COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND PERCEPTION OF THE WORK PROGRAM OF BUMDES SAUYUNAN, IN CINANGSI VILLAGE, CIBOGO DISTRICT, SUBANG REGENCY

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Abstract

This study aims to provide an overview of the evidence in line with whether or not community participation and perceptions of the Sauyunan BUMDes work program in Cinangsi Village, Cibogo District, Regency. This research approach is descriptive and quantitative. According to the research, the medium category dominated community participation in the Sauyunan BUMDes work program in terms of involvement in the planning process (44.4%) and involvement in the implementation process (44.7%). Additionally, it emerged from the research that the medium category of the attitude indicator (33.6%), expectations (31.7%), motivation (35.4%), perceived object (34.1%), work program facilities (35.9%), and work program atmosphere (38.9%) dominated people's perceptions of work programs. Even though the moderate category dominates for all indicators of the variables, the less category also exists in each indicator with a number that can also be considered not small and sufficient to approach the value of the number of moderate categories in each indicator. Such a state of perception and participation shows a parallel between this perception and participation and the condition of BUMDes, which experience much underdevelopment starting from dim management, vacuum, and stagnation in the types of BUMDes businesses and not supporting facilities and atmosphere. Further, it can be concluded that H0: "Community participation in the Sauyunan BUMDes Work Program is mostly from the low category, and most public perceptions are from the less category about the BUMDes Sauyunan Work Program" can be rejected, and H1: Community participation in the Sauyunan BUMDes Work Program and public perceptions of the Sauyunan BUMDes Work Program have the highest number in the moderate category, which is acceptable.

Key Words : *Participation, Perception, Community, Sauyunan BUMDes Work Program, BUMDes*

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country that has a distribution of people in two categories of physical areas, namely villages and cities. Until now, villages and cities have become areas for the continuity of all community life activities as driving elements in regional economic development and growth. Society as one of the driving elements of development and regional economic growth certainly coexists with other

elements that can support the mobilization of these two things, including entrepreneurship activities. Entrepreneurial activity is a must to try to bring results to fulfill their life needs (Gunawan, 2014). The fulfillment of the needs of human life through the results of entrepreneurship shows the development and growth of the regional economy.

Entrepreneurship coexists with community life, where the community is the perpetrator of the entrepreneurial activity itself and is called an entrepreneur. As entrepreneurs, people who carry out entrepreneurship in the context of regional development seek to enable the system by coordinating and pooling resources in their business and social networks (informal knowledge, business networks, information, etc.) and carrying out innovation activities. In the context of innovation, entrepreneurs can produce creative ideas, products, and systems to produce products and services with high competitiveness. The combination of the ability to gather resources in business networks and the innovation provided will increase regional or regional competitiveness, which will also have an impact on economic growth and job creation in the region or region itself (Verheul, et al. 2001 and Lal A.K and Clement, R.W.2005, in Sompie, 2014). This situation confirms that entrepreneurs carry out activities called entrepreneurship which turn out to be reliable drivers in the growth and economic development of a region (Sompie, 2014).

As mentioned in the previous statement, that the village is also an area for the continuity of all community life activities as a driving force in regional economic development and growth, so automatically community-driven entrepreneurship is also one of the activities in it. The village as an area that cannot be separated from entrepreneurship activities, of course, must make this activity an activity that coexists with humans so that it can drive the

growth and economic development of the village area reliably.

The village is a geographical area that is supported by a variety of resources such as physiographic, social, economic, political, and cultural (R. Bintarto, 1977) which are interconnected with one another. With the existence of such resources, of course, the village must be able to realize reliable entrepreneurial activities in driving the growth and development of the village economy as a regional economy, so that it will also make the village progress and prosper. Entrepreneurship that must be driven is what leads to a concept that can be known as "Village Entrepreneurship". According to Kusuma and Purnamasari (2016), village entrepreneurship itself can be interpreted as an effort to organize rural economic structures through the utilization of village assets in the form of natural and human resources as capital for developing new entrepreneurs which are run collaboratively by all village elements.

To achieve village economic growth and development that promotes and improves the village's welfare through "Village Entrepreneurship", of course, it will be clearer and more focused if it is carried out through various formal and planned efforts in many aspects. As a form of response that can be carried out to follow up on this matter, the village community initiates the formation of an organization or agency that can accommodate village entrepreneurship with all its potential and manage it to be able to achieve village welfare and progress based on economic growth and development. It is this agency that is currently better known as Village Owned Enterprises commonly referred to as BUMDes which already exist in villages in Indonesia.

As the name implies, namely "Business Entity", BUMDes is a formal institution that is a forum for managing village entrepreneurial activities that build and grow the economy for

the progress and welfare of the village, which has elements such as legal basis, management structure, budget, orientation towards profit. , and business programs that are run. Furthermore, BUMDes not only strives to realize village welfare and progress in economic development and economic growth in the form of increasing village income, but BUMDes also helps fulfill community needs in various fields of the business programs being carried out and protect the community's economy from the threat of competition and the entrapment of large capital owners who control the rural economy.

Based on Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, BUMDes is a pillar of the village economy that has two functions, namely as a commercial institution and a social institution. The role as a commercial institution owned by BUMDes requires BUMDes to be able to build the rural area's economy which is supported by profit from marketing and sales of products in the form of goods and services as a resource owned by the village. Then as a social institution, BUMDes is an institution that seeks to empower the social life of the community as a form of social service to the people in the village. Then based on PP No. 11 of 2021, BUMDes as an institution must be run by considering the principle of effectiveness. This is because BUMDes as a business institution is very dependent on programs that make BUMDes able to maximize the village economy and empower the community as a way to achieve program effectiveness.

The effectiveness that BUMDes must strive for can be seen from the extent to which existing BUMDes programs are running. The programs that exist within the BUMDes are of course inseparable from the participation of the community in the village where the BUMDes is located. This is so because the existence of BUMDes can also be realized due to the interpretation of village community

participation in village development and BUMDes is formed on the initiative and participation of the village community itself (Hayati and Bariroh, 2021). According to Adi (2007), community participation is community participation in the process of identifying problems and potentials that exist in the community, selecting and making decisions about alternative solutions to deal with problems, implementing efforts to overcome problems, and community involvement in the process of evaluating changes that occur. Then according to Fasli Djalal and Dedi Supriadi (2001), community participation means that people know their problems, examine their choices, make decisions, and solve problems.

Based on some of these opinions, it can be stated that BUMDes and their work programs are forms of results that exist from the contribution of interpretation of community participation. As a result of participation, of course, BUMDes and their work programs can also be positioned as a form of solution to address problems/efforts to solve problems that exist and are faced by the community, because they strive for the effectiveness of BUMDes itself as a solution.

According to Harahap (2001) which refers to Cohen and Uphoff (1977), community participation can be interpreted more as community involvement in planning and the process as well as making decisions about what to do, and also in implementation and processes and decision-making to contribute resources or cooperate in specific organization or activity.

Based on this opinion, if we relate community participation to the BUMDes work program, then participation can be in the form of real involvement in the planning and processes for the BUMDes program and implementation for the BUMDes programs themselves and the processes supported by resource contributions and collaborative

activities within the organization. This understanding can be implemented in the form of real community activities in BUMDes, for example, the community is involved as actors in trading activities helping businesses that become BUMDes, as consumers, and even decision-makers in the interest of determining the development of BUMDes direction. These various involvements as a form of participation show that the community also has an important role that cannot be ignored in the implementation of the BUMDes work program. Community participation in BUMDes shows that the community already knows BUMDes as the organization that exists in their lives, then the community realizes that participation in BUMDes can provide direct benefits for their interests and they can control participation as needed. These indications are clearly stated by Goldsmith and Blustain (1980) in Winarto (2003) as the reasons that move people to participate.

According to Pratiwi (2019), perception can be interpreted as a result in the form of awareness of everything through the senses which begins with sight to the responses that are formed within a person. Consciousness as a perception of the same object, is not the same between individuals. According to Irwanto (2002), this unequal perception between individuals is divided into two basic differences, namely positive perceptions and negative perceptions. Another understanding of perception is put forward by Walgito (2004: 70) who states that perception is a process of organizing, and interpreting the stimulus received by the organism or individual so that it becomes something that has meaning, and the process is an integrated activity within the individual. Another case according to Robbins (2002) states that 3 (three) factors influence the formation of perceptions. The three factors are the actor of perception, the object being perceived, and the context of the perceptual

situation being carried out. Each of these factors has indicators, namely attitudes, expectations, and motivation (for the perceiving actor), the factual object encountered (for the perceived object), facilities, and atmosphere (for the context in which the perceptual situation is carried out).

Perception as explained thus, can certainly be linked to the BUMDes work program as an object to be observed and interpreted. Perception will help interpret how effective the BUMDes work program is that has been running. The community's perception of the BUMDes work program can be interpreted as a variety of responses from each individual who interacts within a bond of values, norms, methods, and procedures that are common needs and a system of customs that are continuous and then bound by a shared identity. , which is obtained through the interpretation of sensory data on the BUMDes work program itself. (Wihandoko, 2015). More specifically, the community's perception here becomes a real assessment of the community as the party receiving services from the BUMDes work programs. Each member of the community will certainly have different conclusions about the BUMDes work programs as a real object based on the knowledge, vision, and observations that each has. In other words, the BUMDes Program as the same and real object in society, will present different opinions. different between them. (Firmansyah, 2021)

In Cinangsi Village, Cibogo District, Subang Regency, BUMDes has been established since 2017 under the name "Sauyunan". BUMDes Sauyunan itself has a program that focuses on 4 business units namely the water tourism business unit, trading business unit, savings and loan business unit, and creative economy business unit. The business units of the Sauyunan BUMDes certainly have to be part of the community's

daily life in maximizing the village economy and social services for the people of Cinangsi Village.

However, the current fact is that the business units that are the focus of the work program are currently experiencing obstacles that hinder them. These obstacles are management constraints which are getting dimmer due to other responsibilities besides the BUMDes owned by the management, so that BUMDes cannot be managed to achieve progress. In addition to these obstacles, BUMDes Sauyunan Cinangsi Village business activities are also constrained by the Covid pandemic situation, namely the vacuum of water tourism which usually boosts village income, the increasingly stagnant circulation of money loans from its members, and the closure of food entrepreneurs and basic needs such as frozen fish and cooperatives. These constraints make it increasingly difficult for BUMDes Sauyunan Cinangsi to progress and look bad, unlike BUMDes in other villages in the same sub-district.

Seeing the condition of the Sauyunan BUMDes work program in Cinangsi Village, which is like this, of course, has something to do with participation, as explained in the existing expert opinion, that what size share can be given from participation so that it is in line with the facts of the BUMDes work program. The running of the work program with the existing situation will of course also present many perceptions from the community itself to interpret the BUMDes work program as a factual object and this will help indicate whether or not the facts are in line with the perception given. Based on this, it is necessary to conduct research related to "Public Participation and Perception of the Work Program of Village-Owned Enterprises in Cinangsi Village, Cibogo District, Subang Regency" to be carried out as an effort to illustrate whether or not the conditions of the BUMDes work program are in line with the participation and perception of the people there.

Aiming at the core of the problem of this research, it can be proposed the formulation of the problem in two questions as follows:

a. How is the participation of the Cinangsi Village community in the Sauyunan BUMDes work program?

b. What is the perception of the people of Cinangsi Village about the BUMDes Sauyunan work program?

So that later the conclusions of the research results can be juxtaposed scientifically within certain limits. So the research hypothesis is arranged as follows :

H0: Most people's participation in the BUMDes Sauyunan work program is in the low category and most people's perceptions are in the lower category about the BUMDes Sauyunan work program

H1: Community participation in the Sauyunan BUMDes work program and public perception of the Sauyunan BUMDes work program has the highest number in the medium category.

METHOD

The type of research used in this research is descriptive quantitative. This study aims to obtain evidence of "Public Perception and Participation in the Work Program of the Village-Owned Enterprise "Sauyunan" in Cinangsi Village, Cibogo District, Subang Regency, whether it is in line or not. The population in this study is the people of Cinangsi Village, totaling 6637 people. The sampling method in this study used random sampling. The number of samples obtained was calculated based on the Slovin formula, namely 378 people.

The Slovin formula
n = N / (1 + (N x e²))
Information
n : Sample size
N : Population size
E : Percent allowance for inaccuracy
   due to sampling

Sources of data in this study are primary data and secondary data. Primary data was obtained from the residents of Cinangsi Village through a questionnaire as a research instrument, while secondary data, in the form of data on the latest population of Cinangsi Village and information on some of the obstacles experienced by BUMDes Sauyunan, was obtained from Village officials (Kadus). The instrument used in this study was a questionnaire in the form of physical printed leaflets as an instrument for collecting research data regarding "Public Participation and Perception of the Work Program of Village-Owned Enterprises "Sauyunan" in Cinangsi Village, Cibogo District, Subang Regency "which was made by theory-based researchers. The type of questionnaire used in this study was a closed or structured questionnaire made by the researchers themselves. The question items used in this study refer to the indicators of the dimensions of the perception variable and the participation variable. In this questionnaire, the respondent only has to choose or answer one answer that is in his opinion from the alternative answers that already exist. The scale used in this study is the Likert scale which consists of 5 categories but different terms for the 2 variables. The first variable is the participation variable where each question item can be assessed on a scale of 5 with a score of 1 (one) for very low answers, a score of 2 (two) for low answers, a score of 3 (three) for moderate answers, a score of 4 (four) for answers high and 5 (five) for

very high answers. The second variable is the perception variable where each question item can be assessed on a scale of 5 with a score of 1 (one) for very poor answers, a score of 2 (two) for poor answers, a score of 3 (three) for moderate answers, a score of 4 (four) for good answers and 5 (five) for very good answers (Sugiyono, 2011).

In compiling the instruments used as research tools, the researcher includes the characteristics of the respondents who are generally present in data collection such as name, age, group, etc. For the questions in the data collection instrument for participation and perception variables, the researcher was guided by indicators of participation and public perception of the BUMDes work program from existing theories.

The research instrument with a Likert Scale category of 5 answers for each variable (participation and perception) must of course obtain validity and reliability testing first. According to Sugiyono (2015: 121), a validity test is a test step carried out on the content of an instrument, to measure the accuracy of the instrument used in a study. The instrument validity test aims to determine whether the question items are valid for collecting data, in which the data when analyzed must obtain accurate results. Meanwhile, the instrument reliability test according to Sugiyono (2015: 130), is carried out to find out how far the measurement results remain consistent if measurements are made twice or more for the same symptoms using the same measuring device. Based on this opinion, reliability is an index that shows the extent to which a measuring device can be trusted or relied on.

The validity test used is using the Corrected Item Total Correlation Technique through the Analyze>Scale>Reliability feature in IBM SPSS 22. The significance for testing the validity of this instrument uses a significance of 0.05 or 5%, where with the

number of respondents or n = 378 For n = 378, we get a table of 0.098 from a significance of 0.05 or 5%. The output results through the corrected item-total correlation of the question items were compared with the r table value of 0.098, and the value was greater than 0.098 so that all question items could be used.

Meanwhile, the reliability test used was Cronbach's Alpha Test Technique, which also went through the Analyze>Scale>Reliability feature in SPSS IBM 22. From the Reliability Statistics table, the Cronbach's Alpha value was 0.960. To find out whether these questionnaires are reliable or not, Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.960 is compared with the r table value obtained from n = 378. With a value of n = 378 and a significance of 0.05 or 5%, the r table obtained is 0.098. After comparison, the value of Cronbach's Alpha (0.960) > r table (0.098) is obtained, so the items in this study can be said to be reliable or trusted as research data collection tools.

Data analysis was carried out on the variables studied, namely the participation variable and the community's perception of the BUMDes work program in Cinangsi Village. For the participation variable describes the questions on the dimensions of involvement in planning with indicators of involvement in the work program planning process and dimensions of involvement in implementation with indicators of involvement in the process of implementing work programs, while for the perception variable describes in 1) Actors Dimensions of perception with indicators of attitudes, expectations and motivation towards the program 2) Dimensions of the perceived object, with indicators of the BUMDes work program and 3) Dimensions of the context and situation where perception is carried out with indicators of facilities and atmosphere.

In the analysis carried out, there are dimension scores that do not need to be recoded because they are dimensions with a single question namely planning dimensions, implementation dimensions, and perceived object dimensions. The remaining dimensions need to be recoded because they consist of several questions, namely the dimensions of the perceiving actor and the contextual dimension of the situation where the perceptual behavior is carried out.

Recoding is done to reduce the value of the data which is the sum of several question items to match the score of five categories from 1 to 5 (very low to very high and very poor to very good). As for before recoding the data, it is also necessary to determine the data interval to be adjusted as follows,

$$Interval = \frac{Total\ Highest\ Score - Total\ Lowest\ Score}{Category}$$

Based on the explanation above, recode guidelines can be formulated for several dimensions that need to be recoded as follows,

Table 1. Recode Guidelines for the Context Dimensions of the Situation in which the Perceived Behavior was performed. (Perception Variable)

Total Score Range	*Recode*	Category
1-2	1	Very low
3-4	2	Low
5-6	3	Medium
7-8	4	High
9-10	5	Very high

Source: Research Processed

Table 2. Recode Guidelines for Perceptual Actor Dimensions. (Perception Variable)

Total Score Range	Recode	Category
1-3	1	Very low
4-6	2	Low
7-9	3	Medium
10-12	4	High
13-15	5	Very high

Source: Research Processed

RESEARCH RESULT
1. Characteristics of respondents

Table 3. Tipe Sex

No	Type Sex	Frequency	Percentage
1	Laki- Laki	228	60,3%
2	Perempuan	150	39,7%
	Total	**378**	100%

Source: Research Processed

For gender, the respondents were dominated by men, as much as 60.3%, which was more than half of all existing respondents. This shows that more men are willing to be respondents in this study.

Table 4. Age

No	Age Category	Frequency	Percentage
1	11-20 y	4	60,3%
2	21-30 y	33	39,7%
3	31-40 y	56	14,8%
4	41-50 y	112	29,6%
5	51-60 y	92	24,3%
6	>60 y	81	21,4%
	Total	**378**	**100%**

Source: Research Processed

The ages of the respondents were dominated by the age category of 41-50 years with a percentage of 29.6%. The interesting thing here is that there are many elderly respondents over 60 years who are willing to provide data via a questionnaire, with a fairly large percentage of 21.4%.

2. Community Participation
a. Community Involvement in BUMDes Work Program Planning

Involvement in planning has indicators of involvement in the BUMDes work program planning process

Table 5. Community Involvement in the BUMDes Work Program Planning Process

No	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1	Very low	49	13%
2	Low	109	28,8%
3	Medium	164	43,4%
4	High	53	14%
5	Very high	3	0,8%
	Total	**378**	**100%**

Source: Research Processed

Community involvement in the BUMDes work program planning process was dominated by the medium category at 43.4%. It's a shame that even the low category has a high percentage (28.8%) participating in the program. This could be due to the large number of new cluster residents in one of the hamlets who are not familiar with BUMDes or also because there is no great interest from residents to participate in planning BUMDes work programs.

b. Community Involvement in the BUMDes Work Program

Table 6. Community Involvement in the Implementation of the BUMDes Work Program

No	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1	Very low	30	7,9
2	Low	118	31,2
3	Medium	169	44,7
4	High	59	15,6
5	Very high	2	0,5
	Total	**378**	**100%**

Source: Research Processed

Not much different from the condition of involvement in program planning, involvement in program implementation was still dominated by the moderate category of 44.7%. The low category of program implementation is also quite high, namely 31.2%. This could also be due to the same causes as participation in planning as previously described.

3. Community Perception
a. Perception Perpetrators

Actors perceiving the BUMDes Work Program are seen from three indicators, namely attitudes, expectations and motivation.

Table 7. Community Attitudes towards the BUMDes Work Program

No	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1	Very low	43	11,4
2	Low	100	26,5
3	Medium	127	33,6
4	High	100	26,5
5	Very high	8	2,1
	Total	**378**	**100%**

Source: Research Processed

Perceivers have an attitude towards what is perceived. For attitude, it is dominated by the moderate category of 33.6%. Regarding the attitude here, there is a uniqueness in that the percentage between the poor and good categories can be of equal value, equal to 26.5%. The percentage of less or very less needs attention with a sufficient number showing minimal attitude towards the BUMDes work program.

Table 8. Community Expectations for the BUMDes Work Program

No	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1	Very low	35	9,3
2	Low	108	28,6
3	Medium	120	31,7
4	High	98	25,9

5	Very high	17	4,5
	Total	**378**	**100%**

Source: Research Processed

The dimension of perceptual actors has expectations of the BUMDes work program. For expectations, it is dominated by the medium category of 31.7%. Expectations also have a decent percentage value, namely 28.6% for the less and very less categories, as if showing that they are not too hopeful about the BUMDes work program.

Table 9. Community Motivation for the BUMDes

No	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1	Very low	23	6,1
2	Low	110	29,1
3	Medium	134	35,4
4	High	94	24,9
5	Very high	17	4,5
	Total	**378**	**100%**

Source: Research Processed

For community motivation towards the BUMDes work program, it has the same category as attitudes and expectations, namely the medium category but with a magnitude of 35.4%. This motivational condition is considered high enough for the medium category, which can become an obstacle to enthusiasm for how the BUMDes work program will work in the future

b. Perceived object

The object that is perceived as a dimension of perception, the indicator is the BUMDes work program itself as the BUMDes work program itself as an object

Table 10. BUMDes Work Program as a Perceived Object

No	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1	Very low	46	12,2
2	Low	105	27,8
3	Medium	129	34,1
4	High	92	24,3
5	Very high	6	1,6
	Total	**378**	**100%**

Source: Research Processed

Looking at the work program as an object that is perceived, again it is still dominated by the medium category above the other categories. The percentage is 34.1%. The dominance of the less category is still overshadowed by a fairly large number of 27.8%.

c. Context and Situation where the perception is done

For contexts and situations where perceptions are carried out, indicators in terms of facilities and the atmosphere of the BUMDes work program are carried out as follows

Table 11. BUMDes Work Program Facility where Perception is carried out

No	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1	Very low	42	11,1
2	Low	107	28,3
3	Medium	135	35,7
4	High	84	22,2
5	Very high	10	2,6
	Total	**378**	**100%**

Source: Research Processed

BUMDes work program facilities are an indicator of the context and situation where perceptions are made. This facility is perceived as being in the medium category at 35.7%, although it is still overshadowed by the relatively large 28.3% lacking category. The facilities here are facilities that help implement BUMDes programs. From these results, quite a lot also means that they are not satisfied with the BUMDes work program facilities.

Table 12. The atmosphere of the BUMDes Work Program where Perception is carried out

No	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1	Very low	15	4,0
2	Low	123	32,5
3	Medium	147	38,9
4	High	85	22,5
5	Very high	8	2,1
	Total	**378**	**100,0**

Source: Research Processed

In addition to facilities, the atmosphere is also an indicator of the context and situation in which the perception is carried out. The atmosphere of the BUMDes work program where perceptions are carried out is dominated by the category with a score of 38.9% and is still overshadowed by the less category which is bigger than the previous results which were 38.3%. The atmosphere here is the atmosphere that supports the implementation of BUMDes programs, and of course, it can vary according to the conditions in the field.

DISCUSSION
1. Community Participation
a. Community Involvement in Planning and Implementation of BUMDes Work Programs

Community involvement in the planning and implementation of BUMDes work programs is equally dominated by the medium category, but there are also low numbers related to existing planning and implementation. Under these conditions, showing minimal participation has a large amount of attention and is quite conspicuous. This is strongly supported by the existence of factual information which states that there are many new cluster residents in one of the hamlets who are not familiar with BUMDes and the interest of residents is so lacking in participating in BUMDes work program planning, due to the many obstacles that make BUMDes increasingly lifeless. If it is related to the reasons for Goldsmith and Blustain's participation in Winarto (2003), then this situation is related to whether the community knows/does not know BUMDes and also feels whether participation can benefit them. Participation in planning and implementation is dominated by the medium category and followed by the less category as a large enough number can be stated in line with the many obstacles indicating that the BUMDes work program is not going well

2. Community Perception
a. Perception Perpetrators

Perception actors as part of the community's perception of the BUMDes work program are shown by attitudes, expectations, and motivation where all of them are dominated by the moderate category, but all three still have a large number for the less category. This is a line with Pratiwi's opinion (2019) that everyone's perception of something is not the same and also with the opinion of Irwanto (2002) who states that this perception consists of two positive and negative categories. The large number for the medium category and the lesser category shows the alignment

of perceptions in moderate and poor conditions towards the problematic BUMDes work program in Cinangsi Village. Their attitude can be seen as feeling disappointed, giving up hope, and not wanting to be more motivated to see BUMDes whose work program is so bad.

b. Perceived object

The object that is perceived as being alluded to in public perception here is the implementation of the BUMDes Work program itself and the moderate category still dominates accompanied by the less category which is still of great value. This difference is still in line with Pratiwi's opinion (2019) which states the diversity of perceptions and also the element of negative perceptions in Irwanto's opinion (2002). Statements lacking in significant numbers regarding the implementation of the work program show that many people feel that the continuity of the implementation of the Cinangsi BUMDes work program is still lacking and this is supported by many facts such as the closure of the BUMDes cooperative and frozen fish businesses, management is increasingly being neglected, the cessation of water tourism, stagnation loan repayments and so on. The implementation of the work program as an object that is perceived to be dominated by the moderate category and followed by the smaller category with a large enough number means that it is in line with the BUMDes work program with various problems that indicate the poor existing work program.

c. The Context of the Situation in which the Perception is done

The context here is a facility as a physical setting and a real atmosphere from whether or not the situations that exist side by side with that background are good or bad (Pratiwi, 2019). The perceived physical background is more towards the physical background facilities of the BUMDes work program. BUMDes work program facilities as part of the context where perceptions are carried out are indeed dominated by the moderate category, but quite a large number of those who state that these facilities are lacking. The existing atmosphere also has the same conditions in the dominance of the medium category which is also followed by many who say it is lacking. This description of perceptions of facilities and atmosphere is in line with Pratiwi's opinion (2019) regarding the differences in perceptions of each actor and reinforces negative perceptions as a type of perception stated by Irwanto (2002) in addition to positive perceptions.

The perceived facilities and atmosphere are true if many say they are moderate and lacking because it is proven that tourist sites with water that are not maintained in a bad condition, damaged and dirty oars, cooperative food stocks are empty and the garage is always closed, so the atmosphere around it becomes gloomy / looks dead from tourism and business activities that revive the village economy. Therefore, the facilities and atmosphere that are part of the BUMDes work program are in line with the poor work program.

CONCLUSION

From each indicator, a fairly uniform analysis is obtained, namely the number of analysis results obtained is in the medium category. In addition to the medium category as the category that dominates the answers, there are low, very low, less, or very less categories for the answers to the indicators of participation and perception variables, it turns out that the average has a fairly high percentage.

The reason for the high number of

low and moderate answers in the indicators of participation is in line with what was said by a Cinangsi Village Head who informed him that most of the residents in his hamlet are residents of special housing who do not know the Sauyunan BUMDes. The shape of the condition of existing participation with the BUMDes work program was also revealed by another head of the village who said that BUMDes as an organization was increasingly neglected due to the busyness of its management with other activities so that BUMDes did not have clear management so that its work program was difficult to successfully support village income and empower the community. This situation makes other residents also reluctant to participate in managing it because they feel they will not get the benefits.

Regarding the low and moderate answers in the perception indicators as a result of the research it is very much in line with the conditions of the BUMDes work program which has stagnant management, the vacuum of water tourism business activities with the decline in the quality of its supporting facilities (dead water duck vehicles and unmaintained lakes) traffic jams and the closure of frozen fish businesses and minimarkets (there is no stock of merchandise so they are permanently closed).

The alignment of perception indicators in the low and medium categories with the conditions of the Sauyunan BUMDes work program which is accompanied by many problems is a form of negative alignment from public perception of the existing BUMDes work program. Community Regarding the Implementation of the Dwi Amertha Sari BUMDes Work Program in Jinengdalem Village", where the results obtained stated that the community's perception was dominated by the very good and very good category of the Dwi Amertha BUMDes Work Program which

helped the community in paying contributions (including the facilities provided as part of the work program). This shows that the community's perception of the BUMDes Dwi Amertha Sari work program has a better positive alignment than the negative alignment of the Sauyunan BUMDes work program with the community's perception.

The condition of negative alignment between BUMDes Sauyunan and the public's perception would have theoretical implications in science, that the fact that the BUMDes work program with all its shortcomings will make sense to present perceptions that are at low or medium levels which do not show satisfaction or a good outlook. This contributes to logical statements that are part of scientific theory for social work/social welfare, particularly in the areas of community empowerment/poverty.

Apart from that, from the point of view of practical implications, this condition of negative alignment between the BUMDes work program and the perceptions of its citizens is seen as a reference for immediate joint handling. This can be done through evaluating policies and programs by the government and the community as well as developments that can later help improve the quality of BUMDes work programs to achieve positive alignment with the perceptions of their citizens, such as Dwi Amertha Sari BUMDes and other successful BUMDes BUMDes.

In closing, based on obtaining the results of research with the most answers to the medium category for the indicator points of the participation variable and perception variable, H0 which states "Public participation in the BUMDes Sauyunan work program is mostly from the low category and most public perception is from the less category of the Sauyunan BUMDes work program" can be rejected and H1 which states "Public participation in the Sauyunan BUMDes work program and public perception of the Sauyunan

BUMDes work program has the highest number in the medium category" can be accepted. This statement of acceptance of the hypothesis is related to the conclusion as confirmation of the final results of the research where the research must have a logical hypothesis to limit the research results and the limitations of the final results are appropriate to be displayed at the end of presenting a research summary to close, as such.

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