



## PERAN MODAL SOSIAL UNTUK BUMDES DALAM PENGELOLAAN SAMPAH DI DESA MIAGAN KECAMATAN MOJOAGUNG KABUPATEN JOMBANG

## THE ROLE OF SOCIAL CAPITAL FOR BUMDES IN WASTE MANAGEMENT IN MIAGAN VILLAGE, MOJOAGUNG DISTRICT, JOMBANG REGENCY

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### ABSTRACT

*One of the important problems that often occur in rural communities is attention to waste. Data on waste in Indonesia from 2019 to 2020 is observed to continue to increase in number. Waste data for that year was 66-67 tons in 2019 and increased to 67.8 tons in 2020. Therefore, it is necessary to have BUMDes that are willing to manage waste and benefit from these activities. This study will focus on discussing the problem of the role of BUMDes in improving the residents' economy by empowering and managing waste by Kreto Makmur BUMDes. The type of research used in this research is qualitative research. This research uses a case study approach. The instruments of this research are interview guidelines and document collection related to waste management by BUMDes. The data analysis process is carried out continuously (cyclically) since the researcher enters the field until the research activity ends. The analysis techniques of research results are: (1) data collection; (2) data reduction; (3) data presentation; (4) conclusion/verification. The results of this study are BUMDes have a significant role in empowering the Miagan Village community, one of which is waste management. From this management, the village government and BUMDes are able to contribute PAD of 6,000,000 rupiah per month.*

**Keywords:** Social capital, Kreto Makmur BUMDes, garbage bank.

### ABSTRAK

Salah satu permasalahan penting yang sering terjadi dimasyarakat Desa adalah perhatian terhadap sampah. Data sampah di Indonesia mulai tahun 2019 hingga 2020 terpantau terus meningkat jumlahnya. Data sampah pada tahun tersebut sebesar 66-67 ton di tahun 2019 dan meningkat menjadi 67,8 ton di tahun 2020. Maka dari itu perlu adanya BUMDesa yang bersedia mengelola sampah dan mendapatkan keuntungan dari kegiatan tersebut. Pada penelitian ini akan fokus membahas masalah peran BUMDesa dalam meningkatkan ekonomi warga dengan pembedayaan dan pengelolaan sampah oleh BUMDesa Kreto Makmur. Jenis penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan studi kasus Instrumen penelitian ini adalah pedoman wawancara dan pengumpulan dokumen yang berkaitan dengan pengelolaan sampah oleh BUMDesa. Proses analisis data dilakukan secara terus menerus (*cyclical*) sejak peneliti memasuki lapangan sampai kegiatan penelitian ini berakhir. Teknik analisis hasil penelitian yaitu: (1) pengumpulan data; (2) reduksi data; (3) penyajian data; (4) penyimpulan/verifikasi. Hasil penelitian ini adalah BUMDesa memiliki peran signifikan dalam melakukan pemberdayaan masyarakat Desa Miagan yang salah satunya dengan pengelolaan sampah. Dari pengelolaan tersebut pemerintah Desa dan BUMDesa mampu menyumbang PAD sebesar 6.000.000 rupiah per bulan.

**Kata Kunci:** Modal sosial, BUMDes Kreto Makmur, bank sampah.

## INTRODUCTION

One significant issue frequently encountered in rural communities is the lack of attention to waste management. The tendency of residents to neglect the importance of cleaning up waste can lead to waste becoming a source of disease. Data from Indonesia shows a continuous increase in waste from 2019 to 2020. In 2019, the amount of waste was 66-67 tons, which rose to 67.8 tons in 2020. According to research by Mulasari, waste management problems can be divided into three areas: downstream, process, and upstream. Downstream involves the increasing amount of waste disposal. The process is hindered by limited resources from both the community and the government. Upstream issues include the suboptimal systems implemented for final waste processing.

Failure in waste management can have severe and costly consequences. This is because waste can pollute both local and global environments. Therefore, it requires the active participation of the community to maintain their surroundings. One effort to minimize the impact of waste is to manage it independently with the aim of generating significant profits. This is due to the fact that waste has promising economic value if managed properly. Therefore, for economic efficiency and effectiveness in waste management, a business institution within the village, commonly known as BUMDesa, is needed.

The role of BUMDesa can be maximized if there is good synergy between the village government and the residents, as well as between the village government and higher levels of government. This is because waste management requires support and regulations that foster a clean environment and profit from waste management. According to Ariyanto, the government's role in waste management is both as a service provider and as a regulator. This approach reflects the government's commitment to providing facilities to achieve cleanliness and enhance residents' profitability from waste management (Ariyanto & Wibowo, 2020). Therefore, it is crucial for the government and village residents to build positive interrelations for the well-being of the village community.

This positive interrelation should be realized through the empowerment of the village community. The village government and BUMDesa managers will greatly benefit from the active involvement of residents in waste management, from providing ideas and suggestions to implementing and evaluating activities related to waste management by BUMDesa. Thus, resident participation is essential in supporting these activities. Sulistiyorini explains that waste can be managed effectively if there is community involvement or participation (Sulistiyorini, Darwis, & Gutama, 2015). Ideally, residents should not only participate in waste management but also innovate to maximize the benefits from waste management.

BUMDesa, as a village economic institution, presents an opportunity to improve the quality of rural development by strengthening village resilience through community empowerment and the development of local potentials (Aini, 2020). Empowerment is carried out through the utilization of Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDesa) to boost the village economy. By adhering to the principle of communal cooperation, it is hoped that BUMDesa can facilitate the empowerment process in the village. Strengthening human resource capacity to leverage the village's social capital is crucial, in addition to having material resources such as finances for managing BUMDesa. The paradigm of rural area development needs to shift towards prioritizing active community participation throughout the development process (Aini, 2020). Furthermore, with BUMDesa, the village economy becomes more productive because it operates cooperatively, participatively, emancipatively, transparently, accountably, and sustainably (Madjodjo & Dahlan, 2020).

The management of BUMDesa essentially represents an extension of the community, making input from residents crucial. This establishes a reciprocal relationship between

managers and the community, enabling the mobilization of village residents through various empowerment activities aimed at enhancing skills, knowledge, and the governance capabilities of BUMDes to collectively promote village development. Therefore, community awareness in supporting, maintaining, and trusting BUMDes managers constitutes a valuable social capital that should not be overlooked.

Social capital is a supporting factor that can facilitate development and improve community quality. It is an essential aspect closely linked to community empowerment. Community empowerment is an effort undertaken by various parties to enhance the abilities, knowledge, and self-reliance of the community to achieve a better life and improved welfare. Social capital underpins the success of empowerment activities, which can be observed through its functioning within each component that contributes to the success of empowerment initiatives (Septiadi, 2019). Thus, the role of all community members, village officials, and BUMDes managers is necessary to leverage social capital towards better village development.

Regarding the aforementioned phenomenon, it indicates that social capital plays a role in the management of BUMDes Kreto Makmur in implementing empowerment programs and economic improvement initiatives for residents. This has prompted researchers to further examine the role of BUMDesa in enhancing the welfare of residents through waste management conducted by BUMDesa Kreto Makmur in Miagan Village.

## **METHODS**

This research was conducted at BUMDes Kreto Makmur, located at Jl. Taman Siswa No. 19, Miagan Village, Mojoagung District, Jombang Regency. Given that the type of research employed by the researcher is qualitative, this study does not have a clearly defined time limit and will continue until the researcher gains a thorough understanding of the subject being studied and the data and data analysis are deemed to meet the research design.

The research type utilized in this study is qualitative research. A case study approach is employed, where the researcher delves into specific cases within an event, encompassing individuals, cultural groups, or a snapshot of life, to be the object of study (Cresswell, 2007). The instruments used in this research include interview guides and document collection related to waste management by BUMDesa. The data analysis process is conducted continuously (cyclically) from the time the researcher enters the field until the conclusion of this research activity. This research involves four main activities: (1) data collection; (2) data reduction; (3) data presentation; (4) conclusion drawing/verification.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **The role of BUMDes in Waste Management in Miagan Village, Mojoagung District, Jombang Regency**

BUMDesa is an institution owned by the village government responsible for managing and conducting business at the village level. Anom Surya explains that BUMDesa is a program aimed at improving the village community's economy, conducted independently and collectively driven by all elements of the village community (Anom Surya, 2015: 13). Another explanation by Putra highlights that BUMDesa plays a crucial role as its programs and activities are carried out by professionals at the village level (Soerjono Soekanto, 2002: 242). The establishment of BUMDesa also aims to enhance the role of residents in managing

the village's economic resources, thereby increasing the village's income (Purnomo, 2014: 12). Thus, BUMDesa, in its execution, is a business management entity that will increase village income and can be utilized for the welfare of the village community.

BUMDesa serves as the pillar of economic activities in the village, functioning both as a social institution and a commercial institution. The principles of efficiency and effectiveness must always be emphasized in its operations. This way, BUMDesa is expected to foster the dynamism of economic life in rural areas. According to PKDSP (2007), "village enterprises" include types of businesses such as: 1) financial services, land and water transportation services, village electricity, and similar services; 2) distribution of the nine basic village economic commodities; 3) trade of agricultural products including food crops, plantations, livestock, fisheries, and agribusiness; 4) industries and local crafts.

BUMDes Kreto Makmur, in general, has already implemented professional and flexible waste management. This approach can enhance the productivity of both the community and the BUMDes institution itself. Effective waste bank management can absorb more labor from the underprivileged population in Miagan Village. Additionally, successful waste management through BUMDesa's role can stimulate economic growth and encourage community creativity in utilizing the potential of Miagan Village. Such creativity enables the community to be more productive and gain greater benefits from activities with BUMDesa.

The significant role of BUMDesa needs to be strengthened and ensured for its sustainability. This perspective is based on the indicators of a sustainable BUMDes, which include the necessity of good services and reasonable profits to ensure its long-term viability. With good services and profits, the community will be encouraged to be active and participatory in the management of BUMDesa, as it can generate stable income and benefits for the village and its residents. To achieve this goal, BUMDes Kreto Makmur has established specific Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and included them in the Village Regulation (PERDES), emphasizing that BUMDes must play a maximal role in the welfare of the community. This aligns with Government Regulation No. 72 of 2005, Article 78, which states that Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) are established to increase the village's original income.

One of the efforts made by BUMDes Kreto Makmur to enhance community welfare is through waste management. For Miagan village, this management has proven to be relatively effective and successful, generating substantial profits. Hayyuna explains that one way to succeed in village development is by increasing village income. This strategy involves several steps: First, observing the environment to identify potential business activities suitable for BUMDes implementation. The strategies that can be used by BUMDes include product development, pricing strategies, and financial strategies. Second, strategy formulation, which includes 1) Product Development, 2) Pricing, 3) Financial Strategy. Third, strategy implementation, which can contribute to increasing village income. Fourth, evaluation or control, conducted by the Village Head (Hayyuna, 2014: 23). All these steps have been undertaken by BUMDes Kreto Makmur through its waste bank management program in Miagan Village.

Based on the strategies implemented, it shows that the management of BUMDes Kreto Makmur has contributed to increase the village's income. Therefore, the significant role of BUMDes should focus on the principles of kinship and trust. These two elements are the social capital possessed by BUMDes Kreto Makmur, enabling it to achieve sustainable village income and contribute to the economic welfare of Miagan village residents.

The role of BUMDesa in generating profits and benefits is largely dominated by waste management in Miagan Village. Monthly income from waste management in Miagan Village

amounts to Rp. 6,000,000, while Rp. 20,000,000 comes from the total revenue of BUMDesa Kreto Makmur from various business units. This demonstrates that the substantial monthly income is sufficient to fund several village programs without relying on government-provided village funds. Miagan Village achieves an annual turnover of Rp. 240,000,000. This indicates that Miagan Village derives significant profits from the role of BUMDesa Kreto Makmur, which can drive profit-oriented activities for the welfare of the community, thereby improving the living standards of Miagan Village residents who fall into the pre-prosperous category. The role of BUMDesa Kreto Makmur in enhancing the community's living standards has implications for the economic independence of the residents. This situation enables BUMDesa Miagan to act as a driver and empower residents to minimize economic disparities.

The role of BUMDesa in generating profit and benefit, particularly through waste management, is often considered unappealing and overlooked. However, the income generated from waste management in Miagan Village serves as evidence of BUMDesa's success in increasing village revenue through waste management. Sejati explains that waste management encompasses all activities undertaken to handle waste, from collection to final disposal management (Sejati, 2009: 12).

One successful BUMDesa in waste management is BUMDesa Kreto Makmur of Miagan Village in Jombang. Through waste management, BUMDesa plays a significant role in community empowerment and increasing the village's original income (PAD). By enhancing the village's PAD, BUMDesa Kreto Makmur indirectly contributes to the overall welfare of the community. Based on this explanation, village-managed waste management through BUMDesa plays a crucial role in improving community welfare. BUMDesa Kreto Makmur effectively fosters changes in community attitudes and behaviors towards waste, enabling profit and benefits from waste management.

With the establishment of a waste bank, Miagan Village residents can utilize household waste to save money and convert it into cash. The utilization of waste managed by BUMDesa Miagan generates a monthly profit of Rp. 6,000,000. This indicates the significant role of BUMDesa in enhancing the economic welfare of residents, both individually and through the PAD acquired by the village monthly and annually.

### **Forms of Participation and Benefit Experienced by the Community**

The success of BUMDesa Kreto Makmur in Miagan Village demonstrates that BUMDesa is capable of providing welfare for its residents. One of the factors contributing to this success is the presence of social capital in the form of community participation in supporting government and BUMDesa management programs or activities. The majority of Miagan Village residents agree with the implemented programs and are even willing to contribute Rp. 12,000 to assist BUMDesa management. Additionally, community support often manifests in the form of logistical assistance, such as food and beverages. Another form of community support is active involvement in BUMDesa management, particularly in the waste management program.

Community participation in waste management activities shows that BUMDesa Kreto Makmur has strong social capital, which can drive economic empowerment among residents. This social capital has been effectively utilized, enhancing the role of BUMDesa Kreto Makmur in increasing village income, particularly through the waste management program. Consequently, waste management in Miagan Village serves as a tangible example of a sustainable BUMDesa that benefits the community without always relying on government



funding. This also underscores that Miagan Village is economically independent, as it can fund activities aimed at improving community welfare.

## CONCLUSIONS

The role of the Kreto Makmur Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) in improving the welfare of the community through waste management programs in Miagan Village is successful as it has been able to increase the village's income. This indicates that Miagan Village is economically self-reliant and capable of striving to improve the welfare of its residents without relying on government funds. The success is partly influenced by the considerable social capital possessed by the BUMDes. This is evidenced by the active and passive participation of the community in supporting the BUMDes in implementing programs. Therefore, the role of BUMDes Kreto Makmur for the residents of Miagan Village is significant because it is able to manage every activity and gain profits from these activities.

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