

Efficient Infrastructure Setup in East Tanjung Jabung: Survey and Budget Analysis

Tarmuji^{1*}, Zaenal Abidin², Wandi³ Sayida Khoiratun Nisak⁴

¹Institut Islam Al-Mujaddid Sabak, Tanjung Jabung Timur, Indonesia

²Institut Islam Al-Mujaddid Sabak, Tanjung Jabung Timur, Indonesia

³Institut Islam Al-Mujaddid Sabak, Tanjung Jabung Timur, Indonesia

⁴Institut Islam Al-Mujaddid Sabak, Tanjung Jabung Timur, Indonesia

*Correspondent Author: tarmujijambi24@gmail.com

Article Info:

Article history: Accepted, 12/10/2024, | Revision, 24/11/2024, | Published, 30/12/2024, | Vol (2), Issue (2), (Dec, 2024)
e-ISSN 2988-0246 | p-ISSN 2988-6732 | doi: <https://doi.org/10.61233/zijen.v2i2.21>

Abstract:

This study aims to analyze the infrastructure needs in East Tanjung Jabung and identify efficient budgeting strategies in meeting the needs of the community. With a mixed-methods approach, the survey was conducted to understand the community's infrastructure priorities, while the analysis of regional financial documents was used to evaluate the effectiveness of budget allocation. The results of the study show that road access, sanitation, and health facilities are the main needs, but budget limitations and uneven distribution hinder the fulfillment of these needs. The findings also show that the budget is still largely allocated to short-term projects that are less strategic in the long term. Based on these results, it is recommended that the government implement needs-based budgeting that focuses on priority areas and involves the community in the planning process. This approach allows for more efficient, effective, and sustainable infrastructure development, thereby reducing inequality and improving community welfare.

Keywords:

Infrastructure, budget efficiency, community needs, participation.



© 2024 The Author(s).

This article is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License \(CC BY 4.0\)](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

INTRODUCTION

The Efficient Infrastructure Setup in East Tanjung Jabung: Survey and Budget Analysis, draws our attention to one of the important issues facing the region: efficient and sustainable infrastructure development. This issue reflects a widespread problem in Indonesia, where many regions experience inequality in access to basic infrastructure, such as roads, sanitation, and other public facilities. In areas such as East Tanjung Jabung, challenges in developing infrastructure often arise from budget limitations and the lack of comprehensive needs mapping (Wati & Garside, 2021). This creates a gap between regions that have complete infrastructure access and those that are still lacking, and results in slow socio-economic development in the region.

This problem is even more urgent when we see that infrastructure inequality has a direct impact on the welfare of the local community. Many remote or hard-to-reach communities experience limited access to education, health, and economic opportunities. As a result, there is stagnation in regional development, and even has the potential to widen the gap between regions. In

terms of budget, local governments are often faced with a dilemma to choose between limited fund allocation and diverse needs. Therefore, efficiency in planning and budget use is key to maximizing the impact of limited infrastructure development(Syarief et al., 2020).

For this reason, this study will formulate the problem by examining how infrastructure can be built efficiently with the existing budget, using a survey analysis and budget planning approach that focuses on the priority of community needs. By adopting the theory of "economic efficiency" in budget planning, this study aims to find concrete steps in designing infrastructure development strategies that are in accordance with the characteristics and needs of the East Tanjung Jabung area. Through a comprehensive survey and needs analysis, this study will explore the factors that affect budget allocation and compile a priority scale to ensure that each expenditure has the maximum impact on society(Maulana, 2021).

This economic efficiency theory provides a framework to analyze how effective each fund spent is in achieving the desired goal, namely equitable access to infrastructure and supporting economic growth(Azman, 2015). With this approach, it is hoped that a budget design that is not only realistic, but also able to answer infrastructure needs in a sustainable manner. In addition, the results of this analysis will provide insight to local governments regarding results-oriented priority mapping techniques, so that limited budgets can be maximized according to the critical needs of the community.

This study aims to develop recommendations for local governments in designing efficient infrastructure, strengthening budget planning, and making more equitable development a priority. It is hoped that through recommendations based on survey data and needs analysis, the infrastructure gap in East Tanjung Jabung can be gradually minimized. In addition, this research also wants to make an academic contribution in terms of efficiency-based budget planning methods that can be applied in other regions with similar problems.

Thus, this research is expected to be one of the first steps to improve the quality of life of the community in East Tanjung Jabung through sustainable and necessary infrastructure development. More than just meeting the demands of development, the recommendations from this study will place efficiency and sustainability as the foundation in creating equitable distribution of infrastructure development in the region.

METHOD

This study uses qualitative and quantitative approaches to obtain in-depth data related to infrastructure needs in East Tanjung Jabung Regency(González, 2021). The survey method is used to collect primary data from the community, local stakeholders, and related parties to understand urgent infrastructure needs and perceptions of development priorities. Semi-structured questionnaires and interviews were distributed to various community groups to identify what infrastructure is most needed, the constraints they face, and preferences in terms of budget allocation. The data obtained will be processed using descriptive analysis to provide a comprehensive picture of the needs and potential infrastructure gaps in the region(Cherkashyn et al., 2024; Creswell, 2021; Kapur, 2018).

In addition, this study will conduct budget analysis through a document study approach to regional financial statements and relevant development plans (Naumann et al., 2011). Secondary data obtained from these documents will be analyzed using budget analysis techniques to evaluate the effectiveness of the allocation of funds that have been budgeted for infrastructure development. The results of this analysis will be combined with survey data to develop recommendations for more efficient development strategies, taking into account the priority needs of the community and existing budget limitations (Mac-Barango, 2018).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Result

Based on the results of a survey conducted in East Tanjung Jabung, it was found that urgent infrastructure needs include road access, sanitation, and health facilities. More than 60% of respondents indicated that poor road conditions hinder their mobility and economic access, especially in remote areas. In addition, the lack of adequate sanitation facilities is a major concern in several sub-districts, which has the potential to have a negative impact on public health. Data shows that less than 40% of households in some areas have access to proper sanitation, a condition that requires a lot of attention in regional infrastructure planning (Darmasetiawan, 2020).

On the other hand, in terms of budget, the analysis of financial documents shows that the budget allocation for infrastructure in East Tanjung Jabung still tends to be minimal when compared to existing needs. Around 25% of the total development budget is allocated for basic infrastructure, but the distribution of this budget is still uneven and does not pay attention to areas with high needs. This analysis is in line with the findings of previous research by Susanto and Hariadi, which stated that rural areas tend to receive lower infrastructure allocation than urban areas, even though the needs they face are more urgent (Susanto and Hariadi 2020).

Furthermore, budget analysis shows that spending priorities are still mostly focused on short-term projects that do not always support infrastructure sustainability. Some projects funded by local governments are more oriented towards routine maintenance, rather than new developments that can answer the needs of the community in the long term. This finding is supported by a study by Rahman, which states that budget planning in the regions is often more inclined towards maintenance and improvement than the development of new infrastructure (Rahman, 2019). This shows that there is an imbalance between the fulfillment of community needs and the budget allocation carried out.

Discussion

From the findings above, it can be seen that there is an inequality in meeting basic infrastructure needs in East Tanjung Jabung. This condition illustrates how basic infrastructure needs have not been optimally accommodated, especially in rural areas (Darmasetiawan, 2020; Utama, 2010). This finding is in line with research by Saputra and Kartini, which highlights that areas with limited infrastructure tend to experience a slowdown in economic growth, because people cannot participate optimally in economic activities due to limited access to roads, health facilities, and

sanitation (Saputra and Kartini, 2021).

Another issue that needs to be underlined is related to the effectiveness of budget use. The analysis shows that budgeting strategies still do not consider priority needs factors, which causes fund allocation to tend to be inefficient. In the context of economic efficiency, the Pareto Optimal theory states that resource allocation will be considered efficient if there is no way to increase benefits for one party without harming the other. Based on this theory, the budget allocation in East Tanjung Jabung can be said to be not optimal, considering the imbalance in the distribution of funds for urgent community needs (Mac-Barango, 2018).

The solution that can be offered based on this analysis is the need for more strategic budget allocation, with a needs-based budgeting approach. This approach focuses on mapping the priorities of community needs in each region, so that limited budgets can be allocated according to the urgency and impact that can be produced. This approach was also proposed in a study by Kurniawati, which showed that needs-based budgeting can improve the efficiency of the use of funds and create a more significant impact in regional infrastructure development (Kurniawati, 2019).

In addition, there is an urgent need to conduct regular surveys to update data on community needs periodically (Juliarso, 2019). With the latest data, local governments can be more responsive in adjusting development priorities and improving budgeting policies that may no longer be relevant. This step is also supported by Santoso's research, which states that periodic community needs surveys can improve the quality of regional planning, especially in the face of changing dynamics of community needs (Santoso's, 2018).

Another interesting finding is that many people in the East Tanjung Jabung area expressed their dissatisfaction with the slow and not on target infrastructure development process. The results of the interviews showed that the community hoped for their involvement in the decision-making process related to development (Oroni et al., 2023). This is in accordance with the theory of participation in development which emphasizes the importance of community involvement to achieve more effective and sustainable development. The study by Prasetyo and Lestari (2021) also emphasizes the importance of community participation in determining regional development priorities, as an effort to create harmony between community needs and government policies (Prasetyo and Lestari, 2021).

In this context, participatory solutions that involve the community in decision-making will be more effective in creating a sense of ownership and responsibility for the existing infrastructure (Pranowo et al., 2023). Thus, development programs can be more directed and in accordance with local needs. The results of these findings provide recommendations that participation-based planning can be an effective model to overcome the problem of inequality and budget limitations in the regions (Yessy & Mariadi, 2022).

Overall, these results and findings provide an overview that there is an urgent need to improve the budget allocation system and infrastructure planning in East Tanjung Jabung. The use of economic efficiency theory in budget planning can be a potential solution, as it allows governments to allocate resources in a way that maximizes benefits for society at large (Oroni et al., 2023; Yessy

& Mariadi, 2022). In addition, the implementation of a participatory approach will strengthen the development process, as the community will better understand the importance of such infrastructure and, simultaneously, support the sustainability of future infrastructure maintenance (Pranowo et al., 2023).

Thus, it can be concluded that a combination of economic efficiency and participatory approaches is a reliable strategy to improve infrastructure gaps in East Tanjung Jabung. This research contributes to the understanding of the importance of targeted budgeting and an inclusive development process as a foundation for achieving sustainable infrastructure development (Darmasetiawan, 2020; Mac-Barango, 2018; Oroni et al., 2023).

Based on the findings and discussions, it is recommended that the East Tanjung Jabung local government adopt a needs-based budgeting approach with clear priorities for the area most in need, as well as intensify regular surveys to update data on community needs periodically. In addition, it is recommended to apply a participatory approach in planning, where the community is invited to be involved in determining development priorities. With a combination of economic efficiency strategies in budget allocation and direct community involvement, governments can maximize the impact of development, reduce infrastructure gaps, and create a strong sense of ownership of the infrastructure built, so that development can run more effectively and sustainably.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this study highlights the importance of improvements in budgeting strategies and infrastructure planning in East Tanjung Jabung, where basic infrastructure needs such as roads, sanitation, and health facilities are still not met evenly. Through a needs-based budgeting approach focused on economic efficiency and participatory development strategies, local governments can allocate resources more effectively, ensuring that the infrastructure built truly answers the immediate needs of the community. With these measures, infrastructure inequality can be reduced, development becomes more effective and sustainable, and people can enjoy an overall improvement in the quality of life.

REFERENCES

- Azman, T. (2015). Analisis komitmen organisasi, kesiapan sumberdaya manusia, infrastruktur serta sistem informasi dalam menerapkan standar akuntansi pemerintah berbasis akrual. *Sorot*, 10(1), 131–142.
- Cherkashyn, A., Asieieva, I., Koshkarov, Y., Melnyk, T., & Panfilov, Y. (2024). Evaluating Training Methods for Future Technical Specialists. *Journal of Technical Education and Training*, 16(1), 1–11. <https://doi.org/10.30880/jtet.2024.16.01.001>
- Creswell, J. W. (2021). *A concise introduction to mixed methods research*. SAGE publications.
- Darmasetiawan, I. M. (2020). *MANAJEMEN PROYEK INFRASTRUKTUR LINGKUNGAN*.
- González, L. M. (2021). The impact of COVID-19 on sport in twitter: A quantitative and qualitative content analysis. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 18(9). <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph18094554>
- Juliarso, A. (2019). Analisis implementasi e-government dalam peningkatan kinerja pelayanan publik pada pemerintah daerah kabupaten ciamis. *Kebijakan: Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi*, 10(1), 10–15.
- Kapur, R. (2018). Research methodology: Methods and strategies. *Department of Adult Education and Continuing Extension, University of Delhi: New Delhi, India*.
- Abidin, Z. (2024). Effective Classroom Management as a Quick Solution to Improve Student Participation and Motivation in the Learning Process . *Zabags International Journal of Education*, 2(2), 75–88. <https://doi.org/10.61233/zijed.v2i2.22>
- Khalid, M. Y., Abidin, Z., & Rochbani, I. T. N. (2024). The Digital Economy: Opportunities and Difficulties Isamic Economy's Future. *Zabags International Journal of Economy*, 2(2), 106–111. <https://doi.org/10.61233/zijec.v2i2.85>
- Abidin, Z. (2020). Educational Management of Pesantren in Digital Era 4.0. *Jurnal Pendidikan Agama Islam*, 17(2), 203–216
- Kurniawan, K., Marwendi, R. O., & Abidin, Z. (2023). Legal Counseling Regarding The Formation of Village Regulations in East Tanjung Jabung District. *Zabags International Journal Of Engagement*, 1(2), 62-66.
- Abidin, Z. (2024). Innovative Community Service Programs with Local Participation to Build Independent Villages. *Zabags International Journal of Engagement*, 2(1), 29–38. <https://doi.org/10.61233/zijen.v2i1.17>
- Mac-Barango, D. O. (2018). *Physical Infrastructure Development: A Critique on Budgeting Techniques*.
- Maulana, M. R. (2021). Pemahaman dan Pembelajaran Tahap Perencanaan dan Penyiapan Pembangunan Infrastruktur di Indonesia Melalui Skema Kerja Sama Pemerintah dan Badan dalam Penyediaan Infrastruktur (KPBU). *JISIP (Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Pendidikan)*, 5(1).
- Naumann, S., Davis, M., Kaphengst, T., Pieterse, M., & Rayment, M. (2011). Design, implementation and cost elements of Green Infrastructure projects. *Final Report, European Commission, Brussels*, 138.
- Oroni, V. B., Ngacha, N. S., & Wabwire, E. O. (2023). Investigating How Budget Plan Contributes to Successful Implementation of Level Two Healthcare Infrastructure Projects in Kiminini Sub-County, Trans Nzoia County, Kenya. *European Journal of Business and Management Research*, 8(4), 51–58.
- Pranowo, D. D., Ulfiyati, Y., Safitri, F. A., & Rifqi, M. G. (2023). Perancangan Infrastruktur Jalan

- dan Peningkatan Kompetensi Personil di Desa Tambong Melalui Pelatihan Penyusunan Rencana Anggaran dan Biaya Pekerjaan. *Kapuas*, 3(1), 27–34.
- Syarief, E., Seroja, T. D., & Mukhtirili, M. (2020). Analisa Yuridis Implementasi Pengadaan Tanah Untuk Pembangunan Infrastruktur Pekerjaan Umum. *Journal of Law and Policy Transformation*, 5(2), 86–99.
- Utama, D. (2010). Prinsip dan Strategi Penerapan “public private partnership” dalam penyediaan infrastruktur transportasi. *Jurnal Sains Dan Teknologi Indonesia*, 12(3), 145–151.
- Wati, F. R., & Garside, A. K. (2021). Pemetaan Infrastruktur Jalan Permukiman dengan Aplikasi Arcgis (Geographic Information Sistem). *Seminar Keinsinyuran Program Profesi Insinyur (Hal. A 61-65)*. Malang: Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang. URL: [Http://Research-Report.Umm.Ac.Id/Index.Php/SKPSPPI/Article/View/5031/4609](http://Research-Report.Umm.Ac.Id/Index.Php/SKPSPPI/Article/View/5031/4609).
- Yessy, W., & Mariadi, Y. (2022). Analisis Ekonomi, Efisiensi dan Efektivitas Pelaksanaan Realisasi Anggaran Belanja pada Dinas Pekerjaan Umum dan Penataan Ruang Kota Mataram. *ENTITA: Jurnal Pendidikan Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial Dan Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial*, 4(2), 243–259.