



THE EFFECT OF GOOD GOVERNMENT GOVERNANCE ON DEVELOPING VILLAGE INDEX (IDM) THROUGH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs) (Empirical Study in Kedungjati District, Grobogan Regency)

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ABSTRACT

The study aims to analyze the effect of good government governance (GGG) and sustainable development goals (SDGs) and their implications on the village development index (IDM) of villages in Kedungjati District, Grobogan Regency with explanatory research. The samples in this study were taken from villagers in 12 villages in Kedungjati District with non-probability sampling where each village was represented by 3 village community leaders who understood the conditions of their village development. The results of the study showed. GGG has a significant effect on SDGs and SDGs have a significant effect on IDM, while GGG has no significant effect on IDM, for SDGs has a greater influence than the influence of GGG on IDM, the SDGs variable has proven not to be a connecting variable between GGG and village IDM in Kedungjati District, Grobogan Regency. Looking at the results of this study, the factor of good governance or GGG in its implementation needs serious attention in order to be able to realize the success of village development, as well as the need for the selection and placement of intervening variables that are more in accordance with the character of the object and research problems such as variability of village competitiveness, village development performance and other variables that are more relevant.

Keywords: developing village index; good government governance; sustainable development goals

INTRODUCTION

The Government of Indonesia is committed to realizing welfare for its citizens to increase through sustainable development commonly called SDGs, with villages as its pillars as regulated in PDT Amendment Number 13 of 2020. Village is an area that has jurisdictional boundaries, has the authority to regulate and take care of the interests of local communities based on origins and customs and is formed in the Regency area (Law No. 32 of 2004), then the village is the backbone of the State in an effort to realize the success of development towards sustainable development goals (SDGs), where SDGs play a role development, which is a priority program in the utilization of village funds, further affects the achievement of goals that can be measured from the achievements of IDM (Ekawati, Netra, et al: 2022)

Village good government governance in practice involves village officials, such as village heads, village secretaries and other village development apparatuses. There are now widely accepted governance should play a role in SDGs agenda (Dhaoui, Iyad: 2019), that governance has an important role in realizing the SDGs agenda. Research results of Ekawati, Netra, et. Al: 2022, that accountability, transparency and participation are determinants in managing village funds in West Pasaman Regency, the conclusion is that governance has positive implications for the progress of village development as seen from the Building Village Index (IDM). Similar results were obtained that more participatory village governance in Tumpang village which contributed more to the characteristics of independent villages in terms of developing village index compared to two other villages, namely Malangsuko village and Pulungdowo Malang Regency (Setyowati, 2019). Village Sustainable Development Goals are an integrated effort for economic, social, environmental, legal and community governance development at the village

level, That Village SGDS is an integrated effort of economic, social, environmental, legal and governance development at the village level (Rizky & Mashur, 2022). This also emphasizes the importance of good governance in supporting village SDGs.

The effectiveness of the Village SDGs program has a positive impact on the welfare of residents, the community has enjoyed and felt the results of the Village SDGs program which is very beneficial for community welfare (Sustiawan, 2022). The welfare of residents will support the formation of economic, social and environmental resilience of the village as explained in IDM. Several research results show that good governance has an important role in supporting the realization of Village SDGs and good governance has positive implications for the progress of village development. There is an interrelationship between the three variables, good governance as the implementation of village governance which is proxied into good village governance (GGG) against sustainable development goals (SDGs) and the index of developing villages (IMD).

Realizing the welfare of villagers as a benchmark for the success of village development requires extra work of the village government amid the crush of economic problems in the village such as poverty, unemployment and health so that good government governance is needed towards the realization of Village SDGs and IDM. This research needs to be empirically tested the influence of GGG variables on SDGs, SDGs variables on IDM, and put SDGs as intervening variables between GGG and IDM, as a novelty model from the results of previous studies. The object of the study was chosen is Kedungjati District, Grobogan Regency in 12 villages, considering that the village has the potential to be able to achieve an index score of developed villages or independent villages. The results of the research are expected to be able to make a positive contribution to stakeholders in providing input for village development policies, especially villages that are the object of research and other villages in Grobogan Regency, Central Java.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Empowerment Theory and Goal Setting Theory

Community empowerment is a concept of economic development which also encapsulates social values (Chambers, 1995). Preparing the community to be self-reliant, just and prosperous by strengthening village institutions and apparatus on an ongoing basis (Kila: 2017). In addition, Empowerment also refers to the circumstances or results to be achieved by encouraging, motivating and raising awareness of one's potential and trying to develop it, so that the point includes three things, namely: development, potential power and self-help. Accountable, transparent, rule of law, and participatory good governance is an empowerment effort in realizing village development goals. The performance achieved through GGG can be measured from the independence and progress of the village according to the village index with optimum index criteria, supported through the goals and objectives of sustainable development goals (SDGs). Goal setting theory explains the importance of the relationship between the performance to be produced in accordance with Locke's (1968) goals, then adopted by Locke and Latham (2002) with the goal setting theory model developed below.

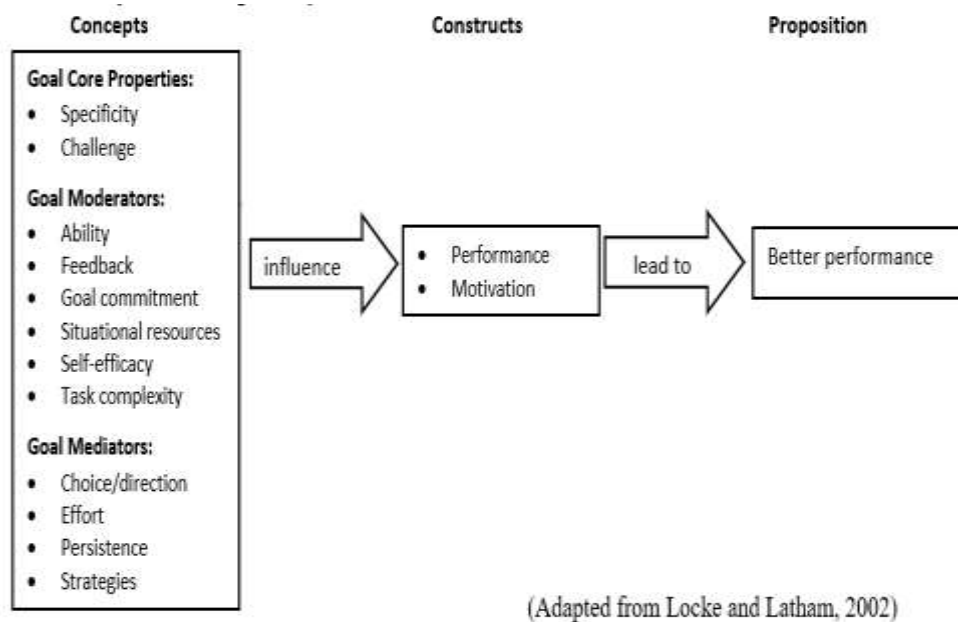


Figure 1. A Model of Goal-Setting Theory

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Village Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) refer to PDTT RI Village Regulation Number 13 2020 with 18 SDGs indicators described in the operational definition of variables, which are essentially efforts to realize sustainable development results achieved by each village.

Developing Village Index (IDM). The purpose of village development is to be able to realize an index consisting of 3 types of index including; social resilience index, economic resilience index and ecological/environmental resilience index. The IDM concept was developed based on the understanding that in order to achieve an advanced and independent village, a sustainable development framework is needed in which social, economic and ecological aspects become forces that work in synergy with each other. From these three aspects, the welfare of the villagers will be reflected in the classification achieved, namely; independent villages, developed villages, developing villages, underdeveloped villages and very underdeveloped villages. This classification is useful for sharpening village status determination as well as a reference for stakeholder policy interventions.

Good Government Governance (GGG)

The term governance is often characterized by seven major characteristics which assure that minimized corruption, the views of communities are taken into account, the voices of the most vulnerable in society are heard (Dhaoui, Iyad:2019) Principles of good governance (good government governance), the World Bank reveals a number of characteristics of forming a strong and participatory civil society, openness, predictable policy-making, responsible executives, professional and law-abiding bureaucracy. Public accountability, transparency, participation and rule of law / upholding the rule of law as characteristics of good management (UNDP, World Bank, 2006). Furthermore, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) emphasized the good governance consensus including the principles of accountability, transparency, predictability and participation, the rule of low and this was the selected indicator as an indicator of village good government governance.

Previous Research

Research by Ekawati, Netra, et. Al: 2022, that accountability, transparency and participation are determinants in managing village funds in West Pasaman Regency, the conclusion is that governance has positive implications for the progress of village development seen from the Developing Village Index (IDM). Similar results were obtained that village governance was more participatory in Tumpang village which contributed more to the characteristics of an independent village in terms of a developing village index compared to the other two villages, namely Malangsuko and Pulungdowo villages, Malang Regency (Setyowati, 2019).

Theoretical Framework

The research analysis uses multiple regression analysis (Ghozali, 2005) to answer the causal relationship between GGG, SDGs and IDM variables. The influences and relationships between variables were analyzed using the path analysis model (Riduwan and Kuncoro, 2016) whose data processing techniques are available with SPSS software. The model path framework is described as follows:

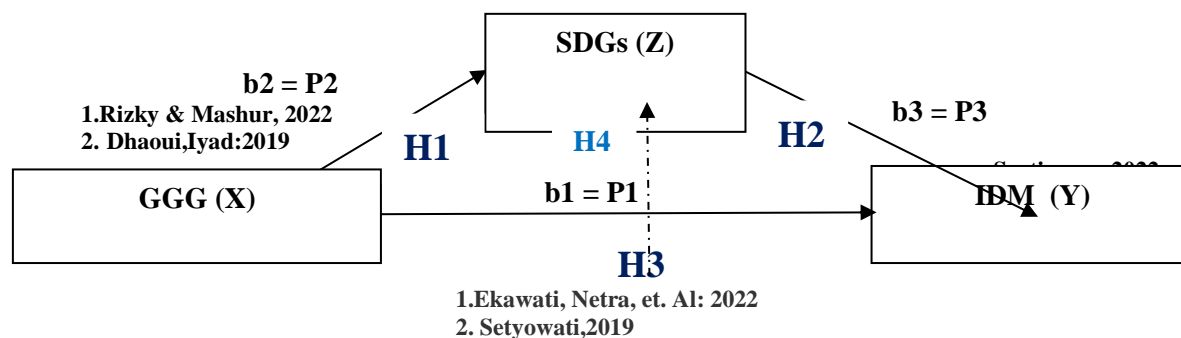


Figure 2. Path Analysis Research Model Framework

METHOD

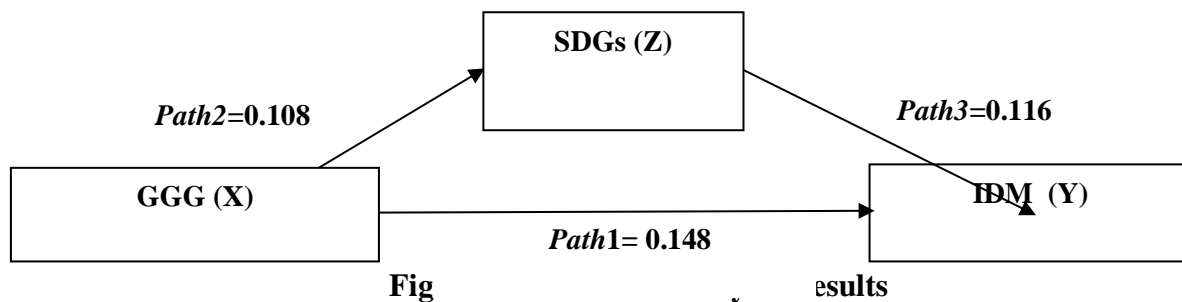
The type of research is explanatory research, namely research that explains the causal relationship between variables (Sugiyono, 2012: 21). The data obtained was processed and analyzed using the multiple regression analysis approach, in order to answer the formulation of the hypothesis and the relationship between variables described in the path analysis. The target population in this study is village government apparatus in Kedungjati District, Grobogan Regency, Central Java using the non-probability sampling method (Chandrarin, Grahita: 2018) on the grounds that village apparatus are executors and people in charge of village governance who understand the goals and objectives of sustainable village development. Each village from the 12 villages spread across the Kedungjati District was randomly selected 3 village officials consisting of the village head, village secretary and head of the village consultative body (BPD), so that the sample used in this study was $3 \times 12 = 36$ respondents as members of the sample.

The village GGG variable is based on good management principles with empirical indicators including; a) public accountability, b) transparency, c) participation and d) rule of law / upholding the rule of law (UNDP, World Bank, 2006). Good village governance is expected to be able to realize village sustainable development goals (SDGs)) without poverty and hunger, 2) the economy grows evenly, 3) care for health, 4) care for the environment, 5) care for education, and 6) friendly to women. The realization of SDGs supports the success of the village development index (IDM) which is formed from 3 types of indexes namely 1) Social Resilience Index, 2) Economic Resilience Index and 3) Ecological/Environmental Resilience

Index (Permen Desa PDTT No. 2 of 2016). The developing village index was developed based on the concept that in order to lead to an advanced and independent village a sustainable development framework is needed in which social, economic and ecological aspects become the strength and potential of the village for the welfare of its residents. The results of the research instrument test on the indicators of each GGG, SDGs and IDM variable through a statistical test of corrected item-total correlation with a value of $\alpha = 0.05$ show a number above the r-table of 0.339, so that the results of the validity test are declared valid. Meanwhile, the reliability test results obtained Cronbach's lpha above 0.70, namely 0.982 for the GGG variable, 0.963 for the SGDs variable and 0.893 for the IDM variable. Thus the results of the instrument test obtained valid and reliable results to be processed to the next stage.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the regression equation arranged in two models obtained the model equation numbers (1) $Z = b2X + e1$, and (2) $Y = b1X + b3Z + e2$, the following equation numbers were obtained: $Z = 0.108X + 0.492$ and $Y = 0.148X + 0.116Z + 0.401$, so it can be included in the resulting path image below.



The influence of GGG on the SDGs

The results of the good government governance hypothesis test on sustainable development goals (SDGs) proved to have a significant effect, namely by obtaining a t-count of 10.318 greater than t-table = 2.032 or sig below 0.05. With an accountable village development process, a transparent development process involving local residents and carried out according to applicable rules and regulations, the result is being able to reduce poverty, occur village economic growth, improve residents' health and environmental status and increase citizen awareness of education and involvement women.

The influence of SDGs on IDM

The results of the sustainable development Goals hypothesis test on the village development index obtained t-count - 0.472 with t-table = -2.032 or sig 0.640 above 0.05. then it is proven that there is no significant influence, even in a negative direction, it can be interpreted that good village development governance has not succeeded in supporting social resilience, economic resilience, ecological resilience and village environmental resilience.

Influence of GGG on IDM

Good government governance has a significant effect on the success of IDM as indicated by the value of t-count = 6,860 greater than t-table = 2.032 or sig = 0.00, then good village development governance has succeeded in increasing the social, economic, ecological and environmental resilience index of the village, the more accountable, the more transparent, the more participatory and obedient to existing regulations, the more successful the achievement of the village development index (IDM) will be.

GGG's influence on IDM through the SDGs

The result of multiplying path 2 by path 3 = $0.108 \times 0.116 = 0.0125$, this number is smaller than the direct effect indicated by path 3 of 0.148, so that GGG has a direct effect on the index of developing villages without going through sustainable development goals (SDGs). Thus village development based on SDGs is not able to link the GGG variable to the success of village development in Kedungjati District, Grobogan Regency as measured through the village development index (IDM). This finding is in line with the results of research by Ekawati, Netra, et. Al: 2022, and the results show that good governance has positive implications for the progress of village development seen from the Developing Village Index (IDM) in West Pasaman Regency, as well as more participatory village governance in Tumpang village which contributes more to the characteristics of an independent village in terms of a developing village index. compared to two other villages, namely Malangsuko and Pulungdowo villages, Malang Regency (Setyowati, 2019).

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the hypothesis test, GGG has a significant effect on SGDs and SDGs has a significant effect on IDM, while GGG has no significant effect on IDM while SGDs has a greater influence on IDM than the influence of GGG on IDM, the SGDs variable is proven not to be a connecting variable (intervening) between GGG with village IDM in Kedungjati District, Grobogan Regency. Looking at the results of this study, the factors of good governance or GGG in its implementation need to get serious attention in order to be able to realize the success of village development, as well as the need for selecting and placing interviewing variables that are more in line with the character of the objects and research problems such as village competitiveness variables, village development performance and other variables that are more relevant.

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