

Analysis of Factors Affecting the Implementation of Strategic Plan Program Development Village (RESPEK) Increase in Welfare Society in Nabire Regency

¹Eduard Lodewyk Pesiwarissa, ²Mugiati*

¹University Satya Wiyata Mandala, Indonesia

²University of Science and Technology Jayapura, Indonesia

*a.mugiati@yahoo.com

Abstract: To examine and analyze the effect of budget planning, budgeting, budget control and socio-cultural to the success of RESPEK in Nabire Rgency. 2) To examine and analyze the factors that most dominant influence on the success of the program RESPEK in Nabire Regency. Data collection methods used was observation, interviews and questionnaires. Data were analyzed descriptively and quantitatively using Multiple Linear Regression Analysis. The sampling technique is used "Sample Saturated". The results showed that: in Partial Budget Planning factor (X1), Use of Budget (X2), the Budget Supervision (X3), Social and Cultural Rights (X4) significantly influence the success of the program RESPEK in Nabire Regency. Simultaneous and Budget Planning factor (X1), Use of Budget (X2), the Budget Supervision (X3), Social and Cultural Rights (X4) significantly influence the success of the program RESPEK in Nabire Regency .The most dominant variable that influences the success of the program RESPEK in Nabire Regency among the four variables above are factors Budget Planning.

Keyword: *RESPEK, Welfare Society*

1. Introduction

Policy development in Papua province within 5 (five) this year were directed to village-based development. Village-based development approach is one answer to the perceived inequality of community development over the years, especially with regard to the fulfillment of the basic rights of indigenous Papuans. Under the mandate of Act No. 21 of 2001 on Special Autonomy for Papua Province which emphasizes the protection of the rights of indigenous Papuans, namely the obligation to recognize, respect, protect, empower and develop the rights of indigenous peoples. In the medium-term development plan policies (RPJA4) Papua province, the substance of human development that focuses pads (people centered development) in any policy development in Papua. And one in applicability is the Strategic Plan for Village Development program (RESPEK) conducted by the local government, both at the provincial and district / city. Kartasasmita (1997: 65) states that, the level of welfare is a series of activities to follow the progress of construction and development activities continue to follow up in accordance with a predetermined plan. To stimulate and sustain economic growth and to realize a just social welfare, the development approach must consider and take into account the social aspects that exist or will arise in the future. Social approach needs to be applied in conjunction with economic development strategy approach, where both should be designed and implemented in a balanced, complementary, mutually complement and reinforce each other. Suharto (2006: 3-4), suggests that at least in the construction should have and has three goals to one another intertwined, namely: Improving the availability and distribution of goods is expanding people's basic needs such as food, housing, health and protection to all members of the public.

Special Autonomy Law does not specify how the funds are to be distributed among districts / cities in Papua. The law only says that the allocation should be decided by the Special Regional Regulation (Perdasus), with priority to lagging regions.¹⁵ A joint Ministry of Finance and the Minister of Internal Affairs (April 2003) went on to explain that the district / city will receive a greater share of the province because they have greater responsibility in the provision of health and education services. As a consequence, in 2004, the province reduced the allocations to their own to forty percent; previously in 2002 and 2003 the province holds a sixty percent and forty percent allocated only to the district / city. But not all parts of the district / town under the control of district / city governments concerned. Part of the funds given to the district / city

governments in the form of cash grants or "fresh money". Another part is given in the form of aid programs were approved and directed by the province. Both types of flows have become part of the budget of the district / city, which could be revised by the Parliament before it is approved. Because there is no formal commitment regarding the use of SAF, this situation complicates the administration to ensure the use earmarked for priority sectors. In line with the regulations of the central government, in 2004 the allocation mechanism was changed so that more profitable pemerintah district / city. The province only received 40 percent of SAF, while 60 percent is allocated to the district / city. However, district / city "old" and "new" are treated differently. District / city that have been established previously to obtain their entire quota earmarked in the form of cash grants. Areas received only 40 percent of them in the form of cash. The remaining 60 percent is still under provincial control and assistance will be provided in the form of a mutually agreed program between the provincial and district / city governments. Nabire district, Papua province is one of the districts that manage village development funds based on community empowerment, which is included in the program plan of village development strategies (RESPEK). In the implementation, there is a village development programs that have been implemented include the fields of education, health, economic community, village infrastructure, and so forth in Nabire. Utilization of village development funds and supervision of social welfare amounted to 66.7%. This is done in order for the financial assistance program is run in accordance with a predetermined program targets.

2. Literature Review

Hasibuan (1990: 17) states that, in contrast to other management functions, the monitoring function is a task of leadership is not fully able delegated to another party. Meanwhile, other management functions can largely be delegated by the leadership to his subordinates. Strategic Plan for Village Development (RESPEK) is a design approach in order to implement development programs at village and district levels. The components of the Strategic Plan for Village Development (RESPEK), as follows: 1) funding program, 2) apparatus, 3) authority, 4) management institutions, 5) community involvement in the implementation of development at the village and district level. Sources of funding villages in the program Strategic Plan for Village Development (RESPEK) can be divided into three (3) groups, namely: 1) fund the block grant (grant) from the provincial and local governments, 2) fund the block grant (grant) of the institution donors, and 3) the specific fund sector program grant aid from the central government, provincial, and district levels. The allocation of funds from the block grant assigned them an average of Rp. 100.000.000, - (One hundred million) per village. Allocation of funds per village set based on the location of the village are easily affordable, remote villages or isolated and difficult to reach, and also the number of people in each village (Systems, Mechanisms, and Procedures Pengetolaan Village Development Fund. Robertson said that the performance measurement (2002) is defined as a process of assessing the progress of work towards the goals and objectives that have been determined, including information on the efficiency of resource use in producing goods and services; the quality of goods and services; results of activities compared with the intended meaning; the effectiveness of the measures in achieving the objectives. Halim (2002: 159), financial implementation is that the financial position of the transactions carried out by an entity that is the end result of a process of accounting. The purpose of the formulation of financial statements is to provide information about the financial position of an entity that is useful for decision. Siagian (2008: 26), the supervision is one of the most important management functions that must be performed by a leader in achieving the goals of the organization he leads. Saydam gouzali (2000: 72) proposed definition of control as stages of managerial process regarding the maintenance of the organization's activities within the limits permitted as measured by haraan-haraan there pegawai can be seen from several factors, including factors subjects (actors) control and of process factors activities.

3. Methodology

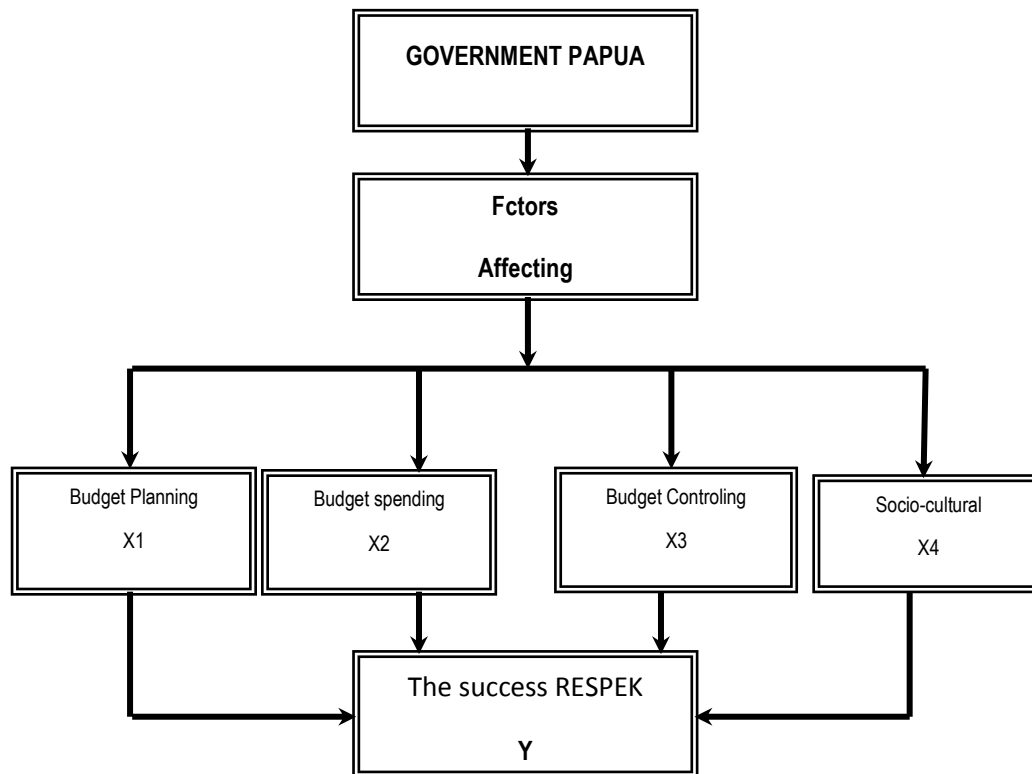
Hypothesis

- Factors Budget Planning, budget spending, budget controlling, Social and Cultural Rights, partial effect on the success of the program Village Development Strategic Plan (RESPEK) in Nabire regency.

- Factors Budget Planning, budget spending, Monitoring the Budget, Social and Cultural simultaneous influence on the success of the program Village Development Strategic Plan (RESPEK) in Nabire regency.
- Budget Planning of the most dominant influence on the success of the program Village Development Strategic Plan (RESPEK) in Nabire regency.

The conceptual framework of research are as follows:

Figure 1: Conceptual framework



4. Data analysis

Test F For First Hypothesis: Testing the first hypothesis (H_a) is done by using the F test to examine the influence of independent variables on the dependent variable simultaneously. Tests conducted multiple correlation ($R_{yx1x2x3}$) and continued with the generalized test for significance. Steps in doing the F test as follows:

- Formulate theoretical hypothesis (H_o) and the research hypothesis (H_a), namely:
 - If, $H_o: \beta_1 = \beta_2 = \beta_3 = 0$, meaning that the variable plan Program (X1), Program Respect (X2), and Monitoring Fund (X3) simultaneously does not affect the welfare of the community (Y) in Nabire regency
 - If, $H_o: \beta_1 = \beta_2 = \beta_3 \neq 0$ means the Program Plan (X1), Respect Program (X2), and Monitoring Fund (X3) simultaneously affect the welfare of the community (Y) in Nabire Regency.
 - Determine the significance level α (alpha) = 5% with degrees of freedom (k-1) and (nk) where n is the number of observations and k is the number of variables as much as 4 with a two-tailed test (two-tailed test).
- Comparing the value of F arithmetic with F table. If F arithmetic < F table, meaning H_o accepted and H_a rejected. Furthermore, if F count > F table, then H_o is rejected and H_a accepted.
- When $F_h > F_t$, then double tested the correlation coefficient is significant, which can be applied to the entire population.

T test for second hypothesis: The second hypothesis testing using t test, which is to see the effect of each independent variable on the dependent variable partially. The test is performed with the following steps:

a. Formulating theoretical hypothesis (Ho) and the research hypothesis (Ha), namely:

1) If, Ho: $SS1, SS2, SS3 = 0$, meaning that the variable plan Program (X1), Program Respect (X2), and Monitoring Fund (X3) partially does not have a significant impact on public welfare (Y) in Nabire Regency.

2) If, Ho: $SS1, SS2, SS3 > 0$ means variable Program Plan (X1), Program Respect (X2), and Monitoring Fund (X3) partially have significant influence on the welfare of society (Y) in Nabire Regency.

b. Determining the level of significance α (alpha) = 5% with degrees of freedom (nk-1) where n is the observation and k is the number of variables as much as 4 With a two-tailed test (two-tailed test).

c. Comparing t arithmetic with t table. If $t < t$ table, then Ho accepted and Ha rejected. Furthermore, if $t > t$ table, bararti Ho rejected and Ha accepted

4. Results and Discussion

Testing First Hypothesis: Budget planning, budget usage, Oversight budget, and positive influence on the social culture RESPEK program success. In the processing of data using linear regression, performed several steps to find the relationship between independent variables and the dependent variable, which includes budget planning (X1), the use of the budget (X2), oversight of the budget (X3), sociocultural (X4), with variable success RESPEK (Y). The regression results can be seen in the table below:

Table 1: Regression Analysis

Variable	Unstandardized Coefficients (B)	T hitung	Sig.	Description
(Constant)	27.202			
Budget Planning (X ₁)	0.440	2.627	0.014	Signifikan
use of the budget (X ₂)	0.585	2.308	0.029	Signifikan
Budget Control (X ₃)	0.309	2.283	0.030	Signifikan
Socio-culture (X ₄)	-0.807	-2.387	0.024	Signifikan
R		= 0.800		
R Square		= 0.641		
F hitung		= 9.989		
F table		= 2.493		
Sign. F		= 0.000		
		= 0.05		

Source of data: Primary data are processed

Description:

- The amount of data (observations) = 30
- Dependent Variable Y (the program's success RESPEK)
- * Significant at the 5% level

The dependent variable in this regression is the success of the program RESPEK (Y), while the independent variable is the budget planning (X1), the use of the budget (X2), oversight of the budget (X3), and socio-cultural (X4), d regression model based on the results of the above analysis is : $Y = 27\ 202 + 0.440X_1 + 0.585X_2 + 0.309X_3 + 0.440X_4 + e$.The equation above shows that a significant figure in the budget planning variables (X1), the use of the budget (X2), oversight of the budget (X3), and socio-cultural (X4) .As for the interpretation of the equation is:

1. $b_0 = 27\ 202$

This constant value indicates that if there is no variable budget planning, budgeting, budget control, and socio-cultural (X1, X2, X3, and X4 = 0), then the success of the program amounted to 27 202 RESPEK. In the sense that the variable success of the program RESPEK increase by 27 202 prior to or without variable budget planning, budgeting, budget control, and socio-cultural (X1, X2, X3, and X4 = 0).

2. $b_1 = 0.440$

The parameter value or regression coefficient b_1 shows that each variable budget planning increased 1 time, then the variable success RESPEK program will be increased by 0.440 times or in other words every increase in the program's success RESPEK needed variable budget planning for 0440, assuming independent variables others remain X_2, X_3 , and $X_4 = 0$ or *ceteris paribus*.

3. $b_2 = 0585$

The parameter value or regression coefficient b_2 shows that each variable use of the budget increased by 1 time, then the variable success RESPEK program will be increased by 0585 times or in other words every increase in variable success RESPEK program takes a variable use of the budget for 0585, assuming independent variables other remains X_1, X_3 , and $X_4 = 0$ or *ceteris paribus*.

4. $b_3 = 0309$

The parameter value or regression coefficient b_3 shows that each variable oversight of the budget increased by 1 time, then the variable success RESPEK program will be increased by 0309 times or in other words every increase in variable success RESPEK program needs a variable control budget by 0309, assuming independent variables other remains $X_1, X_2, X_4 = 0$ or *ceteris paribus*.

5. $b_4 = 0.002$

The parameter value or regression coefficient b_4 shows that each variable sociocultural increased 1 time, then the variable success of RESPEK will increase by 0002 times or in other words every increase in variable success RESPEK needed social variables of culture for 0002, assuming independent variables other remains $X_1, X_2, X_3 = 0$ or *ceteris paribus*.

Simultaneously Hypothesis Testing (Test F): At simultaneous hypothesis testing in this study, with the aim to determine whether the budget planning variables (X_1), the use of the budget (X_2), oversight of the budget (X_3), and socio-cultural (X_4), influence the success of the RESPEK program. In order to determine whether all the independent variables included in the model has significant influence jointly on the dependent variable used F test The following is a table showing the test results and the magnitude F table with a degree of freedom (df) 5%.

Table 2: Hypothesis testing (Simultaneous)

	The alternative hypothesis (H_a)	Value	Status
1 ₁	There is a simultaneous significant influence of variable budget planning, budgeting, budget control and socio-cultural program to be successful then RESPEK	$F = 9.989$ $\text{Sig } F = 0.000$ $F_{\text{tabel}} = 2.493$	H_a is not rejected / H_0 is rejected

Based on the table above shows that budget planning variables (X_1), the use of the budget (X_2), oversight of the budget (X_3), and socio-cultural (X_4) simultaneously affect the welfare of the community. In this test H_a is not rejected by the magnitude indicated by Fhitung 9989. This value is greater than F table ($9989 > 2493$). This indicates that the four variables as a whole produces a strong influence on the success of the program RESPEK in Nabire district. Thus local government officials Kota Nabire in preparing the plan budgeting work unit (RASK) in their respective work units that will be used as a Plan of Municipal budget Nabire have been following the budget system performance including the disbursement of funds Respect is through community participation that is captured through consultation plan construction of the hamlet, village, sub-district and district level as well as the involvement of their staffs before the budget. With the people's aspirations and involvement of staffs in the preparation of the budget, in each work unit will be obvious purpose, have the value of the benefit to society and the apparatus arranged, can be evaluated in practice even though the budget ceiling for each unit of work has been established. So through the stages in the preparation of the budget is to make government officials Nabire City area will know the results of his efforts so as to make them feel confident and successful with budget plan made.

After testing the hypothesis by using statistical analysis showed that the variables of budget planning, budgeting, budget control, and social, cultural, simultaneously affect the success of the program RESPEK in Nabire district, then the research paper will then be carried out qualitative analysis. Qualitative analysis is not a stand-alone study, but an integral part of the previous analysis using statistical approaches. This is done in order to prove whether the results of hypothesis testing in quantitative analysis (statistical tests) can be shown on a qualitative analysis. For answers to the above questions, then used a phenomenological method. This method is used by means of observation of participants (local government officials who are competent with the budget) is with intensive interviews (to be able to uncover the orientation of the subject or the world of life), to understand the state of the social, and the latter researchers will make interpretation of the meaning derived from such activity. Based on the results of statistical analysis above found that variable budget planning, budgeting, budget control, and social and cultural simultaneously significant effect on the success of the program in improving the welfare of society RESPEK Nabire district.

Hypothesis Testing In Partial (t test)

Table 2: Hypothesis Testing (Partial)

	Hipotesis Alternatif (Ha)	Nilai	Status
1	Budget planning variables significantly influence the success of the RESPEK program.	t = 2.627* Sig t = 0.014 t _{tabel} = 2.045	H12a not rejected / H12o rejected
2	Variable use of funds significantly influence the success of the program RESPEK	t = 2.308* Sig t = 0.029 t _{tabel} = 2.045	H12a not rejected / H12o rejected
3	Budget control variables significantly influence the success of the RESPEK program.	t = 2.283* Sig t = 0.030 t _{tabel} = 2.045	H12a not rejected / H12o rejected
4	Socio-cultural variables significantly influence the success of the RESPEK program.	t = 0.012 Sig t = 0.990 t _{tabel} = 2.045	H15a rejected / H15o not rejected

Sumber data : Data Primer yang diolah

To indicate whether the independent variables individually have a significant influence on the dependent variable, and to prove which is the most dominant variable, then used the t test and standardized Beta coefficients. Results from these tests as shown in Table 5.9 which shows the results of the t test and the amount of t table on the significance or real level of 0.05 (95% confidence level) of two sides.

a. Budget planning variables RESPEK: Variable statistic budget planning has a value of 2,627. This value is greater than t table (2,627 > 2,045). Thus testing showed H12a H12o rejected or not rejected. This result shows that budget planning variables significantly influence the success of the RESPEK program.

b. Variable Budget Usage: Variable use of the budget has statistic value of 2,308. This value is greater than t table (2,308 > 2,045). Thus testing showed H13o H13a not denied or rejected. These results show that the use of variable budgets significantly influence the success of the RESPEK program.

c. Variable Control Budget: Variable feedback statistic budget has a value of 2,283. This value is greater than t table (2,283 > 2,045). Thus testing showed H14a Ho is rejected or not rejected. These results show that the variable feedback budget significantly influence behavior.

d. Culture Social variables: Socio-cultural variables have statistic value of -2387. This value is greater than t table (-2387 < -2045). Thus testing showed H16o H16a not denied or rejected. These results show that the socio-cultural variables significantly influence the success of the RESPEK program.

In the appendix can be seen that the most dominant variable affecting the behavior of the budget planning is variable (X1) which is indicated by the value of the greatest Beta coefficient that is equal to 0.386. This

hypothesis is supported by Sritua Arief (1993), namely: to determine the independent variable most dominant in influencing the value of the dependent variable in a linear regression model, then use the coefficient Beta (Beta Coefficient) or so-called standardized coefficient. The conclusion that can be taken based on the test results partially (t test) above the variable budget planning (X1), the use of the budget (X2), oversight of the budget (X3), and socio-cultural (X5) to the program's success RESPEK, in partial budget planning (X1), the use of the budget (X2), oversight of the budget (X3), and socio-cultural (X4) which significantly influence the success of the RESPECT program. This shows that local governments in preparing the budget plan work unit (RASK) Respect in particular the establishment of the fund for each unit of work should follow a budget system that adan with memperhatikan 4 variables. In the budget system that is applied should prioritize efforts to achieve the result or output of a cost allocation plan or the specified input. Besides the higher participation and staffs on each unit of work involved in the preparation of the budget, the better the outcome budgeting.

Correlation (R and R²): After testing the model, then the next step is performed to measure the correlation calculation accuracy of the regression line in explaining the variations in the value of the independent variable. Correlation analysis results obtained from the regression output mengorelasi represented by variables influence the budget planning (X1), the use of the budget (X2), oversight of the budget (X3), and socio-cultural (X4) of the RESPECT program's success, the value of R² = 0.641. This figure shows that the variation of behavior that can be explained by the regression equation is equal to 64.1% while the remaining 35.9% explained by other variables outside the model equations. In other words, 64.1% of the RESPECT program success may be influenced by the budget planning (X1), the use of the budget (X2), oversight of the budget (X3), and socio-cultural (X4). This shows that successful implementation depends on factors RESPEK sound budget planning, then use a good budget, and oversight of the budget as well as socio-cultural, thus the better the budget can be utilized by the community although limited by the set budget. R for 0800 means that the influence of the budget planning variables (X1), the use of the budget (X2), oversight of the budget (X3), and socio-cultural (X5) to the program's success RESPEK is strong enough. This suggests that if these four factors to be considered the implementation of the RESPEK program will run and managed well.

From the description above hypothesis can be explained that the government of Nabire in preparing the budget plan work unit (RASK) in particular distribution and respect in each district can understand about budget goals. It means that the government of Nabire in general in preparing the budget plan in each unit of work has been based on budget goals to be achieved. Decree No. 29 of 2002 states that Rask drafting mechanism through public aspirations based on the general policy direction, strategy and budget priorities, vision, mission, objectives and functions of the principal agencies by involving staff base in each work unit. With the participation of staffs in preparing the budget, the budget plan work unit (RASK) made will become clearer objectives, has a value of benefits or feedback for the community or officers who run easily evaluated and have followed the government policy on the development of the City Nabire.

Budget planning factors influence the success RESPEK program: Based on the research results through statistical test variable has a value statistic budget planning for 2627. This value is greater than t table (2,627> 2,045). Thus testing showed H12a H12o rejected or not rejected. This result shows that budget planning variables significantly influence the success of the RESPEK program. This is consistent with what was said by Suharto (2006: 68), the policy as a statute, which is characterized by consistent and repetitive behavior, both of which make it or obey it. And it is clear that in order to achieve a goal that is maximal in running the program, of course, needs to be a good planning. Similarly, the adoption of the program which is being digalakan RESPEK by the provincial government of Papua and in particular Nabire district government would have to go through the budget planning susatu well so what is the target of the RESPEK program can be achieved. As well as the ultimate goal of the program is to improve the welfare of society can be realized in Nabire district. And planning and general policy direction (AKU) budget includes the components of the service and the expected level of achievement in any field of local government authority implemented within one fiscal year. Components and expected service is compiled based on the aspirations of the public taking into account local conditions and capabilities, including the service performance has been achieved in the previous fiscal years. It must be our common concern.

During the preparation of the general policy direction and budget are generally used to achieve a number of assumptions and is often encountered various problems, obstacles and challenges due to the limited resources available in the area. In this case, the necessary strategies or methods that are expected to facilitate or accelerate the achievement of the general policy direction and budget. Strategy and budget priorities in budgeting including policy formulation categories budget prepared under the direction of public policy and budget. The formulation of the strategy and budget priorities generally intended to overcome the problems and obstacles faced by the region in achieving the general policy direction and budget. Therefore, a clear budget planning factors required for mengatasi couples the matter. The formulation of the strategy should be geared towards the achievement of performance targets based on the ability of human resources, funds or the available technology and environmental conditions. The strategy integrates all resources available to harness the strengths and weaknesses and the opportunities and overcome the challenges. The purpose of the strategy are (1) the level of achievement in the direction of general policy budget, (2) the planning of programs and activities that are effective and efficient, (3) develop compatibility between the direction and general policies with programs and activities that are planned, (4) developing the strength and regional opportunities, (5) to overcome the weaknesses and challenges of the region, and (6) for support to achieve success. This has proved that why anggaran planning factors affect the success of the RESPEK program that is part of the government in improving the welfare of society.

The use of factors influence the success of the budget RESPEK program: Based on the research results through the use of statistical test variable has a value t statistic budget for 2308. This value is greater than t table (2,308 > 2,045). Thus testing showed H_{130} H_{13a} not denied or rejected. These results show that the use of variable budgets significantly influence the success of the RESPEK program. This is supported by what is said Darise (2006: 12), which is intended to financial management, namely that the power management of state finances is part of government power, and the power of the state financial management of presidens partially be submitted to the governor / regent / mayor as head of the regional administration. Utilization of fund management mechanism should be in the form of disbursement and distribution of the Strategic Plan for Village Development Fund (RESPEK). Accordingly clearly with the intent of the above opinion is that the management or use of financial / budget was very important, and greatly affect the success of a goal in this case is certainly related to the management of funds for Village Development Strategic Plan (RESPEK) as what has been described above.

As we all know that the State Revenue and Expenditure in essence is one of the policy instruments that are used as a tool to improve public services and the welfare of the people in the area. Therefore, the Parliament and Local Government should seek to be real and structured in order to produce a budget that reflects the real needs of society in accordance with the potential to meet the demands of the region and the creation of local budgets oriented to the interests and public accountability. In fact, until now still not create the budget structure as expected. The structure of the budget only provides information about the number of revenue sources and uses of funds. While information about the performance to be achieved, and the state of the economy and its potential is not represented clearly. The information is needed as benchmarks to be used as a reference in planning the budget. Because of the vagueness of the planning system is used for this budget cannot provide a comprehensive picture of the initiative, aspirations and real needs of the community and its resource potential. RESPEK for the allocation of funds should also be targeted and its use is also right. With the use of funds or budget appropriately in implementing this RESPEK program, will certainly support the success of the program objectives. If the funds were distributed to the public RESPEK directly is not true in this case is not the right target will certainly affect the lack of success of the program as well. And ultimately aim to improve the welfare of society will not be achieved, of course it is not we want together, therefore greatly affect the budget utilization factor of the success of the program RESPEK in Nabire regency.

Budget control factors influence the success RESPEK program: Based on the results of statistical tests budget control variable has a value of 2,283 t statistic. This value is greater than t table (2,283 > 2,045). Thus testing showed H_{14a} H_0 is rejected or not rejected. This result shows that the budget control variables significantly influence the success of the RESPEK program. In doing surveillance we must do what performance measurement into our program, then we conduct surveillance through the results of a performance report that we receive. Robertson said that the performance measurement (2002) is defined as a process of assessing the progress of work towards the goals and objectives that have been determined,

including information on the efficiency of resource use in producing goods and services; the quality of goods and services; results of activities compared with the intended meaning; the effectiveness of the measures in achieving the objectives. Thus it is clear that the factors supervision undertaken to maximize the results of programs that run that program RESPEK.

Socio-cultural factors influence the success RESPEK program: Based on the test results statistic Variable t statistic Socio-cultural value of -2387. This value is greater than t table (-2387 < -2045). Thus testing showed H16o H16a not denied or rejected. These results show that the socio-cultural variables significantly influence the success of the RESPEK program. As we know that the development process is a movement that is not simple, but very complex and multidimensional to memberdaya-gunakan all human resources, natural resources, economic resources and cultural resources that exist in the community. As a goal, the development is intended to address the needs of people / communities, whether it is physical needs of the economy (the funds RESPEK), mental, spiritual and social politics. In the normative sense, the principle of social development also advocated for uniting the relationship aspect and economic policy; social, civic and personal dignity of the human family in order to support itself. Thus it is clear that social and cultural factors plays a very important in determining the success of the program RESPEK dikabupaten Nabire, because despite all of the system has been running well but without the support of social and cultural factors are good also, impossible RESPEK program will be successful. So true that penelitain results indicate that socio-cultural factors influence the success of the program kabupthen RESPEK in Nabire regency.

5. Conclusion

Based on the results of research and discussion that has been pointed out before, it can be concluded the following:

- The results of this study simultaneously variable budget planning, budgeting, budget control, and social culture significantly influence the success of the RESPEK program. This indicates that the four variables as a whole produces a strong influence on the success of the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Village Development program (RESPEK) in Nabire district. Thus would also affect the success of the final destination RESPEK program itself is to improve the welfare of society Nabire regency.
- Based on the results through statistical test variableb has a value t statistik budget planning for 2627. This value is greater than t table (2,627 > 2,045). Thus testing showed H12a H12o rejected or not rejected. This result shows that budget planning variables significantly influence the success of the RESPEK program.
- The results of research through the use of statistical test variable has a value tstatistik budget for 2308. This value is greater than t table (2,308 > 2,045). Thus testing showed H13o H13a not denied or rejected. These results show that the use of variable budgets significantly influence the success of the RESPEK program.
- Based on the results of statistical tests budget control variable has a value of 2,283 tstatistik. This value is greater than t table (2,283 > 2,045). Thus testing showed H14a Ho is rejected or not rejected. This result shows that the budget control variables significantly influence the success of the RESPEK program. And for Socio-Cultural Variables have tstatistik value of -2387. This value is greater than ttable (-2387 < -2045). Thus testing showed H16o H16a not denied or rejected. These results show that the socio-cultural variables significantly influence the success of the RESPEK program.

Recommendations: Based on the conclusions and limitations mentioned earlier, this study gives some suggestions for related parties both local government officials, the public, and researchers in the field of local finance. The recommendations from this study are as follows:

- In order to provide additional information and raises the initiative to conduct research in the future that became one of the sources in the development of economic science and is focused on the budget, then at the time of data collection should be at a time when local governments are drawing up the budget so that the informant obtained not only the local government officials and parliament alone, but can be obtained from the people in the hamlets, villages, and in the district at a time when people's aspirations.

- As one study materials for Nabire town government officials in the implementation of the plan to the Village Development Strategic program (RESPEK), to consider factors - factors that affect the implementation of the program so that the usual run according as expected.
- Then the general policy direction and budget strategies and priorities predetermined budget, especially
- relating to the establishment of village development budget, expected to be more flexible and the information obtained from the people in the hamlets, villages, and districts that are very priorities and needs community at a time when people's aspirations, can be programmed in the budget is being planned.

This study used two approaches, quantitative and qualitative approaches in solving problems on the same object, it is recommended that further research be carried out on the object of other research that is not only the local government officials and community alone but can be used on the object of study Other nothing to do with this research.

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