International Journal of Economics, Business and Innovation Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJEBIR
E-ISSN : 2964-0865
IJEBIR

Model Of Management Information System For Village-Owned Enterprises In Increasing Regional Per Capita In Sambas District

Farah Devi Andriani [1], Sri Haryaningsih[2], Elyta[3], Mohammad Nabil Almunawar[4]

[1,2,3] Faculty of social and political sciences, UniversitasTanjungpura, Indonesia
[4] School of Business and Economics, Universiti Brunei Darussalam, Brunei Darussalam

E-mail: farahdeviandriani@fisip.untan.ac.id

Abtsract

This study aims to see how the Management Information System for Village-Owned Enterprises in Improving Regional Per Capita in Sambas Regency. Sambas Regency is one of the regencies directly adjacent to Malaysia. At the level of Village-Owned Enterprises, it is still relatively low in increasing regional per capita. The method used is a qualitative method with a literature study. The results of this study look through the Village-Owned Enterprise Management Information System Model.

Keywords: Information System, Village Owned Enterprises (VOEs), Sambas Regency

INTRODUCTION

Regional autonomy in Indonesia is based on Law Number 32 of 2004. Provincial Governments adopt the principles of decentralization, deconcentration, and co-administration, with their respective authorities. Government Number 38 of 2007 concerning the division of Government Affairs between the government and the provincial and district/city regional governments. However, in implementing the regional autonomy policy, it is hoped that it will achieve the expected goals for remote areas of land water (Faisal, 2013).

The purpose of having an independent regional policy, according to Law No. 32 of

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

2004 concerning regional government, is to carry out the broadest possible autonomy except for government affairs which are government affairs, the purpose of which is to improve welfare, so that with regional autonomy it will undoubtedly be better because with regional autonomy is a system or authority owned by the region (Nesia.ir, 2016). Meaning Regional autonomy is the authority of an autonomous region to regulate and manage the local community's interests according to their initiative based on the community's aspirations in accordance with statutory regulations.

The aim of regional autonomy is to increase the usability and effectiveness of government administration in the regions, mainly in service and community development. Apart from that, it can increase the development of political stability and national unity which is very urgent, so that with regional autonomy, the government is not only run by the central government, but the regions can also be given the right to take care of their own needs. Moreover, what the public needs to know in order to understand what the objectives of the regional autonomy system are. It is the autonomous region's right, authority, and obligation to regulate and manage the affairs and interests of the local community in accordance with the laws made (Roboguru.ruangguru.com, 2022).

With the existence of regional autonomy, it is hoped that a region will receive rights, authorities, and obligations in managing and managing itself, all government affairs, and the interests of its people according to statutory regulations. The vision of regional autonomy is divided into three sectors: the political sector, which becomes the space for democratic regional head elections, and the creation of a government system that prioritizes the broader community in the economic sector, which aims to prosper society from time to time. The purpose of this regional autonomy can be categorized from several perspectives.VOES is a legal entity formed by the village and in collaboration with the village to manage a business, utilize assets, develop investment and productivity, provide services, and conduct other types of business to benefit the village community (Hadi, 2021).

The findings of the President of the Republic of Indonesia in 2019 show that there are 2,188 Village-Owned Public Agencies (VOEs) that are not operating and 1,670 VOEs that do not make an optimal contribution to village income (Nasional.kompas.com, 2019). This information is a problem that is contrary to the purpose of VOEs. The non-operation of VOEs will potentially hamper Indonesia's development and the non-optimal realization of priority programs in realizing the "Nawacita" listed in the 2015-2019 National Medium-Term Development Plan and continued in the 2019-2024 RPJMN.

Moreover, since the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, many VOEs have

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

experienced suspended animation. This happened to VOEs Pekon Bangun Negara, Lampung, which experienced a halt in operating activities during 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Almost 230 VOEs in Nunukan, North Kalimantan, are also inactive because there is almost no activity in marketing and developing their business in 2021) (Hapsari et al., 2022).

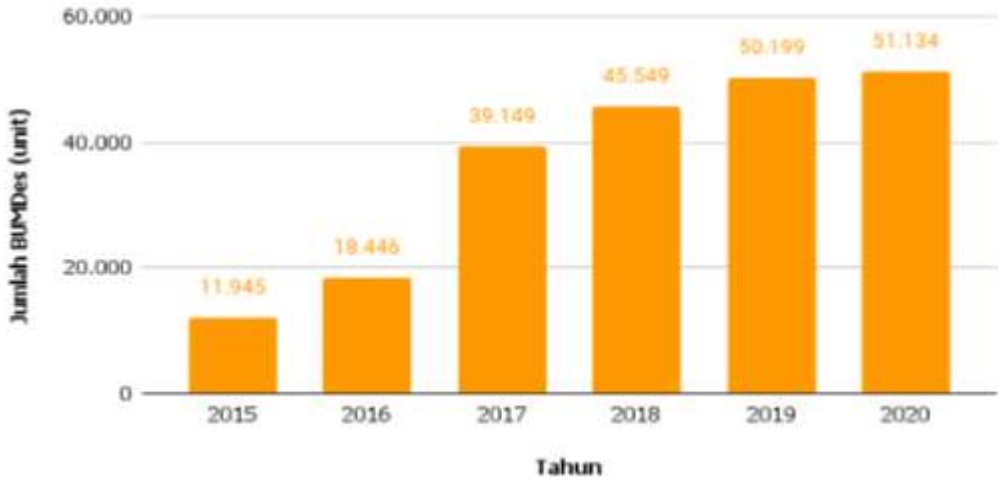


Figure 1. Development of the Number of VOEs 2015-2020
Source: Lokadata.beritagar.id, 2021

One of the districts sub-districts with a village business entity is sambas regency, a district directly adjacent to the state of east malaysia, namely sarawak. Sambas regency has enormous potential in terms of its natural resource potential in the form of beautiful nature and abundant plantation products such as coconut, sahang, and others. (elyta, 2022).

One of the advantages possessed by Sambas Regency is that it has an official Cross-Border Post, which is a place for community activities, especially in the inter-state economy and people's mobility. Thanks to the Cross Border Post, which the government inaugurated, Sambas district experienced very rapid development in terms of increased

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

economic growth as well as a high level of community mobilization both for individual and group scale trading.(Elyta, et al. 2022).

Cross border post Aruk is a national strategic project and can become a center of economic growth in Sambas Regency optimized local products and MSME products for the Samabas community so that it will have an impact on the economy of the Sambas community by opening a Village-Owned Enterprise, especially in dealing with the impact that has arisen from the existence of the Covid-19 epidemic in the last few years. Based on data compiled by Tribun Pontianak from the Community and Village Empowerment Office of West Kalimantan Province, there are 193 villages in Sambas Regency. Sambas Regency has 71 registered VOEs, 40 of which are active, while the remaining 31 are inactive (Pontianak.tribunnews.com, 2019).

From these data, it can be seen that the implementation of Village Business Entities in Sambas Regency still needs to be improved. Various strategies are needed to make Village Business Entities more effective in Sambas Regency to become one of the means of increasing Per Capita Areas in Sambas Regency. Applying the Management Information System for Village-Owned Enterprises is one of the solutions for optimizing village-owned enterprises, especially in the current era of globalization, the use of technology is the leading choice in developing a business that will be initiated or is already underway. Management information systems are needed to help businesses run competently. This will help businesses to control and manage information properly and orderly. The main goal in developing this system is to solve various problems in business, such as services, product costs, and business strategies that will be carried out in the future. Therefore this paper will discuss model of the Management Information System for Village-Owned Enterprises in Increasing Regional Per Capita in Sambas Regency.

METHODOLOGY

This study adopts a qualitative descriptive approach that aims to see the optimization of State-Owned Enterprises through a Management Information System to Increase Regional Per Capita in Sambas Regency. The object of this research is VOES in Sambas Regency. The data used are secondary data obtained through literature study using trusted sources through online news and research journals

DISCUSSION

Village-Owned Enterprise Management Information System Model

The border area is also strategic, namely an area that nationally concerns the

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

livelihoods of many people, both from the point of view of political, economic, social, cultural, environmental, and defense and security interests. However, in general, border areas have yet to receive proportional attention.

Regency Sambas district is one of the districts in West Kalimantan Province, directly adjacent to the Malaysian state of Sarawak, which is 97 km long. Based on the agreement between Indonesia and Malaysia in Sambas Regency, there are 4 Exit-Entry Points as Traditional Border Crossing Posts for Sambas-Sarawak Regency, namely Temajuk (Indonesia) – Sematan (Malaysia); Liku (Indonesia) – Sematan (Malaysia); Sajingan (Indonesia) – Biawak (Malaysia); Aruk (Indonesia) – Biawak (Malaysia) (Elyta, & Sahide, 2021). The number of alternative entry points from Malaysia to Indonesia in Sambas Regency provides challenges and opportunities for the people of Sambas Regency to adapt to global challenges and business competition in improving the community's economy. This can be done, among other things, by optimizing the development of VOEs in the region.

Developing VOEs in increasing per capita income in the Sambas Regency area is actually supported by several opportunities considering geographical, natural and cultural resources. Sambas Regency has a comparative advantage in being managed and processed competitively. For example, for the agricultural sub-sector, Sambas Regency has many horticultural commodities which have been very productive so far, such as Siamese orange production, which reaches 1.2 million tonnes per year. Other horticultural commodities with potential are more significant than their production, such as bananas, rambutan, durian, etc. Then, for the livestock sub-sector, there is potential for raising cattle, chickens, and ducks. In addition, the fisheries sector, both marine, and aquaculture in Sambas Regency, also has excellent potential. The fisheries sector, both marine, and aquaculture in Sambas Regency, also has excellent potential, supported by a coastline length of 198.76 kilometers and the ability to produce fish annually above 20,000 tons (Kalimantan.bisnis.com, 2021).

Based on data from the West Kalimantan Central Statistics Agency (BPS Kalbar), the economic structure of West Kalimantan in the first quarter of 2021 is dominated by Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries at 24.00 percent, followed by Manufacturing Industry at 16.30 percent, Wholesale and Retail Trade, Car Repair, and Motor 12.66 percent and construction sector 11.66 percent. Furthermore, with the central government's promotion of the tourism sector as a renewable economic resource, this will also become a significant concern in economic development.Therefore, the local government can attract tourists from neighboring countries that are geographically closer to Sambas Regency

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

International Journal of Economics, Business and Innovation Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJEBIR
E-ISSN : 2964-0865
IJEBIR

and tourists from other regions in Indonesia. (Kalimantan.bisnis.com, 2021)

The government needs to understand that the Government of Sambas Regency cannot advance the region by relying on regional transfer funds, including minimal regional original income (PAD), so investors must play a role in managing various natural resources in Sambas Regency. As an illustration, all provinces in Kalimantan experienced spatial contractions in the first quarter of 2021. Where the lowest contraction occurred in West Kalimantan by 0.10 percent. For information, the area of Sambas Regency reaches 639,570 hectares (4.36% of the area of West Kalimantan and the district with the second largest population in West Kalimantan Province)(Kalimantan.bisnis.com, 2021).

No.	Component /Identity	Information Required
1	Identity of VOE	Name of VOE
2	Head office address and place of operation	Street name, Number … (Neighborhood, Citizen Village) District:…. Regency: …. Province:
3	Time of Establishment	Day / Month/ Year
4	The legality of Establishment Decree	Village Regulation Number, Year of VOE Establishment
5	Management Team	Village Head Decree / Year / Regulation Number concerning VOE Management Team
6	Management Structure	Chairman (Name of Personnel); Secretary (Name of personnel); Treasurer (Personnel name)
7	Type of Business / Program	Production Business / Service Business, type of business unit
8	Initial Capital/Fund	a. Funds from the Village Government b. Funds from the Community
9	Growth (ΔA)	Assets in the initial year of establishment (Ao); Assets end year at evaluation) (At) Growth = At – Ao

Figure 2. VOEs Identity and Legality Format

Source: Bake,et al, 2021

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

VOE Development Stages	Management Model
The decision to establish VOE	Ambiguous (central government) Subjective (village government)
The process for forming VOE	Village government subjective
The legality of establishing VOE	Subjective (central government and village government)
Determination of the number of personnel and personnel criteria	Central government subjective
Determining who will be in charge	Cultural approach
Determination of the articles of association and bylaws (vision and mission)	Village government subjective
Determination of program/type of business	Village government subjective
Funding source policy	Central government subjective
Nominal Amount of Equity Participation from VREB	Village government subjective
Business development orientation	Cultural approach
Business management activities	Cultural approach
Establishment of a supervisory team, requirements and number of supervisory members and division of supervisory tasks	Central government subjective
Implementation of supervisory duties	Ambiguous / Inconsistent
VOE Performance Appraisal	Ambiguous / There is no uniform standard yet
Activity reporting	The central government and village government subjective

Figure 3. Summary of Management Model for VOEs Development in Indonesia
Source: Bake,et al, 2021

Based on the results of the previous analysis, the authors recommend an Integrated Village Owned Enterprise Management Information System to support a more efficient process. This system has three users, namely: VOEs Admin, and Unit Admin, to the village in the form of a Web-based Village-Owned Enterprise Management Information System as shown in the schematic below

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

International Journal of Economics, Business and Innovation Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJEBIR
E-ISSN : 2964-0865
IJEBIR

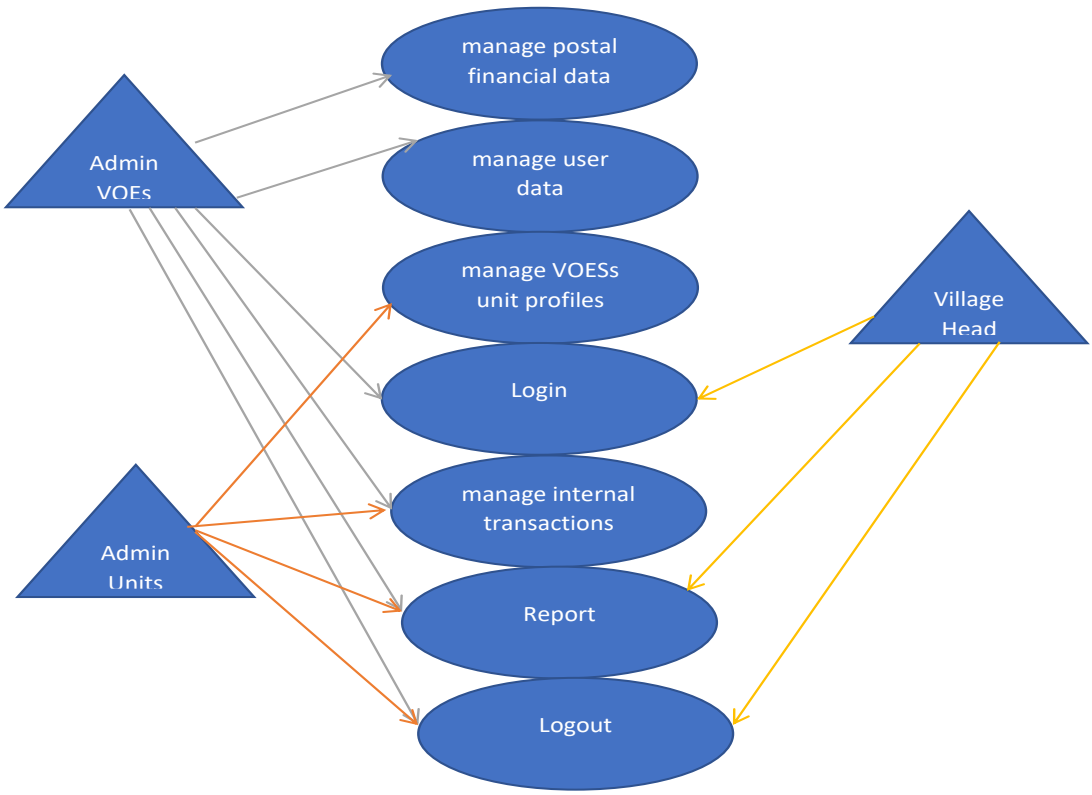


Figure 4. Use Case
Source: Widya &Pratama (2022)

With the management information system model implemented, it is hoped that village officials and other members of the community can apply this system model as a step to revive and optimize Village-Owned Enterprises in increasing the per capita income of the Sambas Region. In addition, the use of social media has also become an alternative in forming Village-owned Enterprises in the current era of digitalization, becoming a promotional tool that only requires a little capital.

CONCLUSION

The Strategy that will be carried out to empower and activate VOEs in improving

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

the economy in Sambas Regency includes increasing the understanding of village officials about village authority in utilizing village potential to increase per capita income in their village. This is expected to increase their commitment to overcoming VOEs stagnation in their region. Second, provide continuous education and training to village officials to improve VOE's managerial capabilities and recruit professionally competent employees to overcome the lack of human resources. Third, build the need for facilities and infrastructure to support the distribution and marketing of commodities sold by VOEs. Fourth, establish partners with investors to manage natural resources in the Sambas Regency area to increase the selling value of existing commodities.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The author gives suggestions to the government. Sambas Regency is expected to be more active in promoting VOEs in its area to the broader community and around Sambas Regency in order to be able to buy various products offered by VOEs so that VOEs can develop and compete with other commercial business units in Sambas Regency. Sambas Regency residents can be enthusiastic about working with VOEs in the area because the results of MSME residents of Sambas Regency can be traded at the VOEs so that a symbiosis of mutualism is created so that each other is beneficial. The Sambas Regency government and village apparatus are expected to actively promote, for example, holding a bazaar or exhibition.

REFERENCES

Bake, J. et al, (2021). Management Model and the Success Factors of Village Owned Enterprises (VOEs) in Indonesia. International Journal of Economics and Business Administration Volume IX, Issue 2. DOI: 10.35808/ijeba/690

ELYTA. (2022). SOFT POWER MODEL TO STRENGTHEN HUMAN SECURITY AT THE TEMAJUK BORDER. SOSIOHUMANIORA - JURNAL ILMU-ILMU SOSIAL DAN HUMANIORA VOL. 24, NO. 2, July 2022: 227- 235. http://journal.unpad.ac.id/sosiohumaniora/article/view/38505/17834.

Elyta, et al. (2022). Sosialisasi Politik Digital Indonesia untuk Menangani Kasus Perdagangan Manusia di Perbatasan Antar Negara. Buletin Al-Ribaath 19 201-210. DOI:http://dx.doi.org/10.29406/br.v19i2.4573

Elyta, & Sahide, A. (2021). Model of Creative Industry Management in Border Areas to Improve Bilateral Cooperation In Indonesia and Malaysia. *Cogent Social Sciences*, *7*(1):1–12. https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2021.1974670. Accessed from:

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/23311886.2021.1974670.
Faisal, T. T. (2013). Analisis Implementasi Kebijakan Otonomi Daerah.Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi Vol 10, No 3 (2013). DOI: https://doi.org/10.31113/jia.v10i3.14
Hadi, J.K. (2021). Kedudukan Badan Usaha Milik Desa (Bumdes) Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2020 Tentang Cipta Kerja. JURIDICA, Volume 3, Nomor 1, November 2021. DOI: https://doi.org/10.46601/juridica.v2i2.190.
Hapsari, A.N.S, et al. (2022). Strategi Bumdes "Kita" Untuk Percepatan Penerapan Prinsip Pengelolaan Keuangan(The Village-Owned Enterprise "Kita" Strategy To Accelerate The Implementation Of Financial Management Principles). Accounting Research Journal of Sutaatmadja (ACCRUALS) Volume 06 Nomor 01 (Hal : 77-92) DOI : https://doi.org/10.35310/accruals.v6i01.882
Kalimantan.bisnis.com. (2021). Kabupaten Sambas Siap Tarik Investor Lewat 3 Sektor Potensial. https://kalimantan.bisnis.com/read/20210526/408/1398210/kabupaten-sambas-siap-tarik-investor-lewat-3-sektor-potensial
Lokadata.beritagar.id .(2021). Jumlah Bumdes di Indonesia, 2015-2019 https://lokadata.beritagar.id/chart/preview/jumlah-bumdes-di-indonesia-2015-2019-1592899207
Nasional.kompas.com. (20219). Jokowi Dapat Laporan 2.188 Badan Usaha Milik Desa Tidak Beroperasi. https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2019/12/11/14210741/jokowi-dapat-laporan-2188-badan-usaha-milik-desa-tidak-beroperasi
Nesia.ir. (2016). Tujuan Implementasi Kebijakan Otonomi Daerah. https://nesia.ir/post/tujuan-implementasi-kebijakan-otonomi-da.p49348
Pontianak.tribunnews.com. (2019). Berikut Jumlah Bumdes Aktif dan Non Aktif di Kabupaten Sambas. https://pontianak.tribunnews.com//2019/04/30/berikut-jumlah-bumdes-aktif-dan-non-aktif-di-kabupaten-sambas.
Roboguru.ruangguru.com. (2022). Otonomi Daerah. https://roboguru.ruangguru.com/forum/otonomi-daerah-adalah_FRM-46XT4AAD.
Widya, M.A.A & Pratama, D.W.(2022). Sistem Informasi Manajemen Badan Usaha Milik Desa Terintegrasi Management Information System OfIntegrated Village BusinessAgency Owned. COMPUTECH: Jurnal Ilmiah Teknologi Informasi dan Komunikas. https://ejournal.amik.ac.id/index.php/computech/article/view/11/8

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.