

## ***The Effects Of Making Decision And Implementation To Community Participation In The Use Village Fund Allocation In Deli Serdang District***

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**Abstract**—The title of this research is "The Effect of Making Decision and Implementation to Community Participation in the Village Fund Allocation in Deli Serdang District. The purpose of this research are: 1) to determine the effect of making decision to community participation in the use village fund allocation. 2) to determine the effect of implementation to community participation using in the use village fund allocation. The population in this research is 72 villages consisting of District in the Sibolangit is 30 Villages, Tj. Morawa is 25 Villages, Percut is 17 Villages. In this research the authors narrowed the population in the number of people in the village with 3 (three) sub-districts of 1512 people who get the village fund allocation activities by calculating the sample size by using Slovin technique. Data collection technique used is by using questionnaires given to each respondent whose results can be tabulated. The data is processed using Statistical Product Service and Solution (SPSS) version 22.0 for windows. The data analysis technique used is multiple linear regression with the formula  $Y = a + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2$ . The results obtained in this research with multiple linear regression test that is  $R^2$  of 0.751 or 75.1% that there is influence making decision and implementation to community participation in the use of village funds allocation. With the result of  $F_{test}$  (Simultaneous) obtained  $F_{count}$  equal to 12,43 and  $F_{table}$  equal 2,46, thus  $F_{count} 12,43 > F_{table} 2,46$  and it can be concluded making decision and implementation to public participation in the use of village fund allocation have significant effect.

**Keywords:** *Making Decision, Implementation, Community Participation to use Village Fund Allocation.*

### **BACKGROUND OF STUDY**

The village is the largest area in Indonesia, it can be said that Indonesia is built from the village. The village was the pioneer of an autonomous democratic system since the colonial period prior to the period of time since the village has long had a system and mechanism of government and social norms according to their respective regional cultures. It can be said that the village is the seed of the establishment of a country, not only in Indonesia but also in other countries. But ironically the development of rural areas in Indonesia is always marginalized because we are more inclined to the development of urban areas. This also causes urbanization rate in the urban areas.

The village as the smallest governance system demands reforms to support themorerural development and the livelihoods of villagers far removed from poverty. The various problems that exist in the village are very complex, making the stumbling block for the village to grow. Starting from the absolute affairs of the village affairs, but still, the authority of the district government as stipulated in Law no. 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government and Government Regulation no. 72 of 2005 concerning Village, until the birth of a

government minister. 30 of 2006 concerning Procedure of Submission Regency / Municipality Government Affairs. The process of surrendering the authority has indeed deservedly become the starting point of the awakening of the village. Where villages are given the absolute fullness to manage and manage their own governance without intervention from any party, of course by relying on the existing human resources in the village as the subject of implementing the development. The delegation of authority to the village can make the right instruments and solutions to realize the acceleration of development in the village. Although it must also be balanced with other supporters, such as the ability and mentality of village government officials and responsive attitude of the village community to constructively and gradually seek to improve their welfare.

One of the government's strategies to help the village become self-reliant and autonomous by giving the Village Fund Allocation (ADD). The use of ADD funds is 30 percent for the operational costs of Village Governments and Village Consultative Bodies (BPD); 70% for community empowerment and capacity building of Village Government (Putra et al., 2013). Based on Law Number 6 Year 2004 regarding Villages, Villages have a source of income in the form of original revenues Source of income of original

villages, sharing of regional taxes and levies of regencies / municipalities, part of central and local financial balances received by districts / municipalities, budget allocations from APBN, financial assistance from provincial APBD and district / city APBD, as well as grants and donations that are not binding on third parties. The source of income for the Village as a whole is used to fund the implementation of village authority covering governance, development, community empowerment, and community.

In order to realize the development of the village in accordance with the needs of the village itself, it is necessary to participate in every part of the village, the most important being the participation of the people who are part of the sovereignty. There are three main reasons for the importance of involving community participation in development planning and decision-making, namely (1) as a first step to prepare the community to participate and a way to foster a sense of responsibility and sense of local community responsibility for the development program implemented. (2) As a means to obtain information about the needs, conditions, and attitudes of local communities. (3) The community gained the right to 'discuss' in determining the development programs implemented (Lugiarti 2004).

In Indonesia, compared to urban areas, rural areas have a larger population, which is about 65 percent of Indonesians living in rural areas (Adisasmita 2006). The Community participation is an important step in the effort to identify and analyze the needs and problems faced by the community itself. Adisasmita (2006) said that the activities of community participation in development include the identification of potentials, problems faced by the community, the preparation of development programs that are really needed by local communities, the implementation of development programs and supervision. In general, the level of community participation in the planning and making decision stage of the development program will affect the success rate of the program (Lugiarti 2004). One of the decisive factors in the implementation of a development is the human factor, the participation and cooperation of the whole society are very much needed. The Community participation is expected in every stage of development from the planning stage, implementation phase, utilization stage, and evaluation phase so that it can be carried out the

development of the area that really suits the needs and aspirations of the community.

The emergence of participation is an expression of human behavior to perform an action, where the embodiment of the behavior is driven by three main factors that support, namely willingness, ability, opportunity for the community to participate. This is consistent with Ariyani's (2007) opinion, a person to participate in development there are three prerequisites, namely the existence of self-awareness concerning the opportunity, and the willingness (positive attitude toward the target of participation) and supported by the ability ( an initiative to act with commitment).

The problem of central-regional financial balance has been temporarily over. Now the new problem is the village-level financial balance or Village Fund Allocation (ADD). If it follows Law No. 33 of 2004, the balance of central-regional finance is relatively clear, but the financial balance of the districts remains a big question. Over the past five years, only a few districts have allocated funds to villages that reflect the balance, but more districts do not allocate it.

In accordance with the Circular Letter, the Village Fund Allocation (ADD) is intended to finance the Village Governance program in carrying out government activities and community empowerment. The grant of Village Fund Allocation (ADD) is a manifestation of the fulfillment of the right of the village to carry out its autonomy to grow and develop following the growth of the village itself based on diversity, participation, indigenous autonomy, democratization and community empowerment. This is because the villages have the right to obtain the share of local taxes and levies of districts/city, and part of the central and district financial balances received by districts/city.

The objectives of the implementation of Village Fund Allocation (ADD) according to Anonymous (2005) are:

1. Improving the implementation of village governance in implementing government services, development, and community in accordance with their authority.
2. Improving the capacity of community institutions in the village in the planning, implementation, and control of development in a participatory manner in accordance with the potential of the village.
3. Increase income distribution, employment opportunities and business opportunities for rural communities.

4. Encourage the improvement of self-help community.

Deli Serdang is one of the few districts in Indonesia that are responsive to village demands. Deli Serdang district has allocated funds for villages called Village Fund Allocation (ADD), as an analogy of the DAU from the central government to the area practiced by the Deli Serdang Regency Government to the village, in the hope that development will be evenly extended to the village level. Considering that the amount of Village Fund Allocation (ADD) distributed to the villages is substantial, the Deli Serdang District Government needs to evaluate the effectiveness of the allocation, management and use of the Village Fund Allocation (ADD). In the next phase, it should also be studied in depth whether the Village Fund Allocation (ADD) has a significant impact on improving public infrastructure, employment in the village as well as on community empowerment and village institutional development in Deli Serdang Regency.

The purpose of granting the Village Fund Allocation (ADD) is as a stimulant or stimulant fund to encourage in financing the Village Government programs supported by the participation of community self-help groups in carrying out government activities and community empowerment. In the implementation of Village Fund Allocation (ADD) in Deli Serdang district, there are still some problems such as:

1. There is still a lack of community participation in village development such as making decision, implementation, taking benefit and evaluation.
2. There is a lack of use of village funding allocations in village development activities in mountain communities, mainland communities, and coastal communities.

#### **THE PURPOSE OF RESEARCH**

Based on the formulation of the aboveproblem, the purpose of this research are:

1. To determine the effect of-making decision to community participation in the use village fund allocations.
2. To determine the effect of implementation on community participation in the use village fund allocations.

#### **THE THEORETICAL FOUNDATION**

##### **A. The Definition of Village**

The word "village" itself comes from the Indian language "swadesi" which means the place of origin, residence, country of origin, or ancestral land which refers to a unity of life, with a single unity of norms, and has a clear boundary (Soetardjo 1984: 15 , Yuliati, 2003: 24). In accordance with the definition of definition, in Indonesia can be found many community units with their respective terminology such as Dusun and Marga for the people of South Sumatra, Dati in Maluku, Nagari in Minang, Wanua in Minahasa and Nagori in Simalungun. In other areas, the village level community also has various terms and uniqueness of both livelihoods and customs.

According to the general definition, the village is an agglomeration of settlements in rural areas (Hardjatno, 2007). In Indonesia, the term village is the division of administrative territory under the Kecamatan, led by the Village Head. According to Poerwadarminta (1976) Village is a group of houses outside the city which is a unity, kampong (out of town) hamlet or hick (in the sense of the hinterland as opposed to the city). Based on Law No. 32 of 2004 on Regional Government, where the Village or so-called other names (hereinafter referred to as the village), is a legal community unity that has territorial boundaries authorized to regulate and manage the interests of the local community, proposals and local customs that are recognized and respected in the system of Government of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

##### **B.The Characteristic of Villages**

In Indonesia, the so-called villages should be seen in unequal stages. The settled communities also have different characteristics between each other, between Java and outside Java, between villages near towns and villages far from cities, between highland and lowland areas, as well as between beaches and inland. In Indonesia, there seems to be no deep study on this. In general, people who have begun settling called the village, the term title is very diverse in various tribes. In Java called the village, in Aceh called Gapong, in Papua called kampong and there are many various terms about it. It is important to classify the settled population. If classified according to the system of production, there are villagers classified as subsistence villages. The production system developed is producing for the benefit of their own lives and the fulfillment of the villagers themselves. Production culture is not changing nature but adapting nature. It means that what is

in the natural surroundings is the source of their lives. The character of the social system is communal. The bonds between personal relationships and possession are governed on the basis of communal ownership. A clear example of this is land, custom. For villages that are not familiar with a money economy, its economic activity is done by barter (Susetiawan, 2010).

### C. The Definition of Making Decision

The making decision according to George R. Terry is the selection of alternative behaviors (behavior) of two or more alternatives. According to James A.F. Stoner, the decision is the election among the various alternatives. This definition contains three definitions, namely: (1) there is an option on the basis of logic or consideration; (2) there are several alternatives to choose from among the best; and (3) there is a goal to be achieved and the decision draws closer to that goal. Another definition of the decision was made by Prajudi Atmosudirjo that the decision was an end to the process of thinking about a problem by making choices on an alternative. Decision-making or decision making is the process of selecting or determining various possibilities in uncertain situations. Decision-making occurs in situations that require a person to a) make forward predictions, b) choose either one of two options or more or make estimates of the frequency of events based on limited evidence (Suharman, 2005).

### D. The Definition of Implementation

Executor comes from the word *laksana* which means bait, nature, and sign. Supplemented with the suffix and the suffix *-a* which functions to form the noun to be executed. Meanwhile, in the General Dictionary of Indonesian language compiled by (Poerwadarmita, 2003), put forward the restrictions on the implementation by first put forward the notion of implementation. The executive is the person who is working or doing the plan that has been prepared.

While the implementation is the subject (deed, effort) to implement the design. Based on the limit stated by Purwadarmita above, it can clearly be distinguished between the definition of the implementation is the action done by the executor. Thus, the above meanings have different meanings but they are derived from a word like. While the definition of implementation

according to (The Liang Gie, 1997) as follows: Efforts were undertaken to implement all plans and policies that have been formulated and established by completing the necessary tools necessary, where an implementation, when the timing start and end, and how held. According to Santoso Sastropetro (1982), suggests that Implementation is defined as a business or a specific activity undertaken to realize the plan or program in reality.

### E. The Definition of Participation

According to Made Pidarta in Siti Irene Astuti D. (2009: 31-32), participation is the involvement of a person or several persons in an activity. Involvement can include mental and emotional and physical involvement in using all the capabilities it has (initiative) in all activities undertaken and support the achievement of objectives and responsibility for all involvement.

The participation is the mental and emotional involvement of a person in a group situation that encourages them to support the achievement of the group's goals and takes responsibility for the group. Others argue that participation is the inclusion of thoughts and emotions from the worker into the group situation and is responsible for the group. Participation also has a sense of "a value process by which people including disadvantaged (influence, gender, ethnicity, education) influence or control the affecting them" (Deepa Naryan, 1995), meaning a reasonable process in which people are disadvantaged (income, gender, ethnicity, education) influence or control decision-making that is directly about their lives.

Participation by Huneryear and Heoman in Siti Irene Astuti D. (2009: 32) is as a mental and emotional involvement in a group situation that encourages it to contribute to group goals and share their shared responsibilities. A simple understanding of participation is proposed by Fasli Djalaldan Dedi Supriadi (2001: 201-202), where participants can also mean that decision makers suggest groups or communities be involved in the delivery of suggestions and opinions, goods, skills, materials, and services. Participation can also mean that groups recognize their own problems, review their choices, make decisions, and solve problems. H.A.R Tilaar (2009: 287) discloses participation as a manifestation of the desire to develop democracy through decentralization processes where efforts are made, among others, the need for bottom-up planning by involving the

community in the process of community planning and development.

#### F.The Definition of Community

The Community participation emphasizes the direct "participation" of citizens in decision-making in government institutions and processes. Gaventa and Valderma in Siti Irene Astuti D. (2009: 34-35) assert that community participation has shifted the concept of participation toward a concern with various forms of citizen participation in policy-making and decision-making in key roles affecting the lives of citizens. The development of basic concepts and assumptions to spell ideas and practices about community participation includes:

- a. Participation is a political right attached to citizens as any other political right. The right is not lost when it gives a mandate to others to sit in governing bodies. While political rights, as a human right, remain attached to each individual concerned.
- b. Direct participation in decision making public policy informal institutions can close the failure of representativedemocracy. Representative democracy still leaves some weaknesses marked by doubt as to the extent to which the chosen person represents the will of the community.
- c. Direct public participation in public decision making can encourage more meaningful participation.
- d. Participation is systematic, not incidental
- e. In connection with the receipt of decentralization as an instrument that encourages good governance (good governance).
- f. Community participation can increase public confidence in the administration and government agencies. Democratization and decentralization in developing countries, including Indonesia, occur in situations of low public confidence in the implementation of government institutions and institutions. By involving citizens in the decision-making process, it is hoped that public confidence in the government can continue to be improved, and the increased trust of citizens is believed to be an important indicator for the strengthening of the support and legitimacy of the government in power.

The Community participation is the involvement of community members in the development and implementation (implementation) of programs or development projects undertaken in local communities. Community participation has characteristics that are both proactive and even reactive (meaning the community contributes to new acts), agreements made by all involved, there are actions that fill the agreement, there is a division of authority and responsibility in an equal position.

#### G.The Principles of Participation

The principles of such participation, as set forth in the Guidelines for the Implementation of Participatory Approaches drafted by the *Department for International Development (DFID)* (in MoniqueSumampouw, 2004: 106-107) are:

- a. Coverage. All persons or representatives of all groups affected by the results of a project decision or process of development.
- b. Equality and partnership (Equal Partnership). Basically, everyone has the skills, abilities, and initiatives and has the right to use the initiative in every process to build dialogue without taking into account the ladder and structure of each party.
- c. Transparency. All parties should be able to develop communication and communicative climate open and conducive so as to cause dialogue.
- d. Equal Powers (Sharing Power / Equal Powership). The various parties involved should be able to balance the distribution of authority and power to avoid domination.
- e. Sharing Responsibility (Sharing Responsibility). Different parties have clear responsibilities in every process due to the presence of Sharing power and involvement in the decision-making process and further steps.
- f. Empowerment. The involvement of various parties is not apart from all the strengths and weaknesses of each party, so through active involvement in every process of the activity, there is a process of mutual learning and mutual empower other.
- g. Cooperation. It requires the cooperation of various parties involved to share the advantages to reduce the existing

weaknesses, especially those related to the ability of resources human.

#### H. The Shape and Type of Participation

There are several forms of participation that can be provided by the community in a development program, namely participation of money, participation of property, participation of personnel, the participation of skills, the participation of ideas, social participation, participation in decision-making process, and participation of representatives.

From the various forms of participation mentioned above, participation can be grouped into 2 types, namely the form of participation that is given in the form of real (has a form) and also the form of participation given in the form of not real (abstract). Real forms of participation such as money, possessions, manpower, and skills while unreal forms of participation are the participation of ideas, social participation, decision making and representative participation.

Participation of money is a form of participation to facilitate efforts for the achievement of the needs of people who need assistance. The participation of property is participation in the form of donating property, usually in the form of work tools or tools. Participation of personnel is the participation given in the form of personnel for the implementation of efforts that can support the success of a program. While the participation of skills, namely to provide encouragement through skills it has to other community members who need it. With the intention that the person can perform activities that can improve social welfare.

Participation of thoughts is the participation of ideas, ideas or constructive thoughts, both for preparing the program and to facilitate the implementation of the program and also to make it happen by providing experience and knowledge to develop the activities that followed. Social participation is given by participants as a sign of the community. For example, artisan, attending death, and others and can also donate attention or sign of proximity in order to motivate others to participate.

In participation in the decision-making process, communities engage in any discussion/forum in order to make decisions related to common interests. While representative participation is done by giving trust/mandate to the representative who sits in organization or committee.

Participation by Effendi in Siti Irine Astuti D. (2009: 37), divided into vertical participation and horizontal participation. Called vertical participation because it occurs under certain circumstances, the community engages or takes part in another party's program, in a relationship where society resides as a subordinate, follower or client status. While horizontal participation, the community has initiatives in which each member or community group participates horizontally with each other. This kind of participation is a sign of the beginning of a growing society capable of developing independently.

According to Basrowi in Siti Irine Astuti D. (2009: 37), community participation seen from the form can be divided into two, namely "non-physical participation and physical participation". Physical participation is the participation of the community (parent) in the form of conducting educational efforts, such as establishing and organizing scholarship efforts, helping the government to build buildings for the community, and organizing library efforts in the form of books or other forms of assistance. While non-physical participation is the participation of the community in determining the direction and national education and the spreading public interest to demand science through education, so the government there is no difficulty leading people to go to school.

#### I. The Kinds of Participation In Community

Cohen and Uphoff in Siti Irine Astuti D. (2009: 39-40) distinguish participation into four types, namely first, participation in making a decision. Second, participation in implementation. Third, participation in taking benefit. And fourth, participation in the evaluation. These four types of participation will together lead to potentially integrated development activities.

First, participation in making a decision. Community participation in making a decision is primarily concerned with the determination of alternatives with communities to reach agreement on ideas related to common interests. Participation in decision making is very important because the community demands to participate in determining the direction and orientation of development. The form of community participation in decision-making varies, such as meeting attendance, discussion, thought contribution, response or rejection of the offered program (Cohen and Uphoff in Siti Irine

Astuti D., 2009: 39). Thus, community participation in decision-making is an alternative selection process based on thorough and rational considerations.

Second, participation in implementation. Community participation in program implementation is a continuation of previously agreed plans, whether related to planning, implementation, or objectives. In the implementation of the program, the involvement of various elements, especially the government in its occupation as the main focus or source of development is needed. According to Ndraha and Cohen and Hoff in Siti Irene Astuti D. (2009: 39), the scope of participation in the implementation of a program includes: first, mobilizing resources and funds. Second, the activities of administration and coordination and the third translation of the program. From the above description can be concluded that the participation of the community in the participation of the implementation of the program is a critical element of the success of the program itself.

Third, participation in the taking of benefits. Participation is inseparable from the quality and quantity of the implementation of the program that can be achieved. In terms of quality, the success of a program will be marked by an increase in output, whereas in terms of quantity can be seen how much percentage of success of the program being implemented, whether in accordance with the target set.

Fourth, participation in the evaluation. Community participation in this evaluation is related to the problem of program implementation completely. This participation aims to determine whether the implementation of the program has been in accordance with the established plan or the deviation. Briefly, participation by Cohen and Uphoff in Siti Irene Astuti D. (2009: 40) is described in the following such as:

The Implementation of participation program among others;

- a. Decision-making, that is the determination of alternatives with the community to the agreement of ideas related to common interests.
- b. Implementation, namely the mobilization of resources and funds. In the implementation is the determinant of the success of the program being implemented.
- c. The benefit is participation related to the quality of the implementation of the program that can be achieved.

- d. Evaluation, which is related to the implementation of the program completely. This participation aims to find out how the implementation of the program runs.

**J. The Framework**

The objective of this research is to describe and analyze the effect of decision making and implementation on community participation in the use of village fund allocation. From the summary of some variables that can be seen in the concept framework below:

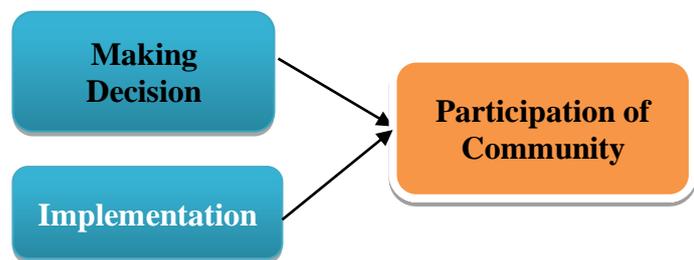


Figure: Framework for The Effects of Making Decision and Implementation to Community Participation in the Use Village Fund Allocation in Deli Serdang District.

**THE METHOD OF RESEARCH**

**A. The method of Data Analysis**

Data analysis is a very important part of the research, with the analysis, the data becomes more understandable in order to solve problems as well as to achieve research objectives.

For identification problem 1 used multiple linear regression formulae, as follows:

$$Y = a_0 + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + b_3X_3 + e$$

**The Annotation:**

- Y = Participation of Community
- X<sub>1</sub> = Making Decision
- X<sub>2</sub> = Implementation
- a<sub>0</sub> = Constant
- b<sub>1</sub>- b<sub>3</sub> = Regression coefficient
- e = Standart error

To test the effect of these variables simultaneously, then use the F test, namely:

$$F_{count} = \frac{r^2 / k}{(1 - r) / (n - k - 1)}$$

The Annotation :

- $r^2$  = Coefficient of determination
- $n$  = Total of Samples
- $k$  = Degree free of the numerator
- $n - k - 1$  = Degree free of the denominator

The hypothesis test criteria are:

1. If  $F_{count} > F_{Table}$  accordingly rejects  $H_0$  or accept  $H_a$  (Hypothesis received).
2. If  $F_{count} < F_{Table}$  accordingly accept  $H_0$  or reject  $H_a$  (Hypothesis rejected).

To test partially used T-test with the following formula:

$$T_{count} = \frac{b_i}{Se(b_i)}$$

The hypothesis test criteria are:

1. If  $t_{count} < t_{table}$  accordingly accept  $H_0$  and reject  $H_a$  (Hypothesis rejected).
2. If  $t_{count} > t_{table}$  accordingly accepts  $H_a$  and reject  $H_0$  (Hypothesis received).

(Sudjana, 1992).

**B. The Result of Research**

To test the effect of the quality of the building, the condition of the building environment and community participation on cultural tourism in Medan City, used the formula of multiple linear regression equations, from the researchers obtained the following results:

**Table 1. The Multiple Linear Regression Results Test**

No.	Variable	Participant of Community		
		Coefficient	T <sub>count</sub>	table
1	Constant	2,451	6,723	1,984
2	Making Decision (X <sub>1</sub> )	0,342	2,445	
3	Implementation (X <sub>2</sub> )	0,422	2,352	
	R	0,867		
	R <sup>2</sup>	0,751		
	Adjusted R	0,652		
	F <sub>count</sub>	12,43		
	F <sub>table</sub>	2,46		
	Standard Error	1,2366		

Source: *The Data of Primary Processed, 2017*

From the results of tests performed, it can be obtained multiple linear regression equations as follows:

$$Y = 2,451 + 0,342X_1 + 0,422X_2 + e$$

Based on the calculation result, it is known that  $F_{count} > F_{table}$  (12,43 > 2,46),  $H_1$  is

accepted and  $H_0$  is rejected, it means that the independent variable ( $X_1$  and  $X_2$ ) have areal effect on the community participation at 95% confidence level. Thus the hypothesis is accepted, this happens because community participation is influenced by decision making ( $X_1$ ) of 2,445, implementation ( $X_2$ ) of 2,352.

The coefficient of determination ( $R^2$ ) shows the value of 0.751, the independent variables ( $X_1$ , and  $X_2$ ) are able to explain the participation of the society of 75.1% while the remaining 75.1% is explained by other variables not examined in this study.

**DISCUSSION**

**A. The Effect of Making Decision ( $X_1$ ) to Community Participation**

Based on the results of multiple linear regression, it can be determined that the making decision variable  $X_1$  has a positive influence on community participation ( $Y$ ), where the coefficient indicates 2,445, meaning that if decision-making increases catervarious (other factors are considered fixed), community participation will increase by 2,445.

By using statistical test  $t_{count} > t_{table}$  (2,445 > 1,984), then  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_1$  accepted, it means that decision making avariable ( $X_1$ ) have real effect to public participation at 95% confidence level. Hence hypothesis accepted, this happened because community participation by decision-making due to good decisions will certainly increase community participation.

**B. The Effects of Implementation ( $X_2$ ) to Community Participation**

Based on the results of multiple linear regression, it can be determined that the implementation variable ( $X_2$ ) has a positive influence on community participation ( $Y$ ), where the coefficient shows as 2,352, meaning that if the implementation increases catersvarious (other factors are considered fixed), the execution will increase by 2.352.

By using statistical test of  $t_{count} > t_{table}$  (2,352 > 1,984),  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_1$  is accepted, it means that implementation variable ( $X_2$ ) has areal effect to public participation at 95% confidence level. Hence the hypothesis accepted, this happened because public participation is heard by implementation because it will increase the spirit of the surrounding community.

## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

### A. Conclusion

Based on the results of multiple linear regression simultaneously and partial decision-making and implementation significantly affect the participation of the community in the use of allocation of village funds in Deli Serdang District.

### B.Suggestion

1. To the local government to pay more attention to the decisions made in the implementation related to the appropriate use of village funds.
2. To the public to be more enthusiastic and concerned about the allocation of funds for this village, for the benefit of the community as a whole.
3. To the next researcher in order to provide information to the general public in order to continue participation in the use of village funds allocation.

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