The Effect of Transparency and Accountability of Village Fund Management on Community Welfare

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Abstract

The objectives of this study are as follows: 1) To find out how transparent management of village funds affects the welfare of the people of Umanen Lawalu Village, Central Malaka District. 2) To find out how the Accountability of Village Fund Management affects the welfare of the Community of Umanen Lawalu Village, Central Malaka District. The research method used in this research is a quantitative method. Research methods are scientific procedures, practices, or procedures for obtaining data for research purposes that have certain useful and usable objectives. Based on the results and conclusions of the research, it shows that accountability and transparency in processing funds in Umanen Lawalu village, Central Malaka have a positive effect. If accountability and transparency are able to provide a positive response and are able to account for the proper use of funds for the community.

Keywords : Transparency, Accountability, Welfare.

Introduction

Village Fund Management is a very important issue to study, following Law no. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages which has mandated village funds amounting to around one billion rupiah for all of Indonesia (Damayanty et al., 2022). Of course, it is hoped that a decrease in village funds of this amount will encourage villages to make changes in order to achieve better progress (Shubhan et al., 2020).

Village Funds are defined as funds originating from the APBN intended for villages which are transferred through the Regency/City APBD and used to finance government administration, implementation of development, community development and community empowerment (Ugoani, 2020). Villages are also intended to finance part of the Village government's programs in carrying out village empowerment and institutional activities, providing allowances for village government officials and providing funds for rural infrastructure development (Arifin et al., 2022). To carry out this authority, the Village government has sources of fund revenue which are used to finance the activities it carries

out. One of the most important things to pay attention to in supporting the development implementation process in each village is the existence of financial certainty for financing, one of which is the receipt of Village Funds (DD) (Pamungkas, 2017);(Hernawan et al., 2024).

However, quite a few problems still arise regarding the management of village funds, one of which concerns the widespread cases of irregularities in village funds (Abaza & Ashur, 1998). News about village head corruption has become a kind of routine that has graced our mass media recently since village funds were launched (Fanani et al., 2019). Not long after village funds were launched to villages throughout Indonesia, one by one village heads and/or village officials were involved in cases of village fund corruption. Until the end of 2017, there were 900 village heads throughout Indonesia who were involved in cases of misuse of village funds (Arkedis et al., 2021);(Tumbel, 2017). The success of Village Fund management depends on several factors, one of which is the transparency of village finances (Schaper et al., 2019);(Chen et al., 2001). Regional government accountability regarding regional financial management must be conveyed to the public in a transparent or open and honest manner, either through the implementation of an internal control system that provides adequate confidence regarding the reliability of financial reports (Ang et al., 2022);(Herath & Albarqi, 2017);(Horiza, 2019).

The phenomenon currently occurring in the financial management of Umanen Lawalu Village, Central Malaka District, Malacca Regency is that the implementation of village deliberations has not been optimal, namely that the Village Government, both in carrying out its government and in managing its finances, has not complied with Law Number 6 of 2014 and Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 133 of 2014, Meanwhile village deliberations are an access for the community to obtain information regarding village financial management and village deliberations. It is the obligation of the village government to implement Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, because article 54 states that village deliberation is a deliberative forum which is attended by the Village deliberative body, the village government and elements of the village community deliberating. The Village, the village government and elements of the village community deliberating on strategic matters in the administration of village government.

Village fund allocation (ADD) implies that the village has the authority to regulate and manage its own household which concerns the government's role as a public service provider in the planning and implementation process of regional development involving the community at the village level. Based on the 2004 Constitution concerning government, regions are given the widest possible autonomy to manage all government administration outside the authority of the central government to make regional policies related to improving services and empowering the community as well as real and responsible autonomy, real meaning carrying out what is their business. based on the authority granted and the characteristics of a region, while responsibility is autonomy, which in implementation must

be in line with the aims and objectives of granting autonomy that advances the region and increases welfare.

Accountability is a form of government responsibility towards the community for the government's performance in carrying out its duties in accordance with its authority to use existing or received funding sources. Accountability can live and develop in a transparent and democratic atmosphere and with freedom of opinion. Therefore, the government must truly realize that government and the services provided by the community are things that cannot be separated from the public.

Transparency in the village fund management system is intended as an effort to realize good and open governance. The principle of transparency ensures that everyone can obtain information about government administration that is accessible to the public. Government policy is a decision or regulation that has been implemented by the government and must be obeyed by all citizens. Policy determination must be supported by a positive response from the community and participation from the entire community to obey and carry out orders from the government. Village policy is a form of policy that must be prepared by village officials to carry out village responsibilities which remain under the supervision of the city or district government. In each village the policies taken are definitely different. This is because in the village environment the norms set are different, so each village can determine itself and set policies to solve problems and improve village welfare.

Research Methods

The research method used in this research is a quantitative method. Research methods are scientific procedures, practices, or procedures for obtaining data for research purposes that have certain useful and usable objectives. As stated by Sugiyono who explains that research methods are a scientific way of obtaining data for certain purposes and uses. Scientific means research activities that are based on scientific characteristics, namely rational, empirical and systematic as have been explored in the philosophy of science.

In this research, two data sources were used, namely, primary and secondary data sources: a) Primary Data, the data used in this research is the community b) Secondary Data, data obtained from books, journals, the internet, information and previous research. This research was conducted in Umanen Lawalu village, Malacca Regency through information obtained from the internet, books and sources. The population in this research is the entire community in Umanen Lawalu village who are directly touched by development sourced from village funds.

Population is a generalized area consisting of objects or subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics determined by researchers to be studied and then conclusions drawn. Population is also defined as all research subjects. The population in this study was 40 people. The sampling technique in this research is purposive sampling, namely a sampling method that is based on certain considerations made by the researcher. The criteria

determined are: 1) Citizens or residents of Umanen Lawalu village. 2) Age over 17 years. 3) Understand village fund management. 4) Testers for 5 RTs

In research, researchers definitely use appropriate methods, and relevant methods are also needed. Data is an important factor in research because in research every researcher definitely needs a data source. The data sources used are as follows: - Primary data. Data obtained from distributing questionnaires.- Secondary Data Data obtained from previously researched journals, books and literature related to this research. Questionnaire data were analyzed using descriptive statistical calculations using Microsoft Excel and the SPSS application. This research explains the influence of transparency and accountability in village fund management on community welfare with central tendency and variability, and analyzes the data obtained using validity tests and reliability tests. a. Test data quality.

The validity test is used to determine whether a questionnaire is valid or not. If r count > r table, then the question item is declared valid and r < r table, then the question is declared invalid. The validity test was carried out by correlating each variable using the Pearson product-moment coefficient SPSS program. This validity test can also be said to be valid when the significance level is below 0.05. The normality test is carried out to test whether the data for variable x and the dependent variable (Y) in the resulting regression equation are normal or abnormal. The data is said to have a significant value of >0.05. A good regression model is a regression model that has a normal distribution.

The multicollinearity test is useful for determining whether there is a perfect or near perfect correlation between independent variables, where this will be measured by the evenness of the influence relationship between the independent variables by looking at the tolerance value and inflation factor. If the variance inflation (VlF) value is > 10 and tolerance < 0.1, then there are symptoms of multicollinearity and vice versa. An equation model that describes the relationship between one independent variable/predictor (x) and one dependent variable/response (Y).

The t statistical test is also called the individual significance test. This test shows the partial influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable. In the end, a conclusion will be drawn: H0 is rejected or Ha is accepted. The results of the t test are (Ghozali, 2005): If sig < α, t count > t table and the β coefficient is positive, then the hypothesis is accepted. If sig < α, t count > t table and the β coefficient is negative, then the hypothesis is rejected. If sig > α, t count < t table, then the hypothesis is rejected.

This test is used to determine the influence of the independent variables together (simultaneous) on the dependent variable. The F test results are seen in the ANOVA table in the significance column. For example, we use a significance level of 5% (0.05), if the probability value is <0.05, then it can be said that there is a jointly significant influence between the independent variables on the dependent variable. However, if the significance value is > 0.05 then there is no joint significant influence between the independent variables on the dependent variable. The F test can be done with the help of SPSS software.

Results and Discussion

General Description of Umanen Lawalu Village

Umanen Village is one of the villages in Central Malacca, Malacca Regency, East Nusa Tenggara Province. In this research, secondary data collection was carried out through literature review. Then the primary data is taken online via a form shared by researchers. Reliability Test.

Tabel 1. Reliability Table

No.	question items	Cronbach's Alpha	information
1	transparancy	0,76	reliable
2	accountability	0,782	reliable
3	Public welfare	0,872	reliable

Source: SPSS 25 Processed Data

In the table above it can be concluded that each variable statement of Accountability for Management of Village Fund Allocations, Village Policy, and Improvement of Community Welfare produces a Cronbach alpha ≥ 0.6. Where the reliability test results for Village Fund Allocation Management Accountability were 0.782, Transparency was 0.796, and Improvement of Community Welfare was 0.872. These results are based on the reliability level of the alpha value which is at an alpha value level of 0.782 to 0.872 which states that it is reliable. Then, to find out whether the question item is reliable or vice versa, it can also be seen from the results of the r-calculation in the table obtained in SPSS 25 and in the predetermined rtable table. So, it can be concluded that rcount ≥ rtable 5%, namely 0.782, 0.796, and 0.872 ≥ 0.215. This means that the question items are reliable or trustworthy and the respondents are consistent in answering each question item.

Normality

The normality test aims to see whether the dependent variable and the independent variable both have a normal distribution or not. A good regression model is a regression model that has a normal distribution. Based on the results of normality testing using the one-sample Kolmogorov Smirnov test technique using the IBM SPSS 25 program.

Tabel 2. Normality Test Results

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residua
N		40
Normal Parametersa,b	**Mean**	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	4,08161881
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.057

	Possitive	.057
	Negative	-.045
Test Statistic		.057
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200c,d

Based on the results of table 4.16 above, it is known that the significance value is $0.200 \geq 0.05$. So it can be concluded that the data tested is normally distributed.

Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test aims to test whether the relapse model tracks the relationship between autonomous (independent) factors. To test multicollinearity by examining the VIF value of each autonomous variable, if the VIF value <10.00 tends to be concluded that the information is free from manifestations of multicollinearity.

Table 3. Multicollinearity

variable	Tolarance	VIF
Transparancy	0,750	1,334
accountability	0,750	1,334

Source: SPSS 25. Handled Data Results

Based on the table, it tends to be seen that the Variance Iflation Factors (VIF) value of the two independent factors, specifically Transparency can be interpreted as 1.334 and Accountability can be interpreted as 1.334, which implies that the VIF value of the two independent factors can be interpreted as below 10.00. Meanwhile, the Tolerance value of the two independent factors shows that no factor has a value below 0.1, where Transparency is 0.750 and Accountability is 0.750. So it tends to be concluded that there is no multicollinearity between the autonomous factors in the relapse model.

Regression Result

Table 4. Regression Result

No	Model	Koefisien-B
1	well-being	8,707
2	transparancy	0,272
3	accountability	0,373

Based on table 4. coefficient B can be seen from the differences in straight relapse conditions. The Influence of Transparency and Accountability Styles on Village Financial Management as follows: $Y = 8.707 + 0.272 X_1 + 0.373$. A consistent value can be interpreted as 8.707. Frankness implies that if the variable values (X_1) and Accountability (X_2) are equal to nothing, then at that time the value of Village Financial Management (Y) will increase to 8.707. The value of the Transparency relapse coefficient (X_1) can be interpreted as 0.272. This means that every time there is an increase or decrease in the Transparency variable (X_1) by one unit, it can increase or decrease Financial Management (Y) by 0.272

units by accepting the value of the Accountability variable (X 2) which can be interpreted as fixed.

The esteem accountability recurrence coefficient (X2) is 0.373. This means that every time there is an increase or decrease in the Accountability variable (X 2) by one unit, the value of Financial Management (Y) can be increased or decreased by 0.373 units with the hope that the value of the Transparency variable (X 1) is consistent. 4. The standard error can be interpreted as 1.944. This shows that the deviation from the constant in the relapse condition model can be interpreted as 1.944.

T Test (Partial)

T Test (Partial Test) To see the t table in relapse model speculation research, it is important to determine the level of opportunity (df) with the recipe: df = nk df = level of opportunity (level of opportunity) n = quantity of perception in the accessible time period k = the number of autonomic and environmental factors. In relapse examination, a 2-sided probability is used, the t-table value can be found at a = 5%: 2 = 2.5% (2-sided test) with a probability level (df) = nk, df = 47 â€" 3 = 44. With 2 sided testing (importance = 0.025) we get 2,015. From the consequences of p

Table 5. T Test

Variable	T Hitung	Signifikansi
Tranparancy	2,030	0,048
Accountability	3,931	0,000

F Test

The F-test is carried out to determine the impact of Transparency (X1) and Accountability (X2) simultaneously on Rural Financial Management (Y) with the following steps: 1. If the importance value of the F test is <0.05. This recommends Transparency (X-1) and Accountability (X2) as well as having a major impact on Community Welfare (Y). If the importance value of the F test is > 0.05. This shows that Transparency (X-1) and Accountability (X2) have not had a critical influence on Village Financial Management (Y). To see the F table in testing the theory of the relapse model, it is important to determine the level of chance that there is a chance level (df). In this test, it is carried out with a certainty level of 5% or 0.05 for this situation. We can test it with the equation df = n - k, df = 47 - 3 = 44, so at that point the determined F can be interpreted as 3.20. According to the side effects of handling information in SPSS which are introduced in the ANOVA table as follows

Table 6 Anova

Fhitung	Signifikansi
18,382	0,000

Based on table 6 in F, the specified price of F can be interpreted as 18,382. In this way the determined value of F is more important than F table 3.20. This shows that H1 is recognized and H0 is rejected, which means that together or as a whole the independent factors of Transparency and Accountability have a significant effect on the Village Government's Village Financial Management.

Discussion

Analysis of the Implementation of the Village Fund Management Program on Community Welfare in Umanen Lawalu Village, Malaka Regency

From the Village Fund Allocation (ADD) activity process based on statutory regulations, there are three main points in managing Village Fund Allocation (ADD), namely Planning, Implementation and Accountability. The results of interviews that have been conducted both from the stages of Village Fund Allocation (ADD) management and the information system used by Umanen Lawalu Village officials in managing Village Fund Allocation (ADD) are in accordance with applicable regulations in achieving the goals that will be planned to realize good governance. (good governance).

Village Fund Allocation Planning (ADD) From the results of a simple interview conducted with the Village Head Umanen Lawalu regarding the planning for the management of Village Fund Allocation (ADD) in accordance with applicable regulations (Permendagri No. 113 of 2014). Which was initiated by village officials to involve RT, RW, community institutions and other community leaders to hold village meetings in Umanen Lawalu Village. The planning stage of Umanen Lawalu Village where the level of community participation is very enthusiastic because they can provide input or suggestions and corrections directly, so that good cooperation is created, both from village officials and the local community and reporting of Village Fund Allocations (ADD) can be completed quickly and accurately time.

At the planning stage of Village Fund Allocation (ADD) management where the implementation of activities is carried out by the implementing group and involves the local community who are coordinated directly by the Village Secretary Umanen Lawalu who is tasked with carrying out, supervising, as well as being responsible for all activity reports related to the work program implemented in field. By carrying out this supervision, there is awareness that programs funded from Village Fund Allocation (ADD) must be accounted for as well as possible (Wilujeng, 2017).

Based on the realization of the 2020 Umanen Lawalu Village Fund Budget, it can be seen that the majority of income comes from the Village Fund, namely Rp. 855,098,000.00 which is then prioritized for the field of disaster, emergency and urgent village management amounting to IDR. 598,960,700.00. Apart from that, in the 2020 Village Fund Budget, the Umanen Lawalu Village Government actually eliminated many activities or programs, especially in the field of administering village government and implementing village development. This can be proven by the large difference between plans and realization in

these two fields. In the field of village government administration, the difference between plan and realization is IDR. 401,624,400.00 and in the field of development implementation amounting to IDR. 193,137,300.00. Apart from the two fields above, the other two fields also experienced quite large differences in plans and realization as well.

Analysis of the accountability of village fund management for community welfare in Umanen Lawalu village

The type of reporting used in accountability for allocation management. The type of reporting used in accountability for managing Village Fund Allocations (ADD) in Umanen Lawalu Village can be said to be accountable by the village government because the preparation of the accountability report is in accordance with Permendagri No. 113 of 2014 in the form of administration reports, village APB realization reports, general cash books, expenditure and receipt cash books as well as other types of reporting in accordance with what is required by the village government in accounting for the management of Village Fund Allocations (ADD). Then the level of difficulty in taking responsibility for ADD management in Umanen Lawalu Village is that the system used is easy to change.

However, this system does not make it difficult for village governments because it creates new challenges as well as a learning medium to improve the quality of productivity or quality of performance in managing Village Fund Allocations (ADD). In the implementation stage of Village Fund Allocation (ADD) management in Umanen Lawalu Village, to realize the principle of accountability, it must comply with applicable regulations. This is in accordance with applicable regulations and is supported by the budget used when implementing the Village Fund Allocation (ADD) management program, namely installing information boards regarding the budget used in implementing village development so that the people of Umanen Lawalu Village do not protest against government officials. village. This is done in order to realize Good Governance.

Meanwhile, at the accountability stage, the Umanen Lawalu Village government, Central Malaka District, uses several types of reports according to the needs of village government officials. The level of difficulty experienced by the village government is that regulations change easily every year. However, this had been anticipated beforehand so that it could be resolved well, by using challenges and learning media to make Umanen Lawalu Village more developed and to realize good governance. Furthermore, the principle of transparency at the planning stage will be used to manage ADD in Umanen Lawalu Village in accordance with applicable regulations, where every community in Umanen Lawalu Village is given the freedom to access the widest possible information.

This can be seen by village officials when conducting the village musrembangdes and the agreed results will be posted on the information board owned by the Village Office. Then, the principle of transparency at the implementation stage which was previously planned in ADD management in Umanen Lawalu Village is very clear, both for the common good, so that by making transparent billboards about the process of implementing ADD management

in Umanen Lawalu Village, the local community can know in detail the use of the ADD budget. in Umanen Lawalu Village.

Analysis of Transparency of Village Fund Management on Community Welfare in Umanen Lawalu Village

Transparency in the management of village fund allocation in Umanen Lawalu village honestly and transparently in publishing the budget issued in allocating regional funds as well as activities carried out by the village government. In Umanen Lawalu village, to villages that state that the activities that have been carried out and carried out by the village government, as a form of clean village government by prioritizing honesty in processing village funds used by the village government, the village community can participate in observing transparency to monitor it effectively. Village funds are used directly for village development.

Transparency is expected by the Umannen Lawalu village community to be able to know the income budget, expenditure budget and activities that will be implemented in the current 2023 fiscal year. So, the community can participate in monitoring the implementation of the APBDes carried out by the village in accordance with applicable regulations and legislation. Responsibility of the village government in managing village finances in accordance with the trust given, then managing finances well, honestly and not committing violations or abuse. All budgets have been included from various sources of income budgets and village expenditure budgets.

Conclusion

Based on the results of data processing and analysis on the Influence of Accountability, Transparency and Community Welfare in Village Fund Management in Umanen Lawalu Village, Central Malaka District, Malaka Regency, the following conclusions were obtained: Accountability in Village Fund Management has a positive effect on Village Development in Umanen Lawalu, Central Malacca. This shows that the Umanen Lawalu Village Community, Central Malaka District, the village government has been able to properly account for the management and use of village funds to the community.

Transparency in Village Fund Management has a positive effect on Village Development in Umanen Lawalu, Central Malacca. This shows the importance of openness in the management of village funds by the village government to the community, especially by providing information regarding the use of village funds. Based on the results and conclusions of the research, it shows that accountability and transparency in processing funds in Umanen Lawalu village, Central Malaka have a positive effect. If accountability and transparency are able to provide a positive response and are able to account for the proper use of funds for the community.

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