

Portrait of Financial Management of Bumdesa Cempaka Telaga Biru Village, Tanjung Bumi District, Bangkalan Regency



Anis Wulandari¹, dan Anita Carolina²

^{1,2}Jurusan Akuntansi, Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis, Universitas Trunojoyo Madura

Jl. Raya Telang POBOX 02 Kamal Bangkalan Madura, 69162, Jawa Timur

ABSTRACT: This research aims to reveal an overview of the financial management of BUMDesa both in terms of recording and reporting as well as the accountability carried out by the manager of BUMDesa Cempaka Telaga Biru Village, Tanjung Bumi District, Bangkalan Regency. In addition, it reveals the obstacles faced by BUMDesa managers in carrying out financial management, as well as the solutions offered in dealing with these obstacles.

To answer the problem and achieve the research objectives, this research uses descriptive proximity. This research uses interview data collection and documentation, while the research data analysis stage refers to Miles and Huberman's data analysis which includes: (1) data reduction, (2) data presentation, (3) drawing conclusions.

The results of the research said that BUMDesa Cempaka had carried out bookkeeping or financial records but it was still very simple and produced financial statements in the form of a cash book, which included a cash receipt book and a cash expenditure book only. This is because in carrying out this recording, BUMDesa has problems, namely human resources who do not really understand accounting records. For this reason, there is a need for training and technical guidance from the government, especially those related to the financial recording of BUMDesa.

KEYWORDS: Financial Management, BUMDesa, Recording, Reporting dan Pertanggungjawaban

INTRODUCTION

The village is a benchmark for the success of a development. A development can be said to be successful if the people living in the countryside also enjoy the results of the successful development proclaimed by a State. According to law (hereinafter referred to as UU) No. 6 of 2014, article 1: "A village is a unitary legal community that has regional boundaries that have the authority to organize and organize government affairs, the interests of the local community, based on initiatives, rights of origin, and/or traditional rights that are recognized and respected in the system of Government of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia". To increase the income of the village community, maka Desa dapat membentuk Badan Usaha Milik Desa, selanjutnya disebut sebagai BUMDesa which is in accordance with the needs and potential of the village (Ramadana et al., 2013; Ridlwan, 2015).

BUMDesa is a business entity formed by the village government, where the capital comes from the Village Budget and the community which is used to improve the welfare of the village community. The ultimate goal of the establishment of BUMDesa is to create community welfare which is reflected in the increase in the income of the Village community and the Original Village Income (PADes. To achieve this goal, it can be done by making the village economically independent, namely a village that can meet the basic living needs of its people by utilizing effectively and efficiently all the potential economic resources it has. It is not the village that can maintain its survival by relying on outside assistance (government / private or grant institutions / donors).

BUMDesa is a pioneer of domestic economic development at the village level. For this reason, the formation of BUMDesa is not only based on the natural resources it has and the capital obtained from the Village Government, but also based on the economic business potential of the village, and human resources that are able to manage BUMDesa. As a pioneer of development in the village, the establishment of BUMDesa is also motivated by the initiative of the Village Government with the community of Desa by focusing on the spirit of family and cooperation based on the principles of professionalism, transparency and accountability, participatory, priority of local resources, and *sustainable* of rural communities (PP No. 11 year, 2021).

The BUMDesa management organization is separate from the village government, meaning that as a stand-alone economic entity, BUMDesa must be managed professionally and responsibly (accountable). Related to professionalism, the management of BUMDesa requires people who have high competence and professionalism (Ridlwan, 2015). The educational background can be

Portrait of Financial Management of Bumdesa Cempaka Telaga Biru Village, Tanjung Bumi District, Bangkalan Regency

used as a benchmark in recruiting employees and managers of BUMDesa, because they will later be the spearhead in the success of BUMDesa, so bumdesa managers must be able to compile reports on the activities and finances of BUMDesa as a form of bumdesa accountability to the village. Meanwhile, with regard to accountability, the management of BUMDesa must be carried out professionally and responsibly. The financial management of BUMDesa includes: planning, implementing and financial accountability.

One of the financial sources of BUMDesa comes from the State finances (Village Fund). Therefore, the financial management of BUMDesa requires transparent or open management and reporting, so that there is a mechanism of *checks and balances* from the government and the community (Ridlwan, 2015). For this reason, the financial management of BUMDesa starting from recording to financial reporting must be in accordance with accounting rules.

Madura Island, East Java, has 4 (four) districts. One of them is Bangkalan Regency, which has 18 sub-districts and 281 villages/kelurahan which specifically consists of 273 villages and 8 sub-districts (Bangkalan.go.id). The Bangkalan Village Community Empowerment Office (DPMD) stated that from 2017, BUMDesa in Bangkalan did not have clarity, because of the excess problems that occurred, so there was a need for a rearrangement where the re-management aimed to minimize errors in management (Bangkalan.go.id, 2020).

Many factors cause the success of BUMDesa management, including the level of community participation, human resource competence, and management strategies. One of the management strategies is to manage the finances of BUMDesa correctly, by paying attention to the rules accounting, both in terms of its recording and reporting. For this reason, this study seeks to reveal the picture of the BUMDesa managing its finances, so that it can be used as a pilot by other villages in managing the finances of their BUMDesa.

This study took 1 (one) sample of BUMDesa to cover the plot of financial management, namely BUMDesa Cempaka which is located in Telaga Biru Village, Tanjung Bi ru District, Bangkalan Regency. It is quite surprising that before the formation of this BUMDesa was launched by the government, Telaga Biru Village already had its own business unit since mid-2016. The two types of businesses are savings and loans and Batik management, both of which are the oldest business units owned by BUMDesa Cempaka. In 2021, BUMDesa Cempaka already has 5 (five) business units, namely savings and loans business units, batik, TPS (Landfill) businesses, morning markets and blue tourist beaches. Although bumdesa Cempaka has been established for quite a long time, but until now the recording carried out is still very simple. For this reason, it is necessary to reveal the reason why the financial recording carried out by BUMDesa Cempaka is still very simple even though it has been around for a long time, the obstacles faced in doing financial recording and solutions to improve it.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDesa)

Permendesa PD TT No. 4 of 2015, Chapter 1 article 1, defines: "Village-Owned Enterprises, hereinafter referred to as BUMDesa are business entities whose entire or most of their capital is owned by the Village through direct participation derived from village assets that are separated to manage assets, services, and other businesses for the maximum welfare of the village community". Pendirian BUMDesa aims to:

1. Boosting the economy;
2. Improving the welfare of the village by maximizing assets;
3. Increase citizens' efforts in managing economic potential;
4. Meadance plans for business cooperation between villages and/or with third parties;
5. Support the needs of general services for citizens, by means of creating market opportunities and networks;
6. Creating jobs ;
7. Improving public services, growth and economic equity of the village in order to improve the welfare of residents
8. Increase the income of the Village community and the Original Income of the Village.

Financial Management of BUMDesa

BUMDesa Capital

Permendesa PD TT No. 4 of 2015, Articles 17 and 18 concerning BUMDesa Capital, explains that:

1. The initial capital of BUMDesa comes from the Village Budget;
2. BumDesa capital, including:
 1. inclusion of Village capital;
 1. hibah from private parties, socio-economic institutions and / or donor agencies;

Portrait of Financial Management of Bumdesa Cempaka Telaga Biru Village, Tanjung Bumi District, Bangkalan Regency

2. between Governments, Provincial Governments, and District/Municipal Governments;
 3. business partnerships from the private sector, socio-economic institutions and/or donor institutions that are ascertained as the collective wealth of the Village;
 4. assets desa;
- 2) the capital participation of the village community, which comes from the deposits and or savings of the community.

With so many types of capital that are owned by a BUMDes, the management of capital or finances must be carried out transparently or openly. The financial management of BUMDes consists of: first, bookkeeping keuangan BUMDes; kedua, pertanggungjawaban keuangan BUMDes (Naswar et al., 2019). Penanggungjawab finance, BUMDesa must be able to compile financial statements and account for them to the Village Government (Naswar et al., 2019).

The financial management of BUMDesa has objectives, namely:

1. Achieve targets of certain funds in the future,
2. Securing and increasing the assets owned,
3. Regulate the income and expenditure of money (cash flow),
4. Conducting business and managing *risk management* and investment risks well,
5. Managing accounts receivable.

BUMDesa Financial Planning

BumDesa financial planning, prepared by operational implementers, advisors and supervisors of BUMDesa, by compiling and submitting financial analysis, activity plans and needs for additional capital to be submitted to the Village Deliberation.

Prosedur carried out planning in accordance with PP No.11 of 2021 Article 37, namely:

1. Menyusun draft plan for the BUMDesa work program.
2. Submit the work program plan to advisors and supervisors for review.
3. Submit a review of the design of the work program plan in the Village Deliberation to be decided as a bumdesa work program plan.
4. Incorporate the work program plan into the Village Budget.

The bumdesa work program plan, must contain:

1. Business targets, business strategies, policies, and work programs / activities of BUMDesa.
2. The budget of BUMDesa is detailed on each budget of work programs / activities.

Financial Bookkeeping of BUMDesa

BUMDesa in carrying out business activities aims at social and *profit oriented* services (Rofidah & Rochayatun, 2020). As a *profit-oriented* entity, BUMDesa must record or book transactions that occur every day in accordance with accounting rules. Accounting is a stem of financial information, which aims to produce information and report it to various interested parties, both parties from within the company (internal) itself and outside the company (external) which will later be used as basic in making economic decisions" (Kartikahadi et al., 2019). The internal parties of BUMDesa include operational implementers and supervisors, as well as external parties are the Government Desa and the community that provides capital participation, as well as tax officers. According to Naswar et al., (2019), the purposes of bookkeeping are carried out, namely:

1. Understand the growth of BUMDesa;
2. Understand and detect losses early, so that you can avoid bankruptcy;
3. Understand the inventory of goods/services, so that it can be used to compile an *inventory management strategy*. ;
4. Understand the receipt and expenditure of BUMDesa funds, so as to be able to evaluate the financial performance of BUMDesa.

For bumdesa beginners, proses doing bookkeeping can be done simply, namely:

1. Collect proof of transaction;
2. Compile a diary/cash flow/*cah flow*.

For a developing BUMDes, the books can be supplemented by:

1. Compile a list of account numbers (accounts) to assist the manager (treasurer) of a BUMDesa memahami account in the group of assets, liabilities, equity, income, costs;
2. Create a ledger and a helper ledger.

For BUMDesa that has developed, the bookkeeping is supplemented by:

1. Drawing up a balance sheet

Portrait of Financial Management of Bumdesa Cempaka Telaga Biru Village, Tanjung Bumi District, Bangkalan Regency

1. Make financial statements. Financial statements are prepared in one period (usually one year), during which it consists of a statement of financial position (balance sheet), an income statement and a statement of changes in equity.

Financial Responsibility of BUMDesa

As in Permendagri No. 4 of 2015 Article 31 says that "The operational executive or directors of BUMDesa report the accountability of the implementation of BUMDesa to the Village Head, where then the Village Head reports the accountability of the BUMDesa to BPD through a village deliberation forum (*village rembug*)". Financial responsibility according to PP No.11 of 2021, Article 58 says that operational implementers are required to prepare periodic reports containing the implementation of the BUMDesa / BUMDesa Bersama work program plan, where the periodic report includes semester reports and annual reports. The semester report is submitted to the advisor, while the annual report is submitted to the Village Deliberation / Inter-Village Deliberation after being reviewed by the advisor and supervisor of BUMDesa.

Semester reports, at a minimum, must contain:

1. Statement of financial position and statement of semester income and their explanation.
2. Details of problems that arise during 1 (one) semester that affect the activities of BUMDesa / BUMDesa Bersama.

The annual report, at a minimum, must contain:

1. Laporan financial position and earnings statement rugi in the year and its explanation.
2. Financial position report and consolidated lab a loss report from the BUMDesa / BUMDesa Bersama business unit.
3. Report on the situation and course of BUMDesa / BUMDesa Bersama and the results that have been achieved.
4. Report on the main activities of BUMDesa / BUMDesa Bersama and changes during the financial year.
5. Details of problems that arise during the financial year that affect the activities of BUMDesa / BUMDesa Bersama.
6. Reports of the duties of the board by the operational executor, supervision by the supervisor, and the provision of advice by advisors that have been implemented during the new financial year ended.

RESEARCH METHODS

Types and Approaches to Research

This research uses qualitative research. Qualitative research is research that uses a variety of empirical materials, such as case studies, personal experiences, introspections, curriculum vitae, interviews, observations, historical, interactional and visual texts; which are used to describe routine and problematic events, and interpret them in individual and collective life (Denzin & Lincoln, 2018).

Because this research aims to reveal a picture of financial management at BUMDesa Cempaka in Telaga Biru Village, this research uses descriptive proximity. Mappiare (2009) explains that descriptive research aims to describe, expose or decipher the state of phenomena that are already and are in progress. Description is to describe clearly the phenomenon that occurs in the field, where then the description of the phenomenon by the researcher is studied (interpreted) according to his point of view. The meaning is subjective, without judging according to what is found in the field. This research illustrates the management of keuangan BUMDesa Cempaka mulai dari perencanaan, pencatatan sampai dengan pertanggungjawaban pengelolaan keuangan BUMDesa.

Research Sites

The research site is the location where the research is carried out. The site of this study is BUMDesa Cempaka in Telaga Biru Village, Tanjung Bumi District, Bangkalan Regency.

Research Informants

Informan or resource person is a person involved in research that is used to provide information about research sites. In qualitative research, the informants taken must have sufficient knowledge and be able to explain the real situation of the research site that will be examined. Thus, informants from this research are parties who have experience and are directly involved in managing the finances of BUMDesa.

There are several criteria in choosing informants used in this research. These criteria, namely: parties or people directly involved in the financial management of BUMDesa. So the informants in this research, namely:

1. The operational manager of BUMDes, namely the Chairman of BUMDesa.
2. The manager of the BUMDes sional opera, namely the Treasurer of BUMDesa.
3. BUMDes Supervisor, namely the Village Head

Portrait of Financial Management of Bumdesa Cempaka Telaga Biru Village, Tanjung Bumi District, Bangkalan Regency

Data Types and Data Collection Techniques

This research used primary data. Primary data is data obtained from the first party. In this research, there are 2 (two) kinds of data collection techniques, namely: *interviews*, and documentation.

Interview is a data or information collection technique, in which the researcher as the interviewer asks a number of questions to the source as the object of the interviewee (Johnson & Christensen, 2004). This research used *in depth interviews* and unstructured interviews. An unstructured interview is a free interview, in which the researcher does not use interview guidelines that have been systematically and completely arranged. This is done in order to gain in-depth knowledge from informants. The implementation of unstructured interviews makes informants more flexible in expressing their thoughts, so that the interviews carried out will flow according to the events as they are. The average interview is conducted by researchers by visiting the coaches and managers of BUMDesa Cempaka.

Documentation is a technique for collecting data or information by studying documents related to the problems raised in research. Documentation can take the form of writings, photographs, or electronic recordings of a person (Johnson and Christensen, 2004). The documentation obtained is in the form of an *interview* on the financial management of BUMDesa Cempaka and financial statements of BUMDesa

Data Analysis Techniques

Every research requires data analysis. Data analysis can be done with various techniques to obtain results that can facilitate and become an assistant for researchers in looking at a reality. This data analysis refers to the information that has been obtained from the *interview*, and documentation. Then from the information, the researcher processed it into a data using techniques revealed by Miles & Huberman (1994), which included: data reduction, data display and drawing conclusions to reveal a picture of the financial management of BUMDesa Cempaka.

Triangulation as Data Tester

A research cannot be separated from people's trust in the research process and results. To gain this trust, in this research researchers used triangulation techniques, namely triangulation which is carried out by checking data to the same source with different techniques.

RESEARCH RESULTS

Situs Penelitian

Telaga Biru Village Profile, Tanjungbumi District

Telaga Biru Village is located in Tanjung Bumi District which is located in the north of Bangkalan Regency and is 44 km from Bangkalan Regency. Telaga Biru Village has 3 (three) village borders, namely the west bordering Tanjungbumi Village, the east bordering Paseseh Village, the south bordering the Tanjungbumi Highway and the north bordering the Java Sea.

Telaga Biru village has an area of 3339,441 ha, with the following details: residential area of 5.51 ha; rice field area 0.24 ha; the area of plantations owned by the people is 0.1 ha; building area 1007.7 ha; fishery pond area of 1000 ha; and a miscellaneous area of 1325.9 ha. This village consists of eight villages, namely Karang Barat Hamlet, Pramboyan, Karang Laok, Pacenan, Bandaran, Karang Tengah, Bates, and Ragung Jerpesa.

Socioeconomically, the life of the people of Telaga Biru Village generally depends on livelihoods as transporters of livestock and the industrial sector, namely batik. The beginning of the economy in Telaga Biru Village was limited to batik, but along with the development of the Indonesian economic system, Telaga Biru Village became one of the places used as a ship's backing to send livestock in the form of goats and cows, because it was located near the Java Sea.

Socially, the people of Telaga Biru Village refer to the life of the community which emphasizes aspects of customs and culture that refer to the local community, namely as batik craftsmen, so that not a few are found in this area there are many batik craftsmen and batik home industries. Thus, batik began to be developed by the local community as an icon of the area.

History of the Establishment of BUMDesa "Cempaka"

Telaga Biru Village, Tanjungbumi District, Bangkalan Regency has a BUMDesa called Cempaka. BUMDesa Cempaka was established around July - August 2016. BUMDesa Cempaka was formed based on the Decree of the Village Head concerning the Formation of BUMDesa.

Before this Cempaka BUMDesa was formed, Telaga Biru Village already had a batik and savings and loans business unit which was the embryo of the Cempaka BUMDesa. However, after the establishment of the Cempaka BUMDesa, these two business units were maintained and included in the sub-sector of the CEMPAKA BUMDesa business unit. After BUMDesa Cempaka was formed, in 2018 there was an addition of business units, namely waste management business units, morning markets and blue beach

Portrait of Financial Management of Bumdesa Cempaka Telaga Biru Village, Tanjung Bumi District, Bangkalan Regency

tourism, so that in 2018, the BUMDesa Cempaka business units developed into batik business units, savings and loans, TPS (Landfills), morning markets and blue tourist beaches.

One of the most prominent business units owned by BUMDesa Cempaka is the blue beach tourism business unit. Before being transformed into a tourist area, the area was a land for shrimp and milkfish ponds that were not used for up to a dozen years. Because the pond land is not used, the area becomes an empty land that is used by the local community to dispose of garbage, so the vacant land is full of piles of garbage. Through Musrembang Desa, at the initiative of the Village Head, the slum area is processed into a tourist area with beautified and economic value built using village funds with a budget of 30% to 60%. The budgeting for the creation of the blue beach tourist area was included in the Rural Budget within a period of 2 (two) years, namely 2018 and 2019. This is emphasized by a statement from the Head of Telaga Biru Village, namely:

"... If the origin of the beach was originally from the first village head to the sixth it was the place of milkfish ponds. After being unused for a dozen years, it was finally thrown away by people. Papa when in 2017 we held a musrembang, we made tourism with a budget that 30% to 60% we budgeted every year to make tourism. So after 2018, we've only done stockpiling and dredging, in 2019 we budgeted again for the management and the water bike game continued to run. So on September 5, 2019 at that time the opening of the blue beach..."

Financial Management of BUMDesa

BUMDesa Financial Planning

BUMDesa Cempaka, Telaga Biru Village, has planned its BUMDesa activity program. The planning had been carried out by Mr. Mukaryono as the PJS (Temporary Officer) of the Village Head because at that time the new village head had not been inaugurated (before Mr. Ahmad Suhdi was elected village head). This is reinforced by the statement of Mr. Ahmad Suhdi:

"...Oh if it was Mr. Mukaryoso first, it was in the previous village chief's government, which was his temporary pj. When there is a change of officials there will be a vacancy before being sworn in, the previous district head stopped not having the election of a new village head now there is a PJ from the district...."

BUMDesa Capital

Permodalan BUMDesa Cempaka comes from APBDesa. This is proven by the funds from the Village Budget disbursed for the purchase of pick-up cars intended for the Cempaka BUMDesa Waste Management business unit. This has been confirmed by a statement from the Head of Telaga Biru Village:

"...A little bit really if in 2016 it was to buy a pick-up car that was 40s million if the others I didn't know, especially those who saved and borrowed, I didn't know because until now there has been no reporting to me..."

Recording and Bookkeeping of BUMDesa

In accordance with the Permendesa PDPT No. 4 of 2015 and PP No. 11 of 2021, it is stated that the initial capital of BUMDesa comes from the Village Budget. Therefore, the capital of BUMDesa comes from the Village Budget, bumdesa must account for the village. To carry out this accountability, BUMDesa must compile financial statements by recording and bookkeeping all transactions that have been carried out.

To fulfill its obligation to account for the village, bumdesa Cempaka has recorded and bookkeeping, but only records in a simple way, and has not been systematic where only daily income is recorded in the diary. This is confirmed by the statement of the Head of Telaga Biru Village, namely:

"...Yes, it's simple because this is not systematic, especially because it's open and close, the PPKM is so chaotic because there is a job was closed so there is no tourism income, it has time to close...."

"...Only the income per day is how much is recorded..."

BUMDesa Cempaka records and books simply and has not been systematic. Therefore, BUMDesa Cempaka is included in the category of bumdesa beginners. This is evidenced by the bookkeeping process which only collects proof of transactions, such as receipts, notes, purchase and sales bills only, as well as compiling a daily cash book / cash flow / *cah flow*. Meanwhile, financial statements such as ledgers, balance sheets and balance sheets, have not been compiled.

BumDesa Accountability

In accordance with the Minister of Rural Affairs of PDPT No. 4 of 2015, operational implementers or directors of BUMDesa must account to the Village Head as an *ex-officio* Advisor, where then the Village Head (Village Government) reports the accountability of the coaching task to the BUMDesa to BPD through the Village Deliberation forum (*village rembug*).

Portrait of Financial Management of Bumdesa Cempaka Telaga Biru Village, Tanjung Bumi District, Bangkalan Regency

BUMDesa Cempaka has carried out its financial accountability to the Village Head, but the Village Head has not formally accounted for bpd. This is done because telaga biru village in forming its BUMdesanya aims to empower the community only. This is emphasized by the statement from the Village Head:

"....If there is no report per year, that's all that goes in. Indeed, we are starting to build this goal to empower our community. Still do not receive assistance from the Regency Government for village development, that's why tourism is proof of our village funds so we return it to the village. if it is in question it so we let it not bother yaa we just do it because this is for the village for the progress of the village to empower the community then the results are for the community and the results we leave for development in this village as well...."

The reasons stated by the Village Head are because they have not formally accounted for BPD, namely: first, the establishment of BUMDesa Cempaka aims to empower the community only. Second, so far in the development of blue beach tourism which is part of the BUMDesa business unit, it has not received assistance from the Bangkalan Regency Government. Third, the results of the efforts received by the Village from BUMDesa will be returned to the Village for the advancement of the Village and empower the Village community and to build the Village. Although the Village does not make an accountability report to BPD, if the preparation of the report is required for the common good, then Telaga Biru Village will make an Accountability Report.

Constraints in Financial Management of BUMDesa

BUMDesa as an economic entity separate from its owner (i.e. the Village), must account for the Village. For this reason, BUMDesa must be managed professionally, accountably and independently. The adequate educational background possessed by BUMDesa managers is the spearhead for the sustainability and success of BUMDesa management, because they are expected to be able to compile reports on the activities and finances of BUMDesa as a medium for the accountability of BUMDesa to the Village as the owner of BUMDesa and other stakeholders. One of the important aspects in the management of BUMDesa is the financial management of BUMDesa which consists of planning, administration and financial accountability.

BUMDesa Cempaka currently has a qualified chairman, secretary and treasurer. The educational background of the Chairman of BUMDesa is a Bachelor of Education (Spd) and his Secretary has a Bachelor of Laws (SH) degree. If you look at the educational background owned by the manager of the Cempaka BumDesa, it should be in recording and bookkeeping the transactions that occur without experiencing problems. However, even though it did not experience any problems, the recording and bookkeeping of the finances were still carried out simply and unsystematically, so that the financial statements produced are only in the form of daily cash statements, journals of cash receipts and expenditures only. This is emphasized by the opinion of Mr. Ahmad Suhdi as the Village Head:

"....I don't think there are any obstacles, because there are doodles, we just look at the date, what kind of transaction there is, what expenses for income from anything..."

Mr. Ahmad Suhdi, said that BUMDesa Cempaka has no obstacles in recording and bookkeeping, even though the output is only in the form of doodles as long as it has a transaction date and information, which contains money used for any expenses and money received from any income, and has gone through verification and monitoring from the village head, it is already part of the financial management of BUMDesa. This is reinforced by his statement:

"....iva oh yes still that's it I'm still monitoring all of me all that I manage...."

Solutions in Facing the Constraints of BumDesa Financial Management

From the results of *an interview* with the Head of Telaga Biru Village as the BumDesa Supervisor, it can be concluded that the obstacles owned by BUMDesa Cempaka in managing the finances of BUMDesa are related to their HR skills. The *skill* constraints faced are the same as the obstacles faced by other BUMDesa. Pengabdian Titioka et al., (2020) said that the financial management system of BUMDesa in the Aru Islands is still simple and manual, causing BUMDesa to experience ups and downs. Sujarweni & Laut Mertha Jaya (2019) said that there are demands to account for their finances to the community and the village, it is necessary to do bookkeeping. However, to do the bookkeeping still has problems, namely the management of bumdesa Sambimulyo Sambirejo Village still does not understand about accounting management. Ferina et al, (2020), said that BUMDesa Pulau Panggung Village, Talang Empat District, South Bengkulu Still needs education to compile bumdesa financial reports in accordance with accounting rules. This is because the resources owned are still unskilled and are still unfamiliar in making financial statements, causing constraints on the development of the type of business owned.

Portrait of Financial Management of Bumdesa Cempaka Telaga Biru Village, Tanjung Bumi District, Bangkalan Regency

By paying attention to the obstacles owned by BUMDesa Cempaka and other BUMDesa, the government in collaboration with academics and related agencies, can provide several solutions to minimize these obstacles. Some solutions that can be offered to minimize obstacles related to HR, namely:

1. Conducting seminars on making financial reports of BUMDesa, both simply and in accordance with SAK-ETAP.
2. Conducting participatory learning in the form of lectures and discussions, and practical questions and answers about bumdesa financial management both simply and in accordance with SAK-ETAP.
3. Providing workshops and training on making BUMDesa financial reports in accordance with financial accounting standards, namely SAK-ETAP.
4. Providing continuous assistance to the Village, which aims to produce output in the form of BUMDesa administrators or managers who are experts in managing BUMDesa finances.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this research, namely: First, BUMDesa Cempaka Telaga Biru Village in carrying out its financial management has carried out bookkeeping or financial records, but it is still very simple and unsystematic, so that the financial statements produced are only in the form of daily cash statements, cash receipt statements and cash expenditure statements only. Second, the Cempaka Village BUMdesa of Telaga Biru Village has carried out an accountability to the Village Head, but the Village Head has not formally reported to bpd. Third, BUMDesa Cempaka has *skill* problems in collecting records and books. For this reason, it requires training and technical guidance from the government, especially those related to the financial records of BUMDesa.

IMPLICATIONS AND LIMITATIONS

Research Implications

The results of this research have a close relationship with policy makers, namely the government. By knowing the results of research and obstacles faced by the two BUMDesa, it is hoped that the government will soon be able to carry out training, participatory learning and technical guidance related to financial recording and bookkeeping in accordance with accounting rules or standards as mandated in permendesa PDTT No. 4 of 2015 and PP No.11 of 2021.

Research Limitations

In this research, the research used was primary data, so the data collection method was *an interview* with an informant. During this time, *the interview* was carried out by visiting the informant to the research location. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic which has an impact on the implementation of PPKM for certain regions, the interviews conducted by researchers are less than optimal.

REFERENCES

- 1) Denzin, N. K., & Lincoln, Y. S. (2018). *The Sage Handbook of Qualitative Research (Fifth)*. Sage Publications, Inc.
- 2) Ferina, Z. I., Hanila, S., Fitriano, Y., Susanti, N., & Soleh, A. (2020). Improving the Financial Management and Accounting of Bumdes in Pulau Panggung Village, Talang Empat District, Central Bengkulu. *Rafflesia Earth Community Service Journal*, 3(1), 324–333. <https://doi.org/10.36085/jpmb.v3i1.752>
- 3) Johnson, R. B., & Christensen, L. B. (2004). *Educational Research: Quantitative, Qualitative, and Mixed Approaches*. MA: Allyn and Bacon.
- 4) Kartikahadi, H., Siregar, R. U., Syamsul, M., Siregar, S. V., & Tri Wahyuni, E. (2019). *Financial Accounting: Based on IFRS Based SAK, Second (Second) Edition*. Indonesian Accountants Association.
- 5) Miles, M., & Huberman, A. (1994). *Qualitative Data Analysis: An Expanded Sourcebook*. Sage Publications, Inc.
- 6) Naswar, N., Yunus Wahid, M., Aminuddin, A., Bachri, S., Yunus Wahid, M., Arie, M., & Zulfan Hakim, M. (2019). Technical Guidance on Financial Management of Village Owned Enterprises. *Al-Ishlah: Scientific Journal of Law*, 22(2), 87–98. <https://doi.org/10.33096/aijih.v22i2.32>
- 7) Ramadana, C. B., Ribawanto, H., & Suwondo. (2013). The Existence of Village Owned Enterprises (BUMDES) as Village Economic Strengthening (Study in Landungsari Village, Dau District, Malang Regency). *Journal of Public Administration*, 1(6), 1068–1076.
- 8) Republic of Indonesia. (2014). Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages. <https://doi.org/10.1145/2904081.294088>

Portrait of Financial Management of Bumdes Cempaka Telaga Biru Village, Tanjung Bumi District, Bangkalan Regency

- 9) Republic of Indonesia. (2015). Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration No. 4 of 2015 concerning the Establishment, Management, Management, and Dissolution of Village-Owned Enterprises.
http://jdih.kemendesa.go.id/katalog/peraturan_menteri_desa_pemkembang_area_tertinggal_dan_transmigration_nomor_22_tahun_2016
- 10) Republic of Indonesia. (2021). Government Regulation 11 of 2021 concerning Village-Owned Enterprises.
- 11) Ridlwan, Z. (2015). The Urgency of Village Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) in Village Economic Development. *Fiat Justitia: Journal of Legal Studies*, 8(3), 424–440. <https://doi.org/10.25041/fiatjustisia.v8no3.314>
- 12) Rofidah, N., & Rochayatun, S. (2020). Implementation of Village Owned Enterprise Financial Management (Study of Gondowangi Village, Wagir District, Malang Regency). *El Muhasaba: Journal of Accounting*, 11(1), 60–70. <https://doi.org/10.18860/em.v11i1.7599>
- 13) Sujarweni, W. V., & Laut Mertha Jaya, I. M. (2019). Financial Management of Bumdes Sambimulyo in the Geoheritage “Tebing Breksi” Yogyakarta. *Padma Sri Kreshna Scientific Journal*, 1(2), 13–17. <https://doi.org/10.37631/psk.v1i2.73>
- 14) Titioka, B. M., Huliselan, M., Sanduan, A., Ralahallo, F. N., & Siahainenia, A. (2020). Bumdes Financial Management in the Aru Islands Regency. *Journal of Plural Community Service*, 3(1), 197–216.
- 15) <http://www.bangkalankab.go.id/v6/site/imageanumum/> accessed on May 15, 2021.
- 16) <http://www.bangkalankab.go.id/v6/read/berita/2453-government-akan-tata-ulang-keberadaan-bumdes/> August 24, 2020 accessed on May 15, 2021.
- 17) <https://kabarmadura.id/trauma-kambing-etawa-bumdes-di-bangkalan-no-berjalan/> July 14, 2020, accessed on May 15, 2021.



There is an Open Access article, distributed under the term of the Creative Commons Attribution – Non Commercial 4.0 International (CC BY-NC 4.0) (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits remixing, adapting and building upon the work for non-commercial use, provided the original work is properly cited.