

Sustainable Development in Spending *Dana Desa* (Village Fund) in Jambangan Village, Bawang Sub-District, Batang Regency

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Abstract—*Dana desa* (village fund) programs that have been implemented by the government for one year recently have been utilized by the community to improve a community development. However, the use of *dana desa* is allocated to infrastructure in which the principle of sustainable development must still be reviewed once more. This study aims to analyze a sustainable development in *dana desa* program. This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach. Meanwhile, data collection techniques encompassed observation and in-depth interviews with several parties. The results showed that: 1) the form of *dana desa* manifestation covered some aspects, such as the construction of Jambangan village main road, renovation of Jahan village building, improvement of Manggis Kenteng cemetery, RT 01, Jambangan concrete plates, purchase of ambulance cars, Mulyodadi and Jambangan PAUD (an institution of early childhood education) fence, and some other aspects related to the development of Human Resources (HR), 2) The manifestation of *dana desa* in Jambangan Village has not applied the principle of community empowerment, especially on the principles of sustainable development, and 3) opportunities in the form of natural tourism potential and obstacles in the administrative activities are still handled by a few people. From the case, it was concluded that some devices are not used maximally in the implementation of *dana desa* in the Jambangan Village.

Keywords—Development, Sustainable Development, *Dana Desa*

I. INTRODUCTION

Village in Indian language means "self-confidence" which is related to the place of origin, place of residence, country of origin, or ancestral land where it refers to the unity of life and norms with clear [1]. In [1], a village is a legal community unit that has a territorial boundary that is authorized to regulate and manage government affairs, the interests of the local community based on community initiatives, original and traditional rights that are recognized and respected in the government system of Republic of Indonesia (NKRI). In the development process, the village has a department, other rights and

obligations which are then formed by the Village Law. The Village Law is also stipulated as an effort to strengthen the village institutionally in the government structure. Besides it is reinforced structurally, it is also strengthened by members in which each village will receive around IDR 1 billion in 2017 [2]. Villages are no longer regarded as objects of development, but are placed as subjects and the main supporter for the development and improvement of society.

The village is given the authority to regulate and manage government affairs, the interests of the community which are based on community initiatives, rights, customs and social values that exist within the community itself (Law No. 6 of 2014). The use of *dana desa* for the empowerment of rural communities is designated to encourage the community's participation in the process of planning, implementing and monitoring village development, developing the capacity of rural communities, community resilience, village information systems, supporting the management of social services and capital, and managing productive economic businesses. It is managed by Village-Owned Enterprise or BUMDES in which this institution supports the environmental conservation activities, develops inter-village cooperation with third parties and so forth (Regulation of the Ministry of Villages, Underdeveloped Regions, and Transmigration Number 19 of 2017).

Jambangan village is one of the villages that administratively under Bawang Regency. Jambangan Village is adjacent to several other villages, namely Jlamprang Village in the north, Gunungsari Village in the west, and Sikunir Village in the east. This village is located in the hillside of Mount Prah. Geographically, Jambangan Village is located in the highlands so that agricultural products are the main commodity of this area. Jambangan Village has 785 households. Then in one government, Jambangan village has several regional divisions or generally called as *dusun* or hamlet, namely Dusun Mulyodadi, Dusun Mulyosari, Dusun Kenteng, Dusun Manggis, Dusun Madukara, and Dusun Jambangan [3].

Jambangan village with its various potentials should receive a special attention from the village government to be developed, especially the reinforcement of sustainable development. Sustainable Daily needs can't be satisfied when just becoming farmers inable development is an action where the use of natural resources is done by pressing as low as possible in which it will give a significance to the next generation in order to maintain the welfare of the community [4]. In the implementation of sustainable *dana desa*, one of them is how the government applies the principle of participation in the community, but the implementation in Jambangan Village has not been appropriate to the principles. Then, the authors considered a gap, namely how *dana desa* are used for a sustainable development in Jambangan Village, Bawang Sub-district, Batang Regency.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This study used a descriptive qualitative research method to determine the condition of natural objects to produce descriptive data. Qualitative research is a particular tradition in social science that is fundamentally dependent on observation in humans both in their area and terminology [5]. Data from this study will be presented in the form of descriptions or descriptions using words. Qualitative research departs from the constructivism philosophy which assumes that reality has a plural dimension, interactive, and the exchange of social experiences interpreted by individuals. Qualitative research aims to understand social phenomena from the perspective of participants.

This research was conducted in Jambangan Village, Bawang District, Batang Regency. It is used two sources of research data; they are primary and secondary data sources. The primary data sources were obtained from the results of data collection through interviews, observation and documentation. Meanwhile, the secondary data sources were got from articles, journals and scientific works, and the documentation was taken from local governments and communities.

Next, [6] data collection techniques are methods used by researchers to obtain the data needed. In using data collection techniques, researchers needed instruments. Data collection techniques in this research cover studies of documentation and literature, observations, and interview.

III. DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

A. The Use of Dana Desa In Jambangan Village

Dana desa is funding aid provided by the government in order to accelerate rural development and reduce poverty in the village. *Dana desa* has many aspects in their management, such as transparency, accountability, participatory, orderly and discipline budget. The use of *dana desa* in the village development is directed to procurement, development, development and maintenance by building some village, social, economic, and conservation infrastructures. However, there are some regions in Indonesia, especially Jambangan Village

which still get misperception in using *dana desa*. In the application, Jambangan Village used the funds for several purposes. From the total of funds of IDR 800 million, the use of the funds was still emphasized on building infrastructures. This information was also conveyed by village secretaries and *dana desa* facilitators.

Infrastructure development is focused on the construction of the main road that connects one village to another. When it is viewed from infrastructure, almost all public facilities are good enough with a great assessment. This utilization should not only focus on the infrastructure development sector, but also on community empowerment. (Interview on 09/02/2018).

The utilization is explained completely as follows:

Infrastructure

In the infrastructure sector, funds around IDR 590 million is used to develop some infrastructure. Most of the funds is used to repair the main road of Jambangan Village. As explained by the companion of Jambangan village, Wakhid stated that *dana desa* will be used to repair the main road due to damaged road conditions. Besides, the existence of *dana desa* can repair the road in the area of Manggis Keteng Cemetery. Manggis village is one of the main targets in this program. After that, the latest infrastructure development is focused on the Concrete Plate RT 01 Dukuh Jambangan.

Purchasing Village Ambulances

The majority of *dana desa* is used to buy ambulances by the village government in Bawang sub-district, particularly in Jambangan Village. The purchase of an ambulance car is another usage form of *dana desa*. The ambulance purchasing process is planned to fulfill village health facilities in which it is also to support the smoothness of village health services. Ambulances can be used by all residents of Jambangan who need it. Sayuti as the Jambangan village community stated, "We have to take turns with other people when we use the old village ambulance even though we need it more, this is because from my family, I often wear it."

Incentives for Teachers in Islamic Reading Institution (Madrasah)

Madrasah is one of the Islamic-based formal education in Jambangan village. Almost each area has madrasah because most people in Jambangan Village are moslem. Usually, sub-district does not provide any incentive for Al-Qur'an teachers. Therefore, the incentive is taken from student's tuition every month. Besides, *dana desa* is used to give a donation for Al-Qur'an teachers as an appreciation. This institution has 16 teachers. Every day the teachers give school materials and hold Al-Qur'an recitation in the afternoon. The funds are given to the teachers every month. Another form of village appreciation uses *dana desa* to donate money directly to teachers in Islamic Reading Gardens (Madrasah). This madrasah has 16 teachers, every day the teacher holds a recitation or afternoon school in the village of Jambangan. Provision of donations is routinely given monthly to teachers at the Islamic Reading Gardens.

Empowering Women through Family Welfare Development (PKK)

PKK as one of organizations under the village government becomes one of subjects of *dana desa*. The form of womens empowerment in Jambangan Village through PKK is to provide: (a) cosmetology training, (b) dress training, and (c) cooking training. In the empowerment program, Jambangan Village Government provides *dana desa* around IDR 14 million.

B. The Application of Sustainable Development Principles

Dana desa is a form of support to create prosperity in the community. It helps people who were initially powerless by using their potency. According to [7], the community empowerment is a development process in which people take the initiative to begin the process of social activities to improve their own situation and condition. Aspects that are needed to be considered in the community empowerment are the enhancement of asset ownership and the ability to use the assets to upgrade their lives, the relationship between individuals and groups in the ownership of assets and its usage ability, the use and institutional reformation, and the development of networks and work partnerships among in the local, regional and global levels.

Community empowerment as referred to above should be run, such as by paying attention to the basic principles for the realization of a empowered society. The main principles that exist in the implementation of community empowerment are equality, participation, self-sufficiency, and sustainability. First, equality means having similarities in the same position between people and institutions that carry out the programs or similarities between men and women. Second, community empowerment programs must be participatory, planned, implemented, supervised and evaluated by the community itself to find out their potential. However, in this principle, it is necessary to have guidance and mentors who are truly responsible for the community empowerment.

Third, self-sufficiency or independence means that they have a profound ability to achieve goals and solutions, working conditions, and labor. Besides, they also have intention and social norms to manage what has been given in the empowerment process independently. Fourth, it pertains to the principle of sustainability. Although the companion role is initially more dominant than the community, but slowly the role of the community will be more dominant than the companion and eventually the companion is removed because the community is able to do it alone. At the moment, sustainable development is an important agenda which then becomes a special concern for every formulation of regulations.

Based on the data described above, it can be illustrated that the implementation of community empowerment in Jambangan Village has been running well. *Dana desa* is distributed in Jambangan Village with a total fund of around IDR 800 million which has been used by the community for the village needs. Various developments have been carried out in the village as a form of implementing the absorption of *dana desa*. The

principle of empowerment in allocating *dana desa* still cannot apply the principle. Some principles of empowerment evaluate the use of *dana desa*, namely the principle of equality, participation, self-sufficiency, and the principle of continuation. The following will explain the evaluation of the use of *Dana desas* in Jambangan Village, Bawang Regency, Batang Regency with the principle of sustainability.

In the principle of sustainability, although the companion role is initially more dominant than the community, slowly the role of the community will be more dominant than the companion and finally the companion is removed because the community can do it independently. Therefore, the community in Jambangan Village really expects *dana desa* to support the empowerment program. However, in the real practice, the role of companion in Jambangan village is very strong and unfortunately the independence and sustainability were still difficult to achieve.

The use of *dana desa* that have applied the principle of participation is found in the research conducted by [8] in the study which was conducted in Keji Village, West Ungaran District, involved the entire process, such as planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of activities. Jambangan and Keji village received *dana desa* from the government, but it was different from Keji Village in which the community had understood the use of the funds. Meanwhile, the community in Jambangan was still the opposite. The development model that is still top down made people in Jambangan more passive in using *dana desa*. One of community empowerment programs that has been implemented can be seen from the existence of women empowerment through PKK or family welfare development program. PKK manages the money provided by the village government.

C. Obstacles and Opportunities in The Use Of Dana Desa

Obstacles in the application of the principle of sustainable development are clearly obvious from the village government. Administrative activities only handled 1-2 devices. Starting from the existing planning, no one was expert in the RAB or budget plan design and they certainly still need a technical assistance. The preparation and stipulation of local government budget of village did not fit with the schedule that is supposed to be December 31. It instead was set up until January because the indicative ceiling has not been organized. At the planning stage there is also another problem, namely that KPMD or Village Community Empowerment Cadre has not worked optimally.

Obstacles in the implementation were the difficulty in finding building materials because the implementation of *dana desa* activities was almost the same in one area (in infrastructure development). The need for auctioned goods cannot be done correctly (for example: procurement of retimik) because there were not many companies enter the village, and village officials have not mastered the village financial system in accordance with the Village Financial System (SisKeuDes). The problem was worst, such as the division of tasks and basic functions have not gone well because of low human

resources (HR). Consequently, the administrative activities could not run optimally.

There are obstacles that are more or less the same as other villages, Jambangan Village has several natural tourism potentials that can be used as opportunities and increase the income of the people in the village, such as Sipitung waterfall and Pancawati spring. These waterfalls are visited by many people on a tour. Other tours which are offered are camping. The head of the family which is around 785 makes the workforce in Jambangan Village abundant. The development of natural tourism in Jambangan Village makes a lot of opportunities for people to work in natural attractions, such as being small traders or managing the existing natural tourism.

Village-owned Enterprises (BUMDES) in Jambangan Village have not been optimally managed. This business has been established since 2017, but it has not run in accordance with the expectation because it has not been able to maximize the potency of village although the amount of the potency was abundant and could improve the village cash income and community welfare.

IV. CONCLUSION

The form of *dana desa* manifestation in Jambangan village is infrastructure, purchasing village ambulance cars, incentives for teachers in Islamic Reading Institution (Madrasah), and empowerment of women through PKK. The empowerment in Jambangan village has not run well.

Various forms of implementation of community empowerment have been carried out, but the programs have not provided awareness to the community about the existence of sustainable development. The implementation of village programs based on the use of *dana desa* is still in the form of top down, where the community does not have a role in the implementation and there are sustainable principles that have not been implemented in the community, and it needs a guidance to achieve this aspect.

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