

Abstract

Village development plays a crucial role in achieving equitable welfare and sustainable development. The Village Development Index (IDM) is used to measure the level of development and self-reliance of villages, covering social, economic, and environmental dimensions. Central Java Province exhibits diverse characteristics of village development, necessitating a study of the factors influencing IDM performance. This study aims to analyze the influence of Village Funds, education, health, community cooperation, and environmental quality on the Village Development Index in Central Java Province.

This study employs a quantitative approach using secondary panel data from 29 regencies in Central Java Province for the period 2018–2024. The data were sourced from the Central Statistics Agency, the Ministry of Villages, Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration, as well as sources related to environmental quality. The dependent variable is the IDM, while the independent variables include the Village Fund, education, health, community cooperation, and environmental quality, which is proxied by the Environmental Quality Index (IKLH). The analysis was conducted using panel data regression with a fixed-effects model.

The results show that the Village Fund, education, health, community cooperation, and environmental quality simultaneously have a significant effect on the IDM. Partially, all five variables each have a positive and significant effect on the IDM. These results indicate that increased fiscal support for villages, improved human resource quality, greater community participation, and better environmental conditions can support enhanced village development and self-reliance in Central Java Province.

Keywords: Village Fund, education, health, community cooperation, environmental quality, Village Development Index

Abstrak

Pembangunan desa merupakan bagian penting dalam mewujudkan pemerataan kesejahteraan dan pembangunan berkelanjutan. Indeks Desa Membangun (IDM) digunakan untuk menggambarkan tingkat perkembangan dan kemandirian desa yang mencakup dimensi sosial, ekonomi, dan lingkungan. Provinsi Jawa Tengah memiliki karakteristik pembangunan desa yang beragam, sehingga diperlukan kajian mengenai faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi capaian IDM. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh Dana Desa, pendidikan, kesehatan, gotong royong, dan kualitas lingkungan terhadap Indeks Desa Membangun di Provinsi Jawa Tengah.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan data sekunder berbentuk data panel pada 29 kabupaten di Provinsi Jawa Tengah selama periode 2018-2024. Data bersumber dari Badan Pusat Statistik, Kementerian Desa, Pembangunan Daerah Tertinggal, dan Transmigrasi, serta sumber data terkait kualitas lingkungan. Variabel dependen adalah IDM, sedangkan variabel independen meliputi Dana Desa, pendidikan, kesehatan, gotong royong, dan kualitas lingkungan yang diproksikan dengan Indeks Kualitas Lingkungan Hidup (IKLH). Analisis dilakukan menggunakan regresi data panel dengan model Fixed Effect.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Dana Desa, pendidikan, kesehatan, gotong royong, dan kualitas lingkungan secara simultan berpengaruh signifikan terhadap IDM. Secara parsial, kelima variabel tersebut masing-masing berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap IDM. Hasil tersebut menunjukkan bahwa peningkatan dukungan fiskal desa, kualitas sumber daya manusia, partisipasi sosial masyarakat, dan kondisi lingkungan yang lebih baik dapat mendukung peningkatan pembangunan dan kemandirian desa di Provinsi Jawa Tengah.

Kata kunci: Dana Desa, pendidikan, kesehatan, gotong royong, kualitas lingkungan, Indeks Desa Membangun.