is not only aimed at achieving satisfaction from water customers/consumers but also to obtain business income. In addition to contributing to the increase in village original income, it is hoped that the business income will be used to establish a clean water management company (PADesa). In this case, it is the Village-Owned Enterprise (BUMDes) in the Dharma Abadi Drinking Water Management Usha Unit, Apuan Village, Susust District, Bangli Regency, as one of the business units that plays a role in Village Original Improvement (PADesa).

To improve Village Original Income (PADesa) and the well-being of the village community, Dharma Abadi Drinking Water Management was founded in Apuan Vil-

lage as one of the business units in the Apuan Village-Owned Enterprise (BUMDes). The purpose of the business unit's establishment is to carry out the provisions pertaining to villages found in Government Regulation Article 81 Number 72. The business unit was selected to support the needs of living things that require water for survival from birth to death and to manage drinking water sustainably. The need for drinking water concerns the public interest, so the management and preservation of water is a shared responsibility between families, the community and the village government. This is consistent with the declaration made by Mr. I Wayan Sunarta, the Prebekel of Apuan Village, who stated that the village community's great need for the profession at the time was the reason he decided to work in the drinking water management sector. Because water is a source of life and is necessary for everyone's daily activities, this drinking water management business unit is sustainable and will continue to be needed by the village community.

The Prebekel of Apuan Village expressed agreement with Mr. I Ketut Sinah, Head of BUMDes Dharma Abadi Business Unit, stating that drinking water management is a sustainable business that will benefit the village community itself in the future.

The Dharma Abadi BUMDes manage drinking water based on 3 (three) management principles, including the following:

- Transparency: Dharma Abadi BUMDes' management is conducted in an open manner to allow customers and consumers, as well as the village government, to widely and responsibly know, follow, monitor, and assess it.
- Accountability, Dharma Abadi BUMDes in its management must follow the applicable rules and regulations so that they can be held accountable
- Participation, customers/consumers are actively involved in the process of planning, implementing, monitoring and preserving as well as evaluating activities in the management of BUMDes Dharma Abadi drinking water. This is in accordance with the principles contained in the Statutes and Bylaws

It is hoped that the BUMDes for drinking water management for Dharma Abadi will be able to support the need for drinking water in Apuan Village. In the future, drinking water production will not only be distributed around Apuan Village, but will also be distributed to other villages.

### **3.2 Supporting and Inhibiting Factors for Drinking Water Management by the Dharma Abadi Village-Owned Usha Agency (BUMdes) in the Context of Increasing Regional Original Income in Apuan Village, Susut District, Bangli Regency**

The Dharma Abadi Village-Owned Enterprise (BUMDes) in carrying out the management of drinking water encounters various supporting and inhibiting factors. Supporting and inhibiting factors normatively relate to competent funds/budget, facilities, manpower/human resources (HR) and serious support from authorized policy makers as well as participation/support from the local village community.

1. Supporting factors, there are two supporting factors that come from internal and external, namely as follows:

a. Internal factors

- The management's dedication to establishing a high standard of professionalism in the Dharma Abadi drinking water management business unit, improving water management services, and achieving customer satisfaction is one of the internal supporting factors that affects the smooth operation of the business unit. village community as water users or customers. The management's dedication in carrying out Dharma Abadi's drinking water management is crucial.

b. External Factors

- The level of village community participation in water management in the Dharma Abadi drinking water management business unit is very high. This can be seen since the establishment of the business, the village community has been very supportive and gotong-royong in the construction of the water management facility. Village community participation in water management arises from the awareness of the community personally. Public awareness grows because the existence of water management is a means to meet the needs of the village community, and is a means for the public interest
- The form of support provided by the Regional Government/Bangli Regency for the management of Dharma Abadi drinking water has been felt optimally. Because the form of support from the Regional / Regency Government has sought capital assistance taken from the APBD to support the smooth management of Dharma Abadi's drinking water. The Regional/Regency Government is an official who has the authority and responsibility to help develop all the potential possessed by each village in their area for the welfare of the village community.
- Sources of funds and financing for drinking water management of Dharma Abadi come from village community self-help, as well as assistance from the Regional/Regency Government. Funds raised from self-help communities are one of the initial capitals for establishing a village drinking water management business. The village community voluntarily provides these self-help funds as initial capital for village businesses

c. Obstacle factor

Water management in the Dharma Abadi drinking water management business unit does not always go according to predetermined objectives. Dharma Abadi's drinking water management also experiences obstacles that can affect the smoothness and quality of service from the water management. These various inhibiting factors must be taken seriously immediately so that existing water management in Dharma Abadi's drinking water management can run well from time to time. So that the quality of service provided to water customers/consumers will be better, and can increase the income of the Dharma Abadi drinking water management business unit, and can have a positive impact on increasing Apuan Village Original Income (PADesa). One of the inhibiting factors is the level of coordination between the administrators of the

drinking water management business unit in Dharma Abadi village which is not going well. Coordination/communication between officers/administrators should be able to run well for the continuity of the drinking water management business unit in Dharma Abadi village. However, in this case the officers/administrators ignored the coordination/communication within the drinking water management business unit of the Dharma Abadi village. The decline in the level of coordination/communication between officers/administrators of the Dharma Abadi village drinking water management business unit was due to other activities of several administrators outside the business unit.

## **4 Conclusions and Suggestions**

### **4.1 Conclusion**

One of a person's basic needs is water; without it, life may not be possible. Therefore, the safety and quality of clean drinking water are essential to maintaining human existence. It is envisaged that Apuan village's Dharma Abadi Village-Owned Usha Agency will manage the water supply and turn it into a village drinking water supplier, satisfying the needs of the local population. It is hoped that the presence of BUMDes Dharma Abadi will boost Apuan Village's initial revenue in addition to being one of the customer's satisfiers. However, there must be motivating and impeding elements in every business entity. Supporting elements for Dharma Abadi's BUMDes include financial assistance from the regional government as well as strong community support. The fact that multiple administrators outside of the business unit are busy has hindered coordination amongst BUMDes Dharma Abadi administrators, which is another factor impeding the management of Dharma Abadi Water.

### **4.2 Suggestion**

It is hoped that the management of BUMDes Dharma Abadi water management will further improve coordination/communication between its members so that this business unit can develop and service delivery to consumers will be even better so that positive things are formed both for the community and for Apuan Village revenue.

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