

What Drives The Success of Rural Development? Evidence from West Java, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Success in rural development lies in identifying and developing the appropriate factors to make development work. Finding the best way to achieve successful rural development is a question that is currently difficult to answer. This study aims to identify the factors that can influence the success of village development, by focusing on the variables contained in each dimension of the Village Development Index (IDM), namely the dimensions of social resilience, economic resilience, environmental resilience, and village fiscal independence. This study focuses on the conditions of 5,312 villages in West Java Province, Indonesia. The data in this study is obtained from the Village Potential (Podes) 2019 micro data and Village Development Index 2020 by conducting descriptive statistical analysis and multiple linear regression analysis. The results show that sustainable development in villages can be achieved by ensuring the availability of village social infrastructure, and increasing the effectiveness of village economic institutions. In addition, the government needs to ensure the focused and strategic development plans so that village revenue can be efficiently utilized for development. These factors must be utilized by all village communities in order to avoid conflicts that occur in the village.

Keywords: rural development, village development index, village potential

INTRODUCTION

Rural development can be defined as a process that leads to a sustainable improvement in the quality of life of rural communities, especially the poor. The development process should represent the overall change by which a social system moves away from living conditions that are considered unsatisfactory towards better living conditions (Chambers, 1984; Chand et al., 2017). Thus, rural development aims to find the best ways to improve the quality of life in rural communities (Scoones, 2009). Finding the best way to achieve successful development in villages is a question that is currently difficult to answer. The importance of knowing the key factors in driving development is believed to be the answer to this difficult question (Yustika, 2019). Success in rural development lies in identifying and developing appropriate factors to make development work. There are no universally accepted guidelines for identifying the key factors that are appropriate in driving rural development (Wineman et al., 2020).

Moallemi et al. (2020) explained that the key success factors for village development lie in their independence in each of the social, economic, and environmental factors. Therefore, the Government of Indonesia continues to encourage rural development to achieve community welfare and make villages independent through increasing social resilience, economic resilience, and environmental resilience in villages (Saragi et al., 2021). To realize independent villages or developed villages, the Ministry of Villages has developed an indicator as a sustainable development framework called the Village Development Index (IDM) (Kemendes, 2020).

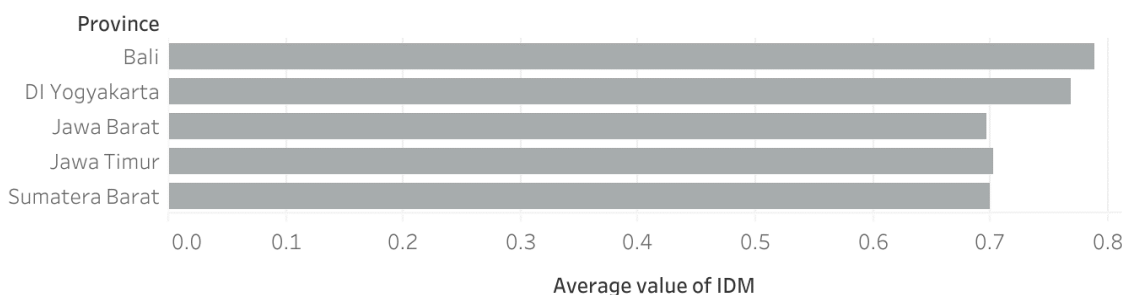


Figure 1. Average IDM of the 5 Highest Provinces in Indonesia in 2020 (Kemendes, 2020).

Based on Figure 1, West Java Province has an average IDM of 0.6967. With this figure, West Java Province occupies the fifth highest position among other provinces in Indonesia. Therefore, it can be concluded that the average IDM of West Java Province is lower than the average IDM of DI Yogyakarta and East Java Province. However, development in West Java Province is significant in contributing to the national economy (Simangunsong & Hutasoit, 2017). For this reason, West Java's regional development has so far given positive results to overall economic development, but the condition of rural development in West Java does not show amazing results. Therefore, in the context of regional development in West Java, an integrated development strategy is needed within a regional framework with the lowest regional strata, namely rural areas. Thus, the implementation of West Java's development policies should always be within the signs of village needs (Bachrein, 2010).

According to Nurjaman (2015), in general, there are issues, challenges, and local-level dynamics that occur in rural areas in West Java, one of which is the demographic structure. West Java Province currently has the largest population in Indonesia, with 48.64 million people in June 2022, and most of the population lives in villages (Kemendagri, 2022). But this large population is not accompanied by the quality of the population's welfare. Based on data reported by Badan Pusat Statistik (2021), there are around 1.14 million people who are classified as poor and all of them are villagers. In addition, rural areas in West Java have a poverty depth index of 1.626 and this figure is much higher than that of urban areas, which is only 1.181.

Considering these socio-economic challenges, it is important to know the factors that can drive development in rural areas. Because, although villages have many serious problems, it is important to realize that rural development can make a major contribution to provincial and national economic development (Adams, 2019). According to Dent et al. (2013) and (Chambers, 1984), rural development focuses on important issues related to the problems of rural communities and regions, including education, health, public services and facilities, economic infrastructure, and other general economic

issues. Thus, rural development is more oriented toward improving the physical infrastructure and quality of life of rural communities, which is an important policy agenda in developing countries (Dandekar, 2015; Kinsella et al., 2000).

Previous research has shown that the social resilience dimension of basic infrastructure conditions in education and health can play an important role in rural development. In general, the relationship between education and rural sustainable development is often viewed as linear and positive (Robinson-Pant, 2023). An important aspect of improving education in rural areas is the availability of schools (Echazarra & Radinger, 2019). Turwelis et al. (2022) found that the provision of vocational schools has a positive and significant impact on improving the quality of education in rural areas in Russia and Indonesia. In addition, the availability of health facilities is a key element in the government's delivery of health services to its citizens and has become an important aspect in improving the quality of health services in rural areas (Harry et al., 2020; Wulandari & Laksono, 2019).

Then in the economic resilience dimension in the conditions of economic and business infrastructure, it shows that Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDesa) have a positive and significant influence on village economic activity when compared to villages that do not have BUMDesa (Puri & Khoirunurrofik, 2021). Village economic improvement can be generated through BUMDesa because BUMDesa can have an impact on the welfare of village communities through the utilization of village potential (B. Arifin et al., 2020; Srirejeki, 2018). Even BUMDesa can also contribute to increasing the village's original income (PADes) which can later be used to improve village development (Aji, 2022; Iftitah & Wibowo, 2022; K. A. K. Saputra et al., 2019). In addition to BUMDesa, cooperatives can have a positive influence on village development (Anderson & Lent, 2019; Budi et al., 2021; Zeuli et al., 2004). Simaremare (2019) shows that the Saroha Nauli village unit cooperative in Dolok Tolong, North Sumatra, Indonesia can contribute to increasing the income of village communities and channelling agricultural products to the market. Another study found that villages in Java that have a high IDM have a high number of banks (P. M. A. Saputra, 2023). Klapper et al. (2016) defines financial inclusion as the expansion of access to and use of financial services that enable underdeveloped areas to achieve socioeconomic goals. The presence of financial services is known to have a positive and direct influence on village development (Qian et al., 2022; Zhu et al., 2021).

In addition, current village development cannot be separated from aspects of social capital. Social capital allows development to become a forum for actors, communities, and development support institutions to jointly achieve the same development vision for a common goal, thus freeing them from conflict (Seftyono et al., 2018; Warda et al., 2018). Access to social capital can facilitate poor households accessing human capital, financial capital, and physical capital through the expansion of social networks and mutual trust (Kharisma et al., 2020). If social capital is not maintained, then the chances of conflict are greater. Social conflicts can negatively affect the success of village development due to the disruption of economic, educational, and health activities in the village (Barron et al., 2009; Blattman & Miguel, 2010).

Then on the environmental aspect, it is important for development to pay attention to environmental conditions. Natural disasters cause enormous losses in physical capital, human capital, financial capital, natural capital, and social capital. Rural communities experience significant losses in these five areas, increasing their overall level of vulnerability (Sun et al., 2010). Thus, the occurrence of natural disasters can hamper the process of rural development (Bakkour et al., 2015). Dartanto (2022) has illustrated that disasters that occur in villages can damage village facilities such as business centers, housing, roads, schools, and health facilities. In a similar vein, Arouri et al. (2015) found that natural disasters (floods, storms, and droughts) have a negative and significant impact on household welfare in rural areas of Vietnam. Thus, it is not uncommon for villages that have a high intensity of natural disasters to have a low IDM (P. M. A. Saputra, 2023).

Based on the previous explanation, previous studies have discussed the factors that can drive or inhibit village development. However, in Indonesia, most studies used qualitative methods to explain the role of each factor in village development and only involved a few villages or used case studies in discussing them. In addition, there are still few studies conducted on the influence of each village development factor on increasing the Village Development Index. Therefore, this study aims to analyse the characteristics and influence of each variable on the social, economic, and environmental dimensions to provide an overview of village conditions in West Java. To our knowledge, this is the first study of the influence of factors in the economic, social, and environmental dimensions in improving the Village Development Index involving more than five thousand village administrative areas.

METHODS

Scope of Research

In this study, researchers did not consider several other variables in other studies that were considered to influence the dependent variable, such as Village Fund (DD), Village Fund Allocation (ADD), village community empowerment and participation, and so on due to the limited data available in the Village Potential (Podes) micro data in 2019. In addition, this study uses the Village Potential (Podes) microdata in 2019 and the Village Development Index data in 2020. Both data have different periods due to the limited data of the Village Development Index in 2019, which only provides data up to the level of administrative areas higher than villages, namely sub-districts (*kecamatan*). In addition, the Village Potential (Podes) microdata was only published three times in 10 years.

Data and Variables

In this study, the data used is village data in West Java with a total of 5,312 villages spread across 18 districts and 1 city. The data used in this study for all independent variables is secondary data obtained from the Village Potential (Podes) microdata in 2019 sourced from the Central Statistics Agency (*Badan Pusat Statistik*) Indonesia. Meanwhile, the data used for the dependent variable is secondary data obtained from the Village Development Index data in 2020 sourced from the Ministry of Villages, Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration (*Kementerian Desa, Daerah Tertinggal, dan Transmigrasi*) Indonesia.

The dependent variable used in this study is Village Development Index (IDM). IDM is used to measure the achievement of village development in Indonesia, which is formed by three dimensions, namely social, economic, and environmental. The three dimensions will affect the IDM index value of a village, if the village has an index value >0.815 then the village is independent, $0.707 - 0.815$ is developed, $0.600 - 0.707$ is developing, $0.492 - 0.599$ is underdeveloped, and <0.492 is very underdeveloped (Kemendes, 2020).

The independent variables considered are as follows: (i) Social Dimension consisting of the number of primary and secondary education institutions (total number of primary schools, junior high schools, and senior high schools), the number of village level health facilities (total number of Village Health Posts (*Pos Kesehatan Desa*), Village Maternity Clinics (*Pondok Bersalin Desa*), and Integrated Service Posts (*Pos Layanan Terpadu*)), and the number of village conflicts (total number of conflicts between the community and the government, the community and security forces, between community groups, between villages, between religions, and between tribes); (ii) Economic Dimension consisting of the number of banks (total number of public and private banks, and People's Credit Banks (*Badan Pengkreditan Rakyat*)), the number of cooperatives (total number of cooperatives consisting of Village Unit Cooperatives, Micro Business Cooperatives, Savings and Loan Cooperatives, and other cooperatives), and the number of village-owned enterprises/BUMDesa (total BUMDesa business unit); and (iii) Environmental Dimension, namely the number of natural disasters incidents (total number of earthquakes, floods, landslides, droughts, whirlwind/typhoon/putting Tornado, forest and land fires, ocean tidal wave, flash flood, and tsunami). In addition, this study also considers the fiscal independence of the village using the variable of total village original income (PADes).

Data Analysis Methods

To answer the research objectives, two analysis techniques will be conducted in this study. First, descriptive statistics of each variable were conducted to determine the characteristics of villages in West Java. Second, multiple linear regression analysis using the Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) method was conducted to explain the relationship between variables. The hypothesis testing consists of 3 tests, namely the T-statistic test to see the effect of each independent variable on the dependent variable, the F-statistic test to see the effect of all independent variables on the dependent variable, and the coefficient of determination to show the ability of the model to explain variations in the dependent variable. After that, to get a model that is Best Linear Unbiased Estimators (BLUE), it is necessary to test classical assumption, the classical assumption test consisting of multicollinearity test, heteroscedasticity test, and autocorrelation test is conducted with the aim of obtaining valid regression estimation results.

The multiple linear regression analysis equations can be mathematically explained in the following equation:

$$IDMi = \beta_0 + \beta_1 JPENi + \beta_2 JKESi + \beta_3 KOFDi + \beta_4 BANKi + \beta_5 LKOPi + \beta_6 BMDSi + \beta_7 KBENi + \beta_8 PADSi + \varepsilon_i \quad \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

Where IDM is the Village Development Index; JPEN is the number of primary and secondary education institutions; JKES is the number of village-level infrastructure facilities; KOFD is the number of village conflicts; BANK is the number of banks, LKOP is the number of cooperative institutions; BMDS is the number of BUMDesa, KBEN is the number of natural disaster events; PADS is the amount of village original income; β is a constant; β_1 , β_2 , β_3 , β_4 , β_5 , β_6 , β_7 , and β_8 are coefficients; ε is the error term; and i is the i -th village.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In general, a summary of the descriptive statistics of each variable considered in this study can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Summary of Descriptive Statistics

Variable	Mean	Std. Dev	Min	Max
Village Development Index (IDM)	0.6967	0.0657	0.4940	0.9740
Number of primary and secondary education institutions	19.0207	13.5625	0	174
Number of Village Level Health Facilities	0.7513	0.6646	0	13
Number of Village Conflicts	0.5176	2.8621	0	72
Number of Banks	0.4503	1.4262	0	20
Number of Cooperatives	0.5193	1.1800	0	80
Number of Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDesa)	1.0589	0.7966	0	9
Number of Natural Disaster Incidents	0.7970	1.5449	0	15
Village Original Income (PADes)*	87.0173	369.9966	0	8793

Notes: (*) million rupiah.

Based on Table 1, among the variables that make up IDM, information can be drawn that there is a large difference from the maximum and minimum values in each variable. It is known that the maximum value of the number of basic education institutions is 174, the number of village-level health facilities is 13, the number of village conflicts is 72, the number of banks is 20, the number of cooperatives is 80, the number of BUMDesa is 9, the number of natural disasters is 15, and the amount of village original income is 8,793 million rupiah. Each of these variables has the same minimum value, which is 0. This condition is evidence that there is inequality in the villages in West Java. In line with this, it is known that the IDM values of villages in West Java are also known to have large differences, where the lowest IDM is 0.4940 and the highest is 0.9740. In addition, the average IDM value of villages in West Java is 0.6967, or developing status. In this regard, to see how the condition of village development based on IDM status can be seen in Figure 2.

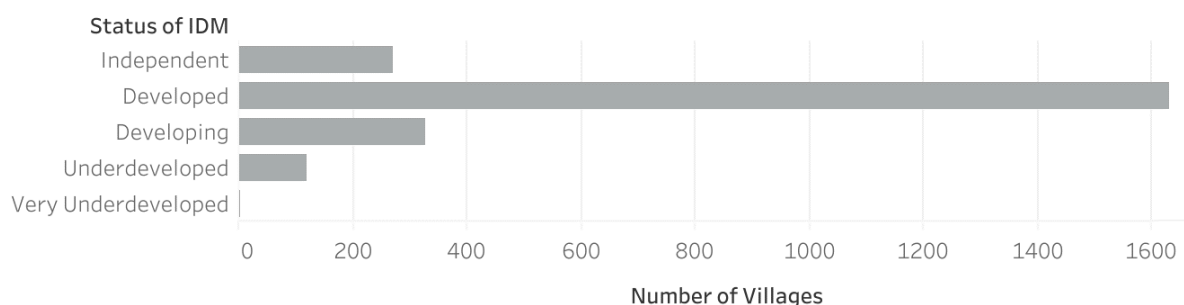


Figure 2. West Java Village Development Index (Kemendes, 2020).

Based on Figure 2, information can be drawn that the majority of villages in West Java have a developing status, which is 3,290 villages or 61.93 percent. In addition, the data shows that there are 270 independent villages in West Java or 5.1 percent of the total number of villages. Although there are no villages with a very underdeveloped status, there are 121 villages or 2.27 percent of villages in West Java that are still underdeveloped. This condition shows that the status of villages in West Java is still not very successful because the proportion of villages with independent status is very small, and there are still villages with underdeveloped status. For this reason, it is important to know what factors can influence the increase of independent villages in West Java.

In this study, at least 8 variables are considered to be analyzed for their influence on IDM. In the end, it can be known what can be the driving or inhibiting factors for the achievement of IDM. Before estimating the regression model, the first step is to test the classical assumptions. Table 2 has summarized the classical assumption results as follows:

Table 2. Classical Assumption Test Results

Assumption	Methods	Variable	Statistic	Value
Heteroscedasticity	Bruesch-Pagan test		p-value	1.369
Autocorrelation	Durbin Watson		p-value	2.2
Multicollinearity	Variance Inflation Factor	JPEN	VIF	1.369539
		JKES		1.033178
		KOFD		1.000862
		BANK		1.271491
		LKOP		1.101415
		BMDS		1.028807
		KBEN		1.013931
		PADS		1.014154

Notes: JPEN: Number of Primary and Secondary Education Institutions; JKES: Number of Village Level Health Facilities; KOFD: Number of Village Conflicts; BANK: Number of Banks; LKOP: Number of Cooperative Institutions; BMDS: Number of BUMDesa; KBEN: Number of Disaster Events; PADS: Total PADs

Then, based on the results of the assumption test, it does not show heteroscedasticity and autocorrelation problems because the significance value is greater than the real level of research. In addition, the VIF value of all independent variables is smaller than 10, meaning that the model passes the multicollinearity. Table 3 has summarized the test results of the regression analysis as follows:

Table 3. Regression Analysis Results

	Coef.	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	.6851952	.0021361	320.763	< 2e-16
JPEN	.0002829	.0000772	3.662	0.000***
JKES	.0031931	.001369	2.332	0.019**
KOFD	-.0013744	.0005094	-2.698	0.006***
BANK	.0020359	.0007078	2.876	0.004***
LKOP	.0011357	.0005191	2.188	0.028**
BMDS	.0020099	.0011398	1.763	0.077*
KBEN	.0002559	.0005835	0.439	0.660
PADS	3.399e-06	2.44e-06	1.395	0.163
Adjusted R-Square	0.0136			
F-statistic (8, 5312)	10.18			
Prob (F-statistic)	0.0000			
n	5312			

Notes:

1). (*) Significant at 10% level; (**) Significant at 5% level; (***) Significant at 1% level.

2). JPEN: Number of Primary and Secondary Education Institutions; JKES: Number of Village Level Health Facilities; KOFD: Number of Village Conflicts; BANK: Number of Banks; LKOP: Number of Cooperative Institutions; BMDS: Number of BUMDesa; KBEN: Number of Disaster Events; PADS: Total PADs.

Based on the results of multiple regression analysis, it is found that in the social dimension, the number of primary and secondary education institutions and village-level health facilities have a positive and significant effect on IDM. These findings have been shown to support several previous studies, that the availability of schools is a key factor in rural development, such as the study conducted by (Robinson-Pant, 2023) who found that the relationship between education and rural development is linear and has a positive impact in Nepal. For this reason, when the number of primary and secondary education institutions is well available, the village tends to become independent. In this regard, increasing the role of the number of primary and secondary education institutions in rural development in West Java can be done by equalizing the availability of schools in rural areas of West Java. As is known, access to educational institutions in West Java is uneven. Some villages have a large number of schools; on the other hand, there are villages that do not have educational institutions. Echazarra & Radinger (2019), mentioned that an important aspect in improving education in rural areas is the availability of schools. Long distances and time spent traveling to school can have a negative impact on school enrolment and completion.

Similar to primary and secondary education institutions, based on the findings of this study, the number of village-level health facilities in West Java is known to have a positive and significant influence on IDM. It is known that health facilities are a basic need for every community. As villages tend to be isolated areas, community connectivity to health services in villages tends to be more difficult than in cities. Difficult access to health services can encourage people to incur higher economic costs, resulting in rural communities falling into poverty. For this reason, the availability of Posyandu, Poskesdes, and Polindes is believed to be a key element in providing health services to rural communities, which in turn has an impact on increasing IDM achievements. This condition can occur because if the village has already had health facilities, it is assumed that the availability and ease of access to these facilities are well met (Harry et al., 2020). Therefore, the availability of health facilities can help the community in obtaining health services, so as to improve the quality of rural communities which in turn has an impact on development.

This study found that access to formal financial services for village communities, represented by the number of banks in the village, has a positive and significant influence on IDM. In other words, as stated by Klapper et al. (2016) financial inclusion as the expansion of access to and use of financial services can better enable the achievement of development goals. Access to financial services is characterized by the availability and number of bank branches, which only represent the likelihood of use (Cámara & Tuesta, 2014). This condition is in line with research conducted by Qian et al. (2022), that financial services can have a direct impact on the development of villages in China. Villages in Java that have a high number of banks tend to have a high IDM (P. M. A. Saputra, 2023). The provision of financial institutions can improve community welfare through the ease of saving and borrowing financial capital. The availability of financial institutions in villages can encourage villagers to undertake productive activities to improve their welfare, such as production, education, health services, or other productive needs. For this reason, the government can focus on improving access to finance for individuals or groups of people who are underserved or have difficulty in obtaining financial services, such as poor households, farmers, small businesses, and the community in general.

Moreover, strengthening cooperative institutions is also important to consider. Financial inclusion is often considered to be the sole responsibility of formal financial institutions. Cooperatives are also the financial institutions that touch and are closest to rural communities. The findings of this study have even proven that cooperatives have a positive and significant influence on IDM. The results of this study are in line with the research of Budi et al. (2021) and Zeuli et al. (2004) that cooperatives are proven to be the most important economic institutions and are able to contribute to rural development. Because cooperatives have the potential to create social and economic benefits by being more oriented toward community development.

In addition to cooperative institutions, BUMDesa as a village economic institution is also proven to positively and significantly influence IDM. The findings are in line with previous research, that the presence of BUMDesa can contribute positively to strengthening the village economy. Given that villages that have BUMDesa tend to have better economic activities when compared to villages that do not have BUMDesa in every village in Indonesia (Puri & Khoirunurrofik, 2021). BUMDesa can improve the socio-economic resilience of rural communities (Srirejeki, 2018). Seeing the importance of BUMDesa for the village economy, it is important for the village government to ensure that BUMDesa management is carried out effectively and efficiently. One of the most important things in BUMDesa

management is the thorough involvement of community participation. BUMDesa, which was originally designed as the spearhead of the village economy, has largely become inactive and underdeveloped due to a lack of community participation (B. Arifin et al., 2020).

Although in this study BUMDesa is known to have a positive and significant influence on IDM, it does not necessarily make PADes have a significant influence. In this study, the total original village original income has a positive but insignificant influence on IDM. These results contradict research conducted by Iftitah & Wibowo (2022), the results in their research show that PADes has a positive and significant influence on improving the social, economic, and environmental dimensions of IDM in rural Gowa Regency, Indonesia. The results of this study support several studies that have shown that PADes has no effect on village development in the field of education in rural Blitar Regency, Indonesia (Muslikah et al., 2020) and the field of village development implementation in rural Tabanan Regency, Indonesia (Pratama & Wiratmaja, 2021). There are at least several reasons why PADes do not have a significant effect on IDM. Villages often have limited resources. The limited amount of PADes makes it insufficient for villages to finance significant development affairs. This is evidenced in the results of the descriptive analysis of this study, where it is known that there are some villages in West Java that have high PADes, while other villages do not have PADes at all. This condition shows that not all villages in West Java can utilize the potential of the village to increase the amount of village's original income, thus impacting the success of village development.

In addition to the driving factors, there are also inhibiting factors for the success of village development. In this case, conflicts that occur in the village can have an impact on the sustainability of development in the village. This is proven in this study, where it is known that the number of village conflicts has a negative and significant influence on IDM. One of the reasons for this condition is that conflicts can have an impact on the disruption of education, health, and economic activities in the village. Even so, the relationship between village economic conditions and conflict has a positive association that makes the relationship between the two things has two directions. Blattman & Miguel (2010) concluded that conflict is likely to reduce the socioeconomic conditions of a region in the future and increase the chances of people falling into poverty, but poverty also has the potential to cause conflict. Braithwaite et al. (2010) mentioned that regions with low economic levels are likely to be trapped in the cycle of poverty and conflict in Indonesia. For this reason, friendships, social networks, participation in a community group, or other forms of social relations based on mutual trust are important social capital in the sustainability of village development (Warda et al., 2018).

In addition to village conflicts, the number of natural disasters that are assumed to be a factor inhibiting the success of village development did not show a negative and significant influence on IDM. This condition contradicts the results of previous studies, such as Dartanto (2022) and Arouri et al. (2015), which state that the socio-economic conditions of villages can potentially decline due to natural disasters in rural areas of Indonesia and Vietnam. The differences in the results of this study with other studies are caused by several things. According to Lopez-Calva et al. (2009), vulnerability to natural shocks is determined by several factors, such as risk exposure, disaster frequency and intensity, and the availability of coping mechanisms.

In terms of disaster occurrence or intensity, the majority of villages in West Java have low occurrence or intensity of natural disasters. The occurrence of natural disasters only occurs in a few village areas in West Java, making villages in West Java have varying vulnerability to natural disasters. Data from Podes 2019 shows that 3475 villages in West Java do not experience natural disasters. According to Mochizuki et al. (2014), the impact of natural disasters on the economic development of a region is temporary and can recover over time. Not all natural disasters have the same impact on economic development. The resulting impact depends on the intensity that occurs, where each natural disaster has a strong or moderate intensity. In addition, according to S. Arifin et al. (2021), disaster management should be decentralized to each region to develop various approaches to disaster risk reduction tailored to the characteristics of disaster-prone areas. If villages have a good early warning system, and adequate recovery capacity, the impact of disasters can be reduced, and the development process can be resumed immediately. In the data reported by the Pemerintah Provinsi Jawa Barat (2020), 1,204 villages have evacuation routes, 715 villages that have disaster early warnings, 94 villages have tsunami warnings, and 794 villages that have community safety equipment. For this reason, some villages have strong infrastructure and effective early warning systems, and can recover quickly after a disaster so that natural disasters do not impact development outcomes.

CONCLUSION & POLICY RECOMMENDATION

The result of this study is that several variables have a positive influence on IDM, including the number of primary and secondary education institutions, the number of village-level health facilities, the number of banks, the number of cooperatives, and the number of BUMDesa. Based on these results, it can be seen what factors are the driving factors in increasing IDM. However, it is also important to ensure that there is no social conflict in the village. The occurrence of conflict is known to be an inhibiting factor in the success of village development. The results of this study also found that PADes and natural disasters do not always affect village development, although it is known that villages with PADes can increase village fiscal independence in development affairs, and natural disasters are known to have an impact on the welfare of village households and damage to physical and economic infrastructure in the village.

Based on these findings, more concrete policy implications can be formulated. First, the government needs to ensure the availability of educational institutions and health facilities. In addition, increasing the availability of banks can improve financial inclusiveness in villages. One way to be done is through cooperation with private financial institutions to increase the number of banking link agents in the village. Secondly, PADes can be optimized by the village government to increase the amount of revenue. The village government needs to ensure that BUMDesa management is conducted effectively and efficiently. To that end, the government needs to ensure a focused and strategic development plan so that village economic institutions and PADes can be efficiently utilized for development. Third, increasing economies of scale need to be carried out as mandated by the Village Law. In principle, development is not only carried out in villages but also in village neighbouring areas. Inter-village development consensus is necessary to make economic development more feasible, such as cooperation in building inter-village infrastructure, cooperation in village economic organizations, and the provision of schools and health services that villagers can enjoy from each other. In turn, villages that have a good socio-economic level can boost the socio-economy of their neighbouring villages. Fourth, economic development in the village must ensure that the benefits can be felt by every villager. Development programs or agendas must target every need that villagers have to realize community welfare. In addition, conflicts that occur in the village can be avoided, making it possible to create a sense of security and comfort in the village. Ultimately, the village development process can run properly. Fifth, the government should actively encourage and support villages or other communities to engage in disaster preparation practices such as distributing information and insights on disasters, ensuring the emergency response system is running well, and preparing a good response mechanism to reduce the possibility of damage so that village development planning can continue.

In closing, the results of this study have found the factors that are the drivers and inhibitors of successful development in the village, especially in the rural areas of West Java. These factors can be used as a reference in determining the direction of development in the village to create sustainable development. Even so, the researcher realizes that most of these factors only focus on the existence of social and economic infrastructure. Therefore, future researchers can highlight aspects other than physical factors, such as the number of training programs in the village, the percentage of participation in the state health insurance (BPJS), and the percentage of poor people who get financial services. Highlighting the influence of natural disasters on village development, future researchers can also consider the Indonesian Disaster Risk Index data (*Indeks Resiko Bencana Indonesia*) published by the National Disaster Management Agency of Indonesia. In addition, future research is also expected to use the latest data on Podes Data and the Village Development Index to provide better research results in providing an overview of the factors driving the success of village development.

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