

Digital Governance in Archipelagic Villages: Local Government Innovation in Enhancing the Effectiveness of Village Governance

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Abstract

This study examines digital governance in archipelagic villages as a strategic approach to improving governance effectiveness amid challenges of limited access, infrastructure, and institutional capacity. Digital governance is expected to accelerate administrative services, enhance transparency, and strengthen citizen participation, yet its implementation often faces constraints related to digital infrastructure, literacy, and organizational readiness. This research employs a qualitative approach with a descriptive-analytical design, utilizing secondary data obtained through a systematic literature review of reputable academic journals and policy documents. Data were collected through documentation techniques and analyzed using qualitative content analysis and comparative methods to identify patterns of digital innovation and their impacts on governance effectiveness. The results indicate that digital governance innovations such as village administrative applications, integrated service systems, digital financial management platforms, and SPBE-based village websites significantly improve service efficiency, transparency, accountability, and citizen participation. However, these benefits are not evenly realized due to persistent challenges, including limited ICT infrastructure, low digital literacy, and weak institutional capacity. The study concludes that the effectiveness of digital governance in archipelagic villages depends on an integrated and adaptive approach that combines technological innovation with infrastructure development, capacity building, and multi-stakeholder collaboration to ensure sustainable and inclusive governance transformation.

Keywords: Digital Governance, Village Governance, Archipelagic Regions, Policy Innovation, Governance Effectiveness

1. Introduction

The transformation toward digital governance in village administration has become an essential agenda in strengthening public sector performance, particularly in geographically disadvantaged areas such as archipelagic villages. Digital governance is widely recognized as a strategic instrument to accelerate administrative services, enhance transparency, and promote citizen participation through the utilization of information and communication technology (ICT). In the Indonesian context, the push for digital village development aligns with broader national initiatives such as electronic-based government systems (SPBE) and smart village programs. However, despite these policy directions, the implementation of digital governance in archipelagic villages remains uneven and faces substantial structural and institutional challenges. These include limited digital infrastructure, low levels of digital literacy, and inadequate organizational readiness, which



collectively hinder the effectiveness of governance transformation (Sari et al., 2024; Kasmiah et al., 2024).

Empirical evidence from various digital innovation initiatives at the village level demonstrates both the potential and the limitations of digital governance. For instance, the implementation of village administrative applications such as Gigades.id in Kuantan Singingi shows that digitalization can significantly accelerate administrative processes and improve service delivery efficiency. Nevertheless, the success of such innovations is constrained by limited internet connectivity, insufficient digital literacy among village officials and citizens, and a lack of systematic socialization efforts. These findings highlight that technological innovation alone is insufficient without adequate supporting conditions, particularly in remote and archipelagic regions where infrastructural disparities are more pronounced (Sari et al., 2024; Putro & Besa, 2025).

Similarly, other forms of digital governance innovation, such as web-based services implemented in Hamparan Perak, demonstrate the capacity of digital platforms to enhance transparency and reduce corruption risks. These innovations contribute to the creation of public value by enabling open access to information, improving accountability, and increasing citizen satisfaction with public services. The empirical findings indicate a significant positive relationship between digital innovation and governance outcomes, suggesting that digital governance can serve as an effective tool for strengthening institutional performance. However, such success is highly dependent on the availability of infrastructure and the capacity of local governments to manage digital systems effectively (Hajar & Arma, 2024; Razak et al., 2024).

In addition, integrated digital service systems such as PANAHA SRIKANDI in Bojonegoro illustrate how intergovernmental coordination can be enhanced through digital platforms. By connecting village-level administrative services with district-level systems, these innovations improve efficiency, reduce bureaucratic complexity, and strengthen accountability mechanisms. However, the implementation of such integrated systems requires significant investment in human resource development, particularly in terms of technical skills and digital competencies among village officials. Without adequate training and institutional support, the sustainability of digital governance initiatives remains uncertain (Saleh et al., 2025; Rinayuhani et al., 2025).

Another important innovation is the development of digital village applications such as Digides in Barru, which aims to create a comprehensive digital ecosystem for village administration. These applications integrate various administrative functions, including population services, financial management, and public information dissemination. While such innovations offer significant potential for improving governance effectiveness, their implementation is often hindered by fragmented digital platforms, limited community participation, and low levels of digital awareness. This indicates that digital governance requires not only technological solutions but also social and institutional adaptation to ensure its effectiveness (Kasmiah et al., 2024; Geohansa et al., 2025).

Furthermore, the application of digital systems in village financial governance, such as the SIBERAS model combined with Rais-MR3, demonstrates the potential of digital governance in enhancing transparency and accountability in the management of village funds. These systems enable real-time monitoring, reduce opportunities for corruption, and increase public trust in government institutions. The integration of digital tools in financial

governance also supports participatory mechanisms, allowing citizens to engage in monitoring and evaluation processes. However, the effectiveness of these systems depends on the readiness of local institutions and the availability of adequate technological infrastructure (Razak et al., 2024; Manoby et al., 2021).

The role of local governments is crucial in facilitating the successful implementation of digital governance in archipelagic villages. As policy initiators and enablers, local governments are responsible for designing regulatory frameworks, providing infrastructure support, and ensuring the integration of village-level digital systems with broader governance structures. Programs such as digital village and smart village initiatives demonstrate the importance of policy support in driving innovation at the local level. Moreover, local governments play a key role in ensuring the sustainability of digital governance through continuous monitoring, evaluation, and policy adaptation (Kasmiah et al., 2024; Rinayuhani et al., 2025).

In addition to policy support, the provision of digital infrastructure remains one of the most critical challenges in implementing digital governance in archipelagic regions. Limited internet connectivity, inadequate ICT facilities, and high costs of infrastructure development create significant barriers to digital transformation. These challenges are particularly acute in island regions, where geographical conditions complicate the expansion of digital networks. As a result, many digital governance initiatives fail to achieve their intended outcomes due to infrastructural constraints. Addressing this issue requires targeted policy interventions and strategic investments in digital infrastructure (Sari et al., 2024; Geohansa et al., 2025).

Human resource capacity is another key factor influencing the success of digital governance. The findings indicate that the lack of digital skills among village officials and communities is a major obstacle to the effective implementation of digital systems. Training programs and capacity-building initiatives are therefore essential to ensure that local actors can utilize digital technologies effectively. Moreover, fostering a digital culture within village institutions is crucial for sustaining innovation and promoting continuous improvement in governance practices (Kasmiah et al., 2024; Sari et al., 2024).

From a governance perspective, the adoption of collaborative approaches such as the quintuple helix model highlights the importance of multi-stakeholder engagement in digital governance. This model emphasizes the collaboration between government, private sector, academia, community, and environmental actors in creating sustainable innovation ecosystems. The concept of co-creation of public value further reinforces the role of citizen participation in governance processes. By involving multiple stakeholders, digital governance can achieve more inclusive and responsive outcomes, particularly in addressing complex challenges in archipelagic regions (Hajar & Arma, 2024; Muhtar et al., 2023).

Despite the growing body of literature on digital governance, several research gaps remain evident. First, existing studies tend to focus on specific case studies or individual innovations, without providing a comprehensive analysis of how different digital governance components interact within a broader governance framework. Second, there is limited research on the application of digital governance in archipelagic contexts, where geographical and infrastructural challenges are more pronounced. Third, the role of local government policy innovation in integrating digital governance with traditional governance mechanisms has not been sufficiently explored. These gaps highlight the need for more

integrative and context-specific research on digital governance in village settings (Sari et al., 2024; Geohansa et al., 2025).

In response to these gaps, this study offers a novel contribution by proposing an integrated framework for digital governance transformation in archipelagic villages, emphasizing the role of local government innovation as a key driver of governance effectiveness. Unlike previous studies that examine digital governance in isolation, this research integrates technological, institutional, and social dimensions into a comprehensive analytical model. The novelty of this study lies in its focus on archipelagic contexts, where digital governance faces unique challenges and requires adaptive and context-sensitive solutions. By combining insights from multiple case studies and theoretical perspectives, this research provides a more holistic understanding of digital governance transformation.

Based on the above discussion, the main objective of this study is to analyze how local government innovation in digital governance contributes to improving the effectiveness of village governance in archipelagic regions. This includes examining the impact of digital governance on service efficiency, transparency, accountability, and citizen participation, as well as identifying the key factors that influence its success. By addressing this objective, the study aims to provide practical insights for policymakers and practitioners in designing and implementing effective digital governance strategies in island and remote village contexts.

In conclusion, digital governance represents a promising pathway for transforming village governance in archipelagic regions, offering opportunities to overcome structural limitations and enhance public service delivery. However, its success depends on the integration of technological innovation with institutional capacity, policy support, and community participation. Therefore, a comprehensive and adaptive approach is required to ensure that digital governance can achieve its full potential in improving governance effectiveness and supporting sustainable development in archipelagic villages.

2. Methods

This study employs a qualitative research approach with a descriptive-analytical design to examine the role of local government innovation in digital governance for improving the effectiveness of village governance in archipelagic regions. The research focuses on exploring how various digital governance initiatives such as village applications, web-based services, SPBE integration, and digital financial management systems contribute to enhancing public service delivery, transparency, accountability, and citizen participation. The data used in this study are secondary data obtained through a systematic literature review of reputable academic journal articles, policy documents, and empirical case studies relevant to digital governance in village and archipelagic contexts. The data collection technique is conducted through documentation and literature tracing, applying inclusion criteria such as relevance to the research topic, publication credibility, recency of sources, and alignment with key variables including digital innovation, governance effectiveness, infrastructure readiness, and institutional capacity. This approach allows for a comprehensive synthesis of empirical findings and theoretical perspectives.

The data analysis technique applied in this study is qualitative content analysis combined with a comparative analytical approach. The analysis begins with data reduction to identify key themes related to digital governance innovation, followed by data

categorization based on dimensions such as type of innovation, governance function, implementation challenges, and impact on effectiveness. Furthermore, cross-case comparison is used to examine patterns, similarities, and differences across various digital governance models implemented in different regions. An interpretative analysis is then conducted to understand the relationship between local government policy innovation and improvements in governance effectiveness, particularly in terms of service efficiency, transparency, accountability, and participation. To ensure the validity and reliability of the findings, source triangulation is applied by comparing multiple scholarly references and empirical studies. The final stage involves synthesizing the findings into an integrative conceptual framework that explains how digital governance innovation can be effectively implemented in archipelagic village contexts.

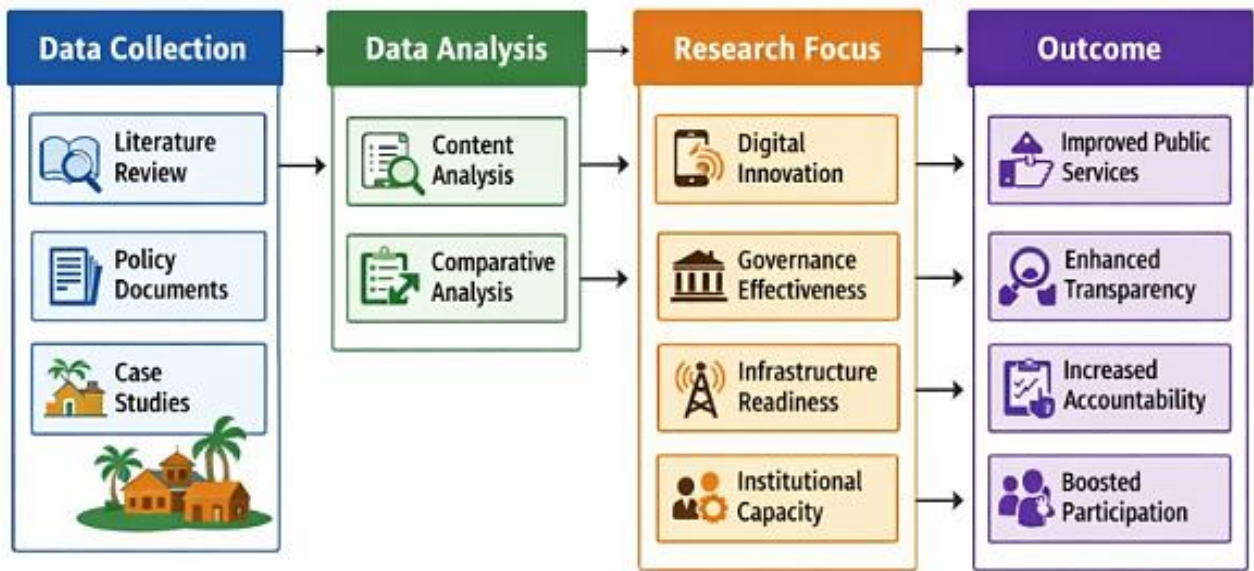


Figure 1. Diagram Conceptual Research

3. Results and Discussion

Based on the results of the qualitative content analysis and comparative evaluation of various digital governance innovations in village administration, the findings can be synthesized into key dimensions that reflect the types of digital innovation, governance focus, implementation characteristics, and their impacts on governance effectiveness. These results are summarized in the following table to provide a structured overview of how local government digital innovations contribute to improving governance performance in archipelagic village contexts.

Table 1. Synthesis of Digital Governance Innovations and Their Impact on Village Governance Effectiveness in Archipelagic Regions

No	Digital Innovation Model	Governance Focus	Implementation Characteristics	Impact on Governance Effectiveness	Source
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1	Gigades.id Application	Administrative service digitalization	Web-based village service system	Faster services, limited by digital literacy & internet	Sari et al. (2024)
2	Hamparan Perak Web Service	Transparency and public value	Open-access digital platform	Increased transparency, reduced corruption risk	Hajar & Arma (2024)
3	PANAH SRIKANDI System	Service integration (village–district)	Integrated digital population services	Improved efficiency, accountability, and coordination	Saleh et al. (2025)
4	Digides Application (Barru)	Digital village ecosystem	Multi-service village application	Better administration, constrained by platform integration	Kasmiah et al. (2024)
5	SIBERAS + Rais-MR3 Model	Financial governance & accountability	Digital village fund management system	Enhanced transparency, reduced corruption risk	Razak et al. (2024)
6	Village Website & SPBE (Sidomulyo)	Public information & participation	Online service portal & information disclosure	24/7 services, improved participation & trust	Rinayuhani et al. (2025)

The table above indicates that digital governance innovation in village administration operates across multiple interconnected governance dimensions, including service efficiency, transparency, accountability, and citizen participation. Each innovation contributes uniquely to improving governance effectiveness. For example, administrative applications such as Gigades.id primarily enhance service efficiency, while financial governance systems like SIBERAS focus on strengthening transparency and accountability. Meanwhile, integrated systems such as PANAH SRIKANDI demonstrate the importance of intergovernmental coordination in improving service delivery.

However, the findings also reveal that the success of digital governance innovation is highly dependent on supporting factors such as ICT infrastructure, digital literacy, institutional readiness, and community participation. In archipelagic contexts, these challenges become more pronounced due to geographical isolation and limited connectivity. Therefore, the implementation of digital governance must adopt an adaptive and integrated approach, combining technological innovation with capacity building and policy support to ensure sustainable and inclusive governance transformation.

Discussion

The findings presented in Table 1 indicate that digital governance innovation has become a critical driver in enhancing the effectiveness of village governance in archipelagic regions, particularly in addressing long-standing challenges related to administrative inefficiency, lack of transparency, and limited citizen participation. The synthesis of various digital innovation models demonstrates that local government initiatives—such as Gigades.id, PANAH SRIKANDI, Digides, SIBERAS, and village-based SPBE platforms—play a strategic

role in transforming governance processes into more efficient, transparent, and participatory systems. This aligns with the primary objective of the study, which is to analyze how local government innovation in digital governance contributes to improving governance effectiveness in archipelagic villages. The results suggest that digital governance is not merely a technological intervention but a comprehensive governance reform that integrates administrative processes, institutional capacity, and citizen engagement (Sari et al., 2024; Kasmiah et al., 2024).

One of the most prominent contributions of digital governance identified in this study is its ability to improve efficiency and speed in public service delivery. Applications such as Gigades.id and PANAHA SRIKANDI enable the digitalization of administrative processes, reducing bureaucratic complexity and accelerating service provision. These systems allow for streamlined procedures, reduced processing time, and minimized administrative burdens for village officials. The integration of services across governance levels, particularly in the case of PANAHA SRIKANDI, further enhances efficiency by eliminating redundant processes and improving coordination between village and district governments. However, the effectiveness of these innovations is significantly influenced by the availability of digital infrastructure and the digital competencies of local officials, which remain limited in many archipelagic areas (Sari et al., 2024; Saleh et al., 2025).

In addition to efficiency, digital governance significantly enhances transparency and accountability within village administration. The implementation of web-based platforms and digital financial management systems, such as SIBERAS combined with Rais-MR3, allows for real-time access to financial data, policy documents, and administrative information. This openness strengthens public oversight and reduces opportunities for corruption, thereby reinforcing the principles of good governance. Empirical evidence shows that digital transparency initiatives contribute to increased public trust and improved governance outcomes. However, the effectiveness of transparency mechanisms depends on the accessibility of digital platforms and the ability of citizens to utilize them, which is often constrained by digital literacy and infrastructure limitations in remote island regions (Razak et al., 2024; Rinayuhani et al., 2025).

Furthermore, the findings highlight the role of digital governance in fostering citizen participation and co-creation of public value. Digital platforms such as village websites and service applications provide interactive channels for citizens to submit feedback, monitor government activities, and participate in decision-making processes. This participatory approach enhances the inclusiveness and responsiveness of governance, allowing policies to better reflect community needs and priorities. The concept of co-creation, as emphasized in collaborative governance frameworks, underscores the importance of citizen engagement in generating public value. However, the level of participation remains uneven, particularly in archipelagic villages where digital access and literacy are limited. This suggests that participation is not solely determined by the availability of digital tools but also by socio-cultural and educational factors (Hajar & Arma, 2024; Manoby et al., 2021).

Another important finding of this study is the significance of integrated digital systems in improving governance coordination and institutional performance. The case of Digides illustrates how comprehensive digital platforms can consolidate various administrative functions into a unified system, thereby enhancing organizational efficiency and reducing fragmentation. Similarly, SPBE-based systems at the village level demonstrate the potential

for integrating local governance into broader national digital frameworks. Such integration facilitates data sharing, improves policy coordination, and supports evidence-based decision-making. However, the implementation of integrated systems requires strong institutional capacity, including technical expertise, organizational readiness, and effective leadership, which are often lacking in rural and archipelagic contexts (Kasmiah et al., 2024; Rinayuhani et al., 2025).

The role of local governments emerges as a central factor in the success of digital governance innovation. As policy initiators and enablers, local governments are responsible for designing regulatory frameworks, providing infrastructure support, and facilitating the adoption of digital technologies at the village level. Programs such as digital village and smart village initiatives demonstrate the importance of proactive policy intervention in driving governance transformation. Moreover, local governments act as coordinators of multi-level governance, ensuring the alignment of village-level innovations with regional and national policies. Without strong policy support and institutional commitment, digital governance initiatives are unlikely to achieve sustainable outcomes (Kasmiah et al., 2024; Rinayuhani et al., 2025).

Infrastructure limitations remain one of the most significant barriers to the implementation of digital governance in archipelagic villages. The findings indicate that inadequate internet connectivity, limited ICT facilities, and high costs of technological deployment significantly hinder the effectiveness of digital innovation. These challenges are exacerbated by the geographical characteristics of island regions, which complicate infrastructure development and increase the digital divide between urban and rural areas. As a result, many digital governance initiatives fail to reach their full potential, highlighting the need for targeted infrastructure investment and policy support tailored to the specific conditions of archipelagic regions (Sari et al., 2024; Geohansa et al., 2025).

In addition to infrastructure, human resource capacity is a critical determinant of digital governance success. The study finds that limited digital literacy and technical skills among village officials and communities pose significant challenges to the adoption and utilization of digital systems. Training and capacity-building programs are therefore essential to enhance the digital competencies of local actors and ensure the effective implementation of digital governance initiatives. Moreover, fostering a culture of innovation within village institutions is necessary to sustain digital transformation and encourage continuous improvement in governance practices (Sari et al., 2024; Kasmiah et al., 2024).

The findings also emphasize the importance of collaborative governance and multi-stakeholder engagement in supporting digital innovation. The quintuple helix model highlights the role of collaboration between government, private sector, academia, community, and environmental actors in creating sustainable innovation ecosystems. Such collaboration enables resource sharing, knowledge exchange, and collective problem-solving, which are essential for addressing complex governance challenges in archipelagic regions. Digital governance platforms can serve as enablers of this collaboration by facilitating communication and coordination among stakeholders. However, effective collaboration requires strong institutional frameworks and trust among actors, which must be developed through continuous engagement and capacity-building efforts (Hajar & Arma, 2024; Muhtar et al., 2023).

Despite the positive impacts of digital governance, the study identifies several challenges related to organizational readiness and cultural adaptation. Resistance to change,

rigid bureaucratic structures, and low levels of digital awareness among communities can hinder the successful implementation of digital innovations. In many cases, the introduction of digital systems is not accompanied by sufficient socialization and training, resulting in low adoption rates and underutilization of digital platforms. This highlights the importance of aligning technological innovation with organizational and cultural contexts to ensure its effectiveness (Sari et al., 2024; Geohansa et al., 2025).

To address these challenges, the study suggests the adoption of an incremental and adaptive approach to digital governance implementation. Rather than introducing complex systems simultaneously, local governments should prioritize basic services and gradually expand digital functionalities based on community readiness and institutional capacity. This approach allows for continuous learning and adjustment, reducing the risk of implementation failure. Additionally, combining digital services with physical service points (hybrid approach) is particularly relevant for archipelagic villages, where digital access may be limited. Such strategies ensure that digital governance remains inclusive and accessible to all citizens (Putro & Besa, 2025; Manoby et al., 2021).

Overall, the findings confirm that digital governance innovation has significant potential to transform village governance in archipelagic regions by improving efficiency, transparency, accountability, and participation. However, its success depends on the integration of technological innovation with infrastructure development, human resource capacity, institutional readiness, and multi-stakeholder collaboration. Local governments play a crucial role in orchestrating these elements and ensuring that digital governance initiatives are aligned with local needs and conditions.

In conclusion, this study demonstrates that digital governance is a powerful tool for enhancing the effectiveness of village governance in archipelagic regions, provided that it is implemented through a comprehensive and adaptive approach. By addressing structural challenges and leveraging policy innovation, digital governance can contribute to more inclusive, transparent, and responsive governance systems that support sustainable development in remote and island communities.

4. Conclusion

In conclusion, this study demonstrates that local government innovation in digital governance plays a decisive role in improving the effectiveness of village governance in archipelagic regions, particularly in enhancing service efficiency, transparency, accountability, and citizen participation. The integration of various digital innovations such as administrative applications, integrated service systems, digital financial management platforms, and SPBE-based village websites has proven to streamline bureaucratic processes and strengthen governance performance. However, the success of these innovations is highly dependent on supporting factors, including the availability of ICT infrastructure, the level of digital literacy, institutional readiness, and the capacity of local governments to coordinate and sustain implementation. Therefore, achieving effective digital governance in archipelagic villages requires an adaptive, integrated, and incremental approach that combines technological innovation with capacity building, infrastructure development, and multi-stakeholder collaboration to ensure inclusive and sustainable governance transformation.

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