

ABSTRACT

This study has four objectives. First, identification of characteristics and classification using ethnographic methods with indicators of demographic characteristics, geography, economy, social, community energy, history of formation, distribution of benefits, form of business, and form of capital, while for the classification to be determined by BUMDesa with the basic predicate, grow, develop, and progress. Second, analyze the success factors of BUMDesa using the Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) method with indicators of community participation, social entrepreneur skills for managing, support for stakeholder structures, social capital, human resources, type of business, capital funds, and mutual agreement in village regulations (Perdes) and potential villages are sorted in the form of a hierarchy based on a priority scale. Third, by analyzing BUMDesa stakeholders and their respective roles with the Matrix of Alliances and Conflicts: Tactics, Objectives, and Recommendations (MACTOR), with 12 actors indicated to be involved in the management of BUMDesa and 8 main objectives as factors. Fourth, the main objective is to formulate a strategy to increase the capacity of BUMDesa for better institutional management.

The results of this study indicate that 332 BUMDesa in DIY have been formed or reach 85% of the total 392 villages, and 90%, or 299 BUMDesa, are active. The active BUMDesa were then classified and found to be 24% or 80 basic categories, 27% or 87 growing categories, 42% or 140 developing categories, and 7% or 24 advanced categories. AHP analysis shows that the Agreement/Perdes is the main determining factor in the success of BUMDesa management, namely as a legal force for the operational management of BUMDesa. MACTOR analysis shows that Regional Assistance Consultants (KPW) have a very large direct and indirect influence with a value of $i = 396$ and Karang Taruna has a very small influence with $i = 260$. As indicated by the Village Consultative Body, Quadrant 2 is the main actor in the management of BUMDesa. (BPD), the BUMDesa Director is advanced, the BUMDesa Director is growing, and the BUMDesa Director is growing. The factors or objectives proposed in the research are overall accepted by the actors by showing a positive sign, and the main factor in the most important hierarchy is the formation of teams and management and the establishment of BUMDesa.

The fourth and main objective in this research is to compile the entire analysis into one whole building to design better BUMDesa management. The researcher proposes a design in the form of a Village Economic School that can be applied in the form of education and training that is fully structured with the curriculum needed to meet the qualifications of village managers/BUMDesa. Stakeholder analysis can show the role of each institution in the successful management of BUMDesa so that the main tasks can be described and understood by each actor. Meanwhile, the curriculum includes institutions; legal rules; business units; administrative accountability and financial reports; capital and

assets; and the impact of BUMDes on the community. The next structure of the Village Economics School is to present the design needs of each BUMDesa for expertise to get to BUMDesa with advanced or successful qualifications, supported by an analysis of the roles of academic, non-government, business, community, and government actors so that stakeholders know their main duties and functions for the success of BUMDesa.