

## The Effect of Village Leadership on Community Participation in Village Development in Village Keramat Gajah

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### Article Info

#### Article history:

Received, Juli 28, 2020

Revised, Aug 16, 2020

Accepted, Sep 10, 2020

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#### Keywords:

Giving Discounts,  
Service quality,  
Sales Volume.

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### ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the influence of village head leadership on community participation in village development in Keramat Gajah village. Leadership is a set of abilities and personality traits that can influence followers or subordinates to invite or obey their orders with self-awareness to achieve organizational goals. This type of research is quantitative research. The sample used in this study were residents of the Keramat Gajah Village. Number of Samples Using the Slovin formula quoted by Savilla in his book Sadarmayanti and Syarifudin Hidayat, the total sample size is 97 people from a population of 2,978 Kk. The technique used for data collection using a questionnaire (questionnaire). The data analysis technique used is simple linear regression. The results of this study indicate that the independent variable of Village Head Leadership has a positive and significant effect on community participation in Keramat Gajah Village. The contribution of the village head's leadership influence on community participation can be seen from the  $t$  value  $> t$  table with a calculated value of  $2.083 > 1.985$  and a significant value of  $0.000 < 0.05$ .

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

The success of village development is one of them influenced by the leadership of the village head, thus the leadership of the village head is important and very necessary in the village development process in order to smoothen development and increase community awareness to participate in village development. As stated by Conyer, development is an effort made by society to improve life. As stated by Riyadi (in Theresia, 2013: 2) that development is an effort or process of change, in order to achieve the level of welfare or quality of life of a society who wishes and implements that development. In accordance with the above opinion, according to Law no. 6 of 2014 concerning villages Article 1 paragraph (8) which reads: "Village development is an effort to improve the quality of life and life for the greatest possible welfare of the village community".

The implementation of good development in the village depends on the extent to which the community participates in development, meaning that the community is given the opportunity and confidence to manage their household so that they are independent according to the potential of existing resources, both natural and human resources so that the welfare of the community can be achieved.

Community groups are often positioned only at the end of the development process without being involved in the middle of the process. The leadership role of the village government is very much needed to influence the community to be willing to participate in achieving goals.

In Solekhan, 2012: 21) that there are three main reasons why community participation has a very important meaning in development, namely:

1. Community participation is a means of obtaining information about the conditions, needs and attitudes of local communities without their presence in development will fail.
2. The community will know more about the project.
3. In a democratic perspective, participation is the right of the community to be involved in development.

The leadership of the village head in this village is more transparent and open with the community, including in terms of village infrastructure development so that it continues to improve. In every village activity, he participated and took part in these activities. For example, in the activities of recitation, holidays, and religious days. In addition, he also invited the community to consensus together and provide opportunities for the community to present their ideas, One of the success of village development is influenced by the leadership of the village head, thus the leadership of the village head is important and indispensable in the village development process in order to facilitate development. and increase community awareness to participate in village development.

This condition attracts researchers to conduct research in the village. It is possible that this condition is due to the leadership of the village head. Therefore this study will try to see "The Effect of Village Head Leadership on Community Participation in Village Development in the Village Sacred Elephant".

## 2. RESEARCH METHOD

### 2.1. Population and Sample

Population is a generalization area consisting of objects / subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics that are determined by the researcher to study and then draw conclusions. (Sugino, 2005: 90). The population in this study were 2,978 heads of families in the Keramat Gajah Village.

The sample is part of the number and characteristics of the population (Sugiyono, 2013: 118). The purpose of determining the sample is to obtain information about the object of research by observing only part of the population, an editor in the number of research objects. This sample is a reflection of the population whose properties will be measured and is representative of the existing population. With this sample, the research process will be easier and simpler.

In social science there are many problems faced in determining this sample, determining the sample size of the population can be determined, one of which for social science is to use the Slovin formula quoted by Savilla in his book Sadarmayanti and Syarifudin Hidayat, which are as follows:

$$n =$$

information :

$$n = \text{sample size or number of samples.}$$

$$N = \text{total population.}$$

$$e = \text{percentage of leeway due to tolerated sampling errors (not careful) 10\%.$$

In this study, using a sample percent leeway is not careful because of the error in sampling which can still be allowed as much as 10%. From the data based on data from the Sacred Elephant Village. This study uses a population of 2,978 people, so the number of samples that can be determined through calculations is as follows:

$$n =$$

$$n = 96.7$$

So, to make the sampling easier, the researchers took as many as 97 people to be sampled as respondents.

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 1. Normality Test

The normality test is used to determine whether the data used is data that is normally distributed or not. To carry out the normality test using SPSS (Statistical program for social science) v.16 for windows software with data criteria will be considered normal if the significance score (sig.) > Significance level (t.s) is 0.05.

The normality test can be carried out using several methods according to the following criteria.

- a. Shapiro Wilk probability normality test
- b. Shapiro Wilk was used on a sample size of 30 and remained stable up to 50 samples.
- c. Kolmogorov Smirnov probability normality test.

Kolmogorov Smirnov was used on a sample size of more than 50.

Based on the statistical theory of the linear model, only the residue of the dependent variable Y must be tested for normality, while the independent variable is assumed to be not a distribution function. So there is no need to test for normality. The output results from testing with Kolmogorov Smirnov are as follows.

**Table 1.** Normality test results

<b>One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test</b>		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		97
Normal Parameters <sup>a</sup>	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	1.25021287
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.088
	Positive	.088
	Negative	-.078
2. Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		.863
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.446
a. Test distribution is Normal.		

The results of the normality test using the standardized residuals above, the Kolmogorov Smirnov significance value was obtained at 0.446. Number sig. Kolmogorov Smirnov was greater than the significance level of 5% (0.05) or sig > 0.05. This illustrates that the data for the two variables are normally distributed.

## 2. Linearity test

In general, the linearity test aims to determine whether the 2 variables have a significant linear relationship or not. A good correlation should have a linear relationship between the predictor or independent (X) variable and the criterion or dependent (Y) variable. In several references it is stated that this linearity test is a requirement or assumption before the correlation analysis is carried out. A test or analysis carried out in research using the SPSS V.16 for windows software must be guided by a clear decision-making basis. The basis for decision making in the linearity test can be done in 2 ways, namely:

- a. Comparing the significance value (Sig.) With 0.05
  - If the Deviation from linearity sig. > 0.05, then there is a significant linear relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable.
  - If the Deviation from linearity sig. < 0.05, then there is no significant linear relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable.
- b. Comparing the calculated F value with the F table.
  - If the value of F count < F table, then there is a significant linear relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable.

- If the F count < F table, then there is no significant linear relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable.

**Table 2.** Linearity test results

ANOVA Table			Sum of		Mean		
			Squares	df	Square	F	Sig.
partisipasi masyarakat * kepemimpinan kepala desa	Between Groups	(Combined)	18.564	5	3.713	2.291	.052
		Linearity	7.256	1	7.256	4.477	.037
		Deviation from Linearity	11.308	4	2.827	1.744	.147
Within Groups			147.498	91	1.621		
Total			166.062	96			

Based on the significance value (sig.): From the output above, the Deviation from linearity sig is obtained. is 0.147 greater than 0.05. So it can be concluded that there is a significant linear relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable.

To determine the F table using ms.exel (= FINV (0.05; 4; 91) with a result of 2.471791. So it can be concluded that the Fcount value of 1.744 is smaller than the F table value of 2.471.

Testing the meaning of the influence of the village head leadership variable on community participation. The t test was conducted to determine whether individually (partially) the independent variable significantly affected the dependent variable or not. The output results from SPSS are as follows.

**Table 3.** Hypothesis testing

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta				Tolerance	VIF
1 (Constant)	14.383	1.859			7.736	.000		
Kepemimpinan kepala desa	.215	.103	.209		2.083	.000	1.000	1.000

a. Dependent Variable: Partisipasi masyarakat

Hypothesis:

Ho: The independent variable has no effect on the dependent variable.

Ha: The independent variable affects the dependent variable.

Decision making criteria:

With a confidence level = 95% or alpha = 0.05. Degrees of freedom (df) = n-k-1 = 97 - 1 - 1 = 95, obtained t table = 1.985251

As for the basis for decision making in regression analysis by looking at the significance value (sig.) Of the SPSS output results are:

- If the significance value (sig.) Is less than the probability 0.05, it means that there is an effect of the independent variable (X) on the dependent variable (Y).
- If the significance value (sig.) Is greater than the probability 0.05, it means that there is no effect of the independent variable (X) on the dependent variable (Y).
- Testing this hypothesis is often referred to as the t test, where the basis for making decisions in the t test is:
- If the value of t is greater than t table, then there is an effect of the independent variable (X) on the dependent variable (Y).

Conversely, if the value of t count is smaller than t table then there is no effect of the independent variable (X) on the dependent variable (Y).

The results of statistical testing with SPSS on variable X (village head leadership) obtained t value = 2.083 > t table, 1.985 and sig = 0.000 < 5%, so Ho is rejected. This means that the leadership variable has a significant effect on the dependent variable of community participation in the Keramat Gajah Village.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Based on the data obtained, it can be concluded as follows From the results of the t test, it shows that the leadership of the village head has a significant influence on community participation with a t value of 2.083 > 1.985 and a significant value of 0.000 < 0.05. Based on the R square test (), it shows a value of 0.443 for the leadership variable of the village head which has an influence of 44.3% on community participation. With a good leader, by optimizing the role and leadership quality of the village head, it is able to build community participation and can increase the success of development in the Keramat Gajah Village.

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