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ANALYSIS OF FACTORS AFFECTING THE ADOPTION OF THE REGIONAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET NORTH TORAJA DISTRICT

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Abstract

This study aims to examine and analyze the factors that affect the absorption of the budget of the North Toraja district government. This research is a descriptive quantitative study with a survey method. The place of this research is in North Toraja Regency. This research was conducted starting in February 2020. The population in this study was the Regional Government of North Toraja Regency. The sampling technique used in this study was saturated samples. the entire 52 supervisory apparatus of the North Toraja Regency Government will be the respondents. The sample in this study was the treasurer of the Regional Apparatus Organization (OPD) of the North Toraja Regency Government. This research uses quantitative data. Data collection in this study was carried out by making a list of questions in a questionnaire that will be filled out by respondents. The questionnaire was submitted to 36 respondents consisting of OPD treasurers of the North Toraja Regency Government. The variables in this study are budget absorption, planning documents, regulations, HR competencies, procurement documents and money supply.

KEYWORDS: Budget Absorption, Planning Documents, Regulations, HR Competencies, Procurement Documents and Inventory Money.

Introduction:-

In public sector organizations such as government, the budget is an important instrument in running the organization. In addition, budgeting is the process of allocating resources to meet unlimited needs (Kenis, 1979). In detail (Mardiasmo 2002: 65) suggests that the budget is an instrument of government spending used to assess the performance of public sector organizations. Mismanagement of budgets in local government has a broad impact on the regional development process. Budgets should be based on a performance approach that focuses on creating an efficient and effective work plan for units in government.

According to Wadi et al., (2016) although the principle of performance-based budgeting does not prioritize budget absorption, local governments cannot exclude the expenditure budget which is a function of the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD). Both central and regional government spending is a strategic instrument to promote economic growth. The dominant variable that drives economic growth in the regions is government consumption. So government spending is one of the determining factors that contribute to regional economic growth (Yustika, 2012).

The slow absorption of the budget has become an important issue in recent years (see Wadi et al., 2016). The slow absorption of the budget indicates the government's lack of effectiveness in budget utilization, which has implications for cash management. Furthermore, Susanto (2006) states that when budget absorption fails to meet the target, it means inefficiency and ineffectiveness in budget allocation. In general, there are two parties involved in the budget absorption process, namely the budget user and the agency's general treasurer (Murtini, 2009). In carrying out its functional duties, local governments as budget users delegate to work units within the scope below.

According to Sinaga (2016) low budget absorption results in loss of expenditure benefits, because not all of the funds allocated can be utilized. If the budget allocation is efficient, then the limited sources of funds owned by the state can be optimized to fund strategic activities. Limited sources of regional revenue require the government to prioritize activities and an effective and efficient budget allocation. When the absorption of the budget fails to meet the target, it means there has been inefficiency and ineffectiveness of budget allocation.

The low absorption of the budget needs serious attention from the regional government, especially for the types of goods and capital expenditures. This expenditure can improve the quality of life and welfare of society by increasing the value

of consumption, increasing labor productivity, increasing real prosperity and creating macroeconomic stability (Anfujatin, 2016). Several studies such as (Herriyanto, 2012; Wadi et al., 2016; Sinaga, 2016) found the determinants that influence the absorption of regional work unit budgets, including budget planning, internal work unit problems, issues of goods and service procurement mechanisms, planning documents, mechanisms money supply, changes in money supply, human resources, standard operating procedures and performance evaluation that have not been properly implemented in internal work units.

Budget planning determines the quality of regional work unit budget absorption (Anfujatin, 2016). The budget as a planning tool indicates the targets that must be achieved by local governments. However, in reality, the targets set by the work units are often inaccurate and even the plans are not reported. Poor budget planning by not setting a priority scale will cause the slow absorption of the budget.

Regulation plays an important role in determining the quality of budget absorption. Knowledge of applicable regulations can apply best practices in budgeting (Al Weshah, 2013) and inadequate understanding of regulatory mechanisms can hinder budget absorption (Kuswoyo 2011).

The findings of Bappenas (2011: 13) regarding the absorption of budgets in the regions state that the interest and competence of human resources in work units greatly determine the absorption of regional budgets. Some of the problems with budget absorption in the regions are due to, among others, low interest in becoming officials for the procurement of goods and services, limited employees who have certificates of procurement of goods and services to meet requirements, low competence of human resources so that mistakes often occur in one job in revising the Implementation List. Budget (DIPA), especially when budget efficiency / savings must be made.

Apart from that, several important factors that influence budget absorption are procurement documents and the limited supply of money. According to Wadi et al., (2016), Government procurement of goods and services (contract work) involving the private sector is a problem that can be considered inherent in the phenomenon of delays in budget absorption, especially procurement documents with a tender mechanism. Although the regulations related to goods and services procurement documents have been revised several times, until now the goods and services procurement documents remain the mainstay of problems in budget absorption. Meanwhile, the limited supply of money at regional work units was due to delays in activities that had to be carried out because the amount of money for supply, as treasury cash, was not able to cover several activities at once. This situation is often experienced by activity implementers because of budget constraints in the cash to carry out activities.

According to the report on the realization of the North Toraja Regional Budget in 2017 to 2019 as of June, the absorption of the SKPD budget has not fully reached 100 percent. In 2017, it was recorded that budget absorption reached 76.3 percent. In 2018 the absorption of the budget reached 89.41 percent, greater than the previous year. However, in the second quarter of 2019, budget absorption was quite slow, only reaching 29.26 percent. The slow absorption of the budget in the second quarter will cause a budget buildup at the end of the year. This will have an impact on the process of governance and regional development.

Therefore, it requires an in-depth analysis of the slow absorption of the budget in the North Toraja Regency work unit. Initial information was obtained that the spending patterns of regional work units were not evenly distributed, in other words, it was possible that there was a budget accumulation at the end of the year. This research is a development from previous research by Herriyanto (2012). The difference with previous studies is due to changes in human resources in work units related to numbers and competencies. The number of human resources in the work unit in 2012 reached 30 people, increasing to 60 in 2018. Meanwhile, for competency, the number of employees who had competency certificates in 2012 was recorded at 25 people, increasing to 40 in 2018.

Literature Review:-

Stakeholder Theory

The definition of stakeholder according to Freeman and Reed (1983) is a group of people or individuals who are identified as influencing and being influenced by a certain goal of achievement. Shareholders, suppliers, banks, customers, government and communities play an important role in the organization (role as stakeholders). Government is part of several elements that make up society in the prevailing social system. This situation then creates a reciprocal relationship between the government and stakeholders, which means that the government must carry out its role both ways to meet the needs of self-government and other stakeholders in a social system. Therefore, everything that is produced and done by each part of the stakeholder influences one another.

In line with the goal of increasing public welfare through government activities as a stakeholder who has an important role in the process of advancing an area, the government is expected to be able to make maximum development efforts. The progress of a region is seen from how the government as the highest authority in a region must be able to manage the existing budget for the interests of the people in the area. The interests of the people are meant here is how the approved budget is indeed a representation of what the people want so that the results will return to the people in the future. Services, strategies, and operations in dealing with problems that occur in the area are the joint responsibility of the Regional Government Work Units (SKPD) as local government stakeholders. This can be reflected in the process of using the budget that is effective and efficient so as not to result in a low absorption of realization.

Public Budget With Approach NPM (New Public Management

Changes in public sector management underwent drastic changes since the mid-1980s from a traditional model system to a management model. Public sector management model that seems flexible and more accommodating to the market. The new paradigm that has emerged in public sector management is known as the New Public Management (NPM) approach. This approach focuses on performance orientation rather than policy orientation. According to Syarifuddin (2003), one of the models of government in the NPM era is the model of government proposed by Osborne and Gabler (1995).

Institutional Isomorphism

The study of performance measurement in government organizations emerged as a result of the presence of reforms in the public sector. Therefore, it is appropriate to refer to the concept of isomorphism (Pilcher, 2007). This concept describes a process of organizational homogenization in a particular environment (DiMaggio and Powell, 1983). The definition of isomorphism is: "is a constraining process that forces one unit in a population to resemble other units that face the same set of environmental conditions" (DiMaggio and Powell, 1983).

There are two types of isomorphism, namely competitive isomorphism and institutional isomorphism. The first relates to market competition and the second relates to a situation in which an organization must also compete for political support and institutional legitimacy. This paper discusses the second concept because government organizations are not in a fully open and free market competition. There are three types of isomorphism, namely: (1) coercive isomorphism, which arises as a result of the influence of political power pressure in order to gain legitimacy for an organization, (2) mimetic isomorphism, which is an organizational reaction to the uncertainties that exist in the environment in which it operates, and (2) 3) normative isomorphism, which is associated with the process of organizational homogenization through the educational process and professional association associations (Akbar, 2012).

Planning Behavior Theory

Planned behavior theory (hereinafter referred to as TPR) is an extension of the theory of reasoned action developed by Fishbein and Ajzen (1975: 58). TPR accommodates a new variable that is not found in the theory of reasoning action (TTB). This variable is perceived behavioral control. The assumption in the TPR is also an assumption in the TTB is that people choose a series of actions rationally. According to TTB / TPR, behavior is believed to be the result of behavioral intentions. Intention is defined as the individual's subjective probability in determining the choice of various behavioral alternatives.

Furthermore, according to TTB / TPR, the individual's intention to carry out a behavior is determined by three factors, each of which is independent (Ajzen 1985: 1991). The first factor is the attitude towards behavior (attitude towards the behavior). Attitude towards behavior is a construct that combines a person's beliefs about the possibility of a particular outcome from the behavior (also known as behavioral beliefs) and a person's overall evaluation of these outcomes. According to the TTB / TPR, individuals who believe that the implementation of certain behaviors causes positive outcomes will have attitudes that support the implementation of these behaviors (see Nurofik, 2013).

The second factor is a subjective norm. Subjective norms show an individual's belief in social pressure to perform or not perform behavior (also known as normative belief). Subjective norms are constructs that combine individual beliefs in certain referents and a person's motivation to comply with those referents. The higher a person's belief that the referent wants a certain behavior and the higher the person's compliance with the referent, the higher the tendency for that person to perform certain behavior.

The third factor and a variable added from the theory of reasoned action is perceived behavioral control. Perceived behavioral control is defined as a person's belief about the level of difficulty / ease in carrying out a behavior (also known as control belief) (Ajzen, 1991) or the level of authority given to someone to carry out a behavior (Carpenter and Reimers, 2005). The higher the level of authority a person has to perform a certain behavior, the easier it will be for that person to do it.

Absorption Budget

Budget absorption is one of the stages of the budget cycle starting from budget planning, budget stipulation and approval, budget absorption, budget monitoring and accountability for budget absorption. At the regional level, budget stipulation and approval is carried out by the Provincial and Regency / City DPRDs, the absorption stage starts when the Regional Regulation (Perda) on APBD is passed by the DPRD (Zulaikah and Burhany, 2019).

The performance of public managers is assessed based on the achievement of budget targets, how many were achieved. Performance appraisal is carried out by analyzing the deviation of actual and budgeted performance (Mardiasmo, 2009). In macroeconomic theory, government spending is one element to maintain a country's economic growth. Government spending, particularly goods and services spending, is one of the main components that make up the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) or Gross Domestic Product (GDP). GDP is formed through the elements of household consumption expenditure, investment, net exports (exports-imports) and government spending. The greater the expenditure of state finances, the greater the share of the government in shaping GDP and encouraging economic growth. Economic growth itself is formed from an increase in the amount of GDP. Economic growth is calculated from the increase in GDP this year compared to the previous year. This is an indicator of the success rate of economic development.

Regional Budgeting System

The first stage is regional planning and budgeting. Regional planning and budgeting is a reflection of the effectiveness of good regional financial management to support the success of fiscal decentralization. The planning process starts from the

Regional Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPD) by taking into account the National Medium-Term Development Plan. The RPJPD is a regional development planning document for a period of 20 (twenty) years which is used as a reference in the preparation of the Regional Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD) for each period of 5 (five) years.

Factors Affecting Budget Absorption
1.   Budget Planning

According to Halim (2014: 91) maximum budget absorption is followed by good budget planning. Maximum budget absorption without good budget planning can be said to be impossible to materialize. Budget planning begins with initial submissions made by ministries and institutions which then culminate in the RKA-KL. The discussion and budgeting that is carried out can be said to be a process that is continuous in its stages, even though it may differ in program and implementation.

The planned program should be comprehensive and simultaneous, where each program has gone through a discussion and planning before entering into budgeting (Mantiri et al., 2018). A program is expected to be completed well in one fiscal year, unless it is stated that the program takes time and budget for more than one year (multiple years). The more programs implemented in one budget period, the more budget absorption will be in one organization, ministry or institution. So it can be said that in terms of performance, the absorption budget is close to the maximum.

2.   Regulation

Regulation is needed for the effectiveness of budget implementation and execution (Love et al., 2008). Regulation allows public managers to regulate activities using a system of monitoring, supervision and law enforcement. An activity must be known and understood in a certain way to be regulated (Short, 2013). Therefore, regulations are regulations that are enforced to facilitate budget decision making and implementation which will have a direct impact on budget absorption.

3.   Competence of Human Resources (HR) / State Civil Apparatus (ASN)

One of the main factors that determine whether or not the wheels of government run well are human resources. This can be seen from how humans as workers use their physical and psychological potential maximally in achieving organizational goals (institutions). HR as a workforce in the implementation of budgeting can be seen in the human function as a work unit that has duties, one of which is the committee for the procurement of goods and services which must understand well the technical procedures and procedures for the procurement of goods and services. So that the competence of human resources is one of the factors that you want to test with factor-forming items including less competent human resources for the procurement of goods and services, the committee for procurement of goods and services carries out more than one task (multiple tasks), limited officials or executors for the procurement of goods and services that are certified.

4.   Procurement Documents

Based on Presidential Decree No. 80 of 2003 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Government Procurement of Goods or Services, types of procurement documents consist of documents on procurement of goods or services for contracting or other services and documents on procurement of consulting services. Documents for procurement of goods or other contracting services or services consist of documents for selection of providers and documents for post or prequalification. Meanwhile, the consultancy service procurement document consists of a provider selection document and a pre-qualification document.

5.   Money Supply

Bawono and Novelsyah (2011) explain that the supply money is a work advance from the BUD to the Expenditure Treasurer which can be requested for a replacement (revolving). The supply money is used to finance the daily operational activities of the Satker and to pay for expenses that cannot be made through the direct payment mechanism. Supply money is only used to finance office operational activities which cannot be carried out by direct payment or can be interpreted as an incidental / urgent activity. This must be understood by financial managers, both KPA, PPK, PPTK, PP SPM and the Expenditure Treasurer. Request for Payment for Supply Money (SPP-UP) is a document submitted by the spending treasurer for a request for a work advance that cannot be made by direct payment.

Research Methods:-

This study aims to examine and analyze the factors that influence the absorption of the budget of the North Toraja district government. This research is a descriptive quantitative research with a survey method. The population in this study is the Regional Government of North Toraja Regency. The sampling technique used in this study was saturated samples. This research uses quantitative data. Data collection in this study was carried out by making a list of questions in a questionnaire that will be filled out by respondents. The questionnaire was submitted to 36 respondents consisting of OPD treasurers of the North Toraja Regency Government. The variables in this study are budget absorption, planning documents, regulations, HR competencies, procurement documents and money supply.

Results:-
Description of Research Results
Validity and Reliability Test

In Law Number 17 of 2003 concerning State Finance, it is explained that the budget is a tool of accountability, management and economic policy. The budget is an economic policy that functions to realize economic growth and stability as well as equal distribution of income in order to achieve the goals of the State. The realization of economic growth and stability is the target in implementing programs and activities that absorb budget from APBN and APBD sources.

Minister of Finance Regulation Number 249 / PMK.02 / 2011 states that budget absorption is one of the indicators of performance evaluation on the implementation aspect. Budget absorption is also an element of financial accountability in the Government Agency Performance Accountability Report (LAKIP). Failure to target budget absorption results in loss of expenditure benefits, because not all of the funds allocated can be used by the government, which means there are idle funds (BPKP, 2011). This study aims to explain the effect of budget planning, regulations, human resource competence, procurement documents and supply money on budget absorption.

Statistically, these variables before being included in the model are tested to determine their validity and reliability values. The calculated r value is matched with the product moment r table at a significant level of 5%. Based on the calculations carried out, the values are obtained as in Table 1. Noting that the calculated r value is greater than rtable 5%, it can be said that each indicator is valid. Likewise, by paying attention to the calculated value as in Table 5.1, the research indicators are also reliable.

Table 1 Validity and reliability test results

No		Variables and Indicators	Nilai	
			Validitas	Reliabilitas
1.		**Planning Documents (X1)**		
	$X_{1.1}$	The planning process always involves stakeholders (Village / Kelurahan. Kecamatan, SKPD, DPRD)	0,50	
	$X_{1.2}$	PEMKAB always disseminates annual strategic programs and activities to stakeholders (Village / Kelurahan. Kecamatan, SKPD, DPRD) before the Musrenbang is held	0,74	0,79
	$X_{1.3}$	The preparation of programs and activities for the year is pleasing to always take into account the achievements of the previous year	0,62	
	$X_{1.4}$	The RKPD is always prepared based on the RPJMD	0,52	
	$X_{1.5}$	The RAPBD and APBD discussions are always on time as mandated by the government	0,81	
2.		**Regulation (X2)**		
	$X_{2.1}$	Budget users understand the regulations regarding regional finances	0,66	
	$X_{2.2}$	The Head of SKPD / OPD always motivates to study regional financial regulations	0,60	
	$X_{2.3}$	Flexibility of regulatory changes (speed of regulation change)	0,56	0,74
	$X_{2.4}$	Budget users comply with regulations set by the Government and LGs	0,75	
	$X_{2.5}$	The government internal supervisory apparatus always accompanies during the budget planning and implementation process	0,63	
3.		**Human Resources Competence (X3)**		
	$X_{3.1}$	HR budget managers have knowledge in accordance with their field of work	0,80	
	$X_{3.2}$	LGs always provide opportunities for ASN to participate in regional finance training	0,68	
	$X_{3.3}$	Every ASN has a disciplined behavior in carrying out their duties	0,65	0,61
	$X_{3.4}$	Each ASN is placed in position	0,86	
	$X_{3.5}$	according to his expertise	0,58	
4.		**Procurement Documents (X4)**		
	$X_{4.1}$	PEMDA has its own Estimated Price (HPS)	0,63	
	$X_{4.2}$	HPs are determined based on expertise and through market surveys	0,67	
	$X_{4.3}$	LGs always publish procurement plans	0,77	0,60
	$X_{4.4}$	All processes in the procurement plan are carried out in a transparent manner	0,78	
	$X_{4.5}$	The activity plan is completed with TOR, RAB and supporting data	0,60	
5.		**Money Supply (X5)**		
	$X_{5.1}$	Supply Money Supply (UP) is always in accordance with needs	0,58	
	$X_{5.2}$	Money Supply (UP) is always allocated according to its designation	0,61	0,71
	$X_{5.3}$	The mechanism for disbursing Supply Money (UP) is easy	0,65	
	$X_{5.4}$	The excess of UP / TUP is always deposited with the Regional	0,79	

No		Variables and Indicators	Nilai	
			Validitas	Reliabilitas
		Treasury		
	$X_{5.5}$	Money Supply (UP) is always realized on time	0,58	
6.		**Absorption Budget (Y)**		
	Y_1	The average annual rate absorption of SKPD is greater than 90%	0,72	
	Y_2	The budget absorption rate increased from the previous year	0,76	
	Y_3	Budget realization is always in sync with the previously prepared budget	0,74	0,73
	Y_4	Budget Preparation and Amendment involves all SKPD apparatus	0,86	
	Y_5	The budget disbursement procedure is simpler than the previous year	0,83	

Source: Data processed, 2020

Based on the table above, it appears that the indicators for each variable after the validity test are declared valid. In detail, the planning document (X1) with five indicators each has a value greater than 0.5 so that it is declared valid. Likewise, the reliability value is greater than 0.5 so that the planning document variable (X1) is declared reliable. Regulatory variable (X2) with five indicators, the value of each indicator is greater than 0.5 so that it is declared valid and the reliability value is greater than 0.5 which is declared reliable.

For the HR competency variable as measured by five indicators the validity value is greater than 0.5 so that it is declared valid. Likewise, for the reliability value, the value is greater than 0.5, it can be concluded that it is reliable. Furthermore, the inventory document variable with five indicators obtained validity and reliability values greater than 0.5 so that it can be concluded that the indicators are valid and reliable.

In addition, the money supply variable with five indicators obtained a validity value greater than 0.5 which indicates that the indicator is declared valid. Likewise for the reliability value also obtained a value greater than 0.5 so that it is declared reliable. For the budget absorption variable which has five indicators, the validity value is 0.5 which indicates that the indicator is valid. Likewise for the reliability value of the budget absorption variable with a value greater than 0.5 so that it is declared reliable.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Test

The data analysis technique used in this study uses multiple linear regression analysis techniques with the following equation assumptions:

$$Y = b_0 + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + b_3X_3 + b_4X_4 + b_5X_5 + e$$

Where:

Y = Absorption budget
X1 = Planning document
X2 = Regulation
X3 = Competence
X4 = Procurement documents
X5 = Supply money
b0 = Constant
b1-5 = regression coefficient
e = Residual or random error

By using the tools of the SPSS Version 25 data analysis program, the regression coefficient value for each variable which includes planning documents, regulations, competencies, procurement documents, and stock money can be explained as follows:

Table 2 Results of regression calculations
Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients			Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.	Tolerance	VIF
1 (Constant)	2.272	.820		2.769	.008		
Planning Documents	.144	.057	.181	2.536	**.015**	.266	3.765
Regulation	.285	.075	.297	3.784	**.000**	.220	4.540
Competence	.194	.076	.221	2.572	**.013**	.185	5.416
Procurement Documents	.144	.064	.156	2.260	**.029**	.287	3.486
Money Supply	.170	.071	.206	2.384	**.021**	.183	5.473

a. Dependent Variable: Budget Absorption

Source: Primary data processed, 2020

Based on the results of the print out of SPSS Version 25, the coefficients in the regression calculations above are obtained, the regression equation is as follows:

$$Y = 2{,}272 + 0{,}144X_1 + 0{,}285X_2 + 0{,}194X_3 + 0{,}144X_4 + 0{,}170X_5$$

The multiple linear regression equation above can be interpreted as follows:

1. The multiple linear regression formula above is obtained a constant value of 2.272, which means that if the score includes planning documents, regulations, competencies, procurement documents, and money supply, the value is constant, then the absorption of the local government budget of North Toraja Regency has a value of 2.272.
2. The regression coefficient value of planning documents (X1) is 0.144, which means that there is a positive and significant effect of planning documents on the absorption of local government budgets in North Toraja Regency of 0.144 so that if the planning document score increases by 1 point it will be followed by an increase in the local government budget absorption score of 0.144 points.
3. Regulatory regression coefficient (X2) of 0.285 means that there is a positive and significant influence of regulation on the absorption of the local government of North Toraja Regency of 0.285 so that if the regulatory score increases by 1 point it will be followed by an increase in the absorption score of the North Toraja Regency local government budget by 0.285. points.
4. The competency regression coefficient (X3) of 0.194 means that there is a positive and significant influence of competence on the absorption of the local government of North Toraja Regency of 0.194 so that if the budget score increases by 1 point it will be followed by an increase in the absorption score of the North Toraja Regency regional government budget by 0.194. points.
5. The regression coefficient value of procurement documents (X4) is 0.144, which means that there is a positive and significant effect of procurement documents on the absorption of the local government of North Toraja Regency by 0.144 so that if the score of procurement documents increases by 1 point it will be followed by an increase in the score of Toraja Regency regional government budget absorption. North by 0.144 points.
6. The regression coefficient value for supply money (X5) is 0.194, which means that there is a positive and significant effect of money supply on the absorption of the local government of North Toraja Regency by 0.194 so that if the stock money score increases by 1 point it will be followed by an increase in the budget absorption score of the Toraja Regency local government. North by 0.194 points.

Dominant Testing (Beta Test)

Beta test is to test the independent / independent variables (X) which has the most dominant influence on the dependent / independent variable (Y) by showing the variable that has the highest standardized beta coefficient. Based on the results of data processing using SPSS 25, it can be seen in the following table:

Table 3 Beta test results

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients			Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.	Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	2.272	.820		2.769	.008		
	Planning Documents	.144	.057	.181	2.536	**.015**	.266	3.765
	Regulation	.285	.075	.297	3.784	**.000**	.220	4.540
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	Procurement Documents	.144	.064	.156	2.260	**.029**	.287	3.486
	Money Supply	.170	.071	.206	2.384	**.021**	.183	5.473

a. Dependent Variable: Budget Absorption

Source: Primary data processed, 2020

Based on the results of the standardized beta value, it is known that from the variables which are planning documents, regulations, competence, procurement documents, and supply money, the one that has the greatest influence on the absorption of the local government budget in North Toraja Regency is the regulatory variable (X2) of 0.297 or 29 , 7%.

This study also found the magnitude of the influence of the independent variables on the dependent variable which can be seen from the value of the coefficient of determination (Adjusted R square) and can be seen in the following table:

Table 4 Result of determination test

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.968[a]	.937	.931	.364	1.262

a. Predictors: (Constant), Money Supply, Procurement Documents, Planning Documents, Regulations, Competencies

b. Dependent Variable: Budget Absorption

Source: Primary data processed, 2020

The value of the coefficient of determination (Adjusted R square) is 0.931 which means that the independent / independent variable (X) which includes planning documents, regulations, competencies, procurement documents, and inventory money contributes to variations in the absorption of the local government budget in North Toraja Regency of 93.1 %, while the remaining 6.9% is influenced by other variables not included in this study.

Discussion:-

Effect of Planning Documents on Regional Government Budget Absorption

Through hypothesis testing, it is shown that the tcount of 2.536 is greater than the t table of 2.013, which means that the planning document variable has a positive and significant effect on the absorption of the local government budget of North Toraja Regency, thus the hypothesis is accepted. This means that improving planning documents will increase the absorption of regional government budgets, and vice versa, decreasing planning documents will reduce absorption of local government budgets.

The results of this study are in line with the opinion of Mardiasmo (2009) that there is a close relationship between budget, planning and control, where planning is used to look forward in relation to what actions should be taken to achieve certain goals, while control looks more backward, determines what really is. has happened and compares it to planning.

Effect of Regulation on Regional Government Budget Absorption

One of the principles in regional financial management which forms the basis for implementation is compliance with applicable regulations starting from the level of laws to the level of regent regulations. In carrying out regional financial management, there are several general principles that become the basic norms and principles that must serve as guidelines so that regional financial management can achieve the expected goals. According to Ahmad Yani (2002) the principles of regional financial management include regional finances that are managed in an orderly manner, obeying laws and regulations, are efficient, economical, effective, transparent, and responsible by paying attention to the principles of justice, appropriateness and benefits for the community.

Through hypothesis testing, it is shown that the tcount of 3.784 is greater than the t table of 2.013, which means that the regulatory variable has a positive and significant effect on the absorption of the local government budget of North Toraja Regency, thus the hypothesis is accepted. This means that improved regulations will increase the absorption of local government budgets, and vice versa, decreasing regulations will reduce absorption of local government budgets.

The results of this study are in line with the opinion of Crews, Jr., (1996) after observing especially in developed countries that efforts to reduce the influence of opportunistic behavior of policy makers and public budgets are carried out by strategies to increase transparency and accountability in public financial management, including by complementing regulations. or laws and regulations that comprehensively regulate technical aspects and expressly impose sanctions on public officials who commit irregularities (regulatory budgeting).

Effect of HR / ASN Competence on Regional Government Budget Absorption

Through hypothesis testing, it is shown that the tcount of 2.572 is greater than the t table of 2.013, which means that the competency variable has a positive and significant effect on the absorption of the local government budget of North Toraja Regency, thus the hypothesis is accepted. This means that an increase in competence will increase the absorption of local government budgets, and vice versa, a decrease in competence will decrease the absorption of local government budgets.

The results of this study are in line with the Integrated Competency Based Human Resource Management developed by McClelland (1977) which explains that competence is very important in an organization. With the existence of competence, organizations and companies can determine a person's standard of knowledge, expertise, work ability in certain fields, which are used when recruiting prospective employees, or when making selections for employee promotion purposes. The existence of competence also makes it easier for organizations and companies to describe how someone is performing and perform employee mapping. From this visible competence, organizations and companies know better how a person is responsible, solve problems, adjust their behavior to company priorities and goals, control themselves when facing problems / pressures. Based on the measurement of competence, it can be seen what competencies need to be developed in each human resource so that their performance can be improved.

Effect of Procurement Documents on Regional Government Budget Absorption

Through hypothesis testing, it is shown that the tcount of 2,260 is greater than the t table of 2,013, which means that the procurement document variable has a positive and significant effect on the absorption of the local government budget of North Toraja Regency, thus the hypothesis is accepted. This means that improving procurement documents will increase the absorption of local government budgets, and vice versa, decreasing procurement documents will reduce absorption of local government budgets.

The results of this study support the research conducted by Muthmainna and Muh. Iqbal (2017) who found that changes in leadership, planning documents, human resource competence have a significant effect on budget absorption, and procurement documents have a significant effect on budget absorption. Meanwhile, administrative records have no effect on budget absorption. However, this study is different from the research of Sanjaya et al. (2018) which found that the implementation of the procurement of goods / services did not have a significant positive effect on budget absorption.

Effect of Money Supply on Regional Government Budget Absorption

Based on the results of the calculation and hypothesis testing, it is shown that the tcount of 2.384 is greater than the t table of 2.013, which means that the money supply variable has a positive and significant effect on the absorption of the local government budget in North Toraja Regency, thus the hypothesis is accepted. This means that an increase in supply money will increase the absorption of the regional government budget, and vice versa, a decrease in supply money will decrease the absorption of the regional government budget.

The results of this study develop research conducted by Rahayu et al. (2017) which describes the Evaluation of the Money Supply System and Procedure at the existing Research and Development Planning Agency that has formed a system and is in accordance with a standard flow chart, but its implementation often occurs delays in each. work unit. Each work unit has an SOP (Standard Operation Procedure) so that if there is a delay it is due to staff procrastinating work or because of network problems. This has resulted in the slow procedure for supply money at the Research and Development Planning Agency. For this reason, each related party should carry out their duties according to their responsibilities so that there are no delays and misunderstandings in work.

Conclusion:-

Based on the results of the analysis in this study, several conclusions can be drawn as follows:

1. The planning document has an effect on the absorption of the local government budget in North Toraja Regency. In other words, the better the planning or planning documents owned by each SKPD / OPD, the better the budget absorption will be.
2. The regulation affects the absorption of the local government budget in North Toraja Regency. This means that the more budget users understand the regulations regarding regional finances, the higher the absorption value of the budget.
3. Competence affects the absorption of local government budgets in North Toraja Regency. By paying attention to the highest average indicator, namely the local government always provides opportunities for civil servants to participate in regional finance training, it can be said that the higher or more precise the DIKLAT is followed by ASN in the scope of the North Toraja Regency Government, the better its competence will be so that budget absorption will be better.
4. Procurement documents affect the absorption of the North Toraja Regency government budget. This means that the more transparent the entire process in the procurement plan, the higher the absorption of the government budget.
5. Supply money affects the absorption of the budget of the North Toraja Regency government. By paying attention to the perceived value of the highest indicators, it can be said that the Money Supply (UP) which is always allocated according to its allotment will encourage an increase in the absorption of the budget of the North Toraja Regency Government.

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