

The Effect Of Government Services On Village Development In Sei Buluh Perbaungan District

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine : the effect of government service on village development in sei buluh perbaungan district service is a form of activity carried out by government agencies at the regional center, in the form of goods and services in the context of meeting community needs in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations. This type of research is a quantitative sample used in this study are residents of the village of Sei Buluh. the number of samples using the Slovin formula quoted by Savila in his book Sadarmayanti and Syarifudin Hidayat, the total sample is 74 people from a population of 275 people. the technique used for data collection using a questionnaire (questionnaire). As for the data analysis technique used is simple linear regression. The results of this study indicate that the independent variables of the village and service have a positive and significant effect on development in the village of Sei Buluh, the sub-district of Perbaungan. The contribution of the influence of the analysis of village development and services can be seen from the value of $t_{count} > t_{table}$ with a value of $2.083 > 1.985$ and a significant value of $0.000 < 0.05$.

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1. Introduction

At the low level, it can be seen in the village government system. The implementation of government in the village underlines that the village has an important role for the welfare of the community, to improve organizational performance can be started by increasing individual performance. The development of the current government has undergone many changes. Among other things: regarding the duties and functions of the government in empowering all the resources it has to be able to excel in competing and to survive, the village government must be adaptive and more flexible, whereas to achieve these government objectives, communication is needed as a means of connecting between the community and the village government as a means of communication. form of democracy. The implementation of the village administration in Sei Buluh, Kecamatan Perbaungan, Kabupaten Serdang Bed, as found by the author in the initial observations at the research location shows that the lack of horizontal communication between village officials and vertical communication of socialization to the community has resulted in different attitudes in running the government.

The difference in perceptions between village officials in running government should be proportionally and responsibly bridged by the village head. In accordance with the problems the author encountered, namely in the scope of development, socialization and transparency in the village of Sei Buluh, citing several opinions of the Sei Buluh village community that there is a village development project experiencing obstacles in implementation in the field, namely the allocated village funds, have not been informed transparently and also the pro-active attitude of the community is not supported by sustainable policies so that the use of the effectiveness of funds and time in carrying out development programs is not going well. It is feared that this can lead to community apathy in village government services in Sei Buluh. The case above shows that the lack of communication between the village government and the village community in Sei Buluh, it is very necessary to have human relations in the management system in an institution as it should be done optimally by the government.

Therefore, basically it needs public service reform. If you see positive and quality services, empirically on the one hand it will create satisfaction, happiness and welfare of the community, which in turn will be able to realize the goals of community development.

In this service, it needs to be done correctly and quickly so that residents as customers feel they have received satisfactory service. The description of the phenomenon above shows that there is a village condition that has not been able to be played optimally as a modern organization that should have the authority in administering public services in the regions and can effectively act as a front organization because of the resistance response.

2. Method

The type of research used is associative research with a quantitative approach. This research was conducted at the Sei Buluh Village Office, Perbaungan District, Serdang Bedagai Regency. while the time of the research conducted by the author was from June 17 to June 25, 2020. The population used in this study were all people in the village of Sei Buluh, 3 hamlet, Perbaungan districts, totaling 275 people. Sampling was done using the Slovin formula with a population of 275 people and an error tolerance of 10%, so that the sample size was the same as the population, namely 74 respondents. The data analysis technique used consists of statistical testing using statistical data processing programs, namely the SPSS version 20 application program so that it can provide research results to answer the research hypothesis. data analysis in this study using multiple linear analysis.

3. Results and Analysis

3.1. Instrument Test

a. Data Validity Test

The analysis was carried out using SPSS Version 20 with an error rate (significant) of 5% with a two-way test and 37 respondents (N). So that the degree of freedom (df) for correlation in this validity test is $df = N - 2$, namely $df = 37 - 2 = 35$. Based on this df, the r table is 0.275. [15]

Table 1.
Validity Test Results

No.	Variable	r count	Information
1	Government services (X1)		
	X1.1	, 615	Valid
	X1.2	, 634	Valid
	X1.3	, 566	Valid
	X1.4	, 546	Valid
2	Village development (Y)		
	Y.1	, 704	Valid
	Y.2	, 727	Valid
	Y.3	, 504	Valid
	Y.4	, 576	Valid

Source: Primary data processed, 2020

It can be seen that all items of questions in this study are declared valid because $r \text{ count} > r \text{ table}$ so that the questions deserve to be given.

b. Reliability Test

After the validity test is carried out, the next test is the reliability test.

Table 2.
Reliability Test Results
Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
, 420	74

Source: Primary data processed, 2020

The results of reliability testing in the table above show that the coefficient alpha (α) > 0.6 so it can be said that the questionnaire compiled is reliable or reliable as a data collection tool in this study.

3.2. Data analysis

a. Classical Assumption Test Results

1) Normality test results

The following can be presented the results of normality testing from processing the tabulation of respondents answer with the *kolmogorov smirnov test* method can be presented in the table as follows:

Tabel 4
Test results *kolmogorov-smirnov test*
One-sample kolmogorov-smirnov test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		74
Normal Parameters ^a	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	1.25021287
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.088
	Positive	.088
	Negative	-.078
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		.863
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.446

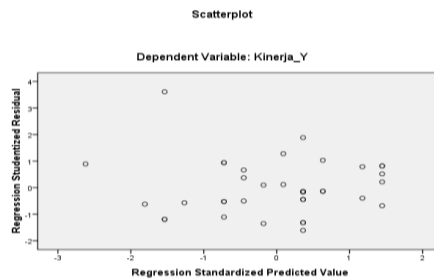
a. Test distribution is Normal.

Processed data sources SPSS, 2020

Tabel 4 the results of the normality test using *standardized residual* above, obtained a signifikansi value *kolmogorov smirnov* which is equal to 0.446. number sig. *Kolmogrov smirnov* is greater than the significance level of 5% or sig > 0.05. this illustrates that the data for the two variables are normally distributed.

b. Heterocedastity test results

The following shows the results of heterocedastity testing from tabulation processing of respondents answer with the graphical method which can be presented in the image below :



Processed data sources SPSS, 2020

Fig 1. Heterocedastity test results graph method

On picture IV.1 show that regression model has point that spread on the Y axis unevenly and does not form a regular pattenrn or wave, so it can be concluded that the regression model does not occur heterocedastity symptoms .

c. Simple linear regression

The following can be presented a simple linear regression equation from the results of tabulated data processing, respondents answer can be presented in the table as follows:

Tabel 5
Simple Linear Regression Results
Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	14.383	1.859		7.736	.000		
	Village development	.215	.103	.209	2.083	.040	1.000	1.000

a. Dependent Variable: government service
Processed data sources SPSS, 2020

Based on the table above, a simple regression equation is obtained as follows:
 $Y = 14,383 B + 1,859 X$. The regression equation has the following meaning.

- Constant = 14.383 If the village head leadership variable is considered equal to zero, then the community partition variable is 14.383
- Coefficient X = 1.859 If the village head leadership variable has increased by one point, it will cause an increase in the community participation variable by 1.859

d. Hypothesis test results

1) Partial test results (t test)

The following can be presented the partial test results of the tabulated data processing results of respondents answer can be presented in the table as follows:

Tabel 6
Partial Test Results (T)
Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-.367	1.006		-.365	.716
	Government service	.076	.055	.141	1.385	.169

a. Dependent Variable: res_abd
Processed data sources SPSS 2020

The results show that the SPSS output clearly shows all independent variables have a sig value > 0.05 . so there is no independent variable which statistically significant affects the dependent variable res abd. So it can be concluded that the regression model does not occur heterocedastity.

e. Determination coefficient test results (R^2)

The following can be presented the results of testing the coefficient of determination from the results of data processing tabulation of the respondent's answers can be presented in the table as follows :

Tabel 7
determination Coefficient Test Results (R^2)
Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.209 ^a	.443	.345	1.257

a. Predictors: (Constant), government service
b. Dependent Variable: village development

In the table above the values obtained $R^2 = 0.443 = 44.3\%$ this means that the independent variable of government services affects the dependent variable of village development by $0.345 = 34.5\%$ and the rest is influenced by other variables not included in this study.

4. Conclusion

Based on the data obtained, it can be concluded as follows.

- a. From the results of the t test, it shows that government services have a significant effect on village development with a t value of $2.083 > 1,985$ t table value and significant $0.000 < 0.05$.
- b. Based on the R square test (R^2) shows a value of 0.443 for 44.3% government service variable towards village development.
- c. From the results of research based on stimulants grouping sex, age, occupation there is no difference with the results of the overall stimulant test.
- d. With the existence of good government services, the village community is able to build community welfare and can increase village development and development in the village of Sei Buluh, sub-district of Perbaungan.

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