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The Impact of Asset Management on the Optimization of Local Government Fixed Assets in Kebumen Regency: Case Study in BPKAD Kebumen

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Abstract: Asset optimization is a series of asset management work processes for the use and utilization of assets aimed at optimizing these assets. This study aims to determine the effect of asset management in BPKAD Kebumen Regency on optimizing the use of its assets. The population of this study are employees who are authorized in asset management at BPKAD Kebumen Regency. The sample selection used purposive sampling with the criteria that the employees were authorized and involved directly in asset management at BPKAD Kebumen Regency. The data used is primary data collected using a questionnaire via google form. Data analysis used multiple linear regression. The results of this study indicate that asset optimization is influenced by the variables of asset inventory, asset identification, legal audit and asset valuation by 18.4%, while the rest is influenced by other variables. Partially, the legal audit and asset valuation variables have a positive but not significant effect on optimizing the utilization of fixed assets. While the asset inventory variable has a negative effect on optimizing the utilization of fixed assets.

Keywords: Optimization of Local Government, Asset Management, Optimizing Asset

INTRODUCTION

Since 1999, Indonesia has implemented regional autonomy. Autonomy itself comes from the Greek, autos and namos. Autos means self, and namos means rule or law. Kansil (in Shamsuddin Haris, 2007: 12-13) defines that regional autonomy is the right, and authority, as well as the obligation of the region to organize and take care of its own household or territory in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. In Indonesia, the law on regional autonomy has been regulated in Law No. 22 of 1999 on Government. The implementation of the law brought about a fundamental change in the centralized system of state management. This results in the direct role of the central government will be smaller, while the direct role

of local government will be greater in regional development. In Law No. 23 of 2014 on local government it is explained that local government is the implementation of government affairs by the local government and DPRD according to the principle of autonomy and assistance duties with the principle of autonomy as wide as possible in the system. and the principle of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in the 1945 Constitution. Therefore, in Law No. 33 of 2004 on Financial Balance between the Central Government and the Government, implicitly requires local governments to be independent in every aspect of development, including aspects of regional development funding.

Over time, regional autonomy is not only about decentralization in terms of regional finance from the central government to the local government or from the local government to each Regional Device Work Unit, but indirectly also decentralization in the management of Regional Property (BMD). In the previous era, BMD management was centered on equipment bureaus, but now BMD management has reached the level of Regional Device Work Unit. Mahmudi (2010) defines goods or property belonging to the region as all regional wealth, whether purchased or obtained at the expense of the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) or derived from other legitimate acquisitions, whether moving or ieless with its parts or is a certain unit that can be assessed, calculated, measured or weighed including animals and plants except money and other securities. Therefore, local governments have an obligation to optimize regional sources of income through the utilization of regional wealth owned in order to be able to make an optimal contribution in encouraging regional economic growth. Regional property must be optimized and strived not to sleep or sleep so that it has an impact on regional financing revenues and reduce the cost of maintaining these assets. If BMD is not utilized optimally it will make the peg larger than the pole or greater maintenance costs with the benefits or utility value generated. To optimize assets or BMD there then needed asset management in it.

Asset management is a series of processes of managing assets both tangible and intangible that have economic value, commercial value, and exchange rate, and are able to support the realization of A purpose. In general, the asset management cycle is the stage that must be passed in asset management. According to Permendagri Number 17 of 2007 the cycle starts from:

1. Planning that includes determining needs and budgeting
2. Procurement that includes the way it is done, standard goods and prices or preparation of specifications and so on
3. Storage and distribution

4. Maintenance
5. Management
6. Use
7. Utilization
8. Security
9. Valuation
10. Removal
11. Transfer
12. Coaching, supervision, and control
13. Financing
14. Claim for damages

Related to regional asset management, according to Siregar (2004) until now there are still many problems in the management of regional assets. It cannot be denied, the main problem is the inaccuracy of managing asset data. This creates obstacles for local governments to know exactly the assets they manage, so that assets managed by local governments become less than optimal in their use. Therefore , local governments should understand deeply and comprehensively the efforts that must be made to optimize the assets owned to increase revenue. Native Regions especially in terms of fixed assets.

Previously explained, the formulation of the problem in this study is whether there is an effect of asset inventory, legal audit, and partial and simultaneous asset assessment of the optimization of fixed assets in Kebumen Regency. Kebumen is one of the Regencys in Central Java. Kebumen has an area of 1,281 km2. Geographically, Kebumen is located at coordinates 7°27' - 7°50' South Latitude and 109°33' - 109°50' East Longitude. With a large enough area , the Local Government must strive to manage its assets optimally. To handle it all, Kebumen has regulations that discuss the management of BMD listed in the Kebumen Regency Regulation No. 4 of 2017. Unfortunately, all of these things have not been implemented properly. There are conditions for asset management in Kebumen, especially land owned by the region that has not been done optimally so that it can result in loss of regional assets, there can even be disputes between local governments and residents or communities who acquire these assets.

Research objectives

The purpose of this study is to find out the influence of asset inventory, legal asset audit, asset assessment, and supervision and control of BPKAD fixed assets of Kebumen regency.

Benefits of research

1. For the Kebumen Regency Government, this research can be one of the references in determining asset management policies.
2. For the community and other researchers can be an additional reference, as well as a source of further research, especially related to the management of local government assets.

LITERATURE REVIEW

- Quoted from the Indonesian Assessment Standards (SPI), assets are resources that have historically been owned and/or controlled by business entities or governments and from which future economic and/or social benefits can be obtained, and can be measured in units of money. When viewed from the aspect of asset management & valuation, it is defined as something that is legally owned and able to increase the value and development of resources.
- According to Siregar (2018: 518), the stage of regional asset management is asset inventory, which consists of two aspects, namely physical and juridical / legal inventory. The physical aspect consists of shape, area, location, volume/ number, type, address and others.
- Quoted from Permendagri Number 19 of 2016, The Regional Goods Management Guidelines, can be divided into two activities, namely: activities or recording, and activities or reporting implementation.
- Siregar (2004) states that legal audits are the scope of asset management work in the form of inventory of asset tenure status, systems and procedures for controlling or transferring assets, identifying and finding solutions to legal problems, and strategies for solving various legal problems. issues relating to ownership or transfer. acquisition of assets.
- Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 19 of 2016 on Technical Guidelines for Regional Goods Management, Legal audit is also a security or control measure, control of efforts to manage regional goods physically, administratively and legally.
- Based on Permendagri No. 19 of 2016 on Technical Guidelines for The Management of Regional Property, the assessment of regional property is carried out in the framework of the preparation of local government balance sheets, utilization and transfer of regional property.

- Aliasuddin (2002), stated that optimality is one of the efforts that every business unit wants to achieve. There are two aspects of optimality, namely maximizing profits and minimizing costs.

In addition, here are some previous research literature to be our reference in conducting research:

- Research by Antoh (2012) related to the influence of asset management on the optimization of fixed assets (land and buildings) in the Regional Government in Paniai Regency. His research showed that inventory variables had no positive and significant effect on the optimization of fixed assets (land and buildings).
- Research by Widayanti (2010) on the influence of asset management on the optimization of the sragen regency government. His research results showed that asset management in the optimization of fixed assets (land and buildings) was significantly affected by inventory, identification, and valuation of assets. While other independent variables, namely legal audits show insignificant results.
- Research by Aronggear (2015) on the influence of asset management on the optimization of the use of fixed assets in Gunung Bintang Regency, where the results showed that there was a positive and significant influence on variable asset inventory, asset valuation, asset security, asset maintenance, and simultaneous monitoring and control (together) in optimizing fixed asset utilization. (land and buildings) in Gunungan Bintang Regency.
- Umbora Research (2018) which states that asset inventory has no effect on optimizing the use of fixed assets in Palembang City.

This research is an adaptation of previous research. In this study asset management became a bound variable consisting of asset inventory, asset legality audit, and asset valuation in accordance with Permendagri No. 19 of 2016. The difference between this study and previous research lies in the object of the study where the study was conducted at BPKAD Kebumen Regency.

RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

H1 : Partial inventory of assets has a positive and significant influence on the optimization of fixed asset utilization in BPKAD Kebumen Regency.

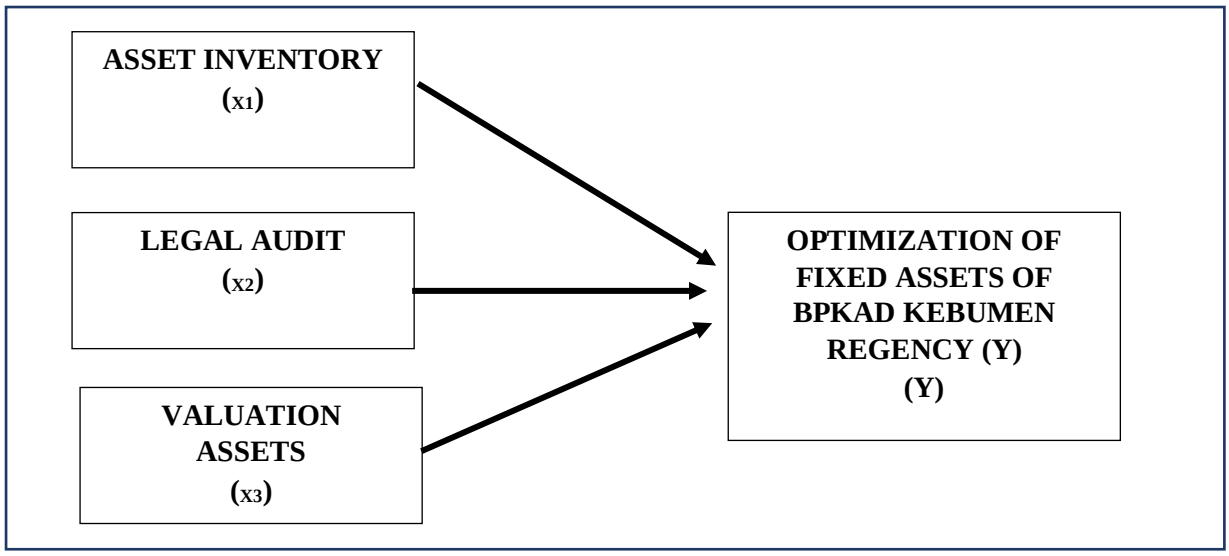
H2 : Legal audit partially has a positive and significant influence on the optimization of the use of fixed assets in BPKAD Kebumen Regency.

H3 : Partial asset valuation has an influence and significant to optimize the utilization of fixed assets in BPKAD Kebumen Regency.

H4 : Inventory of assets, legal audit and has an influence simultaneously affects the optimalization of the utilization of fixed assets in BPKAD Kebumen Regency.

RESEARCH MODEL

This study examined inventory variables, legal audits, identification and assessment of assets, on the optimization of fixed assets in Kebumen Regency.



METHOD

Population and sample

According to Sugiyono in Aronggear (2015), a population is a generalization region consisting of objects or subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics determined by researchers to study them and draw conclusions from them. The population in this study is all employees of BPKAD Kebumen. A sample is a part of a population, consisting of several selected members of the population, and the sampling is directed sampling. Jasmin (2013) states that sampling techniques use targeted sampling techniques that are limited to specific groups of people who can provide the desired information and who can understand and provide an overview in accordance with the purpose of the study. Therefore, the sample is an

authorized employee at BPKAD and involved in asset management. The number of samples taken in the study was 30 respondents.

Types and Sources of Data

This research is quantitative research. The data used in this study is primary data, which is data processed from responses to questionnaires distributed to BPKAD employees of Kebumen Regency. The data source in the study was obtained from primary data by distributing google form questionnaires to respondents.

Data collection techniques

Data collection using field research techniques; H. Data is collected through questionnaires that show a list of questions that have been carefully compiled, compiled and compiled to be filled out by respondents according to their personal opinions on the issues studied. Then each answer is scored. The questionnaire was distributed by distributing to BPKAD employees of Kebumen Regency who became test samples, through Google Form media links that had been made before.

Data Analysis Techniques:

1. Data quality test, which consists of validity test and reliability test.
2. Classical acceptance test consisting of normality test, multicollinearity test, and heteroskedasticity test.
3. Multiple regression analysis.
4. Hypothesis test, determination coefficient test, t (partial) test, F test.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

- **VALIDITY TEST**

Data validity tests are conducted to measure the validity or absence of a questionnaire. Verification of the validity of the research tool is done by calculating the correlation number or r calculated from the response value of each respondent for each question item and then comparing it with table r. The table r value for 30 respondents with a significance level of 5% is 3.61. Each question is considered valid if r calculates the > r of the table and its value is positive. In this study, the validity of each question on the questionnaire was indicated by the following table:

Variabel Penelitian	Item Pertanyaan	r hitung	r tabel	Keterangan
Inventarisasi Aset (X1)	IA 1	0,420	0,361	Valid
	IA 2	0,464	0,361	Valid
	IA 3	0,544	0,361	Valid
	IA 4	0,575	0,361	Valid
	IA 5	0,395	0,361	Valid
	IA 6	0,522	0,361	Valid
	IA 7	0,426	0,361	Valid
	IA 8	0,569	0,361	Valid
Legal Audit(X2)	LA 1	0,487	0,361	Valid
	LA 2	0,539	0,361	Valid
	LA 3	0,525	0,361	Valid
	LA 4	0,544	0,361	Valid
	LA 5	0,596	0,361	Valid
	LA 6	0,621	0,361	Valid
Penilaian Aset(X3)	PA 1	0,657	0,361	Valid
	PA 2	0,642	0,361	Valid
	PA 3	0,777	0,361	Valid
	PA 4	0,743	0,361	Valid
	PA 5	0,432	0,361	Valid
	PA 6	0,584	0,361	Valid
Optimalisasi Pemanfaatan Aset(Y)	OPA 1	0,552	0,361	Valid
	OPA 2	0,556	0,361	Valid
	OPA 3	0,554	0,361	Valid
	OPA 4	0,489	0,361	Valid
	OPA 5	0,442	0,361	Valid
	OPA 6	0,604	0,361	Valid

Based on the table above, the calculated r values for each question are:

a. Test results for the validity of asset inventory range from (0.420) to (0.575). The results of the legal examination validity test ranged from (0.487) to (0.621).
b. The results of the system assessment validity test range from (0.432) to (0.777).
c. Validity test results for system usage optimization range from (0.442) to (0.604).

All calculated r values for each question related to asset inventory, legal review, asset valuation, and asset utilization optimization show a figure greater than table r (0.361). This suggests that all the questions in the study are valid.

- **RELIABILITY TEST**

Reliability tests are conducted to measure that the instrument used has no defects so it is expected to provide consistent results. According to Ghozali (2006), reliability values are considered reliable if cronbach's alpha value of each instrument is given greater than 0.6.

Cronbach's Alpha	N of items
,628	26

Based on the results of the reliability test it can be known that the value of Cronbach alpha (α) = 0.628. That's 0.628 greater than 0.60. Thus, all question items in the questionnaire are reliable and can be used to obtain the data used.

- **CLASSIC ASSUMPTION TEST**

Normality Test

The following is the result of the normality test with a chart analysis by looking at the histogram. If the data ploting forms a straight diagonal line then the data distribution is normal. The following is the result of the normality test using a histogram.

In the histogram chart above it is seen that the graph provides a normal distribution pattern.

- **MULTICOLLINEARITY TEST**

Multicollinearity tests can be done by looking at tolerance values and variance inflation factor (VIF) values. Tolerance measures the variability of selected independent variables that are not explained by other independent variables. The existence of a low tolerance value is equal to a high VIF value. The value commonly used to indicate the presence of multicollinearity is the value of VIF > 10.

Variable	Tolerance	VIF	Description
Asset Inventory	0,023	1,060	There is no Multicollinearity
Legal Audit	0,032	1,067	There is no Multicollinearity
Asset Valuation	0,024	1,037	There is no Multicollinearity

Based on the table above shows the magnitude of VIF (*variance inflation factor*) of each variable of 1,060, 1,067, 1,037 or less than 10. Therefore, from the results of

tolerance and VIF values, it can be concluded that there are no symptoms of multicollinearity in this study regression model.

- **HETEROSKEDASTICITY TEST**

Heteroskedasticity tests are performed to test whether in regression models there is a residual variance inequality from one observation to another. If the variance from residual one observation to another observation remains called homoskedastisity and if the variance is not constant or changed it is called heteroskedastisity. A good regression model is omoskedastisity or heteroskedasticity occurs. This test is done with the Glejser test, which is the regression of each free variable with absolute residual as the bound variable. Residual is the difference between the observation value and the prediction value, while the absolute is the absolute value. The Glejser test is used to aggregate the absolute value of the residual on an independent variable. If the confidence level of the Glejser test > 0.05 then there is no heteroskedasticity.

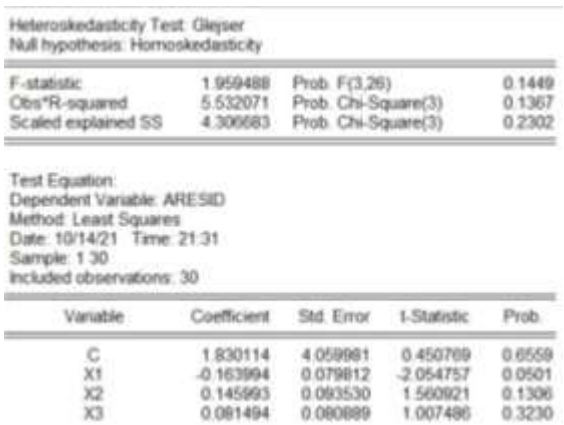
Heteroskedasticity Test: Glejser
Null hypothesis: Homoskedasticity

F-statistic	1.959488	Prob. F(3,26)	0.1449
Obs*R-squared	5.532071	Prob. Chi-Square(3)	0.1367
Scaled explained SS	4.306683	Prob. Chi-Square(3)	0.2302

In table 4.3 it can be seen that the chi-square probability values of 0.1367 and 0.2302 are greater than 0.05. So it can be concluded that in this model there is no heteroskedasticity.

MULTIPLE LINEAR REGRESSION ANALYSIS

The hypothesis in this study was tested using multiple linear regression models to get a comprehensive picture of the effect of asset inventory variables, legal audits, and asset assessments on the optimization of fixed asset utilization. Here are the results of multiple linear regressions:



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Test Equation:
Dependent Variable: ARESID
Method: Least Squares
Date: 10/14/21 Time: 21:31
Sample: 1 30
Included observations: 30

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	1.830114	4.059981	0.450709	0.6559
X1	-0.163994	0.079812	-2.054757	0.0501
X2	0.145993	0.093530	1.560921	0.1306
X3	0.081494	0.080889	1.007486	0.3230

Based on the results of data processing contained in the table above, the model of multiple linear regression equations is obtained as follows:

$$Y = a + \beta 1X1 + 2X2 + \beta 3X3 + e$$

$$Y = 1{,}830 - 0.163X1 + 0.145\ X2 + 0.081 + e$$

From the regression equation obtained the following results:

1. The regression coefficient X1 (Asset Inventory) of -0.163 indicates that the asset inventory variable is negative. This means that if the asset inventory variable is raised it will not increase the success of optimizing asset utilization by 0.163.
2. The regression coefficient X2 (Legal Audit) of 0.145 indicates that the asset inventory variable is positive. This means that if the asset inventory variable is raised it will increase the success of optimizing asset utilization by 0.145.
3. The X3 regression coefficient (Asset Valuation) of 0.081 indicates that the asset inventory variable is positive. This means that if the asset valuation variable is raised it will increase the success of optimizing asset utilization by 0.081.

From the results of regression estimates it can be known that legal audit has a higher or significant influence than asset inventory and asset assessment of Optimization of Fixed Asset Utilization in Kebumen Regency which is based on the regression coefficient value of 0.145 (*Understandardized Coefficients*) with a significant value of 0.130 or 13%.

HYPOTHESIS TEST

R Square Test

The determination coefficient test or R Square Test is conducted to measure the ability of Asset Inventory variables (X1), Legal Audit (X2), Asset Assessment (X3) to explain success variables that significantly affect the dependent variable Optimizing Fixed Asset Utilization in Kebumen Regency

Model	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std.Error of the Estimate
1	.184	.090	1.478

Based on the table above obtained the value of R Square which is 0.184. This means that variable X has an effect of 18.4% on variable Y. While 81.6% is influenced by other variables not included in the study. In addition, an Adjusted R Square value of 0.090 or 9% indicates the contribution of independent variables to dependent variables.

On the t-test, the t-table value at a significant 0.05 is 2.42. A hypothesis is acceptable if its significance value < 0.05 or less than 5%. Here are the results of the t-test on each variable:

Free Variable	t-statistics	t-table	α	Prob.	Conclusion
Asset Inventory	-2,054	2,042	5%	0,051	Insignificant
Legal Audit	1,560	2,042	5%	0,130	Insignificant
Asset Valuation	1,007	2,042	5%	0,323	Insignificant

From the table above can be seen the value of t calculate and the degree of significance of each free variable (X1, X2, X3) which is an indicator of acceptance and rejection of the hypothesis. The results of hypothesis testing through partial test (t test) are described in detail as follows:

- For the asset inventory variable (X1) the calculated value of -2,054 is smaller than the table's t value of 2.042 with a probability value of 0.051 greater than 0.05. This means that Ho is accepted and H1 is rejected which means that the inventory of assets has a negative and insignificant effect on optimizing the utilization of fixed assets in BPKAD Kebumen Regency.
- In the legal audit variable (X2) the value t calculates 1,560 is less than the table t value 2.042 with a probability value of 0.130 which means greater than 0.05 then Ho is accepted and H2 is rejected. which means that legal audit has a positive but insignificant effect on optimizing the utilization of fixed assets in BPKAD Kebumen Regency.
- In the asset valuation variable ($_{X3}$) the thitung value of 1.007 is less than the table's t value of 2.042 with a probability value of 0.323 which means greater than 0.05. This means that Ho is rejected and H3 is accepted which means that valuation assets have a positive but not significant effect on optimizing the utilization of fixed assets of Kebumen Regency.

Simultaneous Significance Test: Test F

F-statistics	F-table	α	Prob.	Conclusion
1,959	2,92	5%	0,144	Insignificant

From the table it is seen that the value of F-calculate is 1.959 and the significance of 0.144. This indicates that the F-count (1,959) is smaller than the F-table of (2.92) so it can be stated that simultaneously the variables independent Asset Inventory ($_{X1}$), Legal Examination (X2), Asset Valuation (X3) significant indirect effect on variables bound by Optimization of Fixed Asset Utilization of BPKAD Kebumen Regency.

CONCLUSION

From the results of calculations and analysis that have been done in the previous chapter, it can be concluded as follows:

1. Asset Inventory (X1) partially negatively and insignificantly affects optimization of the utilization of fixed assets in BPKAD Kebumen.
2. Legal Audit ($_{X2}$) partially positively but not significantly affects optimization of the utilization of fixed assets in BPKAD Kebumen.
3. Asset Valuation ($_{X3}$) partially positively but not significantly on optimization of fixed asset utilization in BPKAD Kebumen.
4. Test results simultaneously or jointly Asset Inventory, Legal Audit, and Asset Valuation has an insignificant positive effect on Utilization Optimization Fixed Assets in BPKAD Kebumen.

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