

Role and Contribution of Village Financial Management to Realize Transparency And Accountable Village Budgeting Revenue And Expenditure District of West Bangka

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Abstract— This Empirical Research aims to look at the contribution and role of Management Village Finance by village apparatus, overall activities including planning, Implementation, administration, reporting and accountability of village finances and Funds Villages sourced from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget are designated For villages transferred through the District / City Revenue and Expenditure Budget And used to finance the administration, development, Community development, and community empowerment based on Ministerial Regulation Internal Affair of Ministry Number 113 of 2014. The results of this study are expected to contribute to the device Village in district of West Bangka Regency about Strategies to create financial statements and manage a good budget, deliver Training on information technology for village apparatus, training documenting ways And orderly administration and ways of making numbers / codes and codes Documents / archives and others. The population in this study is all of the villages in Mentok and Parit Tiga District of West Bangka Regency while the sample in this study Are geographically located villages in Mentok and Parit Tiga Districts of West Bangka Regency. This study uses Primary Data in the form of interviews And Secondary Data taken directly from Object of Research in test with Statistics. Descriptive and Quantitative Test Correlation (relationship) with Pearson Correlation between Research variable.

Keywords—Role of Village Apparatus, Village Financial Management, Transparency and Accountability.

Expenditure Budget and used to finance the implementation of governance, development implementation, community development, and community empowerment. According to the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation number 113 of 2014.

Ordinary people usually describe that the village is identical with its poor, traditionalist, and conservative society, but the village actually has great nobility and local wisdom. The village is the pioneer of an autonomous and sovereign democratic system. For a long time, the village has a system and government mechanism and social norms respectively. Until now, village development has been considered a quarter of the eyes by the government. Village in Law Number 22 Year 1999 regarding Regional Government, that the village is a legal community unit which has the authority to regulate and manage the interests of the local community based on local origins and customs that are recognized in the system of National Government and are in the Region District, whereas in Law Number 32 Year 2004 regarding Regional Government, Village is a unity of law community that has the boundaries of the territory in place to organize and manage the interests of the local community, based on the origin and customs of a recognized and respected place in the system of Government of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. In sociological perspectives, villages are communities that occupy certain areas where their citizens know each other well, are homogeneous, and many depend on nature (Anwar and Jatmiko, 2010). [2]

The rules provide a basis for the more autonomous village practices, not just normative. Given the provision of village financial management authority (based on Permendagri 37/2007) and the allocation of village funds (based on PP 72/2005) [14], the village should be open (transparent) and responsible to the financial management process. In the general provisions of the Minister of Home Affairs No.37 of 2007 also submitted that the management of village finance is the whole activity which includes: planning, budgeting, administration, reporting, accountability and supervision of village

I. INTRODUCTION

The Village Financial Management Process is a series of activities covering the planning, implementation, administration, reporting and accountability of village finances and Village Funds, namely funds sourced from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget for the villages transferred through the District / City Revenue and

finances, so that the autonomous right is expected the village can manage its finances independently, both managing revenue and income sources, as well as managing budget spending.[17] In fact, however, many villages have not been able to utilize the privileges, the funding from the central government and local government is very strong. [11]

Villages have not been able to optimize village income sources based on the wealth and potential of the village. The preparation and implementation of the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBDes) that should be filled with activities / programs needed by the community can not be realized, for example: physical development activities are not implemented in accordance with that listed in APBDes, the difference of volume, quality, price and so on. The contribution of this research is expected to increase efficiency, effectiveness and economics for village apparatus in management of village fund in Mentok Subdistrict and District of Parit Tiga Regency of West Bangka and can be used as consideration and input related to planning, program and also evaluation related to regional development.

Various researches on the phenomenon mentioned above have been done by some of them Putriyanti, (2012) The results of this study indicate that the implementation of village autonomy in the village of Aglik contains three main agenda of the village authority, village development planning, and village finance. Strengthening the accountability of village government Aglik is done through three forms of accountability that is Report of Implementation of Village Government to Bupati, Report of Village Head Accountability to BPD, and Information Report of Implementation of Village Government to Society. The strengthening of village community empowerment in Aglik village is done through PNPM Mandiri Pedesaan program, Farmer Group, Livestock Group, and organic fertilizer production and still lack of responsiveness to the information of Village Implementation Report as well as lack of supervision on accountability of village government is a constraint in strengthening accountability government of Aglik Village. Meanwhile, in the case of strengthening the empowerment of rural communities, the absence of bookkeeping on the program and the lack of socialization to the community on the proclaimed program is the main obstacle faced in the process of community empowerment in Aglik Village. [3]

Furqani, (2010) from his research on financial management from Kalimo Village, Kalianget District, Sumenep Regency, transparency occurs only when planning only. Almost all processes do not fulfill the principle of responsibility because there are several matters in the process that are inconsistent with Permendagri No. 37/2007. [5] While accountability is very low because the responsibility does not involve the community and BPD (Village Consultative Body / Village Consultative Board) while Anwar and Jatmiko (2010) can

explain that the village administration has taken care of the welfare of the village as well as in treating the whole society done fairly and wisely.[2] This research is a development of several studies that have been described previously to be applied in the Village District Mentok and District Parit Tiga West Bangka regency.

II. Literature Review and Research Framework

II.1. Budgeting

Based on Government Regulation No. 71 of 2010 on Government Accounting Standards (SAP), explains that the budget is a guideline of action to be implemented by the government including revenue, expenditure, transfers and financing plans measured in rupiah, arranged according to classification specified systematically for a period.[15] According to Nordiawan (2006), the Budget is a financial plan that states organizational plans to serve the community or other activities can develop organizational capacity in service, estimating the amount of costs that must be incurred in realizing the plan, anywhere that will generate income and how big the income. According to Abdullah and Halim (2006) budget (budget) is an operational plan expressed in a money of an organization, where a party describes the income or income estimates to cover the expenditure for a certain period which is generally one year. [1] According Munandar (2001) Budget is a systematically arranged plan covering all activities of the company, which are declared in the monetary unit and applied for a certain period (period) to come.

From the definition of the budget that has been put forward, it can be concluded that the budget is a process undertaken by public sector organizations to serve as guidelines on organizational plans to serve the community or other activities can develop the organization's capacity in services, including revenue plans, transfers and financing measured in rupiah units arranged according to a particular classification systematically for a period. According to Freeman, translated by Nordiawan and Rahmawati (2008) budget is a process by an organization to allocate its resources to unlimited needs. Meanwhile, according to Adisaputo and Asri (2003) budget is a formal and systematic approach than the implementation of management responsibilities in planning, coordination and supervision. From the above understanding can be concluded that: (a) That the budget should be formal, meaning that the budget is prepared intentionally and earnestly in written form. (b) That the budget should be systematic, meaning that the budget is arranged sequentially and based on a logic, (c) That at all times the manager is faced with a responsibility for taking decisions, so the budget is a decision-making result based on certain assumptions , (d) That decision taken by the manager is the implementation of managerial function in terms of planning, coordination and supervision.

II.2. Transparency

One of the key elements of government financial reporting is transparency. Transparency means in running the government, the government discloses things that are periodically material to the parties who have an interest for it, in this case the wider community. According to Mardiasmo (2010), the notion of transparency is "Government Openness in making regional financial policies so as to be known and supervised by the DPRD and the community". According to Nordinawan (2006) states "Transparency provides open and honest financial information to the public based on the consideration that the public has the right to know openly and thoroughly the government's accountability in the management of the resources entrusted to it and its compliance with laws and regulations". From the description can be concluded, that the transparency of a country can be created if the system of government of the country provides freedom for the community to obtain information needed by the public. [9]

II.3. Accountability

Good governance is one of the people's guidance to be fulfilled. One of the pillars of governance is accountability. Sabeni and Ghazali (2001) states "Accountability or accountability is a mandatory form of a person (leader / officer / executive) to ensure that the duties and obligations they carry are carried out in accordance with the applicable provisions. Accountability can be seen through an informative and transparent written report ". [10] Mardiasmo (2010) states "Public accountability is the obligation of the holder of the trust to give accountability, present and disclose all its activities and activities it is responsible to the principal having the right and authority to hold those responsibilities". According to Nordinawan (2006), "Accountability is accountable for resource management and implementation of policies entrusted to reporting entities in achieving the objectives set out periodically".[9] As described, from some of these definitions according to Bastian (2007) there are five dimensions of accountability that must be met by public sector organizations, namely: (1) Financial Accountability, Financial Accountability related to the avoidance of misuse of public funds; (2) Accountability Honesty and Accountability Law, honesty accountability related to avoidance of misuse of office, while legal accountability is related to assurance with compliance with other laws and regulations implied in the use of public funding sources; (3) Accountability Process, process accountability related to whether the procedures used in performing tasks are good enough in terms of adequacy of accounting information systems, management information systems and administrative procedures; (4) Program Accountability, program accountability is concerned with whether the objectives can be determined to be achieved or not, and whether to consider alternative

programs that provide optimal results at minimal cost; (5) Policy accountability, policy accountability with regard to accountability of the Government, both central and local, on policies that are governmental to DPR / DPRD and the wider community. [4] Based on the above definitions of accountability understanding, the central and local governments are expected to present financial statements consisting of Surplus / Deficit, LRA, Balance Sheet and CaLK. The financial report is an important component to create public sector accountability and is one of the financial performance tools of Central Government and Local Government. [16]

II.4. Village Government

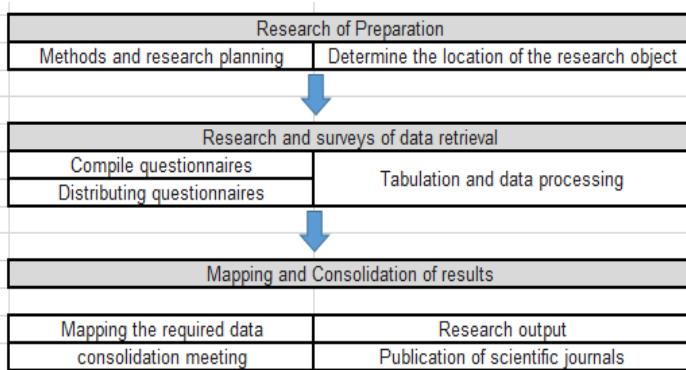
The village is a unit of law community which has the authority to tour and manage the interests of the local community based on local origins and customs that are recognized in the national government system and are located in the Regency area, the definition of the village definition is complete in Law No.22 / 1999 on Regional Government: "Village or other named as a unity of a legal community which has its original structure based on special privileges of origin as referred to in the elucidation of Article 18 of the 1945 Constitution. The foundation of thinking in the reinforcement of Village Governance is diversity, participation, indigenous autonomy, democratization and community empowerment ". Village in Law Number 22 Year 1999 regarding Regional Government, that the village is a legal community unit which has the authority to regulate and manage the interests of the local community based on the origin and customs of the places recognized in the National Government-run system and located in the District Region. Whereas in Law Number 32 Year 2004 regarding Regional Government, the Village is a legal community unity which has territorial boundaries that are authorized to regulate and manage the interests of the local community, based on the origin and customs of places that are recognized and respected in the system of State Government Unity of the Republic of Indonesia.[12]

II.5. Village Of Financial Management

Management of Village Finance is a whole activity that includes planning, implementation, administration, reporting, and accountability of village finances and Village Funds [13]sourced from the State Revenues and Expenditures Budget for villages transferred through the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget and used to finance governance, development implementation, community development, and community empowerment. According to the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 113 of 2014. [18]

4.	Air Putih	Semulut
5.	Air Belo	Kapit
6.	Belo Laut	Kelabat
7.	Air Limau	Puput
8.	Pait Jaya	Sekar Biru
9.		Telak
10.		Teluk Limau

Figure 2.1. Research Framework



III.RESEARCH METHODS

III.1 Population

Population in this research is All Villages in Sub District of Mentok and District of Parit Tiga Regency of West Bangka While sample in this research are villages which geographical location exist in Sub District of Mentok and District of Parit Tiga Regency of Bangka Barat This is done because the Villages his consideration of receiving and also managing the Village Fund.

III.2 Sample

Sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population. Samples taken from the population must be truly representative (representing). While for sampling technique used is Sample selected by using purposive sampling method where population which will be used as research sample is population which fulfill certain sample criterion. These criteria are the villages in the sub-district of which the research object has received and managed the Village Fund Allocation from both the Regional Government and the Central Government, ie the relevant Ministries.

Table 3.1 Object of Research

West Bangka Of Region		
No.	Village in Mentok District	Village in Parit Tiga District
1.	Tanjung	Air Gantang
2.	Sungai Daeng	Bakit
3.	Sungai Baru	Cupat

III.3 Data Collection Method

This study uses Primary Data in the form of interviews and secondary data taken directly from the Object of Research. Other data collection methods used are literature study that is through journals, textbooks, articles, and other written sources that are still related to this research topic.

III.4 Data Analysis Method

Data analysis method used in this research use Descriptive Statistics & Quantitative Test. Descriptive statistics are methods for collecting, processing, presenting, and analyzing quantitative data descriptively. Descriptive statistics provide an overview or description of a data seen from the mean, standard deviation, variance, maximum, minimum, sum, range, kurtosis, and skewness and Quantitative Quantitative Test with Pearson Correlation between Research Variables (Ghozali, 2013).[6]

IV. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

IV.1. Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Characteristics of respondents in this study is divided into 2 categories namely the characteristics of respondents by sex and characteristics of respondents based on the last level of education. Characteristics of respondents by gender can be seen in the following table:

**Table 4.1
Characteristics of Respondents by Gender**

Gender	Total	Percentage (%)
Man	20	44.5
Woman	25	55.5
	45	100

(Source: Primary Data, 2017)

Table 4.1 shows that the percentage of male respondents is 44.5 % and the percentage of female respondents is 55.5 %.

Characteristics of respondents based on the last education level in this study is divided into three levels, namely Bachelor of degree dan Senior of High School. The amount of education level can be seen in the following table:

Table 4.2

Characteristics of Respondents Based on Education

Level of Education	Total	Percentage (%)
Bachelor of degree	12	26.7
Diploma	18	40.0
Senior of High School	15	33.3
	45	100

(Source: Primary Data, 2017)

Table 4.2 shows that the number of respondents with the last level of education is Bachelor of degree 12 person or as much as 26.7%, the number of respondents with Senior of High School education level is 15 people or 33.3%, and the number of respondents with Diploma education level is 18 people or 40.0%,

IV.3. Results and Discussion

In this discussion, the researcher emphasizes the impact of the correlation analysis tool, that is, the researcher examines the relationship between the variables which finally the researcher can determine the most dominant factor, while to determine the correlation result can be seen with the following rank:

Figure IV.1. Correlated of Coefficients Level

Coefficient	Correlation of Results
0	Not Correlate
0.01-0.20	Very Low
0.21-0.40	Low
0.41-0.60	Moderate
0.61-0.80	Strong
0.81-0.99	High Strong
1	Perfectly

Figure IV.2. Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Contribution and Role of Village Apparatus	19,20	3,507	45
Planning (Accountability of Village Fund Management)	15,98	3,558	45
Implementation (Accountability of Village Fund Management)	46,42	5,163	45
Administration (Village Fund Management Accountability)	12,89	1,824	45
Reporting (Accountability of Village Fund Management)	22,98	3,454	45
Accountability (Accountability of Village Funds Management)	12,42	1,617	45

(Source: Primary Data, 2017)

Based on the results of data processing, it can be concluded that the contribution and role of village apparatus in Mentok and Parit Tiga sub-districts of West Bangka Regency can be explained only 19.20% of Village Apparatus that contribute and contribute in the Village Fund Management. While from planning variables, it can be found that the existing Village Apparatus in Mentok District and District of Parit Tiga of West Bangka Regency from the planning side are explained 15.98% Village Apparatus involved in Village Fund Management. A total of 46.42% of Village Apparatus in Mentok and Parit Tiga Sub-districts of West Bangka have implemented budgets in accordance with the Village Fund Management Accountability.

In terms of Administration of Village Fund Management Accountability based on the results only 12.89% of Village Apparatus that already execute management of financial administration properly. In terms of Reporting to Village Fund Management Accountability based on the result 22.98% of existing Village Apparatus have implemented the Village Fund Financial Reporting well. While accountability can be concluded that 12.42% Village Device has been implemented properly in order to realize Accountability Management Fund Village in District Mentok and District Parit Tiga West Bangka regency.

Figure IV.3. Correlations

		Correlations					
		Contribution and Role of Village Apparatus	Planning (Accountability of Village Fund Management)	Implementation (Accountability of Village Fund Management)	Administration (Village Fund Management Accountability)	Reporting (Accountability of Village Fund Management)	Accountability (Accountability of Village Funds Management)
Contribution and Role of Village Apparatus	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed)	1	,620**	,622**	,533**	,625**	,518**
	N	45	45	45	45	45	45
Planning (Accountability of Village Fund Management)	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed)	,620**	1	,655**	,499**	,429**	,384**
	N	45	45	45	45	45	45
Implementation (Accountability of Village Fund Management)	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed)	,622**	,655**	1	,731**	,634**	,681**
	N	45	45	45	45	45	45
Administration (Village Fund Management Accountability)	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed)	,533**	,409**	,731**	1	,526**	,895**
	N	45	45	45	45	45	45
Reporting (Accountability of Village Fund Management)	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed)	,625**	,429**	,634**	,526**	1	,547**
	N	45	45	45	45	45	45
Accountability (Accountability of Village Funds Management)	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed)	,518**	,381**	,681**	,895**	,547**	1
	N	45	45	45	45	45	45

-- Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

(Source: Primary Data of Processed, 2017)

Based on the result of Pearson Correlation Test obtained $r = 0.620$ or (strong relationship) between, Contribution and Role of Village Device with Planning in APBDes to realize Accountability of Village Fund Management in Mentok Subdistrict and District of Parit Tiga Regency of West Bangka. While the relationship between the Planning in APBDes with the Implementation obtained Value $r = 0.655$ or (strong relationship), in an

effort to realize Accountability of Village Fund Management.

Variable Implementation of its relationship with APBDes Administration obtained Value $r = 0.731$ or (Relation Strong), in an effort to realize Accountability of Village Fund Management in District Mentok and District Parit Tiga West Bangka regency. Relationship between Variable Administration with Accountability Fund APBDes obtained Correlation Value $r = 0.895$ or (Very Strong) in realizing Accountability of Village Fund Management in District Mentok and District Parit Tiga West Bangka regency.

V. CONCLUSIONS, LIMITATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

V.1. Conclusion

Based on the previous results, it can be concluded that the contribution and role of village apparatus in Mentok and Parit Tiga sub-districts of West Bangka Regency are already in the Planning in APBDes, its Implementation, APBDes Administration and Accountability of APBDes Fund is well underway in realizing Accountability of Village Fund Management.

From the Result of Correlation Calculation Relationship between Administration Variables with Accountability of APBDes Fund in Mentok Subdistrict and District of Parit Tiga Regency of West Bangka Very Strong in Achieving Accountability of Village Fund Management in Sub District of Mentok and District of Parit Tiga Regency of West Bangka.

V.2. Limitations

Limitations in this study only take on two objects District only in West Bangka Regency, thus causing the results have not been so perfect, Time and Cost also be a matter of limiting space, movement and time for the implementation of this study.

V.3. Suggestion

It is hoped for further researchers to add objects and populations and samples in order to improve this research.

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