

## Overview Of Village Financial Management And Implications For Accountability

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### Abstract

*The purpose of this study was to test empirically the influence of the variable of village apparatus capability, organizational commitment, implementation of SISKEUDES and BPD supervision on village financial management. This study also aims to determine the effect of village financial management on accountability in Tanjung Pandan District, Belitung Regency. The data used in this study are primary data obtained from distributing questionnaires directly to members of Village institutions in Tanjung Pandan District which are related to village financial management, consisting of the Village Government, Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDesa) and Community Empowerment Institutions (LPM). The research sample was determined by the saturated sampling method (census) totaling 140 people. Statistical analysis used the SmartPLS version 3.2.8 program with the PLS-PM (Path Modeling) structural equation model. The results showed that the capability of the village apparatus had no significant positive effect on village financial management. Organizational commitment has a significant positive effect on village financial management, the implementation of SISKEUDES has a significant positive effect on village financial management and BPD supervision has a significant positive effect on village financial management. In addition, the research results also show that village financial management has a significant positive effect on accountability.*

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## 1. Introduction

The village is currently positioned as the spearhead of the implementation of development and improvement of community welfare. Moreover, the government is increasingly prioritizing rural economic progress in order to promote the creation of prosperity that is just and equitable. The seriousness of the government was proven by the passing of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages which brought significant changes to village governance. The enactment of this Law in a regulatory manner makes the village no longer a part of Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government. In addition, other efforts made by the government are to form a National Development Agenda as stipulated in Presidential Regulation Number 2 of 2015 concerning the National Medium-Term Development Plan which is committed to developing Indonesia from the periphery, with one of its main focuses is to accelerate rural development.

Accountability or accountability is a form of necessity for someone (leader / officer / executive) to ensure that the duties and obligations they carry out have been carried out in accordance with applicable regulations. Accountability in the Village Government involves the ability of the Village Government to be accountable for activities carried out in relation to development and management of village interests, and it is important to ensure the implementation of values such as efficiency, effectiveness, reliability and predictability. In essence, accountability is not abstract, but concrete and must be determined by law through a set of procedures regarding what should be accounted for (Nafidah and Anisa, 2017).

The performance of village financial management, the capability of the village apparatus is not the only factor that is considered to affect the principle of accountability, there are several factors that are directly related to the apparatus that carries out financial management, but some are influenced by the organizational environment itself, namely organizational commitment, application implementation. village financial governance or what is called the Village Financial System (SISKEUDES), control or supervision.

**Table 1. Absorption of Village Funds in the Province of Bangka Belitung Islands**

No.	District Total	Village Fund	Realization	Percentage
1	Bangka	51,949 M	48,161 M	93%
2	Belitung	36,381 M	29,396 M	81%
3	Bangka Barat	49,106 M	46,027 M	94%
4	Bangka Selatan	42,336 M	39,078 M	92%
5	Bangka Tengah	46,883 M	44,099 M	94,2%
6	Belitung Timur	43,134,M	31,134 M	91%

Source: Prov. Kepulauan Bangka Belitung, 2018

The data above shows that Belitung Regency is in the last position in the absorption of village funds, which only absorbs 81% of the total village funds disbursed by the government. In line with this, the Governor of the Province of Bangka Belitung Islands deeply regrets because the village government,



especially in Belitung Regency, has not been able to optimally utilize the village funds allocated by the central government.

This of course is closely related to the capability and commitment of the Village Apparatus in managing village finances. In addition, the Village Financial System application that has not been evenly applied to villages in Belitung Regency, especially in Tanjung Pandan District, which has the most villages among other sub-districts in Belitung Regency, has not been able to make it easier for Village Officials to be accountable for village financial management. Supervision of the use of Village Funds and other funds is also an important issue that is often discussed regarding the achievement of financial management accountability. The Village Consultative Body as the representative of the village community certainly plays an important role in monitoring the use of village funds, so the contribution of the BPD in overseeing the implementation of financial management by the Village Apparatus is needed.

Based on the background description above, the authors identified the formulation of the problem, namely: (1) Does the capability of the Village Apparatus affect the management of village finances? (2) Does organizational commitment affect village financial management? (3) Does the implementation of SISKEUDES affect village financial management? (4) Does BPD supervision affect village financial management? (5) Does village financial management affect accountability?

## **2. Literature Review**

### **Village and Village Administration**

Based on Law Number 6 of 2014 Article 1 concerning Villages, it is stated that a Village is a village and customary village or what is referred to by another name, hereinafter referred to as a Village, is a legal community unit which has territorial boundaries which is authorized to regulate and administer government affairs, community interests. local based on community initiative, rights of origin, and / or traditional rights that are recognized and respected in the government system of the Republic of Indonesia.

Village Administration in Law Number 6 of 2014 is the implementation of government affairs and the interests of local communities in the government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Village Government is the Village Head or what is referred to by any other name assisted by Village Apparatus as an element of Village Government administrators. The Village Apparatus consists of the Village Secretary, Territorial Implementers and Technical Implementers.

### **Village Finance**

Village finances are defined as all village rights and obligations that can be valued in money, as well as everything in the form of money or goods that can be used as village property in connection with the implementation of these rights and obligations.



Village finance is basically a sub-system of state finance as regulated in Law Number 17 of 2003 which explains that the approach used in formulating state finances is in terms of objects, subjects, processes and objectives. Village finances in Permendagri No.113 of 2014 must be managed based on the principles of transparency, accountability, participation and carried out in an orderly and disciplined budget.

The Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget, hereinafter abbreviated as APBDesa, is the annual village government financial plan which is discussed and mutually agreed upon by the village government and the Village Consultative Body, and stipulated by village regulations (Aryanti, 2018).

### **Village Financial Management**

According to the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 113 of 2014, village financial management is the whole activity which includes planning, implementation, administration, reporting and accountability of village finances. The power of village financial management is held by the Village Head, however in its implementation, this power is partly delegated to the Village Apparatus so that the implementation of financial management is carried out jointly by the Village Head and the Village Financial Management Technical Implementer (PTPKD).

According to Rochmansjah and Soleh (2015), village finance when viewed from the nature of its management is divided into 2 (two), namely those that are directly by the Village Government in the form of motive non-profit APBDesa and those that are indirectly managed by Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDesa) in the form of BUMDesa Income and Expenditure Budget which is profit motive. Permendagri No.113 of 2014 concerning Village Financial Management has specifically regulated the cycle of village financial management which consists of the planning, implementation, and village financial accountability stages.

### **Village Apparatus Capability**

Capability can be defined as a process carried out in increasing the expertise or capacity of a person, an organization or a system in order to achieve predetermined goals. Capability is defined as the ability or competency that enables each individual, organization, network / sector, and the broader system to carry out their functions. The meaning of capabilities is not limited to having skills (skills) but more than that, namely understanding more in detail so that you really master the ability from the point of weakness to how to overcome it.

### **Organizational Commitment**

Organizational commitment shows a person's power in identifying involvement in an organization, so that organizational commitment will create a sense of belonging for workers to the organization (Pramitdari, 2016). Organizational commitment is the level of trust and acceptance of workers or employees to the organization and has an interest and desire to remain in the organization and feel



involved in all aspects of the organization. Organizational commitment also illustrates, a strong belief and support for the values and goals to be achieved by the organization. Organization comes from the word organ (a word in Greek) which means tool. Therefore, an organization can be identified as a forum that has multiple roles and is established with the aim of being able to provide and realize the desires of various parties, including satisfaction for the owner (Fahmi, 2016).

### **Village Financial System Implementation (SISKEUDES)**

Initially SISKEUDES was introduced by BPKP under the name Regional Management Information System (SIMDA). SIMDA Desa is a system issued by the government through APBD funds and SISKEUDES is an application for updates from SIMDA Desa (Aryanti, 2018). The SISKEUDES application uses a Microsoft Access database so that it is more portable and easier to implement even by ordinary application users. The features in the village financial management application are made simple and user friendly, making it easier for users to operate the SISKEUDES application. The use of technology in the form of implementing the SISKEUDES application in village financial management is expected to be able to assist the Village Government in the village financial reporting process and be able to optimize the accountability of village financial management.

### **Village Consultative Body (BPD)**

According to Soleh and Rochmansjah (2015), the Village Consultative Body (BPD) is a consultative body at the village level that also discusses and agrees on various policies in implementing the Village Government. In an effort to improve institutional performance at the village level, strengthen togetherness and increase community participation and empowerment. The Village Government and / or the Village Consultative Body facilitate the holding of village deliberations.

The BPD with a number of functions attached to it is considered to be an institution that has great authority at the village level, in addition to the existing power of the Village Head. Even with its function as a supervisory agency, the position of the BPD is considered stronger than that of the Village Head. This strong position is evident in the rights held by the BPD.

### **Accountability Concept**

Accountability is a powerful tool to prevent various forms of irregularities in the use of public budgets and the waste of increasingly limited resources. Accountability is defined by Lukito (2014: 2) as a form of obligation for public activity organizers to be able to explain and answer all matters concerning the steps of all decisions and processes taken, as well as accountability for the results and performance.

According to Aryanti (2018), accountability used in public financial management is financial accountability. Financial accountability is the responsibility of public institutions to use public funds (public money) economically, efficiently and effectively, there is no waste and leakage of funds, as well as corruption or



collusion. Financial accountability is the main concern of society today, because this accountability requires public institutions to produce financial reports that describe the organization's financial performance to interested parties, including the public.

### Hypothesis

Ha1: Village Apparatus Capability has a positive effect on village financial management

Ha2: Organizational commitment has a positive effect on village financial management.

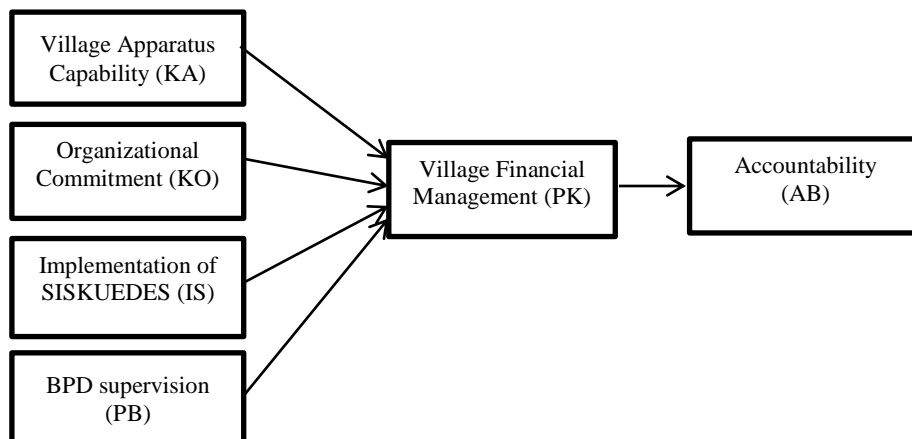
Ha3: Implementation of SISKEUDES has a positive effect on village financial management.

Ha4: BPD supervision has a positive effect on village financial management.

Ha5: Village financial management has a positive effect on accountability.

### Research Framework

Based on the theory described above, this research can be described in the following framework:



Source: data processed (2020)

## 2.1 Research Framework

## 3. Research Methods

This type of research is a research with a quantitative approach. The stages in this study are as follows: Literature Study, Field Survey, Spreading questions / questionnaires and submitting open questions, and testing research hypotheses. This research will be conducted in villages in Tanjung Pandan District, Belitung Regency.

The population in this study were all Village Apparatus in Tanjung Pandan District Belitung Regency (Aik Ketekok, Aik Palembang Jaya, Aik Rayak, Air





Merbau, Air Saga, Buluh Tumbang, Dukong, Juru Seberang, Kampong Damai, Kota, Pangkallalang, Parot, Perawas, Tanjungpendam) consisting of the Village Head, Village Secretary, Technical Implementers (Head of Government, Head of Development, Kasi of Welfare and Head of Finance), and Territorial Implementers totaling 140 people.

In this study, the technique used is nonprobability sampling. In this way, not all elements of the population are given the same opportunity or opportunity to be selected as members of the sample. The type of nonprobability sampling technique chosen in determining the number of samples is saturated sampling or census, which is a sampling technique in which all members of the population are selected and used as samples. This sampling technique was chosen because of the relatively small population size and wants to make generalizations with very little errors. After the data was collected and felt that it was suitable for the research, the researchers analyzed the data through statistical test tools using data processing tools in the form of SmartPLS version 3.2.8. The testing phase using SmartPLS version 3.2.8 in this study is to make an evaluation model, namely the evaluation of the structural model (inner model) and evaluation of the measurement model (outer model), and hypothesis testing.

## 4. Results

### Evaluation of the Measurement Model / Outer Model

Evaluation of the outer model or measurement model is used to determine the validity and reliability of the variable indicators used in the study. In this study the variable indicators were evaluated using convergent validity and discriminant validity, while in evaluating the reliability of the research instrument using composite reliability.

### Convergent Validity Test

Covergent Validity is a validity test to determine the extent to which an indicator is correlated with constructs (Ardiansyah, 2017). Convergent validity test can be seen from the loading factor value for each construct indicator. The indicator is considered valid if the correlation value is above 0.7, but the loading factor value range of 0.5 to 0.7 is still acceptable. The first stage in evaluating construct validity is to display the loading factor value of each indicator as a whole. The description of the loading factor value and measurement model are as follows:

**Table 2. Value Loading Factor**

	AB	IS	KA	KO	PB	PK
AB 1	0,747					
AB 2	0,737					
AB 3	0,785					
AB 4	0,814					
IS 1		0,712				
IS 2		0,785				
IS 3		0,772				
IS 4		0,749				
KA 2			0,773			



<b>KA 1</b>	0,804	
<b>KA 3</b>	0,866	
<b>KA 4</b>	0,703	
<b>KO 1</b>		0,700
<b>KO 2</b>		0,786
<b>KO 3</b>		0,797
<b>KO 4</b>		0,801
<b>KO 5</b>		0,715
<b>PB 1</b>		0,731
<b>PB 2</b>		0,710
<b>PB 3</b>		0,717
<b>PB 4</b>		0,830
<b>PK 1</b>		0,736
<b>PK 2</b>		0,730
<b>PK 3</b>		0,823
<b>PK 4</b>		0,769
<b>PK 5</b>		0,701
<b>PK 6</b>		0,749

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Source: data processed (2020)

Based on Table 2, it can be seen that there are 4 (four) indicators in the Village Apparatus (KA) capability variable that meet convergent validity, the organizational commitment (KO) variable has 5 (five) indicators that meet the convergent validity, the environmental implementation variable (IS) has 4 (four) indicators that meet convergent validity, the BPD (PB) monitoring variable has 4 (four) indicators that meet convergent validity, endogenous variables of village financial management (PK) have 6 (six) indicators that meet convergent validity and endogenous variables of accountability (AB) has 4 (four) indicators that meet convergent validity. Convergent validity is the first stage in initial testing to ensure that the outer model does not experience problems. If the results of the convergent validity test have been carried out, the construct testing can be continued to the next stage.

### **Discriminant Validity Test**

Discriminant validity is a test used to determine the extent to which a construct is completely different from other constructs with empirical standards. Discriminant validity can be tested by comparing all correlations with the square root of the AVE or looking at the cross loading correlation value. The way to find out the correlation with the root value of AVE is to compare the square root of the AVE for each construct with the correlation value between constructs in the model. Another way to test discriminant validity is to look at the cross loading value. A measurement model is said to have good discriminant validity if the correlation between the construct and its indicator is higher than the correlation with indicators from other block constructs. The results of discriminant validity testing in the outer model of this study are presented in the following table:





**Table 3. Value Average Variance Extracted (AVE)**

	Average Variance Extracted (AVE)
Accountability (AB)	0,595
Implementation of SISKUEDES (IS)	0,570
Village Apparatus Capability (KA)	0,622
Organizational Commitment (KO)	0,579
BPD supervision (PB)	0,560
Village Financial Management (PK)	0,566

Source: data processed (2020)

Based on Table 3, it can be seen that the AVE root value in each block of variables is higher than the correlation value between other variables in the same row.

### **Composite Reliability Test**

Reliability testing can be done with the composite reliability test which aims to prove the accuracy, consistency and accuracy of the indicators used in measuring variables (Ardiansyah, 2017). Construct reliability testing can be done in two ways, namely looking at the value of Cronbach's alpha and the value of composite reliability, but the method of measuring with Cronbach's alpha will give a lower value so that the use of composite reliability is recommended. A construct is said to be reliable if the composite reliability value is greater than 0.7. The composite reliability value in this study is presented in the following table:

**Table 4. Value Composite Reliability**

	Composite Reliability
Accountability (AB)	0,854
Implementation of SISKUEDES (IS)	0,841
Village Apparatus Capability (KA)	0,867
Organizational Commitment (KO)	0,873
BPD supervision (PB)	0,835
Village Financial Management (PK)	0,886

Source: data processed (2020)

Based on Table 4, it can be seen that the composite reliability value of each variable exceeds the minimum value of 0.7. The results of the tests performed prove that each variable has sufficient consistency and accuracy. The test results also indicate the reliability of the measuring instrument or instrument in producing consistent test results.

### **Evaluation of the Structural Model / Inner Model**

The structural model or inner model aims to predict the hypothesized relationship between latent variables, and is useful for ensuring that the structural model built is accurate and reliable (Ardiansyah, 2017). Inner model testing can be done in three ways, namely:



### ***Coefficient of Determination (R2 Value)***

Coefficient of Determination (R2 Value) is used to explain the effect of certain exogenous latent variables on endogenous latent variables whether they have a substantive effect. The coefficient of determination is used to predict how much influence exogenous variables contribute to endogenous variables. The Coefficient of Determination (R2 Value) of this study is presented in the following table:

**Table 5. R<sup>2</sup> Value**

	<b>R Square</b>	<b>R Square Adjusted</b>
Accountability (AB)	0,296	0,291
Village Financial Management (PK)	0,412	0,395

Source: data processed (2020)

Based on Table 5, it can be seen that the endogenous variables of village financial management can be explained by the exogenous variables of Village Apparatus capability, organizational commitment, implementation of SISKEUDES and BPD Supervision by 41.2 percent. This figure shows that the effect of exogenous variables on endogenous variables in village financial management is in the moderate category. This condition shows that there are still 58.8 percent of other variables outside of this research model that are able to explain their effects with endogenous variables in village financial management.

Furthermore, the endogenous variable accountability was able to be explained by 29,6 percent by the endogenous variable of village financial management and was classified in the moderate category. This condition shows that there are still 70.4 percent of other variables outside of this research model that are able to explain their influence on the endogenous variable accountability.

### ***Effect Size (f2)The Effect Size (f2)***

value is used to see the goodness of the model and the contribution of each exogenous variable to endogenous variables (Ardiansyah, 2017). The Effect Size (f 2) value in this study is presented in the following table:

**Table 6. Value Effect Size (f<sup>2</sup>)**

	<b>AB</b>	<b>IS</b>	<b>KA</b>	<b>KO</b>	<b>PB</b>	<b>PK</b>
<b>AB</b>						
<b>IS</b>						0,053
<b>KA</b>						0,037
<b>KO</b>						0,030
<b>PB</b>						0,038
<b>PK</b>	0,420					

Source: data processed (2020)

Based on Table 6, it is known that the contribution of the exogenous variable of the capability of the Village Apparatus to the endogenous variable of village financial management is included in the small category, which is valued at 0.037. The contribution of the exogenous variable organizational commitment to the



endogenous variable of village financial management is 0.030 and is included in the medium category. In addition, the contribution of the exogenous variable of SISKEUDES implementation to the endogenous variable of village financial management is categorized as moderate, which is valued at 0.053. Furthermore, the contribution of the exogenous variable of BPD supervision to the endogenous variable of village financial management is in the medium category with a value of 0.420.

It can also be seen based on Table 5 that the endogenous variables of village financial management provide the largest contribution to the endogenous variables of accountability, namely 0,2914 and are included in the large category.

### ***Predictive Relevance (Q2 Value)***

Predictive Relevance (Q2 Value) is used to present the synthesis of cross-validation and fitting functions with predictions from observed variables and estimates of construct parameters or is used to measure how well the observed value is generated by the model. If the value of Q2. Value > 0, then the measurement model meets the predictive relevance criteria and vice versa. The predictive relevance value of this study obtained from the blindfolding procedure is presented in the following table:

**Table 7. Q<sup>2</sup> Value**

	SSO	SSE	Q <sup>2</sup> (=1-SSE/SSO)
Accountability (AB)	560,000	469,522	0,162
Implementation of SISKUEDES (IS)	560,000	560,000	
Village Apparatus Capability (KA)	560,000	560,000	
Organizational Commitment (KO)	700,000	700,000	
BPD supervision (PB)	560,000	560,000	
Village Financial Management (PK)	840,000	662,846	0,211

Source: data processed (2020)

Based on Table 7, it can be seen that the Q2 Value of each latent variable is greater than 0 (zero), so it can be said that the model in this study has met the predictive relevance criteria. This indicates that the data is ready to proceed to the next test, namely hypothesis testing.

### **Hypothesis test**

#### **Significance Test of Individual Parameters (t Statistical Test)**

The partial significance hypothesis test is used to determine the effect of each independent variable on the dependent variable so that it can answer whether the proposed hypothesis is accepted or rejected by looking at the path coefficient value of the bootstrapping test (Ardiansyah, 2017). Support for the hypothesis can be seen by comparing the t-value with t-table or comparing the P value with alpha. The hypothesis is accepted if the t-statistic value > t table or the P value < alpha 5 percent, namely 0.05. The hypothesis testing in this study uses a one-tailed test



model with a t-table value of 1.66. The results of hypothesis testing are presented in the following table:

**Table 8. Path Coefficient Value**

	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	T Statistics ( O/STDEV)	P Values
<b>Implementation of SISKUEDES (IS)-&gt; Village Financial Management (PK)</b>	0,235	0,227	0,082	2,855	0,004
<b>Village Apparatus Capability (KA) -&gt; Village Financial Management (PK)</b>	0,195	0,199	0,088	2,205	0,028
<b>Organizational Commitment (KO)-&gt; Village Financial Management (PK)</b>	0,177	0,187	0,084	2,108	0,035
<b>BPD supervision (PB)-&gt; Village Financial Management (PK)</b>	0,192	0,194	0,082	2,349	0,019
<b>Village Financial Management (PK)-&gt; Accountability (AB)</b>	0,544	0,552	0,073	7,501	0,000

Source: data processed (2020)

### **Effect of Village Apparatus Capability on Village Financial Management**

Based on the inner model evaluation and hypothesis testing, the results show that the capability of the Village Apparatus has a positive and insignificant effect on village financial management. This is evidenced by the t-statistic value is bigger than the t-table, namely  $2,205 > 1.66$  and reinforced by a significance value of  $0.028 < 0.05$ , so it can be concluded that H1 is accepted and H0 is rejected. The capability of the Village Apparatus has a positive effect on village financial management, and have a major influence on financial management in the villages in Tanjung Pandan District, Belitung Regency. This could be due to several things, such as the inadequate level of village apparatus and a lack of understanding of village financial management. Some of the factors that drive this are the level of education of officials in Tanjung Pandan District, Belitung Regency. The training conducted by village officials, especially regarding financial management, was only attended by a handful of people such as the Village Head, Village Secretary, Village Treasurer and Head of the BPD, while the Section Head who is responsible for preparing reports on activities under him is not included in similar training.

### **The Effect of Organizational Commitment on Village Financial Management**

Based on the inner model evaluation and hypothesis testing, the results show that organizational commitment has a significant positive effect on village financial management. This is evidenced by the t-statistic value is greater than the t-table, which is  $2,108 > 1.66$  and reinforced by a significance value of  $0,035 < 0.05$ , so it can be concluded that H2 is accepted and H0 is rejected. Organizational commitment has a significant or significant influence on financial management in



the villages in Tanjung Pandan District, Belitung Regency. This is because members of village institutions have a fairly high organizational commitment in carrying out their duties and functions. Organizational commitment is the most important element in creating an effective and professional work environment. The performance produced by an organization is strongly influenced by the level of commitment that the members of the organization have, as well as in village financial management. Members of village institutions who have a high level of confidence and interest will provide effective and efficient performance in the implementation of village financial management.

### **The Effect of SISKEUDES Implementation on Village Financial Management**

Based on the inner model evaluation and hypothesis testing, the results show that the implementation of SISKEUDES has a significant positive effect on village financial management. This is evidenced by the t-statistic value is greater than the t-table, namely  $2.885 > 1.66$  and reinforced by a significance value of  $0,004 < 0.05$ , so it can be concluded that H3 is accepted and H0 is rejected. The implementation of SISKEUDES has had a significant or significant impact on financial management in the villages in Tanjung Pandan District, Belitung Regency. This is because SISKEUDES has been optimally implemented in supporting village financial management, supported by the knowledge and ability of good users and maintenance of adequate supporting devices. The SISKEUDES application developed and launched by BPKP was approved by members of village institutions to have an important influence in financial management in the villages in Tanjung Pandan District, Belitung Regency, This is in line with the initial objective of BPKP, namely to make the village financial management process more effective and efficient and to produce adequate and timely financial reporting.

### **Effect of BPD Supervision on Village Financial Management**

Based on the inner model evaluation and hypothesis testing, the results show that BPD supervision has a significant positive effect on village financial management. This is evidenced by the t-statistic value is greater than the t-table, namely  $2,349 > 1.66$  and reinforced by a significance value of  $0,019 < 0.05$ , so it can be concluded that H4 is accepted and H0 is rejected. BPD supervision has had a significant or significant influence on financial management in the villages in Tanjung Pandan District, Belitung Regency. This is because BPD has been able to carry out supervisory duties both routinely and gradually and has been involved in solving problems related to the implementation of village programs. This condition is evidenced by the answers given by respondents to the variable measurement indicators included in the good category. The supervision carried out by the BPD plays a very important role in preventing irregularities in village financial management and is useful in ensuring that every stage in management has been carried out effectively, efficiently, economically and can be accounted for.

### **The Effect of Village Financial Management on Accountability**



Based on the inner model evaluation and hypothesis testing, the results show that village financial management has a significant positive effect on accountability. This is evidenced by the t-statistic value is greater than the t-table, which is  $7,501 > 1.66$  and reinforced by a significance value of  $0.000 < 0.050$ , so it can be concluded that H5 is accepted and H0 is rejected. Village financial management has a significant or significant influence on accountability in villages in Tanjung Pandan District, Belitung Regency. This is due to the establishment of financial management standards, namely efficiency, effectiveness, economics, timeliness and reporting time discipline so that the implementation of financial management in Tanjung Pandan District, Belitung Regency is good enough and reflects the principle of accountability, as evidenced by the respondents' answers to the variable measurement indicators included in the good category. Accountability in financial management in Tanjung Pandan District, Belitung Regency Village is reflected in accurate financial reports that have been evaluated periodically in accordance with established rules and can be accounted for to the parties concerned. Financial management is also transparent, as evidenced by the provision of open information to the public through announcement boards regarding development plans and the amount of funds used as well as community involvement in the formulation of important plans and decisions and reporting on financial management.

## **5. Conclusion and Suggestion**

Based on the results of the research and discussion that has been described, the researcher draws the following conclusions: village apparatus capability has a positive and significant effect on village financial management in villages in Tanjung Pandan District, which means that the higher the capabilities of the Village Apparatus the resulting performance will be even better. organizational commitment has a significant positive effect on village financial management in Tanjung Pandan District, which means that the higher the organizational commitment, the higher the motivation so that financial management can be completed on time. The implementation of SISKEUDES has a significant positive effect on village financial management in Tanjung Pandan District, which means that the more optimal the SISKEUDES implementation is, the better the financial management in Tanjung Pandan District will be. BPD supervision has a significant positive effect on village financial management in Tanjung Pandan district, which means that the higher the level of BPD supervision, the better financial management in Tanjung Pandan District.

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