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ANALYSIS OF THE INFLUENCE OF GOOD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES, UNDERSTANDING OF VILLAGE APPARATUS, AND IMPLEMENTATION OF VILLAGE FUND ALLOCATION ON VILLAGE FUND ACCOUNTABILITY IN PELUMUTAN VILLAGE, KEMANGKON DISTRICT, PURBALINGGA REGENCY

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Abstract: *This study aims to analyze the impact of the principles of (GCG), understanding of village officials, and the implementation of village fund allocation on the accountability of village funds in Pelumutan Village, Kemangkon District, Prbalingga Regency. This research method is quantitative causal-comparative, or ex post facto; data collection is carried out by questionnaires, interviews, and documentation from 39 individual village officials with purposive sampling techniques. The data analysis method used is multiple linear regression using SPSS version 25. This study is important because there has been no previous research on the principles of (GCG) in the village. Interviews with the village secretary, Mr. Pujito, revealed a lack of understanding of GCG and the effectiveness of the use of village funds in addition to the educational gap in village officials. The results of this study indicate that justice does not have a significant effect on the accountability of village funds, while transparency, responsibility, independence, understanding of village officials, and allocation of village funds have a significant effect. Simultaneous tests also show a significant effect on accountability. This study emphasizes the importance of implementing GCG principles, increasing understanding of village officials, and proper allocation of funds to improve accountability for village fund management.*
Keywords: Accountability; Village Fund Allocation; Good Corporate Governance; Understanding of Village Apparatus

INTRODUCTION

In social and economic development, a strong understanding of the structure and function of the village is very important. The village, as the smallest part of the government, has a strategic responsibility to regulate the lives of the community. The village is not only a place to live but also a center of social, cultural, and economic activities. A deep understanding of the village will help analyze the dynamics of village community life and the problems it faces. A village is a community that, based on local social and cultural conditions, has the authority to regulate its own territory or the interests of its community. In addition, they can be considered as areas that have unique autonomy that must be considered in the government system, especially in terms of regional autonomy (Asep Hidayat et al., 2022). The government provides funds for villages to support their autonomy and progress. Village governance, community progress, and improving community welfare are funded with these funds. To encourage local economic growth, empower communities, and build independent and competitive villages, government funds must be managed properly and efficiently. One of the efforts at the most basic level to support the development of the Indonesian nation. Proper management of village funds will make the community more prosperous, so a good village government system is needed. A good governance system, also known as good corporate governance (GCG). GCG can be described as one approach to achieving organizational goals. However, to improve community welfare, the application of GCG principles alone is not enough; village government competence is also needed, namely through village apparatus, also known as village government, which is one of the very important elements in village fund management.The village apparatus consists of the village secretariat, regional implementers, and technical implementers. They work together to assist the village head in carrying out the work and responsibilities assigned to them (Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2024 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, 2024). In addition, the way village funds are distributed is also an important component in determining how trustworthy village funds are used. If resources are allocated properly and transparently, public trust in the village apparatus or government can increase. To ensure responsible management of village funds, in line with relevant regulations, it is essential that all activities are reported to the village community. This includes providing reports or explanations to parties who have the right to request reports on the performance and actions of the organizational unit management (Sarah et al., 2020).

The focus of the research is on Pelumutan Village, Kemangkon District, Purbalingga Regency; this is because there has never been any previous research related to the principles of Good Corporate Governance (GCG) that focuses on Pelumutan Village. In addition, there are striking differences in education among village officials, which can have an impact on how well they carry out their duties and responsibilities. Based on interviews that have been conducted with the village secretary, Mr. Pujito, he said that not all village officials understand the principles of Good Corporate Governance (GCG) and reporting, as well as the use of village funds that have not met the objectives. In addition, some levels of society have not been able to feel it evenly. This study is expected to not only provide insight into the principles of GCG and how village funds are allocated but will also help village officials improve their educational capacity to build a better government that focuses on the community.

This study is in line with the research of Indriasih et al. (2022); the study showed that the competence and transparency of the village government increase the accountability of fund management. In the research of Rahmadhani et al. (2022), the involvement of village officials, their comprehension of responsibilities, and the execution of village fund allocation contribute to enhanced accountability in village fund management. Research by Fajri et al. (2021) shows that village officials who are more proficient and understand the laws make village fund management easier. According to the research results of Karunia et al. (2023), in government organizations, transparency increases accountability and responsibility, but not performance. Accountability increases organizational responsibility and performance, while responsibility also increases the performance of government organizations. In the research of Janet Wilsye Litualy1 (2024), the understanding of village officials makes village fund management more responsible.

This study is in line with agency theory; agency conflicts can occur between agents or principals and owners. This is because each party wants to maximize their benefits (Jensen et al., 1976). So it takes the idea of good corporate management to improve the health of the company and avoid this asymmetrical relationship. Agency theory relies on the management-owner relationship, where, to optimize profits, management is morally responsible to owners or principals and receives appropriate compensation according to the contract. In addition, stewardship theory comes from psychology and sociology and aims to explain situations where managers prioritize the interests of owners over their own interests (James H.Davis, F.David Schoorman, 1997). This theory states that group members prioritize company goals over personal interests. This theory is very important for government services because it tends to produce good service for both parties responsible. This idea has value because it has a positive effect on the implementation of healthy governance. Village officials, also known as stewards, work as respected institutions and carry out their duties with full responsibility (Olivia et al., 2022).

The research gap of this study is the object of research used. This study uses Pelumutan Village as the object of research, where this village has never been studied before, so the problems handled in it are not the same as other problems that have been studied before. In addition, previous studies used different variables. Therefore, research needs to be done again to find out whether the implementation of the principles of good corporate governance, understanding of village apparatus, and allocation of village funds have been running well and what effect it has on accountability for village fund management. This study can also inform the public how important it is to know about village fund accountability. So that increasing understanding regarding accountability and good corporate governance will help improve the performance of the village government. In addition, as part of an effort to prevent misuse of village funds.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND HYPOTHESES

Using the terms "research model" or "paradigm," the framework can be depicted in the form of a diagram showing the researcher's thought process and the relationships between the variables studied (Syahputri et al., 2023).The following is the research framework related to the influence of good corporate governance principles, village official understanding, and the implementation of village fund allocation on village fund accountability that will be used:

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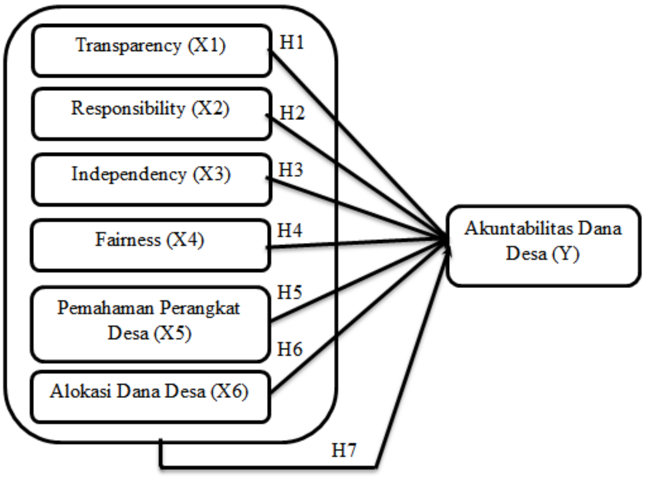
Figure 1. Theoretical Framework of Thought



Source: Based on the result of research theoretical study of Rahmadhani & Syahdan(2022) and Wandika Retno et al (2021)

Agency Theory

According to agency theory, agency conflicts can arise between agents or principals and owners. This is because each party seeks to maximize their own profits (Jensen & Meckling, 1976). Earnings management and corporate governance are based on the agency theory perspective. According to agency theory, the relationship between owners and managers is asymmetrical. To avoid this asymmetrical relationship, a sound corporate management concept is needed, which aims to improve the company's health.

Stewardship Theory

Stewardship theory originates from psychology and sociology and aims to explain situations in which managers prioritize the interests of owners over their own (James H. Davis et al., 1997). Experts developed this theory to study situations in which organizational leaders act as stewards and encourage their superiors to perform at their best. According to this theory, organizational members prioritize the company's goals over their personal interests.

Good Corporate Governance (GCG)

The term "good governance" refers to a series of decision-making processes used in private and public organizations (Ariansyah et al., 2022). Theoretically, the implementation of good corporate governance is the foundation of good governance and is expected to serve as a guideline for governance, especially in villages (Mudhofar, 2022).

Understanding Village Officials

Village officials are village government officials tasked with assisting the village head or carrying out government duties and authorities, as well as representing the interests of the local community (Ni Putu et al., 2021). Village officials must be competent and knowledgeable in preparing village financial reports in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2024 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 6 of 2014.

Village Fund Accountability

Every government institution must adhere to accountability policies in financial management. Accountable financial reporting is crucial because it can improve the quality of governance and increase the trust of stakeholders, such as donors, investors, and creditors (Masrunik, 2019). Accountability means that village governments must provide information to the public about how funds are used and managed.

RESEARCH METHODS

Quantitative causal is the type of research used in this study. This method allows researchers to explore relationships between variables, find patterns, and make reliable generalizations to support their findings (Jonathan Saswono, 2006).

The population of this study involved 3,800 people living in Pelumutan Village, Kemangkon District, Purbalingga Regency. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling, which means that certain samples have certain characteristics, traits, criteria, or properties. As a result, the sample was not taken randomly. The village apparatus involved in this study consisted of 1 village head, 1 village secretary, 1 head of finance, 1 head of human resources and general affairs, 1 head of planning, 1 head of government, 1 head of welfare, 1 head of service, 1 head of hamlet I, 1 head of hamlet II, 1 head of hamlet III, 7 heads of sub-districts, and 21 village heads.

Data collection through questionnaires, interviews, and documentation. This questionnaire will be distributed to the Pelumutan Village Apparatus and Residents. An interview is a process in which the interviewee answers questions from the interviewer (Hardani et al., 2020). Interviews in this study will be conducted on the Pelumutan Village Apparatus. "Documentation" is the etymology of the word "documentation," which means "written goods.". The documentation method is used to collect data by keeping records of previous data (Hardani et al., 2020).

The data analysis method used is descriptive statistics. By using the "quantitative descriptive" statistical description, describing, showing, or summarizing data constructively becomes easier. This helps in understanding the details of the data by summarizing and finding patterns in certain data samples. (Aziza, 2023). Furthermore, instrumental tests, classical assumption tests, and multiple linear regression analysis were carried out on the data using the SPSS version 25 program.

Primary data will be obtained through the distribution of questionnaires. The purpose of the questionnaire is to collect quantitative data on the views and experiences of respondents through a series of questions consisting of closed questions. Secondary data used in this study comes from relevant literature and library studies. Internet sites, official sources such as the Pelumutan village government website, and other written sources that can help smooth the research process.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Instrumental Test

Validity Test

The validity test shows all questionnaires are valid for both independent and dependent variables. The validity of the questionnaire items is given if the t count result is > from the t table; in this case, it is 0.3160, and the t count is greater than the t table.

Reliability Test

From the reliability test, it was found that the independent variables and dependent variables were reliable. It can be proven from the results of Cronbach's Alpha for each variable with a value > 0.60, meaning that the variable is worthy to be used as a variable in the study.

Classical Assumption Test

Data Normality Test

The normality probability plot shows that the points are spread around the diagonal line so that the data is normally distributed. In addition, the results of the Kolmogorov Smirnov test show a significance value of 0.095 greater than 0.05 which indicates that the data is normally distributed.

Multicollinearity Test

The results of the multicollinearity test show that the variables Transparency, Responsibility, Independence, Fairness, Village Apparatus Understanding, and Village Fund Allocation do not experience symptoms of multicollinearity between variables. This is proven by the results of the tolerance value of each independent variable, which is > 0.100, and the VIF value of each independent variable, which is < 10, so it can be said that these independent variables do not experience multicollinearity.

Heteroscedasticity Test

The scatterplot graph in the study shows no heteroscedasticity, the data is evenly distributed, with values above 1 and values below 0, and no visible pattern. It can be concluded that the regression model does not show signs of heteroscedasticity. In addition, this study uses the glejser method. The results show that there is no heteroscedasticity; each variable has a significance value > 0.05. The result is that symptoms of heteroscedasticity are not found in the regression model.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Y = α + β_1 X_1 + β_2 X_2 + β_3 X_3 + β_4 X_4 + β_5 X_5+ β_6 X_6

Y = 13,252 - 0,854 + 0,603 + 1,143 - 0,593 + 0,364 + 0,792

Interpretation:

The value of α is a constant value that indicates that the Village Fund Accountability value is when the values of X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, X_5 and X_6 = 0. So from the table above, the Village Fund Accountability Value is 13.379 when the values of X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, X_5 and X_6 = 0.

$b_1 = -0,909$ means that if the transparency variable (X1) decreases by 1, there will be an increase of 0.909 in village fund accountability if the other independent variables are absent or zero.

$b_2 = 0,617$ which means that if the responsibility variable (X2) increases by 1, then the village fund accountability value increases by 0.617, provided that there are no other independent variables or zero.

$b_3 = 1,130$ means that if the independent variable (X3) increases by 1, the village fund accountability value will increase by 1.130, provided that there are no other independent variables or zero.

$b_4 = -0,637$ means that the fairness variable (X4) decreases by 1, so the village fund accountability value increases by 0.637, provided that there are no other independent variables or zero.

$b_5 = 0,375$ which means that if the village apparatus understanding variable (X5) increases by 1 then there is an increase of 0.375 in village fund accountability assuming that there are no other independent variables or zero.

$b_6 = 0,842$ means that if the village fund allocation variable (X6) increases to 1, then the village fund accountability value will increase by 0.842, provided that there are no other independent variables or zero.

Coefficient of Determination Test

Table 1. Determination Coefficient Test

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0,600	0,360	0,240	2,62201

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2024

The results of the study showed that the adjusted R square was 0.240, meaning that the independent variables consisting of transparency, responsibility, independence, fairness, understanding of the village apparatus, and village fund allocation have the ability to provide an explanation of the dependent variable, namely village fund accountability, of 0.240 or 24%.

Partial Test (T Test)

Table 2. T-Test Results

Coefficients^{a}

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig
		B	Std. Error			
1	(Constant)	13,379	10,311		1,297	0,204
	Transparancy (X1)	-0,909	0,404	-0,370	-2,253	0,031
	Responsibility (X2)	0,617	0,281	0,338	2,191	0,036
	Independency (X3)	1,130	0,499	0,365	2,263	0,031
	Fairness (X4)	-0,637	0,366	-0,275	-1,741	0,091
	Pemahaman Perangkat Desa (X5)	0,375	0,162	0,365	2,320	0,027
	Alokasi Dana Desa (X6)	0,842	0,283	0,441	2,912	0,006

a. Dependent Variable : Akuntabilitas Dana Desa

Sumber: Data Primer yang diolah, 2024

Uji Simultan (Uji F)

Tabel 3. Hasil Uji F

Model	F	Sig
Regression	3,004	0,019

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2024

From the results of the f test, it is known that f count > f table, which is 3.004 > 2.51 and that the significance value of 0.019 is less than 0.05. This means that Ho is rejected and H1 is accepted. As a result, the principles of Good Corporate Governance (Transparency, Responsibility, Independence, and Fairness), the understanding of Village Apparatus, and how Village Funds are allocated are influenced by the accountability of Village Funds.

Discussion of Research Results

The Influence of Transparency on Village Fund Accountability

Table 2 with t count value > t table, which is -|2.253| > 2.036, and significance value 0.031 < 0.05, which indicates that the first hypothesis is accepted. According to the hypothesis, transparency has an impact on the accountability of village funds in Pelumutan Village.

Transparency depends on the fact that publicity of information is accessible to the public (Febriarty et al., 2022). Transparency in village fund management means that information about how funds are used and allocated is provided to the public openly and clearly. The effect of transparency on accountability can be seen from several perspectives. First, transparency increases public awareness of how village funds are used, encouraging them to be more active in monitoring and providing input. Second, the risk of budget misuse can be reduced because fund managers feel more supervised. Finally, transparency fosters trust between the community and the village government. Finally, village fund managers must be held accountable for all decisions made with a clear reporting mechanism. This increases accountability in Pelumutan Village and improves the way village funds are managed properly.

The results of the study are in line with Fajri et al. (2021), which shows that public trust in transparency can increase accountability in village financial management. Additionally, it is possible to interpret this to mean that the more accountable the village financial management is, the more transparent the village government is. According to research by Indriasih et al. (2022) and Ngakil et al. (2020), transparency has an effect on accountability in village fund management.

The Influence of Responsibility on Village Fund Accountability

It is shown from table 2, that t count > from t table, which is 2.191 > 2.036, and the significance value of 0.036 is lower than 0.05. This means that the second hypothesis is accepted. The hypothesis shows that the responsibility variable greatly influences the accountability of village funds in Pelumutan Village.

Responsibility for managing village funds means that everyone, both the village government and the community, has an obligation to carry out their duties properly and be accountable for every step taken. When village fund managers are aware of what they have to do, they will be more careful in planning and using the budget, thereby reducing the possibility of budget misuse. In addition, managers who have a sense of responsibility will be more active in reporting to the community on how funds are used, to increase transparency. A conscious community will be more involved in the monitoring process and provide input, which produces good results. Therefore, good responsibility can increase accountability and make village fund management in Pelumutan Village clearer.

This study is in line with the research of Maulamin et al. (2019), which revealed that the local government is responsible for the suitability (compliance) of budget management with the principles of good corporate governance and applicable legal regulations. This means that they must do what is necessary to ensure that their business survives in the long term and is awarded as a good company. The government must keep confidential information held by its agencies except for information that is prohibited by law from being published. Research shows that accountability helps budget management in Pandeglang local government institutions. Therefore, the government must always follow the regulations that have been set in all its activities.

The Influence of Independence on Village Fund Accountability

According to the data from table 2, t count > from t table, which is 2.263 > 2.036, and the significance value of 0.031 is lower than 0.05, which indicates that the third hypothesis is accepted. The hypothesis indicates that independence has an impact on the accountability of village funds in Pelumutan Village.

Independence means that managers and institutions involved in managing funds have the freedom to make their own decisions without being involved in the process. The independence of village fund managers allows them to act objectively and professionally, which reduces the possibility of conflicts of interest. By being independent, managers can make financial reports and be transparent about how funds are used, which is very important for accountability. In addition, people tend to have more confidence in the oversight process if they know that fund managers are working independently. Therefore, having strong authority will increase accountability in the administration of village funds and ensure that the money is used for the benefit of the people of Pelumutan Village.

This study is in line with Maulamin et al. (2019), which shows that independence has an impact on budget management across local government institutions. In other words, the more local government institutions are able to implement good business management standards, the better the budget management. Local governments operate under the framework of relevant laws and regulations, adhering to professional standards and the principles of effective corporate governance. Currently, certain local governments are highly dependent on central government approval. As a result, each region must have the ability to finance itself using the resources it has, along with the increasing financial difficulties of the state and the implementation of regional autonomy. Local governments must explore and develop their potential if they want to carry out government, development, and community service tasks successfully.

The Influence of Fairness on Village Fund Accountability

According to the data from table 4.19, the calculated t compared to the t table is -|1.741| smaller than 2.036, and the significance value of 0.091 is above 0.05, meaning that the fourth hypothesis is rejected. The hypothesis shows that fairness does not significantly affect the accountability of village funds in Pelumutan Village.

Although the principle of fairness is important in managing funds, evidence suggests that other GCG principles, such as transparency, accountability, and compliance, are more important in ensuring that village funds are managed properly and fairly. Effective oversight mechanisms may not always ensure that funds are used fairly. In addition, communities have subjective views on fairness, which can lead to different and less effective perceptions of accountability. Accountability places greater emphasis on the importance of managing funds clearly and in accordance with the law, and ensuring that every use of funds can be audited and accounted for. Although fairness is very important, fairness in the distribution of funds is not enough to ensure that funds are used properly and in accordance with their intended purpose without clear oversight and a strong accountability system. As a result, accountability relies on more technical and measurable GCG principles rather than on the aspect of fairness.

This study is in line with research conducted by Sianturi,(2019), which states that the application of fairness, or the principle of fairness, does not significantly affect the company's financial performance. This result can also be influenced by a lack of understanding of the principle of fairness, such as how companies treat stakeholders in the same way, which has an impact on the answers and results of statistical calculations.

The Influence of Village Apparatus Understanding on Village Fund Accountability

From table 2, it is found that t count > t table, which is 2.320 > 2.036, and the significance value is 0.027 < 0.05. Indicating the acceptance of the fifth hypothesis. The hypothesis shows that understanding the village system affects village financial accountability in Pelumutan Village.

Village officials can plan, use, and report funds well if they understand village resource management. Village officials can make the right and transparent decisions when they understand the budget, regulations, and rules. This will reduce the possibility of inappropriate actions or misuse of funds. In addition, a strong understanding helps village officials communicate with the community and increase public participation and supervision. Therefore, to improve the accountability of village funds, a good understanding of village officials is needed to ensure that every resource is used for the benefit of the Pelumutan Village community.

This study is in line with Rahmadhani et al. (2022); according to research, understanding village officials increases accountability for village fund management, whereby understanding village officials, they can better understand how to prepare village financial reports so that the reports can be prepared comprehensively in accordance with the preparation process stipulated by Law No. 6 of 2014 and are well received. In addition, according to the research results of Fajri et al. (2021), the more village officials understand regulations, the more accountable the village government is for managing village funds. The availability and understanding of existing regulations can help in managing village finances accountably and effectively.

The Influence of Village Fund Allocation on Village Fund Accountability

Table 2 proves that the t-count value > t-table, which is 2.912 > 2.036, and the significance value is 0.006 < 0.05. This indicates the acceptance of the sixth hypothesis. According to the hypothesis, Village Fund Allocation in Pelumutan Village affects the accountability of Village Funds.

Resources are used appropriately if funds are allocated properly and in accordance with community needs. When village funds are distributed according to development priorities and community interests, their management becomes more transparent. This increases public trust by allowing village officials to be accountable for the use of their budgets to the community. In addition, clear and fair distribution increases accountability by encouraging the community to participate in the monitoring and evaluation process. To ensure that village funds are used appropriately and in accordance with the development objectives of Pelumutan Village, it is very important to have good fund allocation management.

This study is in line with the study by Rahmadhani et al. (2022). The results of the study showed that when funds were allocated, accountability for village fund management increased. The study showed that the allocation of village funds was carried out correctly, responsibly, and participatively, and referring to the rules or guidelines in accordance with Regional Regulation Number 18 of 2006, which would facilitate fund management in the future.

The Influence of Good Corporate Governance Principles (Transparency, Responsibility, Independence, and Fairness), Understanding of Village Apparatus, and Allocation of Village Funds Together on Village Fund Accountability.

It is shown from table 2 that f count > f table, which is 3.004 > 2.51, and the significance value is 0.019 < 0.05. This indicates that the seventh hypothesis is accepted. The hypothesis shows that the principles of good corporate governance (transparency, responsibility, independence, and fairness), understanding of village apparatus, and allocation of village funds simultaneously have a significant effect on village fund accountability in Pelumutan Village.

Accountability encourages village officials to be responsible for every decision made; transparency allows all parties to see and understand clearly how funds are used. Independence in managing funds ensures that decisions are made without outside influence, and fair distribution of funds ensures that everyone benefits equally. In addition, a good understanding of these principles helps village officials plan and implement programs effectively, while targeted fund allocation ensures that resources are used fairly for the benefit of the community. Consequently, to improve village budget accountability in Pelumutan Village, a combination of GCG principles, understanding of village officials, and effective fund allocation is essential.

According to the research results by Maulamin et al. (2019), the applicable laws regulate the planning, implementation, reporting, and accountability of the government budget. Where the distribution of funds for projects is prioritized according to community needs. Regional financial reports are presented transparently. At this reporting stage, it is expected that public sector organizations can submit regional financial reports that are appropriate and in accordance with applicable government accounting standards. This regional financial report will show how the government is accountable to the public.

CONCLUSION

This study investigates how the principles of Good Corporate Governance (GCG), Village Apparatus Understanding, and Village Fund Allocation impact Village Fund Accountability. This study provides a clear understanding of how the variables interact through the use of quantitative techniques and systematic data collection. The findings of the study indicate a significant influence of transparency, responsibility, independence, village apparatus understanding, and village fund allocation on village fund accountability and no effect of the fairness variable on village fund accountability. This study has several limitations. First, it is limited to one target subject. As a result, its findings cannot be generalized to other villages or contexts. Second, the questionnaire only reached a select group of respondents, potentially causing the views of the wider community not to be represented. This limits the scope of perspectives and may affect the validity of the research findings.

This study found that fairness has no effect on accountability, but transparency, responsibility, and independence affect accountability so that it can help develop public management science and consistency in village fund management. In addition, village apparatus and fund allocation affect fund accountability. Management recommendations include training for village apparatus, increasing transparency through easily accessible financial reports, and the importance of community participation in budget planning to ensure fair and relevant programs. It is expected that the implementation of GCG will improve accountability in the way village funds are used in Pelumutan Village.

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