



## PROS AND CONS OF DANANTARA POLICY FOR SUSTAINABLE VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT IN INDONESIA

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### ABSTRACT

*This research is qualitative with a descriptive approach, namely an approach that comprehensively explains each of the main topics in this study. The main topics in this study include Danatara, Sustainable Village Development, and Investment. The data used in this study is secondary data obtained by the researcher from various credible sources commonly used, such as books, scientific articles, scientific magazines, and various other sources used in research. This data was collected, read carefully, analyzed, reduced, and conclusions drawn. The conclusion in this article that Sustainable village development should be included in the goals of sustainable village development, not necessarily relying on village funds, but rather on potential other funding sources. One such potential source is intermediary funds. Increasing the potential for funding for sustainable village development will have a positive impact on the development of sustainable village funds. Based on this, researchers conclude that intermediary funds can have a positive impact on sustainable village development, provided they are specifically directed towards sustainable village development.*

**Keywords:** Danatara, Village Development, Pros and Cons



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### INTRODUCTION

Investment knowledge is the basic knowledge needed to make investments. According to (Pajar 2017), investment knowledge is the understanding a person must have about various aspects of investment, starting from basic knowledge of investment assessment, risk levels, and investment returns. Investment education is the perception of knowledge or science that has been provided, either to students through universities or from external parties, regarding investment in the capital market (Sari 2024).

Investment is the postponement of current consumption to be invested in productive assets for a certain period of time (Khairul 2020). This means that investment involves sacrificing current consumption costs to obtain consumption or results in the future. Knowledge is information obtained by a person from learning that has been received and has been organized in human memory (Burhanudin 2021). According to (Wicaksono 2017), adequate knowledge of investment instruments and how to assess company performance is essential to avoid losses and obtain maximum profits when investing in the capital market. Understanding investment, investment can be interpreted as a commitment to use some funds or resources to gain profits in the future (Irmayani et al. 2022).

From these two definitions, investment knowledge can be concluded as information on how to use some of one's funds or resources to gain future profits. Investment knowledge is the understanding that a person must have regarding various aspects of investment, starting from basic knowledge of investment assessment, risk levels, and investment returns (Dewi et al. 2022). This is as expressed by (Hidayat 2011) that investing in the capital market requires sufficient knowledge, experience, and business acumen to analyze which securities to purchase. Adequate knowledge is essential to avoid losses when investing in the capital market.

Fundamentally, discussions about investment and investment knowledge are broad. However, in this study, the discussion of investment is related to Danantara. The name Danantara consists of the words "daya" meaning energy or strength, "Anagata" meaning future, and "Nusantara" meaning the homeland of Indonesia. When combined, Danantara means Indonesia's future energy (Anjelina 2025). This investment institution carries the tagline "For an Equal Indonesia," which emphasizes Danantara's global competitiveness and commitment to making Indonesia equal to developed countries in the global economic arena. The concept of Danantara is said to be similar to sovereign wealth funds (SWF), such as Norges Bank Investment Management from Norway and Temasek from Singapore. The establishment of Danantara is stipulated in the Draft Law (RUU) concerning the Third Amendment to Law Number 19 of 2003 concerning State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN), which was passed at the Plenary Session. The main objective of Danantara is to optimize the management of state assets on a large scale and with better coordination. Furthermore, the presence of this institution is targeted to encourage high, inclusive, and quality economic growth over the next five years (Wikipedia 2025). By acting as a catalyst for economic growth, Danantara is expected to improve national welfare while utilizing existing resources to support government programs. This institution will also manage investments outside the State Budget (APBN) and serve as a superholding foundation for state-owned enterprises. Danantara's management should also enhance village development and improve the welfare of rural communities, not just urban communities.

## **METHODS**

The explanation in the introduction above indicates that this study aims to analyze the advantages and disadvantages of the Danantara policy for sustainable village development (Rukin 2019). This research is qualitative with a descriptive approach, namely an approach that comprehensively explains each of the main topics in this study (Lexy J. Moleong 2014). The main topics in this study include Danantara, Sustainable Village Development, and Investment (Nartin et al. 2024). The data used in this study is secondary data obtained by the researcher from various credible sources commonly used, such as books, scientific articles, scientific magazines, and various other sources used in research (Manzilati 2017). This data was collected, read carefully, analyzed, reduced, and conclusions drawn.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS**

### **Investment and Danantara**

Investment knowledge is the basic knowledge needed to make investments. According to (Pajar 2017), investment knowledge is the understanding a person must have about various aspects of investment, starting from basic knowledge of investment assessment, risk levels, and investment returns. Investment education is the perception of knowledge or science that has been provided, either to students through universities or from external parties, regarding investment in the capital market (Sari 2024). Investment is the postponement of current consumption to be invested in productive assets for a certain period of time (Khairul 2020). This means that investment involves sacrificing current consumption costs to obtain consumption or results in the future. Knowledge is information obtained by a person from learning that has been received and has been organized in human memory (Burhanudin 2021). According to (Wicaksono 2017), adequate knowledge of investment instruments and how to assess company performance is essential to avoid losses and obtain maximum profits when investing in the capital market. Understanding investment, investment can be interpreted as a commitment to use some funds or resources to gain profits in the future (Irmayani et al. 2022).

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### **Pros And Cons Of Danantara Policy For Sustainable Village Development In Indonesia**

A village, also known as a traditional village, is a legal entity consisting of a community that has a defined territory and has the authority to regulate and manage government affairs and the interests of the local community. This entity is based on community initiatives, ancestral rights, and/or traditional rights recognized and respected by the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The Village SDGs Program is one of the programs of the Ministry of Villages that aims to reduce poverty and provide security in villages. The Village SDGs Program is a new program initiated by the Ministry of Villages through Regulation of the Minister of Villages No. 13 of 2020 to serve as a basis for developing villages sustainably. The Village SDGs Program is a priority program in sustainable development supported by the Village Fund (Prasetyo and Dinarjito 2021).

The Village SDGs are an integrated village development program aimed at achieving sustainable development quickly and effectively. Based on the definitions above, it can be concluded that the Village SDGs are a follow-up to the sustainable development goals at the village level so that they can be implemented quickly and effectively. According to Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, Villages have the authority to

regulate and manage government affairs and pay attention to community interests. Therefore, Villages are also responsible for determining the priority use of Village Funds. In 2023, the focus of Village Fund use will be more focused on economic recovery, human resource development, and efforts to accelerate the eradication of extreme poverty while still considering issues such as stunting management, Village cash-for-labor programs, Village economic development, and mitigation and management of natural and non-natural disasters, which are within the authority of the Village (Ginting 2017).

Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration Number 13 of 2020 has established 18 development goals and targets through Village SDGs which are the priority for the use of Village Funds in 2021. These goals include (Jamaluddin et al. 2018): (1) villages without poverty; (2) villages without hunger; (3) healthy and prosperous villages; (4) quality village education; (5) villages with gender equality; (6) villages with clean water and sanitation; (7) villages with clean and renewable energy; (8) village jobs and economic growth; (9) village innovation and infrastructure; (10) villages without inequality; (11) sustainable village residential areas; (12) environmentally conscious village consumption and production; (13) climate control and change by villages; (14) village marine ecosystems; (15) village land ecosystems; (16) peaceful villages and Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration Number 13 of 2020 has set 18 development goals and targets through Village SDGs which are the priority for the use of Village Funds in 2021. These goals include (Kementrian Dalam Negeri 2014): (1) villages without poverty; (2) villages without hunger; (3) healthy and prosperous villages; (4) quality village education; (5) gender-equal villages; (6) villages with clean water and sanitation; (7) villages with clean and renewable energy; (8) village jobs and economic growth; (9) village innovation and infrastructure; (10) villages without inequality; (11) sustainable village residential areas; (12) environmentally conscious village consumption and production; (13) climate control and change by villages; (14) village marine ecosystems; (15) village land ecosystems; (16) peaceful and just villages; (17) partnerships for village development; (18) as well as dynamic village institutions and adaptive village culture.

Sustainable village development should be included in the goals of sustainable village development, not necessarily relying on village funds, but rather on potential other funding sources. One such potential source is intermediary funds. Increasing the potential for funding for sustainable village development will have a positive impact on the development of sustainable village funds. Based on this, researchers conclude that intermediary funds can have a positive impact on sustainable village development, provided they are specifically directed towards sustainable village development.

## CONCLUSION

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