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AFFECTING OF REGIONAL ORIGINAL REVENUE, GENERAL ALLOCATION FUND, SPECIAL ALLOCATION FUND AND REVENUE SHARING FUND ON CAPITAL EXPENDITURES IN CENTRAL JAVA

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ABSTRACT

The goal of this research is to figure out how region original revenue, general fund allocation, specific fund allocation, and the Revenue Sharing Fund affect capital spending Methods of saturation sampling, the population in this study was comprised of twenty-nine regencies and six cities in Central Java from 2016 to 2018. The data used in this study is secondary data gathered from the budget realization report of the Financial Supervisory Agency of Central Java Province. Multiple linear regression analysis is used in the analytical procedure. The Capital Expenditure is influenced by General Fund Allocation, Specific Fund Allocation, and Revenue-sharing Fund, although Region Original Revenue has no impact on the capital expenditure Internal limitations. This research is: this research only tests 4 independent variables, namely PAD, DAU, DAK and DBH; The sample used in this research only focuses on districts/cities in Central Java Province.

Keywords*: regional original revenue; general fund allocation; specific fund allocation; revenue sharing fund and capital expenditure.*

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh pendapatan asli daerah, alokasi dana umum, alokasi dana khusus, dan Dana Bagi Hasil terhadap belanja modal Metode sampling saturasi, populasi dalam penelitian ini terdiri dari dua puluh sembilan kabupaten dan enam kota di Jawa Tengah dari tahun 2016 sampai dengan tahun 2018. Data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah data sekunder yang diperoleh dari laporan realisasi anggaran Badan Pengawas Keuangan Provinsi Jawa Tengah. Analisis regresi linier berganda digunakan dalam prosedur analitis. Belanja Modal dipengaruhi oleh Alokasi Dana Umum, Alokasi Dana Khusus, dan Dana Bagi Hasil, meskipun Pendapatan Asli Daerah tidak berpengaruh terhadap belanja modal. Keterbatasan dalam penelitian ini yaitu: penelitian ini hanya menguji 4 variabel independen yaitu PAD, DAU, DAK dan DBH; sampel yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini hanya berfokus pada Kabupaten/Kota di Provinsi Jawa Tengah.

Kata Kunci: pendapatan asli daerah; dana alokasi umum; dana alokasi khusus; belanja modal.

INTRODUCTION

Along with the development of changes in the national leadership of the new order towards reform, There was a shift in the relationship between local governments and the federal government, where before the reform, the system The government adopted uses a centralistic nature, Then, starting in 1999, it transitioned to a decentralized system, often known as the age of regional autonomy, as evidenced by the existence of Law Number 22 of 1999 concerning Regional Government, which was later altered into Law Number 32 of 2004. This gives the right of authority to the regional government in regulating all regional financial management for the creation of a comprehensive development, so that it is expected to improve services and welfare for all people in the area.

With autonomy, regions are expected to be able to become independent in financial management which is marked by the strengthening of the Fiscal Capacity or region original revenue of a region so that the region does not depend on the central or provincial government through the Balancing Fund in accordance with the objectives of implementing autonomy to support the creation of independence in a region. Local governments are supposed to be able to effectively manage the increase in region original revenue by allocating these monies to expenditures that promote economic growth and, as a result, improve people's welfare. (Juniawan, 2018).

In order for a local government to be able to provide adequate public services, this is where a higher allocation of capital expenditure is needed. Permendagri No. 13 of 2006 concerning Guidelines for Regional Financial Management Article 50 explains that the local government direct expenditure group consists of three components, namely personnel expenditure, goods and services expenditure, and capital expenditure.

According to Government Regulation Number 58 of 2005, capital expenditures are expenditures made in the context of purchasing or procuring other assets for use in government activities that have a useful life of more than 12 (twelve) months, such as land, equipment and machinery, buildings and buildings, networks, library books, and animals. Capital Expenditure, as defined by Mardiasmo (2004), Capital Expenditure is a line item in the government budget that generates output in the form of fixed assets, some of which are used directly by the public and some of which are not.

Capital spending is allocated based on regional facility and infrastructure demands, both for the efficient execution of government obligations and the high quality of public services. In government, which is essentially to provide public services, has definitely prepared its expenditure budget by focusing more on sectors whose benefits can be directly felt by the community, namely increasing the allocation of spending for facilities and infrastructure in this case the allocation of capital expenditures (Fadilah, 2017).

Local governments have their own funding source in the form of Regional Original Revenue, according to Law No. 32 of 2004, and the central government will also transfer the Balancing Fund, which consists of the General Allocation Fund, the Special Allocation Fund, and the Revenue Sharing Fund.

Based on the previous description, several factors can be identified that can affect capital expenditures. The first factor is Regional Original Revenue. The implementation of regional autonomy gives local governments the opportunity to empower all potentials in order to obtain high region original revenue. A high region original revenue can indicate that the local government has made optimal efforts in

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exploring region original revenue sources so that it has a higher level of prosperity than regions with low region original revenue (Juniawan, 2018). Regional Original Income is income originating from the region as the main capital to finance regional government and development and is a reflection of the independence of a region. region original revenue is regional income sourced from local taxes, regional levies,

The second factor, The General Allocation Fund is a fund created by the APBN that is allocated with the goal of ensuring an equitable distribution of financial capacities between regions in order to finance regional requirements as part of the decentralization process (Wahono, Jannah & Budi, 2017). This government transfer fund demonstrates a region's level of independence. The more money the regional administration receives from the General Allocation Fund, the more reliant it is on the government.

The third factor, The Special Allocation Fund is a fund derived from APBN revenues that is allocated to specific regions with the goal of assisting in the funding of special activities that are regional in nature and aligned with national priorities, specifically to finance the needs of undeveloped basic public service facilities and infrastructure. achieve a set of goals, or to support the rapid development of a region. DAK has a lot of clout in the capital budget since it's more likely to be used to add government-owned fixed assets to improve public services..

The fourth factor, When decentralization is implemented, Revenue Sharing Money are funds obtained from APBN income that are dispersed to regions based on percentage figures to meet regional requirements (Wahono, Jannah & Budi, 2017). Revenue Sharing Funds are funded by taxes and natural resources. It is a potential source of regional income and one of the fundamental capital of local governments in obtaining development funding and paying regional expenditures, which has an impact on people's well-being. The Regional Government receives the policy for the use of all of these funds, which it will manage and employ efficiently and effectively to improve public services.

Local governments must be increasingly self-sufficient in handling regional monies earmarked for the reorganization of regional development. Changes in the expenditure budget, particularly capital expenditures, are significant because they affect the long-term viability of development and the provision of public services. Increasing capital expenditure is one way to increase the economic growth of a region, through capital expenditures of local governments to build public facilities and improve the quality of services to the public.

In 2016, the Central Java Provincial Government budgeted a capital expenditure target of Rp. 2,899,144,073,000,- but only Rp. 2,815,678,180,450,- or 97.12% of the budget. This is because there is a capital expenditure budget in 2016 that was realizedin the form of goods with unit value below Rp. 500,000,- as well as an increase in original income A considerable rise in the capital expenditure budget does not follow the regional government, this is cause a lot of the local revenue is being sucked in to finance other expenditures.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Flypaper Effect Theory

The "Flypaper Effect" is a condition where local parties rely onExpenditures tend to be transfers/grants from the center, which in detail are unconditional transfers (unconditional grants) rather than original income from the region so that there is a high possibility of wasting the budget (Suyanto, 2010). Fiscal decentralization can be viewed as intergovernmental financial

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assistance within a country. This financial assistance is often called intergovernmental financial transfers, namely transfers from one level of government to another level of government in this case from the central government to the province and then to the district/city.

Capital Expenditure

According to the Directorate General of Budget of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia, capital expenditures are budget expenditures used to acquire or add fixed assets and other assets that provide benefits for more than one accounting period and exceed the government's minimum capitalization limit of fixed assets or other assets. (Fadillah, 2010). Local governments employ capital expenditures to acquire permanent assets such as equipment, buildings, infrastructure, and other fixed assets. These fixed assets can be obtained in one of three ways: by building them themselves, swapping them for other fixed assets, or purchasing them.

Regional Original Revenue

One source of regional revenue is regional original income, which is one of the elements that influence Capital Expenditures. Regional Original Income is the region's original income that can be extracted and used separately based on their distinct potentials. (Fadillah, 2017) defines Regional Original Revenue as revenue generated by a region from sources inside its own territory, which is collected in compliance with regional regulations and applicable laws and regulations.

General Allocation Fund

As part of the decentralization process, One of the transfer funds obtained from APBN income is the general allocation fund. It is distributed with the goal of ensuring a fair allocation of financial capacity among regions in order to meet regional needs.

Special Allocation Fund

Special Allocation Money are funds from the APBN that are distributed to regions to help them meet specific needs. According to article 19 paragraph 1 of PP No.104 of 2000 governing the Balanced Fund, the Special Allocation Fund can be transferred from the APBN to specified regions to assist in financing special needs, taking into account the APBN's financial resources.

Tax Revenue Sharing/Non-tax Revenue Sharing Fund

As article 11 of Law No.33/2004 paragraph (1) consists of:

a. The following are examples of revenue-sharing money derived from taxes, as mentioned in the paragraphs:
    1. Land and building tax (PBB)
    2. Fee for the acquisition of land and building rights (BPHTB)
    3. Articles 25 and 29 of the Personal Income Tax Act (PPH) apply to domestic individual taxpayers, while article 21 applies to all other taxpayers.
b. Natural resource revenue-sharing monies come from the following sources:
    1. Forestry
    2. General mining
    3. Fishery
    4. Petroleum mining
    5. Natural gas mining and geother malmining

Hypothesis

Regional Original Revenue is a source of regional revenue that is dug up in the region and utilized for the local government's permitted capital in financing growth and improving public services, according to Law 32 of 2004. Increased capital expenditures in the government

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budget can be used to improve public services. This is based on capital expenditures based on regional demands for facilities and infrastructure for the smooth operation of the government and the general public (Aditya & Maryono, 2018), and (Juniawan & Suryantini, 2018) concluded that local revenue has a partial impact on capital expenditure.

H1: Regional Original Revenue has an effect on Capital Expenditure in Regencies/Cities in the Central Java Region.

General allocation funds are intended for financial equity between regions so that there is no fiscal imbalance in the context of implementing the authority of the central government to regional governments. The general allocation fund is a source of funds used by the government in the allocation of capital expenditures. Regions that have large general allocation funds can increase capital expenditures so that the government can improve public services to the community. Research conducted by(Juniawan & Suryantini, 2018), and(Wahono, Jannah, & Budi, 2017) concluded that the general allocation fund partially has a significant effect on capital expenditure

H2: The General Allocation Fund has an effect on Capital Expenditures in Regencies/Cities in the Central Java Region.

Special allocation funds are funds originating from the state revenue and expenditure budget which are intended for special purposes such as for facilities and infrastructure for poor and disadvantaged areas, border areas, and others. The percentage of special allocation funds depends on whether the region is eligible to receive special allocation funds. Special allocation funds are also funds allocated for capital expenditures so that they can improve public services. Research conducted by(Juniawan & Suryantini, 2018), (Fadillah, 2017), (Aditya & Maryono, 2018) and (Rifai, 2017) concluded that the special allocation funds partially have a significant effect on capital expenditures.

H3: The Special Allocation Fund has an effect on Capital Expenditures in Regencies/Cities in the Central Java Region.

The Revenue Sharing Fund is a pool of monies derived from APBN income that are awarded to regions based on percentage figures to fund regional needs as part of the decentralization process.(Wahono, Jannah, & Budi, 2017) The existence of Revenue Sharing Fund can increase local revenue sources which will help local governments to finance their needs. Research conducted by (Fadillah, 2017), (Aditya & Maryono, 2018), and (Wahono, Jannah, & Budi, 2017) concluded that the profit-sharing funds partially have a significant effect on capital expenditure

H4: Revenue Sharing Fund have an effect on Capital Expenditures in Regencies/Cities in the Central Java Region.

RESEARCH METHODS

Type Study

Type study this is study quantitative, that is study which emphasize on testing theories that is theory *Flypaper Effect* through variables study in study.

Population and Sample

Population which researched in study this is whole government district and city in province Java middle that is 29 district and 6 city year 2016-2018. Whereas sample in study this is report realization APBD and data district and city in province Java Centrall Java year 2016-2018. Method taking data done with use method census. The sample in this study originally amounted to 105, but a total of 7 samples

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were outliers so that the samples used in this study were 98 samples.

Method Collection Data

Study this use data secondary that is report realization APBD and data growth economy whole district and city in Java middle year 2016-2018 which researcher get from web official Central Java Province..

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Normality test

The normality test, according to Ghozali (2018:162), is used to determine whether a regression model's residual variable has a normal distribution. The Kolmogorov-Smirnov (KS) test was used to determine whether the residuals if the significance value was regularly distributed was more than 0.05. (Bahri, 2018: 165). The normality test significance value for this study is 0.200, indicating that the data in this study are normally distributed.

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Standardized Residual
N		98
Normal Parameters, b	mean	,0000000
	Std. Deviation	,97916438
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.044
	Positive	.044
	negative	-,029
Test Statistics		.044
asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,200

Multi Collinearity Test

The multi-collinearity test is In a regression model, it's utilized to examine if there's a correlation between the independent variables (Ghozali, 2018: 107). If the tolerance value 0.10 or VIF value 10 shows the presence of multicollinearity, then it is present. The Tolerance value of 0.01 and the VIF value of less than 10 for each independent variable can be observed in the table, indicating that the regression model created does not exhibit multicollinearity symptoms.

Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test determines if the variance of one observation's residuals and the variance of another observation's residuals in the regression model are the same (Ghozali, 2018: 137). The Glejser method is used to test for heteroscedasticity, and if the probability value is larger than 0.05, the model is said to be free of heteroscedasticity symptoms (Suliyanto, 2011:102). As can be observed from the output of the Coefficient Each variable has a significance value greater than 0.05, indicating that the regression model created does not exhibit heteroscedasticity symptoms.

Coefficients

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients			Collinearity Statistics	
Model	B	Std. Error	Beta	T	Sig.	Tolerance	VIF
1 Regional Original Revenue	0.045	0.055	,094	,828	,410	,821	1.218
General Allocation Fund	-,007	0.030	-,029	-,220	,826	,612	1,634
Spesial Allocation Fund	,032	,063	0.060	,510	,611	,756	1.323
Revenue Sharing Fund	,150	,405	0.040	,372	,711	,913	1.095

a. Dependent Variable: abresid

Autocorrelation Test

The autocorrelation test is employed in a linear regression model to examine if there is a relationship between the period's perplexing error t and the confounding error in period t-1, according to Ghozali (2018: 111). (previous). The autocorrelation test can be performed using the Durbin-Watson

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Test (DW Test). The following are the findings of the Durbin Watson Test:

The calculated Durbin-Watson (DW) value is 1,969, according to the findings of the autocorrelation test. The values of dU = 1.7567 and dL = 1.5872 may be determined by comparing this result to the Durbin Watson table value for n = 98 and the number of independent variables (k) = 4. As a result, the Durbin Watson value obtained falls between dU (1.7567) and 4 - dU. (2.2433). In the regression model, there is no indication of positive or negative autocorrelation.

ANOVA

Model		Sum of Square	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	23276914417 37000000000, 0	4	230819228 604284260 000000,00 0	20,987	,000b
	Residual	02281895051 35180000000 ,000	93	109980532 313048590 00000,000		
	Total	94609586492 48880000000 ,000	97			

a. Dependent Variable: Capital Expenditures
b. Predictors: Revenue Sharing Fund, Regional Original Revenue, Spesial Allocation Fund, General Allocation Fund

Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	T	Sig.
1	(Constant)	-1028063 9477,285	45621046 031,026		-,225	,822
	Regional Original Revenue	,101	,091	,091	1,102	,273
	General Allocation Fund	,208	,050	,396	4,122	,000
	Spesial Allocation Fund	,315	,106	,258	2,984	,004
	Revenue Sharing Fund	,1719	,677	,200	2,539	,013

a. Dependent Variable: Capital Expenditures

MULTIPLE LINEAR REGRESSION

Based on multiple linear regression test, it can be concluded that:

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	,718a	,515	,488	101856223818,17060	1,969

a. Predictors: (Constant), General Allocation Fund, Revenue Sharing Fund, Regional Original Revenue, Spesial Allocation Fund.
b. Dependent Variable: Capital Expenditures.

a. Regional Original revenue has no and no significant effect on Capital Expenditure (BM) because the t-count value of 1.102 is smaller than t-table 1.6614 with a significance level of more than 0.05.
   Thus, H1 is denied because it claims that Regional Original Income has an impact on Capital Expenditure. This study's findings support prior research (Fadillah, 2017), which found that regional original income has little impact on capital expenditures. There are several factors that cause Regional Original Income does not affect capital expenditure. The first factor is due to the small contribution of local government revenues to the total revenue earned by local governments. The second factor in this study, the cause of regional original revenue not having an effect on capital expenditures is because local governments have their own development plans depending on policy patterns, priority use of the budget, and programs for each year. This can be seen from the district/city LRA in the province which uses a lot of its budget for personnel expenditure and other direct expenditures.
b. The General Allocation Fund has an effect and is significant on Capital Expenditure because the t-count

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value is 4.122 and that's higher to the t-table 1.6614 with a significance level of less than 0.05.

This result is in line with the studies made by (Juniawan & Suryantini, 2018) The General Allocation Fund affects Capital Expenditure, according to this statement. These results explain that districts/cities that receive balance funds, especially the high General Allocation Funds, hey also have substantial capital expenditure allocations. This indicates that the approval of the General Allocation Fund will have a significant impact on capital expenditure behavior. According to Law Number 33 of 2004, General Allocation Funds are funds sourced from APBN revenues that are set set aside for the purpose of ensuring an equitable allocation of financial capacity among regions in order to fund regional needs as part of the decentralization process. The General Allocation Fund has the aim of carrying out the functions of basic general services which are realized through capital expenditures to raise the standard of public services for local communities.

c. The Special Allocation Fund has an effect and is significant on Capital Expenditures because the t-count value is 2.984 greater than t table 1.6614 with a significance level of less than 0.05.

These results are in accordance with research conducted by (Wahono, Jannah, & Budi, 2017) which states that the General Allocation Fund has an effect on Capital Expenditure.

Special Allocation Funds are funds from the central government in addition to the General Allocation Funds that are intended for special purposes to improve public services by allocating these funds to local government Capital Expenditures. The higher the Special Allocation Fund received by local governments from the central government, the capital expenditures will increase. The lower the Special Allocation Fund obtained by the regional government from the central government, the lower the Capital Expenditure will be.

d. Revenue Sharing Fund has an effect and is significant on Capital Expenditure because the t-count value is 2.539 which is greater than t-table 1.6614 with a significance level of less than 0.05.

The results of this study are in line with the results of research (Fadillah, 2017), which shows that Revenue Sharing Funds have an effect on Capital Expenditures. This means that every time there is an increase in revenue sharing funds, regional spending will also increase.

e. The Used as value of 20.987 is greater than the Ftable value of 2.47 with df = (k - 1) and (n - k) based on the summary of the findings of multiple linear regression analysis. The overall (simultaneous) variables of Regional Original Income, General Allocation Funds, Special Allocation Funds, and Revenue Sharing Funds have a substantial effect on Capital Expenditures in districts in Central Java Province, according to the F test results. It can also be argued that the developed moderation regression model is appropriate or in agreement with the research data (goodness of fit).

Because transfered from the central government, such as the General Allocation Fund, Special

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Allocation Fund, and Revenue Sharing Funds, have a significant impact on capital expenditures in this study, while regional original revenue sources have no impact on capital expenditures, the Flypaper effect theory is appropriate. The central government's primary goal providing financial transfers is to help increase the aggregate demand for local government through increasing its spending. This financial transfer policy is mostly addressed to regions that are still economically poor, so that financial transfers can be considered as subsidies for local communities. Local governments must be able to finance all of their expenditures for public services from their revenue adequacy, both from existing resources and from the transfer. Local governments must keep trying to optimize local taxes and control their spending. the increase in decentralization funds transferred from the central government has led to a larger increase in spending on autonomous regions than the increase in regional fiscal capacity.

Research Implications

Based on the results of this research, it leads to real research benefits So the implications in this research are as follows:

1. Increasing sources of income, one of which is Regional Original Income provide benefits to improve the provision of infrastructure and public facilities which is in accordance with the needs of the regencies/cities spread across Central Java Province.
2. Regional governments are expected to prioritize the allocation of capital expenditure used to improve people's welfare so that it can encourage Economic growth of an area.

CONCLUSION

Based on multiple linear regression hypothesis testing, the results obtained include: Regional Original Revenue has no effect on Capital Expenditures in Regencies/Cities in the Central Java Region in the 2016-2018 period. The General Allocation Fund has an effect on Capital Expenditures in Regencies/Cities in the Central Java Region in the 2016-2018 period. The Special Allocation Fund has an effect on Capital Expenditures in Regencies/Cities in the Central Java Region in the 2016-2018 period. Revenue Sharing Fund affect Capital Expenditures in Regencies/Cities in the Central Java Region in the 2016-2018 period.

The theoretical implication in this study should be that the Regency/City government should be better and more optimal in managing Regional Original Income whose source is from taxes and maximizing its capital expenditures for independence in increasing economic growth in the area.The researcher suggests for further research as follows: It is hoped that further research will add other factors that affect capital expenditure. Only regencies/cities in Central Java were studied for this research, for further research it is hoped that it can expand the research subjects, not only at the regional and provincial levels, but throughout Indonesia. Future research is expected to be able to use an observation period of more than three years, a minimum of 6 years of observation so that it better describes the actual conditions and can provide more efficient and effective results. This research is: this research only tests 4 independent variables, namely PAD, DAU, DAK and DBH; The sample used in this research only focuses on districts/cities in Central Java Province.

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