

ABSTRAK

Tindak pidana korupsi merupakan masalah hukum yang serius dan berakar hingga ke tingkat pemerintahan desa. Maraknya kasus penyalahgunaan Dana Desa menjadi tantangan besar dalam mewujudkan pembangunan yang adil dan merata. Salah satu upaya Kejaksaan Republik Indonesia dalam mengatasi hal tersebut adalah melalui Program Jaksa Garda Desa (Jaga Desa), yang bertujuan meningkatkan kesadaran hukum masyarakat desa dan mencegah penyimpangan aparat desa mengenai pengelolaan dana desa. Penelitian ini dilakukan di wilayah hukum Kejaksaan Negeri Seram Bagian Timur, guna menganalisis efektivitas program Jaga Desa dalam mencegah tindak pidana korupsi serta mengidentifikasi hambatan-hambatan dalam pelaksanaannya menggunakan teori efektivitas hukum. Penelitian ini membahas efektivitas Program Jaksa Garda Desa dalam pencegahan kasus korupsi dana desa di Kabupaten Seram Bagian Timur dan dalam pelaksanaan program tersebut. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode yuridis empiris dengan pendekatan perundang-undangan dan pendekatan kasus. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa secara umum program Jaga Desa belum efektif, karena keberlangsungan program ini hanya mencapai angka 26 persen serta masih adanya pelanggaran pengelolaan dana desa, tidak efektifnya program jaksa garda desa dipengaruhi oleh beberapa hambatan seperti keterbatasan sumber daya manusia di lingkungan Kejaksaan Negeri Seram Bagian Timur, kondisi geografis yang sulit dijangkau, serta rendahnya budaya hukum masyarakat desa. Oleh karena itu, penguatan struktur kelembagaan kejaksaan, peningkatan partisipasi masyarakat, serta optimalisasi teknologi pengawasan menjadi Langkah strategis untuk mendukung efektivitas program ini secara menyeluruh.

Kata Kunci: Jaksa Garda Desa, Dana Desa, Korupsi, Kejaksaan, Pencegahan, Efektivitas.

ABSTRACT

Corruption is a serious legal problem that is rooted in the village government level. The rampant cases of misuse of Village Funds are a major challenge in realizing fair and equitable development. One of the efforts of the Indonesian Attorney General's Office to overcome this is through the Village Guard Attorney Program (Jaga Desa), which aims to increase legal awareness of village communities and prevent deviations by village officials regarding the management of village funds. This study was conducted in the jurisdiction of the East Seram District Attorney's Office, in order to analyze the effectiveness of the Village Guard program in preventing corruption and identifying obstacles in its implementation using the theory of legal effectiveness. This study discusses the effectiveness of the Village Guard Attorney Program in preventing village fund corruption cases in East Seram Regency and in implementing the program. This study uses an empirical legal method with a legislative approach and a case approach. The results of the study show that in general the Jaga Desa program has not been effective, because the sustainability of this program only reached 26 percent and there were still violations of village fund management, the ineffectiveness of the village guard prosecutor program was influenced by several obstacles such as limited human resources in the East Seram District Attorney's Office, geographical conditions that were difficult to reach, and the low legal culture of the village community. Therefore, strengthening the institutional structure of the prosecutor's office, increasing community participation, and optimizing surveillance technology are strategic steps to support the effectiveness of this program as a whole.

Keyword: Jaksa Garda Desa, Village Funds, Corruption, Prosecution, Prevention, Effectiveness.