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| Indonesia



TAS EKONOMI DAN



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Departemen Manajemen
Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis
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About Madic 8 2023

Management Dynamics Conference (MADIC) ke-8 adalah seminar nasional yang diselenggarakan oleh Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis Universitas Hasanuddin bekerja sama dengan Forum Pengelola Jurnal Manajemen (FPJM). Tema seminar “*Penguatan Manajemen UMKM sebagai Motor Penggerak Pemulihan Ekonomi Nasional*”. Konferensi ini bertujuan untuk menghimpun berbagai pandangan dan pengalaman empiris dari para praktisi dan akademisi ekonomi mengenai penguatan UMKM sebagai pilar ekonomi utama serta memberikan solusi untuk tujuan ketahanan keberlanjutan (SDGs) Indonesia. Para akademisi, praktisi, peneliti telah berkontribusi dalam pengembangan penelitian manajemen dengan berpartisipasi dalam MADIC 8.

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Sambutan Dekan Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis Universitas Hasanuddin

Selamat datang di Management Dynamics Conference (MADIC) ke-8 diadakan pada tanggal 16 – 17 maret 20223 di Makassar, Indonesia. Konferensi ini diselenggarakan untuk mempromosikan diskusi antara berbagai pemangku kepentingan tentang, manajemen dan bidang ekonomi. Kali ini, Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis, Universitas Hasanuddin menjadi tuan rumah bekerja sama dengan Forum Pengelola Jurnal Manajemen (FPJM). Melanjutkan tradisi menyatukan penelitian, pembuat kebijakan, akademisi dan berbagai pemangku kepentingan untuk mempresentasikan dan mendiskusikan isu terkini terkait perkembangan ekonomi nasional. Untuk memperkuat pembahasan tentang manajemen, ekonomi dan bidang akuntansi, kami sepakat mengangkat topik konferensi tahun ini berjudul “*Penguatan Manajemen UMKM sebagai Motor Penggerak Pemulihan Ekonomi Nasional*”. Untuk memberikan informasi terbaru mengenai topik kepada pembaca dan peserta, kami ingin menyampaikan apresiasi dan terima kasih kepada 3 narasumber dihadirkan dalam acara ini yaitu M. Fankar Umran CEO BRI Insurane, Causa Iman Karana Kepala Perwakilan Bank Indonesia Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan, dan Darwisman Kepala OJK Regional Sulampapua atas wawasan dan dukungan mereka selama konferensi. Kami berharap acara ini sangat mendorong diskusi tentang peningkatan kualitas UMKM di Indonesia. Selain itu kami ingin menyampaikan terima kasih dan dukungan kami kepada

Terakhir, kami ingin mengucapkan terima kasih sekali lagi atas kontribusi dan kerja sama yang sangat baik di antara kami para peserta konferensi. Selain itu, kami mengucapkan terima kasih atas kerjasama semua pihak panitia dalam menyelenggarakan konferensi. Kami berharap dapat bekerja sama dengan semua pemangku kepentingan yang terlibat dalam acara ini. Kami berharap proses ini akan menyediakan berbagai manuskrip unggulan yang dapat memberikan kontribusi besar dalam bidang ekonomi, manajemen dan akuntansi.

Prof.Dr.Abd. Rahman Kadir, M.Si., CIPM
Dekan Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis
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Sambutan Ketua panitia Management Dynamic Conference ke - 8

Saya sangat senang bahwa acara Management Dynamic Conference ke-8 dengan tema "Penguatan Manajemen UMKM sebagai Motor Penggerak Pemulihan Ekonomi Nasional" telah terlaksana dengan sukses. Semoga acara ini memberikan banyak manfaat dan inspirasi bagi semua peserta yang hadir.

Saya ingin mengucapkan selamat dan mengapresiasi seluruh panitia yang telah bekerja keras dan dedikasi tinggi dalam menyelenggarakan acara ini. Tanpa upaya mereka, acara ini tidak akan mungkin terwujud. Terima kasih atas kerja keras dan komitmen yang telah diberikan.

Selain itu, saya juga ingin mengucapkan terima kasih kepada narasumber yang telah berbagi pengetahuan dan pengalaman mereka dalam mendukung penguatan manajemen UMKM. Kontribusi mereka sangat berharga dan saya berharap peserta dapat mengambil manfaat yang besar dari presentasi dan diskusi yang telah dilakukan.

Saya berharap bahwa acara ini menjadi awal dari langkah-langkah konkret dalam memperkuat sektor UMKM sebagai motor penggerak pemulihan ekonomi nasional. Mari kita terus bekerja sama, berinovasi, dan berkolaborasi dalam mendukung pertumbuhan UMKM dan memajukan ekonomi kita.

Terima kasih kepada semua yang telah berpartisipasi dalam acara ini, termasuk peserta, narasumber, dan semua pihak yang telah memberikan dukungan. Semoga kita dapat melanjutkan semangat dan energi positif ini untuk memperkuat sektor UMKM dan membangun ekonomi yang lebih kuat.

Sekali lagi, selamat atas kesuksesan acara Management Dynamic Conference ke-8. Semoga langkah-langkah yang dihasilkan dari acara ini dapat memberikan dampak yang positif bagi penguatan manajemen UMKM dan pemulihan ekonomi nasional.

Insany Fitri Nurqamar, S.E.,M.M.

Ketua panitia Management Dynamic Conference ke - 8
Universitas Hasanudin

Peraturan Walikota Makassar Nomor 81 Tahun 2016 tentang Kedudukan, Susunan Organisasi, Tugas dan Fungsi Serta Tata Kerja Inspektorat Daerah.
Rencana Strategis Perangkat Daerah Tahun 2021 - 2026 Inspektorat Kota Makassar.
Laporan Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Pengawasan (Puslitbangwas) BPKP Nomor LP-35/LB/2020 tentang Laporan Kajian Pengukuran Kapabilitas APIP.
Laporan Kinerja Nomor LKIN-2/K/SU/2022 tentang Laporan Kinerja BPKP tahun 2021.

ID25938

MANAGEMENT CONTROL SYSTEMSPECIAL FINANCIAL AID 1 BILLION 1 VILLAGE GOVERNMENT OF EAST LUWU DISTRICT

ALYA AIDHILLAH A. BASO

Abstract

This study aims to determine the application of the management control system, distribution procedures and performance of the management control system for the Special Assistance 1 billion 1 village government of East Luwu district.

This study was analyzed according to a qualitative descriptive approach by triangulating data sources, methods and time. The total number of informants is 5 people. The results showed that the management control system for the 1 billion Special Financial Assistance program for 1 village in East Luwu district was good and in accordance with the rules. Factors influencing the BKK program control system include supporting and inhibiting factors. The supporting factors are community participation in the Village Government, adequate facilities and infrastructure, and the quality of human resources, namely village officials who have the skills and loyalty to the tasks they carry out. While the inhibiting factors are the low synchronization between planning at the village and sub-district levels and the lack of socialization intensity.

1. Introduction

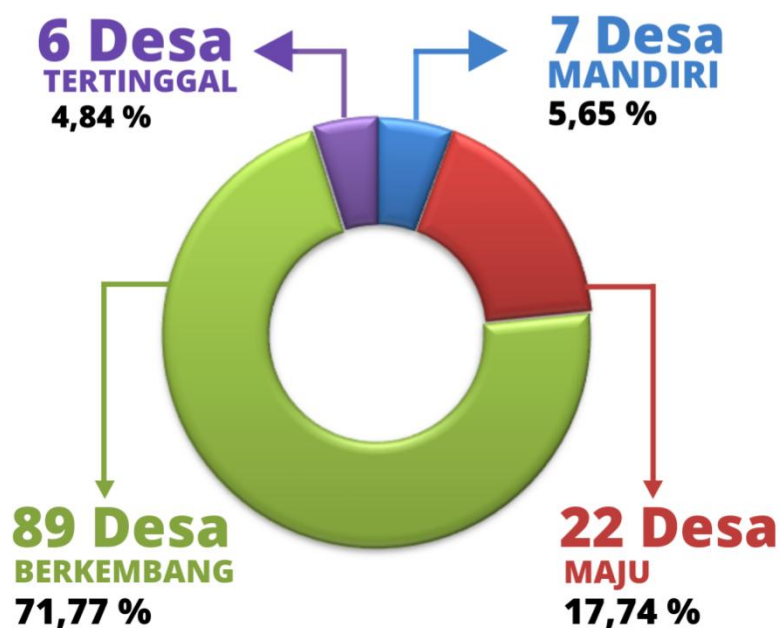
The village government is known as a servant of the community in providing various types of services and activities that are their responsibility which are needed by all members of the community. The village head as the government leader within the scope of the village must be able to play his role and function optimally both as a public servant and as an intermediary who can provide solutions to problems that arise in society covering the scope of the area under his authority. The government's success in carrying out development cannot be separated from the war of a village head. Therefore, it is very

necessary for village heads who have reliable performance to be able to carry out the duties and responsibilities that have been given to them.

The government's role in development is as a supervisor, planner, executor. The role of the community is to participate actively in carrying out development, both in terms of contribution in terms of mind and energy. Both the government and the community must work together so that development can run smoothly. The improvements and progress that occur need to be continuously encouraged and receive more optimal attention. This is based on facts about the extent of backwardness and underdevelopment experienced by many villages in Indonesia. The indicator set developed in the Developing Village Index was developed based on the conception that in order to achieve an advanced and independent village, a sustainable development framework is needed in which social, economic,

The Developing Village Index captures the development of Village independence based on the implementation of the Village Law with the support of Village Funds and Village Facilitators. The Development Village Index directs the accuracy of interventions in policies with the right correlation of development interventions from the Government in accordance with Community participation which correlates with the characteristics of the Village area, namely typology and social capital.

Figure 1: Developing Village Index for East Luwu Regency



In recent years, East Luwu has experienced almost the same thing. Of the 124 villages in this region, only 7 villages or 5.65% are classified as Independent Villages. Then 22 villages or 17.74% are classified as Advanced Villages, 89 villages or 71.77% are classified as Developing Villages, and there are 6 villages or 4.84% including Disadvantaged Villages.

In line with efforts to improve and progress rural areas in East Luwu on the one hand, and rural conditions which for some are still apprehensive on the other hand, through the Regional Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD) of Kab. East Luwu. This policy is funded by the district budget. East Luwu with a budget ceiling of 1 billion rupiah per village, the allocation of which is for village development by 60%, at least 30% for empowering village communities, and a maximum of 10% for increasing the capacity of village officials, additional BPD allowances, operational costs for the village head and assistants Technical Special Financial Assistance (BKK) for Villages. The hope that the East Luwu Regional Government wants to realize through this 1 billion – 1 Village fund allocation policy is of course to create better conditions for villages in this area. These better conditions can target various aspects of rural development. Among them are increasing equity and accelerating village development, increasing the Regional Development Village Index, encouraging community empowerment.

The management control system is a way that is used by organizations effectively and efficiently to achieve certain goals. An effective management control system can help an organization to maintain assets and improve organizational compliance with applicable procedures and regulations and also reduce the risk of fraud. Therefore the Government of East Luwu Regency needs to carry out good management control on BKK with a budget allocation of 1 billion - for 1 village. Implementation of a good management control system to reduce the risks that might occur in the activities of implementing the program, and is expected to ensure that the implementation BKK with a budget allocation of 1 billion - for 1 village can be controlled. So with the existence of a management control system in a company it will have a positive effect on giving Special Financial Assistance with an APBD allocation of 1 billion - for 1 Village.

A management control system seeks to direct the various efforts carried out by all organizational units to lead to the goals of the organization and the goals of its managers. A good management control system should be able to assist in the decision-making process and motivate every individual in an organization to carry out the entire concept that has been determined. In reality, it is often found that an organization has guidelines for a good management control system, but it is not implemented properly, so that the management control that has been designed does not make a positive contribution to the organization. Implementation of Special Financial Assistance of 1 Billion for 1 Village can be realized if each agency implements an appropriate management control system.

2. Methods

Research Design

The type of research used is a case study. That aims to thoroughly understand the Special Financial Management Control System for 1 Billion 1 Village in the East Luwu Regency Government.

Research Informants

There were 5 informants in this study, namely the Head of the DPKAD, the Head of PMD and the head of the village and the community in East Luwu Regency. In this

study there were 2 informants including:

Key informants, namely people who really understand the problem under study. As for the key informants in this study, the Regent of East Luwu, Head of PMD Office of East Luwu.

Non-key informants, namely people who are considered to know the problems under study, namely the Camat, Village Head and the community.

Method of collecting data

Data collection in this study is obtained through observation, interviews and documentation. Observation data is used for research that has been systematically planned on the Management Control System for Special Financial Assistance 1 Billion 1 Village in the Government of East Luwu Regency. Interviews, data collection by conducting questions and answers directly with sources to obtain information. Documentation to obtain clear and concrete data regarding the Management Control System for 1 Billion Special Financial Assistance for 1 Village in the East Luwu Regency Government.

Data analysis techniques

The data in this study were analyzed according to a qualitative descriptive approach, namely analyzing data by describing the data that has been collected must be related to the object under study.

3. Analysis and Discussion

Based on this, it can be explained the results of research on the control system for special financial assistance 1 billion 1 village government of East Luwu Regency in accordance with the indicators used, namely as follows:

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of the study, researchers can conclude several things, namely as follows:

The management control system for the 1 billion Special Financial Assistance program for 1 village in East Luwu district is good and in accordance with regulations.

Factors influencing the BKK program control system include supporting and inhibiting factors. The supporting factors are community participation in the Village Government, adequate facilities and infrastructure, and the quality of human resources, namely village officials who have the skills and loyalty to the tasks they carry out. While the inhibiting factors are the low synchronization between planning at the village and sub-district levels and the lack of socialization intensity

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ID25939

CRISIS MANAGEMENT STRATEGY AS A CRISIS CONTROL AND PREVENTION PROCESS

Marlina Zebua

Abstract

This study examines Crisis Management Strategy as a Crisis Control and Prevention Process (Case Study: Kodam XIV / Hasanuddin at Sopsdam XIV / Hasanuddin). Data collection involved literature review, field study, questionnaires, and in-depth interviews. Analysis employed quantitative and qualitative approaches using SWOT and Pestel methods. The findings reveal the following strategies for crisis management prevention and control, considering strengths and threats: Enhancing health facilities and infrastructure quality and availability, fostering trust and establishing a clear legal framework for KODAM XIV Hasanuddin Functional staff, improving employee performance, particularly for operational staff, boosting cooperative relationships and crisis management expertise through coordination among personnel and stakeholders.

Keywords: Crisis Management, SWOT Analysis and PESTEL Analysis

Abstrak

Penelitian ini mengkaji tentang Strategi Manajemen Krisis sebagai Proses Pengendalian dan Pencegahan Krisis (Studi Kasus: Kodam XIV/Hasanuddin di Sopsdam XIV/Hasanuddin). Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan studi literatur, studi lapangan, kuesioner, dan wawancara mendalam. Analisis menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dan kualitatif dengan menggunakan metode SWOT dan Pestel. Temuan penelitian ini menunjukkan strategi pencegahan dan pengendalian manajemen krisis dengan mempertimbangkan kekuatan dan ancaman: Meningkatkan kualitas dan ketersediaan sarana dan prasarana kesehatan, menumbuhkan kepercayaan dan menetapkan kerangka hukum yang jelas bagi staf fungsional KODAM XIV Hasanuddin, meningkatkan kinerja karyawan, terutama untuk staf operasional, meningkatkan hubungan kerja sama dan keahlian manajemen krisis melalui koordinasi antar personil dan pemangku kepentingan.

Kata kunci: Manajemen Krisis, Analisis SWOT dan Analisis PESTEL

1. Pendahuluan

Manajemen krisis adalah tentang membuat keputusan strategis utama dalam situasi abnormal, tidak stabil, dan kompleks, manual yang panjang dan rumit dari jenis yang akrab bagi manajer insiden akan lebih menjadi penghalang daripada bantuan. Rencana manajemen krisis “bukanlah panduan tentang apa yang harus dilakukan selanjutnya dalam situasi tertentu” melainkan kerangka kerja di mana keputusan yang baik dapat diambil (Mehr and Jahanian 2016). Kontribusi TNI dalam mengurangi dampak COVID-19, menurut UU TNI No. 34 Tahun 2004, pandemi merupakan salah satu jenis bencana yang harus dikelola. Partisipasi ini berada di bawah tajuk "Operasi Militer Selain Perang" (OMSP). Operasi karantina yang efektif untuk pemulangan pekerja imigran dari Shanghai,