The Effects of Transparency, Accountability, Village Development, and Political Interest on Village Fund Allocation Management (A Study on Villages in Ponorogo Regency of East Java)

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini mengevaluasi pengaruh transparansi, akuntabilitas, pembangunan desa, dan kepentingan politik terhadap pengelolaan Alokasi Dana Desa (ADD) oleh pemerintah desa, mengatasi kekhawatiran masyarakat terhadap penggunaan dana. Dengan menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan regresi linier berganda, data 100 warga desa di empat desa di Kabupaten Ponorogo, Jawa Timur, dianalisis. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa transparansi, akuntabilitas, dan pembangunan desa berdampak positif terhadap pengelolaan ADD, sementara kepentingan politik berdampak negatif, sehingga menyoroti potensi tantangan yang terkait dengan pengaruh politik terhadap pengelolaan dana. Namun penelitian ini mempunyai keterbatasan, seperti ukuran sampel yang kecil dan fokus pada kabupaten tertentu, sehingga membatasi kemampuan generalisasi. Rekomendasinya mencakup melakukan penelitian di masa depan dengan sampel yang lebih besar dan beragam untuk mendapatkan wawasan yang lebih luas. Implikasi praktisnya menyarankan penerapan kebijakan dan praktik untuk meningkatkan transparansi, akuntabilitas, dan pembangunan desa untuk pemanfaatan dana yang efektif. Selain itu, kesadaran akan dampak negatif kepentingan politik menggarisbawahi perlunya tindakan untuk memitigasi keterlibatan politik yang tidak semestinya dalam pengelolaan dana.

Abstract

This research evaluates the influence of transparency, accountability, village development, and political interest on Village Fund Allocations (ADD) management by village governments, addressing community concerns about fund usage. Using a quantitative approach with multiple linear regression, data from 100 villagers in four Ponorogo Regency villages, East Java, were analyzed. Results indicate that transparency, accountability, and village development positively impact ADD management, while political interest has a negative effect, highlighting potential challenges associated with political influences on fund management. However, the study has limitations, such as a small sample size and a focus on a specific regency, limiting generalizability. Recommendations include conducting future research with larger, more diverse samples for broader insights. Practical implications suggest implementing policies and practices to enhance transparency, accountability, and village development for effective fund utilization. Additionally, awareness of the negative impact of political interest underscores the need for measures to mitigate undue political involvement in fund management.

Introduction

According to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, the definition of a village is in accordance with what is stated in Article 1 paragraph 1, it is stated that "A village is a village and a traditional village or what is called by another name, hereinafter referred to as a Village, is a legal community unit that has territorial boundaries that have the authority to regulate and administer government affairs, the interests of local communities based on community initiatives, rights of origin, and/or traditional rights recognized and respected in the government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia." This regulation also regulates the implementation of village government, including the Village Fund management system and Village Fund Allocation. The implementation of village government as stated in Article 24 of the Law must adhere to several principles, including openness and accountability.

In village government, the community plays an important role in the implementation of village programs. This is because in villages, the relationship between the community and the village government is closer than in communities with a higher government system. The community also feels the direct impact of implementing village government policies such as health programs, education, economic improvement, and development of village facilities or infrastructure. The aim of village development according to Law Number 6 of 2014 is to improve the welfare of village communities, improve the quality of life and overcome poverty by fulfilling basic needs, developing facilities and infrastructure, developing village economic potential, and sustainable use of natural resources and the environment. From this definition it can be concluded that the village government has an obligation to improve the welfare of village communities through village development programs which are realized using funding from the Village Fund (DD) and Village Fund Allocation (ADD). Village Funds (DD) and Village Fund Allocation (ADD) have become an issue and problem among village communities as a result of improper management.

Problems with the management of Village Fund Allocation (ADD) have also occurred in Ponorogo Regency, one of the districts at the western tip of East Java Province. In recent years there have been frequent incidents of community demonstrations as a result of misuse and unclear management of village fund allocations. The demands of the community in several villages have something in common, namely demanding that the village head and village officials provide transparency regarding the management of village funds. An example of a case related to alleged non-transparency in the use of village funds in Ponorogo Regency presented by Fatahi (2022) is a case that occurred in Bulu Lor Village, Jambon District. A number of young people from Bulu Lor Village came to the Ponorogo District Prosecutor's Office (Kejari) on Thursday (03/11/2022) to complain about alleged non-transparency in managing the village budget which was also a follow-up action to the demonstration by residents and youth at the Bulu Lor Village Hall on Monday (26 /9/2022). The lack of clarity regarding the disbursement of the youth budget for the 2018 to 2022 fiscal year and the unilateral felling of trees which have become icons of the village by the village government were the initial triggers for this incident (www.rri.co.id). Another case example presented by Pebriani (2021) is the case in March 2021, the former Village Head who once served in Ngloning Village, Slahung District was named a corruption suspect who caused losses to the state of IDR 1.4 billion. This former Village Head committed corruption in Village Funds (DD) and Village Fund Allocations (ADD) for the 2015 to 2018 budget year as well as Special Village Financial Assistance (BKKD) for the 2017 to 2018 budget year (news.detik.com). From these two cases, it is clear that there has been a violation of the principles of transparency and accountability in village financial management.

Research conducted by Garung & Ga (2020) on the influence of accountability and transparency on the management of village fund allocations shows that accountability has a significant influence on the management of village fund allocations. Accountability is something important for village governments to do in managing village fund allocations. Transparency also has a significant influence on the management of village fund allocation. Applying the principle of transparency or openness in managing village fund allocations can create a positive relationship between the village government and the community who

together can contribute to managing village finances well. The relationship between the effectiveness of village fund allocation and village development was studied by Nardianto, Argenti, & Priyanti (2021) in Pulokalapa Village, Lemahabang District, Karawang Regency. The research uses qualitative methods through four stages, namely adaptation, efficiency, development and satisfaction. The results of this research are that administratively, the four stages can be carried out well. However, it cannot be said to have achieved effectiveness due to the lack of transparency and lack of community involvement in the development process.

Based on this background description, the researcher is interested in highlighting the above phenomenon into a research entitled "The Influence of Transparency, Accountability, Village Development, and Political Interests on the Management of Village Fund Allocations (Study of Villages in Ponorogo Regency, East Java)" with references previous studies but used a different point of view (perspective), namely from the perspective of society and the addition of a new independent variable, namely political interests.

This research uses agency theory, which is a theory that explains the relationship between the party who gives orders, supervises and provides input on the implementation of a task (principal) and the party who carries out the task or order (agent). This theory can be used in public sector organizations with the community or people positioned as the principal while the government is positioned as the agent. In a democratic government system, the people hold the highest power and have the right to free opinion, including evaluating the government's performance as executor of the tasks given by the people. Therefore, this research emphasizes the people's perspective, namely the community as research subjects who assess the village government, especially regarding the management of Village Fund Allocation (ADD).

The formulation of the research problem is to find out whether transparency, accountability, village development and political interests influence the management of Village Fund Allocations (ADD) either partially or simultaneously. The aim of this research is to find evidence of the influence of transparency, accountability, village development and political interests on the management of Village Fund Allocations (ADD) in Ponorogo Regency. The theoretical benefit of this research is to develop knowledge in the field of Public Sector Accounting based on findings that strengthen the theory that the management of Village Fund Allocations (ADD) can be influenced by transparency principles, accountability principles, the level of village development, and political interests. Meanwhile, the practical benefit of this research for village governments is as support for evaluating the management of Village Fund Allocations (ADD). The practical benefit of this research for the community is as an opportunity to provide an assessment of the implementation of village government, especially regarding village financial management.

Agency theory was first introduced by Jensen and Mecking (1976) who explained that there is a contract between one or more owners (principals) involving another person, namely an agent, to carry out work or services on their behalf by delegating the authority used in making decisions to the agent. If both parties act for their own satisfaction (utility), then there is a possibility that the agent will not always act in the principal's best interests. Conflicts that arise as a result of the separation of ownership and control are called agency conflicts.

According to Maria & Halim (2021) agency relationships can also occur in public sector organizations. The principal in public sector organizations is the community, while the government is positioned as an agent. Agency conflicts in public sector organizations often arise because agents act not in accordance with the wishes of society. Agency conflict can occur when "an agent takes personal or group advantage at the expense of the interests of society for every decision he takes". Based on this statement, examples of common actions carried out by public sector officials to take personal advantage include abuse of authority, corruption and nepotism.

Based on the 2021 Government Accounting Standards (SAP), what is meant by reporting for the sake of transparency is "providing 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 managing the resources entrusted to it and its compliance." in statutory regulations". Mardiasmo (2019) in his book on autonomy & regional financial management states that transparency is the openness of the planning, preparation and implementation of the budget. The public has the right to know the budget process because it relates to the aspirations and interests of the community in terms of meeting life's needs.

According to Law of the Republic of Indonesia number 28 of 1999 concerning State Administrators who are Clean and Free from Corruption, Collusion and Nepotism states that the principle of accountability is "the principle which determines that every activity and final result of the activities of the State Administrator must be accountable to the community or people as holder of the highest sovereignty of the state in accordance with the provisions of applicable laws and regulations." Yusri & Chairana (2023) in their book on governance and accountability for managing village funds state that "Accountability is the agent (government) to manage resources, report and disclose all activities and events related to the use of public resources to the donor." According to Mardiasmo (2018), in his book on public sector accounting, public accountability is the obligation of the trustee (agent) to be accountable, report, present and disclose activities for which he is responsible to the party giving the trust (principal) who has the right to request that responsibility.

According to Law of the Republic of Indonesia number 6 of 2014 concerning villages, it is written in article 1 paragraph 8 that the meaning of village development is "Village development is an effort to improve the quality of life and life for the greatest welfare of the village community". Some experts also equate village development with village improvement. According to Benjamin et al. (2022) stated that village improvement is improving society, by utilizing human resources, namely in the form of increasing the ability of village communities to understand and manage the social environment accompanied by improving the quality of life. The objectives of village development as written in Law of the Republic of Indonesia number 6 of 2014 concerning villages article 78 paragraph 1 are: improving the welfare of village communities and the quality of life; fulfilling basic needs to overcome poverty; development of village facilities and infrastructure; development of local economic potential; and sustainable use of natural resources and the environment.

According to Hague and Harrop (2004) in their book on Comparative Government and Politics, they state that the definition of politics is the activities carried out by certain groups as a way to reach decisions that are collective and binding in an effort to reconcile differences between their members. One of the politics that occurs in public financial management is budget politics. According to Idham (2022) budget politics is the determination of policies related to the budget process which includes how the government finances its operations; how public money is raised, managed and distributed; parties who benefit and suffer losses; opportunities that may occur, either negative deviations or improving public services.

According to Kuncoro (2019) in his research on "Implementation of Village Funds and Shifts in Bureaucratic Politics" stated that the large amount of village funds disbursed to each different village cannot be separated from the tug-of-war of government interests at the parliamentary level. The influence of political interests in budgeting and distribution of Village Fund Allocations (ADD) is very likely to occur, especially if village officials do not involve the community and do not understand the basics of regulations regarding Village Fund Allocations (ADD). Budget politics can be a problem because there can be inequality between items financed by the Village Fund Allocation (ADD) because the use of the Village Fund Allocation (ADD) which is channeled by the regional government to the Village Cash Account (RKD) is managed autonomously by the village government. The village head and his apparatus may have a program that prioritizes Village Fund Allocation (ADD) to finance certain posts such as infrastructure development without paying attention to other posts such as improving the quality of community resources (HR).

According to Law of the Republic of Indonesia number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, it is written that the meaning of Village Fund Allocation (ADD) is "The portion of the balancing funds received by the Regency/City Regional Government is at least 10% (ten percent) after

deducting the Special Allocation Funds". In this Minister of Home Affairs Regulation (Permendagri) it is stated that there are 8 objectives for using Village Fund Allocations (ADD), namely: overcoming poverty and reducing disparities; encourage planning and budgeting for village development and community empowerment; increasing village infrastructure development; increasing the application of religious, social and cultural values to realize social improvement; improve security and public order; improving services to village communities for the development of community socio-economic activities; encouraging increased community self-reliance and mutual cooperation; increasing village and community income through Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDesa).

The mechanism for implementing Village Fund Allocations (ADD) in Ponorogo Regency is regulated in Ponorogo Regent Regulation number 78 of 2017 concerning guidelines for implementing fund allocations and Ponorogo Regent Regulation number 91 of 2019 concerning amendments to Ponorogo Regent Regulation number 78 of 2017 concerning guidelines for implementing fund allocations. The amount of Village Fund Allocation (ADD) for each village in Ponorogo Regency varies according to the conditions of each village such as the number of poor people, number of village officials and village infrastructure needs. The nominal details of Village Fund Allocation (ADD) for each village are usually determined by the Ponorogo district government (Pemkab) through a Regent's Regulation (Perbup) concerning the determination of Village Fund Allocation (ADD) for each village which is changed every year following the current fiscal year.

Transparency is the openness of conveying information to parties who have the right to accept responsibility, namely in this case the public. In Minister of Home Affairs Regulation number 20 of 2018 concerning village financial management, transparency is also one of the principles that must be applied in managing village finances. The community has the right to obtain transparent and easily accessible information regarding the management of Village Fund Allocations (ADD). Based on agency theory, the community as principal can assess the suitability of the village government's actions as an agent with applicable regulations, namely that it must prioritize three principles in managing village finances, one of which is transparency. From the description and theory that has been presented, it can be hypothesized that the higher the level of transparency, the more effective the village government will be in managing the Village Fund Allocation (ADD). The relationship between transparency and the effectiveness of Village Fund Allocation (ADD) management has been researched by Garung & Ga (2020) and Ramadhani & Yuliati (2021) which shows the results that transparency has a positive and significant effect on the management of Village Fund Allocation (ADD).

H1: Transparency has a positive effect on the management of Village Fund Allocations (ADD).

Based on Minister of Home Affairs Regulation number 20 of 2018 concerning village financial management in article 2 it is written that one of the principles in managing village finances is the principle of accountability. Accountability can be interpreted as a form of accountability of the task implementer to the task giver, which in this case is the government's accountability to the people. In accordance with the Indonesian government which adheres to a democratic system where the highest point of power is in the hands of the people, all government implementation is accountable to the people, including financial management collected from public funds such as the Village Fund Allocation (ADD). Dimensions of accountability in government institutions include legal accountability and honesty, policy accountability, process accountability and program accountability. Based on agency theory, the community as principal can assess the suitability of the village government's actions as an agent with applicable regulations, namely that it must prioritize three principles in managing village finances, one of which is accountability. The higher the accountability applied, the better the Village Fund Allocation (ADD) management. The relationship between accountability and the effectiveness of Village Fund Allocation (ADD) management has been researched by Garung & Ga (2020) and Ramadhani & Yuliati (2021) which shows the results that accountability has a positive and significant effect on the management of Village Fund Allocation (ADD).

H2: Accountability has a positive influence on the management of Village Fund Allocations (ADD)

Village Fund Allocation (ADD) has uses or objectives written in Minister of Home Affairs Regulation number 37 of 2007, one of which is for development planning and improving village infrastructure. The development in question includes the development of human resources (HR) and physical development such as improving facilities and infrastructure. Optimal village development can be an indicator that the management of Village Fund Allocation (ADD) is appropriate and effective. Based on agency theory, the principal can provide criticism and evaluation to the agent if they act not in accordance with the principal's rules and expectations. This can also be done by the community as principals who can provide criticism and evaluation to the village government as an agent if there is a mismatch in the use of Village Fund Allocation (ADD), one of which must be used for village development. Almost the same quantitative research examining the relationship between village development and the management of Village Fund Allocations (ADD) has been researched by Utami & Ibrahim (2021) which shows the results that village development influences the management of Village Fund Allocations (ADD). Most studies use village development as the dependent variable with Village Fund Allocation (ADD) management as the independent variable. Examples include research conducted by Permata, Muchson, & Surindra (2022) and research by Triadhi (2022) which shows that there is an influential relationship between village development and the management of Village Fund Allocation (ADD).

H3: Village development has a positive effect on the management of Village Fund Allocation (ADD)

The distribution and allocation of posts from the Village Fund Allocation (ADD) does not rule out the possibility of being influenced by the political interests of village government administrators. Things like this are usually called budget politics. Village Fund Allocations (ADD) are distributed by the regional government to the Village Cash Account (RKD) with different amounts for each village according to the village's needs. The distribution and use of Village Fund Allocations (ADD) is managed autonomously by the village government through Village Regulations on Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget (Perdes APB Desa). Posts funded using Village Fund Allocation (ADD) have different priorities for each post. This difference arises as a result of regulations made by the village government, the formulation of which may contain political elements, especially budget politics and has the potential to benefit certain parties.

Based on agency theory, the principal can provide criticism and evaluation to the agent if they act not in accordance with the principal's rules and expectations. This can also be done by the community as principals who can provide criticism and evaluation to the village government as agents if there are irregularities in the Village Fund Allocation (ADD) budgeting process, one of which is a political element. Based on the description above, the smaller the political influence, the more effective the management of Village Fund Allocation (ADD) should be. Research on the influence of politics on village funds was conducted by Rahmadi, Putri, & Sari (2022) using qualitative methods, the result of which was that village funds were managed not on target as a result of management being dominated by the government and lack of community involvement. Another qualitative research was conducted by Hakim (2013) on village budget politics using qualitative methods which showed that the results showed that there was budget politics, namely that the Village Fund Allocation (ADD) planning stage was predominantly regulated by the regional government and village government. Apart from that, there is also a discrepancy in the allocation percentage due to a lack of understanding of village officials and the dominant interests of the Village Head and his apparatus. Kuncoro (2018) has also conducted similar research using an exploratory study method which shows that one of the results is that the disbursement of village funds can become an arena for village politicization, such as being used to gather political support for village head elections and involving the community in political segmentation.

H4: Political interests have a negative effect on the management of Village Fund Allocations (ADD).

Research Method

This research uses a quantitative descriptive method, namely providing an overview of facts that occur in the community based on numerical data. The population of this research is people who live in villages in the Ponorogo Regency area. The population in this study did not include village government officials. The sampling method used in the research was purposive sampling. The samples selected were people in several villages in Ponorogo Regency who met the criteria, namely: at least 18 years old or had graduated from high school/equivalent; live in one of the villages in Ponorogo Regency; and do not work as village government officials. The sample size was determined based on Roscoe's opinion (quoted by Sekaran & Bougie, 2019, p. 249), namely that the appropriate sample size for research is between 30 and 500 samples. The number of samples was determined using the Lemeshow formula which then resulted in 100 people. The research location was carried out in 4 villages in Ponorogo Regency, namely Babadan Village, Mlarak Village, Jenangan Village, and Siman Village.

The type of data used in this research is quantitative data. The data source in this research is the primary data source. The data collection technique used in this research was a questionnaire. The measurement scale used in this research is a Likert scale with an interval of 1 to 5 to assess the level of public agreement regarding the statements presented. The indicators used in the questionnaire instrument were adopted and developed from research by Luju, Wisang, Wulandari, & Poin (2020) and Rijal, Handajani, & Sakti (2021). Researchers also developed instruments based on expert opinions listed in the operational definitions of variables. The questionnaire used in this research was electronic using the Google Form application and a printed questionnaire. Providing printed questionnaires aims to anticipate respondents who do not understand the use of electronic questionnaires. The questionnaire instrument used in this research is listed in Appendix 1.

The dependent variable in this research is the management of Village Fund Allocation (ADD). Village Fund Allocation (ADD) is part of village finances. Based on Minister of Home Affairs Regulation (Permendagri) number 20 of 2018 concerning village financial management, the definition of village financial management is "all activities which include planning, implementation, administration, reporting and accountability of village finances". The principles of village financial management according to this law are transparency, accountability, participation and orderly budget discipline. Based on the description above, the indicators used to assess the management of Village Fund Allocations (ADD) are based on the principles of transparency, accountability, community participation, and budget order and discipline.

The independent variables used in this research are transparency, accountability, village development, and political interests. According to Mardiasmo (2019), transparency is the openness of the planning, preparation and implementation of the budget. Indicators for measuring the transparency of government administration according to Yusri & Chairana (2023) include 6 things, namely: public information system; facilities for public suggestions and criticism; violation reporting facilities; accountability Report; publicly accessible financial reports; and financial policy information. According to Mardiasmo (2018), public accountability is the obligation of the trustee (agent) to be accountable, report, present and disclose activities for which they are responsible to the party giving the trust (principal) who has the right to ask for that accountability. Accountability can be measured through 4 indicators, namely: legal accountability and honesty; process accountability; program accountability; and policy accountability. Based on Law number 6 of 2014 concerning villages, the definition of village development is an effort to improve the quality of life and life for the welfare of village communities. The village development objectives stated in the law in article 78 paragraph 1 are the basic indicators for the implementation of village development, namely: improving community welfare; fulfilling basic needs; construction of facilities and infrastructure; economic development; and utilization of natural resources. The political interest that is most likely to occur in village financial management is budget politics. According to Idham (2022), budget politics is the determination of all policies related to the budget process. Budget politics can be measured through several indicators, namely:

operational financing methods; how to raise funds; management and distribution; impact on certain parties; and opportunities for service improvements and deviations

This research uses SPSS version 26 software as a tool for analyzing research data. The hypotheses in this research were analyzed using the multiple linear regression method to determine the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable. Multiple regression was chosen because there is more than one independent variable that influences the dependent variable. Data analysis stages include: 1) Validity Test and Reliability Test; 2) Descriptive Statistics; 3) Classic Assumption Test: normality test; multicollinearity; and heteroscedasticity; 4) Hypothesis Test: T test; F test; and coefficient of determination.

Results and Discussion
Validity test

Table 1.
Validity test result

No.	r-count	r-table	Information	No.	r-count	r-table	Information
1	0.734	0.197	Valid	15	0.672	0.197	Valid
2	0.681	0.197	Valid	16	0.568	0.197	Valid
3	0.734	0.197	Valid	17	0.538	0.197	Valid
4	0.646	0.197	Valid	18	0.677	0.197	Valid
5	0.736	0.197	Valid	19	0.702	0.197	Valid
6	0.748	0.197	Valid	20	0.575	0.197	Valid
7	0.589	0.197	Valid	21	0.586	0.197	Valid
8	0.665	0.197	Valid	22	0.777	0.197	Valid
9	0.677	0.197	Valid	23	0.684	0.197	Valid
10	0.628	0.197	Valid	24	0.764	0.197	Valid
11	0.563	0.197	Valid	25	0.793	0.1979	Valid
12	0.672	0.197	Valid	26	0.773	0.197	Valid
13	0.613	0.197	Valid	27	0.679	0.197	Valid
14	0.701	0.197	Valid				

According to Sekaran & Bougie (2019) a validity test is a test to assess how good the instrument used is to measure a concept to be measured. This validity test is based on the r-count value with the criterion that if r-count > r-table then the instrument is declared valid. The r-table value for N=100 and 5% significance is 0.197. Based on the table above, all instruments have a calculated r-value > r-table so it can be concluded that 27 instruments are valid and can be used for measurement.

Reliability test

Table 2.
Reliability test result

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
0.792	27

According to Sekaran & Bougie (2019) a reliability test is a test for the consistency of a measuring instrument in measuring the concept being measured in research. Based on the reliability test table above, the Cronbach's Alpha value is 0.792 which meets the criteria to be said to be reliable, namely > 0.60 so that the questionnaire can be used repeatedly with consistent results.

Descriptive statistics

The number of samples obtained was 100 people. The total value of the Village Fund Allocation (ADD) which consists of 6 statement instruments has a value range of 10 to 30 with an average of 23.79 and a standard deviation value of 4.461. The total Transparency score consisting of 6 statement instruments has a value range of 10 to 30 with an average of

24.13 and a standard deviation value of 4.160. Accountability which consists of 4 statement instruments has a total value range of 6 to 20 with an average of 15.54 and a standard deviation value of 3.160. Village Development has a total value derived from 5 statement instruments with a value range of 13 to 25 with an average of 20.77 and a standard deviation value of 3.165. Political Interest which consists of 6 statement instruments has a total score with a value range of 6 to 22 with an average of 12.61 and a standard deviation value of 4.526.

Table 3.
Descriptive statistics

Predictor	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Transparency_Total	100	10	30	24.13	4,160
Accountability_Total	100	6	20	15.54	3,160
Village Development_Total	100	13	25	20.77	3,165
Political Interest_Total	100	6	22	12.61	4,526
ADD_Total	100	10	30	23.79	4,461
Grand_Total	100	65	111	96.84	9,516
Valid N	100				

Normality test

Table 4.
Normality Test

One Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residuals
N		100
Normal Parameters	Mean	0.0000000
	Std. Deviation	1.87716415
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	0.087
	Positive	0.053
	Negative	-0.087
Statistical Tests		0.087
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		0.061
Normally Distributed Data		

According to Ghozali (2021), the normality test aims to find out whether the research variable data in regression has a normal distribution or not. The data used in research must be normally distributed. In the normality test using the Kolmogorov Smirnov Test of Normality method, data is said to be normally distributed if the probability is > 0.05. Conversely, if the probability <0.05 then the data is not normally distributed. Based on the test results listed in the table below, it shows a significance value (sig) of 0.061, which meets the criteria for data that is said to be normally distributed, namely a significance value > 0.05.

Multicollinearity Test

Table 5.
Multicollinearity Test

Model	Collinearity Statistics		Results
	Tolerance	VIF	
Transparency	0.493	2,029	No multicollinearity
Accountability	0.199	5,032	No multicollinearity
Village Development	0.489	2,045	No multicollinearity
Political Interests	0.172	5,828	No multicollinearity
a. Dependent Variable: Village Fund Allocation			

Based on the multicollinearity test table, the VIF value of each independent variable ranges from 2.029 to 5.828. The VIF value of transparency is 2.029. The VIF value of accountability is 5.032. The VIF value for Village Development is 2.045. The VIF value of Political Interest is 5.828. The VIF value of each independent variable is <10, so it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity between the independent variables.

Heteroscedasticity Test

Table 6.
Heteroscedasticity Test

Coefficients[a]		
Model	Sig.	Results
Transparency	0.064	Heteroscedasticity does not occur
Accountability	0.184	Heteroscedasticity does not occur
Village Development	0.400	Heteroscedasticity does not occur
Political Interests	0.285	Heteroscedasticity does not occur

The Glejser test is used to detect heteroscedasticity by considering the regression output between residuals and independent variables. If the significance value is > 0.05 then heteroscedasticity does not occur. (Ghozali, 2021). Based on the heteroscedasticity test table below, it shows the significance value (sig) of the four independent variables. The sig value of transparency is 0.064. The sig value of accountability is 0.184. The sig value of village development is 0.400. The sig value of political interest is 0.285. Each independent variable has a sig value > 0.05 and it can be concluded that heteroscedasticity does not occur in all four.

t-test

Table 7.
t-test Results

Coefficients[a]					
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	Q	Sig.
	B	Std. Deviation	Beta		
(Constant)	6,705	3,959		1,694	0.094
Transparency	0.244	0.066	0.209	3,399	0.001
Accountability	0.561	0.137	0.397	4,105	0,000
Village Development	0.277	0.087	0.196	3,182	0.002
Political Interests	-0.222	0.103	-0.225	-2.158	0.033

According to Ghozali (2021), the partial significance test is used to determine the influence of individual independent variables on the dependent variable. If the significance value is <0.05, then the independent variable has a significant effect on the dependent variable. However, if the significance value is > 0.05, then the independent variable has no influence on the dependent variable.

Based on table 4.7 of the t test above, the following conclusions can be drawn:
1. The significance value (sig) of transparency is 0.001 < α (0.05), so it is concluded that the transparency variable has a significant effect on the effectiveness of Village Fund Allocation (ADD) management. The calculated t value of 3.399 is greater than the t

table, namely 1.985, which means that transparency has a significant effect on the effectiveness of Village Fund Allocation (ADD) management.

2. The significance value (sig) of accountability is 0.000 < α (0.05), so it is concluded that the accountability variable has a significant effect on the effectiveness of Village Fund Allocation (ADD) management. The calculated t value of 4.105 is greater than the t table, namely 1.985, which means that accountability has a significant effect on the effectiveness of Village Fund Allocation (ADD) management.

3. The significance value (sig) of village development is 0.002 < α (0.05), so it is concluded that the village development variable has a significant effect on the effectiveness of Village Fund Allocation (ADD) management. The calculated t value of 3.182 is greater than the t table, namely 1.985, which means that village development has a significant effect on the effectiveness of Village Fund Allocation (ADD) management.

4. The significance value (sig) of political interest is 0.033 < α (0.05), so it is concluded that the political interest variable has a significant effect on the effectiveness of Village Fund Allocation (ADD) management. The calculated t value of 2.158 is greater than the t table, namely 1.985, which means that political interests have a significant influence on the effectiveness of Village Fund Allocation (ADD) management.

F Test

Table 8.
F Test Results

ANOVAª

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	1621,739	4	405,435	110,409	0,000
Residual	348,851	95	3,672		
Total	1970,590	99			

a. Dependent Variable: Village Fund Allocation
b. Predictors: (Constant), Transparency, Accountability, Village Development, Political Interests

1. The simultaneous significant test or F test according to Ghozali (2021) is carried out to determine the effect of the independent variables together on the dependent variable. If the test results show that the independent variables do not contribute simultaneously to the dependent variable, then the hypothesis accepted is the null hypothesis (H0). If the test results show that the independent variables simultaneously influence the dependent variable then the hypothesis accepted is hypothesis one (H1).

2. Based on table 4.8, the F test above shows a significance value (sig) of 0.000 < α (0.05), therefore H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted. Based on the calculated f value, namely 110.409, which is greater than the f table, namely 2.466, therefore H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted. It can be concluded that the multiple linear regression model is the appropriate method to explain the influence of the variables transparency, accountability, village development and political interests on the Village Fund Allocation (ADD) variable.

Coefficient of Determination

Table 9.
Coefficient of Determination Test

Model Summary b

Model	R	R Square	Adj. R Square	Std. Error of The Estimate
1	0.907	0.823	0.816	1,916

a. Predictors: (Constant), Transparency, Accountability, Village Development, Political Interests
b. Dependent Variable: Village Fund Allocation

According to Ghozali (2021), the coefficient of determination test is used to find out how much the dependent variable can be explained by the model by measuring the degree of interrelationship. The purpose of this analysis is to measure the percentage influence of the variables studied to measure the extent to which the model explains the dependent variables.

Based on table 4.9, the coefficient of determination test shows that the Adjusted R Square value is 0.816, which can be concluded that transparency, accountability, village development and political interests are able to influence the Village Fund Allocation (ADD) variable by 81.6% while the remaining 18.4% of the variable Village Fund Allocation (ADD) is influenced by other variables outside this research.

The Effect of Transparency on Village Fund Allocation Management (ADD)

Based on the findings in this research, the management of Village Fund Allocations is influenced by transparency. Therefore, these results support the first hypothesis (H1) so that H1 is accepted. Agency theory explains that the principal can provide criticism and input to the agent if there is a discrepancy between the provisions set by the principal and the actions taken by the agent in carrying out his obligations. In this case the principal is the people and the agent is the government. In a democratic country like Indonesia, the government has the highest responsibility to the people. One of the principles of managing Village Fund Allocation (ADD) is transparency. This research proves that the community is able to assess the effectiveness of Village Fund Allocation (ADD) management carried out by the village government based on the principle of transparency.

This research found that the management of Village Fund Allocation (ADD) is influenced by transparency with a regression coefficient of 0.244 and a significance value of 0.001 < α (0.05). This means that transparency has a significant positive effect on the management of Village Fund Allocations (ADD). The calculated t value of 3.399 is greater than the t table, namely 1.985, which means that transparency has a significant effect on the management of Village Fund Allocation (ADD). This research also supports previous research such as research by Garung & Ga (2020) and Ramadhani & Yuliati (2021) which shows the results that transparency has a positive and significant effect on the management of Village Fund Allocation (ADD).

The Influence of Accountability on Village Fund Allocation Management (ADD)

Based on the findings in this research, the management of Village Fund Allocations is influenced by accountability. Therefore, these results support the second hypothesis (H2) so that H2 is accepted. According to the agency theory perspective, agency conflict occurs when the agent acts not in accordance with the provisions set by the principal. In this case, the government is positioned as the agent and society as the principal. The government has responsibility for its duties to society. The public can assess the government's performance, especially if fraud occurs. One of the principles of managing Village Fund Allocations (ADD) is accountability. This research proves that the community is able to assess the accountability of Village Fund Allocation (ADD) management carried out by the village government.

This research found that the management of Village Fund Allocation (ADD) is influenced by accountability with a regression coefficient of 0.561 and a significance value of 0.000 < α (0.05). This means that accountability has a significant positive effect on the management of Village Fund Allocations (ADD). The calculated t value of 4.105 is greater than the t table, namely 1.985, which means that accountability has a significant effect on the management of Village Fund Allocation (ADD). This research also supports previous research such as research by Garung & Ga (2020) and Ramadhani & Yuliati (2021) which shows the results that accountability has a positive and significant effect on the management of Village Fund Allocation (ADD).

The Influence of Village Development on the Management of Village Fund Allocations (ADD)

Based on the findings in this research, the management of Village Fund Allocations is influenced by village development. Therefore, these results support the third hypothesis (H3) so that H3 is accepted. Based on agency theory, agency conflict occurs if the agent acts not in accordance with the provisions set by the principal. The agent in this case is the government while the principal is the community. The government must be accountable for all its duties to the community. The public can provide input or criticism if there is abuse of authority by the government. One of the uses of Village Fund Allocation (ADD) is for village development. This research proves that the community is able to assess village development carried out by the village government as a form of implementation of Village Fund Allocation (ADD).

This research found that the management of Village Fund Allocation (ADD) is influenced by village development with a regression coefficient of 0.277 and a significance value of 0.002 < α (0.05). This means that village development has a significant positive effect on the management of Village Fund Allocations (ADD). The calculated t value of 3.182 is greater than the t table, namely 1.985, which means that village development has a significant effect on the management of Village Fund Allocation (ADD). This research also supports previous research such as research by Utami and Ibrahim (2019) which shows the results that village development influences the management of Village Fund Allocation (ADD) as well as research by Permata, Muchson, & Surindra (2022) and Triadhi (2022) which shows the result is that there is a relationship between the management of Village Fund Allocation (ADD) and village development.

The Influence of Political Interests on the Management of Village Fund Allocations (ADD)

Based on the findings in this research, the management of Village Fund Allocations is influenced by political interests. Therefore, these results support the fourth hypothesis (H4) so that H4 is accepted. Agency theory explains that the principal can assess the conformity of the agent's actions with the provisions set by the principal and the actions taken by the agent in carrying out his obligations. In this case the principal is the people and the agent is the government. The budgeting process always involves political elements. The political interests referred to in this research are budget politics. This research proves that the community is able to assess the involvement of political elements in the budgeting process and implementation of Village Fund Allocation (ADD) carried out by the village government.

This research found that the management of Village Fund Allocation (ADD) is influenced by political interests with a regression coefficient of -0.222 and a significance value of 0.033 < α (0.05). This means that political interests have a significant negative effect on the management of Village Fund Allocations (ADD). The calculated t value of 2.158 is greater than the t table, namely 1.985, which means that political interests have a significant influence on the management of Village Fund Allocations (ADD). This research supports previous research such as research by Rahmadi, Putri, & Sari (2022), Kuncoro (2018), and Hakim (2013) which shows the results that political interests influence the management of Village Fund Allocations (ADD).

Conclusion

This research succeeded in proving that the four independent variables, namely transparency, accountability, village development and political interests, influence the management of Village Fund Allocation (ADD) as a dependent variable partially or simultaneously. Transparency has a positive influence on the management of Village Fund Allocations (ADD), which means that the higher the level of transparency indicates the better the management of Village Fund Allocations (ADD). Accountability has a positive influence on the management of Village Fund Allocations (ADD), which means that the higher the level of accountability indicates the better the management of Village Fund Allocations (ADD). Village development has a positive influence on the management of Village Fund Allocations (ADD), which means that the better village development carried out indicates the better the management of Village Fund Allocations (ADD). Political interests have a negative influence on the management of Village Fund Allocations (ADD), which means that the smaller the

involvement of political elements, especially dirty politics, indicates the better the management of Village Fund Allocations (ADD).

Respondents' varying understanding of Village Fund Allocation (ADD) caused some of the data provided by some respondents to be random, not depicting the actual situation, and very different from the majority of other respondents' answers. A large population with uncertain numbers is also an obstacle in itself due to limited time and costs so that the samples obtained do not necessarily represent all villages in Ponorogo Regency. Apart from that, the use of a new variable, namely political interest, which is still rarely used in quantitative research on village financial management, is also an obstacle, especially in the formulation of very limited measurement instruments.

Future researchers can consider more stringent sample criteria. The sample must better understand the definition of Village Fund Allocation (ADD) management and provide answers according to facts. This aims to reduce data that is random and unrepresentative. Future researchers can also consider the village population which has a definite number so that it is easier to take samples and can represent the entire population of villagers in that area. The independent variable political interest can be further developed in further research. In this way, it is possible to get more accurate results regarding the influence of political interests on the effective management of Village Fund Allocations (ADD).

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