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EVALUATION OF SOCIAL RESILIENCE INDEX ON VILLAGE INFRASTRUCTURE, COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT, AND PUBLIC SERVICE QUALITY (CASE STUDY OF THE 1 BILLION 1 VILLAGE PROGRAM)

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Abstract:

This study evaluates the impact of village infrastructure, community empowerment, and the quality of public services on the achievement of the Developing Village Index (IDM) in Kalaena Kiri Village, East Luwu Regency, in the context of the "1 Billion 1 Village" Program. This study uses a quantitative method with the Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) approach to analyze the relationship between variables. The results of the study show that village infrastructure and the quality of public services have a positive and significant influence on the success of this program, which further has an impact on increasing IDM. In contrast, community empowerment did not show a significant influence on the program or IDM, indicating the need for reformulation in the empowerment strategy. The implications of this study emphasize the importance of infrastructure development and improving the quality of public services as the main factors in the success of village development programs. A holistic approach that integrates various aspects of development is needed to achieve more optimal results in improving village welfare and development.

Keywords:

Village Infrastructure, Community Empowerment, Quality of Public Services, Building Village Index, 1 Billion 1 Village Program.



Introduction

The "1 Billion 1 Village" program launched by the East Luwu Regency Government is one of the initiatives to encourage village development in a more equitable and sustainable manner. The program aims to improve the Developing Village Index (IDM), which is a composite indicator of the Social Resilience Index, the Economic Resilience Index, and the Ecological Resilience Index (Mardiyani et al., 2020). Increasing IDM is considered an important step in realizing an independent, prosperous, and just village (Suroso, 2020). Kalaena Kiri Village, as one of the beneficiaries of this program, is the focus of research because it has great potential in infrastructure development, community empowerment, and improving the quality of public services.

Village infrastructure development is one of the main pillars in supporting economic growth and the welfare of rural communities. Adequate infrastructure not only facilitates economic activities, but also strengthens connectivity between regions, which ultimately increases people's accessibility to basic services (Waqar et al., 2024). However, poorly planned infrastructure development can cause imbalances in village growth and negatively affect the Social Resilience Index.

Community empowerment also plays an important role in improving the welfare and independence of the village (Carmen et al., 2023). Through various empowerment programs, the community is expected to be more active in development participation, which in turn will strengthen the social resilience of the village. This participation covers various aspects, ranging from increasing knowledge and skills to strengthening village institutional capacity. The "1 Billion 1 Village" program is expected to be able to accelerate this empowerment process with the right allocation of funds.

The quality of public services is another aspect that is no less important in improving IDM. Quality public services ensure that rural communities have fair and equitable access to basic services, such as education, health, and administration (Rizal et al., 2023), (Fadli & Wolo, 2023). With this program, it is hoped that there will be a significant improvement in the quality of public services in Kalaena Kiri Village, which will be reflected in the increase in the Social and Economic Resilience Index.

Based on this background, this study aims to analyze the impact of village infrastructure, community empowerment, and the quality of public services on the achievement of the Developing Village Index in Kalaena Kiri Village by including the intervening variables of the 1 billion 1 village program. The results of this study are expected to provide more effective policy recommendations for the government in implementing the "1 Billion 1 Village" program in the future.

Literature Review

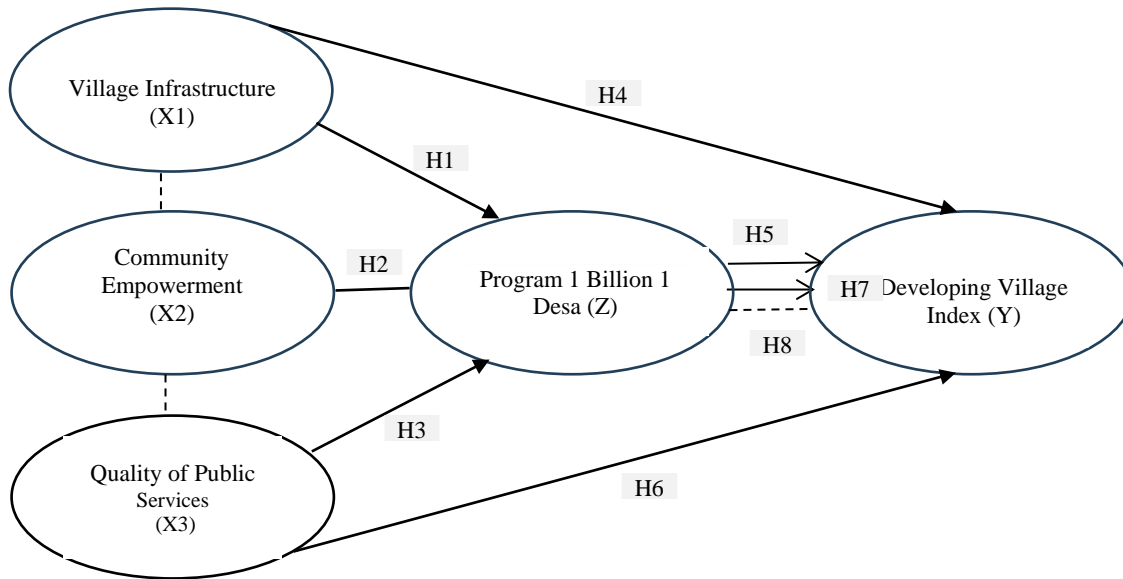
The One Billion One Village Program is a Special Financial Assistance Program (BKK) that is transferred to the Village Government outside of the Village Fund Allocation (ADD) assistance sourced from the APBD and the Village Fund (DD) sourced from the State Budget.

This program is the flagship program of the Regent of East Luwu which is contained in the 2021-2026 RPJMD with the goal of improving the quality of equitable and sustainable village development with the indicator of the developing village index in improving the status of the village, which aims to accelerate the physical development of the village, as well as develop the capacity of the Village Government and village institutions in facilitating participatory development, empowerment-oriented and self-reliance for welfare community whose ultimate goal is to affect the status of regional IDM to increase.

The social resilience index can be measured through community participation in existing programs. Research shows that active community participation in empowerment programs can increase a sense of ownership and responsibility for village development (Darwis et al., 2021). In addition, the good quality of public services also contributes to increasing public trust in the government, which in turn can increase public participation in development programs (Handraini, 2024). The Developing Village Index can be used as a reference in integrating, affirming, and synergizing development. The hope is to realize the condition of a prosperous, fair and independent village community.

The Building Village Index (IDM), or Village Development Index, is an important tool for assessing and promoting rural development in Indonesia. It categorizes villages into various statuses such as Independent, Advanced, Developing, Disadvantaged, and Very Disadvantaged based on various socio-economic indicators. This classification is essential for targeted policy planning and resource allocation, especially in addressing problems such as stunting and poverty, which are prevalent in underdeveloped areas (Wicaksono et al., 2022); (Tri Pranoto, 2022).

Research shows that IDM is closely linked to village fund allocation, which has been shown to have a positive impact on various development indicators, including access to clean water and sanitation, as well as overall human development (Mardalena et al., 2023) (Hartojo et al., 2022). For example, highlighting that village funds contribute significantly to improving welfare indicators, thereby increasing the village development index (Mardalena et al., 2023). In addition, research has shown that the effective allocation of these funds can lead to substantial improvements in infrastructure and community services, which are essential for sustainable development (Rimawan et al., 2020) ; (Wibowo et al., 2019).



Picture. 1
Conceptual Framework of the Research

Methodology

This study is a quantitative research using the structural equation modeling (SEM) method which aims to empirically test what subjects experience such as behavior, perception, motivation, and decision-making actions. Junaidi (2021) said that exploratory and confirmatory analysis with the SEM approach is a very popular quantitative analysis in social sciences today. Furthermore, based on the objectives of empirical studies, quantitative research can be divided into two (two), namely, estimation and prediction. Meanwhile, the research with a predictive approach aims to test the influence of interconstructive in predicting the causal effects of the variables tested. In quantitative research, the process of collecting data, processing data, analyzing data, and objectively testing research results based on the results obtained in the field. Each indicator related to the research is explained in accordance with the criteria that have been set in advance and also refers to previous purchases both at home and abroad, as well as explaining the implications of the research results carried out both in theory and practice in the field. This study uses a type of quantitative research with an explanatory descriptive approach. The number of samples was 100 respondents consisting of village heads, village officials, and community leaders of East Luwu Regency. The instrument in this study is in the form of a questionnaire using a google form. The measurement scale uses a likers scale with the answer items Strongly agree (SS), Agree (S), Quite agree (CS), Disagree (TS) and Strongly disagree (STS). Data analysis uses the *Structural Equation Modeling* (SEM) technique with the help of the Smart PLS 3 application.

Result

The respondents in this study consisted of village heads, village officials, community leaders and communities in East Luwu Regency. The identity of the respondents is depicted according to table 1.

Table 1. Description of Respondent Overview

Kategori		frekuensi	%
Gender	Male	74	74%
	Female	26	26%
Position	Village head	1	1%
	Village apparatus	5	5%
	Community leaders	8	8%
	community	82	82%
Age	15-25 Years	2	2%
	26-34 Years	12	12%
	35-44 Years	23	23%
	45-54 Years	55	55%
	55-65 Years	6	6%
	Diatas 65 Years	2	2%
Education	SD	16	16%
	SLTP	18	18%
	SLTA	53	53%
	S1	13	13%

Source: Author 2024

Uji Measurement Model/Outer Model

The results of the study using the PLS application for the measurement model/outer model test were determined by the outer loading value of each variable indicator. The determination criteria are said to be valid if the outer loading value > 0.07 . The results of the study found that the outer loading values of all variable indicators IF, PM, KL, ID, PD were more than 0.7 (see Table 2). In addition, to assess the model, it is said to be reliable if the value of Cronbach's Alpha is greater > 0.6 and the composite reliability (CR) is higher than > 0.07 . The results of the study found that the CR value of each construct was in the range of 0.843 to 0.955 so that it could be said that the reality was achieved (see table 2). In addition, the convergent validity indicator is achieved when the average extracted variance (AVE) the value obtained is said to be valid if it > 0.50 . The results of the analysis found that the AVE value for each construct ranged from 0.573 to 0.842 so that it can be said that convergent validity was achieved (see Table 2).

Tabel. 2. Uji Measurement Model/Outer Model

Variabel	Item	λ	α	CR	AVE
IF	IF1	0,714	0,753	0,843	0,573
	IF2	0,749			
	IF3	0,731			
	IF4	0,829			
PM	PM1	0,893	0,898	0,930	0,771
	PM2	0,944			
	PM3	0,948			
	PM4	0,704			
KL	KL1	0,719	0,822	0,883	0,656

	KL2	0,757			
	KL3	0,883			
	KL4	0,868			
ID	ID1	0,875	0,843	0,895	0,681
	ID2	0,847			
	ID3	0,787			
	ID4	0,789			
PD	PD1	0,850	0,937	955	0,842
	PD2	0,940			
	PD3	0,934			
	PD4	0,943			

Description: IF= Village Infrastructure, PM= Community Empowerment, KL= Quality of Public Services, ID= Developing Village Index, PD= 1 Billion 1 Village Program

Source: Author 2024

Hypothesis Testing

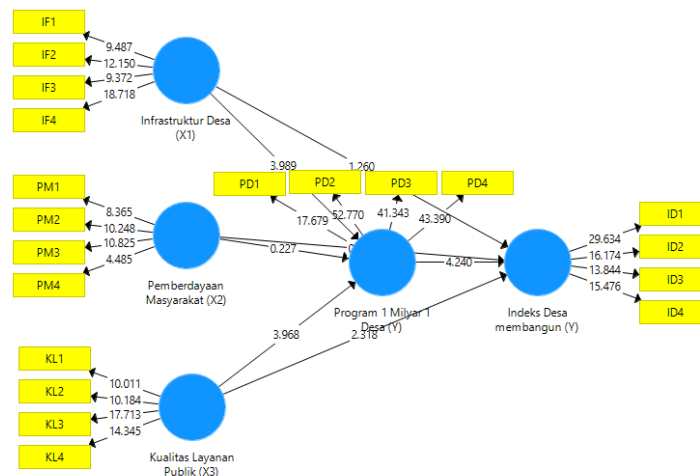
Hypothesis testing using SEM applications as seen in table 4. The β value of each variable shows a positive relationship. The t-value ranges from 2.103 to 6.300 (>1.96) for each relationship between variables. The P-Value value shows a significant level between variables where if the P-value < 0.05 then the relationship between variables is said to be significant, so it can be said that the 7 hypotheses proposed in the study all have a positive and significant effect.

Table 3. Hypothesis Testing

Hipotesis	Hubungan	β	T-Value	P-Value	Keterangan
H₁	IF→PD	0,346	3,989	0,000	Diterima
H₂	PM→PD	0,021	0,227	0,821	Ditolak
H₃	KL→PD	0,399	3,968	0,000	Diterima
H₄	IF→ID	0,124	1,260	0,208	Ditolak
H₅	PM→ID	0,031	0,297	0,767	Ditolak
H₆	KL→ID	0,223	2,318	0,021	Diterima
H₇	PD→ID	0,468	4,240	0,000	Diterima
H₈	IF→PD→ID	0,162	2,844	0,005	Diterima
H₉	PM→PD→ID	0,010	0,232	0,816	Ditolak
H₁₀	KL→PD→ID	0,187	2,665	0,008	Diterima

Description: IF= Village Infrastructure, PM= Community Empowerment, KL= Quality of Public Services, ID= Developing Village Index, PD= 1 Billion 1 Village Program

Source: Author 2024



Picture 2. SEM Analysis Results

Based on the results of the hypothesis test conducted, this study found that Village Infrastructure and Public Service Quality have a significant influence on the success of the 1 Billion 1 Village Program, which ultimately has a positive impact on the Developing Village Index. Specifically, the results of the hypothesis test show that Village Infrastructure has a positive and significant influence on the 1 Billion 1 Village Program ($\beta = 0.346$, P-Value = 0.000), which in turn contributes significantly to the Developing Village Index both directly and through the mediation of the program ($\beta = 0.124$, P-Value = 0.208 and $\beta = 0.162$, P-Value = 0.005).

Similarly, the Quality of Public Services was found to have a positive and significant influence on the 1 Billion 1 Village Program ($\beta = 0.399$, P-Value = 0.000) and the Developing Village Index both directly ($\beta = 0.223$, P-Value = 0.021) and through the mediation of the program ($\beta = 0.187$, P-Value = 0.008). These findings indicate that improving the quality of public services can significantly improve the outcomes of village development programs and strengthen the overall village development index.

On the other hand, Community Empowerment did not show a significant influence on both the 1 Billion 1 Village Program ($\beta = 0.021$, P-Value = 0.821) and the Developing Village Index ($\beta = 0.031$, P-Value = 0.767). These results suggest that, in the context of this study, community empowerment efforts have not been able to make a significant contribution to the success of village development programs and the improvement of the village index.

Overall, this study emphasizes the importance of infrastructure development and improving the quality of public services as the main factors in the success of village development programs and the achievement of a better village development index. Community empowerment, while important, requires a more effective approach to be able to have a significant impact on future village development programs.

The development of village infrastructure and the quality of public services play an important role in the success of village development programs, especially the 1 Billion 1 Village Program, which then has a positive impact on increasing the Developing Village Index. The results of

this study are consistent with previous findings that show that adequate infrastructure and quality public services are key factors in supporting the success of development programs at the local level. Research by (Li et al., 2022) It also shows that investments in village infrastructure, such as roads, electricity, and clean water networks, significantly improve community welfare and strengthen development programs in rural areas. These findings are in line with the results of this study, where Village Infrastructure ($\beta = 0.346$, P-Value = 0.000) has been proven to have a significant influence on the success of the 1 Billion 1 Village Program and, through this program, contributes to the improvement of the Developing Village Index.

In addition, research by (Liu et al., 2022) found that the quality of public services, such as health services, education, and government administration, plays a vital role in supporting village development programs. Better public services not only increase people's access to critical resources, but also encourage community participation in development programs. This result is also reflected in this study, where the Quality of Public Services ($\beta = 0.399$, P-Value = 0.000) has a significant influence on the success of the 1 Billion 1 Village Program and the Developing Village Index.

However, the finding that Community Empowerment does not have a significant influence on both the 1 Billion 1 Village Program ($\beta = 0.021$, P-Value = 0.821) and the Developing Village Index ($\beta = 0.031$, P-Value = 0.767) is interesting to discuss further. Study by (Sutiyo & Maharjan, 2017) found that the success of community empowerment programs is highly dependent on the level of community participation and support from local leaders. In the context of this study, insignificant results may reflect a lack of active participation or inadequate support in the implementation of community empowerment programs in the villages studied.

Summary And Conclusions

This study concludes that Village Infrastructure and Public Service Quality have a significant role in supporting the success of the 1 Billion 1 Village Program which in turn has a positive impact on the Developing Village Index. Good village infrastructure has proven to contribute significantly to increasing the success of village development programs. Likewise, the high quality of public services also supports the program and directly affects the improvement of the village development index. However, community empowerment did not show a significant influence on the success of the program or the improvement of the village index, which indicates the need for a more effective approach in its implementation.

The findings of this study indicate that village development policies and practices should emphasize the importance of prioritizing the development of adequate infrastructure, such as roads, electricity, and clean water, as the main foundation for strengthening development programs and community welfare. In addition, improving the quality of public services, including health, education, and government administration, should be a key focus to improve people's access to critical resources and encourage their active participation in various development programs. Considering that community empowerment did not show a significant influence in this study, a reformulation is needed in empowerment strategies and approaches that are more oriented towards active community participation and involve local leaders more effectively. Therefore, a holistic approach in village development that integrates infrastructure,

public services, and community empowerment simultaneously is needed to create synergy in efforts to improve welfare and village development index.

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