

ABSTRACT

Rizal Dwi Andika, *The Influence of Village Governance on the Probability of Villages Becoming Self-Reliant in Indonesia: An Empirical Study Using PODES Micro data* (supervised by Selamat Joko Utomo, S.E., M.E.).

Village self-reliance is a key indicator of development success, reflecting a village's capacity to meet the community's basic needs and deliver high-quality governance. However, measuring village self-reliance in Indonesia remains constrained because the Village Development Index (IPD) classification is not consistently available across every Village Potential (PODES) data collection period. This study aims to analyze the impact of village governance on the probability of a village achieving self-reliant status in Indonesia, develop an alternative measure of village self-reliance based on PODES micro-data, and analyze the role of village government digitalization in strengthening transparency and accountability. The study utilizes PODES micro-data from 2018 and 2021, constructing a "self-reliant village" variable based on indicators of basic needs fulfillment and community economic empowerment. The results indicate that village governance positively influences the probability of a village becoming self-reliant. Transparency, accountability, participation, effectiveness, and digitalization enhance the quality of village governance and public service delivery. Furthermore, PODES micro-data serves as a viable alternative for measuring village self-reliance when IPD classifications are unavailable. The study concludes that village self-reliance is determined not only by meeting basic needs and fostering community economic empowerment but also by the application of good governance principles supported by digital transformation.

Keywords: Self-Reliant Village; Village Governance; Good Governance; Village Digitalization; PODES Micro-data; Village Self-Reliance.

ABSTRAK

Rizal Dwi Andika, Pengaruh Tata Kelola Pemerintahan Desa Terhadap Probabilitas Desa Mandiri Di Indonesia: Studi Empiris Data Mikro PODES di bawah bimbingan Selamat Joko Utomo, S.E., M.E.,

Kemandirian desa merupakan salah satu indikator keberhasilan pembangunan yang mencerminkan kemampuan desa dalam memenuhi kebutuhan dasar masyarakat dan menyelenggarakan pemerintahan yang berkualitas. Namun, pengukuran desa mandiri di Indonesia masih menghadapi keterbatasan karena klasifikasi Indeks Pembangunan Desa (IPD) tidak tersedia secara konsisten setiap periode pendataan Potensi desa (PODES). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh tata kelola pemerintahan desa terhadap probabilitas desa mencapai status desa mandiri di Indonesia, mengembangkan alternatif pengukuran desa mandiri berbasis data mikro PODES, serta menganalisis peran digitalisasi pemerintahan desa dalam memperkuat transparansi dan akuntabilitas. Penelitian menggunakan data mikro PODES tahun 2018 dan 2021 dengan membangun variabel desa mandiri berdasarkan indikator kebutuhan dasar dan pemberdayaan ekonomi masyarakat. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tata kelola pemerintahan desa berpengaruh positif terhadap probabilitas desa menjadi desa mandiri. Transparansi, akuntabilitas, partisipasi, efektivitas, dan digitalisasi meningkatkan kualitas penyelenggaraan pemerintahan desa serta pelayanan publik. Selain itu data mikro PODES mampu menjadi alternatif pengukuran kemandirian desa ketika klasifikasi IPD tidak tersedia. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa kemandirian desa tidak hanya ditentukan oleh pemenuhan kebutuhan dasar dan pemberdayaan ekonomi masyarakat, tetapi juga oleh penerapan prinsip *good governance* yang didukung transformasi digital.

Kata Kunci: Desa Mandiri; Tata Kelola Pemerintahan Desa; *Good Governance*; Digitalisasi Desa; Data Mikro PODES; Kemandirian Desa.