

## Village Development Study Based on the Developing Village Index in Bati-Bati District, Tanah Laut Regency



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**ABSTRACT:** The concept of the Development Village Index (IDM) itself is then explained in the Ministry of Village Regulation (Permendes) No. 2 of 2016 concerning patterns and maps of village development development. In article 3 it is stated that the IDM concept is integrated from several categories within it which include: Economic Resilience Index (IKE), Environmental Resilience Index (IKL), and Social Resilience Index (IKS). These three factors are then used as a reference in the process of measuring the level of independence and progress of a village. The set of indicators developed in the Developing Village Index was developed based on the concept that towards an advanced and independent village a sustainable development framework is needed in which social, economic and ecological aspects become forces that complement each other and maintain the potential and ability of the village to prosper village life. Village community development and empowerment policies and activities must produce equity and justice, be based on and strengthen local and cultural values, and be environmentally friendly by managing the potential of natural resources properly and sustainably. In this context, social, economic and ecological resilience work as a dimension that strengthens the process and achievement of village community development and empowerment goals. In the village regulations themselves, Law no. 6 of 2014 has also provided a stimulus and supported the acceleration of the village development agenda (STIT et al., 2018). The thing that becomes the main focus point is the village community as the first subject and who gets attention for the independence of the village community. So that the process of forming an independent village community is expected to have positive implications for village communities and can increase the village development index. The Developing Village Index captures the development of Village independence based on the implementation of the Village Law with the support of Village Funds and Village Facilitators. The Development Village Index directs the accuracy of interventions in policies with the right correlation of development interventions from the Government in accordance with Community participation which correlates with the characteristics of the Village area, namely typology and social capital. To reduce the number of underdeveloped villages and increase the number of independent villages, an important problem that needs to be resolved is poverty. Poverty here has always received more attention from the Indonesian government. This happens because the government has realized the importance of solving the problem of poverty. Failure to resolve this problem will result in the emergence of various social, economic and political problems in society. In the context of village typology, the Developing Village Index classifies villages into five (5) statuses, namely: "(i) Very Underdeveloped Villages; (ii) Disadvantaged Villages; (iii) Developing Villages; (iv) Advanced Village; and (v) Independent Village". Of the five classifications, now the village statistics already have several divisions that are used as village indicators or parameters. The typology of the distribution of the Development Village Index (IDM) can be divided into several things, such as: "(1) very underdeveloped villages: < 0.491; (2) underdeveloped villages: > 0.491 and < 0.599; (3) developing villages: > 0.599 and < 0.707; (4) developed villages: > 0.707 and < 0.815; and (5) independent villages: > 0.815" (Suroso, 2019). This study uses qualitative analysis with descriptive research methods. The research was conducted to describe the exact nature of the symptoms or signs and then the development of the relationship between the object of research and other social phenomena in the data obtained by means of literature review, through official documents that record the circumstances that occur in an object of research, in the form of magazines, results results of studies, theses, and survey results from various government agencies or not (Novriando & Purnomo, 2020). Case studies in this approach are adopted from Sugiyono's theory (2009) which says that documentation studies are a qualitative method by analyzing documents made by the subject himself or other people. The documentation study itself is a method used by qualitative researchers in obtaining a point of view or description of the object to be studied. Data collection techniques in this study used documentation techniques by collecting data

## Village Development Study Based on the Developing Village Index in Bati-Bati District, Tanah Laut Regency

using various documents or notes that recorded the state of the research concept in the unit of analysis used as the object of research. Data sources can come from documentation documents from the Village website or the results of previous studies. In terms of data analysis, the author uses narrative analysis to describe a phenomenon and dissect the innovations made by the Village in carrying out IDM-based development. Villages in Bati-Bati District will become the object of research with the research title "Village Development Study Based on IDM (Developing Village Index) in Bati-Bati District, Tanah Laut District".

**KEYWORDS:** Village Development and IDM Bati-Bati District, Tanah Laut Regency.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1. Background

Village development is a whole series of efforts carried out in the village environment which has the main aim of improving the standard of living of rural communities, and further strengthening the welfare of village communities with plans made on the basis of deliberation among village communities as well as conventional economic characteristics. Rural development is an important matter because the success of village development will have a direct impact on the success of development in the country's economy in industry 4.0 (Fadilurrahman et al., 2021).

The village as the smallest structure in government is a very strategic area in order to build a strong national economy. Villages in the Bati-bati District can be seen through the IDM village status.

**Table 1. IDM Bati-Bati District**

CODE	DISTRICT NAME	CODE	VILLAGE NAME
630105	BATI BATI	6301052001	THE GREAT CONTINENT
630105	BATI BATI	6301052002	BATI-BATI
630105	BATI BATI	6301052003	END
630105	BATI BATI	6301052004	LIANG ANGGANG
630105	BATI BATI	6301052005	VILLAGE BENTOK
630105	BATI BATI	6301052006	LAND BENT
630105	BATI BATI	6301052007	BAYU IRRANG
630105	BATI BATI	6301052008	BEAUTIFUL NUSA
630105	BATI BATI	6301052009	VIEW
630105	BATI BATI	6301052010	Padang
630105	BATI BATI	6301052011	NEW END
630105	BATI BATI	6301052012	WELCOME
630105	BATI BATI	6301052013	HOOKS
630105	BATI BATI	6301052014	NEW HOOKS

**Source:** IDM Bati-Bati District, 2022

The IDM concept itself is then explained in the Ministry of Village Regulation (Permendes) No. 2 of 2016 concerning patterns and maps of village development development. In article 3 it is stated that the IDM concept is integrated from several categories within it which include: Economic Resilience Index (IKE), Environmental Resilience Index (IKL), and Social Resilience Index (IKS). These three factors are then used as references in the process of measuring the strata of independence and progress of a village. The indicator set developed in the Developing Village Index was developed based on the concept that in order to achieve a developed and independent village, a sustainable development framework is needed in which social, economic and ecological aspects are forces that complement each other and maintain the potential and ability of the village to improve village life. Village community development and empowerment policies and activities must produce equality and justice, be based on and strengthen local and cultural values, and be environmentally friendly by managing natural resource potential well and sustainably. In this context, social, economic and ecological resilience work as dimensions that strengthen the process and achieve the goals of development and empowerment of village communities.

#### 1.2. Problem formulation

In the village regulation itself Law no. 6 of 2014 has also provided a stimulus and supported the acceleration of the village development agenda (STIT et al., 2018). The main focus point is the village community as the first subject and what gets attention is the independence of the village community. So it is hoped that the process of forming an independent village community will provide positive implications for the village community and can increase the village development index. The Village Development

## Village Development Study Based on the Developing Village Index in Bati-Bati District, Tanah Laut Regency

Index captures the development of Village independence based on the implementation of the Village Law with the support of Village Funds and Village Assistants.

The Developing Village Index directs the appropriateness of intervention in policy by correlating appropriate development intervention from the Government in accordance with community participation which correlates with the characteristics of the village area, namely typology and social capital. To reduce the number of underdeveloped villages and increase the number of independent villages, an important problem that needs to be resolved is poverty. Poverty here has always received more attention from the Indonesian government. This happens because the government has realized the importance of solving the problem of poverty. Failure to resolve this problem will result in the emergence of various social, economic and political problems in society. The formulation of the research problem is as follows:

1. How to measure village development using the IDM (Building Village Index) method in Bati-Bati District?
2. How to see the level of social, economic and ecological resilience with the IDM (Building Village Index) method in Bati- Bati District?
3. How to see the status of villages (Independent Villages , Advanced Villages , Developing Villages, Disadvantaged Villages and Very Disadvantaged Villages using the IDM (Developing Village Index) method in Bati-Bati District?

### 1.3. Research Objectives

This research aims to measure village development performance. IDM is an important indicator for measuring the success of a village in carrying out its development. Village status, referred to as village classification based on IDM, is explained in the Minister of Village Regulation PDT Trans No. 2 of 2016, which classifies villages into 5 statuses, namely independent villages, developed villages, developing villages, underdeveloped villages, very underdeveloped villages.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The village has a significant role in efforts to determine the direction of the vision of forming better Indonesian human resources in the future. These efforts can be started by driving development, improving the quality of life, and the welfare of rural communities (Ramadhani et al., 2021).

An important aspect to achieve this vision is village development. In terms of village development, the instruments that need to be known are the actual problems experienced by the village and how big and strong the village's potential is (Satriadi, 2023).

Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration through Permendesa No. 2 of 2016, has set several indicators that make it easy for villages to find out the degree of independence of their village. With this instrument, the village can identify and gather information, the extent of the problems experienced and the potential they have to push the village out of the trap of the problem. This instrument is known as the Development Village Index (IDM). The Development Village Index (IDM) is a composite index formed from 3 types of indices, namely **the Social Resilience Index**, **the Economic Resilience Index** and **the Ecological/Environmental Resilience Index**. The Developing Village Index was developed based on the concept that in order to lead to an advanced and independent village a sustainable development framework is needed in which social, economic and ecological aspects become complementary forces and maintain the potential and ability of the village to prosper village life. The Social Resilience Index consists of:

1. Dimensions of Social Capital (indicators of social solidarity, tolerance, sense of security, social welfare);
2. Health Dimension (indicators of health services, community empowerment, and health insurance);
3. Education Dimension (indicators of access to primary and secondary education, access to non-formal education and access to knowledge);
4. Settlement Dimension (indicators of access to clean water, access to sanitation, access to electricity, and access to information and communication).

The Economic Resilience Index consists of Economic Dimensions (indicators of diversity in village community production, availability of trade service centers, access to distribution/logistics, access to financial and credit institutions, economic institutions, and regional openness). The Environmental/Ecological Resilience Index consists of Ecological Dimensions (indicators of environmental quality and potential for disaster vulnerability and disaster response). The Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration (PDTT) launched the Developing Village Index (IDM) in October 2016. The Developing Village Index itself was created to support the Nawa Cita program initiated by the government during the leadership of Joko Widodo and Jusuf Kalla as outlined in the Development Plan National Medium Term (RPJMN) 2015-2019. The Development Village Index can be used as a reference in carrying out development integration, affirmation and synergy. The hope is that the condition

## Village Development Study Based on the Developing Village Index in Bati-Bati District, Tanah Laut Regency

of a prosperous, just and independent village community will be realized. The Development Village Index (IDM) classifies villages into five statuses namely:

1. Independent Village
2. Advanced Village
3. Developing Village
4. Disadvantaged Villages
5. Very Underdeveloped Village

The classification above is useful for sharpening the determination of village development status as well as as a reference for policy intervention. The aim of the Developing Village Index as contained in the 2015 - 2019 National Medium Term Development Plan document, the preparation of the Developing Village Index is intended to provide a measure that is able to see the position and status of villages as well as the direction of the village's level of progress and independence. The objectives of compiling the Developing Village Index are as follows:

1. Become an instrument in determining the status/position of the village and assessing the level of progress and independence of the village
2. Becomes material for preparing village-based target locations (loci).
3. Become a coordinating instrument with Ministries/Agencies, Regional and Village Governments, as well as other institutions

Basically, the Developing Village Index was prepared to support the government's efforts to address the alleviation of disadvantaged villages and increase independent villages. Legal basis for the Developing Village Index . The legal basis that strengthens the status of the Developing Village Index is as follows:

1. Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages
2. Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration No. 2 of 2016 concerning the Developing Village Index
3. Source IDM Kemendesa PDTT official website - <https://idm.kemendesa.go.id>

**Table 2. Related Journals (Last 10 Years)**

No.	Title	Journal
1.	Setyobakti, MH (2017). Identification of village problems and potential based on the Village Development Index (IDM) in Gondowangi Village, Wagir District, Malang Regency.	WIGA - Journal of Economic Research, 7(1), 1-14. <a href="https://media.neliti.com/media/publications/164427-ID-identification-problem-dan-potensi-desa-be.pdf">https://media.neliti.com/media/publications/164427-ID-identification-problem-dan-potensi-desa-be.pdf</a>
2.	Muhtarom, M., Nurhadi Kusuma, MPI, & Eri Purwanti, M. (2018)., Analysis of the Development Village Index to Understand Village Development Patterns in Gadingrejo District, Pringsewu Regency	DOI: 10.35450/JIP.V6I02.96 Corpus ID: 134029978
3.	Netra Ekawati, Asdi Agustar, Devi Analia (2022). Use of Village Funds and Its Implications for the Village Development Index (IDM)	<a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.31258/jkp.v13i2.8005">http://dx.doi.org/10.31258/jkp.v13i2.8005</a> <a href="https://jkp.ejournal.unri.ac.id/index.php/JKP/article/view/8005">https://jkp.ejournal.unri.ac.id/index.php/JKP/article/view/8005</a>
4.	Salmah, Fredi Andria, Amelia Rahmi (2022). Village Clusterization Through IDM as a Basic Foundation for Village Development in Bogor Regency.	<a href="https://journal.unpak.ac.id/index.php/palar/article/view/6809/3657">https://journal.unpak.ac.id/index.php/palar/article/view/6809/3657</a>
5.	K. Intan Dwi Fajar, R Rijanta, Andri Kurniawan (2019). Exploration of Sustainable Development Variables for the Java Island Developing Village Index	<a href="https://www.journal.ugm.ac.id/mgi/article/view/73056/35772">https://www.journal.ugm.ac.id/mgi/article/view/73056/35772</a>
6.	Ari Kristin Prasetyoningrum (2018). Analysis of the Influence of the Human Development Index (HDI), Economic Growth, and Unemployment on Poverty in Indonesia	<a href="https://www.researchgate.net/journal/Equilibrium-Jurnal-Ekonomi-Syariah-2355-0228">https://www.researchgate.net/journal/Equilibrium-Jurnal-Ekonomi-Syariah-2355-0228</a>

## Village Development Study Based on the Developing Village Index in Bati-Bati District, Tanah Laut Regency

7.	Ade Irma Seska Arina, Vecky Masinambow, Een N. Walewangko (2021). The Influence of Village Funds and Village Fund Allocation on the Village Development Index in Southeast Minahasa Regency	<a href="https://doi.org/10.35794/jpekd.14203.18.3.2016">https://doi.org/10.35794/jpekd.14203.18.3.2016</a>
8.	Agus Nyoman Astika (2021). Evaluation of Village Development Based on the Village Development Index	<a href="https://www.researchgate.net/journal/Jurnal-Ilmiah-Mugoddimah-Jurnal-Ilmu-Sosial-Politik-dan-Hummaniora-2548-5067">https://www.researchgate.net/journal/Jurnal-Ilmiah-Mugoddimah-Jurnal-Ilmu-Sosial-Politik-dan-Hummaniora-2548-5067</a>
9.	Netra Ekawati, Asdi Agustar, Devi Analia (2022). Use of Village Funds and Its Implications for the Developing Village Index (IDM)	<a href="https://jke.ejournal.unri.ac.id/">https://jke.ejournal.unri.ac.id/</a>
10.	Eka Setyowati (2019). Village Governance on Differences in Developing Village Index (IDM) : Study of Three Villages in Malang District	<a href="https://www.neliti.com/publications/433744/tata-kelola-Government-desa-pada-perbedaan-indeks-desa-membuild-idm-studi-tig">https://www.neliti.com/publications/433744/tata-kelola-Government-desa-pada-perbedaan-indeks-desa-membuild-idm-studi-tig</a>

Source: Abstracted from the Online Journal, 2023

In the village regulation itself Law no. 6 of 2014 has also provided a stimulus and supported the acceleration of the village development agenda (STIT et al., 2018). The thing that becomes the main focus point is the village community as the first subject and who gets attention for the independence of the village community. So that the process of forming an independent village community is expected to have positive implications for village communities and can increase the village development index (Chartady, 2023).

To reduce the number of underdeveloped villages and increase the number of independent villages, an important problem that needs to be resolved is poverty. Poverty here has always received more attention from the Indonesian government. This happens because the government has realized the importance of solving the problem of poverty. Failure to resolve this problem will result in the emergence of various social, economic and political problems in society 5.0 (Shaddiq et al., 2021).

Strengthening the power of village officials can strengthen the principles that form the basis of village regulations in the Village Law. Village authority itself is interpreted to include village management, implementation of village development, development of village communities, and authority to empower village communities based on initiative, rights to origins, community and customs. In the focus of its own power which is based on the rights of origin and regional authority at the village scale, there are three things that are indicators, namely community initiative, rights of origin, and village customs which will strengthen the foundation of village autonomy. Within the framework of this understanding, the "Building Village Index" method was developed. IDM believes in the importance of initiative and the strength of rural communities in the process of progress and empowerment of rural life with social, economic and ecological resilience (KEMENDES RI, 2015).

This typology is in line with Village Minister Regulation no. 6 of 2016 which regulates village development maps. **The first** is very underdeveloped villages or underdeveloped villages. The characteristics of this village have several concepts in its development such as: firstly development, procurement and maintenance and secondly the development of development facilities for economic activity in the context of carrying out activities both production, distribution and marketing. In addition, to support the management of the village economy, the formation of community economic enterprises can be carried out through the management of BUMDes as an asset owned by the village. **The second** is a developing village which has several characteristics including: development and development of all economic infrastructure starting from production, retribution, and marketing as well as trying to become a source of food and the economy of the village community. In terms of maintaining village infrastructure, developing villages try to procure facilities and infrastructure owned by villages so that they can provide services to village communities. To encourage this, strengthening the village economy is supported by BUMDes as access to the economy starting from providing capital, business management, distribution processes, and finally the marketing process, all of which are guided by the village government in order to help the economy and improve the quality and quantity of human resources. **The third** is an advanced village or an independent village which is characterized as a village that has good construction, development and maintenance of village infrastructure based on productivity figures focused on a superior product. The process of empowering and maintaining infrastructure is supported by excellent community service processes with the support of food security for rural communities. Management of village assets is supported by the productivity of BUMDes which strive to be able to carry out good

## Village Development Study Based on the Developing Village Index in Bati-Bati District, Tanah Laut Regency

production, retribution and marketing and is supported by the quality of the village community with the aim of being a livelihood and activating the economy of the surrounding community.

### 3. METHOD STUDY

This study uses qualitative analysis with descriptive research methods. Research is carried out to describe the exact nature of symptoms or signs and the subsequent development of the relationship between the research object and other social phenomena in data obtained by literature review, through official documents that record the conditions that occur in a research object, in the form of magazines, results. results of studies, theses, and survey results from various government agencies or not (Novriando & Purnomo, 2020).

The case study in this approach is adopted from Sugiyono's theory (2009) which states that documentation study is a qualitative method by analyzing documents created by the subject himself or other people. Documentation study itself is a method used by qualitative researchers to obtain a point of view or description of the object to be studied. The data collection technique in this research uses documentation techniques by collecting data using various documents or notes that record the state of the research concept in the unit of analysis which is used as the object. study. Data sources can come from documentation documents from the Village website or the results of previous studies. In terms of data analysis, the author uses narrative analysis to describe a phenomenon and dissect the innovations carried out by the Village in implementing IDM-based development.

Developing Village Indicators. In developing village indicators there are at least three dimensions described in the Ministry of Village Development Village Index Book. The following presents the three dimensions in the Developing Village Indicators.

No.	Dimensi	Variabel
1.	Ketahanan Sosial	Modal Sosial Kesehatan Pendidikan Pemukiman
2.	Ketahanan Ekologi	Kualitas lingkungan Potensi rawan bencana Tanggap bencana Keragaman produksi masyarakat desa Tersedianya Pusat perdagangan
3.	Ketahanan Ekonomi	Akses distribusi dan logistic Akses ke lembaga keuangan Lembaga Ekonomi Keterbukaan wilayah

Source: Ministry of Village Developing Village Index Book, 2023.

The Development Village Index (IDM) can be used as a reference in carrying out development integration, affirmation and synergy. The hope is that the condition of a prosperous, just and independent village community will be realized. The Developing Village Index (IDM) classifies villages into five statuses, namely: Independent Villages, Developed Villages, Developing Villages, Disadvantaged Villages and Very Disadvantaged Villages.



Figure 1. IDM diagram and Village Law  
(Source: IDM Diagram and Village Law, Online, 2023)

The object of this research is Bati-bati District where secondary data was taken from the website: <https://idm.kemendes.go.id/>. The data used is IDM data from Bati-bati District, Tanah Laut Regency for 2022. Bati-bati is a sub-district in Tala Regency, South Kalimantan Province, Indonesia. The distance from the provincial capital of South Kalimantan/Banjarmasin is around 41 km. Total population 42,290 people (2,015), area 234.75 km<sup>2</sup>. There are a total of 14 villages as follows: (1) Banyu Irang (2) Bati-Bati (3) Bentok Darat (4) Bentok Kampung (5) Benua Raya (6) Hooks (7) New Hooks (8) Liang Anggang (9) Nusa Indah (10) Padang (11) Pandahan (12) Sambangan (13) Ujung and (14) Ujung Baru.

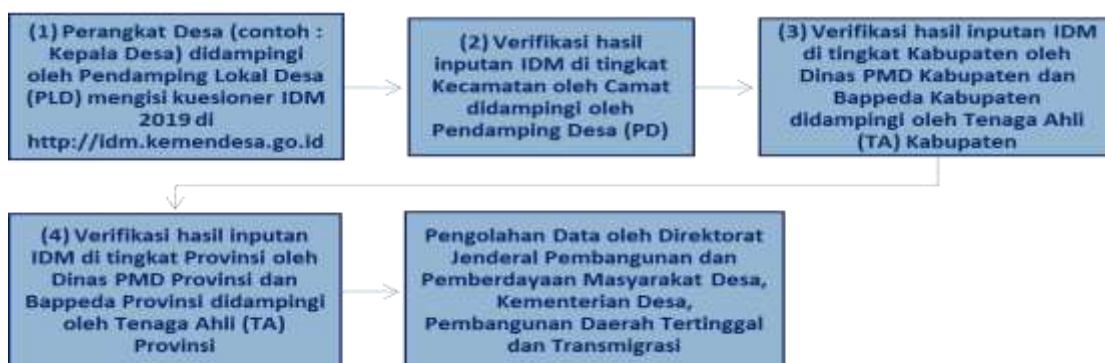


Figure 2. IDM Implementation Procedures  
(Source: <https://idm.kemendes.go.id/view/detil/6/faq>, 2023)

## Village Development Study Based on the Developing Village Index in Bati-Bati District, Tanah Laut Regency

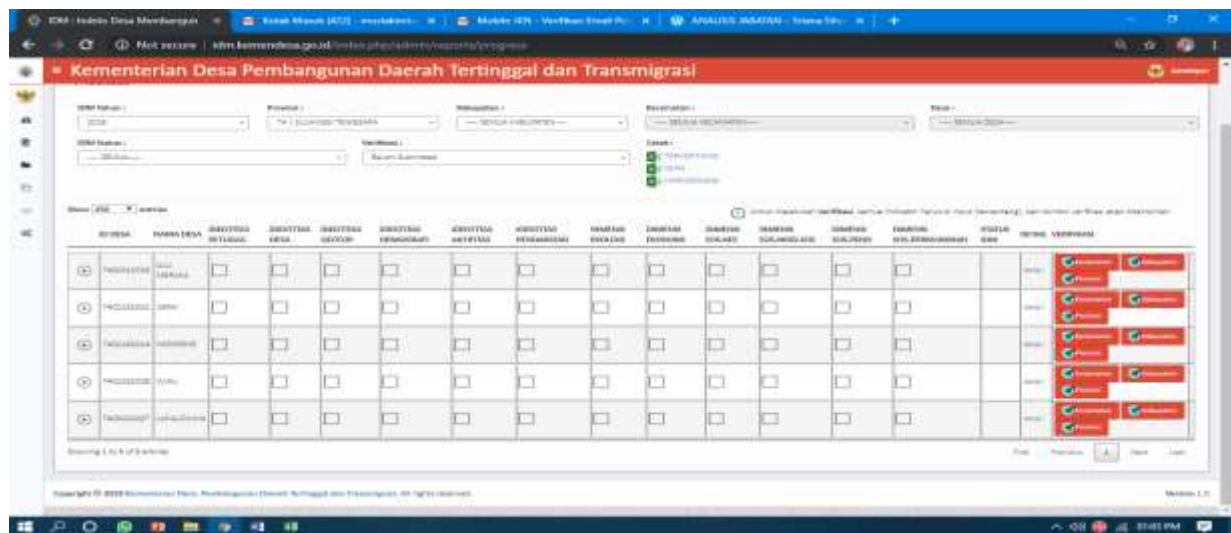


Figure 3. IKE, IKL, and IKS scores on the Village Status Dashboard Table  
(Source: <https://idm.kemendesa.go.id/view/detil/6/faq>, 2023)

### 4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### Results

**Measuring village development using the IDM (Developing Village Index) method in Bati-bati sub-district .** The Village Development Index (IDM) captures the development of Village independence based on the implementation of the Village Law with the support of Village Funds and Village Assistants. The Village Development Index (IDM) directs the appropriateness of interventions in policy by correlating appropriate development interventions from the Government in accordance with Community participation which correlates with the characteristics of the Village area. The IDM concept itself is then explained in the Ministry of Villages Regulation (Permendes) No. 2 of 2016 concerning village development patterns and maps. In article 3 it is stated that the IDM concept is integrated from several categories within it which include: Economic Resilience Index (IKE), Environmental Resilience Index (IKL), and Social Resilience Index (IKS). These three factors are then used as references in the process of measuring the strata of independence and progress of a village. The set of indicators developed in the Developing Village Index was developed based on the concept that towards an advanced and independent village a sustainable development framework is needed in which social, economic and ecological aspects become forces that complement each other and maintain the potential and ability of the village to prosper village life. Village community development and empowerment policies and activities must produce equity and justice, be based on and strengthen local and cultural values, and be environmentally friendly by managing the potential of natural resources properly and sustainably. In this context, social, economic and ecological resilience work as a dimension that strengthens the process and achievement of village community development and empowerment goals. Extracted from IDM data for Bati-bati District for 2022 as follows:

No.	Village Name	Social Resilience Index (IKS)	Economic Resilience Index (IKE)	Environmental Resilience Index (IKL)
1.	Greater Continent	0.8571	0.7167	0.8
2.	Bati- Bati	0.8457	0.7167	0.6
3.	End	0.8457	0.6	0.6667
4.	Liang Anggang	0.8229	0.5667	0.7333
5.	Village Bento	0.9029	0.7167	0.5333
6.	Land Bend	0.8514	0.6833	0.6667
7.	Banyu Irang	0.9029	0.6833	0.6667
8.	Nusa Indah	0.8	0.7333	0.6
9.	view	0.7486	0.6333	0.7333
10.	Padang	0.9486	0.8167	0.7333
11.	New Edge	0.8	0.6167	0.6667
12.	Sambangan	0.6686	0.6667	0.6667
13.	Hooks	0.8457	0.5167	0.8
14.	New Hooks	0.8286	0.7833	0.8667

Source: Bati-bati District IDM Analysis in 2022, abstracted 2023.



## Village Development Study Based on the Developing Village Index in Bati-Bati District, Tanah Laut Regency

Seeing the level of social, economic and ecological resilience with the IDM (Developing Village Index) method in Bati-Bati District. The Social Resilience Index consists of the Social Capital Dimensions (indicators of social solidarity, tolerance, sense of security, social welfare); Health Dimension (indicators of health services, community empowerment, and health insurance); Education Dimension (indicators of access to primary and secondary education, access to non-formal education and access to knowledge); and the Settlement Dimension (indicators of access to clean water, access to sanitation, access to electricity, and access to information and communication). The Social Dimension is equipped with data on the health section which consists of data on the availability of health facilities, hospitals, maternity hospitals, inpatient health centers, non-inpatient health centers, auxiliary health centers, maternity homes, polyclinics/medical centers, doctors' offices, midwives' practices, dispensaries, availability of midwives, availability of medical workers, availability of other health workers, access to poskesdes/polindes and posyandu, BPJS/JKN/KIS membership level, degree of health and malnutrition, target of the first 1000 days of life (HPK), measurement growth mat for children aged 0-23 months, and a comprehensive package of stunting prevention services for 1,000 HPK convergence. In the education section, it is equipped with data related to access to primary and secondary education, education level data, access to non-formal education aged 3-5 years, and access to knowledge, social capital, citizen security, social welfare. In the settlement section, it is equipped with data related to access to clean water and drinking water, access to sanitation, access to electricity, and access to information & communication. From the IKS table above it can be seen that in 14 villages above 0.5 means good with an average of 0.8334. The Economic Resilience Index consists of Economic Dimensions (indicators of diversity in rural community production, availability of trade service centers, distribution/logistics access, access to financial and credit institutions, economic institutions, and regional openness). The Economic Dimension is equipped with data related to the diversity of village community production, access to trade centers, access to distribution/logistics, access to financial institutions, availability of economic institutions, and regional openness. From the IKE table of 14 villages, the average is 0.675 above 0.5 which means moderate or good. The Environmental/Ecological Resilience Index consists of Ecological Dimensions (indicators of environmental quality and potential for disaster vulnerability and disaster response). The Ecology Dimension is equipped with data related to environmental conditions and potential disasters. From the IKL table of 14 villages, the average is 0.695 above 0.5 which means moderate or good.

Looking at the status of villages (Independent Villages, Advanced Villages, Developing Villages, Disadvantaged Villages and Very Disadvantaged Villages using the IDM (Developing Village Index) method in Bati-Bati District. In the context of village typology, the Developing Village Index classifies villages into five (5) statuses, namely: "(i) Very Disadvantaged Villages; (ii) Disadvantaged Villages; (iii) Developing Villages; (iv) Developed Villages; and (v) Independent Villages". From these five classifications, village statistics now have several divisions that are used as an indicator or village parameter. The typology for dividing the Developing Village Index (IDM) can be divided into several things such as: "(1) very underdeveloped villages: < 0.491; (2) underdeveloped villages: > 0.491 and < 0.599; (3) developing villages: > 0.599 and < 0.707; (4) developed villages: > 0.707 and < 0.815; and (5) independent villages: > 0.815" (Suroso, 2019). Seen from the IDM Analysis Table as follows:

No.	VILLAGE NAME	IKS	IKE	IKL	IDM VALUE 2022	IDM STATUS 2022
1.	Greater Continent	0.8571	0.7167	0.8000	0.7913	PROCEED
2.	Bati- Bati	0.8457	0.7167	0.6000	0.7208	PROCEED
3.	End	0.8457	0.6000	0.6667	0.7041	DEVELOP
4.	Liang Anggang	0.8229	0.5667	0.7333	0.7076	PROCEED
5.	Village Bento	0.9029	0.7167	0.5333	0.7176	PROCEED
6.	Land Bend	0.8514	0.6833	0.6667	0.7338	PROCEED
7.	Banyu Irang	0.9029	0.6833	0.6667	0.7510	PROCEED
8.	Nusa Indah	0.8000	0.7333	0.6000	0.7111	PROCEED
9.	view	0.7486	0.6333	0.7333	0.7051	PROCEED
10.	Padang	0.9486	0.8167	0.7333	0.8329	INDEPENDENT
11.	New Edge	0.8000	0.6167	0.6667	0.6944	DEVELOP
12.	Connection	0.6686	0.6667	0.6667	0.6673	DEVELOP
13.	hooks	0.8457	0.5167	0.8000	0.7208	PROCEED
14.	New Hooks	0.8286	0.7833	0.8667	0.8262	INDEPENDENT

Source: IDM Analysis of Bati-bati District TA. 2022, abstracted 2023.

## DISCUSSION

Support for IDM research studies with authors and titles related to IDM as follows: **Setyobakti, MH (2017)** with the title Identification of village problems and potential based on the Village Development Index (IDM) in Gondowangi Village, Wagir

## Village Development Study Based on the Developing Village Index in Bati-Bati District, Tanah Laut Regency

District, Malang Regency, **Muhtarom, M., Nurhadi Kusuma, MPI, & Eri Purwanti, M. (2018)** with the title Analysis of the Development Village Index to Know the Development Pattern of Village Development in Gadingrejo District, Pringsewu Regency, **Netra Ekawati, Asdi Agustar, Devi Analia (2022)** with the title Use of Village Funds and Its Implications for the Index Developing Villages (IDM), **Salmah, Fredi Andria, Amelia Rahmi (2022)** with the title Village Clusterization Through IDM as a Basic Foundation for Village Development in Bogor Regency, **K. Intan Dwi Fajar, R Rijanta, Andri Kurniawan (2019)** with the title Exploration of Development Variables Sustainable Development Village Index for Java Island, **Ari Kristin Prasetyoningrum (2018)** with the title Analysis of the Influence of the Human Development Index (HDI), Economic Growth, and Unemployment on Poverty in Indonesia, **Ade Irma Seska Arina, Vecky Masinambow, Een N. Walewangko (2021)** with the title The Influence of Village Funds and Allocation of Village Funds on the Village Development Index (IDM) in Southeast Minahasa Regency, **Agus Nyoman Astika (2021)** with the title Evaluation of Village Development Based on the Village Development Index (IDM), **Netra Ekawati, Asdi Agustar, Devi Analia (2022)** with the title Use of Village Funds and Its Implications for the Developing Village Index (IDM) and **Eka Setyowati (2019)** with the title Village Governance on Differences in the Developing Village Index (IDM): Study of Three Villages in Malang Regency. Concluding that IDM is a tool that is able to measure village success with the Social Resilience Index (IKS), Economic Resilience Index (IKE) and Environmental/Ecological Resilience Index (IKL). From the results of previous and future research, we will continue to improve and add to the questionnaire with 600 question items representing IKS, IKE and IKL for 2022 data.

### 5. CONCLUSION

1. Measuring village development using the IDM (Developing Village Index) method in the Bati-bati sub-district. The Village Development Index (IDM) captures the development of Village independence based on the implementation of the Village Law with the support of Village Funds and Village Assistants. The Village Development Index (IDM) directs the appropriateness of interventions in policy by correlating appropriate development interventions from the Government in accordance with Community participation which correlates with the characteristics of the Village area. The IDM concept itself is then explained in the Ministry of Village Regulation (Permendes) No. 2 of 2016 concerning patterns and maps of village development development. In article 3 it is stated that the IDM concept is integrated from several categories within it which include: Economic Resilience Index (IKE), Environmental Resilience Index (IKL) and Social Resilience Index (IKS).
2. Seeing the level of social, economic and ecological resilience with the IDM (Developing Village Index) method in the Bati-Bati District. From the IKS table above it can be seen that in 14 villages above 0.5 means good with an average of 0.8334. Table IKE of 14 villages average 0.675 above 0.5 means moderate or good. And the IKL table from 14 villages averages 0.695 above 0.5 which means moderate or good.
3. Looking at the status of villages (Independent Villages, Advanced Villages, Developing Villages, Disadvantaged Villages and Very Disadvantaged Villages) using the IDM (Developing Village Index) method in Bati-Bati District. In the context of village typology, the Developing Village Index classifies villages into five (5) statuses, namely: "(i) Very Disadvantaged Villages; (ii) Disadvantaged Villages; (iii) Developing Villages; (iv) Developed Villages; and (v) Independent Villages". From these five classifications, village statistics now have several divisions that are used as an indicator or village parameter. The typology for dividing the Developing Village Index (IDM) can be divided into several things such as: "(1) very underdeveloped villages: < 0.491; (2) underdeveloped villages: > 0.491 and < 0.599; (3) developing villages: > 0.599 and < 0.707; (4) developed villages: > 0.707 and < 0.815; and (5) independent villages: > 0.815." Benua Raya village has developed village status, Bati-bati has developed village status, Ujung has developed village status, Liang Anggang developed village status, Bentok Kampung developed village status, Bentok Darat developed village status, Banyu Irang developed village status, Nusa Indah developed village status, Pandahan developed village status, Padang independent village status, Ujung Baru developed village status, Sambangan developed village status, Kait -hooks with advanced village status and New Hooks with independent village status.
4. In the future, it is recommended that this research be continued by comparing it with IDM 2023 data and analysis, it will show an increase in the number and status of the villages.

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## Village Development Study Based on the Developing Village Index in Bati-Bati District, Tanah Laut Regency

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