Bidang Sosial Budaya

LAPORAN AKHIR

PENELITIAN UNGGULAN KOMPETITIF

UNIVERSITAS SRIWIJAYA

GREEN GOVERNANCE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITIES ON POST COVID 19 PERIOD

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                                 pada kota Palembang
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10. Sumber   :   -
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II.   Research Summary

Abstract

The main purpose of this study is to examine the effect of green governance for sustainable development on post covid 19 period. More specifically, the objectives of this study are as follow: to investigate the effect of green governance on post covid 19 period and to study the influence of green governance for sustainable development of the cities on post covid 19 period. This research employs regression with SAM. Then, this research exercises to determine about decision and implementation capacity in green governance has influence on the sustainable development of the cities and green economy and socio-ecological in green governance effect on the sustainable development of the cities with survey using questioners. The decision and implementation capacity, and green economy and socio-ecological dimension has a positive and significant effect on the sustainable development of the cities. For future research to focus on other variables not examined in this study, such as adopts economic reform measurement and green industries.

Keywords: green governance, sustainable development, socio-ecological

III.   Contents

GREEN GOVERNANCE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITIES ON POST COVID 19 PERIOD

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of Study

Human civilization has progressed through three stages: primitive, farming, and industrial cultures. Each stage of human growth is inextricably linked to the natural world. After entering the industrial era, humans steadily developed a self-centred master mentality and the ability to manipulate nature at whim, deepening the struggle between people and environmental carrying capacity. Environmental challenges such as global warming, resource scarcity, pollution, and ecological degradation have grown in severity, pushing people to reconsider and better appreciate mankind's place in nature and the relationship between economic progress and the environment (Lin, et al., 2019). For three decades, the discussion over sustainability has continued in political, activist, and academic circles, as well as, to a lesser extent, among corporate executives. There is some agreement that existing approaches to corporate management must take into account their social and environmental implications and responsibilities (Shrivastava & Addas, 2014; Hoffman & Bansal, 2012).

The three terms are frequently used interchangeably to refer to firms that include sustainability into their entire corporate strategy, with the degree to which they are used varies by industry, domicile, and firm size (Shrivastava & Addas, 2014; Schaltegger & Burritt, 2006). Environmental factors, in broad terms, pertain to corporate environmental policies including energy efficiency, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, environmental litigation risk, and, where relevant, renewable energy. Staff turnover rates, employee training, workforce happiness, and community participation are all impacted by social policies. Corporate governance is a framework for leading and governing a business. Governments can address sustainability in a variety of ways, from broad policy concepts to specific legislative prescriptions, and at a range of levels, from national to state to local. While national initiatives have received considerable attention, this article focuses on the more ignored state level and state planning as a potential avenue for promoting sustainability. Green planning is a diversified activity that may be carried out in a variety of ways to accomplish a variety of goals and, most significantly, can be influenced by deliberation or design (Crowley & Coffey, 2007; Kay & Alder, 1999). Green Planning is also fundamentally a rational-comprehensive process in which 'goals' are established in advance and 'means' to attain them are found.

Green planning is defined as the process of developing comprehensive and integrated policies, plans, and strategies to solve environmental challenges with the goal of sustainability (Dalal-Clayton, 1996). Green planning aims to concretize sustainability by establishing benchmarks for environmental quality improvement, developing or strengthening public support for environmental actions, and increasing openness and accountability. Green planning also has a connection to the performance of public and private actors is evaluated in relation to predefined benchmarks (Crowley & Coffey, 2007; Buhrs 2000; Selman & Selman, 1999). One of the defining characteristics of green planning is the emphasis on the integration of environmental objectives not just into non-environmental policy sectors, but across all levels of government and in collaboration with the community and business.

Green governance is a direct response to rising requests to solve the global sustainability challenges posed by the earth's climate crises in the way humans connect to them. Green governance elucidates the role of actors in a group's decisions and actions. For instance, from the local to the global level, actors within the idea of green governance are not confined to states and governments, but also include a slew of public, private, and non-state actors, resulting in a broader and more diversified group of participants (Debbarma & Choi, 2022; Gupta & Sanchez, 2012). By examining the synergy between humans and nature, Li, Xu & Zheng (2018) developed a green governance paradigm for collaboration among corporations, governments, social groups, the public, and nature.

We should not ignore the cries of our habitat and surroundings. Before it is too late, corporations and governments should treat the environment as one of their stakeholders seriously. Consequently, we should adopt holistic, inclusive, more equitable, sustainable, and resilient approaches, such as sustainability and "stakeholderism". After the initial wave of the COVID-19 epidemic, for instance, the British Academy Roundtable recommended corporations to adopt a holistic response by abandoning the shareholder-centric perspective and adopting a multi-stakeholder perspective. In other words, COVID-19 has emphasised that we can no longer disregard the notion of sustainability (Eklund, 2021; Gore & Blood, 2021; Ozili & Arun, 2021).

There is concern that businesses, battered by the pandemic-induced financial crisis, may deprioritize costly environmentally friendly policies and activities, so endangering the planet's future. Nevertheless, during the pandemic-induced chaotic, unpredictable, complex, and confusing environment, the efforts of businesses to be ecologically responsible and more transparent about their sustainability performance have been rewarded. This is because environmentally conscious businesses are less susceptible to systemic threats (Adams &

Abhayawansa, 2021; Amankwah-Amoah, 2020; Broadstock, et al., 2020; Wellalge & Kumar, 2020).

Indonesia, one of the developing economic superpowers, makes a compelling case for investigating the aforementioned issues. Currently, the country is the sixth highest emitter of greenhouse gases worldwide. This is mostly attributable to Indonesia's high pace of deforestation and land-use change, which is in turn intimately tied to the rising worldwide and domestic demand for land-based commodities produced in Indonesia, particularly in the oil palm sector. Between 2000 and 2010, 19.9 percent of Indonesia's deforestation occurred within oil palm concessions, resulting in 1.77 GtCO2e, or 20.6 percent of the total emissions for the period. Nonetheless, the Indonesian government intends to expand palm oil plantations, mostly in Kalimantan and Papua. There are fears that this expansion will occur in forest-covered areas, so worsening greenhouse gas emissions. Continued expansion of oil palm plantations in Kalimantan alone might account for almost one-fifth of Indonesia's greenhouse gas emissions in 2020, with peatlands contributing disproportionately (Anderson, 2016; Busch, et al, 2015; Sawit Watch, 2014; Margono, et al., 2014; World Bank, 2013; Hansen, et al., 2013; USDA, 2010).

Many of the obstacles to 'greening' Indonesian agriculture – and the oil palm sector in particular – are attributable to the country's decentralised political context (in which conflicts of authority between state agencies are common) and a lack of political accountability of local officials, which has resulted in networks of corruption and clientelism. Additionally, the political and economic power of the coalition of interests involved in the oil palm business impacts the state's ability to handle some of the sector's excesses. The fragmented character of governance in Indonesia has allowed companies to continue externalising environmental costs, while powerful local elites have used land control and access to generate rents. These issues highlight a central paradox at the heart of the green economy concept: the contradiction between the green aspirations of developing nations like Indonesia and the imperative of economic development, particularly in the context of systematic corruption and rent-seeking tied to the exploitation of natural resources and the land-based sector (Anderson, 2016; McCarthy & Zen, 2010).

1.2. Purpose of Study

As summary, the majority of research on green growth and the green economy to date has taken the form of macro-level and supra-national scale analyses, focusing on the institutions of governance creating the discourse and policies of the green economy globally, as well as the

processes by which certain conceptions of nature and value have become hegemonic. Managing green policies effects outside the city's borders is one of the most difficult aspects of city administration. Cities occupy a relatively small portion of the planet, yet the repercussions of their actions, such as biodiversity loss, extend well beyond the metropolitan region or administrative boundary of the responsible authority. This research advances the thesis that environmental and social degradation are interlinked with the poor green governance policies.

The key assumption here is that ecological mismanagement and related disasters are largely symptoms of poor governance. This study critically engages the green governance problem for sustainable development. Therefore, the main purpose of this study is to examine the effect of green governance for sustainable development on post covid 19 period. More specifically, the objectives of this study are as follow:

1. To investigate the effect of green governance on post covid 19 period.
2. To study the influence of green governance for sustainable development of the cities on post covid 19 period.

1.3. Research Significance

Globally, all industries have been affected by the pandemic, but certain industries have been hit worse than others. In the early weeks of the epidemic, demand soared in some industries, such as grocery stores, while other industries, such as hospitality and airlines, plummeted. This effect has cost trillions of dollars, and organisations have had to embrace various financial policies, operational flexibility, and technological design in order to combat the negative effects of COVID-19. Even in its earliest stages, the economic collapse caused by this epidemic is being examined. However, there are little research on the impact of COVID-19 on organisational characteristics like as performance, governance, capital structure, and payout policy, such as, dividend and share repurchase (Khatib & Nour, 2021; Pantano, et al., 2020; Foss, 2020; Liu, et al., 2020; Qin, et al., 2020; Slater, 2020).

The most plausible answer to the urban development versus environmental degradation dilemma is perhaps not to halt urban growth, but rather to reconcile and balance the potential and problems emerging from urban growth. Urbanization can lead to a greener economy because, under certain conditions, cities are more economically efficient and environmentally friendly than rural areas. Historiography demonstrates that urbanisation may be handled in a way that benefits both the economy and human well-being, as urban inhabitants are generally wealthier and have greater access to public services than their rural counterparts. The recent

worldwide debate on the transition to a greener economy may present an excellent chance to balance the opportunities and problems of urban development and to promote the long-term sustainable development of cities. Therefore, if feasible, the concept of a green economy could aid in resolving many environmental and social issues associated with urban expansion (de Oliveira, et al. 2013).

Urban process transformation is crucial to achieving a greener economy as a whole, and there are numerous technical means to do this. The "greening" of urban processes can only be accomplished through improved urban governance. Given that governance is ingrained in institutions, it is vital to construct appropriate political and social procedures to modify socioecological and economic systems. The most plausible answer to the urban development versus environmental degradation dilemma is perhaps not to halt urban growth, but rather to reconcile and balance the potential and problems emerging from urban growth. Urbanization can lead to a greener economy because, under certain conditions, cities are more economically efficient and environmentally friendly than rural areas. Historiography demonstrates that urbanisation may be handled in a way that benefits both the economy and human well-being, as urban inhabitants are generally wealthier and have greater access to public services than their rural counterparts. The recent worldwide debate on the transition to a greener economy may present an excellent chance to balance the opportunities and problems of urban development and to promote the long-term sustainable development of cities. Therefore, if feasible, the concept of a green economy could aid in resolving many environmental and social issues associated with urban expansion (ICLEI, 2011).

CHAPTER TWO
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Green Governance

Sustainable development has undergone a series of studies since its formal introduction, including economic growth and the sustainability of social equity, sustainable development and the carrying capacity for resources in a given area, human development and the sustainability of an ecological system and the DPSIR model of sustainable development efficiency. Conflicting stakeholder relationships can be resolved through governance as an institutional arrangement, which is beneficial to collaborative activity among stakeholders. Only a few studies have examined the relationship between governance and sustainable development, despite the fact that experts have steadily acknowledged that the pursuit of capital and riches is the greatest hurdle. Proper governance structure and governance mechanism can constrain human self-interested conduct and provide ideas for breaking the current research conundrum of sustainable development as an important aspect of the green governance framework (Li, Xu & Zheng, 2018; Wradrop, 2011; OECD, 1993).

Environmental theory underpins most of the study on green governance that has been done. Various research goals have led to a wide range of definitions of green governance from academics. These definitions can be categorised into three groups. First category is Governance and management are regarded equivalent. The government's visionary, strategic, and inclusive management of natural resources in a sustainable manner (Dieng & Yvon, 2017). Then, Padilha & Verschoore (2013) confirmed that the term "governance" is synonymous with "governance structure." The five structures that make up green governance are common goals and standards, involvement, resources, communication, and communication channels. Finally, Sustainable development is referred to as green governance. Sustainable economic, social, and environmental outcomes are the goals of green governance (Post, et al., 2011).

What does the colour green mean? What are the variables that need to be taken into consideration? However, despite the fact that "governance" is an interdisciplinary term, experts largely agree on the meaning and features of "governance." According to scholars, governance is an institutional system intended to resolve stakeholder disagreements and encourage them to perform cooperative efforts in order to arrive at scientific judgments. According to this definition of governance, collaboration, cooperation, and scientific decision-making are the primary characteristics. The following are common characteristics of governance: In contrast to management, governance relies on coordination rather than control. (2) The commercial and public sectors, as well as economic organisations, are all involved in governance. (4)

Governance stresses the importance of balancing the interests of stakeholders and making scientifically sound decisions. (4) Governance is a continual interaction that strives to sustain the continuity of the relationship between the parties concerned (Li, Li & Shi, 2016).

From the perspective of scientific decision-making and the long-term evolution of the relationship between humans and nature, governance should be coupled with green and the concept of green governance should be presented promptly. This study synthesises previous scholars' understanding of green governance and defines it as follows: green governance coordinates the conflict between humans and nature through the design of a set of institutional arrangements or mechanisms, thereby ensuring the scientific decision-making of global green governance actions and, ultimately, maintaining the continuous and stable operation of the economic–social environmental system (Li, Xu & Zheng, 2018).

Economic system and social system get materials and energy from resource and environmental system, while economic system and social system discharge trash into resource and environmental system. The objective of green governance is to rationally coordinate the interaction between humans and nature, so enabling the simultaneous development of a sustainable economy, society, and environment. Elkington (2013) proposed the triple bottom line theory. In the business world, firms must balance the development of economic success, environmental protection, and social welfare with their own growth. Then, Seuring & Muller (2008) the triple bottom line theory into supply chain management, claiming that sustainable supply chain management needs consideration of the economic, social, and environmental goals of sustainable development. The triple bottom line theory provides a theoretical basis for the logical coordination of human-nature relationships in the field of green governance and the balanced growth of the economy, society, and environment.

Resource scarcity theory asserts that if humans fail to recognise the limitation of natural resources and continue to use a great deal of them, they will upset the equilibrium between humans and nature. Environment carrying capacity refers to the population size and social and economic activity intensity that a specific geographical region's resources and environment can support, assuming the natural ecological environment is not affected and a healthy ecological system is maintained. "Ecological imbalance," which refers to the ecological shift resulting from the excessive exploitation of natural resources and the environment by humans. The concept of regional carrying capacity reflects the population and economic development that area resources and environment can support. A system dynamics model for evaluating resources, the environment, and global population increase statistically. Through an in-depth investigation of the relationship between population increase, industrialization development,

depletion of non-renewable resources, degradation of the ecological environment, and food supply, they constructed a "world model". As a result of food shortages and environmental harm, they predicted that world growth will hit its maximum at some point. The theory of resource environment and environmental carrying capacity indicates that the degree of resource scarcity and environmental carrying capacity have shifted in tandem with the growth of the economy. People will begin to pay attention to the ecological function and social function of resources and the environment as the want for a better life gradually replaces the demand for survival (Li, Xu & Zheng, 2018).

In response to resource constraint and externality, various remedies have been presented by scholars. One involves emphasising the integrity and systematisation of resources and overcoming the challenges of externality and free ridership by robust government intervention. Appropriate economic incentives offer to market participants by establishing reasonable property rights, so encouraging them to develop and utilise resources and enhancing the efficiency of resource allocation. Neither centralised government control nor total privatisation can adequately resolve these issues. The government lacks adequate information on public resources and public affairs and is plagued by inefficiency and excessive costs associated with oversight, adjudication, and sanctions. Because the use of public services and public resources is non-competitive, private ownership is frequently unattainable. Government and market rigidity have been overcome by numerous effective public resource systems. Numerous case studies demonstrate that community residents, as participants in democratisation, can place social interests above personal interests and long-term protection of natural resources above short-term individual interests through self-agreement, self-regulation, self-enforcement, and corresponding punishment measures. In practise, however, there are issues, such as the absence of local government support for the community management system, the inadequacy of community governance ability, and the challenge of ensuring the participation of the majority of inhabitants during the entire development process (Ostrom, 1990).

Green governance involves the government, businesses, social organisations, and individuals, among others. In addition, each actor seeks to maximise their own interests. They desire maximal use of the natural environment, but no one is ready to pay for it, resulting in widespread free-riding activity. Several businesses, for instance, pass on the cost of environmental pollution caused by development to society, while others disregard the negative effects of the environment on investment development, production and sales, and the provision of goods and services, as well as their lack of investment in enhancing the ecological

environment. Few countries fail to safeguard the environment, leading to the ineffectiveness or even failure of green governance. Due of their weakness, social organisations are restricted. To address this collective action conundrum, the public only expresses its demands when their environmental rights are infringed. The inter-organizational partnership founded for environmental preservation has become a very popular kind of inter-organizational collaboration, involving businesses, governments, and social organisations committed to ecological protection. In such an external setting, it will be feasible to construct an innovative and open style of green governance aimed at supporting eco-sustainable growth. And green governance theory should coordinate with the diverse interests of the principal subjects via an effective governance structure and governance mechanism; unite the owner, users, and protectors of the ecological environment and natural resources, and then establish positive and interactive relationships to achieve collaborative governance (Schmidheiny, 1992).

2.2. Green Governance and Sustainable Development of the Cities

To link decisions with outcomes, green governance mechanisms must be built. Consequently, cities must identify a method for determining whether their governance system is driving them toward a greener economy that leads to sustainable development and the eradication of poverty in the city with fewer externalities (de Oliveira, et al., 2013). Currently, cities concentrate a significant portion of the global economy. Understanding how the urban economy and its decision-making operate as well as how they are connected to a larger world (regional, national, global) is essential for developing the governance mechanisms and institutions required to transition the globe to a green economy.

Today's globe is much more interconnected, and choices are typically made by major governmental and private institutions centred in urban areas. The size of some firms and the scope of their operations, including supply chain levels, can have a regional and even global impact on the economy and politics, despite the fact that some locations have a greater concentration of these organisations. Consequently, a city's influence on economic, social, and political institutions, as well as its environmental effects, typically extend beyond the city's borders. These influences might be local (at the municipal level), regional (beyond the city's immediate limits), national, or global in scope (Taylor, 2003).

Cities have continually evolved to accommodate larger populations and a greater variety of activities. Although improved transit and trade allowed for the importation of goods from further afield, the quantities were such that a city could rely mostly on the resources in its hinterland. Not until the industrial revolution were a series of interconnected processes initiated

that led to the urbanisation we observe today. The combination of a superabundance of energy in the form of fossil energy and technologies geared to leverage its capacity to do mechanical work sparked the world's largest socio-spatial shift. Increases in food production and the mechanisation of this process liberated additional individuals for employment in industry and services in new cities. Large quantities of goods and inputs, as well as people, could be transported from one location to another more efficiently and at a lower cost due to the introduction of fossil-fuel-based modes of transportation. Although this process was largely identical to processes over the centuries, the scale and pace of this process in the last two centuries were astonishing, with some of its detrimental effects being seen beyond the city' borders (Bairoch, 1988).

Increasing urban populations and economic clout make cities the most significant place to focus economic development efforts in support of a green economy. Cities can leverage economies of scale and concentrate economic and political power. Many political movements have their nexus in cities, making them prime locations for enacting seismic shifts. Due to their diversity, cities often provide better locations for these kinds of endeavours. Cities are increasingly crucial in the implementation of global environmental policies, such as climate change and biodiversity loss, across a wide range of development (Onishi & Takahashi, 2011). Depending on the city's level of development and spatial organisation, green policies will have a varied character. Cities encounter a variety of issues, and it's vital to keep this in mind. Despite the fact that urbanisation is on the rise globally, the image that emerges when this is separated by location is far more diverse. Many conventional businesses, such as manufacturing, are shifting to lower-cost developing countries as cities in rich countries try to thrive by creating new jobs in new industries with more value-added. Within the city limits, they lessen the impact on the environment and export the impact outside the city. These externalities would also be mitigated by the green economy in cities throughout the development process and at many levels of impact, from the local to the global. Because they can't compete for investment and skill, certain cities in these countries are declining. The rapid growth of many African and Asian cities, however, will have a significant impact on how urbanisation develops in the next century. The more "developed" cities will have to remodel themselves to lower their overall impacts in order to be green, while others will have to avoid an unsustainable path of growth. Every city has a role to play, whether it adopts economic reform measures, greens its industries, or takes an altogether new path (de Oliveira, et al., 2013).

When it comes to enacting green city policy, multi-level governance presents a formidable obstacle. Air pollution and climate change are just two of the many environmental issues that must be addressed simultaneously. There may be new difficulties that cannot be met by the governance systems that worked in the past (de Oliveira, 2009, 2011). Having a wide range of stakeholders involved in the decision-making process and coordinating their actions is critical to the success of policies (Bulkeley and Betsill, 2005).

Green governance can be evaluated on four distinct characteristics of good governance (Table 2.1). Two variables pertaining to decision-making processes and execution capabilities in which we can influence the direction. The other two dimensions relate to the consequences, or if we are changing the economic system to a greener economy and whether this greener economy is affecting people and the environment on the ground (de Oliveira, et al., 2013).

Table 2.1. Dimension to Assess Green Governance

Dimensions	Indicators for Green Governance
Decision and implementation capacity	
Decision-making process (process dimension)	Participation and inclusiveness
	Responsibility and accountability
	Decision-making effectiveness
Implementation capacity (capacity dimension)	Organizational capacity
	Formal/informal rule building
	Behaviour change
Green economy and socio-ecological dimensions (outcomes)	
Economic system (green economy dimension)	Resource use efficiency
	Responsible consumption
	Internalization of externalities
Socio-ecological system (socio-ecological dimension)	Resource conservation
	System resilience
	Human well-being

Source: de Oliveira, et al. (2013)

Indicators for each component would aid in defining green governance and facilitating decision-making. However, there are several institutions and actors participating in the urban greening process. The difficulty is to coordinate their operations and identify the best suitable system of governance for each city's specific circumstances.

As summary, the hypothesis for this research are:

H1 : Decision and implementation capacity in green governance has influence on the sustainable development of the cities.

H2 : Green economy and socio-ecological in green governance effect on the sustainable development of the cities.
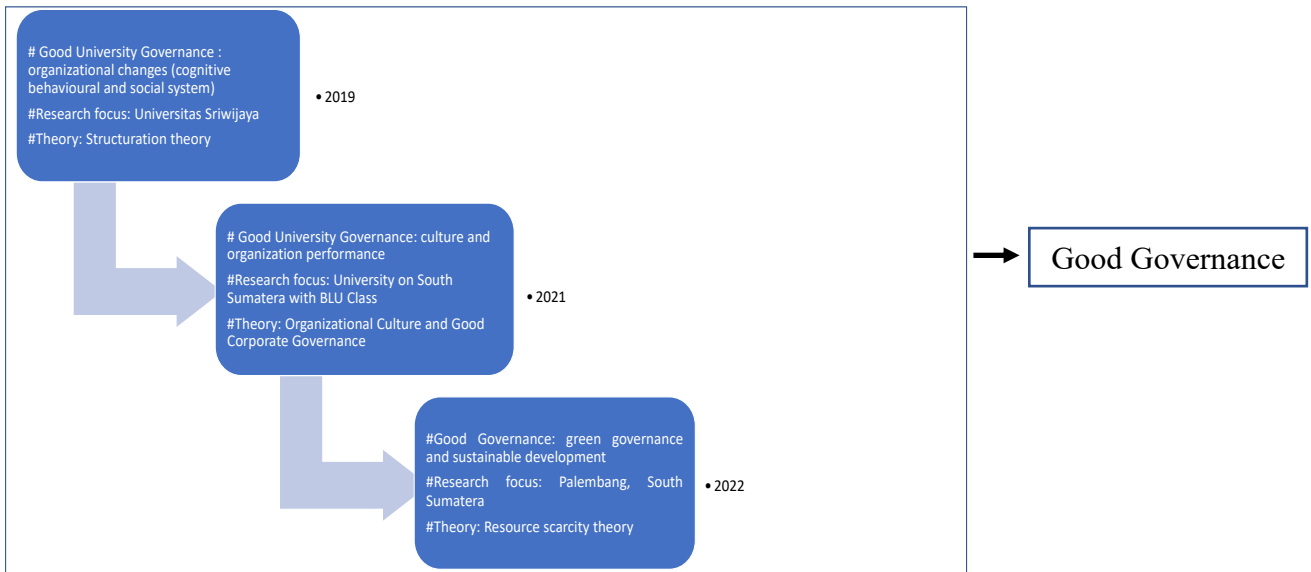
CHAPTER THREE
RESEARCH ROAD MAP

Research road map have been used in this study is the research for analysing good governance areas with the green governance and the sustainable development. According to Li, Xu & Zheng (2018) stated that in recent years, green governance has gained increasing attention from academics and is progressively becoming the focus of government policy. Since there is a lack of clarity about who has what responsibility and who is entitled to capital, green governance growth is often stymied. Because of this, the practise of green governance is currently limited to the spontaneous green production, management and supply chain of a single subject. Open innovation-based green governance aims to break down organisational barriers, coordinate the relationship between multiple governance subjects, build a synergetic mechanism based on trust and contract, and investigate the governance mode of open innovation in order to achieve sustainable human and natural development. Conceptualizing green governance can be tricky since it requires the application of appropriate theories to green governance, identifying all subjects that impact and are affected by green governance, designing governance mechanisms, and selecting a specific mode for governing.

This research focuses on the sustainable development of the cities due to a greener economy and other societal and environmental objectives may be easier to achieve in cities. It is possible to "do more with less" by taking use of the economies of scale and efficiency that can be achieved in urban areas by effectively managing the concentration of people, resources, expertise, and economic activity. As a result, reducing resource and energy consumption in cities and consequently improving important components of urban development and other services commonly provided in cities could help usher in a green economy (de Oliveira, et al., 2013; ICLEI, 2011).

Base on the description, the visualization image can be made as follows

Good University Governance : organizational changes (cognitive behavioural and social system)

#Research focus: Universitas Sriwijaya

#Theory: Structuration theory

• 2019

Good University Governance: culture and organization performance

#Research focus: University on South Sumatera with BLU Class

#Theory: Organizational Culture and Good Corporate Governance

• 2021

#Good Governance: green governance and sustainable development

#Research focus: Palembang, South Sumatera

#Theory: Resource scarcity theory

• 2022

Good Governance

CHAPTER FOUR
RESEARCH METHOD

4.1. Research Scope

This study employs Palembang, South Sumatera as a research focus. This research will be done during 2021, including do the survey with the questionnaire. According to Wikipedia (2022) Palembang is the second largest city in Sumatra Island after Medan and seventh largest city in Indonesia after Jakarta, Surabaya, Bandung, Medan, Semarang dan Makassar. Moreover, Palembang becomes the capital city of South Sumatera province. Then, de Oliveira, et al. (2013) proposed that cities have continually evolved to accommodate larger populations and a greater variety of activities. Despite the fact that improved transit and trade allowed things to be carried from farther off, the amounts were such that a city could be essentially dependent on its hinterland's resources. Not until the industrial revolution were a series of interconnected processes initiated to develop the urbanisation we observe today.

4.2. Sample and Data Collection

This research seeks to understand the meaning of a phenomenon from the perspectives of the research participants. Due to this, a purposive sampling method was used to recruit participants. Purposive sampling is based on the assumption that the researcher wants to discover, understand, and gain insight.

Green governance costs have gotten increasingly complex because of the wide range and complexity of governance themes, including decision cost, supervision cost, and incentive cost (Li, Xu & Zheng, 2018; Davis & Rhodes, 2020). Therefore, the respondents of this research have been chosen is the government of Palembang as policy provider. It is due to

1. The government exploits its position and political authority to implement one-way and mandatory administration of public affairs.
2. The government's behaviour has increasingly transformed from command and control to direction and negotiation because of the rising complexity and abruptness of public affairs.
3. Government leadership and strategic function are primarily manifested in the provision of green governance policies.

4.3. Data Analysis Method

The quantitative approach to a phenomenon mostly entails two important advantages. First, it enables a researcher to systematically categorize, sum up, and illustrate observations. All these

mechanisms and techniques are called descriptive statistics. Second, it also makes it possible for a researcher to understand and conclude a phenomenon (a sample) that is studied in an identified, narrow group. The sample is always taken systematically from a much larger group in a way that the derived conclusions may be generalized to the whole of population (Cowles, 2005).

This research is a descriptive statistics, a type of quantitative data analysis, is used to describe or present data in an easily accessible, quantitative form (James and Simister, 2020). In other words, this analytical process helps researchers to illustrate and sum up an observation. Moreover, this statistical technique is chosen by researchers, because it helps researchers in establishing rationale that is associated with quantification. The statistical measurement is a preliminary phase of the quantitative research, as it converts observations into numerical figures.

Then, this research uses frequency distribution to analyse the questionnaire. The researchers logically arrange each measurement from high to low. There is also an initial stage in the frequency distribution which enables a researcher to enlist the average in a line. The peak of the line stands for the highest point of all, whereas the foot of the line shows the lowest point of all. Besides, the line also involves all the transitional average, including those with zero average, otherwise, the division or distribution of frequency would end up to be much more compressed than it in fact is (Fallon, 2016).

The indexes usually employed in inferential statistics are t test and the chi-square test in this research. The t test is very much helpful in setting up the statistical importance of means between two samples. Moreover, the t test is categorized into three types. First, the t test for independent groups is used to compare two samples or groups when they are independently collected from a population. Second, the t test for dependent groups is employed for the two samples having objects which are either identical or for repeated calculations which are found in the same objects. Third, the t test for Pearson is employed for correlation (Leavy, 2017).

It actually accounts for measurement. It involves measuring what a researcher wants to measure. There are different concepts that researchers want to measure and it is never an easy task to do. Measuring someone's behaviour or self-confidence is not easy, because they do not have concrete bases. The researchers cannot literally enter the minds of people and know their hidden thoughts and feelings. This inaccessible, mental concept has been defined as latent variable, as it is impossible to register its direct measurement (Kumar, 2011). In this regard, a researcher has to develop questionnaires to indirectly measure the latent variables. The instruments tend to be the questionnaires and each questionnaire serves as a variable that a researcher intends to measure.

This type of indirect measurement through questionnaires is called a manifest variable, because it brings out the hidden notions on the surface (Creswell, 2007). Thus, it is never easy to design this type of relevant and effective questionnaire that guarantees validity.

After validity, reliability is the second most important dimension that verifies the quality of the measuring instruments. It ensures error free measurement (Muijs, 2010). On measurement level, reliability possesses three elements. First, true score is an error free score that a researcher wants to measure. Second, systematic error is a constantly occurring error when a researcher moves from one measurement to another. Third, random error is also known as unsystematic error. It varies from measurement to measurement and is quite irregular.

4.4. Research Outcomes

The outcomes of this research are expected to improve good governance in government policies. Besides that, it is also expected to be a reference support for further research, this study also hopes to provide input for the government and other stakeholders. In addition, this research expected to provide input in the development of policies in the good governance areas. As for, he expected outputs in presenting the results of this study include: indexed international journal.

CHAPTER FIVE
RESULT AND DISCUSSION

5.1. Respondent Characteristics

Respondents in this study were government employees who were active in institutions for urban development and the environment in South Sumatra Province, which are 59 people. Data collection was carried out through direct distribution of questionnaires. Respondent identities are grouped by gender as shown in the following table:
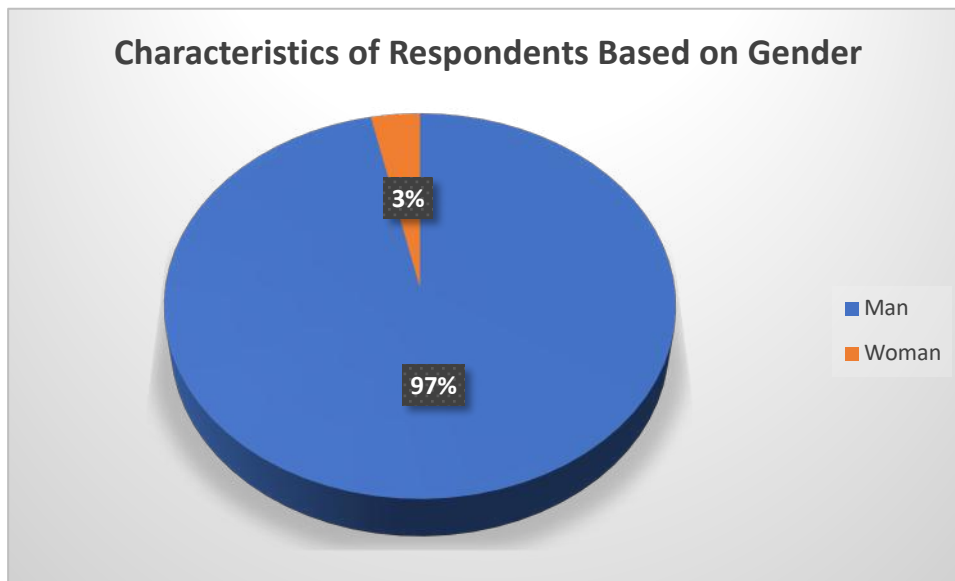
Souce: Processed Primary Data (2022)

Figure 5.1. Characteristics of Respondents Based on Gender

Based on Figure 5.1 above, the results obtained were 57 male respondents with a percentage of 97% and 2 female respondents with a percentage of 3%.

Respondents in this study were divided into four age groups, namely 17-20 years, 21-25 years, 26-35 years, > 35 years. Data regarding respondents based on gender is presented in Figure 6.2 below:
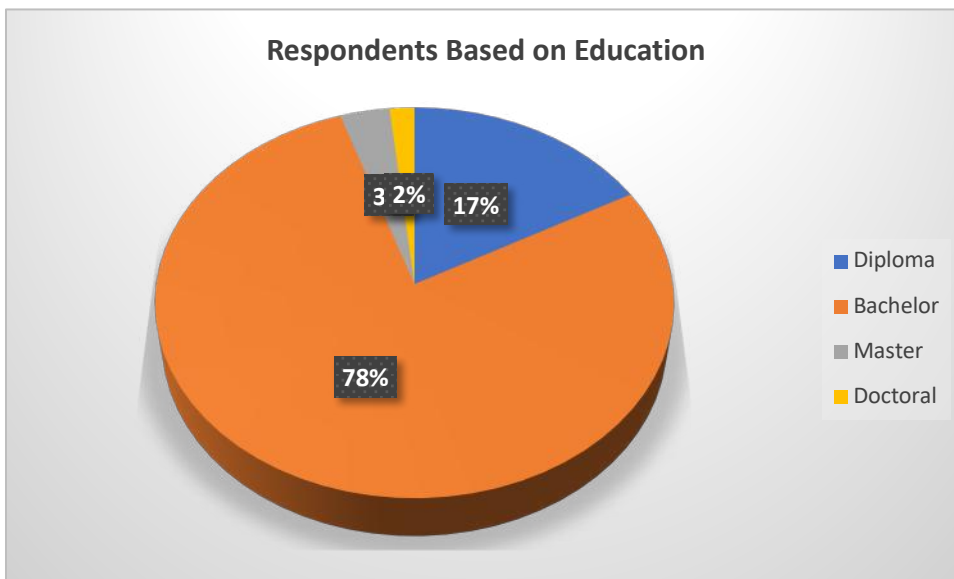
RESPONDENT BASED ON AGE

> 35 years
17%

17-20 years
5%

21-25 years
12%
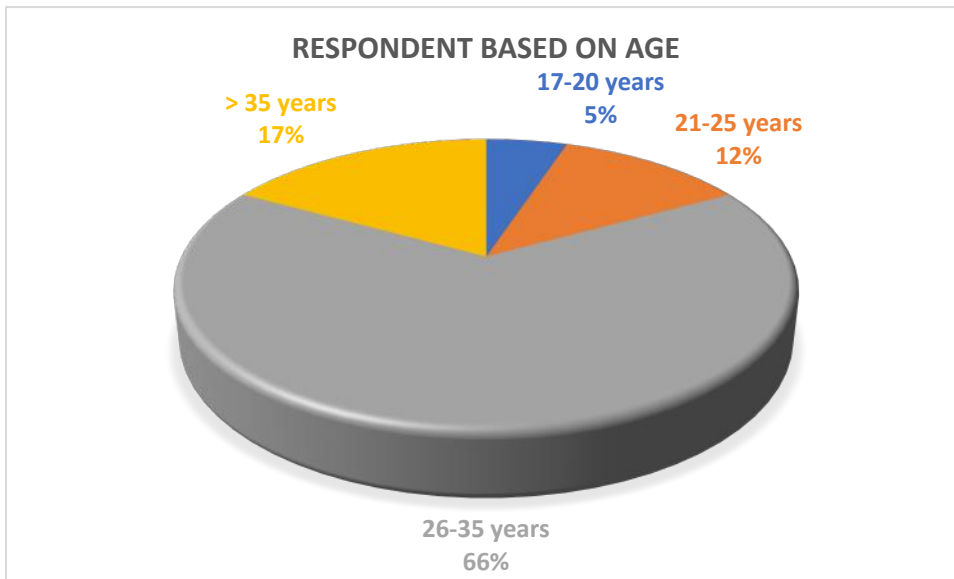
26-35 years
66%

Souce: Processed Primary Data (2022)

Figure 5.2. Characteristics Based on Age

From Figure 5.2, it can be seen that most of the respondents were aged 26-35 years, namely as many as 39 people with a percentage of 66%, followed by respondents aged > 35 years, as many as 10 people with a percentage of 17%, then as many as 7 respondents with a percentage of 12% aged 21-25 years, and as many as 3 respondents with a percentage of 5% aged 17-20 years.

Respondents in this study were divided into five levels of education including Diploma, Bachelor, Masters and Doctoral. Data regarding respondents based on education are presented in Figure 5.3 below:

Respondents Based on Education

3 2% 17%

78%

Diploma
Bachelor
Master
Doctoral

Souce: Processed Primary Data (2022)

Figure 5.4. Respondents Based on Education

Based on Figure 5.4, it can be seen that the majority of the respondents had Bachelor education, totalling 46 people with a percentage of 78%, then followed by Diploma, totalling 10 people with a percentage of 17%, and Master level with 3%, then Doctoral level only 2% from total respondents.

Respondents in this study were divided into three parts, namely <5 year, 5 -10 years, and >10 years. Data regarding respondents based on years of service are presented in Figure 6.5 below:
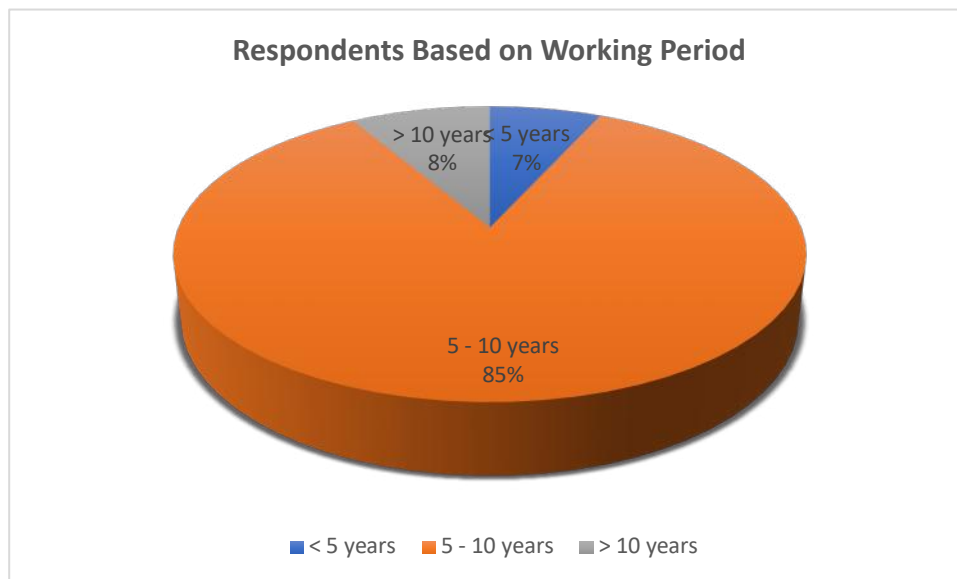
Souce: Processed Primary Data (2022)

5.2. Descriptive Statistical Analysis

Descriptive analysis was used to describe the perceptions of 59 respondents to the variable decision and implementation capacity. Following are the results of the respondents' responses:

Table 5.1. Respondents' Responses Regarding
Variables Decision and Implementation Capacity

No	Statement	Respondents' Responses					Percentage				
		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecide	Agree	Strongly Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecide	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	The decision-making process involves issues and public trust so as to increase social acceptance, effectiveness, equality and legitimacy	2	10	15	13	19	4	17	25	22	32
2	The decision-making process places more emphasis on special issues that are sporadic	2	10	16	13	18	3	17	27	22	31
3	The decision-making process is carried out in an accountable and accountable manner	4	10	14	15	16	7	17	24	25	27
4	The decision-making process is socialized in every line of the organization	3	9	13	17	17	5	15	22	29	29
5	This decision-making process is managed through implementation in achieving goals	3	9	14	15	18	5	15	24	25	31
6	The decision-making process adheres to the principle of transparency	3	8	15	12	21	5	14	25	20	36
7	The decision-making process adheres to the principles of fairness and justice effective so that the resulting policies and actions can be implemented	1	0	4	17	37	2	0	7	29	62
8	There needs to be political will in moving the decisions that have been set	1	0	9	19	30	2	0	15	32	51
9	There needs to be human and financial resources in facilitating to mobilize change in driving the decisions that have been made.	2	4	16	11	26	3	7	27	19	44
10	TThere needs to be a flexible governance structure in order to create incentives in implementing the decisions set	1	4	15	13	26	2	7	25	22	44
11	There needs to be an implementation mechanism in the implementation of decisions that have been determined so that changes in organizational and individual behavior are needed	1	1	22	8	27	1	3	37	13	46
	Average	2	6	14	14	23	4	10	23	23	39

Source: Processed from survey (2022)

Based on table 5.1, it can be seen that the frequency distribution of respondents' responses to decision and implementation capacity variable also shows that:

1. The highest percentage of all the statements submitted related to the variable decision and implementation capacity is in the seventh statements with a percentage of 62 % or as many as 37 respondents who strongly agree, which is the decision-making process adheres to the principles of fairness and justice effective so that the resulting policies and actions can be implemented

2. The lowest percentage is in the eleventh statement with a percentage of 13% or as many as 8 respondents who agree. This shows that the needs to be an implementation mechanism in the implementation of decisions that have been determined so that changes in organizational and individual behaviours are needed.

3. The average value obtained from all submitted statements related to job satisfaction variables is 20%.

Table 5.2. Respondents' Responses Regarding
Variables Green Economy and Socio-Ecological Dimension

No	Statement	Respondents' Responses					Percentage				
		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecide	Agree	Strongly Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecide	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	There is efficiency of economic resources towards the output needs of services or products	1	0	9	19	30	2	0	15	32	51
2	There is an assessment of consumption per capita in terms of the efficiency of the resources it has	2	4	16	11	26	3	7	27	19	44
3	There are a number of incentives to internalize for biodiversity conservation	1	4	15	13	26	2	7	25	22	44
4	There is a need for a governance system to increase the resilience of the social-ecological system	1	1	22	8	27	1	3	37	13	46
5	There is a need to increase human welfare, including increased employment and income for the poor.	1	0	4	17	37	2	0	7	29	62
	Average	1	2	13	14	29	2	3	22	23	49

Source: Processed from survey (2022)

Based on table 5.1, it can be seen that the frequency distribution of respondents' responses to green economy and socio-ecological dimension variable also shows that:

1. The highest percentage of all the statements submitted related to the variable green economy and socio-ecological dimension is in the seventh statements, with a percentage of 62 % or as many as 37 respondents who strongly agree, which is there is a need to increase human welfare, including increase employment and income for the poor.

2. The lowest percentage of all statements is in the fourth statement, with a percentage of 13% or as many as 8 respondents who agree. This shows that there is a need for the government system to increase the resilience of the social-ecological system.

3. The average value obtained from all submitted statements related to job satisfaction variables is 20%.

Table 5.3. Respondents' Responses Regarding
Variables Sustainable Development of the Cities

No	Statement	Respondents' Responses					Percentage				
		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecide	Agree	Strongly Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecide	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	Changes to green spaces are needed in sustainable urban development policies	1	4	15	13	26	2	7	25	22	44
2	It is necessary to develop transportation that focuses on efficient accessibility	1	1	22	8	27	1	3	37	13	46
3	There is a need for changes in increasing income with sustainable production processes for resources, ecosystems, biodiversity.	1	2	15	13	28	2	3	25	22	48
4	There is a need for urban ecosystem management aimed at the public interest in alleviating poverty.	1	0	5	18	35	2	0	9	30	59
5	Actions are needed that can be developed and implemented in a coordinated and efficient manner within the governance system to a green economy	1	0	9	19	30	2	0	15	32	51
6	Given access to information from the implementation of decision-making policies on the quality of quality assurance	1	0	4	17	37	2	0	7	29	62
	Average	1	1	12	15	31	2	2	20	25	52

Source: Processed from survey (2022)

Based on table 5.3, it can be seen that the frequency distribution of respondents' responses to sustainable development of the cities variable also shows that:

1. The highest percentage of all the statements submitted related to the variable decision and implementation capacity is in the sixth statements with a percentage of 62 % or as many as 37 respondents who strongly agree, which is Given access to information from the implementation of decision-making policies on the quality of quality assurance

2. The lowest percentage is in the eleventh statement with a percentage of 13% or as many as 8 respondents who agree. This shows that it is necessary to develop transportation that focuses on efficient accessibility

3. The average value obtained from all submitted statements related to job satisfaction variables is 20%.

5.3. Instrument Test Result

Validity Test Results

Testing the validity of the questionnaire statement items was carried out using the SPSS test tool. The test is carried out by calculating the correlation value or r_{count} based on the distribution of values from the respondents' answers and then compared with the r_{table}. Statement items are categorized as valid if the correlation coefficient r_{count} is greater than r_{table} ($r_{count} > r_{table}$) and

vice versa if the correlation coefficient rcount is less than r_{count} ($r_{count} < r_{table}$) then the statement items of the research questionnaire are invalid (Ghozali, 2018). The r_{table} value in this study is 0.256 obtained from calculations based on the Degree of Freedom (DF) of 57 which is the result of the number of respondents (N) = 59 minus 2 with a significance level of 5% or 0.05.

Based on the calculation results, it can be concluded that all r_{count} of all statement items are greater than r_{table} (0.256). So, it can be concluded that all statement items on decision and implementation capacity questionnaire in this study can be declared valid and can be used for further research. It can be concluded that all the r_{count} of all the statement items are greater than the r_{table} value (0.256). Therefore, it can be concluded that all statement items on the green economy and socio-ecological dimension questionnaire in this study can be declared valid and can be used for future research. Then, based on the calculation results, it can be concluded that all r_{count} of all statement items are greater than r_{table} (0.256). So, it can be concluded that all statement items on sustainable development of the cities questionnaire in this study can be declared valid and can be used for further research.

Reliability Test Results

Reliability testing was carried out in order to determine the level of consistency of the measured research instruments. Reliability is used as the main requirement so that the statement items in the questionnaire are said to be valid. In this study, the questionnaire was declared reliable if the Cronbach's Alpha value was > 0.60. That is, if the value of the variable being measured is greater than the value of Cronbach's Alpha (0.60), then the variable can be declared reliable or trustworthy (Ghozali, 2018).

Based on the results of the analysis, it can be seen that the value of Cronbach's Alpha on the decision and implementation capacity (X1), green economy and socio-ecological dimension (X2) and sustainable development of the cities (Y) questionnaires is above 0.60. These results indicate that the research instrument used is reliable or can be trusted and meets the criteria to be used as a measuring tool in research.

5.4. Statistical Test Results

Determination Test Results R^2

The determinant test (R^2) is useful for knowing the contribution of the model to the existing power variations or the magnitude of the influence of all related variables. The reliability of this model can be seen from the value of the determinant coefficient (R^2). R^2 values range from

0%-100%. The greater the R^2 value, the better the model is able to explain the behaviours of the variable/model. The following is a table of the results of the determination test (R^2):

Table 5.4. Determination Test Results (R^2)

Variabel	R Square
sustainable development of the cities	0,908

Source: primary data processed with SPSS (2022)

Based on table 5.4. it can be seen that RSquare as the determinant coefficient is 0.908. The coefficient of determination (R^2) illustrates that the variables the decision and implementation capacity, and green economy and socio-ecological dimension are able to explain the sustainable development of the cities variable by 90.8% while 9.2% is explained by other variables not included in the model this research. The categorization of the RSquare value is 0.67 which is stated as strong, 0.33 is said to be moderate and 0.19 is stated to be weak (Chin & Marcoulides, 1998).

Table 5.5. Determination Test Results (R^2)
Independent Variables Against Dependent Variables

Variabel	R Square
the decision and implementation capacity	0,877
green economy and socio-ecological dimension	0,772

Source: primary data processed with SPSS (2022)

The R square (R^2) value of the decision and implementation capacity variable on sustainable development of the cities is 0.877, which means that 87.7% of the sustainable development of the city's variable can be explained by the decision and implementation capacity and 12.3% is the influence of other variables. Moreover, the value of Rsquare (R^2) for the green economy and socio-ecological dimension variable on the sustainable development of the cities is 0.772, which means that 77.2% of the sustainable development of the city's variable can be explained by the green economy and socio-ecological dimension and 22.8% is the influence of other variables.

Model Feasibility Test Results (Test F)

The F test was conducted to test whether the regression model used was fit. The Ftest can be carried out to test whether all of the independent variables, namely the decision and implementation capacity, and green economy and socio-ecological dimension have an influence on the dependent variable, namely the sustainable development of the city's variable. The Ftest was carried out by looking at the significant value of F in the output of the regression results with the help of data processing software with a significance level of 0.05 (α=5%). If the significance value is less than α, the hypothesis is accepted, which means that the regression model is fit. If the significance value is greater than α then the hypothesis is rejected, which means the regression model is not fit.

Table 5.6. F test results

Model		F	Sig.
	Regression		
1	Residual	83,360	0,000
	Total		

Source: primary data processed with SPSS (2022)

Based on table 5.6, it can be seen that the variables of the decision and implementation capacity, and green economy and socio-ecological dimension have an effect on the sustainable development of the city's variable. With a significant value in the table above of 0.000, it indicates a value smaller than the predetermined significant level, namely 0.05 (0.000 <0.05). And the calculated Fvalue is 83.360 > from Ftable 2.41. Based on this, it can be concluded that the independent variables affect the dependent variable.

t Test Results

Different test t-test is used to test how far the influence of the independent variables used in this study individually in explaining the dependent variable. The individual effect is indicated by the calculated t value and the significance of the t test. If the value of the t test < α=5% or 0.05, then there is a significant influence between the independent variables on the dependent variable. If the t test > α = 5% or 0.05 then there is no significant effect between the independent variables on the dependent variable.

Table 5.7. t test results

	Model	Standartdizer Coeffisients	t hitung	t tabel	Sig.
1	(constant)	0,809	9,334	2,018	0,000
	Total_X1 (the decision and implementation capacity)	0,936	18,078	2,018	0,000
	Total_X2 (green economy and socio-ecological dimension)	0,878	12,470	2,018	0,000

Source: primary data processed with SPSS (2022)

Based on table 5.7, the results of the t (partial) test show that the significant value of the effect of the decision and implementation capacity (X1) on the sustainable development of the cities (Y) is 0.000 <0.05 and the calculated t value is 9.334 > the t table value is 2.018 then H0 is rejected H1 is accepted. This means that there is a significant effect of the decision and implementation capacity on the sustainable development of the cities. Green economy and socio-ecological dimension (X2) to the sustainable development of the cities (Y) is 0.000 <0.05 and t count value is 18.078 > t table value is 2.018 then H0 is rejected H1 is accepted. This means that there is a significant effect of green economy and socio-ecological dimension on the sustainable development of the cities.

5.5. Discussion of Research Results

The Influence of the Decision and Implementation Capacity on the Sustainable Development of the Cities

Based on the results of the test above, it can be seen that both partially, the decision and implementation capacity variable is normally distributed. The decision and implementation capacity variable are also free from multicollinearity, autocorrelation and heteroscedasticity. The results obtained from the t test show a calculated t value of 9.334 > t table value of 2.018 with a significance of 0.000 which is less than a significant level of 0.05. From the results of the t test, it shows that there is a significant influence between the decision and implementation capacity variable on the sustainable development of the cities. The value of RSquare (R^2) for the decision and implementation capacity variable on the sustainable development of the cities is 0.877 which means that 87.7% of the sustainable development of the cities variable can be explained by the decision and implementation capacity and 12.3% is the influence of other variables outside of research such as adopts economic reform measures and green industries.

Having a wide range of stakeholders involved in the decision-making process and coordinating their actions is critical to the success of policies (Bulkeley and Betsill, 2005). .Cities are increasingly crucial in the implementation of global environmental policies, such as climate change and biodiversity loss, across a wide range of development (Onishi & Takahashi,

2011). A city's influence on economic, social, and political institutions, as well as its environmental effects, typically extend beyond the city's borders. These influences might be local (at the municipal level), regional (beyond the city's immediate limits), national, or global in scope (Taylor, 2003).

The Influence of Green Economy and Socio-Ecological Dimension on the Sustainable Development of the Cities

Tests of green economy and socio-ecological dimension are known to be partially normally distributed with the sustainable development of the cities. The green economy and socio-ecological dimension variable is also free from multicollinearity, autocorrelation and heteroscedasticity. The results obtained from the t test show a calculated t value of 18.078 > t table value of 2.018 with a significance of 0.000 which is less than a significant level of 0.05. The results of the t test show that there is a significant influence between the green economy and socio-ecological dimension variables on the sustainable development of the cities. The Rsquare (R^2) value of the green economy and socio-ecological dimension variable on the sustainable development of the cities is 0.772, which means that 77.2% of the sustainable development of the cities variable can be explained by green economy and socio-ecological dimension and 22.8% is the influence of other variables outside of this study such as adopts economic reform measures and green industries.

A city's influence on economic, social, and political institutions, as well as its environmental effects, typically extend beyond the city's borders. These influences might be local (at the municipal level), regional (beyond the city's immediate limits), national, or global in scope (Taylor, 2003). Cities must identify a method for determining whether their governance system is driving them toward a greener economy that leads to sustainable development and the eradication of poverty in the city with fewer externalities (de Oliveira, et al., 2013). Elkington (2013) proposed the triple bottom line theory. In the business world, firms must balance the development of economic success, environmental protection, and social welfare with their own growth.

CHAPTER SIX
CONCLUSSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1. Conclusions

Based on the research results that have been described and discussed above, the conclusions that can be drawn include the following:

1. The decision and implementation capacity has a positive and significant effect on the sustainable development of the cities.

2. Green economy and socio-ecological dimension has a positive and significant effect on the sustainable development of the cities.

6.2. Recommendations

Based on the results of the research that was stated previously, the researchers provide suggestions for green governance policies in the development of the city of Palembang, South Sumatra Province, as follows:

1. The needs to be an implementation mechanism in the implementation of decisions that have been determined so that changes in organizational and individual behaviours are needed. It is due to involved in the decision-making process for policy in the sustainable development of the cities.

2. There is a need for the government system to increase the resilience of the social-ecological system, because it has a correlation with the economic system of the sustainable development of the cities.

3. The needs for developing transportation that focuses on efficient accessibility is an obligation to develop the sustainability of the cities.

6.3. Limitation of the Research

1. For future research to focus on other variables not examined in this study, such as adopts economic reform measurement and green industries.

2. The data in this study were only obtained in the city of Palembang. Therefore, it requires data from other cities in Indonesia or big cities in other countries as a comparative study.

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APPENDIX