

## **The Effect of Internal Control Systems, Village Government Competence, Financial Report Transparency, and Financial Report Accessibility on The Accountability of Village Funds in the Pangkah Subdistrict**

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### **Abstract**

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**Keywords:**

*Village Fund  
Accountability,  
System  
Internal  
Control,  
Competence  
Village  
Government*

This research aims to analyze influence system internal control, competence government village, transparency report finance, and accessibility report finance to accountability village fund management in the sub-district Pangkah, Tegal Regency. Research This use approach quantitative with method descriptive. Population in study This is all over villages in the sub-district Pangkah, totaling 23 villages, with saturated sampling technique so that all over population made into sample. Amount respondents consisting of 92 people from head village, secretary village treasurer village, and the head of the Village Consultative Body. The data used is the primary data obtained through distribution questionnaire with Likert scale. Data analysis techniques were carried out using data quality tests, assumption tests classical, as well as hypothesis testing in the form of t-test, F-test, and coefficient determination with help application statistics. The research results show that system internal control, competence government village, transparency, and accessibility report finance influential to accountability village fund management. Findings This indicates that the more Good implementation fourth variables said, then the more tall level accountability in village fund management.

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### **INTRODUCTION**

Village/sub-districts support government administration and development within the governmental structure at this time (Permatasari & Hidayat, 2021; Pratolo & Jatmiko, 2020). This is a concrete step by local governments in supporting regional autonomy (Sugiman, 2018). The implementation of autonomy provides village governments with the authority to manage, organize, and take care of their own households, while carrying responsibilities and obligations (Sutrisno et al., 2022). However, the government must remain accountable. Accountability covers the village budget organization (Arifin & Setiawan, 2019). Financial limitations currently relate to obstacles commonly experienced by most villages (Siregar, 2020; Yuliani & Wibowo, 2021). The village budget is not balanced between income and expenditure. There are four main factors causing this issue. First, villages have a small APBD and rely heavily on limited assistance. Second, rural communities are generally poor. Third, there are limited resources at the regency level for operational services. Fourth, services must manage several village development programs (Siregar, 2020; Kurniawan & Sari, 2022).

The “Developing Villages” paradigm in village development requires the government to provide and implement village development programs. The development model still emphasizes strengthening the community and the surrounding environment (Bezboruah, 2020; Franco & Tracey, 2019; Hariram et al., 2023). All development programs position the village as both the goal and the actor. One example is Kendal Serut Village, Pangkah Subdistrict, Tegal Regency (Sabihaini et al., 2025). As a pioneer in developing traditional

markets in Pangkah, this village has 5 RW and 23 RT (Arifai & Saiyed, 2023; Baru & Sumarto, 2025; Puteri Eka Susilowati & Rachmawati, 2024; Setyoningrum et al., 2022). “As village elders, Supriatin’s policy in building traditional markets is to fulfill community needs and create new job opportunities for residents who want to sell,” he said. The 2017 Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBDes) funded the construction of the market hall amounting to Rp. 165,145,000. The construction of market toilets from the 2017 village budget cost Rp. 34,142,000. Village Fund Allocation is a government budget provided to villages from regional tax revenues and balancing funds between the central and regional governments received by the regent (Ratnadila, 2018).

Village Funds, according to Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 60 of 2014, based on Article 72 paragraph (1) letter b and paragraph (2) of Law Number 6 of 2014, are funds sourced from the State Budget (APBN) for village income and expenditure, transferred through the regional budget (APBD) of districts/cities, and used to finance governance administration, development, and community empowerment (Hilmi, 2021).

Based on the allocation of these resources, each district/city determines distribution to each village based on population (30%), area size (20%), and poverty level (50%). When villages receive APBN funds, village income increases by approximately 10%. This increase requires proper village financial reporting. These reports follow Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 113 of 2014 concerning Village Financial Management, which improved upon Regulation Number 37 of 2007. According to Safitri (2015), the use of village funds to develop and strengthen village communities is permitted under Government Regulation Number 60 of 2014 concerning Village Funds.

Based on statistics, the government increased rural funding from 2019 to 2021. Government-allocated village funds in 2019 amounted to Rp. 70 trillion. In 2021, the government provided funds of approximately Rp. 72 trillion to 74,961 villages, and Rp. 71.85 trillion to 74,939 villages as of January 10, 2022. The large amount of village funds increases the risk of corruption or embezzlement. Village governments directly influence communities. Local governments also assist the central government in providing public services, infrastructure, and support. Villages are geographical entities formed by physical, social, political, economic, and cultural factors that interact with other regions (Soleh, 2017).

The implementation of these activities requires supervision; therefore, the government and legislature have adopted Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages and Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 35 of 2007 concerning General Guidelines for Reporting and Accountability of Village Governments, enabling proper administrative arrangements. This is important in carrying out public duties. According to Mardiasmo (2006), decentralization of resources, management, and adequate infrastructure are required to improve the economy and environment. Law Number 6 of 2014 must consider all essential aspects. Proper planning can fulfill these needs, increasing the capacity of the state to manage itself and carry out effective development, thereby improving quality of life, minimizing geographical and social disparities, and addressing other social problems.

Decentralization involves hierarchical governance and the transfer of funds from the central government to regional governments, including both large and small cities. Regional autonomy creates financial needs at the community level. Local economic development must prioritize collective interests. Local governments must also provide financial reporting and public financial oversight. Based on Law Number 6 of 2014, communities have significant opportunities to form and improve governance while enhancing their quality of life. This law

requires the state to be more independent in managing resources, including finances. The allocation of regional tax and retribution revenue is at least 10% (Article 72 paragraph (3)), and village funding is a concrete step to increase village competitiveness and support rural development.

Central government funding for large rural areas requires significant accountability. President Joko Widodo has emphasized attention to village funds, which are substantial. Village funds in 2022 were set at Rp. 68 trillion and distributed to 74,961 villages across 434 districts/cities in Indonesia. In addition to Village Funds, there are Village Fund Allocations (ADD), Provincial Government Assistance Funds, and Revenue-Sharing Funds from taxes and levies. The allocation of village funds is prone to misuse by irresponsible parties. Therefore, direct supervision by village governments enables planned development. Village communities are expected to conduct strict oversight of village government administration to prevent fraud (Suci, 2019).

Approximately 70% of village funds are allocated for community empowerment and development, while 30% is for village government administration. Village Fund Allocation (ADD) is used to strengthen village communities, focusing on improving facilities, infrastructure, the environment, and small-scale public amenities. The implementation team for ADD, along with institutional strengthening at the regency level, contributes to regional development. Currently, ADD supports village governance and village consultative bodies (Irma, 2006).

Village governments must apply principles of accountable governance. Accountability is crucial in public administration. Governments serve the community. In the private sector, accountability arises when companies engage in capital market transactions and are controlled by major stakeholders (May and Palindri, 2020). Accountability means full control over governmental activities, ensuring that governments act as agents responsible for their performance to the public. Many factors influence transparency and accountability in government. According to Dewi (2018), government apparatus competence affects reporting and transparency. Lochhead (1989) adds that internal control influences accountability and public transparency. Village governments use Government Regulation Number 60 of 2014 for financial management, development, and community empowerment. This regulation indicates that each village receives significant funding based on population, number of villages, poverty levels, and geographical difficulty, which can improve residents' quality of life (Aziiz, 2019).

Village governments are still not fully capable of providing adequate systems, resulting in issues in accounting and transparency in managing ADD. The authority of village governments in managing resources remains limited. According to Widyatama (2017), competence and internal control systems influence village government accountability in managing ADD. Knowledge of village fund management and financial reporting is still minimal, leading to concerns about information asymmetry when financial reports are published. Many factors influence transparency, accountability, and leadership roles in organizations, as shown in previous studies.

This study examines factors affecting the accountability of Village Fund Allocation (ADD) using an accounting performance framework. The framework emphasizes accounting infrastructure, professional competence, financial management, and accounting culture. In managing large ADD funds, village officials are still weak. Sahala Nainggolan, Rintan Saragih, and Tika Meisiska Br Sembiring (2022) state that internal auditors must possess adequate skills to ensure management success and integrity.

Internal control is the second supporting factor for accountability. However, internal

control systems have not fully ensured public accountability, even with audit approval from the Audit Board of Indonesia (BPK). Findings from the Tegal Regency financial report (LKPD) indicate weaknesses in internal control systems and legal compliance (Rohman, 2009).

Village apparatus capacity is another critical factor. Village officials play an important role in national development through local governance structures, including village secretaries and other officials under the village head (Marsidi, 2017). Village leaders are expected to manage and develop communities and resources following good governance principles. Competence, internal control systems, and the role of village apparatus significantly influence village government accountability in managing ADD.

Village government accountability increases with higher competence and stronger internal control systems, often referred to as supervisory authority. These elements are part of accounting infrastructure, culture, and practices within the accountability framework (Sahala Nainggolan, Rintan Saragih, and Tika Meisiska Br Sembiring, 2022).

Various studies on village financial accountability show mixed results. Some research finds that village apparatus competence does not significantly affect financial accountability, while organizational involvement and community participation positively influence village fund management. Indrianasari (2017) shows that village officials play a positive role in financial management in accordance with Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 113 of 2014.

Based on the background described, the problem formulation in this study examines whether internal control systems, village government competence, financial report transparency, and financial report accessibility influence the accountability of village funds in Pangkah Subdistrict. In line with this, the objective of this study is to analyze the influence of each variable on village fund accountability. The benefits of this study include practical and theoretical aspects: practically, it provides broader insight into village government accountability, and theoretically, it contributes to knowledge, particularly in measuring regional financial performance, such as independence ratios and capability ratios, and serves as a reference for future research.

## **METHOD**

This study used a descriptive quantitative approach to test hypotheses and systematically describe the relationships among the variables examined. A quantitative approach was selected because the study relied on numerical data, which were analyzed using statistical methods to obtain objective and measurable conclusions. The research followed established scientific procedures (Sugiyono, 2019). The focus of the study was on the influence of internal control systems, village government competence, transparency, and financial report accessibility on the accountability of village funds in Pangkah Subdistrict, Tegal Regency.

The population in this study consisted of all villages in Pangkah Subdistrict, Tegal Regency, totaling 23 villages. Due to the relatively small population, a saturated sampling (census) technique was applied, in which all population members were included as samples. Thus, the study involved 92 respondents from the 23 villages, with each village represented by four respondents: the village head, village secretary, village treasurer, and the chairperson of the Village Consultative Body (BPD). Respondents were selected based on their direct involvement in village fund management and accountability, ensuring that the information

obtained was relevant and accurate.

Data collection in this study used primary and secondary data. Primary data were obtained directly from respondents through questionnaires based on the research variables, using a five-point Likert scale ranging from strongly disagree (1) to strongly agree (5). Interviews were also conducted to obtain more in-depth information and to clarify responses. In addition, observations were carried out to understand field conditions related to village fund management practices. Secondary data were obtained from relevant literature, such as academic journals and official documents, to support the study.

Data analysis was conducted quantitatively using statistical methods to test the proposed hypotheses. The collected data were processed through editing, coding, and tabulation before further analysis. Statistical software, such as EViews or similar applications, was used to examine the relationships between independent and dependent variables. The analysis included validity and reliability testing, classical assumption testing, and hypothesis testing using the t-test, F-test, and coefficient of determination ( $R^2$ ). These analyses determined the extent to which internal control systems, village government competence, transparency, and financial report accessibility influenced the accountability of village funds in Pangkah Subdistrict.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

### A. Results

This study examines how internal control mechanisms, village government competence, financial transparency, and financial accessibility influence the accountability of village fund reporting in Pangkah Subdistrict, Tegal Regency.

#### 1. Description of respondents

The village head, secretary, chairperson of the council, and members of the village advisory board were interviewed. Based on individual details for the distribution and return of the research questionnaires, the following table shows the characteristics of the respondents:

**Table 1. Details of Questionnaire Distribution and Return**

| Information                                  | Amount |
|--|--------|
| Questionnaire distributed                    | 92     |
| Questionnaire returned                       | 92     |
| Questionnaire Disabled                       | 8      |
| Level of questionnaire return (92/92 x 100%) | 100 %  |

Based on Table 1, from the distribution of 92 questionnaires, all 92 were returned, resulting in a 100% questionnaire return rate.

**Table 2. Description of Respondents by Gender**

| Type Sex      | Amount | Presentation |
|---------------|--------|--------------|
| <b>Man</b>    | 71     | 80%          |
| <b>Woman</b>  | 21     | 12%          |
| <b>Amount</b> | 92     | 100%         |

Source : Data processed , 2023

From the table, most respondents—71 people (80%)—were male, including village heads, secretaries, treasurers, and village consultants in Pangkah, while 21 people (12%) were female.

In this study, respondents were identified based on age, as shown in the following table:

**Table 3. Description Respondents based on Age**

| Age                  | Amount | Presentation |
|----------------------|--------|--------------|
| <b>21 - 30 Year</b>  | 25     | 15 %         |
| <b>31 – 40 Year</b>  | 64     | 80 %         |
| <b>41 - 50 Year</b>  | 2      | 4 %          |
| <b>In on 51 Year</b> | 1      | 3 %          |
| <b>Amount</b>        | 92     | 100%         |

Source: Data processed, 2023

Look at the previous table. In the “The Effect of Internal Control Systems, Village Government Competence, Financial Report Transparency, and Financial Report Accessibility on the Accountability of Village Funds in the Pangkah Subdistrict” context, in Pangkah Subdistrict, Tegal Regency, 25% of village officials—village heads, secretaries, consultants, and clerks—are aged 21–30 years. A total of 64 respondents (80%) are aged 41–50 years, 2 respondents (4%) are aged 50–51 years, and 1 respondent (3%) is over 51 years old.

This table shows the identity of respondents based on their educational training. Specifically, 25 respondents (15%), consisting of village heads, village secretaries, village facilitators, and village employees in Pangkah Subdistrict, Tegal Regency, are aged 21–30 years. Meanwhile, 64 respondents (80%) are aged 41–50 years, 2 respondents (4%) are aged 50–51 years, and 1 respondent (3%) is over 51 years old.

The following table shows the identity of respondents based on their education in this research:

**Table 4. Respondents based on Education**

| Education                         | Amount | Presentation |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------------|
| <b>SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL / Equal</b> | 66     | 66 %         |
| <b>JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL</b>         | 5      | 5 %          |
| <b>Elementary School</b>          | 3      | 3 %          |
| <b>S1</b>                         | 18     | 18 %         |
| <b>Amount</b>                     | 92     | 100%         |

Source : Data processed, 2023

Based on the table, as many as 66 respondents (66%) from Village Pangkah have the lowest level of education, namely high school or equivalent. Respondents with a junior high school education totaled 5 (5%). There were 3 respondents with the lowest level of education and 18 respondents with the highest level of education (S1).

**Table 5. Position Respondents**

| Position                  | Respondents | Percent |
|---------------------------|-------------|---------|
| Head village              | 23          | 23 %    |
| Treasurer Village         | 23          | 23 %    |
| Secretary Village         | 23          | 23 %    |
| Body Deliberation Village | 23          | 23 %    |
| <b>Total</b>              | 92          | 100%    |

Source : Data processed , 2023

Table 5 shows 23 village heads, 23 village treasurers, 23 village secretaries, and 23 village health staffs from the surveyed villages.

**Table 6. Long Work Respondents**

| Long Work    | Respondents | Percent |
|--------------|-------------|---------|
| < 5 years    | 25          | 25 %    |
| 5 - 10 years | 50          | 50 %    |
| > 10 years   | 17          | 17 %    |
| <b>Total</b> | 92          | 100%    |

Source : Data processed , 2023

Table 6 shows that 25 respondents have worked for under 5 years, 50 respondents have worked between 5 and 10 years, and 17 respondents have worked for over 10 years.

## Analysis Data

### 1. Test Statistics Descriptive

Descriptive statistics or data description are used to understand and describe the data obtained, including the minimum values, mean (average), and standard deviation. These statistics help provide an overview of the data distribution and variability. The data are based on Internal Control Systems (X1), Village Government Competence (X2), Financial Report Transparency (X3), Financial Report Accessibility (X4), and Village Fund Accountability (Y).

#### a. Descriptive Statistics

As shown in the following table:

**Table 7. Results Test Statistics Descriptive Statistics**

|                               | N  | Range | Minimum | Maximum | Mean  | Standard Deviation |
|-------------------------------|----|-------|---------|---------|-------|--------------------|
| System Internal Control       | 92 | 19    | 35      | 54      | 47.70 | 3,804              |
| Competence Village Government | 92 | 13    | 35      | 48      | 43.20 | 3,232              |
| Transparency Report Finance   | 92 | 12    | 35      | 47      | 43.05 | 2,958              |
| Accessibility Report Finance  | 92 | 8     | 15      | 23      | 20.94 | 1,985              |
| Accountability Funds Village  | 92 | 14    | 28      | 42      | 38.20 | 3,283              |
| Valid N (listwise)            | 92 |       |         |         |       |                    |

Source: Output SPSS, 2023

- a) Based on descriptive statistical test results, the internal control system (X1) has the highest (maximum) data value among all research samples of 54 and the lowest value of 35, with an average (mean) of 47.70 and a standard deviation of 3.804. This shows that the average is greater than the standard deviation, indicating good data distribution.
- b) Based on descriptive statistical test results, village government competence (X2) has the highest (maximum) data value among the research sample responses and a minimum value of 35, with an average (mean) of 43.20 and a standard deviation of 3.232. This shows that the average is greater than the standard deviation, indicating good data distribution.
- c) Based on descriptive statistical test results, the transparency score (X3) shows the highest (maximum) data value among the research sample responses and a minimum value of 35, with an average (mean) of 43.05 and a standard deviation of 2.958. This shows that the average is greater than the standard deviation, indicating good data distribution.
- d) Based on descriptive statistical test results, financial report accessibility (X4) has the highest (maximum) data value among all surveyed participants and a lowest value of 15, with an average (mean) of 20.94 and a standard deviation of 1.985. This shows that the average is greater than the standard deviation, indicating good data distribution.
- e) Based on descriptive statistical test results, village fund accountability (Y) has the highest (maximum) data value among all research samples of 42, the lowest value of 28, an average (mean) of 38.20, and a standard deviation of 3.283. This shows that the average is greater than the standard deviation, indicating good data distribution.

**2. Classic Assumptions Test**

**a. Normality Test**

**Table 8. One-Sample Normality Test Results Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test**

|                                   |                    | <b>Unstandardized Residual</b> |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| N                                 |                    | 92                             |
| Normal Parameters <sup>a, b</sup> | Mean               | ,0000000                       |
|                                   | Standard Deviation | ,96780164                      |
| Most Extreme Differences          | Absolute           | ,064                           |
|                                   | Positive           | ,052                           |
|                                   | Negative           | - ,064                         |
| Test Statistics                   |                    | ,064                           |
| Asymp . Sig. (2- tailed)          |                    | ,200 <sup>c, d</sup>           |

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

Source : Output SPSS, 2023

The normative test in the previous table shows that the significance value is 0.200, which is higher than 5%. The statistical test for normality uses the Kolmogorov–Smirnov test; in the table, the test statistic is 0.064 and Asymp. Sig. > 0.05 (0.200). Therefore, it can be concluded that the data are normally distributed.

### Multicollinearity Test

**Table 9. Results Test Multicollinearity Coefficients<sup>a</sup>**

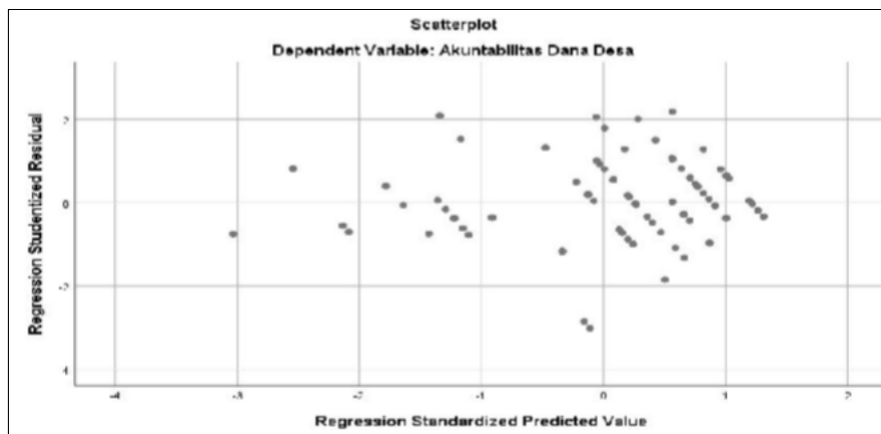
| Model                         | Collinearity Statistics |       |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------|
|                               | Tolerance               | VIF   |
| 1 (Constant)                  |                         |       |
| System Control Internal       | ,140                    | 7,124 |
| Competence Government Village | ,248                    | 4,039 |
| Transparency Report Finance   | ,178                    | 5,611 |
| Accessibility Report Finance  | ,209                    | 4,783 |

a. Dependent Variable: Accountability Village Funds

Source : Output SPSS, 2023

In Table 9, the results of the multicollinearity test show tolerance values and VIF values of 0.140, 0.248, 0.178, 0.209, 7.124, 4.039, 5.611, and 4.783. The results of the multicollinearity test are presented in the table.

### b. Heteroscedasticity Test



**Figure 1. Results Test Heteroscedasticity**

Source : Output SPSS, 2023

From the results of the heteroscedasticity test in the image above, it can be explained that there is no clear pattern, and the points are distributed around the value of 0 on the y-axis. According to Ghazali (2018: 137), the heteroscedasticity test is used to examine the relationship between the variance of variables. If the scatterplot does not show a specific pattern and the points are spread both above and below 0 on the y-axis, then there is no indication of heteroscedasticity.

### 3. Analysis Regression Linear Multiple

**Table 10. Results Test Analysis Regression Linear Multiple Coefficients <sup>a</sup>**

| Model                         | Unstandardized Coefficients |            | Standardized Coefficients | T      | Sig. |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|--------|------|
|                               | B                           | Std. Error | Beta                      |        |      |
| 1 (Constant)                  | -2,909                      | 1,548      |                           | -1,879 | ,064 |
| System Control Internal       | ,149                        | ,073       | ,173                      | 2,050  | ,043 |
| Competence Government Village | ,221                        | ,065       | ,218                      | 3,433  | ,001 |
| Transparency Report Finance   | ,218                        | ,083       | ,196                      | 2,624  | ,010 |
| Accessibility Report Finance  | ,718                        | ,114       | ,434                      | 6,285  | ,000 |

a. Dependent Variable: Accountability Funds Village

Source: SPSS Output, 2023

From the results of the multiple linear regression analysis, as shown in the table above, the regression equation can be written as follows:

$$Y = -2.909 + 0.149X_1 + 0.221X_2 + 0.218X_3 + 0.718X_4.$$

The regression equation can be explained as follows. The constant (a) = -2.909 indicates that the accountability of village funds (Y) is -2.909 before being influenced by all independent variables, namely the internal control system (X<sub>1</sub>), village government competence (X<sub>2</sub>), financial report transparency (X<sub>3</sub>), and financial report accessibility (X<sub>4</sub>). The internal control system variable has a regression coefficient (β<sub>1</sub>) of 0.149. This positive coefficient indicates that village fund accountability increases by 0.149 units when the internal control system increases by one unit. The village government competence variable has a regression coefficient (β<sub>2</sub>) of 0.221. This positive coefficient means that village fund accountability increases by 0.221 units when village government competence increases by one unit. The financial report transparency variable has a regression coefficient (β<sub>3</sub>) of 0.218. This positive coefficient indicates that village fund accountability increases by 0.218 units when financial report transparency increases by one unit. The financial report accessibility variable has a regression coefficient (β<sub>4</sub>) of 0.718. This positive coefficient shows that village fund accountability increases by 0.718 units when financial report accessibility increases by one unit.

### 4. Hypothesis Test Results Significance Partial (Test t)

To determine the t-table value, the degrees of freedom (df) are calculated as  $N - K - 1 = 92 - 4 - 1 = 87$ , resulting in a t-table value of 1.663. The results of the partial regression coefficient test are presented in the following table.

**Table 11. Results Test Significance Partial**

| Model                         | Coefficients <sup>a</sup>   |            | Standardized Coefficients | T       | Sig. |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|---------|------|
|                               | Unstandardized Coefficients | Std. Error |                           |         |      |
|                               | B                           |            | Beta                      |         |      |
| 1 (Constant)                  | -                           | 1,548      |                           | - 1,879 | ,064 |
|                               |                             | 2,909      |                           |         |      |
| System Control Internal       | ,149                        | ,073       | ,173                      | 2,050   | ,043 |
| Competence Government Village | ,221                        | ,065       | ,218                      | 3,433   | ,001 |
| Transparency Report Finance   | ,218                        | ,083       | ,196                      | 2,624   | ,010 |
| Accessibility Report Finance  | ,718                        | ,114       | ,434                      | 6,285   | ,000 |

a. Dependent Variable: Accountability Funds Village

Source : SPSS Output, 2023

Look at the table above for the significance testing of partial regression coefficients (t-test). The conclusions are as follows.

- a) The t-value for the system internal control (X1) variable is  $2.050 > 1.663$ , with a significance value of  $0.043 < 0.05$ . Thus, H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted, indicating that the internal control system has a significant effect.
- b) The t-value for the village government competence (X2) variable is  $3.433 > 1.663$ , with a significance level of  $p < 0.05$ . Thus, H0 is rejected and H2 is accepted, indicating that village government competence has a substantial effect on village fund accountability.
- c) The financial report transparency (X3) variable has a t-value of  $2.624 > 1.663$ , with a significance level of  $0.010 < 0.05$ . Thus, H0 is rejected and H3 is accepted, indicating that financial report transparency influences the accountability of village funds in the Pangkah Subdistrict.
- d) The financial report accessibility (X4) variable has a t-value of  $6.285 > 1.663$ , with a significance level of  $0.000 < 0.05$ . Thus, H0 is rejected and H4 is accepted, indicating that financial report accessibility affects the accountability of village funds in the Pangkah Subdistrict.

## 5. Coefficient Determination Analysis

**Table 12. Results Analysis Coefficient Determination**

**Model Summary <sup>b</sup>**

| Model | R                 | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate |
|-------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1     | ,956 <sup>a</sup> | ,913     | ,909              | ,990                       |

a. Predictors: (Constant), Accessibility Report Finance, Competence Village Government, Transparency Financial Reports, Systems Internal Control

b. Dependent Variable: Accountability Funds Village

Source: Output SPSS, 2023

Based on the table, R Square is 0.909. To determine the magnitude of the contribution, based on the formula  $KD = r^2 \times 100\%$ , the coefficient of determination is  $0.909 \times 100\%$ . This means that 90.9% of the accountability of village funds at the Pangkah Subdistrict level is influenced by the independent variables (Internal Control System, Village Government Competence, Financial Report Transparency, and Financial Report Accessibility).

### Discussion

#### Influence of Internal Control Systems on Village Fund Accountability

This study finds that the internal control system variable has a calculated t-value of  $2.050 > 1.663$  (t-table) with a significance level of  $0.043 < 0.05$ . The positive t-value indicates that variable X1 is directly related to Y and has a significance value below 0.05. The internal control system has a positive and significant effect on village fund accountability; therefore, the first hypothesis is accepted.

The theoretical implication (Sihotang, 2019: 37) states that all organizational management participates in internal control systems to achieve organizational objectives. Internal control ensures the accuracy, efficiency, and compliance of financial reporting within the organization. Relevant parties must implement and adhere to established frameworks and regulations.

Practically, this study shows that internal control systems for village fund accounting in Pangkah Subdistrict are positively correlated with village financial accountability. If the internal control system is well implemented, village fund accounting will likely be more efficient, effective, and reliable.

This study confirms Prasetyo (2018), who found that internal control systems have a positive and significant effect on reporting. Widyatama (2017) also found that internal control systems positively and significantly influence management reporting. Similarly, Hendariz and Siraz (2020) emphasized the importance of government internal control mechanisms, and Mufti Arief Arfiansyah (2020) found that internal government control mechanisms influence village fund management reporting. According to Saci Atiningsih (2019), internal control systems improve village management accountability.

#### Influence of Village Government Competence on Village Fund Accountability

This study finds that the competence of village government has a calculated t-value of  $3.433 > 1.663$  (t-table) with a significance level of  $p < 0.05$ . The positive t-value indicates that variable X2 is positively related to Y and has a significance value below 0.05. Thus, village government competence has a positive and significant effect on village fund accountability,

and the second hypothesis is accepted.

According to Ahmad (2017), village government performance is part of governmental activities that provide services to the local community. Administrative and non-administrative services are part of village government responsibilities, and public service activities must be carried out effectively.

In practice, this study shows that better village government competence leads to improved accountability in village fund management. This aligns with administrative theory, where authorized parties are responsible for serving the public and fulfilling their obligations to achieve organizational goals and public welfare.

This study is consistent with Dewi and Gayatri (2019), who found that village leader competence, community participation, and accountability significantly influence village fund management. Widyatama (2017) stated that village officials' skills improve village fund accountability. Fitri (2020) found that village government competence positively and significantly affects village fund management reporting. Siti Umaira and Adnan (2019) also found that competence improves village fund management accountability.

### **The Influence of Financial Report Transparency on Village Fund Accountability**

This study finds that the transparency variable has a calculated t-value of  $2.624 > 1.663$  (t-table) with a significance level of  $0.010 < 0.05$ . The positive t-value indicates that variable X3 is directly related to Y and has a significance value below 0.05. Financial report transparency has a positive and significant effect on village fund accountability; therefore, the third hypothesis is accepted.

According to Simanjorang (2018), transparency is reflected in clarity of roles and authority, availability of public information, openness in budgeting, and integrity in information dissemination. Transparency ensures public access to government administrative information, including policies, processes, and outcomes.

The practical implication of this study shows that the more transparent financial reporting is in Pangkah Subdistrict, the better the accountability of village fund management. Transparency allows the public to understand obligations related to village fund management accurately.

This study confirms previous findings by Afrijal (2018), who found that transparency influences village fund management. Isikhomah and Asrori (2019) argued that transparency in financial reporting affects accountability, while Rian Nocril (2017) found that transparency improves accountability performance.

### **The Influence of Financial Report Accessibility on Village Fund Accountability**

This study finds that the accessibility variable has a calculated t-value of  $6.285 > 1.988$  (t-table) with a significance level of  $0.000 < 0.05$ . The positive t-value indicates that variable X4 is directly related to Y and has a significance value below 0.05. Thus, the fourth hypothesis is supported: financial report accessibility has a positive and significant effect on village fund accountability.

The theoretical implication from Setiawan et al. (2015) suggests that easy access to government financial performance information allows the public to evaluate accountability. Financial report accessibility facilitates users in obtaining regional financial information through effective communication and transparency, supporting good governance.

Practically, this study shows that greater accessibility to financial reports enhances accountability for village funds in Pangkah Subdistrict. Public access to information during decision-making processes can increase community participation in development programs and strengthen accountability in village fund management.

Mustofa (2012) stated that financial report accessibility positively influences financial management in Pematang Regency. Miranti Ponga (2021) found that accountability in regional financial management is influenced by financial reporting accessibility. Miftahul Reza Fauziyah and Handayani (2017) also emphasized the importance of accessible financial reports in regional accountability. Devi Safitri et al. (2015) found that improved accessibility enhances accountability in regional financial management.

## **CONCLUSION**

Based on the research and discussion in the previous chapters, it can be concluded that internal control systems improve village fund accountability in Pangkah Subdistrict, while village government competence has a positive and significant influence on village fund accounting. In addition, financial report transparency has a positive and significant effect on village fund accountability, and financial report accessibility also has a beneficial and significant impact on financial accountability in Pangkah Subdistrict. These findings indicate that strengthening governance mechanisms, improving administrative capacity, and ensuring openness and accessibility of financial information are critical to enhancing accountability in village fund management. For future research, it is suggested that scholars include additional intervening or moderating variables that may influence village fund accountability, and expand the scope beyond Pangkah Subdistrict so that the findings can be more broadly generalized across different regions.

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