

RINGKASAN

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis peran Badan Usaha Milik Desa (BUMDes) di Kabupaten Banyumas dalam meningkatkan kemandirian ekonomi masyarakat desa, serta mengidentifikasi faktor pendukung dan penghambat pengelolaan Badan Usaha Milik Desa (BUMDes), sehingga dapat menjadi dasar perumusan strategi pengembangan BUMDes yang lebih baik.

Permasalahan utama dalam penelitian ini adalah masih rendahnya kinerja Badan Usaha Milik Desa (BUMDes) di Kabupaten Banyumas yang mayoritas berada pada kategori dasar dan tumbuh, sementara hanya sebagian kecil yang mampu berkembang dan maju. Kondisi ini menunjukkan adanya kendala dalam pengelolaan, seperti keterbatasan manajemen mutu terpadu, kurangnya inovasi dan lemahnya modal sosial. Dengan demikian, Badan Usaha Milik Desa (BUMDes) belum optimal dalam berperan sebagai motor penggerak kemandirian ekonomi desa secara berkelanjutan.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa manajemen mutu terpadu, kemampuan inovasi dan modal sosial berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap kinerja Badan Usaha Milik Desa (BUMDes) di Kabupaten Banyumas, baik secara parsial maupun simultan. Temuan ini menegaskan bahwa peningkatan kualitas pengelolaan, kemampuan berinovasi, serta penguatan jaringan sosial masyarakat menjadi faktor penting dalam mendorong Badan Usaha Mili Desa (BUMDes) menuju kinerja yang lebih baik dan berkelanjutan.

Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah kinerja Badan Usaha Milik Desa (BUMDes) di Kabupaten Banyumas dapat ditingkatkan melalui penerapan manajemen mutu terpadu, penguatan kemampuan inovasi, baik serta optimalisasi modal sosial, karena ketiga faktor tersebut terbukti berkontribusi signifikan dalam mendorong efektivitas pengelolaan dan berkelanjutan Badan Usaha Milik Desa (BUMDes) sebagai motor penggerak kemandirian ekonomi desa.

Kata Kunci :

Kinerja, BUMDes, Manajemen Mutu Terpadu, Inovasi, Modal Sosial, Kemandirian Ekonomi Desa.

SUMMARY

This study aims to analyze the role of Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) in Banyumas Regency in increasing the economic independence of village communities, as well as identifying supporting and inhibiting factors in the management of Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes), so that it can be the basis for formulating a better BUMDes development strategy.

The main problem in this study is the still low performance of Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) in Banyumas Regency, the majority of which are in the basic and growing categories, while only a small number are able to develop and progress. This condition indicates management constraints, such as limited integrated quality management, a lack of innovation, and weak social capital. Thus, Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) are not yet optimal in their role as drivers of sustainable village economic independence.

The results of this study indicate that integrated quality management, innovation capability, and social capital have a positive and significant impact on the performance of Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) in Banyumas Regency, both partially and simultaneously. These findings confirm that improving management quality, innovation capability, and strengthening community social networks are crucial factors in driving Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) towards better and more sustainable performance.

The conclusion of this study is that the performance of Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) in Banyumas Regency can be improved through the implementation of integrated quality management, strengthening innovation capabilities, and optimizing social capital, because these three factors have been proven to contribute significantly to encouraging the effectiveness of management and sustainability of Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) as a driving force for village economic independence.

Keywords:

Performance, Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes), Integrated Quality Management, Innovation, Social Capital, Village Economic Independence.