

THE EFFECT OF TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY ON FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF STUDY VILLAGES IN 13 VILLAGES IN SUKARAJA DISTRICT, BOGOR REGENCY

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Abstract

Villages get source of income from village original income, transfers, and other income. A large amount of income makes the village government required to increase transparency and accountability in line with the development of public sector accounting. However, transparency and accountability are still a problem for some villages. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of transparency and accountability on the financial management of the study villages in 13 villages in Sukaraja District, Bogor Regency. The data collection method used a questionnaire as many as 83 respondents, selected using the *purposive sampling method*. Data analysis methods are validity test, reliability test, t test, f test, coefficient of determination test, multiple linear regression, normality test, heteroscedasticity test, and descriptive statistics. Partial testing with t-test obtained results that transparency had no significant effect on village financial management. This is because some respondents answered that they did not agree, so it can be concluded that transparency has been implemented but has not been maximized. While partial accountability has a significant effect on village financial management, so that accountability has been running well. Simultaneous test results with the F test, namely transparency and accountability simultaneously have a positive effect on village financial management.

Keywords: *Transparency, Accountability, and Village Financial Management.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is dominated by villages, with a total of 75,436 villages. The village is a government unit that is directly related to the village community. According to Article 1 of Law Number 6 of 2014 it is stated that the village is a legal community unit that has territorial boundaries that are authorized to regulate and manage government affairs, the interests of the local community based on community initiatives, origin rights, and/or traditional rights that are recognized and respected. in the government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

Villages get a source of income from village original income, transfers, and other income. 20 of 2018 concerning Village Financial

Management so that village financial management is structured, directed, and well managed in accordance with the principles of transparency and accountability. Village financial management is all village rights and obligations that can be valued in money in all activities which include planning, implementation, administration, reporting, and village financial accountability.

Research by Ramadanis and Muhammad (2019) states that a phenomenon that occurs in the development of the public sector in Indonesia, including at the village level, is the strengthening of demands for accountability by the community. As well as Intend and Liliana's research (2017) in their research states that reporting and accountability are still a problem

for some villages, not all villages studied have human resources who master reporting and accountability.

With these problems, researchers are interested in knowing whether villages in Sukaraja Subdistrict have implemented village financial management properly which is stated in the title "**The Effect of Transparency and Accountability on Financial Management in Study Villages in 13 Villages in Sukaraja District, Bogor Regency**".

II. REVIEW OF THEORY AND LITERATURE

1. Transparency

According to Risyah and Idang (2017) transparency is a provider of information about government for the public and guarantees the ease of obtaining accurate and adequate information.

According to Henny et al., (2017) concluded that transparency is a principle that guarantees access or freedom for everyone to obtain information about government administration, namely information about the policy making process and its implementation as well as the results achieved.

Based on the above understanding, it can be concluded that transparency is the ease of obtaining open and honest financial information on government accountability both in resource management, as well as the results that have been achieved.

2. Accountability

According to Mardiasmo (2018: 27) public accountability is the obligation of the trustee (agent) to provide accountability, present, report, and disclose all activities and activities that are their responsibility to the trustee (principal) who has the right to demand such accountability. .

Ramadani and Muhammad (2019) accountability is a form of obligation for a person (leader/officer/executor) to ensure that the duties and obligations carried out by him have been carried out in accordance with applicable regulations.

Based on this understanding, it can be concluded that accountability is providing accountability for all activities and activities carried out to ensure that these activities and activities have been carried out in accordance with applicable regulations.

3. Village Financial Management

According to Chabib and Heru (2015: 3) village finances are defined as all village rights and obligations that can be valued in money, as well as everything in the form of money or goods that can be used as village property in connection with the implementation of these rights and obligations.

According to article 1 paragraph 6 of the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of

Indonesia Number 20 of 2018 concerning village financial management, it explains that village financial management is all activities that include planning, implementation, administration, reporting, and village financial accountability.

Broadly speaking, from this understanding, it can be concluded that village financial management is all village rights and obligations that can be valued in money in all activities which include planning, implementation, administration, reporting, and village financial accountability.

HYPOTHESES DEVELOPMENT

Previous research by Faridah and Bambang Suryono (2015) in the Journal of Transparency and Accountability of Village Governments in Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget Management (APBDes) stated that the Sidogedungbatu Village Head, Sangkapura District, Gresik Regency had implemented the principles of transparency and accountability in APBDes management. In

addition, a study with a similar title was also investigated by Risyah Umami and Idang Nurodin (2017) in the Journal of the Effect of Transparency and Accountability on Village Financial Management. transparency and accountability simultaneously affect village financial management.

Furthermore, there is a study with a journal entitled Accountability and Transparency of Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget Management (APBDesa) in 2016 which states that the results of the study show that the Balimbing Nagari government in Rambat District, Tanah Datar Regency has implemented the principles of accountability and transparency in the management of the Nagari APB.

Based on the description and conclusions above, the researcher makes the following hypothesis:

H1: Transparency has a significant effect on village financial management.

H2: Accountability has a significant effect on village financial management.

H3: Transparency and accountability simultaneously affect village financial management.

III. RESEARCH METHOD

In this study, the type of research chosen was verification, with explanatory survey research methods.

The data used in this study is primary data with data collection techniques using questionnaires. The researcher uses a closed questionnaire in which the statements and scores have been determined by the researcher, making it easier for respondents to choose the answers that have been provided.

In this study, the data used are the results of questionnaires that have been answered by respondents so that data tests must be carried out such as validity tests used to measure the extent to which the data is

feasible or not feasible to use and reliability tests to measure the level of consistency of something to be measured. Furthermore, statistical tests were carried out with the classical assumption test, namely normality test, multicollinearity test, heteroscedasticity test, and multiple linear regression test. In addition, the hypothesis tests are t test, F test, coefficient of determination test and descriptive statistical test.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Text Font of Entire Document

Respondents in this study were village heads, village officials related to village financial management and BPD as representatives of the community. The number of questionnaires distributed were 8 questionnaires for each village, namely West Cilebut Village, East Cilebut, Pasir Jambu, Cimandala, Cijunjung, Pasirlaja, Cadas Ngampar, Cikeas, Sukaraja, Cibanong, Nagrak, Gunung Geulis, Sukatani, so that the total questionnaires were distributed. a total of 104 questionnaires. From the questionnaires distributed, West Cilebut village returned 8 questionnaires, East Cilebut village 4 questionnaires, Pasir Jambu village 7 questionnaires, Cimandala village 4 questionnaires, Cijunjung village 7 questionnaires, Pasirlaja village 8 questionnaires, Cadas Ngampar village 6 questionnaires, Cikeas village 4 questionnaires, village Sukaraja 6 questionnaires, Cibanon village 7 questionnaires, Nagrak village 8 questionnaires, Sukatani village 6 questionnaires, and Gunung Geulis village 8 questionnaires. From these data, the returned questionnaires were 83 questionnaires and the number of questionnaires that were not filled out by respondents was 21 questionnaires.

Before conducting data analysis, the data was tested according to classical assumptions. The results of the normality test can be seen in Figure 1 below:

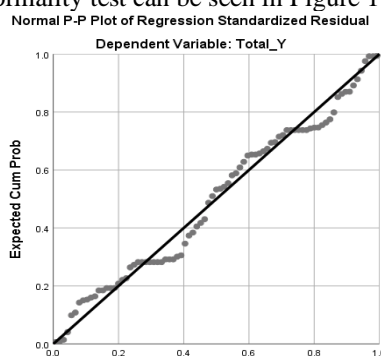


Figure 1. Normality Test Results

graph normal PP. The plot shows that the dots spread around the diagonal line and the distribution follows the diagonal direction, so the graph shows that the data is normally distributed.

In addition, to find out whether the data is normally distributed, the test using the Kolmogrof-Smirnof is as follows:

Table 1
Kolmogrof-Smirnof

One-Sample Test Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		83
Normal Parameters ^a , b	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	5.48890749
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.094
	Positive	.094
	Negative	-.067
Test Statistic		.094
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.066 ^c
a. Test distribution is Normal.		
b. Calculated from data.		
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.		

Source: SPSS Data Processing 25

Based on this, it can be concluded that transparency, accountability, and village financial management are normally distributed.

Table 2
Multicollinearity Test

Coefficients ^a			
Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)		
	Transparency	.332	3.010
	Accountability	.332	3.010
a. Dependent Variable: Village Financial Management			

Source: SPSS Data Processing 25.

The multicollinearity test aims to test whether the regression model finds a correlation between the dependent variables. Based on the results of the multicollinearity test above, a tolerance value of 0.332 and a VIF value of 3.010, meaning $0.332 > 0.01$, and a $VIF 3.010 < 10$ so it can be concluded that the data is free from multicollinearity.

Table 3.
Heteroscedasticity Test

Coefficients ^a				
Model		Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	.404		
	Transparency	.232	.332	3.010
	Accountability	.188	.332	3.010
a. Dependent Variable: RES_2				

Source: Results of SPSS Data Processing 25.

Furthermore, the requirements that must be met in the regression model are the absence of heteroscedasticity. From the results of data analysis, the significance value of X1 is 0.232, and X2 is 0.188. So it

can be concluded that $X1 \ 0.232 > 0.05$ and $X2 \ 0.188 > 0.05$ so there is no heteroscedasticity.

To answer the question is there any effect of X1 transparency (X2) and village accountability financial management (Y). Then the test results using the t test, can be seen in table 4.

Table 4
t test results

Coefficients ^a			
Model		T	Sig.
1	(Constant)	3,978	.000
	Transparency	.481	3,533,001
	Accountability	.632	.A
. Dependent Variable: Village Financial Management			

Source: SPSS Data Processing 25

The t test results show that the value of t count < t table ($0.481 < 1.99006$) which means H1 is rejected, which means that transparency has no significant effect on village financial management. Furthermore ($3.533 > 1.99006$) which means H2 is accepted, which means that accountability has an effect on village financial management.

After that, the results of the F-Test data analysis to determine the effect of transparency and accountability on village financial management simultaneously, are as follows:

Table 5
F-Test Results

ANOVA ^a			
Model		df	Sig.
1	Regression	2,000	Residual ^b
	80	82	
	Total	.	
aDependent Variable: Village Financial Management			
b. Predictors: (Constant), Accountability, Transparency			

Source: SPSS Data Processing

Results 25 The F test results state that H3 is accepted this is because $F \text{ count} > F \text{ table}$ ($23.308 > 3.109$) apart from the F test it is also known that the stated significance value is 0.000 which means F_{sig} ($0.000 < 0.05$). Based on this, transparency and accountability affect village financial management. From the F test, it is also known that simultaneously transparency and accountability have an effect on village financial management.

Table 6
Test Results of the Model Determination Coefficient Summary

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Model	R	R Square
1	.607 ^a	.368
a. Predictors: (Constant), Accountability, Transparency		

Source: SPSS 25 Data Processing Results

Based on the table, the R Square value is 0.368 or 36.8%. This result means that 36.8% of the variables of transparency and accountability significantly affect village financial management. while the remaining 63.2% is influenced by other variables outside of the variables studied.

Table 7 Results of
Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Transparency	83	34	45	3311	39.89	3.361
Accountability	83	60	75	5482	66.05	5,704
Village Financial Management	83	72	90	6622	79.78	6.905
Valid N (listwise)	83					

Source: Results of SPSS Data Processing 25.

The results of descriptive statistics that researchers did on the transparency variable (X₁) it is known that the total number of respondents (N) is 83. The total minimum value (Min) of respondents' answers on the transparency variable (X₁) is 34, the total maximum value (Max) is 45, and the total value of the total answers (Sum) is 3311 The mean or average value of the minimum and maximum values is 39.89 with a standard deviation of 3.361.

In the accountability variable (X₂), it is known that the number of respondents (N) is 83. The total minimum score (Min) is the answer respondents are 60, the total maximum value (Max) is 75, with a total score of 5482. The mean value for the accountability variable (X₂) is 66.05 with a standard deviation of 5.704.

In the village financial management variable (Y) it is known that the number of respondents (N) is 83. The total minimum value (Min) of respondents' answers is 72, and the total maximum value (Max) is 90, with the total number of respondents' answers being 6622. The

mean value of Village financial management variable (Y) is 79.78 with a standard deviation of 6.905.

Based on the results of data processing analysis that $t_{count} < t_{table}$ ($0.481 < 1.99006$) H1 is rejected and $t_{count} > t_{table}$ ($3.533 > 1.99006$) H2 is accepted. Because of this, in this study, transparency partially has no effect on village financial management, the shortcoming of the results of testing this transparency variable is in the dimensions of disclosure and openness. And accountability partially affects village financial management. Furthermore, the results of the F test show that $F_{arithmetic} > F_{table}$ ($23.308 > 3.109$) which means that transparency and accountability have a simultaneous effect on village financial management.

The results of the research on the transparency variable are in line with the results of research conducted by Fitri and Alfi (2019) whose research results show that transparency has no effect on village financial management in 30 village governments in Garut Regency. Meanwhile, the results of research on the accountability variable are in line with Risya and Idang (2017) whose research results show that accountability has an effect on village financial management.

V. CONCLUSIONS

1. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the data processing test, it is known that $t_{count} < t_{table}$ ($0.481 < 1.99006$) which means H1 is rejected. Based on this, transparency has no effect on village financial management.

Based on the results of the data processing test, it is known that $t_{arithmetic} > t_{table}$ ($3.533 > 1.99006$) which means H2 is accepted. Based on this, accountability has an effect on village financial management.

Based on the results of the data test, it is known that $F_{arithmetic} > F_{table}$ ($23.308 > 3.109$) so that H3 is accepted, thus transparency and accountability have a simultaneous effect on village financial management. In addition, based on the coefficient of determination test, it is known that transparency and accountability have a significant influence, namely 36.8% on village financial management and the remaining 63.2% is influenced by other factors outside the variables studied.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

a. Academic Suggestions

Based on the above conclusions, suggestions can be given regarding the effect of transparency and accountability on village financial management in 13 villages in Sukaraja District, namely as follows:

- This research is expected to be a forum for solving problems regarding village financial management that is managed effectively, efficiently, and budget discipline, as well as applying the principles of transparency and accountability so as to create good financial management and increase public trust in the village government.

- This research is expected to contribute to the development of accounting science, especially Public Sector Accounting regarding the Effect of Transparency and Accountability on Village Financial Management.

b. Practical Suggestions

Next, suggestions that are practical are more directed to village governments in 13 villages in Sukaraja District in order to improve the quality of good village financial management and realize village financial management with transparent and accountable principles, namely as follows:

- village government

- 1) More maximized again in terms of openness and disclosure by utilizing technology or social media.

- 2) Improving relations with the community so that the community can maximally involve itself in village development.

- 3) Increasing accuracy in determining policies and using village finances as well as possible so that village finances can be managed effectively and efficiently and achieve village goals as stated in the Village Budget.

- The Village Consultative Body is

- 1) further improved in terms of accommodating the aspirations of the community in village development that favors the interests of the community.

- 2) Even more critical in monitoring the performance of the village government, especially in terms of transparency and accountability.

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