The Influence of E-Government Dimensions in Transparency Fund Management Transfer in East Kalimantan Indonesia

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Abstract: This article is meant to analyze and prove the influence of the dimensions of e-government which includes system quality, information quality, and service quality in realizing transparency in the management of transfer funds in East Kalimantan. The data used are primary data collected through questionnaires from 105 East Kalimantan community respondents. The questionnaire was designed with a Likert scale of 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral, 4 = agree, 5 = strongly agree. Multiple linear regression is used to process the collected data. Simultaneously, the e-government dimension is proven to have a significant effect on transparency in the management of transfer funds in East Kalimantan, and although partially the quality of information does not have a significant effect on transparency. The application of e-government is able to provide easy and speedy access to information on the management of fund transfers from the Central Government to Provincial, Regency, and City Governments in East Kalimantan. The application of e-government is able to increase transparency in public services. System quality, information quality, and service quality represent dimensions of e-government that influence the realization of transparency in the management of transfer funds. dimensions of e-government that influence the realization of transparency in the management of transfer funds.

1 INTRODUCTION

Transfer funds are the main instrument of fiscal decentralization policy in Indonesia, consisting of balance funds, special autonomy funds, and regional incentive funds sourced from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget which are then transferred to the regions. Balanced funds are the largest component of transfer funds provided by general allocations, special allocations, and revenue sharing from tax revenues and natural resources.

The Local governments play an important role in providing public services (Sutopo et al., 2017), but in reality, there are still some local governments that have not played their roles optimally. In addition, local governments are also expected to be able to demonstrate their performance in transferring funds effectively and efficiently. Furthermore, according to (Listiyanto, 2018), it was revealed that financial management and management in the regions were still an obstacle in managing transfer funds to regions and village funds, this was indicated by the low realization of transfer funds to regions and village funds. One of the solutions to overcome problems in managing transfer funds is through e-government. This method is an information and communication technology approach that promises efficiency, speed of information delivery, affordability, and transparency.

Researcher (Dhevina, 2018); and (Septiani, 2020) revealed that the purpose of using e-government is to improve government performance in public services, increase effectiveness, efficiency, transparency and convenience, as well as service quality. Through e-government, it can prevent corruption even though it cannot be generalized to all local governments, this is revealed from research (Rustiarini, 2019) but there is also corruption.

The purpose of this article is to analyze and prove the effect of the e-government dimension on transparency in the management of transfer funds from the Central Government to Provincial, Regency and City Governments in East Kalimantan. Through this research, it is hoped that the e-government dimension can be used as a tool to increase transparency of fund management, and ultimately improve public services, as well as a means of realizing good governance.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 E-Government

(Septiani, 2020) states that The application of e-government in the era of globalization is needed to ensure the realization of transparency, efficiency, speed of information delivery, affordability of government services to the public and business.Therefore, it can be said that the role of e-government in providing basic services to the community is one of the indicators of development. The advantages of implementing e-government are the creation of a better business climate and have an impact on improving the economy, transparency, ease of access, local revenue, and better service delivery (UNDESA, 2016).

The characteristic implication of good corporate governance is transparency in the management of transfer funds. This is confirmed by research results (Arwati & Latif, 2019) which state that financial transparency through the implementation of e-government affects trust and integration of public service systems. Meanwhile (Alfiyah, 2019) stated to create a more effective government. Further (Nurdi & Nurdin, 2019); (Nurhakim, 2014); (Wirawan, 2020) is intended to facilitate and encourage the creation of a democratic, transparent and accountable government.

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2.2 Good Governance

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The principles of good governance according to UNDP in (Mardiasmo, 2004) include: community participation, upholding the rule of law, transparency, responsiveness, consensus-oriented, equality, effectiveness and efficiency, accountability, and strategic vision. Transparency is one of the principles of good governance. Transparency is built on the basis of the free flow of information, all government processes, institutions, and information need to be accessed by interested parties and the information available must be sufficient to be understood and monitored (Coryanata, 2012).

Transparency becomes the foundation of people's hopes in managing transfer funds from the Central Government to the Provincial, Regency, and City Governments in East Kalimantan as a guarantee for good governance practices. Therefore, to overcome the constraints of the low performance of local governments in providing public services in managing transfer funds, researchers used the e-government dimension as an independent variable, while the dependent variable was good governance. The e-government dimension is measured by system quality (X1), information quality (X2), service quality (X3). adopted from (DeLone & McLean, 2003). Meanwhile, one dimension that represents good governance adopts part of (IGI, 2014), namely transparency (Y). The problems to be resolved in this article are: "Does the quality of the system, the quality of information, and the quality of service partially and or simultaneously have a significant effect on the transparency of the management of transfer funds?". Based on the results of previous research, the hypothesis proposed in this study are:

- H1: system quality, information quality, and service quality partially have a significant effect on the transparency of the management of transfer funds to the provincial, district, and city governments in East Kalimantan.
- H2: the quality of the system, the quality of information, the quality of service simultaneously have a significant effect on the transparency of the management of transfer funds to the provincial, district, and city governments in East Kalimantan.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Types of Data and Collecting Methods

Types of Data and Collection Methods The data used are primary data by distributing a random sampling questionnaire designed in the form of a questionnaire with a Likert scale (1,2,3,4,5) from a scale of 1 which means strongly disagree, scale 2 disagrees, scale 3 is neutral, scale 4 agrees. , and scale 5 strongly agree. The population of this study is the people of East Kalimantan, amounting to 3.6 million people. Determination of the data sample refers to Slovin (1967) in (Sugiyono, 2019) with a sample size of 105 respondents.

3.2 Analysis Method

The quantitative data from the collected questionnaires were then analyzed through multiple linear regression. The stages of testing are carried out by testing the validity and reliability, test classic assumptions, multiple linear regression analysis as follows.

$$Y = a+b1X1+b2X.2+b3X3+ e \qquad (1)$$

This tool is used because in this study there is more than one independent variable, namely:

Y = Good governance
a = constant linear relationship
b = regression coefficient
X1 = System Quality
X2 = Quality of Information
X3 = Quality of Service
e = error term

Next is the determination of the coefficient correlation (R^2) and hypothesis testing with the F test and t tes. The F test is used to test the independent variables X1, X2, and X3 simultaneously have a significant effect on the dependent variable Y. Measured by the two criteria significant values listed in the ANOVA table <α 0.05 and or if the F-count> F-table. The t-test is used to partially test the effect of each of the independent variables X1, X2, and X3 on the dependent variable Y measured by 2 criteria, namely: if the value of significant <α 0.05; and or if t-count> t-table.

4 RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Respondent Data

Data of respondents based on gender were 62 respondents or 59% were male and 41% were female. Work background, 72 respondents or 68% were civil servants, 25 respondents or 24% were private employees, the rest were self-employed and 4% others. Based on age, most of them were aged 41-50, namely 37% and 29% were 31-40 years old and 25% were 20-30 years old. With a bachelor's education background, namely 55%, 28% S2, and the rest have doctoral, high school, junior high, and elementary education.

4.2 Validity and Reliability Test

The pilot test was conducted on 30 samples to test the validity and reliability of the e-government dimension. Based on the correlation coefficient of system quality dimensions 0.570, Information Quality 0.574, Service Quality 0.709, and 0.782 transparency. All correlation coefficients > 0.30, this means valid. These instruments are also reliable because they each have a Cronbach alpha value> 0.60.

4.3 Classic Assumption Test

The results of the normality test with One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Significant value (2-tailed) of 0.164 > 0.05, which means the data is normally distributed. The value of variance inflation factor (VIF) for the system quality dimension is 1.031, the information quality dimension is 1.091, and the service quality dimension is 1.083 where each number is <10.00 which means there is no multicollinearity between dimensions. There is a linear relationship between system quality, information quality, and service quality with transparency, as evidenced by the ANOVA table the Significant value is 0.391 where the value is > 0.05, which means there is a linear relationship between the dimensions of system quality, information quality, and service quality with transparency.

4.4 Hypothesis Testing

Multiple Correlation Analysis. The results of calculations using SPSS in the Model Summary Table show that the R-value is 0.499, meaning that there is a moderate-scale relationship between system

quality, information quality, and service quality towards good governance.

Determination Analysis (R^2). The R2 value of 0.249 or 24.9% indicates the percentage contribution of the influence of the System Quality, Information Quality, and Service Quality variables on transparency.t-test A summary of the results of multiple linear regression analysis is listed in Table 1 t-test. A summary of the results of multiple linear regression analysis is as listed in Table 1.

Table 1. Summary of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Variable	Coefficient regression	T-Count	Sig
Constanta	4,187	9,291	0,000
X1	0,300	3,830	0,000
X2	0,087	1,430	0,156
X3	-0,414	-5,395	0,000
F-Count	11,142		0,000
R Square	0,249		

Source: data processed by researchers 2020

The value of t table = ± 1.98. While the t-count X1 = 3.830 where the t-count value is 3.830> t-table ± 1.98 and the Significant value shows 0,000 <α 0.05, this condition indicates a significant influence between the variables X1 (system quality) and Y. The value of t count X2 (information quality) is 1.430 where this value is < t-table 1.98 and the significant value 0.156 > α 0.05, which means that the variable X2 has no significant effect on variable Y. The test results on X3 (service quality) show the value of t-count -5.395 which > t-table -1.98 and the significant value of 0.000 < α 0.05, its means that the variable X3 has a significant negative effect on Y. Thus, partially the dimension of e-government has a significant effect on transparency except for information quality. In other words, H1 is not entirely proven.

Test F. The test results show that F-count is 11.142 > F- table 2.69 and the sig value is 0.000, which shows that the number is smaller than < α 0.05, which means system quality, information quality, and service quality simultaneously affect the transparency of the management of transfer funds. This proves that H2 simultaneously has a significant effect on transparency. Multiple linear regression equation is Y = 4.187 + 0.300X1 + 0.087 X2 - 0.414 X3 + e. A positive constant value of 4.187 indicates a positive influence on the independent variables X1, X2, and X3 on transparency. For every increase of one unit of system quality, the transparency will increase by 0.300, likewise, if there is an increase in one unit of

information quality, the transparency will increase by 0.087. If there is an increase in one unit of service quality, transparency will decrease by 0.414.

4.5 Discussion

The results of this study confirm that the availability of e-government is one way of realizing transparency in the management of transfer funds to the Provincial, Regency, and City Governments in East Kalimantan. The majority of the public's perceptions are men aged 40-51 years, have undergraduate education and work as regional civil servants, and are internet literate respondents who stated that the availability of quality e-government systems and services is a form of transparency in public services. Especially in the conditions of the COVID 19 pandemic, people hope that the implementation of e-government will make it easier for people to access information, one of which is information about the allocation and use of transfer funds.

The public has considered the ease of access to information that the public services provided by the local government have a good quality system and service quality so that they are perceived to be transparent. Because the community can easily and quickly access information about transfer funds, it is the main source of income for those regional government. The quality of information does not have a significant effect on transparency, meaning that the people of East Kalimantan perceive that the ease and speed of access to information on transfer funds are considered a form of transparency. In this case, the perceived quality of information exists together with the existence of quality systems and services in e-government.

Service quality has a significant negative effect on transparency, meaning that the higher the quality of services provided by local governments through e-government, the more transparent the management of transfer funds in those regional government will have an impact on reducing the potential for corruption. In this respect, there is a relationship in the opposite direction between service quality and transparency. The novelty of this research is that the quality of e-government technology innovation in realizing transparency of public services is more perceived by the public from the aspects of system quality and service quality, while information quality is perceived subjectively.

The implication of the results of this study is that the community needs local government commitment to continuously improve the quality of e-government systems and services in realizing transparency in the

management of transfer funds. The benefits of research results for local governments are used as the basis for continuous improvement and evaluation of e-government programs provided to improve the quality of public services. The benefits of research results for the community in the regions are an effort to provide access and opportunities for community participation in monitoring the financial management of transfer funds. The benefit for future researchers is as a basis for developing research by adding other variables.

5 CONCLUSION

Based on the results of testing and discussion, it can be concluded that:
1) The e-government dimension has a significant effect on the transparency of the management of transfer funds to local governments.
2) System quality and service quality partially have a significant effect on transparency, except that the quality of information
3) The high level of public awareness of the use of e-government has an impact on the easier it is to realize good governance in the management of transfer funds scope area in East Kalimantan.
4) The scope of this research is limited to discussing the influence of the dimensions of e-government on transparency, which is one of the dimensions of good governance. Suggestions for future researchers are expected to expand the variable dimensions of good governance that have not been discussed regarding justice, accountability, efficiency, participation, or by adding another new variable.

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