Supporting Food Self-Sufficiency to Increase The Economy of The Village

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Abstract. This study aims to describe the function of Village Mutual Funds managed by Village-Owned Enterprises in maximizing natural resources to improve the economy of rural communities. The method used was information gathering by observing the growth of mutual funds in Indonesia and the distribution of food products, and observing data from Village-Owned Enterprises on the internet. The results of this study are to identify how much percentage of the profits obtained by Village-Owned Enterprises if they work together with the Village Mutual Funds. This research was conducted by discussing the Mutual Fund system, Empowerment of Village-Owned Enterprises, and Food Self-Sufficiency in the village economy. Technological developments make it easier for people, especially in business and more comfortable for people to invest and don't even have to leave home using only cell phones and the internet can be done quickly and efficiently.

1. Introduction

Although Village-Owned Enterprises have been around for a long time and continue to grow until now, it has even proven to be a safety valve for Indonesia to experience an economic crisis, but Village Owned Enterprises has not been able to be independent and become the foundation of the national economy.

Research conducted by Nguyen, Ann-Ngoc and Kernohan, argues that the return of mutual funds is positively related to investor confidence and the interaction effect is between investor confidence and perseverance in performance [1]. Compared to research conducted by Hirofumi Fukuyama and Don Galedgera, a popular investment tool for investors. Investors usually assess the performance of financial managers relative to target benchmarks. Fund managers, on the other hand, are interested in knowing how / why they work well or badly towards their peers in various aspects of fund management as well [2]. The research conducted by Zack Grudnitski and Robert L. Black on village mutual fund relations with Bumdes is a container used to raise funds from the investor community to then be invested in a portfolio by the investment manager and then handed over to the village government to be managed properly [3]. Nanik Linawati and Maria Francisca explained that before an unexpected event occurred, each family should have provided an adequate amount of Emergency Funds. Emergency Fund Placement must be liquid financial products, low risk with certain returns such as village mutual funds, as well as to build an economy in the village [4]. Kencana Dewi and Putri June also described that mutual fund performance can be used by investors to choose mutual fund products that provide the most optimal benefits. Taking into account the performance of these mutual funds, investors can be more careful in choosing investment products [5]. ES Soegoto argues that the economic system in which the conditions of production, allocation and production are set by the government [6]. Compared to the research conducted by Francis Fukuyama, inefficient privatized assets privatization, reduction of trade and investment barriers, elimination of subsidies that distort market prices, industrial deregulation, and integration of markets into the global economy are policies that cannot be resisted which, in the long run, are needed for economic growth [7]. Ran Guanghe and Xiong Deping explained the results show that, if we directly replace the positive relationship between financial development and economic growth with the relationship between financial development and the growth of farmers' income, and regard financial development as a precondition for the growth of farmers' income [8]. Hogeveen and EN
Stassen explained that more insight into the effectiveness of costs and welfare benefits from intervention measures can help prioritize when choosing between intervention measures [9]. Martin's J Gruber believes that if performance is predictable and at least some investors are aware of this, then cash flows in and out of funds must be predictable by the same metrics that predict performance [10]. The background of this writing is that in Indonesia most of it consists of rural areas that utilize agricultural resources, livestock, and fisheries that produce food products, in contrast to urban areas which are industrial office areas. The economic level in the city is more prosperous compared to the countryside. This has resulted in uncontrolled urbanization so that villagers prefer to be office workers and laborers rather than exploiting nature. In addition, the management, handling and distribution of food products that are not standardized make prices difficult in the market to control and the prices received by farmers compared to collectors are so different that the profits obtained by farmers are not optimal. Village Mutual Funds are one of the promising alternatives to help the operation of BUMDES in order to maximize the potential of natural resources. Mutual funds collect funds from several investors with investment objectives and gain percentage profits. BUMDES as recipients of funds, funds funds obtained from mutual funds for operational and quality control of food products so that the prices received by farmers match and improve the village economy, when the economy in the village can be increased, the country's economy will also increase.

The purpose of this study is to identify the development of food natural resource management conducted in the village, with the help of mutual funds managed by village-owned enterprises. Collaboration between Village Mutual Funds and Village Owned Enterprises can promote the level of the rupiah exchange rate and reduce the level of urbanization. In this case investors will also increasingly believe in economic development carried out in the Village if the Village Mutual Fund collaborates with Village Owned Enterprises

2. Method
This study used information gathering methods by observing the growth of mutual funds in Indonesia, and observing Village Owned Enterprises data on the internet, using research related to village development and using statistical data from the Indonesian Central Statistics Agency. So that it can analyze how far the influence of Village Owned Enterprises is on food to Village Mutual Funds.

3. Results and Discussion
To start your capital investment, can be done on the Bareksa.com/id website page online, if you as an investor your part is only investing your capital in the RDI or investor fund accounts. After that your funds will be managed by the broker in Bareksa the method used by offering direct and indirect transactions. For example, investors want to deposit their funds directly to the head office or transfer directly to the investor's fund account. Investment can be done anywhere and anytime, just by going through the website you can immediately invest and see the development of funds managed by Mutual Funds (Figure 1).
Figure 1. Main Menu Reksadana. This Figure was adopted from www.bareksa.com/ on July 14, 2018.

In the main page of the website, there are several parts such as the initial menu display, funds, data, planning, analysis, and bonds. If you are an Investor, you can deposit your funds by registering an account first. After that you will get an account of the investor's fund account that is used to accommodate the funds that you will invest. After investing the funds, there will be seen that our funds will be allocated to where the broker is. As well as if you are an investor, you will get a portfolio containing your funds that will be allocated, good in this case is mutual funds are transparent (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Village-Owned Business Entity. This Figure was adopted from www.bumdes.id/ on July 14, 2018.

After investors invest in Village Mutual Funds, the funds will be flowed and managed by Village Owned Enterprises to be used for the village community. With the existence of collaboration between Village Owned Enterprises and Mutual Funds, village food development is increasing rapidly, because with strong capital assistance, farmers can produce a lot of food production. This is what improves the
welfare of rural communities and the economy in Indonesia and can reduce the level of urbanization in rural communities. (Figures 3 and 4).

Figure 3. Table of Results of Food Production in Indonesia in 2012 & 2013. This Figure was adopted from www.pertanian.go.id on July 18, 2018.

Figure 4. Table of Results of Food Production in Indonesia in 2012 & 2013. This Figure was adopted from www.pertanian.go.id on July 18, 2018.

From the table it is clear that the position of Rice is the largest production in Indonesia, and followed by others, namely Corn, Cassava, Sweet Potatoes, Peanuts, and Green Beans. However, from these data, the production of food produced has not reached its maximum because the first obstacle is capital, human resources, and working equipment that is not supported by the government, so the results of food production from 2012 to 2013 are less than optimal which caused by the lack of attention from Village Owned Enterprises to the village community. This result is arguably lacking, because from the results of 2012 to 2013 the results of many reduced food production such as corn, soybeans, green beans, peanuts, cassava and sweet potatoes due to capital, human resources, work equipment, and also weather conditions (Figures 5 and 6).
From the data obtained, the results of food production in 2014 & 2015 saw significant developments in food production due to assistance from the results of collaboration between Village Mutual Funds and Village Owned Enterprises. This increase in food production reached 5% in each sector, with the exception of the production of peanuts and cassava which experienced a decrease due to weather factors that were very detrimental to farmers. With this in mind if Village Mutual Funds and Village Owned Enterprises always carry out such cooperation, the village economy and the level of welfare of the village community will increase rapidly every year, and can even reduce the level of urbanization. As the economy increases in the food production sector, it can strengthen the rupiah exchange rate because the production can be sent abroad (Figures 7 and 8).
From the data obtained, it is clear that in addition to increasing production levels, the level of productivity also increases, and this is a very influential impact on the village economy and the level of welfare of the village community as well. Collaboration between Village Mutual Funds and Village Owned Enterprises can promote the level of the rupiah exchange rate and reduce the level of urbanization. As well as the utilization of natural resources can be carried out economically, effectively and efficiently, in this case investors will also increasingly believe in economic development carried out in the Village if the Village Mutual Fund collaborates with Village Owned Enterprises.

4. Conclusion
The development of technology makes it easier for people, especially in business and is more convenient for people to invest and even do not need to leave their homes using only cell phones and the internet can be done quickly and efficiently. In the village can progress rapidly, especially in the food sector.
Because with the funds provided from the Village Mutual Funds and given to Village Owned Enterprises to be managed it is very helpful for the workers to increase their yields, unlike the case with a Bank which will consume a lot of funds including administrative expenses and other cost deductions. As well as sharing the results, no one feels disadvantaged, and can even improve the economy in Indonesia.

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