

# The Effect of Village Funds for Community Facilities and Infrastructure On Village Community Participation

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**Abstract:** Carrying out the construction of facilities and infrastructure in the village, there are always problems, especially at the level of human resources, where in one rural area there are several hamlets and diverse ethnic cultures so that they always differ in opinion. During the meeting about the use of village funds, each hamlet submitted a request to the village head whose results had not yet been implemented. There are still people who do not understand about the use of village budget funds, for example, people who have hit land in widening the road and they are asking for temporary compensation in the use of village funds there is no compensation term, there are only mutual understanding and knowledge because the made for mutual benefit. Research Findings Village Funds for community facilities (independent variables) have a positive and significant effect on village community participation (dependent variable) which means that if there is an increase in Village Funds for community facilities, it will affect village community participation in Deli Serdang District, North Sumatera, Indonesia. The independent variable has a positive and significant effect on the participation of the village community (dependent variable) meaning that if an increase in the Village Fund for the construction of community infrastructure will affect the participation of the village community.

**Keywords:** Facilities, Infrastructure, Community Participation.

## INTRODUCTION

Community participation is an important step in the effort to find out and analyze the needs and problems of the problems experienced by the community itself. Adisasmita (2006) says that community participation activities in development include identification of potential, problems faced by the community, development of development programs that are truly needed by local communities, implementation of development programs and supervision. In general, the level of community participation in the planning and decision-making stages of development programs will affect the success of the program (Terry *et al.*, 2019). One of the determining factors in the implementation of a development is human factors, so the participation and cooperation of all existing communities is very necessary. Community participation is highly expected at every stage of development from the planning, implementation, utilization and evaluation stages so that regional development can be implemented that truly fits the needs and aspirations of the community.

The emergence of participation is an expression of human behavior to carry out an action, where the realization of the behavior is driven by the existence of three main factors that support, namely the willingness, ability, opportunity for the community to participate. This is in accordance with Edward and Jones (2019), there are three prerequisites for someone to be able to participate in development, namely the existence of awareness of the person concerned about the opportunity, and the willingness (positive attitude towards the target of participation) and supported by the ability (active initiation to act with commitment).

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Many people consider the term patron-client as a similarity but it has a different meaning (Marshall, 2019), patronage comes from material resources, namely society considers aspects of profit and loss to support a political party or someone's figure, while clientelism comes from aspects of relations the power of someone who has the following characteristics: patron (higher social status) networking with clients (lower status), face to face and mutual reciprocity, can vary in content, goals and instructions over time. In terms of achieving this infrastructure development, each region must have good synergy between the government and the community, where the need for infrastructure development can be identified by the regional apparatus closest to the community area or the smallest government unit. At the sub-district level, the infrastructure development planning process is more specifically carried out by the Musrenbang (Development Planning Consultation). This activity is carried out once every year. Where in the process of the development plan comes from the proposal of each village.

The purpose of this study explains that the construction of facilities and infrastructure in the village always occurs problems, especially at the level of human resources, which in one rural area has several hamlets and diverse ethnic cultures so that they always differ in opinion. During the meeting about the use of village funds, each hamlet submitted a request to the village head whose results had not yet been implemented. There are still people who do not understand the use of village budget funds, for example people who have hit land in widening the road and they are asking for temporary compensation in the use of village funds there is no compensation term, those who only understand each other and know the same because the infrastructure made for mutual benefit.

For this reason there are two questions that can be formulated: (1) how is the influence of the Village Fund for community facilities on the participation of village people in Deli Serdang Regency; (2) What is the influence of the Village Fund for the construction of community infrastructure towards the participation of village communities in Deli Serdang Regency. This research is based on two assumptions of facilities and infrastructure in processing village funds towards community participation. The management of village funds based on Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, in article 78 states, village development aims to improve the welfare of rural communities and the quality of human life and poverty reduction through meeting basic needs, building village facilities and infrastructure, developing local economic potential, and sustainable use of natural and environmental resources.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Village Finance and Village Funds**

Law No. 6 of 2014 Article 71 paragraph (1) describes Village Finance as all Village rights and obligations that can be valued with money, and everything in the form of money and goods related to the implementation of rights and obligations. Paragraph (2) The rights and obligations as referred to in paragraph (1) give rise to income, expenditure, financing and financial management of the Village. Village Revenue includes Original Village income; Budget allocation; Tax Revenue and Regional Retribution; Allocation of Provincial/District APBD Financial Aid Funds, Grants and third party donations; legitimate other village income. Whereas village funds consist of Permanent Income (Siltap) of the Village Head and Village apparatus which are part of the Down Payment (DP) received by the District and City from DBH & DAU minus DAK at least 10 percent for the Village; Delays and / or deductions of ADP after deducting DAK which should be distributed to the Village. Village Original Income (PADesa) is Asset Business Results, self-help and participation, Mutual Cooperation, other PADesa. Other Village original income based on the origin and local scale of the Village Authority; other legitimate village income, including the results of third party cooperation and assistance from the Company located in the Village. Village Funds are funds sourced from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget that are intended for villages that are transferred through the Regency / City Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget and are used to finance organizers, implementation of development, community development, and community empowerment.

The provisions governing Village Funds are Government Regulation Number 60 of 2014 concerning Village Funds sourced from the State Budget and Expenditure as the implementation of the provisions of article 72 paragraph (1) letter b and paragraph (2) of Law Number 6 Year 2014 concerning Villages . The allocation of Village Funds is calculated based on the number of villages, and is allocated by taking into account the population, poverty rate, area size, and level of geographical difficulties.

Government Regulation Number 60 Year 2014 and in its amendments namely Government Regulation Number 22 Year 2015 in Article 11 paragraph (2) Village Funds are allocated by calculating basic allocations and allocations calculated by considering population, area, poverty rate and level of geographical difficulties.

This is also explained in the Minister of Finance Regulation Number 93/PMK.07/2015 concerning Procedures for allocating, distributing, monitoring, monitoring and evaluating Village Funds described in article 3 stating that the basic allocation rate rate is 90 percent of the Village Fund budget. While the remaining 10 percent in article 4 is divided proportionally, namely the population of 25 percent poverty rate 35 percent of the area 10 percent and the level of geographical difficulty of 30 percent. Data on population, poverty, area and level of geographical difficulties based on data submitted by authorized ministries or institutions that handle statistical matters are explained in Government Regulation Number 22 Year 2015 in Article 11 paragraph (4) and Minister of Finance Regulation Number 93/PMK.7/2015 in article 4 paragraph 4. The amount of the Village Fund budget allocation for which the allocation is directly to the Village is determined to be 10 percent from and outside the Regional Transfer fund (on top) in stages.

### **Priority for the Use of Village Funds for Village Development**

The priority of using Village Funds for Village development is allocated to achieve the Village development goals, namely improving the welfare of the Village community and the quality of human life and poverty alleviation, through:

- a) Meeting basic needs.
- b) Construction of village facilities and infrastructure.
- c) Development of local economic potential.
- d) Sustainable use of natural and environmental resources.

The Village Fund usage priority as intended, includes.

- a) Development of village health posts and polindes.
- b) Management and guidance of Posyandu.
- c) Fostering and managing early childhood education.

The priority of Village Fund usage as intended is based on the condition and potential of the Village which is in line with the achievement of the RPJM Desa and RKP Desa targets each year, including the following:

- a) Construction and maintenance of village roads.
- b) Construction and maintenance of farm roads
- c) Construction and maintenance of village embungs.
- d) Development of new and renewable energy.
- e) Development and maintenance of environmental sanitation.
- f) Development and management of village-scale clean water.
- g) Construction and maintenance of tertiary irrigation.
- h) Development and maintenance and management of channels for aquaculture.
- i) Development of production facilities and infrastructure in the village.

### **Society Participation**

Many meanings of participation have been expressed by experts, but in essence they have the same meaning. Participation comes from English language which means participating, taking part. A simple understanding of participation is expressed by Djalal and Supriadi (2001), where participation can also mean that decision makers suggest groups or communities are involved in the form of submitting suggestions and opinions, goods, skills, materials and services Participation also means that groups recognize their own problems, examine their choices, make decisions, and solve their problems.

Participation is the mental and emotional involvement of someone in a group situation that encourages them to support the achievement of the goals of the group and take responsibility for the group. Another opinion explains that participation is the inclusion of thoughts and emotions from workers into the situation of the group concerned and is partially responsible for the group. Participation also has a notion of "valuation process by people including disadvantaged (income, gender, ethnicity, education) influence or control the affect them" (Johanson *et al*, 2019), meaning a reasonable process in which people including the disadvantaged (income, gender, ethnicity, education) influence or control decision making that directly concerns their lives. A simple understanding of participation is stated by Witteveen and den Boer (2019), where participation can also mean that decision makers suggest groups or communities to be involved in the form of submitting suggestions and opinions, goods, skills, materials and services. Participation can also mean that groups recognize their own problems, examine their choices, make decisions, and solve their problems.

Tilaar (2009) revealed that participation is a manifestation of the desire to develop democracy through a decentralization process which is sought, among others, the need for bottom-up planning by involving the community in the planning and development process of the community.

## METHODS

The subjects of this study were 75 people involving 72 village heads and 3 adat stakeholders consisting of Tj. Morawa Subdistrict 25 Village Heads and 1 traditional stakeholder, Sibolagit 30 Village Heads and 1 adat leader and Percut 17 District and 1 traditional stakeholder. The research location is in Deli Serdang Regency, North Sumatera, Indonesia. This region was chosen by "purposive sampling". Where "purposive sampling" is a sample that is taken intentionally, namely the area or area that is sampled such as in the highlands, land areas and coastal areas. By using research data collection techniques carried out in the following ways: Observation is to make direct observations on the object under study, as a process of recording the behavior patterns of subjects (people), objects (objects) or events that are systematic without questions and communication with village secretary under study. Interview is to do question and answer with the Village Head and Village Secretary who is the respondent of the research that is related to attitude, communication and performance. Questionnaire is a technique of collecting data by preparing a set of systematically arranged questions and the standards given to respondents to be answered about attitudinal, communication and performance variables, then the score is given with a Likert scale. Documentation is to collect data by reading and studying documents, books, literature related to the problem under study.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Result

To test the effect of village funds for community facilities and infrastructure on village community participation in Deli Serdang Regency, multiple linear regression equation was used, the results of which were obtained as follows: From the results of the tests conducted, the multiple linear regression equation can be obtained as follows:

$$Y = 1,527 + 1,188 X_1 + 0,142X_2 + e$$

Based on the calculation results it is known that  $F_{count} > F_{table}$  ( $356.85 > 2.46$ ), then  $H_1$  is accepted and  $H_0$  is rejected, meaning that the Independent variables ( $X_1$  and  $X_2$ ) have a significant effect on village community participation at a 95% confidence level. Thus the hypothesis is accepted, this happens because village community participation is influenced by community facilities ( $X_1$ ) of 26,549, community infrastructure ( $X_2$ ) of 3,204. The coefficient of determination ( $R^2$ ) shows a value of 0.908 which means that the independent variables ( $X_1$ , and  $X_2$ ) are able to provide an explanation of village community participation by 90.8% while the remaining 9.2% is explained by other variables not examined in this study.

## DISCUSSION

### Effect of Village Funds for Community Facilities ( $X_1$ ) Against Participation of Village Communities in Deli Serdang District

Based on the results of multiple linear regression, it can be determined that the public facilities variable ( $X_1$ ) has a positive influence on village community participation ( $Y$ ), where the coefficient shows 26.549, meaning that if the community facilities increase by 1 unit *ceteris paribus* (other factors are considered constant), then village community participation will increase by 26,549. By using the statistic test  $t_{count} > t_{table}$  ( $26,549 > 1,984$ ), then  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_1$  is accepted, meaning that the variable public facilities ( $X_1$ ) have a significant effect on village community participation at a 95% confidence level. Thus the hypothesis is accepted, this occurs because village community participation is influenced by community facilities because good community facilities will certainly increase village community participation. According to Bastian *et al.*, (2019) facilities are all the needs needed to complete the work in a human cooperation effort. Furthermore Suyanto (2008) states that, facilities are all things that can facilitate and facilitate the implementation of a business in the form of objects or money. So that village funds for community facilities towards community participation are very supportive for the village development process.

### Effect of Community Infrastructure ( $X_2$ ) on Village Community Participation in Deli Serdang Regency

Based on the results of multiple linear regression, it can be determined that the community infrastructure variable ( $X_2$ ) has a positive influence on village community participation ( $Y$ ), where the

coefficient shows equal to 3.204, meaning that if community infrastructure increases 1 unit of ceteris paribus (other factors are considered constant), then village community participation will increase by 3,204. By using the  $t_{\text{test}} > t_{\text{table}}$  ( $3,204 > 1,984$ ), then  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_1$  is accepted, meaning that the community infrastructure variable ( $X_2$ ) has a significant effect on village community participation at a 95% confidence level. Thus the hypothesis is accepted, this happens because village community participation is influenced by community infrastructure because it will increase the enthusiasm of the participation of the surrounding village community. Development in the field of infrastructure is intended to smooth all forms of activities carried out by the village concerned. The construction of infrastructure in the village must be based on or determined by the community itself. So as to enable the growth of community participation in the implementation process. On the other hand the infrastructure that is built can also foster a sense of ownership and responsibility in managing and maintaining after the project ends, and in building village infrastructure it should have the right target so that limited resources can be utilized effectively by the village. and efficient (Suriadi, 2005).

## CONCLUSION

Simultaneously village funds for community facilities and Village Funds for community infrastructure in Deli Serdang Regency have a significant positive effect on village community participation.

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