

Factors Affecting Whistleblowing Intention: Case Study on the Implementation of Village Funds

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Factors Affecting Whistleblowing Intention: Case Study on the Implementation of Village Funds

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Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. Author UNA designed the study, performed the statistical analysis, wrote the protocol and wrote the first draft of the manuscript. Authors FGD and SS managed the analyses of the study. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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ABSTRACT

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This study aims to analyze the factors that influence the individual's intention to do whistle blowing. This study uses a questionnaire to gather the information needed. The variables used in this study are Subjective Norms, Attitudes Towards Behavior, Perceptions About Behavioral Control, Locus of Control, and Reward as independent variables and Intentions as dependent variables. The total samples in this study were 112 samples and using random sampling techniques in data collection. Respondents in this study were the Village Consultative Body in 7 Sub-districts in South Lampung District. Data were analyzed using Partial Least Square (PLS). The Partial Least Squares (PLS) technique was chosen because this tool is widely used to estimate the path model with a small sample size [1] then it is used for a very complex model (consisting of many latent variables [59] manifests) without problems [2]. The results of this study indicate that the subjective norm, attitudes toward behavior and the reward variable does not affect the individual's intention to do whistle blowing. Then, the behavioral control and locus of control variables indicate that the two variables affect the individual's intention to do whistleblowing.

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Keywords: Subjective norms; attitudes toward behavior; behavioral control; locus of control; reward; village consultative body; intention whistleblowing.

1. INTRODUCTION

A phenomenon is being carried out by the Indonesian government to advance village development and prosperity for the community by providing financial assistance, commonly called village funds. The implementation and management of village funds are regulated in Government Regulation No. 60 of 2014. Proper implementation and management of village funds will further accelerate village development and improve community welfare.

But on the other hand, the implementation and management of village funds require good supervision from the government. This is because the main purpose of village funding is for the progress and welfare of the village community. Acts of misuse of village fund management are very likely to occur, in Indonesia data from Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW) shows, there were 46 cases of corruption in the village budget sector out of 271 corruption cases during 2019. Corruption of village budget funds has been recorded as giving state losses up to Rp. 32.3 billion [3]. In Lampung Province itself, there have also been many cases of fraud in the management of village funds, for example, the Head of Talang Jawa Village, Merbau Subdistrict, Mataram, South Lampung Regency, who was named a suspect since July 5, 2018, in cases of alleged misappropriation of village funds and village fund budgets. Country of Rp. More than 542.7 million [4]. Besides, the former Head of Pararejo Village, Pringsewu Regency was named a suspect in the corruption of village fund (DD). Kajari Pringsewu Asep Sontani revealed, the perpetrators' actions resulted in state losses of up to 200 million rupiahs [4].

The number of acts of misuse of village fund management results in decreased public trust, to reduce cases of misuse of village funds, it requires cooperation between village communities and the role of the Village Consultative Body as an institution of community aspirations. One way to foster courage and good morale in the community in conducting whistleblowing is to provide counseling that can raise public awareness of the importance of supervision and disclosure of misuse of village funds so that village funds can be realized

properly and the community can benefit from the village funds and is very the need for the role of the Village Consultative Body as a function of supervision and control of village funds.

Therefore, to facilitate the community in revealing misuse of village funds, the government seeks to reduce the level of misuse of village funds by monitoring and providing a system that is able to accommodate community reporting on the use of village funds or commonly called the whistleblowing system. The whistleblowing system allows abuse of authority can be quickly identified and corrected so that it can improve efficiency, improve employee morale, avoid lawsuits, and avoid negative images [5]. The Government through the Ministry of Home Affairs (Directorate General of Village Government Development) has provided a website for whistleblowers who know and can be used to oversee the use of village funds, the website can be accessed through the official Whistleblowing System Ministry of Finance website and the LAPOR website (Online People's Aspirations and Complaints Service). Whistleblowing has been regulated in Act Number 31 of 2014 concerning witness and victim protection. This law is an amendment to Law Number 13 of 2006 which regulates witness and victim protection, hereinafter referred to only as "disclosure of facts" [6].

Factors that can influence the intention to do whistleblowing are subjective norms, attitudes toward behavior, perceptions of behavioral control, locus of control, and reward. Regarding the results of previous studies, Park and Blekinsopp [7] argues that subjective norms, attitudes toward behavior, and perceptions of behavioral control have a positive and significant effect on intentions whistleblowing internal while there are intentions intentions whistleblowing externally subjective norms that have a positive significant effect. After that, Forte [8] found that there was no significant effect between locus of control and reasoning on intentions whistleblowing. Then another factor related to intention whistleblowing is a reward, where in general a person's intentions will be affected by the reward given for good actions taken. As expressed by Givati [9] reward optimal will increase the intention whistleblower's, but also increase the risk of false reports.

So this study aims to analyze whether subjective norms, attitudes toward behavior, perceptions of behavioral control, locus of control, and reward affect the intention of individuals to whistleblowing in the implementation of village funds.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1 Theory Basis

2.1.1 Theory of planned behavior (TPB)

Ajzen and Fishben [10] perfect the Theory of Reasoned Action (TRA) and give the name TPB. TPB explains the behavior of individuals arising from the intention of the individual to behave and the intention of the individual is caused by several internal and external factors of the individual. TPB explains that an individual's intention to behave is determined by three factors, namely:

2.2 Subjective Norms

According to Ajzen [11] means that subjective norms are environmental conditions of an individual who accepts or does not accept a behavior that is shown. So someone will show behavior that can be accepted by people or the environment around the individual. An individual will avoid himself showing a behavior if the surrounding environment does not support the behavior. Sulistimo [12] states that subjective norms are individuals who will carry out certain behaviors if their behavior is acceptable to people they consider important in their lives to accept what they will do. Thus, normative beliefs generate awareness of pressures from social environments or subjective norms. Park and Blekinsopp [7] in their research stated that subjective norms had positive effect on internal and external whistleblowing intentions. This finding supports the involvement of subjective norms in whistleblowing behavioral intentions. Trongmateerut and Sweeney [13] show that the intention to do whistleblowing is influenced by someone's subjective norms related to whistleblowing. Zakaria et al. [14] in their research stated that subjective norms positively influence internal and external whistleblowing intentions. Thus, the hypothesis of this study is:

H1 : Subjective norms on whistleblowers have a positive effect on individual intentions to whistleblowing.

2.3 Attitudes towards Behavior

Attitude is not behavior, but attitude presents a preparedness for actions that lead to behavior [15]. Individuals will do things according to the attitude they have towards a behavior. It is the attitude towards the behavior that it considers positive that will later be chosen by the individual to behave in his life. Therefore, attitude is a vehicle in a person to behave [9]. Park and Blekinsopp [7] in their research stated that attitude has a positive effect on internal whistleblowing intentions. Trongmateerut and Sweeney [13] show that the intention to do whistleblowing is influenced by a person's attitude related to whistleblowing. Zakaria et al. [14] in their research stated that attitude positively influences internal and external whistleblowing intentions. This discovery supports the involvement of attitudes in whistleblowing behavioral intentions. So the hypothesis in this study are:

H2 : Attitudes toward behavior on whistleblowers have a positive effect on individual intentions to whistleblowing.

2.4 Perception of Behavioral Control

Perception of behavioral control (perceived behavioral control) is defined by Ajzen [11] in Jogiyanto (2007) as the ease or difficulty of perceived behavior, "the perceived ease or difficulty of performing the behavior". Behavioral control perception is how someone understands that the behavior exhibited is the result of control carried out by himself. Zakaria et al. [14] in their research stated that perceived behavioral control positively influences internal and external whistleblowing intentions. Park and Blekinsopp [7] in their research stated that assessment was positively related to internal whistleblowing intentions. This discovery supports the perceived participation of behavioral control in whistleblowing intention. The hypotheses in this study are:

H3: Perception of behavioral control on whistleblowers have a positive effect on individual intentions to whistleblowing.

2.5 Attribution Theory

According to Fritz Heider [16] as the originator of the attribution theory, attribution theory is a theory that explains a person's behavior.

Attribution theory explains the process of how we determine the causes and motives of a person's behavior. Attribution theory explains that there are behaviors related to the attitudes and characteristics of individuals, so it can be said that just looking at their behavior will be known as the attitude or characteristics of the person and can also predict a person's behavior in dealing with certain situations. One concept for attribution theory is a locus of control [17].

Locus of control is a term that refers to the perception of personal control, especially related to the control or important results. Benson et al. [18] argue that locus of control refers to a person's beliefs about how individual efforts in achieving desired outcomes. Locus of control is divided into two, namely internal locus of control and external locus of control. Someone with an internal locus of control believes that success and failure are obtained because of their own abilities. Meanwhile, someone with an external locus of control believes that success and failure in him are caused by other factors, such as luck, fate, the actions of others that cause failure or success. Chiu [19] revealed that locus of control had a significant influence on whistleblowing intentions. This discovery supports the involvement of the locus of control in an individual's intention to become a whistleblower. Based on the description, it can be hypothesized as follows:

H4 : Locus of Control has a positive effect on individual intentions for whistleblowing.

2.6 Theory Expectancy

Theory expectancy (expectancy theory of motivation) presented by Victor Vroom. Vroom in [20] suggests that people will be motivated to do certain things in order to achieve the goals if they believe that their actions will lead to the achievement of these goals. Each individual believes that if he behaves in a certain way, he'll get certain things, for example, a gift or reward. Rewards are rewards that can be physical or non-physical, all of which are based on work performance. Physical rewards can be in the form of gifts such as money. Non-physical rewards in the form of promotions, continuing education, attending seminars or conferences, and upgrading [21]. Givati [9] argues the optimal reward will increase the whistleblower's intention. This discovery supports the involvement of reward in the intention of individuals to become

whistleblowers. Based on the description, it can be hypothesized as follows:

H5 : Reward has a positive effect on individual intentions for whistleblowing.

2.7 Intention and Whistleblowing

- a) The intention is a strong desire to do something that arises from within each individual. In the Big Indonesian Dictionary, it says that intention is 1) the intent or purpose of action; 2) will (desire in the heart) will do something.
- b) Whistleblowing or if it is spoken in Indonesian is the disclosure of a secret is a behavior to tell the state or secret of an organization to others. Staley and L [22] say that whistleblowing is the right way to prevent and deter fraud, loss, and abuse. While Elia [23] says that whistleblowing is reporting by members of an organization (present or previous) of illegal, immoral, and unlawful practices that are under employee control of people or organizations that might result in an action. Whereas whistleblowers are people who report actions in an organization to others. A whistleblower can be a member of the organization or parties outside the organization who know the condition of the organization. According to PP No. 71 of 2000, whistleblowers are people who provide information to law enforcement or the commission regarding the occurrence of a criminal act of corruption and not the reporter.

2.8 Research Methods

The type of data used in this study is primary data obtained through a questionnaire distributed to respondents. The research questionnaire was distributed to the Village Consultative Body (BPD) in South Lampung Regency. The reason for choosing research subjects is that the Village Consultative Body is an important function in the village governance system, the Village Consultative Body is an institution that has the power to agree on village regulations that will guide the implementation of village development. The sampling technique in this study was to use random sampling, respondents were chosen randomly namely by drawing all the districts in South Lampung Regency. So that seven districts in South Lampung District were obtained, namely

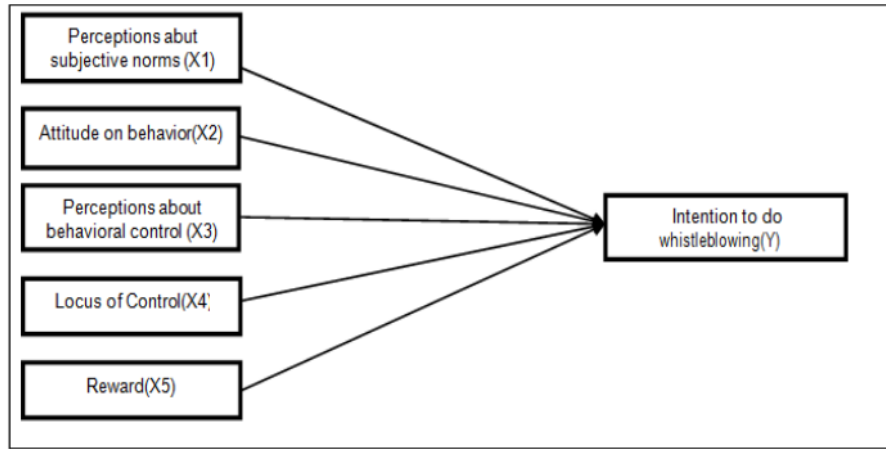


Fig. 1. Research framework

Natar Subdistrict, Jati Agung Subdistrict, Merbau Mataram Subdistrict, Tanjung Sari Subdistrict, Tanjung Bintang Subdistrict, Katibung Subdistrict, and Way Sulan Subdistrict, with a total of 112 respondents. This amount is in accordance with the Slovin formula with a fault tolerance limit of 10% with a total number of villages in Lampung Province, which is 2435 villages.

Before the questionnaire was distributed, a pilot test was first conducted. The pilot test was carried out by distributing 20 questionnaires to several Masters in Accounting with a range of ages (25 - 40 years), of whom worked as a financial staff and several agencies or institutions in Lampung Province, and also spread out several BPD members outside the sample. After a pilot test, the questionnaire is distributed to the actual respondents and the data obtained are analyzed using Partial Least Square (PLS).

The Partial Least Squares (PLS) technique was chosen because this tool is widely used to

estimate the path model with a small sample size [1], then it is used for a very complex model (consisting of many latent variables and manifests) without problems [2].

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Results

3.1.1 Characteristics and demographics of respondents

This study uses primary data obtained through a questionnaire. Questionnaires were distributed to 130 BPD people in South Lampung Regency, there were 119 returned questionnaires. However, only 112 questionnaires can be sampled and analyzed, because there are 7 questionnaires that do not meet the criteria for further analysis. So the rate of return (response rate) reached 94.12%. Calculation of questionnaire distribution and return can be seen in the following Table 1.

Table 1. Percentage of distribution and return of questionnaires

No	Remarks	Number of	Percentages
1	Questionnaire distributed	130	100%
2	Questionnaires returned	119	91.54%
3	Questionnaires that did not return	11	8,46%
4	A questionnaire that does not fit the criteria	7	5.88%
5	A questionnaire that can be processed and analyzed	112	94.12%

Source: Primary data processed (2020)

Table 2. Respondent demographics

No	Information	Number of	Percentage
1	Natar District	45	40, 18%
2	Jati Agung District	17	15.18%
3	Way Sulan District	8	7.14%
4	Tanjung Bintang District	14	12.5%
5	Tanjung Sari District	6	5.36%
6	Katibung District	7	6.25%
7	Merbau District Mataram	15	13.39%
	Total	112	100%

Source: Primary data processed (2020)

Table 3. Validity test

No.	Variable	OuterLoadings	Description
1	NS1	0.573	Valid
2	NS2	0.908	Valid
3	NS3	0.706	Valid
4	NS4	0.891	Valid
5	STP1	0.813	Valid
6	STP2	0.808	Valid
7	STP3	0.766	Valid
8	STP4	0.885	Valid
9	KP1	0.726	Valid
10	KP2	0.551	Valid
11	KP3	0.872	Valid
12	KP4	0.814	Valid
13	KP5	0.753	Valid
14	KP7	0.753	Valid
15	KP8	0.889	Valid
16	KP9	0.773	Valid
17	LOC1	0.791	Valid
18	LOC2	0.646	Valid
19	LOC4	0.715	Valid
20	LOC5	0.677	Valid
21	LOC6	0.772	Valid
22	R1	0.922	Valid
23	R2	0.925	Valid
24	R3	0.931	Valid
25	R4	0.853	Valid
26	NMW1	0.821	Valid
27	NMW2	0.835	Valid
28	NMW3	0.674	Valid

With increasing construct score > 0.5 it is expected that the test results will be more predictive.

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Based on the Table 2, it can be seen that the respondents consisted of 112 the Village Consultative Body people in several districts in South Lampung Regency where the most respondents were from Natar Subdistrict, 45 respondents or approximately 40.18%, to then at least 6 respondents from Tanjung Sari District or around 5.36%.

3.1.2 Measurement outer model

3.1.2.1 Validity

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Measurement models with reflexive indicators are assessed based on the correlation between item scores/component scores with calculated construct scores and individual reflexive

measures are said to be high if correlated more than 0.70 with the construct being measured [24].

The model has good discriminant validity if the square root AVE (Average Variance Extracted) for each construct is greater than the correlation between the two constructs in the model. A good AVE, hinted by Fomell and Lacker [25] has a value greater than 0.5. The following AVE values will be presented:

Table 4. AVE (Average Variance Extracted)

	AVE
KP	0.597
LOC	0.522
NMW	0.609
NS	0.611
R	0.825
STP	0.671

Description:
 NS= Subjective Norms (X1); STP= Attitudes Towards Behavior (X2); KP= Behavioral Control (X3); LOC= Locus of Control (X4); R= Reward (X5); NMW= Intention to do Whistleblowing (Y)

From the Table 4, the AVE value model is greater than 0.5, so it can be concluded that the measurement model in this study is valid.

3.1.2.2 Reliability

Test This test is to evaluate the outer model by looking at the construct reliability of latent variables measured by two criteria, namely: Cronbach alpha and composite reliability of the block of indicators measuring constructs with values Cronbach alpha must be > 0.6 or values composite reliability > 0.7. Here's the output of Smart PLS:

Table 5. Reliability test

Variables	Cronbach's alpha	Composite reliability
KP	0.900	0.921
LOC	0.781	0.844
NMW	0.715	0.822
NS	0.805	0.859
R	0.937	0.950
STP	0.837	0.890

Description:
 NS= Subjective Norms (X1); STP= Attitude Toward Behavior (X2); KP= Behavioral Control (X3); LOC= Locus of Control (X4); R= Reward (X5); NMW= Intention to Conduct Whistleblowing (Y);

From the Table 5, the overall value of Cronbach's alpha in all constructs has values above 0.6 so also for values composite reliability all constructs have values above 0.7. Thus it can be concluded that all constructs have good reliability.

3.1.3 Structural inner model

Testing the inner model or structural model is done to see the relationship between constructs. So the analysis used by looking at the explanatory power possessed by the model or nomological validity, which can be assessed looks at R Square (R2) of endogenous constructs. By assessing the influence of exogenous variables on endogenous variables.

Table 6. Test results of inner model

Variable	R Square	R Square Adjusted
NMW	0,282	0,248

Source: Data Processed, 2020. Note:
 NMW= Intention to Conduct Whistleblowing (Y)

In the Table 6 it is seen that the subjective norm variables, attitudes towards behavior, behavior control, locus of control, and reward can explain R-Square (R2) of 28.2% of the variance in the overall measurement of the intention to do whistleblowing. In summary, the PLS estimation model as a whole with the proposed research model through the bootstrapping procedure as a summary of the analysis is as follows:

3.1.4 Hypothesis testing

The measurement of supporting hypotheses tested is done by looking at the value of t-statistics the relationship between latent variables. The t-statistics value is higher than the t-table value, it means that the hypothesis is supported. For a 95 percent confidence level (alpha 5 percent), the t-table value for the two-tailed hypothesis is more than 1.98, while for the hypothesis one-tailed more than 1.65.

This study uses a one-tailed test (one-tailed) by comparing the statistical constraints required, namely 1.65 with the test criteria are as follows:

If t arithmetic ≥ t table, then H0 is rejected

Meaning statistically the data used to prove that latent variables exogenous both partially and

jointly have a positive and significant effect on endogenous latent variables.

If t arithmetic \leq t table, then H0 is accepted

It means statistically the data used to prove that exogenous latent variables either partially or jointly have a negative and not significant effect on endogenous latent variables.

3.2 Discussion

3.2.1 Effect of subjective norms on intentions to conduct whistleblowing

Based on the above test results, it proves that subjective norms do not have a positive effect on the individual intention to whistleblowing as evidenced by path coefficient values of 0.015 and the t-statistic (0.127) < t-table (1.65) at a significance level of 5%, thus it can be concluded that H1 is not supported. This result is contrary to research conducted by Park Blekinsopp [7] which

states that subjective norms affect intentions whistleblowing internal and external and Trongmateerut and Sweeney [13] research show that the intention to do whistleblowing is influenced by one's subjective norms related to whistleblowing. However, this result is in line with research conducted by Uddin and Gillet [26] which states that subjective norms originating from referent groups are very strong in encouraging finance directors to engage in fraud. Subjective norms that do not affect the intention to do whistleblowing are suspected because the surrounding environment or people who become role models or references do not approve of actions whistleblowing. As explained by TPB that subjective norms are environmental conditions of an individual who accepts or does not accept an indicated behavior. So someone will show behavior that can be accepted by people or the environment around the individual. An individual will avoid himself showing a behavior if the surrounding environment does not support the behavior.

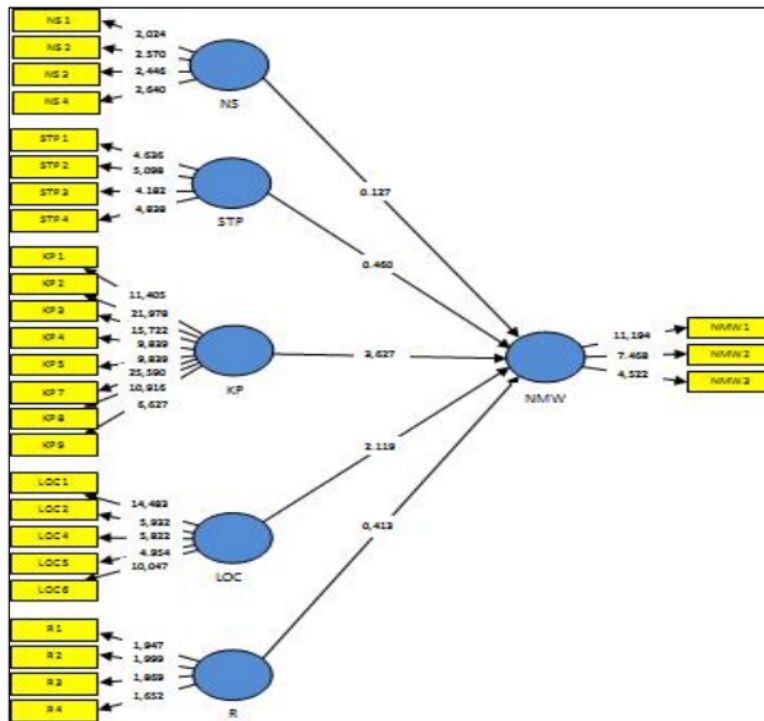


Fig. 2. Bootstrapping
Source: Processed Data, 2020

Table 7. Results of hypothesis testing

	Original Sample (O)	T Statistics	T Table	Decision
NS -> NMW (H1)	0.015	0.127	1.65	Not Supported by
STP -> NMW (H2)	0.047	0.460	1.65	Not Supported by
KP -> NMW (H3)	0,361	3,627	1,65	Supported
LOC -> NMW (H4)	0,206	2,119	1,65	Supported
R -> NMW (H5)	-0,045	0,413	1,65	Not Supported

Source: Processed Data, 2020.

Description: NS= Subjective Norms (X1); STP= Attitudes towards Behavior (X2); KP= Behavioral Control (X3); LOC= Locus of Control (X4); R= Reward (X5); NMW= Intention to Conduct Whistleblowing (Y)

Table 8. Test results locus of control internal and external

	Original Sample (O)	T Statistics	T Table	Decision
Ex -> NMW	0.114	1.198	1.65	Not Supported
Int -> NMW	0.371	4.178	1.65	Supported

Source: Processed Data, 2020. Description;

EKS= Locus of Control External;

INT= Locus of Control Internal;

NMW= Intention to Conduct Whistleblowing (Y);

3.2.2 Effect of attitudes towards behavior towards intention to conduct whistleblowing

Based on the results of the above test, proving that attitudes towards behavior do not have a positive effect on individual intentions of whistleblowing as evidenced by the path coefficient of 0.047 and t- statistics (0.460) < t-table (1.65) at a significance level of 5%, thus it can be concluded that H2 is not supported. This result is contrary to research conducted by Park Blekinsopp [7] which states that attitudes affect intentions whistleblowing internal and Trongmateerut and Sweeney [13] research shows that the intention to do whistleblowing is influenced by a person's attitude related to whistleblowing. However, this result is in line with research conducted by Uddin and Gillet [26] which states that individual attitudes (beliefs and needs for achievement) from referent groups are very strong in encouraging finance directors to engage in fraud and research by Park Blekinsopp [7] which states that attitude does not affect the intention of whistleblowing external. The attitude towards behavior that does not affect the intention to do whistleblowing is allegedly because one's beliefs about the behavior that will be carried out have a good or bad impact that does not affect the actions that someone will take. As explained in the TPB that an individual will do something in accordance

with their beliefs and beliefs that are considered positive that will be shown by the individual. However, this positive attitude does not have a significant influence on their intention to expose or report acts of fraud that occurred in their environment. One possible reason is that a whistleblower, especially in the village environment, does not currently have full confidence in the security and legal protection when disclosing and reporting fraud or violations.

3.2.3 Effect of behavioral control on intention to conduct whistleblowing

Based on the results of the above test, it proves that behavioral control has a positive effect on the individual intention to whistleblowing as evidenced by the path coefficient of 0.361 and t-statistics (3.627) > t-table (1.65) at a significance level of 5%, thus it can be concluded that H3 supported. This result is in line with research conducted by Park Blekinsopp [7] which states that behavioral control has a positive effect on intentions whistleblowing internal as well as research conducted by Zakaria et al. [14] which states that perceived behavioral control significantly influences internal and external intentions whistleblowing. However, this result is contrary to research conducted by Park Blekinsopp [7] which states that behavioral control has no effect on intentions whistleblowing external. This shows that an individual who has

good behavior control will tend to have the intention to take action whistleblowing. This is also in accordance with the Theory of Planned Behavior that a person will be more confident in behaving when that person has confidence that arises in him.

3.2.4 Effect of locus of control on the intention to conduct whistleblowing

Based on the test results above, it proves that locus of control has a positive effect on individual intentions of whistleblowing as evidenced by the path coefficient of 0.206 and t-statistics (2,119) > t-table (1,65) at the 5% significance level, thus it can be concluded that the H4 is supported. This result is in line with research conducted by Chiu [18] which states that there is a positive relationship between ethical considerations and intentions whistleblowing by including the locus of control variable as a moderating variable. However, it is not in line with the research conducted by Forte [8] stating that there is no significant effect between locus of control and reasoning on intention whistleblowing. Then do the running data for internal locus of control external locus of control was obtained results that locus of control internal influences the individual intentions do whistleblowing attested to the value of the path coefficient of 0.371 and t-statistic (4.178) > t-table (1,65) at a 5% significance level. Whereas the locus of control external do not affect the intention to do whistleblowing with a path coefficient of 0.114 and t-statistics (1.198) < t-table (1,65) at a significance level of 5%. This is because of individuals whistleblowing because of the desire that arises themselves to protect the organization, not because of encouragement from family, friends, or others.

3.2.5 Influence of reward on intention to conduct whistleblowing

Based on the above test results, it proves that reward has no effect on the individual intention to whistleblowing as evidenced by the path coefficient of -0.045 and t-statistics (0.413) < t-table (1,65) at a significance level of 5%, thus it can be concluded that H5 is not supported. This result is contrary to research conducted by Givati [9] which states that reward optimal will increase intentions whistleblower. However, in line with research conducted by Ayagre and Julius [27] which states that there is no effect reward intended to motivate whistleblowers. A reward that does not affect the intention to do whistleblowing is alleged because the individual

wants to be a whistleblower because of his own desire not because of rewards promised by others. explained in the Theory of Expectancy Theory that people will be motivated to do certain things to achieve goals if they believe that their actions will lead to the achievement of those goals. However, in this case, the goal to be achieved is that the individual wants to protect the village and prioritize the interests of the village regardless of what reward will be received if reporting fraud or violations that occur, because for them by reporting fraud there will be a refund to the village and prevent state loss.

4. CONCLUSION

This study aims to analyze the factors that influence the individual's intention to do whistleblowing (Case Study on the Implementation of Village Funds), and in this study, the individual who became a respondent was the Village Consultative Body. The Village Consultative Body is an important function in the village governance system, the Village Consultative Body is an institution that has the power to agree on village regulations that will guide the implementation of village development. The number of acts of misuse of village fund management results in decreased public trust, to reduce cases of misuse of village funds requires cooperation between village communities and the role of the Village Consultative Body as an institution of community aspirations and control institutions in the village. So if there is good cooperation from the village community and the Village Consultative Body, it is expected that misuse of village funds can be minimized.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of this study are important so It is recommended that:

All communities and the Village Consultative Body in all villages in Indonesia work together to prevent acts of misuse of village funds due to village funds. The Village Fund is prioritized to finance development and community empowerment aimed at improving the welfare of rural communities, improving the quality of human life, and poverty reduction.

6. SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDIES

For the next research, this research can use other independents. This is done to enrich the

research topic or solve independent variables in further research and can add to the number of samples offered by assessing the research location to produce a higher generalization study.

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COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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