

ANALYSIS OF WEST JAVA PROVINCE GOVERNMENT REGIONAL REVENUE BUDGET REALIZATION DURING THE PANDEMIC AND AFTER THE PANDEMIC 2020-2023

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Abstract: The aim of this research is to analyze the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) of the West Java Provincial Government during the COVID-19 pandemic period and after the pandemic, namely 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023. This analysis is to understand how the pandemic affects regional financial management and strategies -the strategy implemented by the West Java Provincial Government in facing global economic challenges. This study uses descriptive quantitative methods with secondary data analysis obtained from the financial reports of the West Java Provincial Government. The data analyzed includes the ratio of independence, effectiveness and efficiency. This research also involves comparing financial ratios from year to year to identify patterns of change and the factors that influence them. This research aims to understand how the pandemic has an impact on income, budget expenditure and the deficit of West Java Province in the 2020-2023 period. It is hoped that the results of this research can be a reference for local governments in adopting effective policies to maintain financial stability and support sustainable economic recovery.

Keywords: Realization, APBD, COVID-19, West Java Province

INTRODUCTION

At the end of 2019, the world was faced with a major challenge with the emergence of a disease outbreak caused by the corona virus or COVID-19. This disease was first discovered in the city of Wuhan, Hubei Province, China, and since then has spread widely, attracting international attention. The World Health Organization (WHO) declared COVID-19 a global pandemic on March 11 2020. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is not only limited to public health, but also affects various aspects of life, including the economy.

Indonesia, as one of the affected countries, has experienced economic pressure since the end of 2019. The Indonesian government immediately took aggressive steps to suppress the spread of the virus, including the implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB). West Java Province, as one of the provinces with an important role in the Indonesian economy, is participating in efforts to prevent the spread of COVID-19. The PSBB which has been implemented in all districts/cities since April 15 2020 has caused significant changes in regional financial management.

Regional Revenues managed by the West Java Provincial government are experiencing budget refocusing and reallocation, especially on expenditure items whose activities have been postponed due to the pandemic. Many social assistance costs and investments have been incurred to fight COVID-19, especially in the health and economic sectors.

Regional financial management, which begins with the preparation of the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD), is a challenge in itself during the pandemic. In accordance with Law no. 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government and Law no. 17 of 2003 concerning State Finances, the APBD preparation process is based on determining priority levels and budget ceilings, budget implementation plans, as well as general policies mutually agreed between the DPRD and regional governments.

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the financial performance of the West Java Provincial Government by comparing conditions during and after the pandemic. The data used covers the 2020 to 2023 budget period. This analysis is expected to provide an understanding of the impact of the pandemic on regional revenues, expenditures and deficits, as well as provide guidance for local governments.

Based on the background above, the author is interested in conducting research with the title Analysis of the Realization of Regional Income and Expenditures in West Java Province During the Pandemic and After the 2020-2023 Pandemic.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Previous Research

Several previous studies have carried out analyzes related to the government's financial performance. Yunah Purnama Sarlan (2017) Analysis of the Realization of the DKI Jakarta Province Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget for 2013-2015. The research results show that the DKI Provincial Government APBD. Jakarta was realized well because the actual budget did not exceed the budgeted target.

Furthermore, Mutiara Sagala (2018) Analysis of the Realized Budget in the APBD of D.I Yogyakarta Province 2012-2015. Research results show that the regional income and expenditure management system in D.I Yogyakarta Province is very efficient and effective

Similar research was also conducted by Usmadita Rahmadani (2019). The results of the research show that the independence ratio shows an instructive relationship pattern, the effectiveness ratio has effective criteria, the efficiency ratio has inefficient criteria, the capital expenditure percentage harmony ratio is greater than operating expenditure which means the government The regions have prioritized and paid attention to regional development activities. Analysis of the Realization of the Jambi Province Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget for 2012-2016.

Then, Athaya Salsabila (2022) Analysis of the Realization of the Banten Province Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) for 2016-2020. The research results show that in 2016 it was very effective, but in the following year, namely 2017-2020, the revenue performance did not reach the target but was considered effective, while the regional government expenditure performance of Banten Province was considered capable of saving the expenditure budget efficiently.

Finally, Mita Octaviana (2024) Analysis of the Realization of the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget for DKI Jakarta Province for the 2018-2022 Fiscal Year. The results of this research show that calculations based on the effectiveness ratio show that the criteria are less effective. Based on the income efficiency ratio, it shows less efficient criteria. Based on the regional independence ratio, it is included in the delegate criteria

Theoretical basis

Independence Ratio

Independence Ratio This independence ratio is usually used to measure the ability of regional government to measure the ability of a government agency to finance activities that have been arranged for the development of a region, economic development, community welfare. This independence ratio is calculated by comparing the amount of original regional income received divided by the amount of transfer income from the central and provincial governments as well as regional loans. The formula for calculating the independence ratio is:

$$\text{Independence Ratio} = \frac{\text{Local Original Income}}{\text{Transfer Income}} \times 100\%$$

Table 1. Relationship Patterns and Level of Independence

Financial Capability Independence Ratio	Percentage Rate	Relationship Patterns
Low Once	0% - 25%	Instructive
Low	25% - 50%	Consultative
Currently	50% - 75%	Participative
High	75% - 100%	Delegatif

Source: Mahmudi (2016)

Effectiveness Ratio

The effectiveness ratio describes the regional government's ability to realize planned regional original income compared to targets set based on the region's real potential. The revenue effectiveness ratio is calculated by comparing realized revenue with the budgeted revenue revenue target. The formula for calculating the effectiveness ratio is:

$$\text{Effectiveness Ratio} = \frac{\text{Realization of PAD Receipts}}{\text{PAD Revenue Target}} \times 100\%$$

Table 2. Financial Performance Efficiency Criteria

Regional Financial Effectiveness	Criteria
Above 100%	Very Effective
90% - 100%	Effective
80% - 90%	Quite Effective
60% - 80%	Less Effective
Under 60%	Ineffective

Source: Mahmudi (2016)

Efficiency Ratio

The regional efficiency ratio is a comparison between the amount of costs incurred to obtain income and the actual income received. Regional government performance can be said to be efficient if the ratio achieved is less than 100%. The smaller this ratio, the more efficient the regional government's financial performance. The efficiency ratio explains the difference between the amount of costs incurred to obtain income and the actual income received. The formula for calculating the Efficiency Ratio is:

$$\text{Efficiency Ratio} = \frac{\text{Shopping Realization}}{\text{PAD Receipts}} \times 100\%$$

Table 3. Financial Performance Efficiency Criteria

Regional Financial Efficiency	Criteria
Below 60%	Very Efficient
60% - 80%	Efficient
80% - 90%	Quite Efficient
90% - 100%	Less efficient
Above 100%	Not efficient

Source: Mahmudi (2016)

The dependent variable chosen in this study is the interest of individuals working in the agricultural sector in Polokarto District, with five selected villages including Polokarto, Karangwuni, Wonorejo, Kenokorejo, and

RESEARCH METHOD

This research is a quantitative descriptive research, namely where this research will provide an overview of phenomena or data characteristics that are ongoing or over a certain period of time to answer the research problem formulation. This research uses secondary data, namely by collecting data or information from the regional government in the form of a Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget Realization Report for West Java Province. This research uses historical data, namely secondary data in the form of published regional

government financial reports, then to search for sources of theory and implementation obtained from library research and similar research published in research journals.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research result

1. Independence Ratio

$$\text{Independence Ratio} = \frac{\text{Local Original Income (PAD)}}{\text{Transfer Income}} \times 100\%$$

The results of the calculation of the regional financial independence ratio of the Bekasi city and Surabaya city governments can be seen in the following table:

Table 4. City/Regency Independence Ratio of West Java Province

No	Regency/City	2020	Relationship Patterns	2021	Relationship Patterns	2022	Relationship Patterns	2023	Relationship Patterns
1	West Java Province	154%	Delegatif	153%	Delegatif	210%	Delegatif	227%	Delegatif
2	District Bandung	36%	Consultative	31%	Consultative	40%	Consultative	37%	Consultative
3	District Bekasi	104%	Delegatif	86%	Delegatif	81%	Delegatif	83%	Delegatif
4	District Bogor	102%	Delegatif	67%	Participative	68%	Participative	68%	Delegatif
5	District Ciamis	12%	Instructive	12%	Instructive	10%	Instructive	12%	Instructive
6	District Cianjur	26%	Consultative	29%	Consultative	34%	Consultative	24%	Instructive
7	District Cirebon	25%	Instructive	24%	Instructive	28%	Consultative	30%	Consultative
8	District Garut	14%	Instructive	14%	Instructive	15%	Instructive	14%	Instructive
9	District Indramayu	18%	Instructive	20%	Instructive	20%	Instructive	21%	Instructive
10	District Karawang	50%	Consultative	43%	Consultative	49%	Consultative	49%	Consultative
11	District Brass	15%	Instructive	15%	Instructive	18%	Instructive	24%	Instructive
12	District Majalengka	108%	Delegatif	20%	Instructive	21%	Instructive	21%	Instructive
13	District Purwakarta	36%	Consultative	35%	Consultative	41%	Consultative	44%	Consultative
14	District Subang	25%	Instructive	26%	Consultative	27%	Instructive	32%	Consultative
15	District Sukabumi	23%	Instructive	22%	Instructive	20%	Instructive	20%	Instructive
16	District Sumedang	27%	Consultative	33%	Consultative	24%	Instructive	29%	Consultative
17	District Tasikmalaya	24%	Instructive	13%	Instructive	12%	Instructive	13%	Instructive
18	Bandung	127%	Delegatif	101%	Delegatif	90%	Delegatif	88%	Delegatif
19	Bekasi City	181%	Delegatif	80%	Delegatif	113%	Delegatif	116%	Delegatif
20	Bogor City	101%	Delegatif	75%	Delegatif	91%	Delegatif	88%	Delegatif
21	Cirebon City	57%	Participative	59%	partypatative	60%	Participative	60%	Participative
22	Depok City	117%	Delegatif	88%	Delegatif	92%	Delegatif	90%	Delegatif
23	Sukabumi City	49%	Consultative	45%	Consultative	45%	Consultative	45%	Consultative
24	Tasikmalaya City	25%	Instructive	24%	Instructive	27%	Consultative	26%	Consultative

25	Cimahi City	46%	Consultative	36%	Consultative	38%	Consultative	40%	Consultative
26	Banjar City	22%	Instructive	24%	Instructive	27%	Consultative	27%	Consultative
27	District West Bandung	32%	Consultative	30%	Consultative	35%	Consultative	49%	Consultative
28	District Pangandaran	26%	Consultative	32%	Consultative	38%	Consultative	33%	Consultative

Source: processed secondary data

2. Effectiveness Ratio

The results of calculating the effectiveness ratio for West Java Province can be seen in the following table:

$$\text{Effectiveness Ratio} = \frac{\text{Realization of PAD Receipts}}{\text{PAD Revenue Target}} \times 100\%$$

Table 5. Bekasi City Government Government Effectiveness Ratio Fiscal Year 2019-2022

No	Regency/City	2020	Category	2021	Category	2022	Category	2023	Category
1	West Java Province	83%	Quite Effective	89%	Quite Effective	105%	Very Effective	81%	Quite Effective
2	District Bandung	121%	Very Effective	138%	Very Effective	132%	Very Effective	116%	Very Effective
3	District Bekasi	95%	Effective	104%	Very Effective	105%	Very Effective	109%	Very Effective
4	District Bogor	113%	Very Effective	135%	Very Effective	117%	Very Effective	114%	Very Effective
5	District Ciamis	107%	Very Effective	114%	Very Effective	111%	Very Effective	118%	Very Effective
6	District Cianjur	105%	Very Effective	136%	Very Effective	94%	Effective	100%	Very Effective
7	District Cirebon	105%	Very Effective	115%	Very Effective	119%	Very Effective	109%	Very Effective
8	District Garut	99%	Effective	109%	Very Effective	109%	Very Effective	109%	Very Effective
9	District Indramayu	96%	Effective	99%	Effective	101%	Very Effective	101%	Very Effective
10	District Karawang	96%	Effective	111%	Very Effective	103%	Very Effective	104%	Very Effective
11	District Brass	105%	Very Effective	109%	Very Effective	100%	Very Effective	100%	Quite Effective
12	District Majalengka	90%	Effective	87%	Quite Effective	75%	Less Effective	89%	Quite Effective
13	District Purwakarta	95%	Effective	103%	Very Effective	95%	Effective	95%	Effective
14	District Subang	100%	Effective	105%	Very Effective	105%	Very Effective	115%	Very Effective
15	District Sukabumi	97%	Effective	105%	Very Effective	104%	Very Effective	106%	Very Effective
16	District Sumedang	103%	Very Effective	131%	Very Effective	105%	Very Effective	102%	Very Effective
17	District Tasikmalaya	112%	Very Effective	102%	Very Effective	101%	Very Effective	104%	Very Effective
18	Bandung	79%	Less Effective	89%	Quite Effective	96%	Effective	100%	Effective
19	Bekasi City	87%	Quite Effective	98%	Effective	111%	Very Effective	106%	Very Effective
20	Bogor City	100%	Effective	117%	Very Effective	120%	Very Effective	103%	Very Effective

21	Cirebon City	92%	Effective	94%	Effective	102%	Very Effective	102%	Very Effective
22	Depok City	99%	Effective	114%	Very Effective	119%	Very Effective	113%	Very Effective
23	Sukabumi City	92%	Effective	102%	Very Effective	102%	Very Effective	111%	Very Effective
24	Tasikmalaya City	105%	Very Effective	124%	Very Effective	121%	Very Effective	91%	Effective
25	Cimahi City	100%	Effective	118%	Very Effective	104%	Very Effective	105%	Very Effective
26	Banjar City	96%	Effective	104%	Very Effective	105%	Very Effective	105%	Very Effective
27	District West Bandung	90%	Effective	100%	Effective	95%	Effective	92%	Effective
28	District Pangandaran	119%	Very Effective	91%	Effective	116%	Very Effective	128%	Very Effective

Source: processed secondary data

3. Efficiency Ratio

$$\text{Efficiency Ratio} = \frac{\text{Expenditure Realization}}{\text{Realization of PAD Revenue}} \times 100\%$$

The results of calculating the efficiency ratio of the governments of Bekasi City and Surabaya City can be seen in the following table:

Table 6. Bekasi City Government Efficiency Ratio Fiscal Year 2019-2022

No	Regency/City	2020	Category	2021	Category	2022	Category	2023	Category
1	West Java Province	74%	Efficient	84%	Quite Efficient	104%	Not efficient	104%	Not efficient
2	District Bandung	107%	Not efficient	119%	Not efficient	124%	Not efficient	88%	Quite Efficient
3	District Bekasi	106%	Not efficient	92%	Less efficient	95%	Less efficient	111%	Not efficient
4	District Bogor	120%	Not efficient	113%	Not efficient	111%	Not efficient	99%	Less efficient
5	District Ciamis	103%	Not efficient	114%	Not efficient	102%	Not efficient	92%	Less efficient
6	District Cianjur	121%	Not efficient	129%	Not efficient	94%	Less efficient	112%	Not efficient
7	District Cirebon	99%	Less efficient	112%	Not efficient	117%	Not efficient	90%	Less efficient
8	District Garut	99%	Less efficient	105%	Not efficient	106%	Not efficient	97%	Less efficient
9	District Indramayu	106%	Not efficient	93%	Less efficient	96%	Less efficient	114%	Not efficient
10	District Karawang	116%	Not efficient	102%	Not efficient	99%	Less efficient	111%	Not efficient
11	District Brass	107%	Not efficient	108%	Not efficient	102%	Not efficient	104%	Not efficient
12	District Majalengka	93%	Less efficient	87%	Quite Efficient	74%	Efficient	113%	Not efficient
13	District Purwakarta	107%	Not efficient	100%	Less efficient	92%	Less efficient	114%	Not efficient
14	District Subang	86%	Quite Efficient	102%	Not efficient	104%	Not efficient	93%	Less efficient
15	District Sukabumi	100%	Less efficient	102%	Not efficient	104%	Not efficient	103%	Not efficient

16	District Sumedang	100%	Less efficient	125%	Not efficient	106%	Not efficient	95%	Less efficient
17	District Tasikmalaya	100%	Less efficient	96%	Less efficient	98%	Less efficient	103%	Not efficient
18	Bandung	94%	Less efficient	87%	Quite Efficient	96%	Less xEfficient	111%	Not efficient
19	Bekasi City	102%	Not efficient	93%	Less efficient	103%	Not efficient	104%	Not efficient
20	Bogor City	119%	Not efficient	104%	Not efficient	118%	Not efficient	104%	Not efficient
21	Cirebon City	78%	Efficient	92%	Less efficient	99%	Less efficient	98%	Less efficient
22	Depok City	107%	Not efficient	92%	Less efficient	103%	Not efficient	107%	Not efficient
23	Sukabumi City	86%	Quite Efficient	97%	Less efficient	104%	Not efficient	92%	Less efficient
24	Tasikmalaya City	97%	Less efficient	119%	Not efficient	116%	Not efficient	86%	Efficient
25	Cimahi City	97%	Less efficient	97%	Less efficient	93%	Less efficient	108%	Not efficient
26	Banjar City	90%	Less efficient	95%	Less efficient	104%	Not efficient	95%	Less efficient
27	District West Bandung	103%	Not efficient	92%	Less efficient	93%	Less efficient	116%	Not efficient
28	District Pangandaran	71%	Efficient	92%	Less efficient	113%	Not efficient	68%	Efficient

Source: processed secondary data

Discussion

1. Independence Ratio

Based on the data in Table 1, the calculation results in Table 4 show that Tasikmalaya City and Kab. Pangandaran shows efficient performance in 2023 after previously being in the less efficient or inefficient category. On the other hand, Kab. Bandung, Kab. Cianjur, and Kab. Brass has consistently been in the inefficient category for several years.

2. Effectiveness Ratio

Based on the data in Table 2. Based on the summary results of the independence ratio, it shows a comparison of all financial management performance which can be seen in the table above that Kab. Bandung, Kab. Bogor, Kab. Ciamis, and Kab. Cirebon is the most consistent in the Very Effective category. On the other hand, Kab. Majalengka and Bandung City have performed less effectively or inconsistently in several years.

3. Efficiency Ratio

Based on the data in table 3 The results show that Tasikmalaya City and Kab. Pangandaran shows efficient performance in 2023 after previously being in the less efficient or inefficient category. On the other hand, Kab. Bandung, Kab. Cianjur, and Kab. Brass has consistently been in the inefficient category for several years.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

Based on data analysis and previous discussion, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The independence ratio of West Java Province shows a significant increase in the independence ratio from 2020 to 2023, with a delegative relationship pattern. This reflects success in increasing Original Regional Income and efficiency in budget management, despite facing the challenges of the pandemic and economic recovery. This strong financial independence shows the province's ability to manage resources well and reduce dependence on transfer funds.
2. The effectiveness ratio of West Java Province shows variations in the PAD effectiveness ratio, with a significant increase in 2022 which falls into the "Very Effective" category. Despite fluctuations, this province has succeeded in maintaining the effectiveness of PAD management amidst the challenges of the pandemic and its aftermath. To achieve more optimal effectiveness, strategies are needed that are continuously improved and adapted to dynamic economic conditions.

3. The efficiency ratio of West Java Province was able to maintain efficiency in budget use, although there was a significant increase in 2021. However, after the 2022-2023 pandemic, there was a decline in efficiency with the actual budget exceeding the planned expenditure budget. Improvements in budget management and adjustments to changing economic conditions are needed to achieve better efficiency in the future

Suggestion

The suggestions that the author conveys in the research are:

1. For the West Java Provincial Government, the City/Regency Governments in West Java Province are expected to improve financial management performance for the coming year.

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