



## Government Internal Control System In Cash Expenditure At The Livestock Service North Lombok Regency

Nandyta Frismaya Putri

Master of Accounting, Faculty of Economics and business, University of Mataram

Author correspondence : [nandytafrismayaa@gmail.com](mailto:nandytafrismayaa@gmail.com)

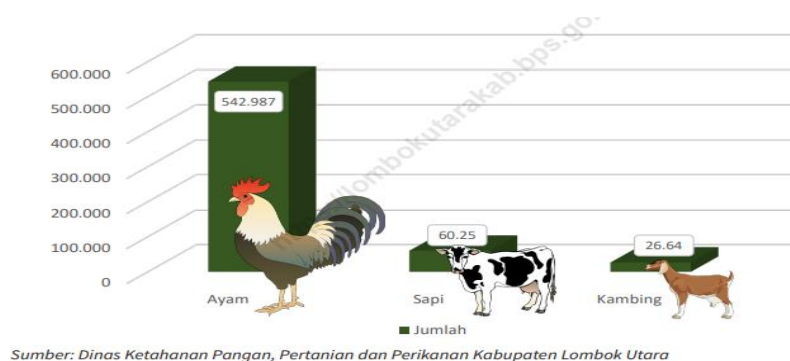
**Abstract.** This study focuses on the analysis of public fund expenditure in the livestock sector in North Lombok Regency, with an emphasis on improving the government's internal control system. Using 2022 livestock data and cash expenditure data, this study evaluates the efficiency of the use of public funds, identifies risks and efforts to prevent misuse of funds, and highlights the importance of developing an effective internal control system. The results of this study illustrate the potential for improvement in the management of public funds, by maximizing its positive impact on the growth of the livestock sector and community welfare in North Lombok Regency. The findings of this study provide a basis for stakeholders to adopt improvements in the internal control system, maintain transparency, and increase efficiency in the management of public funds for the purpose of sustainable development of the livestock sector

**Keywords:** North Lombok Livestock Service, Government Internal Control, Cash Expenditure

### INTRODUCTION

The condition of the North Lombok Livestock Service reflects an important dynamic in the livestock sector in this region. The data that has been revealed is a window of information that shows the central role of the livestock sector in the economy and community welfare in North Lombok Regency. With the number of chickens reaching 542,987, cattle 60,251, and goats 26,642 in 2022, it can be seen that the livestock sector has a significant impact in providing food resources, jobs, and sources of income for the community. These types of livestock vary, including poultry, large livestock, and small livestock that are evenly distributed in various sub-districts.

Figure 1. Types of Livestock with the Highest Population in North Lombok Regency 2022



In this context, the government's internal control system is very relevant and crucial to ensure that the use of public funds involving such a large amount is managed with full accountability (Syahril, 2020). With high transparency and integrity in the internal control system, the government can mitigate the risk of misuse of funds, optimize resource allocation, and maintain efficiency in the management of the livestock sector (Suryani, 2019). Overall, understanding the condition of the North Lombok Livestock Service and its relationship with the internal control system is an important basis for improving the quality of public services, sustainable growth of the livestock sector, and overall community welfare.

The Government Internal Control System is an important foundation in the management of public funds by government agencies, including the North Lombok Livestock Service. This system consists of several components that interact, support each other, and have the same goal, which is to ensure that public funds are managed properly. Planning is the initial stage in this system, where careful budget planning is the key in determining the appropriate allocation of funds for various programs and projects in the livestock sector. In the context of the North Lombok Livestock Service, this step includes determining priorities and goals that will be achieved by using public funds. Then control involves establishing strict rules and procedures to ensure that cash expenditures are carried out in accordance with applicable regulations and policies. In this case, the Livestock Service must ensure that the procurement of goods and services is carried out with the principles of fairness and competitiveness and that actions related to the use of public funds are carried out with high integrity. Finally, monitoring is an element that complements this system, which involves ongoing oversight of the use of public funds, including the process of procurement and disbursement of cash.

With effective monitoring, the Livestock Service can identify potential problems or discrepancies that may arise during the use of public funds. This allows them to take the necessary corrective actions to maintain integrity and transparency in the management of such public funds. Through careful monitoring, the Livestock Service can also ensure that the entire cash disbursement process runs in accordance with the predetermined plan and complies with applicable laws and regulations. As such, monitoring is a key component in maintaining accountability and efficient use of public funds.

Cash expenditure is an important stage in the public fund management cycle. In the context of the Animal Husbandry Service, cash expenditure is related to the process of procurement of goods and services needed to carry out livestock sector programs. This includes the purchase of animal feed, livestock care, as well as the implementation of various

development programs. Such expenses must be strictly regulated in accordance with applicable regulations and guidelines. The process of procurement of goods and services must be fair, competitive, and transparent to ensure that public funds are used efficiently and in accordance with the goals that have been set (Supriyanto et al., 2021).

Overall, the government's internal control system has a very important role in ensuring that public funds allocated to the livestock sector in the North Lombok Livestock Service are used efficiently, in accordance with regulations, and with high integrity. Effective monitoring and transparent cash expenditure are integral components in maintaining accountability and making the livestock sector a supporter of growth and quality public services for the people of North Lombok.

The close relationship between the Government's Internal Control System in Cash Expenditure and the North Lombok Livestock Service has a significant impact on the management of public funds in the livestock sector. The internal control system serves as an important tool to ensure that significant allocations of public funds for the livestock sector are used efficiently, as planned, and with high accountability. In the context of the Animal Husbandry Service, this control helps prevent potential misuse of funds, reduce the risk of corruption, and maintain transparency in the management of public funds. Furthermore, the Internal Control System provides a solid basis for effective planning and data-driven decision-making in the development of the livestock sector. The data generated through this system allows the Livestock Service to formulate smarter policies and strategies and optimize resource allocation to achieve better livestock sector development goals.

Research conducted in this context is very important. The management of public funds is the main responsibility of the government to the community. Given the central role of the livestock sector in North Lombok Regency, an in-depth understanding of how the government's internal control system in cash expenditure operates and how it impacts the actual condition of the Livestock Service is a crucial step. This research will provide an in-depth view of the efficiency of the use of public funds, help optimize the growth of the livestock sector, and maintain integrity and transparency in the management of public funds. Overall, this research is expected to make a significant contribution to the progress of the livestock sector and better public services for the people of North Lombok Regency.

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

The research method in writing this article uses a qualitative method Descriptive. According to Sugiyono (2019), the qualitative research method is the research based on the philosophy of postpositivism used to examine objects under natural conditions (real, untested or non-experimental state) where the researcher is the key instrument. Qualitative research has a descriptive nature and tends to use inductive approach analysis, so that the process and meaning based on the subject's perspective are more highlighted in qualitative research (Fadil, 2020).

The descriptive nature of qualitative research means that the research will strive to make a systematic, accurate, and factual overview of a fact, nature, to the relationship between the phenomena studied. As revealed by Nazir (2014) that the descriptive research method is a method in researching the status of a group of people, an object, a condition, a system of thought, or a group of people, an object, a condition, a system of thought, or a group of people, class of events in the present with the aim of creating a description, an overview or a systematic, factual and accurate painting of facts, characteristics and the relationship between the phenomena investigated. Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the research Qualitative is research conducted to examine an object, a condition, a group of humans, or other phenomena without changing the natural conditions to create a detailed systematic overview that is actual and accurate.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Evaluation of the Efficiency of the Use of Public Funds in the North Lombok Livestock Sector**

Evaluation of the efficiency of the use of public funds in the livestock sector in North Lombok Regency is a critical process that aims to understand the extent to which the budget allocation has achieved the goals that have been set and provide maximum benefits for the community and the livestock sector. The data that has been provided, especially related to the number of livestock in this region, is an important basis in this evaluation process.

In the context of this evaluation, it is first necessary to analyze the extent to which the allocation of public funds has been used to meet the needs of the livestock sector. With the number of chickens, cows, and goats reaching in the thousands, significant expenditures related to animal feed, animal care, and development programs must be carefully explained.

This evaluation will help in determining whether the budget allocation has been managed efficiently to meet the essential needs that exist in the livestock sector.

Furthermore, efficiency can also be seen from the results generated from the allocation of funds. These results include an increase in livestock production, economic growth of farmers, and an improvement in the quality of services provided by the Animal Husbandry Service. Livestock number data is an important parameter to measure this impact, because the number of healthy and productive livestock has a direct impact on the results of the livestock sector. This evaluation will help in determining whether the allocation of funds has provided effective and beneficial results for the community and the livestock sector in North Lombok Regency (Setiawan et al., 2021).

In the overall evaluation process, it is important to refer to accurate and up-to-date data on the number of livestock, cash expenditures related to the livestock sector, as well as the achievement of goals that have been set by the government. This data will provide a clear picture of the extent to which public funds have been managed efficiently and in accordance with the priorities that have been set. Overall, the evaluation of the efficiency of the use of public funds in the livestock sector in North Lombok Regency is a very important step in ensuring that significant fund allocation in the livestock sector provides optimal benefits to the community and contributes to sustainable sector growth.

The evaluation of the efficiency of the use of public funds in the livestock sector in North Lombok Regency is very relevant to the data that has been provided on the number of livestock, such as 542,987 chickens, 60,251 cows, and 26,642 goats in 2022. This data on the number of livestock is an important point in the evaluation because it reflects the scale and complexity of cash expenditures related to the livestock sector in the region. In the efficiency evaluation, the data on the number of livestock provides an understanding of how much feed and livestock care needs must be met. Significant expenditure on animal feed and livestock care is a major concern in the use of public funds. Therefore, monitoring the extent to which budget allocations have been used to meet these essential needs is important in assessing efficiency.

Furthermore, the impact resulting from the allocation of public funds can be directly linked to data on the number of livestock. A number of healthy and productive chickens, cows, and goats have a direct impact on the yield of the livestock sector. The efficiency evaluation will include an analysis of how the allocation of funds has affected the growth of the number of livestock, the increase in farmers' income, and the improvement of the quality

of services provided by the Livestock Service. Livestock count data will help in assessing this impact.

Overall, the data on the number of livestock that has been provided is an important basis in evaluating the efficiency of the use of public funds in the livestock sector. This data allows the government and the Livestock Service to evaluate the extent to which the budget allocation has achieved the set goals, understand its impact on the livestock sector, and determine the improvement measures that may be needed to improve the efficiency of the use of these public funds (Yusran, 2019).

### **Risk Identification and Prevention Efforts for Misuse of Public Funds**

Risk identification and efforts to prevent the misuse of public funds in the livestock sector in North Lombok Regency are closely related to the available livestock sector data. This data includes the number of livestock, such as 542,987 chickens, 60,251 cows, and 26,642 goats in 2022. The data is a crucial foundation in the process of identifying risks and measures to prevent the misuse of public funds in the livestock sector. The reasons include three main aspects.

First, the data on the number of livestock reflects a significant scale of expenditure in the livestock sector. The number of cattle in the thousands indicates a large allocation of public funds in this sector. Therefore, the risks associated with the significant use of funds need to be carefully identified and managed. Second, the main expenditure in the livestock sector is often related to the procurement of animal feed, animal care, and development programs. Livestock count data helps to understand the extent to which these expenditures are needed to meet the basic needs of the livestock sector. Thus, this data plays an important role in identifying potential risks of misuse of funds that may arise. Third, data on the number of livestock is also a key indicator in measuring the impact of public fund allocation. A number of healthy and productive chickens, cows, and goats have a direct effect on the results of the livestock sector. This data allows monitoring of the positive or negative impacts that may be generated by the use of public funds. This helps to evaluate the effectiveness of the use of funds and identify changes that may be needed to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the livestock sector.

Overall, data on livestock numbers is a key basis that helps governments and stakeholders in the livestock sector identify risks, design preventive measures, and better monitor the use of public funds. This data provides a clear understanding of the scale of

public fund allocation in the livestock sector, as well as helps ensure the use of funds efficiently, transparently, and in accordance with the goals that have been set.

Therefore, risk identification is a very important initial stage in the management of public funds, especially in the livestock sector. The risks that may arise can vary widely, ranging from risks related to feed supply to risks related to compliance with government regulations. Data on the number of livestock such as chickens, cows, and goats that have been recorded is an important tool in efforts to recognize these risks. For example, when there is a significant decline in the number of livestock in a certain period, it can be considered an indication of a livestock health risk that must be identified and addressed immediately. Thus, risk identification is the main foundation in maintaining the sustainability and success of livestock operations and ensuring the safety of public funds managed in this sector (Sipayung, 2022).

In addition to risk identification, careful data analysis also plays an important role in revealing trends and patterns in public fund spending. In the context of the livestock sector, the largest expenditure is often related to the procurement of feed and animal care. Data on cash expenditure is a key instrument in efforts to understand, control, and manage the efficient use of funds. By conducting a careful analysis, we can identify potential risks of misuse of funds that may occur. For example, if there is a significant increase in expenditure on feed procurement, but without a corresponding increase in the number of livestock, this can be a sign of the risk of misuse of funds in the feed procurement process. This data analysis allows stakeholders, such as public fund managers and farmers, to understand whether these expenditures are indeed having a positive impact on livestock production or if there is a need to optimize the allocation of funds more efficiently.

Once the risks are clearly identified, the next step is to develop and implement appropriate prevention measures. This step involves establishing policies and procedures specifically designed to mitigate previously identified risks. Data on the number of livestock and cash expenditure data are important tools in evaluating the effectiveness of these prevention efforts. For example, the policy may require written approval for any expenditure of funds above a certain limit. Cash expenditure data will be used to monitor compliance with this policy. By tracking and analyzing expenditure data, public fund managers and farmers can ensure that all expenditures are in accordance with established policies, thereby reducing the risk of misuse of funds or unnecessary expenditures. In addition, livestock count data will also help in evaluating the effectiveness of prevention efforts related to livestock health. For example, if a policy has been implemented to monitor the health of livestock on a regular

basis, data on the number of healthy and productive livestock will provide a clear picture of whether the prevention efforts are successful (Parera et al., 2019).

Apart from internal policies and procedures, collaboration with relevant parties, such as local farmers and communities, is very important in prevention efforts. Involving various stakeholders can strengthen supervision, transparency, and accountability in the management of public funds in the livestock sector. Local communities can play an important role as independent watchdogs who help monitor the use of public funds. They can oversee the implementation of established policies and procedures, as well as provide feedback on the level of compliance with the rules. Thus, collaboration with local communities can help ensure that the use of public funds is carried out in accordance with the principles of accountability and transparency. Data on the number of livestock is also key in measuring the positive impact of these prevention efforts. Through monitoring livestock growth and production levels, we can identify whether the preventive measures that have been implemented are producing the expected results. This data can provide an indication of whether public funds are being used efficiently to support the growth of the livestock sector, animal welfare, and the welfare of local communities.

Strict monitoring of the use of public funds in the livestock sector is a key element in ensuring the sustainability and efficiency of the use of these funds. Livestock count data and cash expenditure data have a central role in this process, as they allow accurate monitoring of the effectiveness of fund allocation and help identify possible misuse of funds. For example, by comparing cash expenditures with outcomes that have been achieved, such as the number of livestock or production levels, we can measure whether the use of funds has delivered the expected results. If there is significant expenditure without a corresponding increase in livestock numbers or production, this could be an indication of potential misuse of funds. These data help the government and the Livestock Service to respond quickly and take the necessary corrective action.

In addition, regular evaluation of risks and prevention efforts are essential in the face of changes in the livestock sector. Data on the number of livestock and cash expenditure must always be updated and integrated in this evaluation process. This allows the government and the Livestock Service to adjust policies and procedures in accordance with changes in the environment that may affect the risk of misuse of funds.

Overall, risk identification and efforts to prevent the misuse of public funds in the livestock sector in North Lombok Regency are important stages to ensure that public funds are used efficiently, transparently, and in accordance with their objectives. Data on livestock



counts and cash expenditures form a strong basis in this process, helping the government and the Livestock Service to better manage risk and ensure accountability in the use of public funds. Engaging relevant parties and conducting strict monitoring are additional measures that will drive the livestock sector towards more efficient and sustainable fund management, as well as maintain the sustainable growth of the sector.

### **Development of a More Effective Government Internal Control System**

The development of a more effective internal government control system is very relevant in the context of cash expenditure by the Animal Husbandry Service in North Lombok Regency. This internal control system includes various components, such as regulations, procedures, and mechanisms aimed at ensuring that public funds are used in accordance with the goals that have been set (Astini, 2018).

First, in the context of the Livestock Service, cash expenditure involves many aspects related to livestock development, and the welfare of farmers and ranchers. Effective internal controls help ensure that every step in the disbursement of public funds is carried out in accordance with applicable regulations and procedures. This is very important to prevent misuse, administrative errors, or waste of funds that can harm the interests of the community.

Second, a good internal control system also has a positive impact on maintaining transparency in the expenditure of public funds by the Animal Husbandry Service. A well-documented and compliant process allows people to understand how their funds are being used. In other words, every transaction and expenditure can be accessed and supervised by the public. This kind of transparency helps build trust between the government and the public, as well as increase accountability in the management of public funds.

In addition, an effective internal control system also contributes to the achievement of development goals mandated by the Animal Husbandry Service. Well-managed public funds can be carefully allocated to support development programs and projects that have a significant positive impact. Thus, the results of these expenditures are more optimal in supporting economic growth, improving community welfare, and increasing livestock productivity.

Furthermore, an effective internal control system plays a key role in detecting and preventing misuse of funds. Through strict monitoring procedures, violations or fraud in cash expenditures can be identified more quickly, allowing for immediate preventive measures to be taken. Thus, a strong system helps maintain the integrity and sustainability of the

management of public funds, as well as protect the interests of the community from harmful practices.

Then, the development of a more effective internal control system also requires investment in training and development of competent human resources. Government employees responsible for the management of public funds and internal audits must have the right knowledge and skills. This is because they carry out internal control procedures. Investing in their development is an important step to keep this system running well.

Thus, the development of a more effective internal control system must be sustainable and adaptive to changes in the external and internal environment. This means that the Animal Husbandry Service needs to be able to continue to update and develop this system in accordance with the development of time, changes in regulations, and emerging demands. The ability to adapt and innovate is the core of an effective internal control system (Triono, 2020).

Secara keseluruhan, pengembangan sistem pengendalian internal yang lebih efektif adalah langkah penting dalam meningkatkan tata kelola, transparansi, dan akuntabilitas dalam pengelolaan dana publik oleh Dinas Peternakan di Kabupaten Lombok Utara. Dengan memiliki sistem yang kuat, pemerintah dapat lebih efektif dalam mencapai tujuan pembangunan, meminimalkan risiko penyalahgunaan dana, dan memastikan bahwa dana publik digunakan dengan efisien. Dengan pendekatan yang holistik, masyarakat dapat memiliki keyakinan yang lebih besar terhadap integritas dan kinerja pemerintah dalam mengelola sumber daya publik.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

Penelitian ini mengungkap pentingnya sistem pengendalian internal pemerintah dalam pengeluaran kas sektor peternakan di Kabupaten Lombok Utara. Dengan data jumlah ternak yang signifikan, penelitian ini menyoroti perlunya efisiensi dalam penggunaan dana publik untuk mendukung pertumbuhan sektor peternakan dan kesejahteraan masyarakat. Evaluasi efisiensi penggunaan dana publik menunjukkan pentingnya alokasi anggaran yang cerdas dan dampak positifnya pada hasil sektor peternakan.

Identifikasi risiko dan upaya pencegahan penyalahgunaan dana publik menjadi penting dengan data jumlah ternak, membantu mencegah praktik-praktik yang merugikan. Selain itu, pengembangan sistem pengendalian internal yang efektif menjadi dasar untuk meningkatkan transparansi, akuntabilitas, dan pencapaian tujuan pembangunan. Dengan mengintegrasikan data jumlah ternak dan pengeluaran kas dalam pengelolaan dana publik,

Dinas Peternakan dapat menjaga integritas, efisiensi, dan keberlanjutan dalam sektor peternakan.

## REFERENCES

- Abiodun, E. A. (2020). Internal control procedures and firm's performance. *International Journal of Scientific & Technology Research*, 9(2), 6407-6415.
- Astini, Y. (2018). Kualitas aparatur, sistem informasi, sistem pengendalian intern dan efektivitas manajemen aset tetap. *Jurnal Ilmiah Akuntansi dan Bisnis*, 13(2), 173-184.
- Aziz, M. A. A., Rahman, H. A., Alam, M. M., & Said, J. (2015). Enhancement of the accountability of public sectors through integrity system, internal control system and leadership practices: A review study. *Procedia Economics and Finance*, 28(April), 163-169.
- Azwar, K., Mulyana, A., Himawan, I. S., Juwita, R., Yuniawati, R. I., Dewi, K. I. K., & Susanti, E. (2022). *Pengantar akuntansi*. TOHAR MEDIA.
- BPS Kabupaten Lombok Utara. (2022). *Potret pertanian Kabupaten Lombok Utara 2022*.
- Ikyarti, T., & Aprilia, N. (2019). Pengaruh penerapan standar akuntansi pemerintah, implementasi sistem informasi manajemen daerah, dan sistem pengendalian internal pemerintah terhadap kualitas laporan keuangan Pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten Seluma. *Jurnal Akuntansi*, 9(2), 131-140.
- Makalalag, M., Morasa, J., & Manossoh, H. (2019). Analisis pengelolaan keuangan desa pada Desa Passi dan Desa Muntoi Timur Kecamatan Passi Barat Kabupaten Bolaang Mongondow. *Jurnal Riset Akuntansi dan Auditing "Goodwill"*, 10(2), 99-107.
- Mapiye, O., Makombe, G., Molotsi, A., Dzama, K., & Mapiye, C. (2021). Towards a revolutionized agricultural extension system for the sustainability of smallholder livestock production in developing countries: The potential role of ICTs. *Sustainability*, 13(11), 5868.
- Parera, M. T., Kalangi, L., & Budiarmo, N. S. (2019). Sistem pengendalian intern pengeluaran kas pada Sekretariat Daerah Kabupaten Kepulauan Sangihe. *Indonesia Accounting Journal*, 1(2), 129-136.
- Setiawan, R., Badina, T., & Najib, M. A. (2021). Strategi pengelolaan wakaf produktif dalam rangka pemberdayaan ekonomi umat pada wakaf produktif Dompot Dhuafa Banten. *Al Maal: Journal of Islamic Economics and Banking*, 3(1), 64-83.
- Sipayung, B., & Ardiani, A. (2022). Manajemen risiko dalam pertimbangan pengajuan pinjaman dana pemulihan ekonomi nasional (PEN) daerah. *KINERJA*, 19(4), 666-677.

- Suryani, P. (2019). Pengaruh partisipasi publik, akuntabilitas, transparansi dan integritas terhadap kinerja keuangan Kabupaten Bengkulu Tengah. *Jurnal Fairness*, 9(1), 33-44.
- Syahril Effendi, S. E., & Ak, M. (2020). *Akuntansi berbasis akrual pada entitas pemerintah daerah*.
- Triono, B. S., & Dewi, S. N. (2020). Pengaruh sistem pengendalian intern terhadap kualitas laporan keuangan pemerintah daerah. *Jurnal Akuntansi dan Pajak*, 21(1), 213-220.
- Yusran, A. (2019). Implementasi dana desa dalam pelaksanaan pembangunan di Desa Bolli Kecamatan Ponre Kabupaten Bone (Doctoral dissertation, Universitas Bosowa).