



The Effect of Accountability and Transparency of Village Financial Management on Village Government Performancekotarihsergai District

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine whether accountability and transparency in the financial management of village funds, both partially and simultaneously, have a significant effect on the performance of village government in Kotarih Baru Village, Kotarih District, Sergaid Regency, and how big the influence is. The method used in this study is a quantitative method with several tests, namely reliability analysis, classical assumption deviation test and linear regression. Based on the results of the primary data regression processed using SPSS 20, the multiple linear regression equation is obtained as follows: $Y = 6.578 + 0.415 X1 + 0.438 X2$. Partially, the accountability variable (X1) has a significant effect on the performance of village government in Kotarih Baru Village, Kotarih District, Regency Sergei. This means that the hypothesis in this study is accepted, as evidenced by the value of $t \text{ count} > t \text{ table}$ ($2.143 > 2.037$). Meanwhile, the transparency variable of village fund financial management (X2) has a significant influence on the performance of village government in Kotarih Baru Village, Kotarih District, Sergai Regency. This means that the hypothesis in this study is accepted, as evidenced by the $t \text{ count} > t \text{ table}$ ($2.173 > 2.037$). Simultaneously, the variable accountability (X1) and transparency of financial management of village funds (X2) has a significant influence on the performance of village government in Kotarih Baru Village, Kotarih District, Sergai Regency. This means that the hypothesis in this study is accepted, as evidenced by the calculated F value $> F \text{ table}$ ($18,489 > 3.29$).

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1. INTRODUCTION

In the government system, the strategic role of the village is very helpful for local governments in the process of implementing government programs, including development. The implementation of autonomy for the village will become a force for the village government to manage, regulate and organize its own household, as well as increase the burden of village responsibilities and obligations.

Achievement of government performance and development stability as well as economic equality are not only oriented at the regional and national levels but pay attention to the lowest government area, in this case the village which is one of the administrative areas that regulates its

own government affairs. When administering government, community service and development, the government carries out three main functions, namely the allocation function which includes economic resources in the form of goods and services for the community, the function of distribution which includes among others the income and wealth of the community, equitable distribution of development and the function of stabilization.

In this case, accountability is one of the supporting aspects of government performance. After the enactment of Law No. 34 of 2014 concerning Central and Regional Financial Balance, the regional authority to manage financial resources is a process to encourage development in the regions and will further encourage the process of national development in an accountable manner. The governmental authority handed over to the regions in the context of decentralization must be accompanied by the transfer and transfer of financing, facilities and infrastructure, and human resources in accordance with the delegated authority.

Government financial reports must provide information that can be used by users of financial reports to assess government accountability in making economic, social and political decisions. Accountability is defined as the relationship between those who control and regulate the entity and those who have formal power over those controlling parties. In this case, an accountable third party is also needed to provide reasonable explanations or reasons for all activities carried out and business results obtained in connection with the implementation of a task and the achievement of a certain goal and of course avoiding fraud.

Accountability, According to Mardiasmo (2009: 7), public accountability is the obligation of the fiduciary (agent) to provide accountability, present, report, and disclose all activities and activities that are his responsibility to the fiduciary (principal) who has the right and authority to hold accountable Nasirah (2016:22) Accountability is also an instrument for control activities, especially in achieving results in public services. In this connection, it is necessary to carry out a performance evaluation to find out the extent to which the results have been achieved and the methods used to achieve them. Control as an important part of good management is mutually supportive with accountability.

Broadly speaking regarding the explanation of accountability, the researcher concludes that accountability is accountability by institutions that are authorized to manage public resources. Public accountability consists of 2 types according to Mardiasmo (2009: 21), namely: (1) Vertical accountability): Vertical accountability is accountability for managing funds to a higher authority, for example accountability of work units (dinas) to local government, regional government accountability to central government, and central government to MPR. (2) Horizontal accountability: Horizontal accountability is accountability to the wider community.

Accountability needs to be carried out through the media which can then be communicated to internal parties and external parties (the public), periodically or unexpectedly as a legal obligation and not voluntarily. Accountability has 2 (two) types, namely: (1) Internal Accountability, applies to every level in the internal organization of state administration including the government where every position or public officer either individual or group is obliged to be accountable to the immediate superior regarding the development of performance or results of the implementation of its activities periodically or at any time if deemed necessary. (2) External Accountability,

Mardiasmo (2009: 25) explains that there are four dimensions of accountability that must be met by public sector organizations, namely: (1) Honesty and legal accountability (accountability for probity and legality), related to avoiding abuse of office (abuse of power), while accountability law (legal accountability) related to guarantees of compliance with laws and other regulations required in the use of public funding sources. (2) Process accountability, related to whether what is used in carrying out the task is good enough in terms of the adequacy of accounting information, management information systems, and administrative procedures. (3) Accountability program (program accountability), related to the consideration of whether the goals set can be achieved or not, and whether it has considered alternative programs that provide optimal results and minimal costs. (4) Policy accountability, related to government accountability, both central and regional, for policies taken by the government towards the DPR/DPRD and the wider community.

Transparency, Permendagri Number 113 of 2014, concerning Guidelines for Regional Financial Management, states that transparency is the principle of openness that allows the public

to know and get the widest possible access to information about regional finances. Transparency guarantees access or freedom for everyone to obtain information about governance, namely information about policies, the process of making and implementing them and the results achieved.

According to Mardiasmo (2009: 121), transparency is the openness of the government on public resource management activities. Information transparency, especially financial and physical information, must be carried out in a form that is relevant and easy to understand. Transparency can be done if there is clarity on the assignment of authority, availability of information to the public, an open budgeting process, and assurance of integrity from an independent party regarding physical forecasts, information and their elaboration.

According to Andrianto (2007: 36), public transparency is an openness that is serious, comprehensive, and provides a place for active participation from all levels of society in the process of managing public resources. Every policy issued by the organizers must be openly accessible by providing sufficient space for the community to participate widely in it.

Performance, According to Simanjuntak in Sutrisno (2017: 65), performance is "the level of achievement of results on the implementation of certain tasks". Improving the performance of an organization can be done by increasing the performance of each individual. The term worker comes from the word job performance or actual performance, namely work performance or actual achievement achieved by a person.

Dwiyanto (2002:48) suggests a measure of the level of performance of a public organization in full as follows: (1) Productivity; Productivity not only measures the level of efficiency but also measures the effectiveness of services. Productivity is generally understood as the ratio between input and output. The concept of productivity was then felt to be too narrow and the General Accounting Office (GAO) tried to develop a broader measure of productivity by including how much the public service has the expected results as one of the important performance indicators. (2) Service Quality; Issues regarding service quality are likely to become increasingly important in explaining the performance of public service organizations. Many of the negative views that are formed about the organization arise because of public dissatisfaction with the quality of service received from public organizations. Thus, public satisfaction with services can be used as an indicator of the performance of public organizations. (3) Responsiveness; Responsiveness is the ability of an organization to identify community needs, set service agendas and priorities, and develop public service programs according to community needs and aspirations. In short, responsiveness here refers to the alignment between programs and service activities with the needs and aspirations of the community. Organizations that have low responsiveness automatically have poor performance as well. (4) Responsibility; Responsibility explains whether the implementation of public organization activities is carried out in accordance with the principles of proper administration or in accordance with organizational policies, both explicit and implicit. Therefore, responsibility may one day collide with responsiveness. (5) Accountability; Public accountability refers to how much the policies and activities of public organizations comply with the needs and aspirations of the community. The performance of public organizations is not only seen from internal measurements developed by public organizations or the government, such as achieving targets, but must also be assessed from external measurements, such as the values and norms that apply in society.

Village government, In accordance with Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages Article 25 that the Village Government is the Village Head or what is called by another name and who is assisted by village officials or what is called by another name. In management science, the assistant leader is called staff. Professional staff is defined as employees, namely leaders who have expertise in their fields, are responsible, and behave professionally in carrying out their duties. Furthermore, in article 26 of Law Number 6 of 2014 it is stated; The Village Head is in charge of administering Village Government, carrying out Village Development, Village Community Development, and Village Community Empowerment.

Apart from the village head and village apparatus, there are other elements of village administration. Article 1 number 4 UU No 6 of 2014 answers what is meant by other elements, namely the Village Consultative Body or what is called by another name is an institution that carries

out government functions whose members are representatives of Village residents based on regional representation and democratically determined.

Thus it can be concluded that village officials are Village Head Assistants and carry out the duties of administering Village Administration, carrying out village development, Village community development, and empowering village communities. Based on this understanding, with respect to the village, it can be seen that village government is a group of people and institutions that make and implement laws at the village level, with the aim of bringing public services closer to their beneficiaries among local communities. In this case, according to Widjaja in Serpiner (2016: 32), village governance is a subsystem of the governance system, so that villages have the authority to regulate and manage the interests of their communities. Because of that,

2. METHOD

This research was conducted from May to October 2021 in Bantan 1 Hamlet, Kotarih Baru Village, Kotarih District, Serdang Bedagai Regency. the research subjects were all employees who worked in Kotarih Baru Village, Kotarih District, Sergai Regency. While the object of research is the variable Accountability (X1), Transparency in Village Fund Financial Management (X2) and Village Government Performance (Y). The data analysis technique used in this study was SPSS software version 18 with statistical techniques. The characteristics of the respondent data used in this study were age, gender, last education level, and length of work and used 35 respondents.

3. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

From the results of the answers of the respondents who were used as the sample, the result was that the majority of respondents were aged 20-30 years with a total of 18 people or 51.43%. The data explains that the age of employeesKotarih Baru Village Government, Kotarih District, Sergai Regencydominated by young and productive employees. For gender, the majority of respondents are male with a total of 21 people or 60%, which means employeesKotarih Baru Village Government, Kotarih District, Sergai Regencydominated by men. For the last level of education, there were 20 respondents with undergraduate education or 57.15%. This shows that employeesKotarih Baru Village Government, Kotarih District, Sergai Regencydominated by employees with an undergraduate education level. For the length of service category, the majority of respondents had worked for 0-5 years, namely 23 people or 65.71%. This shows that employeesKotarih Baru Village Government, Kotarih District, Sergai Regencyhas been working for a long time.

In this study, the validity and reliability tests were carried out using the item analysis method, namely by correlating the score of each item with the total score which is the sum of each item's score. The number of questions tested were 10 questions in each variable. The validity test was carried out using the SPSS 20 program with the following criteria:

- a. If the value of $r_{count} > r_{table}$ ($\alpha = 0.05$) with $n = 35$, then the data is said to be valid.
- b. If the value of $r_{count} < r_{table}$ ($\alpha = 0.05$) with $n = 35$, then the data is said to be invalid

Table 1. Validity Test

Research variable	Question Items	r count	r table	Ket
Accountability (X1)	Stages of budget management involve elements of society	0.614	0.333	Valid
	The budget is presented in an open, fast and appropriate manner to the whole community	0.537	0.333	Valid
	The interests of the public and group are the main concern and consideration in budget management	0.509	0.333	Valid
	The budget is a secret document so that the public does not need to know	0.739	0.333	Valid
	Indicators of performance results to be achieved are determined and have been used to evaluate the budget	0.647	0.333	Valid
	Budget processes and accountability are monitored continuously	0.655	0.333	Valid
	Budget presentation has included past information	0.628	0.333	Valid
	In evaluating the budget, only compare the target	0.662	0.333	Valid

	with the realization / actually			
	The budget is accountable to a higher authority (vertical) and to the wider community (horizontal)	0.691	0.333	Valid
	Perform financial analysis of each activity or program completed.	0.754	0.333	Valid
	Announcement of the budget to the public can increase transparency	0.735	0.333	Valid
	Information provided to the public can increase budget transparency	0.735	0.333	Valid
	Easy to access public documents about the budget	0.796	0.333	Valid
	Financial management is carried out economically in order to avoid waste and unproductivity	0.445	0.333	Valid
	The annual budget accountability report is always on time	0.521	0.333	Valid
Transparency (X2)	Budget transparency can accommodate people's suggestions/voices	0.782	0.333	Valid
	Announcements about the budget can be obtained at any time	0.536	0.333	Valid
	Announcements of budget policies are easily accessible to the public	0.520	0.333	Valid
	The community knows about the APBD	0.693	0.333	Valid
	Financial Reports are prepared according to SAP consisting of LRA, Balance Sheet and Notes to Financial Statements	0.693	0.333	Valid
	The budget is managed economically to avoid wasteful and unproductive spending	0.611	0.333	Valid
	Every work program is carried out and managed economically so as to avoid wasting the budget	0.910	0.333	Valid
	Each work program is carried out and managed with an efficient budget	0.928	0.333	Valid
	Each work program is implemented and managed effectively in accordance with the planned targets	0.685	0.333	Valid
Village Government Performance (Y)	The available resources have been optimally utilized	0.850	0.333	Valid
	Communities directly benefit from the work programs implemented by the local government	0.850	0.333	Valid
	Achievement of government goals that are described in work programs, activities and policies reaches more than 80%	0.781	0.333	Valid
	The role of local government is to fight for the aspirations and interests of the region	0.611	0.333	Valid
	The budget is always used efficiently and sparingly in every activity	0.910	0.333	Valid
	Targeted programs can achieve predetermined results	0.928	0.333	Valid

Furthermore, to obtain a reliable instrument, a reliability test was carried out. The reliability test is intended to see how far the results of an instrument measurement can be trusted and accounted for. The reliability test was carried out to see the consistency of the answers. Reliability testing with internal consistency by trying the instrument just once and analyzed using Cronbach's Alpha technique. For the results it can be seen that the value Cronbach's Alpha Foreach variable can be said to be reliable or in good condition. The result can be seen in table 3.2 below:

Table 2. Reliability Test Results

Research variable	Number of Question Items	Cronbach's Alpha	Results Description
Accountability (X1)	10	0.895	Good
Transparency (X2)	10	0.892	Good
Village Government Performance (Y)	10	0.956	Good

To see whether the data is normally distributed or not, the Kolmogorov-Smirnov analysis test is used with the criterion that the significance value must be greater than 0.05 to say that the data is normally distributed. Here are the test results:

Table 3. Normality Test Results
One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

Unstandardized Residuals		
N		35
Normal Parameters, b	Means	0E-7
	std. Deviation	3.93426782
Most Extreme Differences	absolute	.140
	Positive	.086
	Negative	-.140
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		.831
asympt. Sig. (2-tailed)		.494

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

Source: SPSS Output Version 20, Data Processed 2021

From the normality test results table above, it is known that the significance value of 0.494 is greater than 0.05 so it can be concluded that the data tested is normally distributed. From the table of multicollinearity test results it can be explained that the Tolerance value is $0.440 > 0.1$ and the VIF value is $2.271 < 10$. These results indicate that there is no multicollinearity in the regression model. The results of the multicollinearity test can be seen in table 3.4 below:

Table 4. Multicollinearity Test Results

Model	Coefficients ^a						
	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	std. Error	Betas			tolerance	VIF
(Constant)	6,578	5,775		1,139	.263		
1 Accountability	.415	.194	.389	2.143	.040	.440	2,271
Transparency	.438	.201	.394	2.173	.037	.440	2,271

a. Dependent Variable: Performance

A good regression model should not have autocorrelation. To see whether or not there is autocorrelation in the regression model, the results of this research's autocorrelation test can be seen in table 3.5 below:

Table 5. Autocorrelation Test

Model	R	R Square	Summary model ^b		
			Adjusted R Square	std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.732 ^a	.536	.507	4.05535	2039

a. Predictors: (Constant), Transparency, Accountability

b. Dependent Variable: Performance

From the table of autocorrelation test results above, it can be seen that the Durbin-Watson value is 2.039 and the value is positive. To find out whether the regression model in this study has autocorrelation, it must be included in the test criteria as follows:

- $2.039 < 1.343$ then there is a positive autocorrelation (False)
- $2.039 > 1.583$ so there is no positive autocorrelation (True)
- $1.343 < 2.039 < 1.583$ then the test is not conclusive (False)

Thus it can be concluded that the regression model in this study did not have a positive autocorrelation. The heteroscedasticity test in this study was tested using the graphical method. The reason is because it is more practical, when we carry out the heteroscedasticity test, the results of the heteroscedasticity test can be seen automatically immediately. Following are the results of the heteroscedasticity test using the graphical method.

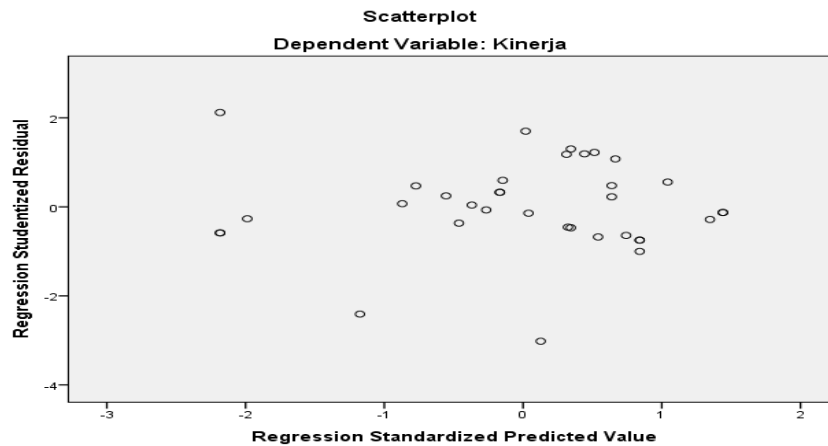


Figure 1. Heteroscedasticity Test Results

The scatter graph above clearly shows that there is no specific pattern because the points spread irregularly above and below the 0 axis on the Y axis. So it can be concluded that there are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity. The results of multiple linear regression analysis can be seen in the table below:

Table 6. Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	std. Error	Betas			tolerance	VIF
(Constant)	6,578	5,775		1,139	.263		
1 Accountability	.415	.194	.389	2.143	.040	.440	2,271
Transparency	.438	.201	.394	2.173	.037	.440	2,271

a. Dependent Variable: Performance

The multiple linear regression equation is obtained as follows:

$$Y = 6,578 + 0.415 X_1 + 0.438 X_2$$

Constant (a) = 6,578 shows a constant value, where if the accountability variable (X1) and transparency (X2) = 0 then the performance of the village government in Kotarih Baru Village, Kotarih District, Sergai Regency = 6,578. Regression coefficient (X1) = 0.415 indicates that accountability has a positive effect on the performance of village government so that if accountability in Kotarih Baru Village, Kotarih District, Sergai Regency is increased by 1 unit, then the performance of village government will increase by 0.213. The regression coefficient (X2) = 0.438 indicates that the transparency provided has a positive effect on the performance of village government. So that if transparency is increased by 1 unit, the performance of village government will increase by 0.438. In the Coefficients table, the calculated t value is also obtained. The calculated t value is then compared with the t table value at $\alpha = 0.05$. The value of t table on df (nk) where n is the number of samples and k is the number of variables both independent and dependent variables, then $35 - 3 = 32$. At df 32 with $\alpha = 0.05$ the value of t table is 2.037.

The calculated t value of the accountability variable (X1) is equal to 2.143, thus t count > t table, then H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted which means that the accountability variable (X1) has a significant effect on the performance of village government. The calculated t value of the transparency variable for village fund financial management (X2) is equal to 2.173, thus t count > t table, then H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted, which means that the transparency variable of village fund financial management (X2) has a significant effect on the performance of village government. Anova or analysis of variance is a joint regression coefficient test (F test) to test the significance of the effect of several independent variables on the dependent variable. The results of the F test can be seen in the following table:

Table 7. ANOVAa

Model		Sum of Squares	df	MeanSquare	F	Sig.
1	Regression	608,132	2	304,066	18,489	.000b
	residual	526,268	32	16,446		
	Total	1134,400	34			

a. Dependent Variable: Performance

b. Predictors: (Constant), Transparency, Accountability

In the Anovab table, the calculated F value is 18,489 while the F table value is 3.29. Thus F count > F table means that the variables of accountability and transparency of village financial management jointly have a positive and significant effect on village government performance in Kotarih Baru Village, Kotarih District, Sergai Regency. The coefficient of determination (R²) of the regression results can be seen in the table below:

Table 7. Summary modelb

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.732a	.536	.507	4.05535	2039

a. Predictors: (Constant), Transparency, Accountability

b. Dependent Variable: Performance

The coefficient of determination (R²) from the regression result is 0.536, meaning that the variable accountability and transparency of village financial management contributes to the influence of village government performance in Kotarih Baru Village, Kotarih District, Sergai District, by 53.6%. This result is the result of (R² x 100%), while the remaining 46.4% is influenced by other variables not examined in this study.

4. CONCLUSIONS

From the results of the research that has been discussed by processing questionnaire data using several tests, the following conclusions can be drawn: Partially, the accountability variable (X1) has a significant effect on the performance of village government in Kotarih Baru Village, Kotarih District, Sergai Regency. This means that the hypothesis in this study is accepted, as evidenced by the t count > t table (2.143 > 2.037). Meanwhile, the transparency variable of village fund financial management (X2) has a significant influence on the performance of village government in Kotarih Baru Village, Kotarih District, Sergai Regency. This means that the hypothesis in this study is accepted, as evidenced by the t count > t table (2.173 > 2.037). Simultaneously, the accountability variables (X1) and transparency of village fund financial management (X2) have a significant influence on the performance of village government in Kotarih Baru Village, Kotarih District, Sergai Regency. This means that the hypothesis in this study is accepted, as evidenced by the calculated F value > F table (18,489 > 3.29). Accountability variables (X1) and transparency of village fund financial management (X2) are able to contribute to the influence of village government performance variables of 53.6%. while the remaining 46.4% is influenced by other variables not examined in this study.

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