

Research Article

Unlocking Fraud Prevention in Village Fund Management: Causal Factor Perspective

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Abstract

This study sought to ascertain the impact of person morality, compensation suitability, village apparatus competency, and accountability on the partial prevention of fraudulent village fund administration. The methodology employed in the research is a quantitative research method and uses primary data, namely in the village in Babelan District, Bekasi, West Java. The sample used was 50 respondents in the 2022 period through purposive sampling method. The With a significance threshold of 5%, the multiple linear regression analysis methodology is employed. The study's findings partially indicate that while accountability has a significant negative impact on preventing fraud in village fund management, village apparatus competence, compensation suitability, and individual morality have positive and significant effects on this variable. Implications for managers in this research All village fund management procedures, including the creation of financial reports and reporting on the usage of funds, must be carried out honestly, according to management funds, Conduct periodic performance evaluations to ensure that village officials have adequate and continuously improving capabilities, Establish a fair compensation scheme and in accordance with the responsibilities and workload of village officials.

Keywords: Accountability, Competence of Village Apparatus, Compensation Suitability, Individual Morality, Prevention of Fraudulent Village Fund Management.

JEL Classification: M42, H83, K42

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1. Introduction

A village is defined as a traditional village, or by another name, hereinafter referred to as a village, which is a legal community unit with territorial boundaries and the power to control and manage government affairs, local community interests based on community initiatives, rights of origin, and/or traditional rights recognized and upheld in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia government system. Village Finance, as defined by Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 20 of 2018, is all village rights and obligations that have a monetary value as well as all products and money associated to the execution of village rights and obligations. Village financial management is carried out within 1 (one) budget year starting January 1 to December 31. The village head plays an important role, namely having the obligation to manage village finances.

These rights and obligations then give rise to income, expenditure, financing and village financial management (Ministry of Home Affairs, 2018). In managing village funds there will be impacts, whether positive or negative. Negative impacts will cause huge losses. By providing large allocations of village funds, there is the potential for a tendency for fraud to be committed by certain parties. The existing accounting system will become a forum for irresponsible individuals to commit fraud and gain profits by all means and look for loopholes in the accounting system. Fraud is the most severe form of violation of ethics, contracts and regulations (Soemarso, 2018).

According to Kismawadi, et al. (2020), Statement of Auditing Standards Number 99 defines fraud as a deliberate action intended to cause financial reports to contain substantial misstatements. Three types of fraud can be distinguished, notably asset misappropriation, accounting fraud or financial statement fraud, and corruption. Village funds and allocation of village funds in terms of accountability are included in public financial accountability. However, public financial accountability is still vulnerable to fraud when managing village funds, so it does not rule out the possibility of fraud. The KPK's observations of village financial governance have several problems such as supervision and institutional aspects, governance, supervision and human resources. This is due to overlapping authority, non-fulfillment of standards in village accountability reports, and prone to manipulation, resulting in potential fraud (Armelia, 2020). Employees who have economic difficulties will experience pressure in their lives and feel that there is a lack of compensation provided by the entity where they work, this will trigger employees to look for opportunities for weaknesses in managing village funds by creating fictitious activities or inflating the figures for the funds for activities to be carried out. in the village (Sylvia, 2019).

Efforts to prevent fraud can be executed by the village government and also require community participation in monitoring and evaluating the use of village funds. Cases of fraudulent management of village funds are deliberate acts of deviation carried out by certain individuals who have the opportunity and are trusted by the village community. The opportunity to commit fraud depends on the perpetrator's position regarding the object of the fraud. In general, village officials who are trusted by the community have a greater opportunity to commit fraud. Village officials usually commit fraud for personal gain. The Village Head determines the Village APB every year with Village Regulations. Raharjo (2020), Village Funds sourced from the APBN are one part of village income. The Government's aim of distributing Village Funds directly to villages is so that villages are empowered to run and manage and manage priorities in the areas of development and empowerment of village communities. The use of village funds is managed through a participatory development mechanism by placing village communities as development subjects. Therefore, plans for using Village Funds must be discussed and agreed upon at village meetings. The Village APB consists of the Village income, expenditure and financing sections. Village income is classified according to income groups, types and objects. Village expenditure is classified according to sector, subsector, activity, type of shopping, shopping object, and details of shopping object. Financing is classified according to group, type and object of financing (Raharjo, 2020).

According to Basri (2022), village apparatus competency is the absolute expertise required by village officials in developing village apparatus resources by developing village apparatus through short, medium and long term education and training processes that study conceptual, theoretical and applicable knowledge. To achieve the expected goal, namely the implementation of effective village government, the capacity of government officials can be demonstrated through their professionalism within the assigned work that to them.

The first phenomenon that occurred in 2018 was the corruption of village funds amounting to IDR 348,124,720 carried out by the Bekasi Regency State Civil Apparatus (ASN) who held the position of Acting Village Head. The acting village head's actions prevented village growth from happening. and several physical buildings were stalled because of this case (Fadlurrohman, 2022). In addition, in the same year, fraudulent management of village funds occurred in Pudar Village, Serang Regency, Banten, where the Village Head committed corruption of village funds amounting to IDR

531 million from road paving projects, retaining walls, paving blocks and culvert projects which tasks were completed in 2016 (Rifa'i, 2019). Village funds and village fund allocations in terms of accountability are included in public financial accountability. However, public financial accountability is still vulnerable to fraud when managing these village funds, so it is possible for fraud to occur. KPK's observation of village financial governance has several problems such as supervision and institutional aspects, governance, supervision, and human resources. This is due to overlapping authority, unfulfilled standards in village accountability reports, and prone to manipulation so that there is potential for fraud (Armelia, 2020).

2. Literature Review and Hypothesis

Fraud Prevention

Fraud is an action carried out intentionally for personal or group purposes, where the deliberate action has caused harm to a certain party or certain institution (Fahmi, 2018). Fraud is any form of deception, concealment or breach of trust in the form of fraudulent financial statements, misappropriation of assets and corruption which creates financial risks within the institution. Fraud can consist of various forms of crime or white collar crime, including theft, embezzlement of assets, embezzlement of information, evasion of obligations, omission or concealment of facts, including corruption.

Accountability

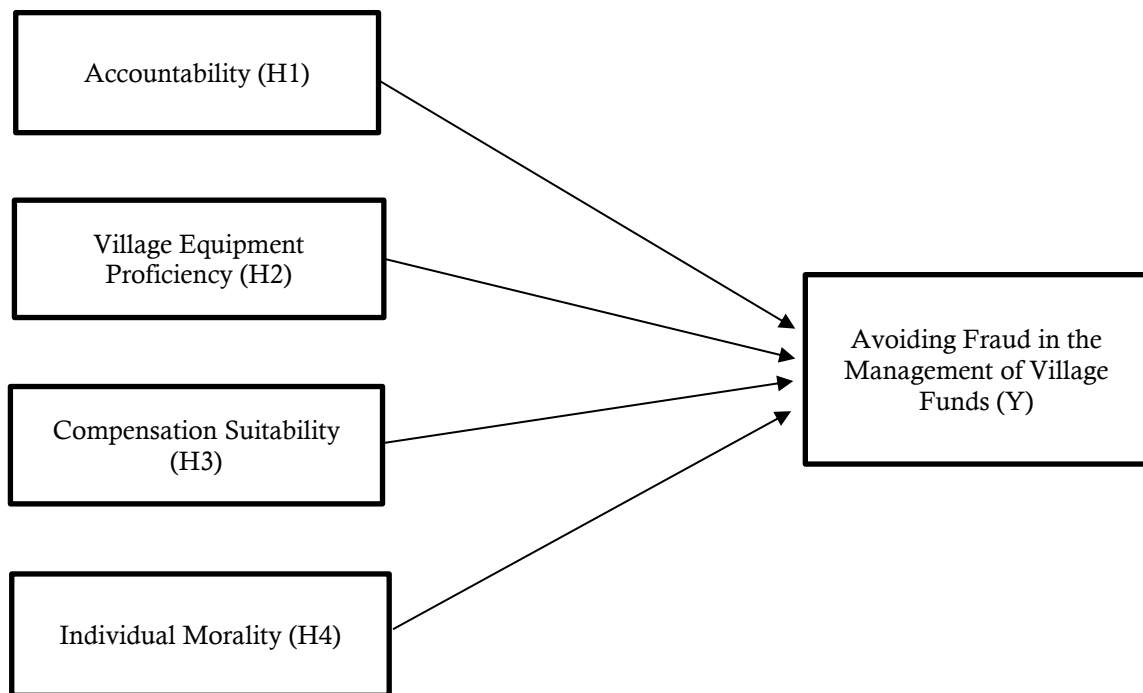
Accountability is a term related to governance which can also be described as a relationship between those related to the present or the future, between individuals and groups as a responsibility for interests that can inform and explain what has become an action or decision so that a measurement can be made of it. Is it accurate to say that it follows the authority it has. In an accountability relationship, the principal can interrogate the agent and impose sanctions if the agent's actions or answers are not satisfactory. Accountability is a matter of degree in order for a partnership to be considered responsible, there needs to provisions for inspection and provision of information, and provisions where the principal can impose sanctions on the agent (Raba, 2020). According to Rusdiana et al. (2018) accountability is the responsibility of an individual or group assigned, both vertically and horizontally, specific responsibilities to do for the person issuing the mandate. There are five requirements for accountability that need to be met by an organization.

Village Apparatus Competence

Village government is the administration of government affairs and the interests of local communities in the government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, the village government is the village head or what is called by another name, assisted by village officials as the organizing element of the village government, the village apparatus consists of the village secretary and other village officials. Village officials include all people involved in village government affairs, professional village officials are needed in carrying out their duties to realize effective government (Venni, 2017). Competency is the basic skills and experience of a person, staff or leader that can influence them in carrying out work or other tasks effectively and efficiently or in accordance with predetermined company standards (Marnisah, 2020).

Compensation Suitability

All of the money that workers are paid in exchange for their labor is known as compensation (contra-performance). In essence, compensation is an award given to workers in exchange for their labor. For people and employees, the quantity of pay represents the value of their job among themselves, their families, and society at large. This makes compensation an important factor for workers. In addition to enabling businesses or other entities to hire, train, and retain staff, compensation will be able to satisfy workers. If the salary that the business pays its employees is not appropriate, it could lead to employees committing fraud (Sulistiyani, 2018).

Research Conceptual Framework**Figure 1. Research Conceptual Framework****Research Hypothesis****The Impact of Accountability in Village Fund Management on Fraud Prevention**

Accountability is a moral notion closely related to public administration, having multiple interpretations that are frequently interchangeable with the ideas of responsibility, answerability, blameworthiness and liability (Saputra et al., 2019). Accountability implies responsibility for one's choices and actions. Village officials must be transparent and responsible for the accounting bookkeeping process and financial administration so that in managing finances and reporting them transparently, accountably and transparently, this can be done to minimize the potential for financial management fraud in the village (Asmawati & Basuki, 2019). This research argues that the more accountability in managing village funds increases, the increased fraud prevention in the administration of local funds. According to research by Rahmawati Research et al. (2020) and Saputra et al. (2019), accountability has a role in reducing fraud in village finance management. In light of the aforementioned arguments, the first research theory that may be formulated is as follows:

H1: Accountability has a positive effect on preventing village management fraud

The Impact of Competency in Village Apparatus on Fraud Prevention in Village Fund Management

One reason for the prevalence of fraud in the administration of village money is the absence of competence possessed by village officials or village officials. Competence is an individual's ability to carry out a job correctly and have excellence based on matters relating to knowledge, skills and attitudes. This research argues that the greater the competence of employees, the greater the prevention of fraud in managing village funds. Village government needs to have officials who have high competence, because Competence may be the primary motivator for an individual to perform well enough to meet organizational goals. The competency of village authorities has an impact on preventing fraudulent administration of village money, according to studies by Islamiyah et al. (2020) and Saputra et al. (2019). Considering the aforementioned justifications, the second study hypothesis that can be formulated is:

H2: Competence of Village Officials has a positive effect on Prevention of Village Management Fraud

The Effect of Compensation Suitability on Fraud Prevention in Village Management

Factors in fraudulent management of village funds can be found in the mismatch in compensation given to employees. Compensation suitability is everything that employees receive as remuneration (contra-performance) for their work (Sulistiyani, et al. 2018). This research argues that the more appropriate the compensation given to employees, the greater the mitigation of fraud in the administration of local funds. By making each person believe that their reward is appropriate, it is hoped that this will lessen their pressure to manage village funds fraudulently. Research by Rahmawati et al. (2020) and Kuntadi et al. (2022) indicates that the appropriateness of pay affects the avoidance of fraud in village fund management. Considering the arguments above, the third research hypothesis that can be formulated is as follows:

H3: Suitability of Compensation Influences Prevention of Fraud in Village Fund Management.

The Influence of Individual Morality on the Prevention of Fraud in Village Fund Management

Fraud in managing village funds can be influenced by the morality of each individual involved in a company. Morals are basically seen as a resolution between self and group interests, between rights and obligations. This research argues that the higher the individual's morals, the less fraud occurs in managing village funds. The better the individual's morality, the greater the prevention of fraud in managing village funds. Individuals with high morality are expected not to commit accounting fraud to gain personal gain. Previous research conducted by Rahmawati, et al. (2020), Islamiyah, et al. (2020) and Laksmi, et al. (2019) stated that individual morality influences the prevention of fraud in village fund management. Based on the arguments above, the fourth research hypothesis that can be formulated is as follows:

H4: Individual Morality Influences Prevention of Fraud in Village Fund Management

3. Data and Methods

Types of research

Based on the research objectives, the type of research used is quantitative research with the data used being primary data. According to Jaya (2020) quantitative research is a type of research that produces new findings that can be achieved (obtained) using statistical procedures or other means of quantification (measurement), quantitative research is a research model that aims to uncover phenomena regardless of In context, research using a quantitative approach focuses more attention on several variables. Furthermore, in the quantitative approach, the nature of the correlation between variables will be examined through the application of objective theory and statistical testing instruments. Because there are variables whose interactions will be examined and the goal is to present an image of the relationship between the variables, the research method utilized is a descriptive quantitative approach variables studied.

Types of Data and Data Collection Techniques

Primary data obtained from respondents through questionnaires is the sort of data used in this study. Primary research, according to Sarwono (2018), necessitates data or information from the original source, typically what are referred to as respondents. Written inquiries utilizing a questionnaire or spoken interviews are used to acquire data or information. The information source is the opinions and perceptions of each village apparatus that is related to village fund management. In this research the data used is primary data.

Population and Sample

All village authorities in the study's population were the village of Babelan District, Bekasi Regency with a total of 7 villages. This research uses a purposive sampling technique. According to Sarwono (2018) in the purposive sampling technique, what is emphasized in becoming a sample is the consideration of certain characteristics or characteristics. The research criteria used All village officials who have responsibilities and office tasks linked to managing village funds served as samples for this study activities (Village Head, Village Secretary, Head of Affairs, BPD) in Babelan District, Bekasi Regency. The determination of selecting the research sample was 50 respondents, because they already had predetermined criteria in selecting respondents. The sample in this

research is based on respondents who are village officials who have duties and office functions related to village fund management activities, so the total number is 50 respondents.

Data analysis method

Furthermore, after the data is collected, the data is processed and analyzed. The data analysis technique used in this research is a quantitative data analysis method. SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Science) is the data analysis tool in this research. SPSS is a computer program that is used to analyze data with statistical analysis

4. Results

Descriptive Statistical Test

Table 1. Descriptive Statistical Test Results

	Descriptive Statistics				
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Total H1	50	126	163	142.60	8,576
Total H2	50	90	110	95.70	4,995
Total H3	50	31	78	58.82	6,945
Total H4	50	32	40	33.98	2,692
Total Y	50	74	95	79.56	5,563

Source: Processed data (2022)

Based on the table above, the Accountability variable shows the lowest (minimum) value of 126 and the highest (maximum) of 163. Apart from that, the average (mean) Accountability shows a value of 142.60 with a standard deviation value of 8.576. This shows that the data on the Accountability variable has a varied distribution, because the average value (mean) is greater than the standard deviation value.

The Village Apparatus Competency variable shows the lowest (minimum) value of 90 and the highest (maximum) of 110. Apart from that, the average (mean) shows a value of 95.70 with a standard deviation of 4.995. This shows that the data on the Village Apparatus Competency variable has a varied distribution, because the average value (mean) is greater than the standard deviation value.

The Compensation Suitability variable shows the lowest (minimum) value of 31 and the highest (maximum) of 78. Apart from that, the average (mean) shows a value of 58.82 with a standard deviation of 6.945. This shows that the data on the Suitability of Compensation variable has a varied distribution, because the average value (mean) is greater than the standard deviation value.

The Individual Morality variable shows the lowest (minimum) value of 32 and the highest (maximum) of 40. Apart from that, the average (mean) shows a value of 3,398 with a standard deviation of 2,692. This shows that the data on the Individual Morality variable has a varied distribution, because the average value (mean) is greater than the standard deviation value.

The Village Fund Management Fraud Prevention variable shows the lowest (minimum) value of 74 and the highest (maximum) of 95 and the average (mean) of 79.56 with 5,563 as the standard deviation. This demonstrates that the Village Fund Management data Fraud Prevention variable has a varied distribution, because the average value (mean) is greater than the standard deviation value. Based on the results of the descriptive statistical analysis above, it shows that all data varies or is well distributed because the average value (mean) > standard deviation.

Data Quality Test

Validity test

Table 2. Validity Test Results

No.	Statement	rcount	rtable	Information
Accountability Variables				
1	X1.1	0.631	0.278	VALID
Village Official Compensation Variables				
1	X2.1	0.409	0.278	VALID
Compensation Suitability Variables				
1	X3.1	0.361	0.278	VALID
Individual Morality Variables				
1	X4.1	0.902	0.278	VALID
Village Management Fraud Prevention Variables				
1	Y.1	0.556	0.278	VALID

Source: Processed data (2022)

Based on the table above, it means that all data is said to be valid because the calculated r value > r table.

Reliability Test

Table 2. Reliability Test Results

Variable	Cronbach's Alpha	Information
Accountability	0.923	Reliable
Village Apparatus Competence	0.889	Reliable
Compensation Suitability	0.873	Reliable
Individual Morality	0.906	Reliable
Prevention of Financial Statement Fraud	0.938	Reliable

Source: Processed data (2022)

Based on the data that has been processed above, it can be seen that the Accountability variable as a variable (X1) has a Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.923 > 0.60, so the results of the Accountability variable are Reliable. The Village Apparatus Competency variable as a variable (X2) has a Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.889 > 0.60, so the results of the Village Apparatus Competency variable are reliable. The Compensation Suitability variable has a Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.873 > 0.60, so the results of the Compensation Suitability variable are Reliable. The Individual Morality variable has a Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.906 > 0.60, so the results of the Individual Morality variable are reliable. And the Village Fund Management Fraud Prevention variable as a variable (Y) has a Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.938 > 0.60, so the results of the Village Fund Management Fraud Prevention variable are reliable.

Thus, all variables show that in this study the concept of measuring each variable in the questionnaire is reliable, which means that the questionnaire used in this study is a reliable questionnaire.

Normality test

Table 3. Normality Test Results

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test	
Unstandardized Residuals	
N	50
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	,200c,d

Source: Processed data (2022)

With 5,563 as the standard deviation. This demonstrates that the Village Fund Management data.

Multicollinearity Test

Table 4. Multicollinearity Test Results
Coefficientsa

Model	Collinearity Statistics	
	Tolerance	VIF
1		
(Constant)		
Total.X1	,582	1,717
Total.X2	,824	1,214
Total.X3	,575	1,740
Total.X4	,817	1,224

Source: Processed data (2022)

Based on the table above, it can be seen that there is no multicollinearity because the Accountability variable has a tolerance value greater than 0.10, namely 0.582, and a VIF (Variance Inflation Factor) value of less than 10, namely 1.717. The Village Apparatus Competency variable has a tolerance value greater than 0.10, namely 0.824, and a VIF (Variance Inflation Factor) value of less than 10, namely 1.214. The Compensation Suitability variable has a tolerance value greater than 0.10, namely 0.575, and a VIF (Variance Inflation Factor) value of less than 10, namely 1.740. The Individual Morality variable has a tolerance value greater than 0.10, namely 0.817, and a VIF (Variance Inflation Factor) value of less than 10, namely 1.224. Thus it can be concluded that the regression model does not have multicoll problems and this research is said to be ideal.

Heteroscedasticity Test

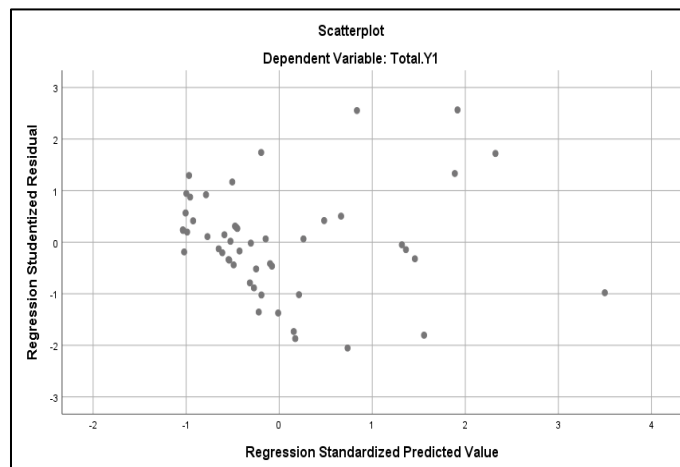


Figure 2. Heteroscedasticity Test Results

It is evident from the scatterplot graphic image above that the dots are dispersed erratically above and below the 0 on the Y axis. Thus, it may be said that the regression model does not exhibit heteroscedasticity in this study.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Table 5. Results of Multiple Linear Regression Equations

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta	Q	
1	(Constant)	20,685	8,642		2,394	.021
	Total.X1	-.255	,057	-.394	-4,490	,000
	Total.X2	,273	,082	,245	3,325	,002
	Total.X3	,296	.071	,369	4,182	,000
	Total.X4	1,524	.153	,737	9,962	,000

Source: Processed data (2022)

The variables Village Apparatus Competence, Appropriate Compensation, and Individual Morality have a positive effect on the prevention of fraud in village fund management, while the Accountability variable has a negative effect, according to the results of the multiple regression analysis above. The factor that has the biggest impact on village fund management's ability to prevent fraud is individual morality because it has a coefficient value of 1.524 which is greater than the other independent variables.

Partial Test (t Test)

Table 6. t Statistical Test Results

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta	Q	
1	(Constant)	20,685	8,642		2,394	.021
	Total.X1	-.255	,057	-.394	-4,490	,000
	Total.X2	,273	,082	,245	3,325	,002
	Total.X3	,296	.071	,369	4,182	,000
	Total.X4	1,524	.153	,737	9,962	,000

Source: Processed data (2022)

Accountability (X1) has a t-count > t-table value of $-4,490 > 2,014$ with a significance level of $0.000 < 0.05$, as can be observed from the t test table above. Therefore, for this variable, Fraud Prevention in Village Fund Management (Y) is significantly and significantly influenced by Accountability (X1). so that H1 or Ha1 is approved, indicating that accountability affects the prevention of fraud in the administration of village funds.

With a significant threshold of $0.002 < 0.05$, Village Apparatus Competence (X2) has a t-count >t-table value of $3,325 > 2,014$; this indicates that it influences Village Fund Management (Y)'s Fraud Prevention. So, H2 or Ha2 is accepted, which means that accountability influences the prevention of fraud in village fund management.

Compensation Suitability (X3) has a t-count $>$ t-table value, namely $4,182 > 2,014$ with a significance level of $0.000 < 0.05$, which means that Compensation Suitability (X3) has a positive influence on Fraud Prevention in Village Fund Management (Y). So for this variable, Compensation Suitability (X3) has a significant and influential effect on Fraud Prevention in Village Fund Management (Y). So, H3 or Ha3 is accepted, which means that accountability influences the prevention of fraud in village fund management.

Individual Morality (X4) has a t-count $>$ t-table value, namely $9,962 > 2,014$ with a significance level of $0.000 < 0.05$, indicating that Village Fund Management (Y) Fraud Prevention is positively impacted by Individual Morality (X4). Therefore, for this variable, the prevention of fraud in village fund management (Y) is significantly influenced by individual morality (X4). Therefore, H4 or Ha4 is accepted, indicating that the prevention of fraud in village fund management is influenced by individual morality.

5. Discussion

The Influence of Accountability on Fraud Prevention in Village Fund Management

Based on the results of the t test in table 6, Accountability has a negative effect on Fraud Prevention in Village Fund Management. This result means that as accountability increases, Village Fund Management Fraud Prevention activities will decrease. Asmawati et al. (2020) Every time there is an increase in the accountability of Village Apparatus, the Prevention of Fraud in the Management of Village Funds will decrease because Accountability is an obligation and responsibility that Village Apparatus should carry out in carrying out their duties. Low accountability allows for a large potential for fraud in Village Fund Management so that fraud prevention activities in Village Fund Management need to be increased. The results of this research are in accordance with the results of research conducted by Asmawati, et al. (2020), Rahmawati, et al. (2020), and Saputra (2020) state that accountability has an influence on preventing fraud in village fund management.

The Influence of Village Apparatus Competence on Fraud Prevention in Village Management

Based on the t test results in table 6, Village Apparatus Competence has a positive effect on Fraud Prevention in Village Fund Management. This result means that the better the competence of Village Apparatus, the more they can prevent Village Fund Management Fraud. Rahayu et al. (2018) Competent officials who understand the main tasks, planning and budgeting of village funds in accordance with applicable rules and social norms, understand financial management professionally and do not accept any form of deviation from the rules, and are competent in knowledge, skills and good behavior can potentially prevent fraud. Village Fund Management because competent officials have broad insight so they can implement the knowledge they have regarding fraud prevention and not try to commit fraudulent acts. The results of this research are in line with the results of research conducted by Kuntadi., et al (2022), Islamiyah, et al. (2020), Rahmawati, et al. (2020), and Rahayu, et al. (2018) which states that Village Apparatus Competence has a significant and influential effect on the Prevention of Fraud in Village Fund Management.

The Effect of Compensation Suitability on Fraud Prevention in Village Fund Management

Based on the t test results in table 6, Compensation Suitability has a positive effect on Fraud Prevention in Village Fund Management. These results show that the better the Compensation Appropriateness of Village Officials, the more they can prevent Village Fund Management Fraud. Compensation that is in accordance with the main duties and functions of the position received by officials can maintain the productive performance of Village Apparatus, so that Compensation Suitability can prevent fraud in Village Fund Management. Of the entire sample of Village Apparatus in the Village Government of Babelan District, they received additional compensation in the form of allowances because from the research results they got a score of 4, namely agree with a percentage of 84% who answered agree, meaning that village officials felt that the compensation received was appropriate because there was additional compensation in

the form of allowances so they did not have the potential to commit fraud for personal gain. The results of this research are in line with the results of research conducted by Kuntadi, et al. (2022) and Rahmawati, et al. (2020) which states that Compensation Suitability has a significant and influential effect on Fraud Prevention in Village Fund Management.

The Influence of Individual Morality on the Prevention of Fraud in Village Fund Management

Based on the t test results in table 6, Individual Morality has a positive effect on Fraud Prevention in Village Fund Management. This result means that the more morality each individual has, the more they can prevent Village Fund Management Fraud. Low quality in Village Apparatus is characterized by dishonesty in their work which can open up wide opportunities for acts of fraud, so awareness is needed to be instilled in each individual not to commit acts of fraud. Increasing good morality in each individual will be able to prevent fraud in managing village funds. The results of this research are in line with the results of research conducted by Islamiyah, et al. (2020), Rahmawati, et al. (2020), and Laksmi, et al. (2019) which states that Individual Morality has a significant and influential effect on the Prevention of Fraud in Village Fund Management.

6. Conclusion

Based on the results of research and discussion regarding the Influence of Accountability, Competence of Village Officials, Suitability of Compensation, and Individual Morality on the Prevention of Fraud in Management of Village Funds (Case Study in a Village in Babelan District, Bekasi, West Java) the following conclusion was obtained: Accountability has a negative effect on Prevention of Management Fraud Village Fund. This result means that as accountability increases, Village Fund Management Fraud Prevention activities will decrease. Village Apparatus Competence has a positive effect on Village Fund Management Fraud Prevention. This result means that the better the competence of village officials, the more they can prevent fraud in village fund management. Compensation suitability has a positive effect on preventing village fund management fraud. This result means that the better the Compensation Appropriateness of Village Officials, the more they can prevent Fraudulent Village Fund Management. Individual Morality has a positive effect on Preventing Fraudulent Village Fund Management. This result means that the better the morality of each individual, the more they can prevent fraudulent village fund management.

The managerial implication in this research is that increasing accountability requires tighter supervision and transparency in financial reporting and village fund management. Periodic training and education programs must be provided to increase the competence of village officials. This includes training in accounting, financial management and information technology, to prevent fraud, payroll and compensation systems must be fair and in accordance with the workload and responsibilities of village officials. Adequate compensation can reduce incentives to commit fraud.

Recommendations

Financial Management Transparency: Publish village financial reports regularly through the bulletin board in the village office and on the village website so that the community can access financial information. Accountability Training: Provide training on accountability and financial management for village officials to improve their understanding of the importance of transparency and accountability. Competency Certification: Encourage village officials to obtain competency certification in financial management and public administration. By implementing these practical recommendations, it is hoped that fraud in the management of village funds can be prevented and public trust in village officials can be increased.

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