

# The Effects of Good Governance Principles: Accountability, Transparency, and Participation on Public Trust in Village Funds Management

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## ARTICLE INFO

### Article history:

Received January 21, 2023

Revised January 24, 2023

Accepted October 20, 2023

Available online November 25, 2023

### Kata Kunci:

Good Governance, Dana Desa, Kepercayaan Publik

### Keywords:

Good Governance, Village Funds, Public Trust



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## ABSTRAK

Angka penyimpangan anggaran desa di beberapa daerah di Indonesia mengalami peningkatan setiap tahunnya, salah satunya di Kabupaten Polewali Mandar. Oleh karena itu, penerapan prinsip Good Governance diharapkan mampu mengatasi permasalahan tersebut, yang pada akhirnya dapat meningkatkan kesejahteraan kehidupan masyarakat. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menguji pengaruh penerapan prinsip good governance (akuntabilitas, transparansi, dan partisipasi) sebagai variabel Independen dan kepercayaan masyarakat dalam pengelolaan dana desa sebagai variabel dependen. Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian metode campuran dengan teknik analisis data menggunakan Vosviewer dengan database jurnal google Scholar yang diperoleh melalui publish or perish dengan menggunakan kata kunci good governance dan dana desa untuk memvisualisasikan topik jaringan tata kelola pemerintahan yang baik dalam pengelolaan dana desa di Indonesia berdasarkan tahun terbit (2017-2022). Selanjutnya menggunakan teknik analisis SEMpls sebagai alat untuk menguji validitas dengan menggunakan aparatur desa dan masyarakat Kecamatan Binuang Kabupaten Polewali Mandar sebagai sampel. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan metode purposive sampling, sehingga didapatkan 100 responden. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa transparansi, akuntabilitas, dan partisipasi berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap kepercayaan masyarakat terhadap pemerintah desa dalam mengelola dana desa. Artinya, semakin akuntabel dan transparan pemerintah desa dalam mengelola dana desa maka kepercayaan masyarakat akan semakin besar, dan jika masyarakat semakin percaya kepada pemerintah desa maka masyarakat akan lebih aktif berpartisipasi dalam pengelolaan dana desa.

## ABSTRACT

The number of village budget deviations in several regions in Indonesia has increased every year, one of which is in the Polewali Mandar Regency. Therefore, the application of the principles of Good Governance is expected to be able to overcome these problems, which in turn can improve the welfare of people's lives. The purpose of this study was to examine the effect of applying the principles of good governance (accountability, transparency, and participation) as independent variables and community trust in managing village funds as the dependent variable. This study uses mixed methods research with data analysis techniques using Vosviewer with journal database google Scholar obtained through publish or perish by using keywords good governance and village funds to visualize the topic of good governance network in the management of village funds in Indonesia by year of issue (2017-2022). Furthermore, using the SEMpls analysis technique as a tool to test validity using village apparatus and the community of Binuang District, Polewali Mandar Regency as samples. Sampling using the method of purposive sampling, so 100 respondents were obtained. The results of this study indicate that transparency, accountability, and participation have a positive and significant effect on community trust in the village government in managing village funds. That is, the more accountable and transparent the village government is in managing village funds, the greater public trust will be. If the community has more trust in the village government, the community will more actively participate in village fund management.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

The success of regional autonomy depends on the readiness and ability to manage and improve all potential existing resources so that good governance will create a credible, professional, productive, and efficient bureaucracy that can provide the best service to the community (Messe & Pangkey, 2018; Mukmin & Ruslan, 2018). Referring to the village law, villages that meet specific requirements are entitled to receive an annual budget of around IDR 1 billion transferred from central government funds. The total allocation of village funds increases every year is Rp 20.67 trillion in 2015, Rp 46.98 trillion in 2016, Rp 60 trillion in 2017, Rp 60 trillion in 2018, Rp 70 trillion in 2019, Rp 71 trillion in 2020, Rp 72 trillion in 2021. This increase ranges from 3 to 3.3% of the total Indonesian state budget (<https://www.kemenkeu.go.id>). The regional government oversees the ability of village fund managers by providing detailed instructions regarding village financial management so that the administration, implementation, and accountability for the use of village funds are better and more focused (Atiningsih, 2019; Pahlawan et al., 2020). The village chief and his apparatus must be responsible for managing resources and implementing a mandated policy to achieve the set goals (Meutia & Liliana, 2017; Widagdo et al., 2016). The village chief has the duty to manage the village economy in the form of money or commodity related to the village rights and obligations measurable in money, and the fulfillment of the village rights and obligations, resulting in expenses, income, and financing (Aprilia, 2019; Sofyani & Tahar, 2021). The village fund budget is used for apparatus spending costs of 30% and costs for village government operations in empowering village communities by 70% (Ubaidillah, 2019; Zulkifl et al., 2021).

The distribution of village funds in various villages in Indonesia so far has resulted in "best practice". The key to the success of a village government in achieving good performance is to apply the principles of good governance (Accountability, Transparency, and Participation) in order to achieve a good financial management system in Village Government (Dewi & Adi, 2019; Sofyani et al., 2018). Accountability is defined as a form of individual or institutional obligation to report each stage in managing village funds from start to finish (Istiqamah & Wahyuni, 2020; Mais & Palindri, 2020). Transparency is a form of government responsibility as the holder of trust from the community to manage public resources openly through granting rights to the community to be able to access any information related to the process of managing resources and administering government in an open, and honest. Community participation is community involvement in governance so that it can influence the process of monitoring and evaluating government performance in order to minimize abuse of power (Putra & Rasmini, 2019; Putri et al., 2021). The level of involvement of each community can affect the progress of community development programs. Participation is based on people's trust that they are given the opportunity to gather and express opinions, as well as the ability to participate constructively (Fajri & Julita, 2021; Majid et al., 2022). The participation of every community is needed in achieving village development in accordance with what is needed by the community itself. In addition, the active participation of the community in every administration of government is due to the high level of public trust in the government.

Several previous studies have proven that the application of good governance principles can overcome village fund management problems. However, based on the results of previous studies, there is a different level of significance between the results of one study and another. Previous research result shows that accountability in the management of village funds has a positive and significant effect on public trust (Aprilia, 2019; Nurrizkiana et al., 2017; Oktavia, 2020; Taufiqi & Ariani, 2022). However, these results are not in line with the results of the similar study which found that accountability in managing village funds had no effect on public trust (Fajri & Julita, 2021; Sofyani & Tahar, 2021). Transparency is a principle that guarantees every citizen has access to obtain relevant information related to all government administration, especially in the form of information related to the policy-making process and its implementation and the results achieved (Istiqamah & Wahyuni, 2020; Mais & Palindri, 2020). Transparency practices aim to increase public trust in the government (Cucciniello & Nasi, 2014; S. G. Grimmelikhuisen & Meijer, 2014). This is in line with similar research which shows that transparency in the management of village funds has a significant and positive effect on public trust (Nurrizkiana et al., 2017; Oktavia, 2020; Taufiqi & Ariani, 2022). However, there are also research results that found that transparency in the management of village funds had no effect on public trust (Aprilia, 2019; Taufiqi & Ariani, 2022). Where, the implementation of public services, especially in the transparency of village funds is not optimal so the transparency of village funds cannot affect public trust. Trust in public institutions can affect the level and quality of citizen participation in public policy (Carreira et al., 2016; He & Ma, 2021). Line with the similar research shows that participation in the management of village funds has a positive and significant effect on public trust (Pratolo et al., 2022; Sofyani et al., 2022). Rather, the results of previous research found that participation in the management of village funds had no effect on public trust (Sofyani et al., 2022; Yanto & Aqfir, 2020).

The theoretical foundation of this research is agency theory because the realization of good governance reflects agency theory. In agency theory there is a contractual relationship between the

principal and the agent as the main actor. In the good governance approach from the perspective of agency theory, the village government is the agent, and society, in general, is the principal. Then the research location is in Binnuang District which is part of West Sulawesi Province. Binnuang District received village fund assistance of Rp. 10.047.481.000 which has been distributed to 9 villages.

Village funds are quite large raising concerns regarding the village's readiness in managing village funds in an accountable manner. Where, in the case of the pandemic Covid-19, the budget of the village fund was only prioritized on expenditures that were urgently needed in handling the spread of the Covid-19 virus, so there were changes in the structure of the budget that had been previously arranged. This research was also motivated by village autonomy including the broad delegation of authority to the village followed by the provision of a sizable budget while the village was not ready to manage. In this case, it usually occurs as a result of neglect of accountability, transparency, and lack of participation to oversee the preparation of the village fund budget. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the influence of the principles of good governance (accountability, transparency, and participation) on public trust in managing village funds.

## 2. METHODS

This research uses a sequential explanatory research method. A sequential explanatory strategy is used to explain quantitative results based on the collection of quantitative data and followed by qualitative methods. This research was conducted with a mixed methodology. The source of research data is primary data from the results of distributing questionnaires. Sampling using the method of purposive sampling, namely sampling with certain criteria. So, this research has a sample selected in each village in the Binnuang District Polewali Mandar Regency, consisting of the village chief, village secretaries, village treasurers, village consultative bodies (BPD), and community, so the total sample in this study was 100 respondents. The data management uses SmartPLS 4.0 and Microsoft Excel software, with the aim of testing the correlation between research variables, which was then carried out by a regression test to obtain valid data. Furthermore, in this study secondary data were obtained from online media, print media, and Vosviewers tools with data sources in this study, namely national and international articles, and data collection was carried out by searching the database on Google Scholar using Publish or Perish with the keywords used by researchers are Good Governance and village funds, where these keywords will be analyzed descriptively based on the year of publication (2017-2022). Empirical variables and indicators in this study, as presented in [Table 1](#) are adopted from previous studies to adjust the focus and can be reviewed empirically on the focus of the research object.

**Table 1.** Measurement of Variable

Variable Operational	Indicator	References
Public Trust (Y)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Exhibiting Trus</li> <li>2. Achieving Results</li> <li>3. Acting With Integrity</li> <li>4. Demonstrating Concern</li> </ol>	Indicators adopted from research by <a href="#">(Nasim &amp; Romdhon, 2014)</a>
Accountability (X1)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Accountability for probity and legality</li> <li>2. Procces accountability</li> <li>3. Program accountability</li> <li>4. Policy accountability</li> </ol>	Indicators adopted from research by <a href="#">(Yanto &amp; Aqfir, 2020)</a>
Transparency (X2)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Informativeness</li> <li>2. Openess</li> <li>3. Disclosure</li> </ol>	Indicators adopted from research by <a href="#">(Yanto &amp; Aqfir, 2020)</a>
Participation (X3)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Decision making</li> <li>2. Preparation budget</li> <li>3. Implementation budget</li> </ol>	Indicators adopted from research by <a href="#">(Pratolo et al., 2022)</a>

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

### Results

#### **Research Visualization of the Topic of Good Governance in Village Fund Management in Indonesia**

Network analysis between topics uses publications from 2017-2022 obtained from the Google Scholar database of 500 articles. The bibliometric analysis method is a method that combines analysis of content, citations, text, keywords, co-authors, or citations together [\(Dias, 2019; Rodríguez Bolívar et al., 2016\)](#). In this study, bibliometric analysis in Vosviewer software was carried out based on frequently

occurring keywords. Vosviewer also offers cluster analysis that shows the relationships between topics (Bugallo-Rodríguez & Vega-Marcote, 2020; Hudha et al., 2020). The smaller the distance between a node and other nodes, the more pronounced the correlation between nodes. Nodes with a circle shape indicate publications, journals, or keywords, and line-shaped edges indicate relationships between nodes. Edges represent not only the relationship between two nodes but also the strength of the node connection expressed in distance (Allel et al., 2020; Benítez et al., 2020). Visualization of the Good Governance topic network on management village fund in Indonesia can be seen from the results of the Vosviewer meta-analysis, as shown in the Figure 1.

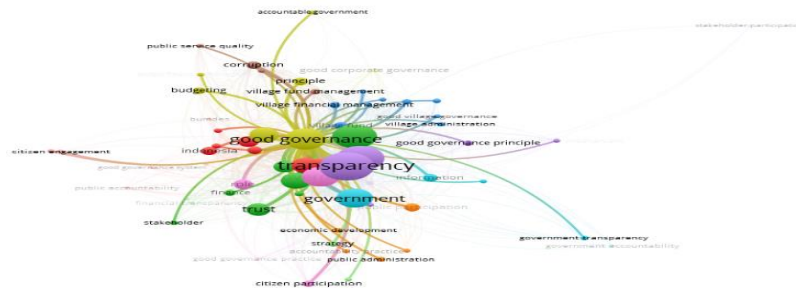


Figure 1. Good Governance Principles in Village Fund Management

Figure 1 presents the results of a meta-analysis of good governance in managing village funds in Indonesia. Where, accountability, transparency, participation, and trust are the most popular keyword items. This means that good governance in Indonesia has a correlation with accountability, transparency, participation, and public trust. Applying the principles of good governance in managing village finances means establishing a good financial management system for the village government so that it can gain the trust of the community in all its activities (Dewi & Adi, 2019; Sofyani et al., 2018). Accountability and transparency are factors that can affect the level of public trust in the village government (Aprilia, 2019; Nurrizkiana et al., 2017; Oktavia, 2020; Taufiqi & Ariani, 2022). Village development requires village trust, considering that community trust strongly encourages the community to actively participate in accelerating village development (Dewi & Adi, 2019; Sofyani et al., 2018). Previous research revealed that increase community participation in the development planning process needs to be based on shared interest and community awareness of the importance of participation in village development (Junne, 2018; Pridgen & Flesher, 2013). However, people's trust in the government as the implementer of a policy tends to decrease, some even say that the government is no longer needed. This is because there are several factors that cause the decline in community trust in the government. In addition, the application of the Good Governance principles as well can reduce the potential for abuse of authority and the emergence of corruption in village funds that will continue to increase (Aprilia, 2019; Nurrizkiana et al., 2017; Oktavia, 2020; Taufiqi & Ariani, 2022). The relatively large number of village funds is considered to increase the level of risk in their management, especially by village officials (Marota & Alipudin, 2019; Nurhadiyati, 2018). In its development, every year the number of irregularities that have the potential for village fund corruption is increasing, as happened in 2021, village fund corruption cases occupy the top position with a total of 154 cases, this has resulted in potential state losses of up to IDR 233 billion.

The comparison of the portion of village fund expenditure by province in the island region of Sulawesi from 2019 to 2021 can be seen in the following figure 2.

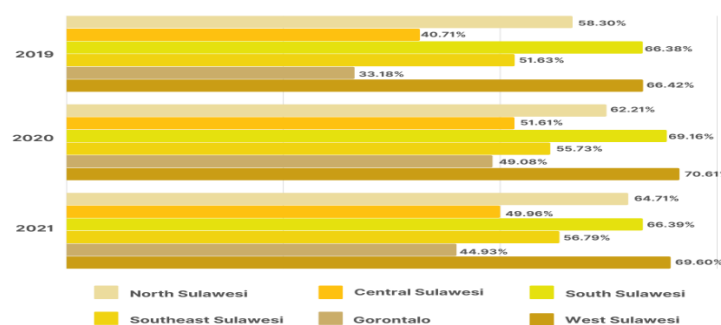


Figure 2. Percentage of Village Funds in the Sulawesi Region for 2019-2021

Figure 2 presents that West Sulawesi is the province with the largest village funds on the island of Sulawesi with an increasing portion of spending that continues to increase every year. West Sulawesi Province is the youngest province in Sulawesi which is the result of division from South Sulawesi Province. Binuang District is part of West Sulawesi Province which is in Polewali Mandar Regency. As the youngest province in Sulawesi, villages in West Sulawesi Province allocate more village funds for economic development. The potential is quite good in Binuang District, coupled with the large number of village funds provided by the central government, it is hoped that it will increase people's income which will ultimately be able to improve people's lives. Then we look again at how the government's performance in managing village funds is quite large, with the hope that the village government will be able to manage village funds in an accountable, transparent, and participatory manner, which will ultimately be able to increase community trust in the village government.

### Statistical Result

#### Demographic Profiles of Respondents

Respondent characteristics in this research using age, gender in general, up to the last education. The following respondents' survey data has been presented in Table 2.

**Table 2. Characteristics of Respondents**

Characteristics	Frequency	%
<b>Respondents Age</b>		
<25 th	26	26%
26-35 th	40	40%
36-45 th	30	30%
>45 th	4	4%
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	30	30%
Male	70	70%
<b>Education Background</b>		
SD	-	-
SMP/MTS	-	-
SMA/SMK	20	30%
Diploma/S1	70	60%
S2	10	10%
S3	-	-

From Table 2, we can see that survey are based on the characteristics of respondents, most were in the age group 26-35 years it has a 40%. Subsequently, followed by the age of 36-45 years with a rate of 30%, then the age of 25 years with a percentage of 26%, and the last respondent was 45 years old with a percentage of 4%. If based on gender, the majority of respondents are male with a percentage of 70%. In terms of education, respondents were dominated by Diploma/S1 with a percentage of 70%, followed by SMA/SMK with a percentage of 20%, and finally Masters/S2 with a percentage of around 10%. Then to find out the influence of the principle's good governance (accountability, transparency, and participation) in the management of village funds on public trust, the testing phase of the suitability of the measurement model and concept checking with indicators was carried out. Reliability testing aims to show accuracy and consistency with measuring instruments in measuring a concept. The reliability coefficient value is considered satisfactory if Cronchbach's Alpha coefficient is more than 0.70 (Darma, 2021; Sarstedt et al., 2019). Below are the hypothesis reliability test results.

**Table 3. Composite Reliability and Cronbach Alpha Examination Results**

Construction	Cronbach's Alpha	Rho_A	Composite Reliability	Average Variance Extracted (AVE)	
Accountability	0.807	0.815	0.866	0.565	Reliabel
Public Trust	0.768	0.777	0.844	0.522	Reliabel
Participation	0.832	0.844	0.881	0.599	Reliabel
Transparency	0.783	0.854	0.853	0.554	Reliabel

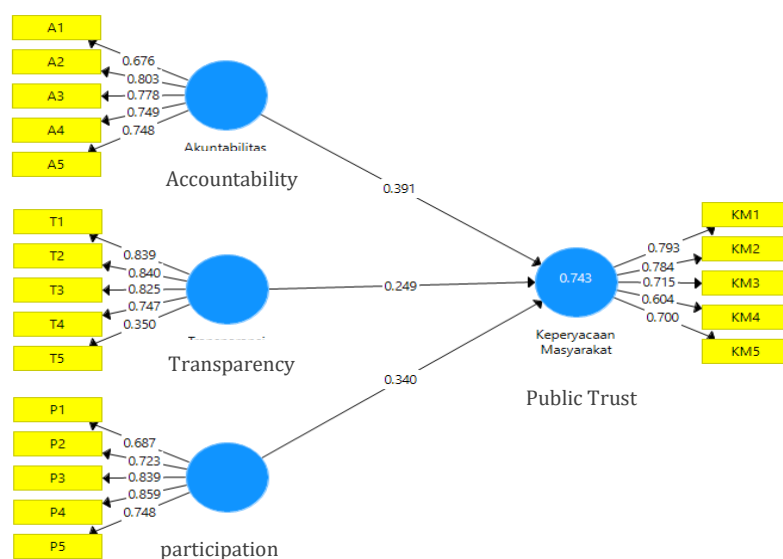
Based on Table 3, shows that the reliability test on each research variable is more significant than 0.5. Where the Participation variable has the highest Composite Reliability value of around 0.881 and the

Cronbach Alpha is 0.832. While the variable with the lowest score is Public Trust which has a Composite Reliability value of around 0.844 and a Cronbach Alpha value of 0.768. The Accountability variable has a Composite Reliability value of 0.866 and Cronbach Alpha of 0.807. and the Transparency variable with a Composite Reliability value of 0.853 and Cronbach Alpha of 0.783. From various explanations regarding the results of reliability test measurements, it can be concluded that all values on latent construct variables meet the requirements for coefficient values by obtaining results above 0.70. This explains that all construct variables have fulfilled the reliability requirements so that it can be said that the variables in this research (accountability, transparency, and participation) can be used for further analysis tests. When analyzing structural models in PLS, it starts with evaluating the coefficient of determination R-Square ( $R^2$ ) of each independent variable as a predictive measure in a structural model. Below is a summary of the analysis results for the coefficient of determination.

**Table 4. Summary of Determination Coefficient Analysis Results**

Variabel	R-Square	R-Square Adjusted
Public Trust	0.743	0.732

Based on Table 4, shows the results analysis of the R-Squared coefficient of determination ( $R^2$ ) Public Trust (Y) of 0.743. So, it can be concluded that the interpretation of public trust is 74.30%, where the R-square structural model identifies 3 scales, namely 19% - 33% (weak/moderate), 33% - 67% (moderate), and > 67% (strong) /good/substantial). Looking at the results of the interpretation of the regression results and R-square on the Public Trust variable (Y), the scale is in the strong/good category. So, it can be stated that each variable has a very close relationship with the variable Public Trust (Y). Then to measure the correlation of the hypothesis, the researcher tested the structural model using Bootstrapping on smartPLS. The following is the structural model bootstrapping shown in Figure 3.



**Figure 3. Bootstrapping Results**

Based on Figure 3, show that the results of hypothesis testing between the independent and dependent variables use the bootstrapping method on SmartPLS to see the validity and reliability of the study. Test this hypothesis using T-statistics and P-values which will later be presented in the form of t-tables, to find out valid research data of course for T-statistic values that are > 1.96 and P-values that are <0.05. The following table shows the hypothesis verification results on the influence of accountability, transparency, and participation variables on public trust.

**Table 5. Summary of Hypothesis Testing Results**

Variable	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	STDEV	T-Statistics ( O/STDEV )	P value	Hypothesis
Accountability -> Public Trust	0.391	0.385	0.107	3.640	0.000	Accepted

Variable	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	STDEV	T-Statistics ( O/STDEV )	P value	Hypothesis
Participation -> Public Trust	0.340	0.348	0.105	2.228	0.001	Accepted
Transparency -> Public Trust	0.249	0.256	0.105	2.383	0.018	Accepted

Table 5 displays the parameter coefficients and the significance value of the T-statistic using calculations Partial Least Square (PLS) which produces the results of hypothesis testing accountability to public trust has a value of 3.640, where this value indicates that the T-statistic results are  $> 1.96$ , and the P-value is 0.000 or smaller than the standard category P-value, which is  $< 0.05$ , so there is a direct link between accountability and public trust. This proves that accountability for managing village funds has a positive effect on public trust. Therefore, the conclusion is the accountability hypothesis is empirically supported (accepted) in this study. Furthermore, testing the participation hypothesis on public trust produces a T-statistic value of 2.228 which includes the value ( $> 1.96$ ) and a P-value of 0.001 that is smaller than the standard category value of P-values of ( $< 0.05$ ). This proves that participation in village fund management has a positive effect on public trust. Therefore, the conclusion is the participation hypothesis is empirically supported (accepted) in this study. Then testing the transparency hypothesis on public trust produces a T-statistic value of 2.383 which includes the value ( $> 1.96$ ) and a P-value of 0.018 which includes the value ( $< 0.05$ ). This proves that participation in village fund management has a positive effect on public trust. Therefore, the conclusion is the transparency hypothesis is empirically supported (accepted) in this study.

## Discussion

### *Effect of Accountability on Public Trust*

The findings in testing the first hypothesis (H1) show that accountability produces a statistical value of 3.640, this means that accountability has a positive and significant impact on public trust in the management of village funds in Binuang District, Polewari Mandar Regency. Where, if the village government is accountable in managing village funds, it will increase public trust, because the society believes that matters relating to money are considered very sensitive, so there is a need for accountability to avoid cases of misappropriation. The village government has provided information about the use of village funds every year or one budget period. Then, in fulfilling their obligations according to proper procedures, the village government will report accurately and provide accurate and accountable information to the community. This is because the village government's financial reports are a requirement for the disbursement of village funds for the next stage, therefore the government is required to report on time. The accountability of village fund management is supported by agency theory, in this case the agent or in this case the village chief and his apparatus must be responsible for explaining, conveying to the community, and reporting all activities in managing village funds (Adhinata et al., 2020; Bakhtiar, 2021). while the principal or in this case the community has the authority to ask for this accountability because accountability is one of the keys to the success of good village governance. The practice of accountability in managing village funds cannot be separated from the interests of both the principal and the agent, where the principal, in this case the society, will want maximum accountability report information from what the agent provides (Aminullah, 2021; Bakhtiar, 2021). Conversely an agent, in this case the village chief and his apparatus as the person in charge of management village funds, will do anything to get a good assessment in carrying out the duties or authority given by the principal. This is support by previous research analyzed the impact of village government accountability on community trust and concluded that village financial management accountability has a positive impact on community well-being and trust (S. Grimmelikhuijsen & Knies, 2017; Hilmawan et al., 2023). The more responsibility it takes, the more confidence the public has in the administration of that institution.

### *Effect of Transparency on Public Trust*

Results of the second hypothesis (H2) in this research show that transparency produces a statistical value of 2.383. This means that there is a significant positive impact between transparency and public trust in managing village funds in Binuang District, Polewali Mandar Regency. In this case, it has been proven that the village government can apply the principle of transparency, as seen from reporting that has been integrated with the Siskeudes website, and the dissemination of information through social media that has been made by the village government that it can be easily accessed by the community. Then every implementation of the program or activity will be informed through the installation of banners related to the details of the APBDes. In addition, there is an information board that contains budget details, budget year, and implementation of a program so that the public can see the village's financial condition, especially

in managing village funds during the pandemic Covid-19. This is intended so that the village government can increase the trust of the community and the district government (Sofyani et al., 2022; Yanto & Aqfir, 2020). Village fund management transparency is supported by agency theory, in which the village chief and village officials (agents) are expected to be able to exercise leadership by presenting village financial reports in a transparent manner and making it easier for the community (principals) to access information related to the administration of village funds. The results of this research are consistent with similar research revealed that transparency has a positive effect on Village Fund management in Bandung Tulungagung (Mais & Palindri, 2020; Suyono & Pravitasari, 2022). However, this is in contrast to other research, which revealed that transparency has no effect on village fund management (Fajri & Julita, 2021; Sugiharti & Hariani, 2021). Where the government has implemented the principle of transparency by reporting regarding the management of village funds, but transparency has not had a good impact on the interests of village fund management itself. This is due to the lack of interest of the community to read the information provided on the information boards.

### **Effect of Participation on Public Trust**

Results of the third hypothesis (H3) in this research revealed the relationship between village fund management participation and public trust in the Binuang District, Polewali Mandar Regency, there is a positive statistically significant effect on the value of 2.228. This means that the community is aware of the problems that exist in the village, so it is very important that the community is involved in all stages of the village fund implementation plan, the society understands the social and economic environment of the village, the society is able to utilize the development resources they have, and the society knows solutions in solving the problems faced (Farrell et al., 2017; Mathur, 2018; Molecke & Pinkse, 2017). Implementation of village funds in villages in the Binuang District area does not only involve the general public but also involves all elements of society such as village stakeholders to be involved in every budgeting process such as implementation, planning, reporting, and accountability of village funds. In addition, society also has the right to provide suggestions, comments, and criticism of village program decisions. Where the community is asked to provide program input that suits their needs, such as community suggestions to manage programs or activities that are empowering in nature and provide changes in the priority for the initial use of village funds which are prioritized on village infrastructure development to be used in handling communities affected by COVID-19. Community participation is carried out so that the community feels they own and have a responsibility to participate in every administration of village funds (Daraba, 2017; Sigalingging & Warjio, 2014). As for the development planning and evaluation forum during the annual village meeting, the BPD will also be involved as a community representative. This is supported by the Agency theory, which explains that there is an interest between the village government (agent) and the community (principal) in regulating government affairs in managing village finances. This is in line with the previous research which revealed that community participation in village financial management has a positive effect on the trust of the village community (Firdaus et al., 2020; Sofyani et al., 2022). Community participation in the management of village funds is very important, with the aim of empowering communities to participate in budget planning and oversee the use of village funds so that village funds management becomes more focused and prevents irregularities in its management.

## **4. CONCLUSION**

There is a partially significant and positive effect on the relationship between the variables of accountability, transparency, and participation in public trust in Binuang District, Polewali Mandar Regency. This means that village managers have more accountability and transparency in the management of village funds, it will have an impact on high public trust, and if the community has more trust in the village government, it will be more active in participating in village fund management. This research has limitations in the sample used a minimal sample size. This study will provide better data when presented to a larger sample of the population. The results of this research have implications for the development of agency theory and previous research. Meanwhile, the practical implication is that the government and village communities can become more familiar with village financial management through accountability, transparency, and participation. The research is also expected to contribute the village governance, especially strategic steps to achieve good village governance.

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