

THE EFFECT OF LOVE OF MONEY ON ETHICS WITH MANACIKA PARISUDHA (CONCEPT OF GOOD THINKING) AS MODERATING VARIABLES

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Abstract

Quality of audit opinion is a very important thing for all external parties and internal company. Quality of opinion can be said good if in the process follow the code of ethics. If it does not follow the code of ethics it will be like a case of violation of the code of ethics Century Bank in 2008 which one cause one of them because of the low quality of audit opinion can make people's confidence in the accounting profession declined. This study was conducted to detect whether the factor of love of money is a factor that influences the ethical attitude of an accountant by including manacikaparisdudha as moderator. Value added in this research is the researcher enters the element of local wisdom that is manacikaparisdudha (concept of good thinking) as moderator so that this research becomes relatively new. This research is expected to be very useful for Udayana University especially Accounting Department in shaping the character of accounting graduates who uphold the code of ethics and professionalism.

Keywords: Love of money, manacikaparisdudha, ethic code, audit, accounting professionals

INTRODUCTION

Ethical issues in the business world and the profession have increasing public attention, it is because the scandals of large companies occur and this certainly can not be separated from the low quality of audit opinion resulting in wrong decision-making stakeholders company. One example of a code violation phenomenon conducted by the accounting profession is deliberately window dressing to the client's financial statements in order to get bank funds for expansion, another example of the phenomenon of violation of the code of ethics is an auditor of a company concurrently as well as a management consulting company at the request of the client.

The recent infraction of the code of ethics of accountants in Indonesia is the BLBI case in 1998 which is a scheme of assistance (loan) granted by Bank Indonesia to banks experiencing liquidity problems during the 1998 monetary crisis in Indonesia, the scheme is based on Indonesian agreements with IMF in addressing the crisis but BPK audit concluded there has been indication of deviation of Rp 138 trillion against the use of BLBI funds by the 48 banks. In addition to the BLBI case, another case of violation of the code of ethics is the Century Bank in 2008 which of course also is not apart from the low quality of audit opinion that makes the community's confidence in the accounting profession declined.

This crisis of confidence should be a lesson for accountants, especially public accountants who perform their duties as auditors to further improve themselves, strengthen discipline, better relationships with clients or the wider community without breaking the professional code of conduct (Bangun, 2004). With a crisis of confidence in the accounting profession, ethics education should be conducted in more depth to accounting students before they enter the world of work. The character of a professional person is manifested in his professional attitude and ethical actions (Winarna and Retnowati, 2004). Professionally, in carrying out its work, the accountant must consistently maintain the reputation of the profession and avoid the degrading actions of his profession (Widyasmono, 2012), including maintaining the ethics and attitude of the accountant itself (Anwar and Amarullah, 2006).

The purpose of accounting education is to introduce students to the values and ethical standards in the accounting profession (Clikemen and Henning, 2000). Mastracchio (2005) also said that concern for ethics must be initiated from the accounting curriculum, long before accounting students enter the world of accounting profession. Elias (2010) argues that accounting students are now professionals in the future and with a good ethics education is expected to benefit his profession in the long run. Because of the importance of ethics in a profession, the accounting profession focuses its attention on the ethical perception of

accounting students as a starting point in improving perceptions of the accounting profession, so it is still desperately needed research on the socialization of ethics in accounting students.

Ethical attitude is influenced by several factors, one of which is the nature of a person to money. Money is an important aspect of everyday life. Although the money is used universally, the meaning and importance of money is not universally accepted (Elias, 2010). Because of the importance of money and different interpretations, Tang (1992) introduced the concept of "love of money" to psychological literature which is a measure of one's subjective feelings about money. Tang and Chiu (2003) argued that love of money is closely related to the concept of greed, the concept of love of money is the character of a person who worships or deases money / material more than anything else for someone who worships money / material he will do various ways to earn money / material. Chen and Tang (2006) found that employees in Hong Kong with high love of money work less satisfactorily than their peers and that can lead to unethical behavior. Another study that Elias (2010) and Pradanti and Prastiwi (2014) found that the level of love of money accounting students significantly influence the students' ethical perceptions. Nkundabanyanga, et al (2011) who studied cosmetics personal sales in Uganda found that the love of money from personal sales affected ethical behavior, but Kamayanti and Widyaningrum (2013) found that the love of money accounting students had a significant positive effect on their ethical perceptions.

From previous inconsistent results, researchers suspect that there is a contingency factor that affects the relationship between love of money in ethical attitudes. Murray (1990) explains that in order to reconcile conflicting results, a contingency approach is needed to identify other variables acting as moderator or mediator in the research model. This research uses manacikapisudha variable as moderating variable, because the concept of love of money related to greed or greed if supported by manacikapisudha (thinking good / positive thinking) will certainly affect the attitude of someone in saying and acting later.

Manacikapisudha is one part of tri kaya parisudha. Tri kaya parisudha consists of manacikapisudha (sanctification of thought / good thinking), wacikapisudha (sanctification of the word / saying good) and kayikapisudha (sanctification deed / do good). In tri rich parisudha, manacikapisudha this should be prioritized, because basically everything starts here. Murda (2010) explains that from a holy mind will be born a sacred word, with the existence of the mind and the sacred word will be realized a sacred act. Sarasamusccaya sloka 80 mentions that "Mano hi mulamsarvesamindriyanamprawartatesubhasubhasvavasthasukaryam tat suvyavasthitam", which means the mind is the source of indriya, which moves the good and the bad, therefore the mind should be controlled as soon as possible (Suhardana, 2007).

The kekawin literature of Ramayana Sargah 1.4 mentions that "Ragadi the enemy of mapara, the heart of the vessel is Tan madoh ring crew" which means lust and the like - the other is a close enemy. Inside the heart is not far from yourself. Those who are strong in controlling their minds so that they do not indulge their lusts will more easily achieve their goals. Likewise, those who are less able to control their lusts will find their ideals hard because they are enslaved, their minds shackled to forget what they do. One example of ManacikaParisudha is not to covet something that is impermanent, for example is wealth including money. So when the love of money that is in a person high but he is still able to think well then the ethical attitude of the person can certainly be controlled.

This study was conducted to detect whether the factor of love of money is a factor that influences the ethical attitude of an accountant by including manacikaparisudha as moderator. Add value in this research is the researcher enter the element of local wisdom that is manacikaparisudha (concept of good thinking) as moderator so that this research become relatively new. This research is expected to be very useful for Udayana University especially Accounting Department in shaping the character of accounting graduates who uphold the code of ethics and professionalism.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature review in this research consists of main theory and supporting theory. The main theory used in this study is Ethical Theory, which explains that ethics is a moral order that has been agreed together in a profession and intended for members of the profession. Ethics is a branch of philosophy that investigates normative judgments about whether a behavior is correct or is in accordance with what should be done. Duska (2003) developed three theories of ethics, the three theories are utilitarianism theories in which the theory discusses the optimization of individual decision making to maximize the benefits and minimize negative impact, the second theory is deontology theory that is about the obligation of individuals to give rights to others so that the basis for judging good or bad things must be based on obligations not the consequences of action and the last is virtue theory that discusses the character of a person who allows him to behave morally well.

There are several supporting theories used in this research, namely the theory of reasoned action, the love of money and manacikaparisudha. While the empirical study in this study is based on several previous studies, namely: Tang and Luna (2005), Lopez, et al (2005), Tang, et al (2006), Elias (2010), Nkundabanyanga, et al (2011) , Kamayanti and Widyaningrum (2013) and Pradanti and Prastiwi (2014). The theoretical and empirical studies were used as the basis for developing the problem formulation in this study. After formulation of the problem is

arranged, then developed the research hypothesis. After the data collected, the hypothesis has been compiled and then tested with statistical tools to obtain the results of research. After the results obtained, then drawn a conclusion thoroughly about the research that has been done.

METHODOLOGY

The data used in this study is primary data i.e. respondents' answers to the distribution of questionnaires with the topic of the effect of love of money on ethical attitudes with manacikaparisudha as a moderating variable. Questionnaires were distributed in the form of a list of written statements to respondents regarding the effect of love of money on ethical attitudes with manacikaparisudha as moderating. The results of the answers are then measured using a Likert scale, the respondent's choice of answers is rated on 7 scales. With a value of 1 (strongly disagree), 2 (disagree), 3 (somewhat disagree), 4 (neutral), 5 (somewhat agree), 6 (agree) and 7 (strongly agree)

We determined the research sample by using purposive sampling technique. The criteria used as the basis for selecting sample members in this study are final-level accounting S2 students and Udayana University PPAk students who are still actively participating in lectures per odd semester 2015/2016 school year. The reason for choosing non-auditor students is because the researchers aim to provide input for the world of education to be able to develop a curriculum on business ethics by incorporating elements of manacikaparisudha in business ethics courses. Researchers used samples of final level accounting students because they had approached the world of work, chosen S2 students and PPAk students and did not use samples of S1 accounting students because they were considered to have a deeper accounting understanding so that students were believed to know more about how an accountant should be ethical and professional.

The method of analysis used in this study is quantitative analysis method that is the analysis using numbers and statistical calculations to analyze a hypothesis and requires some analysis tools. Sugiyono (2008) stated that the data analysis activities in quantitative research include: grouping data based on variables and respondent types, performing tabulation of data based on variables from all respondents, presenting data of each variable studied, doing calculation to answer problem formulation, and doing calculation to test hypothesis that has been proposed.

Based on the hypotheses that have been described, the researchers determine the analysis used is testing with Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA). The steps that the researcher performs in conducting data analysis are: test the questionnaire with validity and reliability test, test data requirement with classical assumption test, formulate regression model,

assess goodness of fit regression model and test hypothesis with moderated regression analysis (MRA). The variables in this study can be grouped as follows:

- 1) Independent variables are variables that affect the dependent variable (Sugiyono, 2009). The independent variable in this study is love of money (X1).
- 2) Dependent variables are variables that are influenced by independent variables (Sugiyono, 2009). The dependent variable in this study is ethical attitude (Y).
- 3) Moderating variables are variables that can strengthen or weaken the direct relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable. The moderating variable in this study is manacikaparisudha (X2).

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The sample of this research is the final semester student of Master of Accountancy and Udayana University's PPAK student who is still actively attending the odd semester lecture 2015/2016. Number of respondents in this study is 70 people. Details of submission and acceptance of research questionnaires can be seen in Table 1 as follows.

Table 1 Details of the Distribution and Return of the Questionnaire

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| Distributed questionnaire | 96 |
| The questionnaire not returned | 26 |
| The questionnaire returned | 70 |
| Questionnaire that's not used | 0 |
| Questionnaire that's used | 70 |
| <i>Response Rate</i> | 73% |
| <i>Usable Response Rate</i> | 73% |

Characteristics of Respondents

The number of questionnaires used is 70. From that 70 questionnaires, all respondents filled their full identity such as mentioning the name, NIM (No IndukMahasiswa), Age, Religion, Gender, Study Program being studied (Master of Accounting or PPAk), already or previously studied course of Business Ethics and Profession (for Master of Accounting) and Professional Ethics and Corporate Governance (for PPAk). The respondent characteristic data can be seen in Table 2.

Based on the characteristics of respondents can be seen that from 70 respondents who become the majority of research sample of Hindus in which the percentage is 81.42%, so this questionnaire has been supported by the characteristics of respondents. This can be seen from

the composition of respondents who are predominantly Hindus, so the concept of manacikapisudha in the questionnaire although it has been made in universal editorial so that non-Hindu can understand the contents of the questionnaire, but the research bias because the background of the respondents can be reduced because the composition of respondents majority Hindu.

Table 2 Characteristics of Respondents

| Number | Explanation | Total (people) | Percentage |
|--------|--|----------------|------------|
| 1 | Study Program | | |
| | Master of Accounting | 35 | 50 % |
| | PPAk | 35 | 50% |
| | Total | 70 | 100% |
| 2 | Have or have taken the course of Business and Professional Ethics (for Master of Accountancy) and Professional Ethics and Corporate Governance (for PPAk) | | |
| | Yes | 55 | 79% |
| | No | 15 | 21% |
| | Total | 70 | 100% |
| 3 | Religion | | |
| | Hindu | 57 | 81,42% |
| | Islam | 2 | 2,86% |
| | Christian Protestant | 6 | 8,57% |
| | Catholic Christian | 1 | 1,43% |
| | Budha | 2 | 2,86% |
| | Konghucu | 1 | 1,43% |
| | Others | 1 | 1,43% |
| Total | 70 | 100% | |
| 4 | Gender | | |
| | Male | 30 | 42,85% |
| | Female | 40 | 57,15% |
| | Total | 70 | 100% |

Descriptive Statistic

Descriptive statistics to describe the data in the study include the number of observations, the minimum and maximum value, the average value, and the standard deviation. The minimum value is the lowest value of a data distribution, while the maximum value is the highest value of a data distribution. Mean measurements (averages) are the most commonly used means of

measuring the central value of a data distribution. Standard deviation is the average deviation of the observed data value from the average value (Wirawan, 2002). Descriptive statistical results can be seen in Table 3 as follows:

Table 3 Descriptive Statistics Results

| Variable | N | Min. | Max. | Mean | Std. Dev. |
|-------------------|----|------|------|-------|-----------|
| SikapEtis (Y) | 70 | 7 | 49 | 35,47 | 10,384 |
| Love of money | 70 | 25 | 94 | 67,80 | 17,822 |
| Manacikaparisudha | 70 | 28 | 77 | 54,66 | 14,981 |

Based on Table 3 above, the researcher uses five intervals to interpret the mean of each variable. Love of money has 14 indicators with a minimum value of 14 (minimum value 1×14) and a maximum of 98 (maximum value 7×14).

Minimal = 14

Maximal = 98

difference = $98 - 14 = 84$ (every interval in distance $n = 84/5 = 16,8$)

Interval I (Very Low) = 14 \longrightarrow $(14+n) = 30,8$

Interval II (Low) = 30,9 \longrightarrow $(30,8+n) = 47,6$

Interval III (Adequately) = 47,7 \longrightarrow $(47,6+n) = 64,4$

Interval IV (High) = 64,4 \longrightarrow $(64,4+n) = 81,2$

Interval V (Very High) = 81,3 \longrightarrow $(81,2+n) = 98$

Love of money variable with the lowest value is 25 whereas with the highest value is 94 with an average value of 67.80 where this value is at high intervals (64.4 to 81.2) which means the average love of money of Udayana University accounting students are at a high level, which means the average accounting student has a high level of love of money. The standard deviation for love of money is 17,822, meaning that there is a deviation of the value of love of money under study to the average value of 17,822.

ManacikaParisudha has 11 indicators with a minimum value of 11 (minimum value 1×11) and maximum 77 (maximum value 7×11).

Minimal = 11

Maximal = 77

Difference = $77 - 11 = 66$ (every interval in distance $n = 66/5 = 13,2$)

Interval I (Very Low) = 11 → $(11+n) = 24,2$

Interval II (Low) = 24,3 → $(24,2+n) = 37,4$

Interval III (Adequately) = 37,5 → $(37,4+n) = 50,6$

Interval IV (High) = 50,7 → $(50,6+n) = 63,8$

Interval V (Very High) = 63,9 → $(63,8+n) = 77$

The variable manacikapisudha with the lowest score is 28 whereas with the highest value is 77 with an average value of 54.66, where this value is at high intervals (50.7 to 63.8) which means the average level manacikapisudhain Udayana University accounting students are high. Standard deviation for manacikapisudha is 14,981, it means there is deviation of value of manacikapisudha studied to the average value of 14,981.

Ethical attitude has 7 indicators with a minimum score of 7 (minimum value 1×7) and maximum 49 (maximum value 7×7).

Minimal = 7

Maximal = 49

Difference = $49 - 7 = 42$ (every interval in distance $n = 42/5 = 8,4$)

Interval I (Very Low) = 7 → $(7+n) = 15,4$

Interval II (Low) = 15,5 → $(15,4+n) = 23,8$

Interval III (Adequately) = 23,9 → $(23,8+n) = 32,2$

Interval IV (High) = 32,3 → $(32,2+n) = 40,6$

Interval V (Very High) = 40,7 → $(40,6+n) = 49$

The ethical attitude variable with the lowest score is 7 whereas with the highest score is 49, with an average value of 36.16 where this value is at high intervals (32.3 to 40.6) which means the average ethical attitude owned by Udayana University accounting students is high. Standard deviation for ethical attitudes of 10,384 means that there is a deviation of the ethical values studied to the average value of 10.384.

Discussions

The results of the study found that the level of love of money owned by Udayana University accounting students is quite high, judging from the average values that are at high intervals. This can also be seen from the 14 items statement about the level of love of money, which is 5 of 14 of them have a value above the average value of 339 (the higher the score given by respondents on the statement on the questionnaire of love of money the higher the love of money owned respondents). Here are the following statements :

- 1) "Money is a very important factor for my life", with an average rating of 362;
- 2) "I really appreciate money", with an average rating of 379;
- 3) "The money is very useful", with an average rating of 375;
- 4) "Money can give me luxury", with an average rating of 369;
- 5) "Money is a symbol of success", with an average rating of 340.

From that 5 statements about love of money, it can be concluded that money is an important factor for the lives of all beings in this world, in addition we must appreciate the money because money is very useful in which money can buy the needs and desires that we. Sometimes the existence of money can give us luxury and is a symbol of success. But do not let us do various ways to get money, including breaking the rules or violating the rules of ethics code profession.

The results of the study found that the level of manacikaparisudha owned by Udayana University accounting students is high, judging from the average values that are at high intervals. It can also be seen from the 11 items of statements about the level of manisikaparisudha, which is 6 of 11 of them have a value below the average value of 347.82 (the lower score given by the respondents in the questionnaire manacikaparisudha the lower the level of good thinking of the respondents). The statements are:

- 1) "I think I can accept / make co-workers / other audit team members who perform better than me to be motivated at work", with an average rating of 346;
- 2) "I think I can accept that colleagues / other audit team members receive higher incentives / earnings from me because they contribute better than me", with an average rating of 347;
- 3) "I think I should not be angry if colleagues / bosses admonish me or even scold me if I make a mistake, because I think my shortcomings are more visible to others"; with an average rating of 341;
- 4) "I think I can easily forgive colleagues / superiors if they make mistakes against me, even if they do not apologize to me", with an average rating of 334;

- 5) "I think I do not accept clients' invitations / co-workers / superiors for violating the SPAP (Standards of Professional Public Accountants) and codes of ethics when there are audit restrictions from clients", with an average rating of 342;
- 6) "I think the difficulties I experienced when the audit process went through were inseparable from my past (past life) past behavior", with an average rating of 342.

From that 6 statements about manacikaparisudhaUdayana University Accounting Department should better include the concept of manacikaparisuda in business ethics courses such as teaching students to think positive in order to make people who more ability than himself to be motivated in order to have a better performance and think that when someone rebukes, it certainly does not easily get angry and it should make us better by listening to the advice of the rebuked party because the lack of self is more visible to others. As well as teaching accounting students to think firmly not to accept the invitation of colleagues / superiors to violate any rules for reasons because it violates the professional code of ethics.

The results found that the level of ethical attitudes of Udayana University accounting students is high, judging by the average values that are at high intervals. It can also be seen from the 7 items statement about ethical attitudes, ie 3 of 7 of them have values above the average score of 354,71 (the lower the score given in the ethical questionnaire questionnaire the lower the ethical attitude of the questionnaire) . The statements are:

- 1) "A Public Accounting Firm (KAP) has been auditing medium-sized companies. The KAP relationship with the client has been well established, as indicated by the issuance of audited financial statements in accordance with the time expected by the client. This year the KAP requested that the time of issuance of audited financial statements can be postponed, because the KAP gets a new client of a large-scale company requiring the issuance time of its audited financial statements along with the time of issuance of the audited financial statements of the client. From the above case narrative, do you agree that the KAP has been unethical? ", With an average rating of 346;
- 2) "A KAP has been auditing a public company with good prospects. Therefore, the management company makes a plan to perform an expansion (expansion) company. To realize the plan, they intend to apply for credit loans as additional capital to one of the banks. In order to obtain credit, they request the KAP as their auditor, to provide an assessment of financial statements that can meet banking crediting standards, even if financial performance does not meet the crediting standards. On the basis of pertimbangan for the development of client companies, KAP is prepared to help by meeting the demand of the client. From the above case narrative you agree that the KAP has been unethical? ", With an average rating of 346;

- 3) "A KAP audits a public company that is currently under the spotlight and suspected financial mismanagement by the management. Therefore, the owner of the company requested the KAP as an auditor to be able to prove the allegations. To strengthen the request, the owner of the company provides supporting evidence. Based on these evidences, the KAP auditor believes the fraud in question even though the audit process has not yet begun. From the above case narrative, do you agree that the KAP has been unethical? ", With an average rating of 343.

From the 3 statements regarding such ethical stance, Udayana University's accounting majors in business ethics courses should emphasize the following in order to improve the ethical stance of accounting students:

- 1) Maintaining good relationships with clients is important to the auditor, but do not let the auditor violate the code of ethics, for that an auditor must always be professional such as issuing financial statements just in time and not allowed to do window dressing in the financial statements of client companies because it will make auditor professionalism in giving opinion will be doubtful and for the long term auditor no longer trust by society.
- 2) A good auditor should always think objectively and believe something based on audited evidence, does not mean that when the client company gets the spotlight and the negative allegations from the community we believe that the company is indeed guilty before the audit process has not been done. If we are already skeptical about something then this will have an impact on the opinion we will spend, positive thinking and calm is the key in working for the results of the work is also good.

Validity and Reliability Test Result

1) Validity Test

The results of validity test in this study for each item questionnaire question has a critical r value above 0.30 so that the research questionnaire passed the validity test.

2) Reliability Test

Reliability is a tool for measuring a questionnaire that is an indicator of a variable or construct. A questionnaire is said to be reliable or reliable if one's response to a statement is consistent or stable over time. A construct or variable is said to be reliable if the statistical test gives a cronbach alpha value greater than 0.70 (Ghozali, 2013). This test is done by using the help of SPSS. Reliability test results in the questionnaire of this study has a value of cronbach alpha greater than 0.70 so that the research questionnaire passed the reliability test.

Classic Assumption Test Results

1) Normality Test

The result of residual normality test to 70 observations can be seen in Table 4 as follows:

Table 4 Residual Normality Test Result

| Explanation | <i>Unstandardized Residual</i> |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| N | 70 |
| <i>Kolgomorov-Smirnov Z</i> | 1,245 |
| <i>Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)</i> | 0,090 |

Based on Table 4 it can be seen that the value of Kolmogorov-Smirnov (K-S) is 1.245 and the value of Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) of 0.090. The value indicates that it is statistically the value of Asump. Sig. (2-tailed) greater than 0.05 which means that data is normally distributed.

2) Multikolinieritas Test

The results of multicollinearity testing can be seen in Table 5 as follows:

Table 5 Multicollinearity Test Result

| Model | <i>Collinearity Statistics</i> | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|
| | <i>Tolerance</i> | <i>VIF</i> |
| <i>Love of Money</i> | 0,105 | 9,530 |
| <i>ManacikaParisudha</i> | 0,089 | 11,254 |

Based on Table 5, it can be seen that for the Love of Money variable has a tolerance value of 0.105 (> 0.1) and a VIF value of 9.530 (< 10). For ManacikaParisudha variable has tolerance value is 0,089 ($< 0,1$) and VIF value is 11,254 (> 10). These results indicate that the data in this study did not pass the multicollinearity test (there are symptoms of multicollinearity). However, according Jogiyanto (2007) states that multicollinearity not a problem when applying Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA).

3) Heteroscedasticity Test

Heteroskedasticity test is a test conducted to determine whether in the regression model there is a variance inequality of the residual one observation to another observation. In this study, to test whether the regression model contains symptoms of heteroscedasticity or not, then the Glejser test. Regression model is said to be free from symptoms of heteroscedasticity, then the independent variable to absolute residual must be greater than $\alpha = 0.05$. The following test results Heteroskedastisitas:

Table 6 Heteroscedasticity Test Result

| Model | T | Sig | Keterangan |
|--------------------------------|--------|-------|------------|
| X ₁ | -1,795 | 0,077 | NH |
| X ₂ | -1,926 | 0,058 | NH |
| X ₁ .X ₂ | 1,964 | 0,054 | NH |

Annotation:

X₁ = *Love of Money*

X₂ = *ManacikaParisudha*

X₁.X₂ = Love of Money interaction with ManacikaParisudha

NH = No Heteroscedasticity

Based on table 6, it can be seen that the value of sig. of each variable is above 0.05. This indicates that all of these variables can be said to be free of heteroscedasticity.

Fairness Model Test (F Test) and Determination Coefficient (R²)

Test of Fairness Model (F test) is intended to know whether in this study the model used is feasible to be used or not as an analytical tool to test the effect of independent variables on the dependent variable. Test results are presented in Table 7 as follows:

Table 7 Fairness Model Test Result (Uji F)

| Model | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig |
|------------|----------------|----|-------------|--------|-------|
| Regression | 4125,156 | 3 | 1375,052 | 27,389 | 0,000 |
| Residual | 3314,287 | 66 | 50,216 | | |
| Total | 7439,443 | 69 | | | |

Based on Table 7 it can be seen that p-value of 0.000 is smaller than $\alpha = 0.05$ indicates the research model is feasible to be used as an analytical tool to test the influence of independent and moderate variables on the dependent variable. It can be said that the variable of love of money moderated by manacikaparisudha has an effect on the dependent variable that is ethical attitude.

Determination coefficient analysis is done to measure how big free variable able to explain the change of dependent variable. In this study the coefficient of determination seen through the value Adjusted R Square (Adjusted R²) shown in Table 8.

Table 8 Determination Coefficient Result (R^2)

| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate |
|-------|--------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | 0,745 ^a | 0,554 | 0,534 | 7,086 |

Based on Table 8 it can be seen that the value of Adjusted R² of 0.534 which means that 53.4% variation of ethical attitude change can be explained by the variable of love of money moderated by manacikaparisudha. While the remaining 46.6% is influenced by other variables outside the model.

Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA)

Tests conducted to determine whether a variable is a moderating variable is to test the interaction. The moderation variable is an independent variable that will strengthen or weaken the relationship between other independent variables to the dependent variable. The MRA analysis is processed with the help of the SPSS program, thus obtaining the test results in Table 9 as follows:

Table 9 Moderated Regression Analysis Result

| Variable | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | Sig. | Hypothesis Test Result |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|-------|------------------------|
| | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| (Constant) | 48,701 | 10,575 | | 0,000 | |
| X ₁ | -0,524 | 0,148 | -0,900 | 0,001 | Significant |
| X ₂ | 0,006 | 0,191 | 0,009 | 0,974 | Not Significant |
| X ₁ .X ₂ | 0,006 | 0,003 | 0,767 | 0,032 | Significant |

The regression equation generated through Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA) is as follows:

$$Y = 48,701 - 0,524X_1 + 0,006X_2 + 0,006X_1.X_2 + e$$

Annotation:

Y = Ethical attitude

X₁ = Love of money

X₂ = Manacikaparisudha

X₁.X₂ = The value of the interaction of love of money with manacikaparisudha

e = Residual Value

Based on the regression equation above it can be seen that:

- 1) The value of constant 48,701 has meaning if love of money and manacikaparisudha amount of 0 unit, hence amount of ethical attitude is 48,701 unit. This means the respondent already has an ethical value in him, because the ethical value is not only taught in school but ethical attitudes obtained early on through the teachings of parents or the surrounding environment.
- 2) The value of the love-of-value regression coefficient of -0.524 means that if love of money increases one unit, the ethical attitude decreases by 0.524 units with the assumption of another constant variable (*ceteris paribus*). This means that the increased love of money that accounting students have, the ethical attitude they have will decrease.
- 3) The value of the manacikaparisudha regression coefficient of 0.006 means that if manacikaparisudha increases one unit, the ethical attitude increases by 0.006 units with the assumption of another constant variable (*ceteris paribus*). This means that the increased manacikaparisudha owned by accounting students will increase their ethical attitude.
- 4) The moderate coefficient value of love of money.manacikaparisudha of 0.006 indicates that any interaction of love of money with manacikaparisudha increases one unit will increase ethical attitudes by 0.006 units with the assumption of other constant variables (*ceteris paribus*). This means the negative effect of love of money accounting students on ethical attitudes weakened by manacikaparisudha .

The first hypothesis testing is done to determine the ability of love of money in influencing ethical attitude. The test results show the significance value (Sig.t) coefficient of 0.001 is smaller than $\alpha = 0.05$ means that love of money has an influence on ethical attitude, so H_1 is accepted. Judging from the T that has a negative value has an increased sense of love of money, the declining ethical attitude of accounting students.

The second hypothesis test was conducted to determine the ability of manacikaparisudha in influencing ethical attitude. The test results show the significance value (Sig.t) coefficient of 0.974 is greater than $\alpha = 0.05$ means that the influence of manacikaparisudha on ethical attitude is not significant, so H_2 is rejected.

The third hypothesis testing is done to find out the ability of manacikaparisudha in moderating the influence of love of money on ethical attitude. The test results show the significance value (Sig.t) coefficient of 0.032 is smaller than $\alpha = 0.05$ means manacikaparisudha able to moderate the influence of love of money on ethical attitude, so that H_3 accepted. Seen from β_1 and β_2 that have negative and positive values means that the increasing manacikaparisudha further weakens the influence of love of money on ethical attitude.

DISCUSSION

The test results for the first hypothesis show that the first hypothesis is accepted which means the love of money accounting student has a negative influence on his ethical attitude. This is very reasonable because the higher the level of one's love of money, the lower the ethical attitude of the person. Someone who has a high money love (worship or deify money) then has a low ethical attitude and vice versa because someone who has a high love of money causes him to perform various ways to earn money, including violating his professional code of ethics.

This study has the same results with research conducted by Elias (2010) that examines the relationship of love of money when associated with ethical attitudes produce a negative relationship. In addition, the results of this study are supported by Tang and Chiu (2003) who have the opinion that the love of money a person has a significant and direct impact on unethical behavior as well as confirm the hypothesis of researchers who say that love of money negatively affect the ethical attitude of accounting students.

The result of the research stated that manacikapisudha has no effect on accountant's ethical attitude. So the second hypothesis in this study that states that manacikapisudha effect on the accounting student's ethical attitude is rejected.

The third hypothesis states that manacikapisudha weakens the influence of love of money on the ethical attitude of accounting students. This means that if someone who has a high level of manisikapisudha (good and positive thoughts) will certainly weaken or more can control the love of money he has, so the attitude that becomes output in thinking will also be good. Good thoughts will weaken the bad behaviors that exist in people, when they are able to think good (positive) they will behave in accordance with the rules so as not to harm any side.

Theory Reason Action (TRA) reveals that beliefs are predictors of attitudes (Fishbein and Ajzen (1980) and in sarasamusccaya sloka 73 reveals that belief is one of the working properties of the mind (Pudja, 1981) Love of money is the character of a person who worships or deifying money / material necessarily decreases the ethical attitude of a person but with the existence of manacikapisudha (good thinking) the negative influence can be weakened so that this result can confirm the researcher's hypothesis that manacikapisudha weaken the influence of love of money on the ethical attitude of accounting student.

CONCLUSION

- 1) From the results obtained proved that the love of money affect the ethical attitude of accounting students is expected for the next research can examine the influence of love of money on ethical behavior with practitioners (auditor) as a sample and use variables kayikapisudha as moderator in this study researchers using the definition of love of

money from Tang and Chiu (2003) is a personal who worships / deases money. But the next researcher can use the definition of love of money with a not-so-extreme sense of using a person's understanding of money in accordance with the contents of the questionnaire developed by Uddin and Gillet (2002) on money ethics scale (MES).

2) Suggestions for the head of Master Program of Accounting and PPAkUdayana University, seen from the results of the questionnaire discussion there are some statements that have a higher / lower value than the average value (can be seen in Section 5.4.1). So the author's suggestion is that the program can include a deeper understanding of:

- a. Love of money in the business ethics courses given to students because money is an important factor for the lives of all beings in this world, in addition we must appreciate the money because money is very useful in which money can buy our needs and desires. Sometimes the existence of money can give us luxury and is a symbol of success. But do not let us do various ways to get money, including breaking the rules or violating the rules of ethics code profession.
- b. Ethical attitudes such as maintaining good relationships with clients are important to the auditor but not to the point of making the auditor violate the code of conduct, for which an auditor must always be professional such as issuing financial statements in a timely manner and not doing window dressing in the client company financial statements because it will make auditor professionalism in giving opinion will be doubtful and for the long term auditor no longer trust by society. In addition, a good auditor should always think objectively and believe something based on audited evidence, not that when the client company gets the spotlight and the negative allegations from the community we believe that the company is indeed guilty before the audit process has not been done. If we are already skeptical about something then this will have an impact on the opinion we will spend, positive thinking and calm is the key in working for the results of the work is also good.

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