

THE INFLUENCE OF STRATEGIC VISION ON PARTICIPATION IN GOOD GOVERNMENT GOVERNANCE

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Abstract: This study aimed to find out the influence of Strategic Vision on participation in good government governance of North Sumatra, West Sumatra, and South Sumatra Provinces during 2016 – 2018. Good government governance is very important if implemented in Indonesia because every country or province definitely really needs good government or often called Good Government Governance. Good governance is regulated in Law Number 17 of 2003 and Law Number 32 of 2004. Data were analyzed using SPSS (statistical product and service solution) version 26 on classical assumption test, regression analysis, and t-test. Based on the t-test results, Strategic Vision had no significant influence on participation in good government governance of North Sumatra, West Sumatra, and South Sumatra Provinces during 2016 – 2018. Therefore, in addition to a strong commitment, the government needs to adopt and use the right strategy in implementing the principles of Good Government Governance.

Keywords: *Strategic Vision, participation, good government governance*

1. Introduction

Good government governance is very important if implemented in Indonesia due to many incidents causing distrust on the government (Akuntansi & Ratulangi, 2018). In carrying out the principles of good government governance, cooperation from all parties is needed, namely between the government and the community. (Segara, 2017) explained several principles of good government governance. Along with the development of technology and economy, every country or province definitely needs good government or often called Good Government Governance. Good governance is regulated in Law Number 17 of 2003 concerning State Finance and Law Number 32 of 2004 on Regional Government to realize transparency and accountability in government financial management, both centrally and regionally. Meanwhile, (Herawati & Nopianti, 2017) stated that good government should develop several principles namely:

- 1) Participation or involvement of the community or members in decision-making either directly or indirectly through representative institutions to channel their aspirations in accordance with their interests. Participation is built on freedom of association in speaking and participating constructively.
- 2) Strategic Vision is one of the most important parts in the administration of government and society to have a broad and long-term perspective in the future.

The implementation of good government governance principles reflects good and transparent governance (Good et al., 2014). Thus, the principles will be interrelated, for example, wider participation will contribute to two things, namely the exchange of

information needed for decision-making and strengthening the legitimacy of the various decisions used, as well as participation and strategic vision related to future achievements. (Arisaputra & Hukum, 2013) explained that good government governance does not only involve the government but many other parties. Thus, realizing Good Government Governance is not an easy thing because, in addition to a strong commitment, the government needs to take and use the right strategy in implementing the principles of Good Governance (Saribu et al., 2017).

According to (Nasrullah, 2018), shows the process of institutions managing public resources and guaranteeing the reality of human rights. Therefore, this study aims to obtain information on the implementation of Good Government Governance principles (Jais, 2019). The concept of good government governance first appeared in the private domain then in the public domain and then in the higher education sector (Muktiyanto et al., 2014).

(Manossoh, 2015) stated that the implementation of good government governance is expected to bring Indonesia up from its slump so that the enforcement of good government governance will become an absolute thing. In this study, Strategic Vision had a significant influence on participation in good government governance of North Sumatra, West Sumatra, and South Sumatra Provinces. The problem formulation in this study is whether Strategic Vision has an influence on participation in good government governance. This study aimed to find out the influence of Strategic Vision on participation in good government governance (GGG).

1.1 Agency Theory

(Gustianra & Serly, 2019) explained that the government as an agent must also have good government governance to be able to minimize fraud so that good government governance functions in suppressing and controlling the society.

1.2 Good Government Governance

(Astomo, 2014) defined good government governance as the management of government affairs in economic development and the administration of power and authority from the government. There are nine indicators to measure Good Government Governance (Zai et al., 2020) namely Participation, Legal Culture, Transparency, Responsiveness, Interest Orientation, Fairness, Efficient and Effective, Accountability, Strategic Vision (Masnila et al., 2021).

1.3 Participation and Strategic Vision

participation is one of the principles of good governance which cannot be limited to the agenda-setting process, but also at the formulating and execution stages of public policy. Moreover, if the issues discussed are about regional potentials, of course, the community must be involved because the potential of the region belongs to the community as well (Bauw & Mm, 2012). According to (Lestiawan & Jatmiko, 2015) in public organizations, community participation must take part in all matters relating to democratic decision-making, especially in problem-solving while the implementation to realize the goals, objectives, mission, and vision of the organization program or policy activities are explained in Strategic Vision.

2. Method

This quantitative study used secondary data. Sample is part of the population having particular characteristics. Data collected were information from BPK RI. The samples of study ini were North Sumatra Province consisting of 16 regencies and 6 cities, West Sumatra

Province consisting of 7 regencies and 6 cities, and South Sumatra Province consisting of 6 regencies and 3 cities during 2016 – 2018. Data were analyzed using SPSS version 26 to conduct classical assumption test, regression analysis, and t test.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Results

Classical Assumption Test

a) Results of Autocorrelation Test

Table 1. Results of Autocorrelation Test

Model Summary ^b										
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics					Durbin-Watson
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	
1	.562 ^a	.315	.299	5.469	.315	19.349	1	42	.000	1.721
a. Predictors: (Constant), Strategic_Vision										
b. Dependent Variable: partisipasi										

Source : Processed using SPSS 26 on data of North Sumatra, West Sumatra, and South Sumatra Provinces during 2016 – 2018.

The autocorrelation test aims to test the correlation between the error in period t and the error in period t-1 in the linear regression model. A good regression model must be free from autocorrelation. To determine the presence of autocorrelation in the regression model, the Durbin-Watson test was carried out. Based on the table above, the Durbin-Watson value was 1.721 showing no autocorrelation because it was in accordance with the criteria, namely the Durbin-Watson value was between -2 and +2.

b) Results of Normality Test

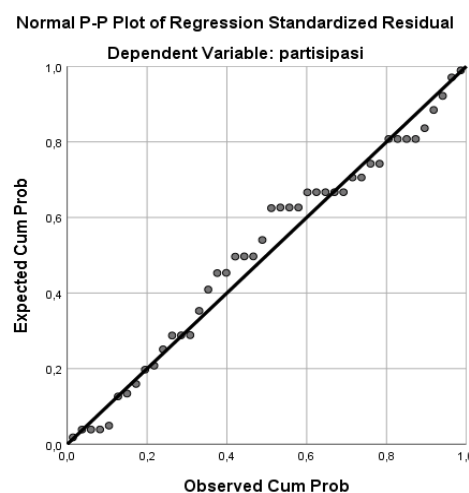


Figure 1. Normality Plot

This test is carried out to determine whether the sample data is normal or not. In this study, the normality test was carried out using a normal probability plot graph. Based on the graph presented above, the regression model obtained was a normal distribution because data (dots) were distributed on a diagonal line.

c) Results of Heteroscedasticity Test

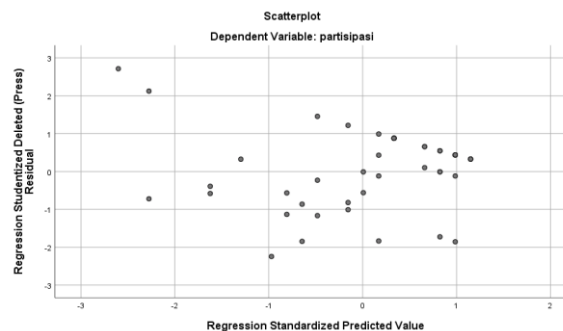


Figure. 2. Heteroscedasticity Plot

The heteroscedasticity test aims to test whether the regression model has an inequality of variance on the residuals from one observation to another. Based on the scatterplot graph above, there was no wavy, widening, or narrowing pattern, and the dots were above and below the number 0 on the y-axis. Thus, there was no heteroscedasticity in the regression model in this study.

Hypothesis Testing

Linear Regression Analysis

Table 2. Results of Regression Analysis

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	13.293	3.892		3.416	.001
Strategic_Vision	.598	.136	.562	4.399	.000

a. Dependent Variable: partisipasi

Linear regression is used to express the increase or decrease in the value of the dependent variable on two or more independent variables. Based on the table above, the regression equation obtained is as follows:

$$Y = 13.293 + 0.598X$$

- The constant $\alpha = 13.293$ show good strategic vision and participation.
- $\beta = 0.598$ shows that Strategic Vision had a positive influence on participation, meaning if Strategic Vision is increased simultaneously, participation will increase in good government governance of North Sumatra, West Sumatra, and South Sumatra Provinces.

Table 3. Results of Regression Analysis

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
North Sumatra						
1	(Constant)	19.230	5.584		3.444	.003
	Strategic_Vision	.284	.225	.272	1.262	.221
West Sumatra						
2	(Constant)	16.795	3.201		5.246	.000
	Strategic_Vision	.574	.100	.866	5.749	.000
South Sumatra						
3	(Constant)	31.989	20.455		1.564	.162
	Strategic_Vision	.011	.643	.006	.017	.987
a. Dependent Variable: partisipasi						

a. Dependent Variable: partisipasi

Partially, North Sumatra had a constant $\alpha = 19.230$, West Sumatra had a constant $\alpha = 16.795$, and South Sumatra had a constant $\alpha = 31.989$. This shows that if there is no strategic vision, the participation value is equal to the constant value for each province. Partially, β showed that Strategic Vision had a positive influence on participation where North Sumatra had 0.284, West Sumatra had 0.574, and South Sumatra had 0.011.

Table 4. Anova

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
All Province						
1	Regression	578.731	1	578.731	19.349	.000 ^b
	Residual	1256.246	42	29.911		
	Total	1834.977	43			
North Sumatra						
2	Regression	56.777	1	56.777	1.593	.221 ^b
	Residual	713.041	20	35.652		
	Total	769.818	21			
West Sumatra						
3	Regression	59.216	1	59.216	33.054	.000 ^b
	Residual	19.707	11	1.792		
	Total	78.923	12			
South Sumatra						
4	Regression	.011	1	.011	.000	.987 ^b
	Residual	265.989	7	37.998		
	Total	266.000	8			
a. Dependent Variable: partisipasi						
b. Predictors: (Constant). Strategic_Vision						

T-Test

T-test is conducted to determine whether the independent variable has a significant effect on the dependent variable or not. The t-test in this study was conducted to compare the t-calc with the t-table and compare the significance value with 0.05. If $t\text{-calc} > t\text{-table}$, then H_0 is rejected, meaning that there is a significant influence between one independent variable on the dependent variable. If $t\text{-calc} < t\text{-table}$, then H_0 is accepted, meaning that there is no significant effect between one independent variable on the dependent variable.

3.2. Discussion

Based on the analysis on North Sumatra province, df of $t_{\text{table}} = 20$, where t-calc was positive using a 2-tailed test of 2.086. Strategic Vision had t-calc of $1.262 < 2.086$ and significance value of $0.221 > 0.05$, thus **H_0 is accepted**, meaning Strategic Vision **had no significant influence** on participation during 2016 - 2018.

Based on the analysis on West Sumatra province, df of $t_{\text{table}} = 11$, where t-calc was positive using a 2-tailed test of 2.201. Strategic Vision had t-calc of $5.749 > 2.201$ and significance value of $0.000 < 0.05$ thus **H_0 is rejected**, meaning Strategic Vision **had a significant influence** on participation.

Based on the analysis on South Sumatra, df of $t_{\text{table}} = 7$, where t-calc was positive using a 2-tailed test of 2.365. Strategic Vision had t-calc of $0.017 < 2.365$ and significance value of

0.987 > 0.05 thus **Ho is accepted**, meaning Strategic Vision **had no significant influence** on participation.

Based on the analysis on 3 provinces, *df* of t-table = 42, where t-calc was positive using a 2-tailed test of 6.324. Strategic Vision had t-calc of 4.399 < 6.324 and significance value of 0.000 < 0.05 thus **Ho is accepted**, meaning Strategic Vision **had no significant influence** on participation in good government governance of North Sumatra, West Sumatra, and South Sumatra Provinces during 2016 – 2018.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results described above on the influence of Strategic Vision on participation in good government governance, strategic vision had no significant influence on participation in good government governance of North Sumatra, West Sumatra, and South Sumatra Provinces during 2016 – 2018 due to the possibility that Strategic Vision is not good enough to be accepted.

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