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Influence of Regional Original Income, Allocation Fund general, Number of Population, and Area to the Allocation of Capital Expenditure Budget

(Regency/City Empirical Study in Central Java Province 2018-2020)

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Abstract: An increase in capital expenditure is important because improved infrastructure and facilities will increase community productivity so that it can also increase regional revenues. This study aims to find empirical evidence of the effect of local revenue, general allocation funds, population, and area on the allocation of the capital expenditure budget. The population in this study is Regency/City in Central Java during 2018-2020. The sample in this study was taken using a purposive sampling technique, which obtained a sample of 105 districts/cities in Central Java during 2018-2020. The data analysis technique used multiple linear regression analysis. The results of this study prove that local revenue, general allocation funds, population,

Keywords: local revenue, general allocation fund, population, area, capital expenditure

I. INTRODUCTION

Capital expenditure according to PMK No. 91/PMK.06/2007 concerning the Standard Chart of Accounts (BAS) states that capital expenditures are budget expenditures used in order to acquire or add fixed assets and other assets that provide benefits for more than one accounting period and exceed the minimum capitalization limit of fixed assets or other assets. set by the government. The fixed assets are used for the daily operations of a work unit, not for sale. (Susanti and Fahlevi, 2016) The realization of capital expenditure is based on the need for local government infrastructure to support performance and improve public services.

Regional autonomy requires each region to manage and regulate its own government activities in accordance with applicable regulations. Under the control of the government, regions receive fiscal assistance from the central government to finance the implementation of regional government as a form of decentralization (Sudika and Budiartha, 2017). This means that local governments have the right and authority to effectively manage all the natural potentials that exist in their regions, in an effort to optimize their financial performance in order to achieve regional independence (Kiha and Oki, 2021).

Local governments are expected to provide various types of public services, especially in the public sector, in accordance with their rights and authorities. The government's efforts to improve public services are of course certain funds allocated in the form of a capital expenditure budget, which is available in the regional revenue and expenditure budget (APBD), which functions to increase regional assets. The public sector budget consists of activity plans that are submitted in the form of a purchase plan and monetary expenditure (Sudikha and Budiartha, 2017). According to Permendagri Number 77 of 2020, it is stated that the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) or abbreviated by another name APBD is an annual financial plan determined by a regional regulation. APBD is the basis for regional financial management which becomes the guideline for regional governments in the implementation of public services for the fiscal year. The APBD includes regional revenues, regional expenditures and regional financing (Saputra, 2016).

The purpose of the regulation on regional autonomy is to provide welfare and improve the quality of regional services. APBD as a guideline for achieving community welfare goals by the government has an important component, namely regional expenditure financing. Regional expenditure financing is divided into direct and indirect expenditures.

The difference between direct and indirect spending lies in the budgeting of program implementation (Purba and Simanjuntak, 2019). Capital expenditures intended in budget planning are expenditures intended to be able to increase regional fixed assets. These fixed assets can be used for more than 1 year period so that they are able to support the availability of public facilities and infrastructure.

Central Java is one of the provinces that also adheres to the principle of autonomy to have the right and power to regulate and regulate its government, in order to create a prosperous society (Fitriana and Sudarti, 2018). Central Java Province as an autonomous regional government is obliged to plan and implement a budget in the form of a regional revenue and expenditure budget. The government budget and regional expenditures contain details of the implementation program and sources of funding. The preparation of the budget has been designed to improve the performance of local governments in the context of optimizing public services (Kiha et al., 2021).

One of the problems of local government in public sector organizations is budget allocation. With limited resources, local governments can allocate funds for regional production expenditures (Juniawan and Suryantini, 2018). In terms of benefits, local governments must be able to allocate capital expenditure well, because capital expenditure is one of the steps of the city government in providing services to the community. In terms of benefits, the sector budget allocation for capital expenditure is very profitable and productive in providing services to the community (Sudikha and Budiartha, 2017).The main reason for the regions to encourage economic growth is to increase the investment that can be made, including increasing the availability of adequate infrastructure, both in terms of quality and quantity, as well as to create legal certainty. manufacturing sector in the region (Wahyudi and Handayani, 2015)

PP No. 12 of 2019 concerning regional financial management explains that regional expenditures are all regional obligations that are recognized as deductions from net worth in the period of the relevant fiscal year. The classification of regional expenditures consists of operating expenditures, capital expenditures, unexpected expenditures, and transfer expenditures. Capital expenditure as described in PP No. 12 of 2019 concerning Regional Financial Management is "budgetary expenditure for the acquisition of fixed assets and other assets that provide benefits for more than 1 (one) accounting period". Capital expenditure is used for investment in assets (adding assets) such as the construction of facilities, infrastructure, and infrastructure.

Regional Original Revenue is a source of regional revenue that must be continuously driven by growth (Sudarmana and Sudiartha, 2020).Regional reception cansourced from local revenue (PAD), balancing funds and others legitimate income. In Law No.33/2004 concerning Financial Balance between the Central Government and Regional Governments, it is stated that local revenue is income earned by the regions which is collected based on regional regulations in accordance with statutory regulations. In article 3, it is stated that PAD aims to give authority to local governments to fund the implementation of regional autonomy in accordance with regional potential as a manifestation of decentralization.PAD is a source of regional expenditure. IfPAD increases, the funds that areowned by the local government willhigher and the level of independencearea will also increase, so thatLocal government will take the initiativeto further explore the potential area and increase growth economy (Andri and Delis, 2014). Besides that, with an increase in the APBD, the funds owned by the regional government will be higher and the level of regional economic activity will also increase. Increased regional activity will increase regional output consisting of goods and services, which is also followed by an increase in regional capital expenditures. It is hoped that PAD in a region can continue to be considered properly, because PAD is the main source of increasing capital expenditures.

According to PP No. 12 of 2019 concerning regional financial management, defines general allocation funds as funds sourced from APBN revenues that are allocated with the aim of equitable distribution of inter-regional financial capacity to fund Regional needs in the context of implementing Decentralization. Regional general allocation funds are allocated based on regional financial capabilities derived from the difference between regional needs and regional opportunities. The provision of general allocation funds for regions with sufficient financial resources but not too needed financially will get a small general allocation fund budget and vice versa (Juniawan and Suryantini, 2018). In addition to balance sheet resources, the level of capital expenditure can also be influenced by components of financial need, such as population..

The number of residents in a province also has a major impact on increasing spending in the region. The trend of regional spending patterns in the regions tends to allocate funds for expenditures that are closely related to economic growth efforts, such as capital expenditures. (Sari and Ningsih, 2018). A large population is an illustration of the existence of a broad market and guaranteed availability of inputs for production purposes. Large-scale population growth has broad implications for development programs, because large-scale population growth can be a development burden. Population can be a supporting factor as well as a barrier to growth. (Purba and Simanjuntak, 2019).

If an area has a large enough area, the cost of development will also be high, so if the area is willing to grow and develop, the local government must provide a large budget to enable development. To be able to realize regional development and progress, local governments must be able to optimize and must be able to take advantage of the use and allocation of capital expenditures (Mulatsih, 2016).

Based on the problems that occur, the research will focus more on discussing Capital Expenditures as the main requirement for providing public services. The higher the level of capital investment is expected to be able to improve the quality of public services and the regional economy with several additional factors that can affect Capital Expenditures (Wadjaude, Susanti, and Pahala, 2018).

There are a number of studies that reveal the influence of PAD, DAU, DAK, DBH, financing receipts, and the remaining excess budget financing. Such as the research conducted by Waskito (2019) regarding the effect of economic growth, local revenue, general allocation funds, special allocation funds, and profit-sharing funds on capital expenditures, in which the object of this research was conducted on district/city governments in Aceh province during the year 2015-2017. This study uses multiple linear regression analysis as a method of data analysis. The results of this study indicate that general allocation funds and special allocation funds have an effect on capital expenditures, while local revenue and profit sharing funds have no effect on capital expenditures. Besides that, This is in accordance with the concept that the effective use of general allocation funds in the long term has an effect on reducing the number of transfers which can lead to a decrease in capital expenditures. This condition explains that regional independence has not increased, so that the dependence of local governments on central government transfers (DAU) is getting higher.

Furthermore, research conducted by Rahmadewi (2018) entitled "Regional Original Income, Transfer Revenue, Financing Receipts, and Capital Expenditure Realization of Bengkulu Province". Researchers used sample data from districts/cities in Bengkulu in 2008-2018. The data was processed using multiple linear regression analysis method. This research shows that local revenue, general allocation funds, special allocation funds, other legitimate income, and financing receipts have an effect on capital expenditures. Meanwhile, profit-sharing funds have no effect on capital expenditures. Then, the research conducted by Jikwa, et al (2016) regarding the effect of transfer income and silpa on capital expenditure in Central Mamberamo district, where the data is processed using multiple linear regression analysis. Data taken from the Regency/City in Mamberamo Tenagah in 2010-2016 shows that transfer income and silpa have an effect on capital expenditures). In a study conducted by Aziz and RirinWulandari (2013) which states that population density does not have a statistically significant effect on capital expenditures because of the inequality of population density with the fiscal capacity of the region. so the Provincial government should prioritize their programs based on the characteristics of their area. This is different from the research conducted by Aditya Putra Widiagma (2015) which states that the population has a positive influence on capital expenditure, so that the higher the population in an area, the higher the capital expenditure in that area.

This study focuses on Mulatsiha's research (2016) by replacing the special allocation fund variable with the regional original income variable. The test results show that the General Allocation Fund (DAU) and population have no effect on district/city capital expenditures in Southern Sumatra Province. This area has a positive and significant impact on the main expenditure of districts/cities in South Sumatra. However, Widiasmara (2019) found that initial regional income, general and regional allocation funds had no effect on provincial capital expenditures in Indonesia in 2014-2016.The research of Marseno and Mulyani (2021) shows the results thatRegional Original Income, and Area Area have an effect on capital expenditure. While the population has no effect on the capital expenditure of the Regency/City Governments in West Sumatra in 2016-2019.

II. Theoretical Background

Agency Theory

According to Jensen and Mackling (1976), agency theory is an agreement between one or more principals and agents. An agency relationship arises when one or more people (principal) hire another person (agent) to provide a service. Then delegate decision-making authority to the agent. When shareholders appoint managers or agents as managers and make decisions for the company, that's when the agency relationship emerges. The agency theory that developed refers to the fulfillment of the main goal of financial management, namely maximizing shareholder wealth. This wealth maximization is carried out by management who is referred to as an agent.Basically, public sector organizations are built on the basis of Agency theory. Recognized or not in local government there are agency relationships and problems (Abdul and Abullah, 2005). According to Bergman and Lane (1990) agency theory can be applied in public organizations. He argues that modern democracies are based on a series of principal-agent relationships. The same thing was stated by Moe (1984) who explained the economic concept of public sector organizations using agency theory. Bergman and Lane (1990) state that the principal agent relationship framework is a very important approach for analyzing public policy commitments..

Capital Expenditure

The definition of Expenditure according to PSAP No. 2, (in Erlina, 2008) is "All expenditures from the State/Regional General Treasury Account which reduce the balance of the Budget more in the period of the relevant fiscal year which will not be repaid by the government". Meanwhile, according to Government Regulation no. 12 of 2019 concerning Regional Financial Management, what is meant by Regional Expenditures are all Regional Government obligations that are recognized as deductions from the value of net assets in the relevant fiscal year period..Capital expenditure is the budget cost of purchasing fixed assets and other assets that provide benefits for more than one accounting period (djpk.kemenkeu.go.id). Infrastructure financed by capital expenditures can later accelerate the wheels of the economy, so that economic activities can run smoothly because the distribution of goods and services can be more efficient and effective (Halim, 2016: 214).

Locally-generated revenue

Andri, et al (2014) said that local revenue is all regional income originating from regional original economic sources. According to Law no. 33 of 2004, Regional Original Revenue is a source of original regional revenue that is excavated in the area to be used as the basic capital of the regional government in financing development and regional efforts to minimize dependence on funds from the central government. Regional Original Income consists of regional taxes, regional levies, the results of separated regional wealth management, and other legitimate regional revenues. Local revenue is a source of funding for local governments to build regional infrastructure. Regional original income comes from the results of regional taxes, regional levies, the results of separate regional wealth management, and other legitimate local initial income. Therefore, in this era of decentralization, local governments are required to develop and increase their respective local revenues by maximizing the available resources to finance all activities. capital expenditure in the regional revenue and expenditure budget,

General Allocation Fund

Based on Government Regulation no. 12 of 2012 concerning Regional Financial Management, it is clearly stated that the General Allocation Fund (DAU) isfunds sourced from APBN revenues allocated for the purpose of equitable distribution of inter-regional financial capacity to fund regional needs in the context of implementing Decentralization. The use of funds in the general allocation is determined by the regions. The use of funds in the overall allocation and total other budget receipts must remain in the context of achieving the objectives of granting regional autonomy, namely improving public services and welfare, such as health and education services (AR and Zein, 2016).

Total population

Residents are all people who live in the geographical area of the Republic of Indonesia for six months or more and or those who live for less than 6 months but aim to settle down (Kuncoro, 2013: 63). Population is an important element in economic activities and efforts to build an economy because the population provides labor, experts, and business leaders in creating economic activities (Sukirno, 2005:142). Adioetomo (2010:15) Confucius theory discusses the relationship between the population and the welfare level of society. According to him, a population that is too large will suppress people's living standards, especially if the population is related to the area of land or agricultural land available to meet the needs of the population. Confucius thought there was an ideal proportion between land area and population. As a solution to the problem of overpopulation, he suggested that the government move the population to areas that are still underpopulated. The factors that affect the rate of population growth, there are three dominant factors, namely the birth rate, death rate, and the rate of migration or population movement (Suparmoko, 2000: 256).

An area

The area of the area is a space which is a geographical unit and all elements related to it whose boundaries and systems are determined based on administrative and/or functional aspects.Territory is an area that is controlled or becomes a sovereign territory. In the past, an area was often surrounded by natural physical conditions such as rivers, mountains, or the sea. The government area is the sum of the area of a government, be it a district, city, or geographical area (Afkarina, 2017)..

III. Methodology

This research is a quantitative research. The population in this study is Regency/City in Central Java in 2018-2020. Researchers used purposive sampling as a data collection technique. The sample used is 105 districts/cities during 2018-2020. With multiple linear regression analysis as a data analysis technique.

IV. Results

Table of Multiple Regression Test Results

Variable	Regression Coefficient	Tcount	*Sig*	Note:
Constanta	-44603578802,135	-0.953	0.343	
Locally-generated revenue	0.419	6,062	0.000	H1 accepted
General Allocation Fund	0.320	3,421	0.001	H2 accepted
Total population	-162647.77	-2,646	0.009	H3 accepted
An area	84179049.7	2,544	0.013	H4 accepted
R2 = 0.528		Fcount=	27,424	
Adjusted R2 = 0.509		Sig =	0.000	

Source: Data processing, 2022

The model of this research is:

BM = -44603578802,135 + 0.419 PAD + 0.320 DAU – 162647.77 PEN + 84179049.7 LUW +

To interpret the results of the analysis, it can be explained:

a. The constant value is-44603578802,135shows that if the variables of local revenue, general allocation funds, population, and area are assumed to be constant or equal to zero then capital expenditure will decrease.

b. From the results of hypothesis testing, it shows that the regression coefficient of the regional original income variable has a positive value of +0.419. This means that if the local revenue increases, the capital expenditure will also increase. On the other hand, if the original regional income decreases, then the capital expenditure will also decrease.

c. From the results of hypothesis testing, it shows that the regression coefficient of the general allocation fund variable is positive at +0.320. This means that if the general allocation fund increases, then capital expenditure will also increase. Vice versa, if the general allocation fund decreases, capital expenditure will also decrease.

d. From the results of hypothesis testing, it shows that the regression coefficient of the population variable is negative at -162647.77. This means that if the population increases, capital expenditure will decrease. Conversely, if the population decreases, capital expenditure will increase.

e. From the results of hypothesis testing, it shows that the regression coefficient for the variable area is positive at +84179049.7. This means that if the area is increased, capital expenditure will also increase. On the other hand, if the area is decreasing, capital expenditure will also decrease..

Discussion

The Effect of Regional Original Income Against Capital Expenditure

Based on the t-test conducted, the value of t-count >t table of the local original income variable is 6.062 > 1.98326 and a significant value of 0.000 <5%, so H1 is accepted, which means that local revenue has a positive effect on capital expenditure. PAD aims to empower local governments in providing funds for the implementation of regional autonomy based on the performance of regional decentralization. Judging from the value of PAD realized in 2018-2020, the realization of PAD in each district/city has increased. Likewise, in the realization of capital expenditures, capital expenditures in almost all districts/cities in West Sumatra have always increased. PAD is regional income and can be used as a source of regional expenditure, one of which is the capital expenditure made by local governments in running the government. PAD has a positive effect on Capital Expenditures, it can be concluded that the higher the value of PAD in the Regency/City in Central Java, the more the realized value of Capital Expenditure of the Regency/City government will increase. With high PAD, the government can allocate Capital Expenditure as much as possible. The results of this study are in line with the research conducted by Darwanto by Maulana (2020) and Rahman (2019) that local revenue has an effect on capital expenditure. With high PAD, the government can allocate Capital Expenditure as much as possible. The results of this study are in line with the research conducted by Darwantoby Maulana (2020) and Rahman (2019) that local revenue has an effect on capital expenditure. With high PAD, the government can allocate Capital Expenditure as much as possible. The results of this study are in line with the research conducted by Darwanto by Maulana (2020) and Rahman (2019) that local revenue has an effect on capital expenditure.

The Effect of the General Allocation FundAgainst Capital Expenditure

Based on the results of the second hypothesis testing, the t-test results obtained a t-count >ttable of general allocation funds of 3.421 > 1.98236 and a significant value of 0.001 > 5%, so H2 is accepted, which means that general allocation funds have a positive effect on capital expenditures. Conceptually, according to Zou's (1994) analysis in Abdullah and Halim (2003), there is a change in total regional spending (routine and development) as a result of changes in grants or transfers from the Central Government. In Law No. 33 of 2004 also stated that the role of the General Allocation Fund lies in its ability to create equity based on consideration of the potential and real needs of each region, in this case the Regional Government uses the General Allocation Fund as the main source of funding for Regional Government Capital Expenditures which are later intended to increase local government assets that can be used to increase regional income. In addition, Maemunah (2006) mentions that transfers from the central government in the form of General Allocation Funds and Special Allocation Funds which are used to reduce the fiscal gap between governments and ensure the achievement of minimum public service standards in practice are used as the main funding by regional governments to finance regional operations. So it can be said that the General Allocation Fund is the main source of financing for local government capital expenditures. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Hairiyah (2018) and Sitepu (2021) which state that the General Allocation Fund (DAU) has an effect on capital expenditure.

Population EffectAgainst Capital Expenditure

Based on the results of the third hypothesis testing, the t-test results obtained a t-count >ttable for the population of -2.646 > -1.98236 and a significant value of 0.009 <5%, so H3 is accepted, which means that the population has no negative effect on capital expenditures. This means that the higher the population of an area, the higher the capital expenditure issued by the regional government. Given that the large number of residents will be faced with how quickly the ability to increase the number of tools to satisfy needs and facilities and infrastructure (infrastructure) to meet these needs. The results of this study are in accordance with Sari's research (2018) which states that the population has a significant effect on capital expenditure.

The Effect of Area on Capital Expenditure

Based on the results of the fourth hypothesis testing, the t-test results obtained a t-count value>ttable area of 2.544> 1.98236 and a significant value of 0.013 <5%, so H4 is accepted, which means that the area does not have a negative effect on capital expenditure. The area according to Law Number 33 of 2004 is a variable that reflects the need for the provision of facilities and infrastructure per regional unit. This means that the larger the area of government, the more facilities and infrastructure that must be provided by the local government in order to provide effective public services. Regarding regional expansion, the area is most likely closely related to capital expenditure budgeting.The results of this study conclude that regions with larger areas tend to have higher capital expenditures. This is because, the area with a wider area requires more facilities and infrastructure, the infrastructure development must be more so that the capital expenditure budgeted must be larger as well. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Afifatusholikhah (2021) that the area has an effect on to capital expenditure.

V. Conclusion

In this study, researchers have obtained empirical evidence that local revenue, general allocation funds, population, and area have a significant effect on capital expenditure in districts/cities in Central Java during 2018-2020.

Acknowledgments

An acknowledgment section may be presented after the conclusion, if desired.

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