Decision Support System Budget Allocation Fund Village With AHP method (Analytic Hierarchy Process) In the village of beehive

Ilham Pramuja Nasution¹, Arjon Samuel Sitio²

¹²Informatics Engineering Study Program, STMIK Pelita Nusantara, Jl. St. Iskandar Muda 1 Medan, North Sumatra, Indonesia, 20154 E-mail: ilhamham013@gmail.com

Abstract - The budget allocation of a village fund is very important and take big effect to village progress Because the office to distribute the tax result for village development. But, that allocation is not accurately. Therefore there was design a system to support a decision a budget allocation of village funds by using an Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) method. This research done to the make-easy an office village in budgeting is the allocation of village funds. An method of Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) is one of a method known as important as the highest level. An AHP method is look for the best alternative. So,

Keywords: Allocation, Decision Support System, AHP

1. Introduction

Developments in information technology and information systems are so central in today's era of making almost all aspects of life can not be spared from the use of a common computer device komputer.Penggunaan is the use of computers in an enterprise where one of the sources of information in the most influential organization of its existence.

The budget allocation of the Village Fund (ADD) financial budget given by government to the village, which is where the source of taste of various local taxes and financial fund perimbanganpusat and regions received by the District. Minister in accordance with regulations in the State No. 37 of 2007 on the guidelines pengelolahan finance village in Article 18 states that, "The allocation of funds the village comes from the budget of the District / Municipal sourced from funds perimbanganpusat financial and Regions received by District / City sourced from the fund balance of the financial center and area received by District / City to the Village at least 10% (ten percent) ".

Implementation of the Village Fund Allocation (ADD) in the village is intended to support and fund programs in the village of Desa penyelanggaran and implementation activities, community development and empowerment berdasarkan meeting results in leveling tersebutuntuk village building the village.

The village head is still doing the allocation of budgetary funds by consensus to the community village and hamlet head so it takes quite a long time, and keakurat the data is still lacking. This causes the amount of funds obtained yangdapat still inaccurate and still manually.

2. Theory

A. Decision Support Systems (DSS)

DSS is an interactive information providing information, modeling, and pemanipulasi data.Sistem used to aid decision-making in situations of semi-structured and unstructured situations, where no one knows for sure how the decision should be made (Dr.Kursrini, M. Kom, 2017: 15).

B. Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP)

According to Dicky Nofriansyah, Comm., M. Kom & Prof. Dr. Sarjon Defit, Skom., M.Sc. (2017: 57), `Methods Process Analytical Hierarchy(AHP) is one method of decision support system is unique roomates Compared to others. This is Because The weighting of the criteria, the weighting of each criterion is not determined in advance but is determined using a formula of this method is based on priority (level of importance) are sourced from nature perceptional tabel.Metode a method, the which means that the importance of an alternative criterion depends viewpoint or perspective in judging someone.

According to Dr. Kusrini, M.Kom (2017: 135), the steps in the method of Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) include:

a. Defining the problem and Determine the desired solution, and then draw up a hierarchy of problems faced
b. Determining the priority elements
c. synthesis
d. measuring consistency
e. Calculate Consistency index (Ci) with the formula:
   \[ Ci = \frac{\lambda_{max} - n}{n} \]
   Where \( n \) = number of elements
f. Calculate the ratio of consistency / Consistency Ratio (RI) with the formula:
   \[ CR = \frac{Ci}{RI} \]
   Checking konsistensi. Jika value is more than 10%, then the judgment must be corrected assessment data. But if consistency (CI / CR) is less than or equal to 0.1, then the calculation must be stated Correctly.

3. Results and Discussion

A. Problem Analysis
   Budget allocation decision support system of the Village Fund With AHP method (Analytic Hierarchy Process) In the village of Hierarcy Sialang. Analytical Process (AHP) is one method of decision support system that is unique Compared to others.
   This is Because The weighting of the criteria, the weighting of each criterion is not determined in advance but is determined using a formula of this method is based on priority (level of importance) are sourced from nature perceptual tabel. Metode a method, the which means that the importance of an alternative criterion depends viewpoint or perspective in judging someone.

B. Discussion
   The steps in this method are as follows:
a) Defining the problem dannenetukan desired solution.
   In Determining the allocation of the village, it can be broken down into elements Several items, namely the criteria and alternatives. As for the criteria in Determining the allocation of the village are:
   - Area
     The sub-criteria of KriteriaLuas Area in Determining the allocation of the village as follows,
     Area:
     = 40H 69H A- A : Just Need
     = 70H A- 99HA: Requires
     = 100ha-130H A: It Requires
     • Community needs
     Criteria Requirements Peoples, in Determining the allocation of the village as follows:
     Community Needs:
     = 0-3: Requires Enough
     = 4-6: Requires
     = 7-10: It Requires
     • Peoples jobs,
     Employment criteria Peoples, in Determining the allocation of the village as follows:
     Public Works:
     = Employee : Just Need
     = Traders : Requires
     = Farmers : Urgently require
     • type Development
     Criteria in Determining the type of Development Appropriations village as follows:
     Development Type:
     = General : Just Need
     = Infrastructure : Requires
     = Clothing Food: It Requires
     • total population
     Population Determining criteria in the allocation of the village as follows:
     Total population:
     = 150 cc - 199 cc: Just Need
     = 200 cc - 249 cc: Requires
     = 250 and above : Urgently require
b) Creating a Hierarchical Structure
The hierarchy of the Village Fund Allocation

### c) Make a Comparison Matrix

#### Table 1.

| The intensity of Interests | information                                      |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 1                         | Both elements are equally important.             |
| 3                         | Elements that one a little bit more important    |
|                           | Than other elements.                             |
| The intensity of Interests| information                                      |
| 7                         | One element pening Clearly more absolute than any other element. |
| 9                         | One absolutely essential element of the other elements. |
| 2,4,6,8                   | Value - a value between two values related considerations |
| reverse                   | If activity i got one point Compared with activity j, then j have the opposite values Compared to i. |

#### Table 2. Comparison matrix

| criteria             | Area | Community needs | Public Works | type Development | total population |
|----------------------|------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------|
|                      | 1:00 | 1/5:0.20        | 1/3:0.33     | 1/5:0.20         | 1/3:0.33        |
| Community needs      | 5:00 | 1:00            | 3:00         | 1/5:0.20         | 1/3:0.33        |
| public Works         | 3:00 | 1/5:0.33        | 1:00         | 1/5:0.50         | 1/5:0.20        |
| type of development  | 5:00 | 5:00            | 2:00         | 1:00             | 1/3:0.33        |
| total population     | 3:00 | 3:00            | 5:00         | 3:00             | 1:00            |
| amount               | 17:00| 9:53            | 11:33        | 4.90             | 2.20            |

information:
- Row 2 column 2, Total Area - Total Area value ratio of 1 means the two elements are equally important.
- Row 2 column 3, Total Area - Needs Peoples, comparison 1/5:0.20, the mean area element Area is more important than the needs of the people element.
- Row 2 column 4, Total Area - Works communities ratio = 1 / 30.33, Total Area means the element slightly less important than job element Peoples ..
- Row 2 column 5, Total Area - Type Development ratio = 1 / 50.20, Total Area means the element is not more important than the element type Development
- Row 2 column 6, Total Area - Total Population ratio = 1 / 30.33, Total Area means the elements a little more important than the element of Population.

After normalization value comparison is completed then the sum of comparison values each - each column, to a two column Total Area: 1 + 5 + 3 + 5 + 3 = 17, and for the column three Community Needs:1 + 0.33 + 0.20 + 5 + 3 = 9.53, and for the four columns of Public Works: 0.33 + 3 + 1 + 2 + 5 = 11.33, and for the five columns Building type: 0.33 + 0.33 + 0.20 + 0.33 + 1 = 4.90, and for the six columns Population: 0.33 + 0.33 + 0.20 + 0.33 + 1 = 2.20, could seen from table 4.4 comparison matrix.
- Doing Comparison Troubled
Table 3.
Troubled comparison

| Criteria          | Area       | Community Needs | Peoples Jobs, | Type Development | Total Population | the value of the number of lines | Average |
|------------------|------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|---------|
| Area             | 0/17 = 0.06 | 0.20 / 9.53 = 0.02 | 12.33 / 11.33 = 0.03 | 0.20 / 4.90 = 0.04 | 0.33 / 2.20 = 0.15 | 0.30                            | 0.06    |
| Peoples needs,   | 5/17 = 0.29 | 1 / 9.53 = 0.10 | 3 / 11.33 = 0.26 | 0.20 / 4.90 = 0.04 | 0.33 / 2.20 = 0.15 | 0.86                            | 0.17    |
| Peoples jobs,     | 3/17 = 0.18 | 0.33 / 9.53 = 0.03 | 1 / 11.33 = 0.09 | 0.50 / 4.90 = 0.10 | 0.20 / 2.20 = 0.09 | 0.49                            | 0.10    |
| Development      | 5/17 = 0.29 | 5 / 9.53 = 0.52 | 2 / 11.33 = 0.18 | 1 / 4.90 = 0.20 | 0.33 / 2.20 = 0.15 | 1:35                            | 0.27    |
| Total Population | 0/18 = 0.18 | 3 / 9.52 = 0.31 | 0 / 11.33 = 0.44 | 0.61 / 4.90 = 0.45 | 1.00 / 2.20 = 0.45 | 2:00                            | 0.40    |

- Calculating the Value eigenvectors Each Matrix

Table 4.
Value eigenvectors

| lambda Max | 5.98 |
|------------|------|
| Ci         | 0.24 |
| cr         | 0.22 |

The formula: 
\[ Ci = \frac{\lambda_{\text{max}} - n}{n - 1} \]

\[ \lambda_{\text{max}} = \frac{(\text{Number comparison matrix column} \times \text{Average} - \text{Average})}{N = 5} \]

\[ = \frac{(17.00 \times 0.6) + (9.53 \times 0.17) + (11.33 \times 0.10) + (4.90 \times 0.27) + (2.20 \times 0.40)}{5, 98} \]

\[ CI = \frac{\lambda_{\text{max}}}{n - 1} \]

\[ CR = CI / IR \]

\[ = 0, 24 / 1:12 \]

\[ = 0, 22 \]

If the calculation results CR < 0.1 = 0.22 < 0.1 then the ratio of the consistency of Reviews These calculations can be accepted.

After It is also calculated in accordance priority sub-criteria such as the above steps are. Adapaun step sub priority criteria, the following criteria:

e) Calculating Priority Criteria Sub Criteria From Total Area

- Make a Comparison matrix

Table 5.
Comparison Matrix Total Area

| Criteria          | Urgently require | need | requires enough |
|------------------|-----------------|------|-----------------|
| Urgently require | 1.00            | 3.00 | 5.00            |
| need             | = 1/3 0.33      | 1.00 | 3.00            |
| requires enough  | = 1/5 0.20      | = 1/3 0.33 | 1.00          |
| amount           | 1/53            | 4.33 | 9.00            |

information:
- Row 2 column 2, desperately needs - desperately need one comparison value, means that the two elements are equally important.
- Row 2 column 3, desperately needs - requires a comparison value 3, meaning elements in desperate need of a little more important than the element of need.
- Row 2 column 4, is in desperate need - just needs a value ratio of 5 means very requires more important element of the element requires.

After normalization value comparison is completed then the sum value of the comparison in each column to column two Very Requires: $1+0.33+0.20=1.53$, and for three columns Requires: $3+1+0.33=4.33$, and for four columns, please Requires: $5+3+1=9$, can be seen in table 4.7 comparative matrix area.

- Troubled Comparison calculate Total Area

| criteria                | Urgently require | need | requires enough | the value of the number of lines | average |
|-------------------------|------------------|------|-----------------|----------------------------------|---------|
| Urgently require        | 0.65             | 0.69 | 0.56            | 1.90                             | 0.63    |
| need                    | 0.22             | 0.23 | 0.33            | 0.78                             | 0.26    |
| requires enough         | 0.13             | 0.08 | 0.11            | 0.32                             | 0.11    |

| amount                  | 1.00             |

- Calculating the Value eigenvectors Each Matrix

| criteria | Urgently require | need | requires enough | the value of the number of lines | average |
|----------|------------------|------|-----------------|----------------------------------|---------|
| Urgently require | 0.65             | 0.69 | 0.56            | 1.90                             | 0.63    |
| need     | 0.22             | 0.23 | 0.33            | 0.78                             | 0.26    |
| requires enough | 0.13             | 0.08 | 0.11            | 0.32                             | 0.11    |

| amount | 1.00 |

The formula is:

$$\lambda = \frac{(\lambda_{max} - n)}{(N - 1)}$$

$$\lambda_{max} = (Number \ comparison \ matrix \ column \ * \ Average - Average)$$

$$= (1.53 * 0.63) + (4.33 * 0.26) + (9.00 * 0.11)$$

$$= 3.06$$

$$CI = \frac{(\lambda_{max} - n)}{(n - 1)}$$

$$= (3.06 - 3) / (3 - 1)$$

$$= 1.49$$

$$CR = CI / IR$$

$$= 1.49 / 0.58$$

$$= 0.5$$

If the results of the calculation of $CR < 0.1 = 0.5 < 0.1$ then the ratio of acceptable consistency of the calculation can be seen in Table 4.9 eigenvectors niali area.

f) Calculating Priority Sub Criteria Community Needs

- Creating a Community Needs Comparison Matrix

| criteria                | Urgently require | need | requires enough |
|-------------------------|------------------|------|-----------------|
| Urgently require        | 1:00             | 5:00 | 7:00            |
| need                    | 0:20             | 1:00 | 3:00            |
| Simply take             | 0:14             | 0:33 | 1:00            |
| amount                  | 1:34             | 6:33 | 11:00           |
After normalization value comparison is completed then the sum of comparison values each - each column to column two desperately need: $1 + 0.20 + 0.14 = 1.34$, and for the three columns need: $5 + 1 + 0.33 = 6.33$, and for the four columns requires enough: $7 + 3 + 1 = 11$, can be seen from the table comparison matrix 4:10 society needs.

- Make Comparison Troubled Community Needs

| criteria        | Urgently require | need | requires enough | the value of the number of lines | average |
|-----------------|------------------|------|-----------------|---------------------------------|---------|
| Urgently require| 0.74             | 0.79 | 0.64            | 2:17                            | 0.72    |
| need            | 0.15             | 0.16 | 0.27            | 0.58                            | 0.19    |
| Simply take     | 0.11             | 0.05 | 0.09            | 0.25                            | 0.08    |
| amount          |                  |      |                 |                                 | 1       |

- Calculating the Value eigenvectors Each Matrix

| lambda Max | 3.11 |
| CI         | 0.06 |
| CR         | 0.10 |

Formula: $\text{Ci} = (\lambda_{\text{max}} - n) / (N - 1)$

$\lambda_{\text{max}} = (\text{Number comparison matrix column * Average - Average})$

$= (1.34 * 0.72) + (6.33 * 0.19) + (11.00 * 0.8)$

$= 3.11$

$\text{Ci} = (\text{Amaks -n}) / (n-1)$

$= (3, 3.11) / (3-1)$

$= 0.06$

$\text{Cr} = (\text{CI} / \text{Cr})$

$= 0.06 / 0.58$

$= 0, 10$

If the results of the calculation of $\text{Cr} < 0.1 = 0:10 < 0.1$ then the ratio of acceptable consistency of the calculation can be seen in Table 10 nilai eigenvectors community needs.

- Calculating Priority Sub Criteria Of Public Works

- Make a Comparison Matrix

| criteria    | Urgently require | need | requires enough |
|-------------|------------------|------|----------------|
| Urgently require | 1                | 2    | 5               |
| need        | 0.5              | 1    | 4               |
| quite Need  | 0.2              | 0.25 | 1               |
| amount      | 1.7              | 3.25 | 10              |
Table 12
Troubled Comparative Public Works

| criteria          | very Membtuhkan | need | requires enough | Number of Rows | Average |
|-------------------|-----------------|------|-----------------|----------------|---------|
| Urgently require  | 0.59            | 0.62 | 0.5             | 1.70           | 0.57    |
| need              | 0.29            | 0.31 | 0.4             | 1.00           | 0.33    |
| requires enough   | 0:12            | 0:08 | 0:1             | 0:29           | 0:10    |

Table 12
Value eigenvectors Public Works

|          | lambda max | Ci  | cr   |
|----------|------------|-----|------|
| lambda max | 3.03      | 0.02| 0.03 |

formula: 
\[ C_i = \frac{(\lambda \text{ max} - n)}{(N-1)} \]

\[ N = 3 \]

\[ \lambda \text{ max} = (\text{Number comparison matrix column} \times \text{Average} - \text{Average}) \]

\[ = (1.7 \times 0.57) + (3.25 \times 0.33) + (10.00 \times 0.10) \]

\[ = 303 \]

\[ C_i = \frac{(\lambda \text{ max} - n)}{(N-1)} \]

\[ = (3.03-3) / (3-1) \]

\[ = 0.02 \]

\[ C_r = \frac{C_i}{C_r} \]

\[ = 0.02 / 0.58 \]

\[ = 0.3 \]

If the results of the calculation of \( C_r < 0.1 = 0.3 < 0.1 \) then the ratio of acceptable consistency of the calculation can be seen in Table 12 nilai eigenvectors Community job.

b) Calculating Priority Criteria Sub Type Development
- Make a Comparison Matrix

Table 13
Comparison Matrix Development Type

| criteria          | Urgently require | need | requires enough | Number of Rows | Average |
|-------------------|------------------|------|-----------------|----------------|---------|
| Urgently require  | 1                | 3    |                 | 5              |         |
| need              | 1/10 0.33        | 1.00 |                 | 3              |         |
| requires enough   | 1/10 0.20        | 1/10 0.33 |             | 1              |         |
| amount            | 1:53             | 4:33 |                 | 9              |         |

information:
- Row 2 column 2, desperately needs - desperately need one comparison value, means that the two elements are equally important.
- Row 2 column 3, desperately needs - requires a comparison value 3, meaning elements in desperate need of a little more important than the element of need.
- Row 2 column 4, is in desperate need - just needs a value ratio of 5 means very requires more important element of the element requires.

After normalization value comparison is completed then the sum of comparison values each - each column to column two desperately need: 1 + 0.33 + 0.20 = 1.53, and for the three columns need: 3 + 1 + 0.33 = 4.33, and for the four columns requires enough: 5 + 3 + 1 = 9.00, can be seen from the table 4:17 Matrisk comparison type of development.

- Doing Comparison Troubled

Table 14
Troubled Comparison Type Development

| criteria          | Urgently require | need | requires enough | Number of lines | Average |
|-------------------|------------------|------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|
| Urgently require  | 0.65             | 0.69 | 0.56            | 1.90            | 0.63    |
| need              | 0.22             | 0.23 | 0.33            | 0.78            | 0.26    |
| requires enough   | 0.13             | 0.08 | 0.11            | 0.32            | 0.11    |
- Calculating the Value eigenvectors Each Matrix

| Table 15 | Value eigenvectors Type Development |
|----------|-------------------------------------|
|          | lambda max | 3:06 |
|          | Ci          | 0:03 |
|          | cr          | 0:05 |

formula : Ci = (λ max-n) / (N-1)
N = 3
λ max = (Number comparison matrix column * Average - Average)
= (1.53 * 0.63) + (4.33 * 0.26) + (9.00 * 0.11)
= 306
Ci = (λmaxs -n) / (n-1)
= (3,06-3) / (3-1)
= 1.49
Cr = (Ci / Cr)
= 1, 49/0, 58
= 005

If the results of the calculation of Cr <0.1 = 0.5 <0.1 then the ratio of acceptable consistency of the calculation can be seen in Table 15 nilai eigenvectors Type Development.

i) Calculating Priority Sub Criteria Population

- Make a Comparison Matrix

| Table 16 | Comparison Matrix Population |
|----------|-----------------------------|
|          | criteria                    | Urgently require | need | requires enough |
|          | Urgently require            | 1                | 3    | 5              |
|          | need                        | 0:33             | 1:00 | 3              |
|          | requires enough             | 0:20             | 0:33 | 1              |
|          | amount                      | 1:53             | 4:33 | 9              |

information:
- Row 2 column 2, desperately needs - desperately need one comparison value, means that the two elements are equally important.
- Row 2 column 3, desperately needs - requires a comparison value 3, meaning elements in desperate need of a little more important than the element of need.
- Row 2 column 4, is in desperate need - just needs a value ratio of 5 means very requires more important element of the element requires.

After normalization value comparison is completed then the sum of comparison values each - each column to column two desperately need: 1+0.33+ 0.20 = 1.53, and for the three columns need:3 + 1 + 0.33 = 4.33, and for the four columns requires enough: 5 + 3 + 1 = 9.00, can be seen from the table 4:20 Matrisk comparison population.

- Doing Comparison Troubled

| Table 17 | Comparison Troubled Population |
|----------|-------------------------------|
|          | criteria | Urgently require | need | requires enough | The value of the number of lines | Average |
|          |          | Urgently require | need | requires enough | Average |
|          |          | 0.65            | 0.69 | 0.56           | 1.90  | 0.63 |
|          | need     | 0.22            | 0.23 | 0.33           | 0.78  | 0.26 |
|          | requires enough | 0.13            | 0.08 | 0.11           | 0.32  | 0.11 |
| amount   |          | 1.00            |      |                |        |      |

- Calculating the Value eigenvectors Each Matrix
Table 18
Value eigenvectors Population

| lambda max | 3:06 |
|-------------|------|
| Ci          | 0:03 |
| cr          | 0:05 |

Formula: \( Ci = \frac{\lambda_{\text{max}} - n}{N - 1} \)

\[ \lambda_{\text{max}} = (\text{Number comparison matrix column} \times \text{Average - Average}) \]

\[ = (1.53 \times 0.63) + (4.33 \times 0.26) + (9.00 \times 0.11) \]

\[ = 306 \]

\[ Ci = \frac{\lambda_{\text{max}} - n}{n - 1} \]

\[ = \frac{3,06 - 3}{3 - 1} \]

\[ = 1.49 \]

\[ Cr = \frac{Ci}{Cr} \]

\[ = 1.49 / 0.58 \]

\[ = 0.5 \]

If the results of the calculation of \( Cr <0.1 = 0.5 <0.1 \) then the ratio of acceptable consistency of the calculation can be seen in Table 4:22 niali eigenvectors population.

j) Counting Results

After doing the criteria and sub-criteria decision mentukan results.

Table 19
Results value

| Area          | Peoples needs, | Peoples jobs, | type Development | total population |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|
| Urgently require | 0:06          | 0:17          | 0:10             | 0:27             | 0:40             |
| Urgently require | 0:63          | 0:72          | 0:57             | 0:63             | 0:63             |
| need          | 0:26          | 0:19          | 0:33             | 0:26             | 0:26             |
| enough        | 0:11          | 0:08          | 0:10             | 0:11             | 0:11             |

Information:
- 12:06 Value of Total Area Obtained from value - average comparison problematic can be seen from Table 4.5 Comparison of Problematic.
- 0.63 Value of Highly Requires Obtained from value - average comparison problematic area can be seen from the Area Table 4.8 Comparison of Total Area Problem.
- 0:26 value of Need Obtained from value - average comparison problematic area can be seen from the Area Table 4.8 Comparison of Total Area Problem.
- 12:11 Value of Adequate Obtained from value - average comparison problematic area can be seen from the Area Table 4.8 Comparison of Total Area Problem.

k) Calculating Priority Outcomes

The final result of the calculation of all criteria and sub-criteria that already in the set and has been made.

4. Result

Table 20
Priority Outcomes

| name          | Area | needs of society | Peoples jobs, | type pembagunan | total population | Total | information |
|---------------|------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|-------------|
| I hamlet      | 0:01 | 0:03             | 0:03          | 0:03            | 0:10            | 0:2   | not feasible|
| hamlet II     | 0:01 | 0:01             | 0:06          | 0:17            | 0:04            | 0:29  | not feasible|
| hamlet III    | 0:04 | 0:12             | 0:06          | 0:07            | 0:04            | 0:33  | not feasible|
| hamlet IV     | 0:04 | 0:12             | 0:03          | 0:17            | 0:25            | 0:61  | worthy      |

Information:
- hamlets I = 0:01 is Obtained from the average criteria area * average sub-criteria reasonably require = 0:06 * 0:11
• II = 0:01 hamlet is Obtained from the average criteria area * average sub-criteria reasonably require = 0.06 * 0:11
• hamlet III = 0.04 Obtained from an average of broad criteria areas * average sub-criteria reasonably require = 0.063 * 0:11
• IV = 0.04 hamlet is Obtained from the average area of criteria, sub-criteria * Average reasonably require = 0.063 * 0:11

5. Conclusion

Based on the discussion of the research, it was concluded as follows:

a) This system aims to assist in decision making for the allocation of budget funds a good village to expedite work at the village office.

b) In this calculation method research Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP).

c) Based on calculations of the data allocation of budgetary funds, the which received the most important village is the hamlet IV with the most important value = 0.61 Eligible.

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