Public Accountability as a Moderating Influence of Legislative Member Competence and Community Participation on Regional Budget Oversight

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ABSTRACT:- The use of regional finances is the responsibility of the executive to receive supervision from the people's representative institutions (legislative). This research aims to determine the influence of external factors (accountability and community participation) and internal (competence of legislative members) on the supervision of regional revenue and expenditure budgets (APBD). Apart from that, public accountability can mediate community competence and participation through the legislature in monitoring the APBD budget. This research uses a field survey model with quantitative approach techniques. The sample used was 48 Tulungagung Regency Legislative Members. The sampling technique that will be used in this case is purposive sampling technique. The statistical analysis used is multiple moderated linear analysis. The research results show that the competence of legislative members, community participation through the legislature and public accountability have a positive and significant effect on regional budget supervision. Public accountability is a good mediator for the relationship between competence and community participation in regional budget supervision.

Key word: Public Accountability, Community Participation, Competence of Legislative Members, Regional Budget

I. INTRODUCTION

One of the main tasks of the legislative body (Regional People's Representative Council) is to supervise the performance of the executive (government) and the use of the budget. Kuddy (2019) stated that regional finances are people's finances and there is no use of people's money without supervision from the people's representative institutions. Apart from that, this monitoring function needs to be carried out on planning and implementation by the executive (Azahra & Lubis, F, 2021). Supervision activities as a management function intend to determine the level of success and failure that occurs after plans are made and their implementation (Riana & Rokan, 2021). Furthermore, supervision is carried out to avoid abuse of authority over government administration by the executive.

The main needs that legislative members need to have in carrying out supervisory functions are influenced by external and internal factors (Satria and Narisa, 2017). External factors are factors that come from outside the individual regarding the supervisory function that will be carried out by legislative members (Darma & Hasibuan, 2012), including accountability and community participation (Arvitaningrum, R., & Taman, 2019; Darma & Hasibuan, 2012). Public accountability is the executive's obligation to provide accountability, present, report and disclose all activities for which they are responsible to the legislature which has the right and authority to demand that accountability (Mardiasmo, 2017). Meanwhile, community participation shows community involvement in making decisions, both directly and indirectly, through representative institutions that can channel their aspirations, namely legislative members. (Mardiasmo, 2017).

Meanwhile, internal factors are personal attributes owned by the legislature directly regarding the supervisory activities carried out by the legislature (Darma & Hasibuan, 2012). Internal factors include traits, motives, value systems, attitudes, knowledge, experience and skills (Arvitaningrum, R., & Taman, 2019; Darma & Hasibuan, 2012). Competence will direct behavior, while behavior will produce performance (Asri et al, 2020). Not all personal attributes of a worker are competencies, only personal attributes that encourage him to achieve superior performance are his competencies (Lisa & Halim, 2023). So, competence will always be related to superior performance (Lasmahadi, 2018).

This research aims to determine the influence of external factors (accountability and community participation) and internal (competence of legislative members) on the supervision of regional revenue and expenditure budgets (APBD). Regarding internal factors, Werimon (2015) revealed that community participation has no effect on supervision of regional budgets. In contrast, Ramadhan et al. (2021) community participation influences the supervision of regional budgets. For external factors, Ramadhan et al. (2021) revealed that the competence of legislative members has a positive effect on budget supervision. Meanwhile, the

competence of legislative members does not have a significant effect on supervision of the executive budget (Sampunto & Sutomo, 2020). The differences in results for internal and external factors from previous research, both in terms of conflict of significance and direction, suggest that there are other variables that moderate it (Jogiyanto, 2018). So it is necessary to add the moderating variable of public accountability as the executive's obligation to provide accountability, present, report and disclose all activities that are their responsibility to the legislature (Krina, 2018; Mardiasmo, 2017; Ramadhan et al, 2021).

The Art of Research
1. Relationship between Legislative Competence and the Budget Oversight Function

Competence is defined as the ability to carry out tasks or work based on knowledge, skills, and supported by attitudes that are individual characteristics (Wibowo, 2018). Meanwhile, budget monitoring is an activity process that is carried out continuously or continuously to observe, understand, and assess every implementation of certain activities so as to prevent or correct errors or irregularities that occur (Halim and Iqbal, 2018). Previous findings also reveal the phenomenon of competence possessed by legislative members, which will be able to improve the performance and supervisory function of regional budgets (Coryanata, 2019; Lambajang et al. 2019; Wahyudi, 2020; Ramadhan et al. 2021), which proves that the competence of legislative members has an influence positive towards supervision of regional budgets. This means that the better the competence of legislative members, the better the implementation of supervision of regional budgets or in other words, if the competence of legislative members is improved, then the implementation of supervision of regional budgets will also be better. Therefore, the hypothesis in this research is:

H1: Competence of Legislative Members has a Positive Influence on Budget Oversight

2. Relationship between Community Participation and the Budget Oversight Function

Community participation is community involvement in making decisions either directly or indirectly through representative institutions that can channel their aspirations (Mardiasmo, 2017). Meanwhile, monitoring the expenditure budget is an activity process that is carried out continuously or continuously to observe, understand and assess each implementation of certain activities so that it can prevent or correct errors or deviations that occur (Halim and Iqbal, 2018). Previous findings explain that community participation is very important in supporting the budget monitoring function that will be carried out by legislative members (Coryanata, 2019; Lambajang et al, 2019; Wahyudi, 2020; Lastri & Gunawan, 2020; Ramadhan et al, 2021). The better the community participation represented by legislative members, the better the implementation of regional budget supervision will be. In other words, if the existence of community participation represented by legislative members is increased, the better the implementation of regional budget supervision will be. Therefore, the hypothesis in this research is:

H2: Community Participation Through the Legislature Has a Positive Influence on Budget Oversight

3. Relationship between Public Accountability and the Budget Oversight Function

Public accountability is the executive's obligation to account for, present, report and disclose activities to the legislature (Mardiasmo, 2017). Meanwhile, the supervisory function is carried out by the legislature on an ongoing basis to observe, understand and assess every implementation of executive activities in the use of the budget in preventing deviations & correcting errors (Halim and Iqbal, 2018). When the existence of public accountability is increased by the executive, the implementation of budget supervision by the legislature will be better (Coryanata, 2019; Lambajang et al., 2019; Wahyudi, 2020). Furthermore, Ramadhan et al. (2021) in their study explains that public accountability has a positive effect on supervision of regional budgets. Therefore, the hypothesis in this research is:

H3: Public Accountability Will Strengthen the Oversight Function of Regional Expenditure Budgets.

4. Relationship between Public Accountability, Legislative Competence, Community Participation and Budget Oversight Function

Research explaining the influence of public accountability in improving the legislative oversight function of the budget has been widely discussed previously (Coryanata, 2019; Lambajang et al., 2019; Wahyudi, 2020; Ramadhan et al., 2021), for example: Ramadhan et al. (2021), proves that community participation has a positive effect on monitoring regional budgets. Coryanata, (2019) explains that public accountability reports distributed by budget users every year will improve the monitoring and reporting function of financial responsibility (Wahyudi, 2020). Apart from that, Lambajang et al, (2019) in their report explained that public participation through legislative institutions will be better if the implementation of the budget monitoring function runs well. Furthermore, Wahyudi, (2020) explained that public accountability is interacted with community participation represented by legislative members, so public accountability is able to strengthen the influence of community participation on supervision. Therefore, the hypothesis in this research is:

H4: Public Accountability Will Strengthen the Influence of Legislative Competence in Supervising Regional Budgets

H5: Public Accountability Will Encourage Community Participation Through the Legislature in Supervising Regional Expenditure Budgets

Research methods

A causality research design was chosen in this study with the aim of finding out the cause-and-effect relationship between construction variables (Sanusi, 2017) and then a statistical approach was carried out from the data sources obtained to test the hypothesis developed. The population used was 50 members of the Tulungagung Regency legislature. The sampling technique was purposive sampling with a sample size of 48 people (without leaders + research data collectors). The data source comes from primary data through direct distribution of research instrument questionnaires and using a scale with weights ranging from (1) strongly disagree to a scale of (5) strongly agree. Moderated multiple regression analysis was chosen to determine cause and effect between construction variables and answer the research hypothesis. There are 4 construction variables in this research with respective provisions for each panel and construction of the research variables, namely: supervision of regional revenue and expenditure budgets (APBD) consisting of 7 questions, legislative competence 5 questions, community participation consisting of 5 questions & public accountability consists of 8 questions (Frisdiantara & Halim, 2015).

Result

1. Validity & Reliability Test

The validity test to determine the value of the critical correlation coefficient of 5% using the Pearson correlation model is presented in table 1.

Table 1. Validity Test Results							
Correlation	Sig.	Alpha 5%	Info	Correlation	Sig.	Alpha 5%	Info
X1.1 => X1 total	0.000	< 0.05	Valid	X3.3 => X3 total	0.000	< 0.05	Valid
X1.2 => X1 total	0.000	< 0.05	Valid	X3.4 => X3 total	0.000	< 0.05	Valid
X1.3 => X1 total	0.000	< 0.05	Valid	X3.5 => X3 total	0.000	< 0.05	Valid
X1.4 => X1 total	0.000	< 0.05	Valid	X3.6 => X3 total	0.000	< 0.05	Valid
X1.5 => X1 total	0.000	< 0.05	Valid	X3.7 => X3 total	0.000	< 0.05	Valid
X2.1 => X2 total	0.000	< 0.05	Valid	X3.8 => X3 total	0.000	< 0.05	Valid
X2.2 => X2 total	0.000	< 0.05	Valid	Y1.1 => Y1 total	0.000	< 0.05	Valid
X2.3 => X2 total	0.000	< 0.05	Valid	Y1.2 => Y1 total	0.000	< 0.05	Valid
X2.4 => X2 total	0.000	< 0.05	Valid	Y1.3 => Y1 total	0.000	< 0.05	Valid
X2.5 => X2 total	0.000	< 0.05	Valid	Y1.4 => Y1 total	0.000	< 0.05	Valid
X3.1 => X3 total	0.000	< 0.05	Valid	Y1.5 => Y1 total	0.000	< 0.05	Valid
X3.2 => X3 total	0.000	< 0.05	Valid	Y1.3 => Y1 total	0.000	< 0.05	Valid
				Y1.7=> Y1 total	0.000	< 0.05	Valid

The validity test results in table 1 above for the 25 research instrument statement items were found to all have significant values below the alpha value and were declared valid for further analysis. Next, the reliability test is carried out using a one shot method with the provision of an Alpha value > 0.6 (Sekaran, 2011). The results of the reliability test with the help of SPSS version 25 computer software are presented in table 2.

Table 2. Reliability Test Results			
Variable	Cronbach Alpha	Criteria > 0.60	Conclusion
X1	0.778	> 0.60	Reliable
X2	0.787	> 0.60	Reliable
X3	0.763	> 0.60	Reliable
Y2	0.749	> 0.60	Reliable

The results of the reliability test in Table 2 for all research instruments show a Cronbach's alpha value that is greater than 0.6, namely and is declared reliable and meets research requirements..

II.   CLASSIC ASSUMPTION TEST

a. Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test used in research is by looking at the Scatterplot graph and the condition is that the results of the analysis of the research model found that the points in the scatterplot image do not form a particular pattern and are spread around the number 0 (Ghozali, 2011). The results of the heteroscedasticity test are presented in Figure 1.
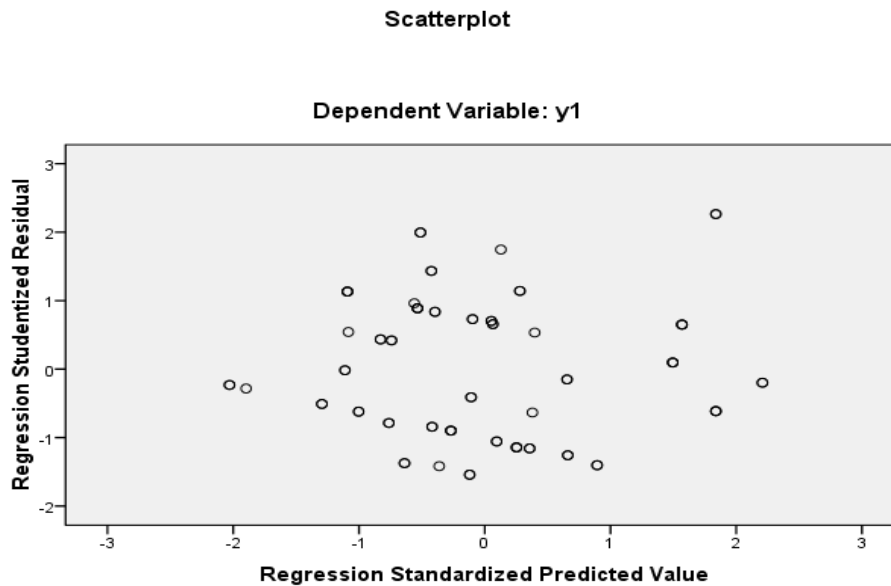
Scatterplot

Dependent Variable: y1

Figure 1. Scatter Plot of Research Variables

b. Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test of the research linear regression model has a tolerance value greater than 0.1 and a VIF value smaller than 10. The results of the multicollinearity test using the provision of a VIF value smaller than 10 are presented in table 3.

Table 3. Summary of Multicollinearity Test			
Variable	VIF Count	Criteria	Conclusion
X1	4.549	< 10	No multicollinearity
X2	7.411	< 10	No multicollinearity
X3	5.154	< 10	No multicollinearity
X1*X3	4.582	< 10	No multicollinearity
X2*X3	5.446	< 10	No multicollinearity

c. Normality test

Normality test results with Kolmogorov-Smirno with sig level. 0.05, The results of normality testing with Kolmogorov-Smirnov are presented in table 4. Where the Kolmogorov-Smirnov values of the variables X1, (2-tailed) is greater than alpha 5% (0.05). So the research data is declared to be normally distributed.

Table 4. Summary of Kolmogorov-smirnov			
Variable	Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	Criteria	Conclusion
X1	0.313	> 0.05	Normally Distributed
X2	0.235	> 0.05	Normally Distributed
X3	0.834	> 0.05	Normally Distributed
X1*X3	0.734	> 0.05	Normally Distributed
X2*X3	0.884	> 0.05	Normally Distributed
Y1	0.719	> 0.05	Normally Distributed

III.   DATA ANALYSIS

The results of the multiple regression analysis were carried out to determine the effect of the independent variable, the moderating variable on the dependent variable, using SPSS version 25 computer software, the results of the multiple regression of the moderated multiple regression are presented in table 5. The results of the multiple regression show that all the values of the coefficients on the construction variables have values positive and significant for the dependent variable and supports the hypothesis developed.

Table 5. Summary of Moderated Multiple Regression Research Model

Information	Coefficient	*p-value*	Conclusion
X1= competence of legislative members	0.152	0.000 < 5%	hypothesis-1 is accepted
X2= community Participation	0.134	0.000 < 5%	hypothesis-2 is accepted
X3= public accountability	0.149	0.000 < 5%	hypothesis-3 is accepted
X1*X3= interaction of X1 with X3	0.244	0.000 < 5%	hypothesis-4 is accepted
X2*X3= interaction of X2 with X3	0.221	0.000 < 5%	hypothesis-5 is accepted

IV.   DISCUSSION

All research results support the hypothesis developed in this research, namely: First, the competence possessed by legislative members has a significant positive effect in supporting their duties to supervise the regional revenue and expenditure budget (APBD). Empirical evidence regarding the importance of legislative members having competence in supporting their duties as regional budget supervisors (Coryanata, 2019; Lambajang et al, 2019; Patiar et al, 2019) and this was also found in legislative members in Tulungagung Regency. Therefore, in the future, the competence of legislative members needs to be increased so that supervision of the APBD also increases or becomes better by carrying out several things (Kholil, 2020), for example: training programs, identifying training needs, adapting training to institutional needs and conducting periodic evaluations.

Second, community participation through legislative members has a significant positive effect on supervision of regional budgets. Community participation represented by legislative members in the process of identifying problems and potential that exist in the community, selecting and making decisions about alternative solutions to handle problems, implementing efforts to overcome problems, and community involvement in the process of evaluating changes that occur (Firmansyah, 2019). Legislative members must be able to capture community aspirations in an effort to bring policy implementation closer to community needs (Lastri and Gunawan, 2020). Community aspirations are the community's hopes and goals for future success related to their livelihoods, both individually and as a group (Ramadhan et al., 2021).

Third, public accountability can have a significant positive impact on the supervision of regional budgets and in the future the existence of public accountability needs to be increased so that supervision of the APBD also increases or becomes better (Wahyudi, 2020), where Arum (2019) suggests that accountability needs to pay attention five important aspects, namely: relationships, results, reports, consequences and performance. In this context, every individual or group in this institution is required to be responsible in carrying out their duties and obligations, and strive to contribute to achieving successful efforts (Coryanata, 2019).

Fourth, accountability is able to strengthen the relationship between the competence of legislative members and the supervision of regional budgets. Furthermore, Halim & Iqbal (2018) stated that public accountability in government organizations must fulfill four things, namely: policy accountability, program accountability, process accountability, legal and judicial accountability. Fifth, public accountability strengthens the relationship between community participation through legislative members in supervising regional budgets. Martin (2018) explains that good public accountability can function as a tool to control the functioning of democracy, minimize the risk of abuse of authority, increase efficiency and effectiveness.

V.   CONCLUSION

Supervision activities carried out by the Legislature aim to determine the level of success and failure that occurred in the plans and work programs created and monitoring their implementation. The supervisory function is carried out to avoid abuse of authority over government administration by the executive and matters that support the implementation of the supervisory function of the use of the state budget carried out by legislative members in Tulungagung district have been carried out well.

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