

THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONAL BACKGROUND, POLITICAL BACKGROUND, BUDGET KNOWLEDGE AND PUBLIC POLICY TRANSPARENCY ON THE ROLE OF REGIONAL PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL (DPRD) MEMBERS IN REGIONAL FINANCIAL SUPERVISION

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the Influence of Personal Background, Political Background, Budget Knowledge and Public Policy Transparency on the Role of DPRD Members in Regional Financial Supervision in Brebes Regency. This type of research is quantitative. The data used in this study are primary data. The population of 50 people consisting of members of the Brebes Regency DPRD, Sampling in this study used the saturated sampling technique. Saturated sampling is the determination of samples that make members of the population used as samples. The results of this study indicate that Personal Background and Budget Knowledge have a positive effect on the role of the DPRD in regional financial supervision. While Political Background and Public Policy Transparency do not affect the role of the DPRD in regional financial supervision.

Key word: *The Influence of Personal Background, Political Background, Budget Knowledge and Public Policy Transparency on the Role of DPRD Members in Regional Financial Supervision in Brebes Regency*

1. Introduction

To realize the progress of Indonesian governance in the new era, the first steps were seen since the enactment of the revision of Law No. 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government and the revision of Law No. 33 of 2004 concerning Financial Balance between the Central and Regional Governments. This marks a commitment to strengthen the government structure and improve the financial balance between the central and regional governments (Law, 2004).

Autonomy is expected to inspire regions to be more active and independent in determining various regional strategic priorities by giving them full authority to plan, implement, supervise, control, and evaluate policies in accordance with the wishes of the community. Regional autonomy is formed through the transfer of some responsibilities from the central government with the aim of

achieving prosperity for all groups in society, as stated by (Yuwono, 2007).

The positive impact of the enactment of the Law on Regional Autonomy related to the role, function, and prerogatives of the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) is expected to encourage the Council to be more proactive in responding to aspirations that arise in the community, as expressed by. The role of the DPRD in regional financial supervision is to control the direction of regional financial policy. As a regional legislative institution, the DPRD has the responsibility and authority to monitor the regional budget, as regulated in Law Number 9 of 2015 concerning Regional Government which emphasizes that regional autonomy is the right, authority, and obligation for regions to regulate and manage government affairs and the interests of local communities in accordance with laws and regulations (Republic of Indonesia, 2015).

The formulation of the problem and objectives of this study are to determine the influence of personal background, political background, budget knowledge and transparency of public policy on the role of Brebes Regency DPRD members, whether they have an influence on regional financial supervision for the 2019-2024 period.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

This research is a descriptive quantitative research. The data collected in numerical form is used to answer the question or test the hypothesis related to the subject of this research. Descriptive research aims to investigate the differences, conditions, or other factors that have been mentioned previously. The results of the research are then presented in the form of research reports (Suhairisimi, 2013).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

RESULTS

A. Descriptive Statistical Analysis

Descriptive Statistical Test

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Pengawasan Keuangan Daerah	50	24	50	39.50	5.036
Personal Background	50	12	25	20.34	2.700
Political Background	50	20	24	22.10	1.182
Pengetahuan Anggaran	50	19	30	24.92	2.717
Transparansi Kebijakan Publik	50	18	25	21.24	1.721
Valid N (listwise)	50				

Source: SPSS Data Processing Version 25

The Financial Analysis of Daieraih (Y) shows a maximum value of 50, with a mean value of 39.50 and a mean deviation of 5.036. So it can be stated from the descriptive data of the variables. The Financial Analysis of Daerah is good because the mean value is greater

than the value with a mean deviation. Personal Background (X1) shows a maximum value of 25, with a mean value of 20.34 and a mean deviation of 2.700. So the daipait can be seen as a descriptive data fabric paid for a variable Personality Background and the average (mean) is bigger than the standard standar fabric. Political Background (X2) shows a maximum value of 24, with a score of 22.10 and a standard deviation of 1.182. So that it can be seen that the descriptive data is paid for variable Politicail Goodground and the values of the strings (mean) are bigger than those with deviation data. Anggaran's knowledge (X3) has a maximum value of 30, with a value of 24.92 and a deviation of 2.717. So that it can be seen that the descriptive data is paid and varied. The knowledge of the data is better because the value of the data is greater than that of the deviation data. Public Policy Training (X4) has a maximum score of 25, with a score of 21.24 and a deviation score of 1.721. *So it can be said that descriptive information is given to the variables of Public Policy Trains which value the games (games) more than those with a certain deviation.*

B. Classical Assumption Test

a. Normality Test

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		50
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	4.0500843 ^a
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.061
	Positive	.058
	Negative	-.061
Test Statistic		.061
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200 ^a

Source: SPSS Data Processing Version 25

The table above shows that the regression model is normally distributed because the value of Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) is set at 0.05, which is 0.200, so it is greater than 0.05.

b. Multicollinearity test

Coefficients ^a			
Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	Personal Background	.790	1.268
	Political Background	.820	1.220
	Pengetahuan Anggaran	.718	1.391
	Transparansi Kebijakan Publik	.920	1.087

Source: SPSS Data Processing Version 25

The table below shows that the tolerance value of the four independent variables is at a level of 0.10 and the VIF is less than 10. It can be concluded that all independent variables in this study did not show symptoms of multicollinearity or correlation between independent variables.

c. Heteroscedasticity Test

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta			
1	(Constant)	10.861	12.256			.888	.379
	Personal Background	.112	.164	.113		.685	.497
	Political Background	-.283	.367	-.129		-.770	.445
	Pengetahuan Anggaran	-.034	.170	-.034		-.197	.845
	Transparansi Kebijakan Publik	-.145	.238	-.093		-.608	.546

Source: SPSS Data Processing Version 25

The results of this research can be seen in terms of the significance value of each independent variable being more than 0.05 in the regression model based on heteroscedasticity.

d. Multiple Linear Regression Test Results

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1. (Constant)	-24.208	18.345		-1.289	.206
Personal Background	.581	.252	.312	2.311	.025
Political Background	1.103	.364	.299	1.959	.057
Pengetahuan Anggaran	.735	.262	.397	2.806	.007
Transparansi Kebijakan Publik	.432	.368	.148	1.182	.243

Source: SPSS Data Processing Version 25

Based on SPSS output, a regression equation model was obtained

$$Y = -24.208 + 0.581X_1 + 1.103X_2 + 0.735X_3 + 0.432X_4 + e$$

Showing that the value of the constant is -24.208. Personal Background is 0.581, Political Background is 1.103, Knowledge of Air Quality is 0.735, and Public Policy Trainability is 0.432. So the regression equation is obtained.

e. T-Test Results

Personal Background produces a positive coefficient value of 0.581. The calculated value is $2.311 > 2.010$ and the significance value is $0.025 < 0.025$ which means that the calculated t value is greater than the t table. Political

Background produces a positive coefficient value of 1.103. The calculated value is $1.955 < 2.010$ and the significance value is $0.057 > 0.025$ which means that the calculated t value is smaller than the t table. Knowledge budget produces a positive coefficient value of 0.735. The calculated value is $2.806 > 2.010$ and the significance value is $0.000 < 0.007$ which means that the calculated t value is greater than the t table. Public Policy Transparency produces a positive coefficient value of 0.432. The calculated value is $1.182 < 2.010$ and the significance value is $0.243 > 0.025$ which means that the calculated t value is smaller than the t table.

f. F Test Results

ANOVA ^a					
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F
1	Regression	438.744	4	109.686	6.141
	Residual	603.756	45	17.861	
	Total	1242.500	49		

Source: SPSS Data Processing Version 25

The table above shows the calculated F value of $6.141 > F$ table of 2.811 with a sig value of 0.000. Because the sig value is much smaller than 0.05 and the calculated F value is greater than the F table, the conclusion is that this research is feasible to be conducted.

g. Test of Determination Coefficient R²

Model Summary ^a				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.594 ^a	.353	.296	4.228

Source: SPSS Data Processing Version 25

The Adjusted R Square value of 0.296 is 29.6%, which means the influence of the contribution of Personal Background, Political Background, Budget Knowledge, and Public Transparency on the Regional Financial Supervision variable. The remaining 70.4% is influenced by other variables that are not explained in this research.

DISCUSSION

1. Positive Effect of Personal Background on Regional Financial Supervision

Based on the test that has been conducted, it shows that the questionnaire test in the Personal Background variable is said to be valid with the provision of r count $> r$ table. The Reliability Value is $0.725 > 0.60$, so the questionnaire is declared reliable. The Personal Background variable has a positive t count value of 2.311 and is significant $0.025 < 0.025$, so Personal Background has a positive effect on Regional Financial Supervision.

Bruce J. Cohen in role theory defines role as the behavior expected by others from someone who occupies a certain status, in this case it shows that

increasing Personal Background has a big influence. The quality of a person's human resources becomes an important point as the main driver in achieving organizational goals. If a council member has a good level of education or training, there will be an increase, which will also lead to an increase in regional financial supervision.

Likewise, if the personal background is not good or has decreased, it will cause a decrease in regional financial supervision of council members in Brebes Regency, so that the personal background has succeeded in influencing regional financial supervision of Brebes Regency DPRD members. Personal background, which includes education and training levels, has a significant influence on regional financial supervision. Therefore, the higher the level of education of council members, the greater the role of the DPRD.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by (Yuliaini, 2021) and (Indra Makuta, 2023) which proves that personal background has a partial positive effect on regional financial supervision, in research (Kartikasari, 2014) and (Rosaliana, 2015) shows that personal background has a positive effect. (Astutie et al., 2020)

2. Positive Influence of Political Background on Regional Financial Supervision

Based on the test that has been done, it shows that the questionnaire test in Political Background is associated

with validity with the provision of $r_{count} > r_{table}$. The Reliability Value is $0.637 > 0.60$, so the questionnaire is declared reliable. The Political Background variable has a negative t count value of -1.955 and is significant $0.057 > 0.025$, so Political Background has no effect on Regional Financial Supervision.

Based on the research results, the level of political background of DPRD members in Brebes district tends to be low. Although most of the members of the Brebes Regency DPRD at the time this research was conducted were elected for the 2nd term, the regional financial supervision that was carried out was not successfully influenced by this background.

The results of this study are not in line with research conducted by (Maisiaigai, 2023) and (Sofi et al., 2022) In his research, personal politics has a positive and significant influence on regional financial supervision. (Silooy, 2022) and (Kairtikaisairi, 2014) In research, political background has a positive influence.

3. Positive Influence of Budget Knowledge on Regional Financial Supervision

Based on the test that has been conducted, it shows that in the questionnaire test in the budget knowledge variable, it is associated with valid provisions with $r_{count} > r_{table}$. The reliability value is $0.755 > 0.60$, so the questionnaire is declared reliable. The investment benefit perception variable has a positive t count value of

2,806 and is significant $0.007 < 0.025$, so budget knowledge has a positive effect on Regional Financial Supervision.

One of the knowledge needed to carry out regional financial/APBD supervision is knowledge about the budget. To improve performance in regional financial supervision, the DPRD must master the entire budget structure and process. For that, basic knowledge of regional economics and budgets must be mastered by DPRD members.

The results of this study support research conducted by (Putrai, 2023) demonstrating knowledge that contributes to regional financial supervision among council members in the city of Bandung. (DN Raihmaitikai, 2021)

4. Positive Influence of Public Policy Transparency on Regional Financial Supervision

Based on the test that has been conducted, it shows that the questionnaire test in the Public Transparency Policy is said to be valid with the provision of $r \text{ count} > r \text{ table}$. The Reliability Value is $0.703 > 0.60$, so the questionnaire is declared reliable. The Public Transparency Policy variable has a positive $t \text{ count}$ value of 1.1832 and is significant $0.223 > 0.025$, so the Public Transparency Policy has no effect on Regional Financial Supervision.

Public Policy Transparency may require better support and integration with existing organizational mechanisms and structures. Based on role theory, DPRD members may require additional training and resources to understand and

implement transparency policies effectively in their roles. This includes increasing capacity in understanding financial reports, using information technology for monitoring, and collaborating with audit institutions and the community. DPRD members of Brebes Regency have a low level of supervision, so that no matter how high the level of public transparency is, it is not able to influence regional financial supervision.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by (Airiaini, 2017) that the transparency of public policy is still in the discourse stage and its implementation is still in the formality stage.

CONCLUSION

The results of several tests and analyses conducted, the conclusion obtained is that Personal Background and Budget Knowledge have a positive effect on the role of DPRD members in Regional Financial Supervision, while Political Background and Public Policy Transparency do not affect the role of DPRD members in Regional Financial Supervision.

SUGGESTION

For further researchers to be able to expand the research area, so that the research results are more likely to be concluded in general and changes made to the alternative answers.

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