

ABSTRACT

Muhammad Syamsul Huda, The Effect of Village Apparatus Capacity and Village Facilitators on Village Government Innovation in Indonesia, supervised by Selamat Joko Utomo, S.E., M.E.

Law No. 6 of 2014 on Villages grants villages broad authority to manage their own governance, requiring them to adopt various new governance instruments and innovations. This study aims to analyze the effect of village apparatus capacity and village facilitators on village government innovation, both partially and simultaneously. Village government innovation is measured through eight indicators: Village Information System (SID), Village Financial System (Siskeudes), Medium-Term Village Development Plan (RPJMDes), Annual Village Work Plan (RKPDDes), Village Regulations (Perdes), Village Head Regulations (Perkades), inter-village cooperation, and cooperation with third parties. This study employs an explanatory quantitative approach using secondary data from the Village Potential Survey (PODES) 2018 and 2021, forming an unbalanced panel dataset covering nearly all villages in Indonesia. The data were analyzed using ordered logistic, binary logistic, and Poisson regression with a random effects approach. The results show that village head education, the number of hamlet/neighborhood heads (Kadus/RT/RW), and the number of other village staff have a significant positive effect on all innovation indicators, while other apparatus capacity indicators show mixed directions and significance. The presence of village facilitators and the frequency of Village Deliberations (Musdes) have a significant positive effect on all innovation indicators. Simultaneously, village apparatus capacity and village facilitators significantly affect all indicators of village government innovation ($\text{Prob} > \text{Chi}^2 = 0.000$). These findings underline the importance of strengthening apparatus capacity and the role of village facilitators in promoting village government innovation.

Keywords: village apparatus capacity, village facilitator, village government innovation, panel data, PODES

ABSTRAK

Muhammad Syamsul Huda, Pengaruh Kapasitas Aparatur Desa dan Pendamping Desa terhadap Inovasi Pemerintahan Desa di Indonesia di bawah bimbingan Selamat Joko Utomo, S.E., M.E.,

Undang-Undang No. 6 Tahun 2014 tentang Desa memberikan kewenangan yang luas kepada desa untuk mengelola pemerintahannya sendiri, sehingga menuntut desa mengadopsi berbagai instrumen tata kelola dan inovasi baru. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh kapasitas aparatur desa dan pendamping desa terhadap inovasi pemerintahan desa, baik secara parsial maupun simultan. Inovasi pemerintahan desa diukur melalui delapan indikator, yaitu Sistem Informasi Desa (SID), Sistem Keuangan Desa (Siskeudes), RPJMDes, RKPDDes, Peraturan Desa (Perdes), Peraturan Kepala Desa (Perkades), kerja sama antardesa, dan kerja sama dengan pihak ketiga. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif eksplanatif dengan data sekunder Potensi Desa (PODES) tahun 2018 dan 2021 yang membentuk data panel tidak seimbang mencakup seluruh desa di Indonesia. Data dianalisis menggunakan regresi ordered logistic, binary logistic, dan Poisson dengan pendekatan random effects. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pendidikan kepala desa, jumlah kepala dusun/RT/RW, dan jumlah pegawai desa lainnya berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap seluruh indikator inovasi, sedangkan indikator kapasitas aparatur lainnya menunjukkan arah dan signifikansi yang beragam. Keberadaan pendamping desa dan jumlah pelaksanaan Musyawarah Desa (Musdes) berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap seluruh indikator inovasi. Secara simultan, kapasitas aparatur desa dan pendamping desa berpengaruh signifikan terhadap seluruh indikator inovasi pemerintahan desa ($\text{Prob} > \text{Chi}^2 = 0,000$). Temuan ini menegaskan pentingnya peningkatan kapasitas aparatur dan penguatan peran pendamping desa dalam mendorong inovasi pemerintahan desa.

Kata Kunci: kapasitas aparatur desa, pendamping desa, inovasi pemerintahan desa, data panel, PODES