Function Of District Head Control In The Implementation Of The Bangsaku Program

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Abstract

In an organization the oversight function is very much needed, with good supervision can prevent the occurrence of irregularities and ensure that the implementation of the organization's activities goes according to a predetermined plan. Supervision will provide greater benefits for an organization in dealing with deviations that have occurred, because if deviations can be prevented, then large losses can be avoided so that organizational goals will be achieved in an effective and efficient manner. This research uses a descriptive qualitative method, which will describe how the supervisor function of the district head in the implementation of the Bangsaku program in Merauke Regency. The results of this study are that the Supervision Function of the District Head in the implementation of the My Community Program in the Village, has been running optimally this will have an impact on the implementation of development and the results of development that are less well felt by the community, any assistance of My Bangs funds can reach their hands, and they too involved in the implementation so that there is no suspicion or fraud faced by the villagers. The control function carried out by the district head, often descends directly into the field and participates in checking what is done by the community related to the use of my nation's funds and any funds received by community, from income, expenditure to the reporting process of the use of funds used by the community.

Keywords: Function Of Control; Bangsaku Program

Abstrak

Dalam sebuah organisasi fungsi pengawasan sangat diperlukan, dengan pengawasan yang baik dapat mencegah terjadinya penyimpangan dan memastikan bahwa pelaksanaan kegiatan organisasi berjalan sesuai dengan rencana yang telah ditetapkan. Pengawasan akan memberikan manfaat yang lebih besar bagi organisasi dalam menangani penyimpangan yang telah terjadi, karena jika penyimpangan dapat dicegah, maka kerugian besar dapat dihindari sehingga tujuan organisasi akan dicapai secara efektif dan efisien. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif, yang akan menjelaskan bagaimana fungsi pengawas kepala daerah dalam pelaksanaan program bangsaku di Kabupaten Merauke. Hasil kajian ini adalah bahwa fungsi pengawasan kepala daerah dalam pelaksanaan program komunitas saya di desa, telah berjalan secara optimal ini akan berdampak pada pelaksanaan pembangunan dan hasil pembangunan..., yang kurang baik dirasakan oleh masyarakat, bantuan dari My Bangs dana dapat mencapai tangan mereka, dan mereka juga terlibat dalam pelaksanaan sehingga tidak ada kecurigaan atau penipuan yang dihadapi oleh penduduk desa. Fungsi kontrol yang dilakukan oleh kepala daerah, sering turun langsung ke lapangan dan berpartisipasi dalam memeriksa apa yang dilakukan oleh masyarakat yang berkaitan dengan penggunaan dana bangsa saya dan setiap dana yang diterima oleh masyarakat, dari pendapatan, pengeluaran untuk proses pelaporan penggunaan dana yang digunakan oleh masyarakat.

Kata Kunci: Fungsi Kontrol; Program Bangsaku

Introduction

Supervision is an effort to evaluate the work performance of employees and carry out actions deemed necessary to adjust the work results to be as expected.
With supervision, it can be known whether the results of the work carried out by the employees are in accordance with the plans that have been set if it turns out there are deviations from the plans, policies and the government that has been issued, can be immediately known and further corrective actions are made so that the work results are as expected. Supervision is basically directed entirely to avoid the possibility of diversion or deviation from the objectives to be achieved.

The paradigm of centralized development can begin to shift into development for communities conducted by the community and its funds are sourced from the government, Laiyan, D & Harsanto, B. T (2018). The Kampungku Development Movement Program, hereinafter abbreviated as (Bangsaku) in Merauke Regency, is a strategy of a breakthrough attempt by the regional government aimed at increasing the participation of all components of society in making decisions from planning, implementing, monitoring as well as preserving the results of development work carried out accommodated, institutionalized the management of participatory development by utilizing local potentials and resources and developing the capacity of village government in facilitating sustainable management of development in the village, as well as providing basic social and economic facilities and infrastructure that were priority priorities in the village. This is because the conditions of village development in general are not yet fully able to run properly due to the resources of human resources and the capacity to strengthen the village government apparatus themselves which are not yet maximal.

The Bangsaku Program has had a positive impact on indigenous Papuans and non-Papuans. The position of the District Head in the Bangsaku program is as the person in charge of the daily financial assistance of the movement program in the district area, whose task is to carry out socialization of program implementation, coordinate, approve the submission of an application letter, make an activity report of the results of the implementation and make a responsibility report on the use of district level control funds. Underneath there is a person in charge of operational activities (PJOK) / District Secretary and Village Head. PJOK has the task together with the district head to coordinate the implementation of the movement program with other development programs at the district level, to verify the next program to be a recommendation for program achievements, to plan and set unit prices so that there is no price markup at the village level, to carry out
planning, assisting, implementing, monitoring and supervising the running of the program, coordinating, making accountability reports on the use of district level control funds, conducting guidance, overseeing the disbursement, distribution, management and accountability processes and reporting submitted by the village TPK.

Whereas the village head who has the task as the head of the village implementation team (TPK) as well as the person responsible for the financial assistance activities of the village noble program, leads the village deliberations on the formation (TPK) of the village, program planning, the Chairperson of the BamKKAM and the Treasurer of the TPK of the village, socializing program financial assistance to all village residents, coordinating all activities in line with village development plans, fostering and supervising, all use of funds and implementation of activities carried out by working groups (POKJA), and submitting reports on the use of funds during the village consultation stages I and II to Bamuskam and the Merauke Regent.

The many tasks carried out by the district head and the apparatus under him (the District Secretary and the Village Head) require the district head as the leader in the region to be more thoughtful, working, reliable and able to coordinate and motivate the subordinates only to accompany the program in the villages in their area, so as to achieve the target as desired, completing all administrative and accountability reports. During this time the District Head and Village Head along with village officials (program managers) have synergized well starting from program planning, program implementation and accountability, but felt by the community and village officials there is lack of supervision from the district head or district secretary in implementing the program, so the implementation of the program is not optimal.

Research methods
This research uses a qualitatively descriptive method, which will explain how the regional Head supervisor functions in the implementation of the My People program in Merauke Regency. According to Nana Syaodih Sukmadinata (2011), qualitative descriptive research is aimed at describing and describing the existing phenomena, both natural and human engineering, who are more concerned about the characteristics, Relations between activities. In addition, descriptive research does not provide the treatment, manipulation or alteration of the variables.
examined, but rather describes a condition that is as it is. The only treatment given is the study itself, conducted through observation, interviews, and documentation.

Theory Review

The concept of leadership in an organization cannot be denied is a very important concept for the existence and progress of the organization concerned. Basically the concept of leadership has 2 aspects, namely: the concept of administration, which is to formulate administrative policies and provide facilities, and the concept as top management, namely to conduct planning, organizing, staffing, directing, commanding, controlling.

In an effort to create effective leadership, the leadership must be carried out in accordance with the concept. In connection with this, according to Nawawi (1995), the concept of leadership is directly related to social situations in the lives of each group which implies that every leader is inside, not outside the situation the leader must try to be part of the social situation of the group or the organization. The concept of leadership according to Nawawi (1995) has two dimensions, namely: 1) Dimensions related to the level of ability to direct the actions or activities of the leader, which is seen in the response of the people they lead. 2) Dimensions relating to the level of support or involvement of people who are led in carrying out the main tasks of the group or organization, which are described and manifested through the decisions and policies of the leader.

In connection with these two dimensions, according to Hadari Nawawi (1995) operationally five main concepts of leadership can be distinguished, namely:

1. Instructive concept; The leader conceptualizes as a communicator that determines what (the contents of the order), how (how to do the order), when (when to start, carry out and report the results), and where (where to do the order) so that decisions can be realized effectively. So the concept of a person who is led is only carrying out orders.

2. Consultative Concepts; The leader can use the consultative concept as a two-way communication It is used when the leader in an effort to make decisions that require consideration and consult with the people they lead.

3. The Concept of Participation; In carrying out the concept of participation the leader tries to activate the people he leads, both in making decisions and in implementing them. Each group member gets the same opportunity to
participate in carrying out the activities outlined in the main tasks, according to their respective positions.

4. The concept of Delegation; In carrying out the concept of delegation, the leader delegates authority to lull or determine decisions. The concept of delegation is actually the trust of a leader to someone who is given the trust to delegate authority by carrying out it responsibly. The concept of delegation must be realized because the progress and development of the group cannot be realized by a leader alone.

5. Control Concepts; The concept of control assumes that effective leadership must be able to regulate the activities of its members in a directed and in effective coordination, so as to enable the achievement of objectives to the maximum extent. In implementing the concept of control, the leader can realize through the activities of guidance, direction, coordination, and supervision.

Then according to Yulk (1998) the concept of leadership is an effort to influence and direct employees to work hard, have high spirits, and highly motivate to achieve organizational goals. This is mainly tied to the concept of regulating relationships between individuals or groups in organizations. In addition, the concept of a leader in influencing and directing individuals or groups aims to help the organization move towards the achievement of goals. Thus, the core of leadership lies not first in its position in the organization, but how the leader implements his concept as a leader.

a. Supervision

Various management concepts are implemented by leaders in order to achieve organizational goals including the concept of planning (Planning), the concept of organizing (Organizing), the concept of implementation (Actuating) and the concept of supervision (Controlling) according to Griffin (2004). The four management concepts must be implemented by a manager on an ongoing basis, so as to realize the goals of the organization. Supervision is part of the management concept that seeks to make plans that have been established can be achieved effectively and efficiently.

Supervision as a component in the management process has an important role in the process of achieving the goals set. This process is carried out when a program is being carried out until the activity is completed. The term supervision consists of several activities, including inspection, control and evaluation. Based
on the explanation, actually when discussing supervision, automatically control activities are also carried out. The monitoring process requires more frequent evaluation in the responsibilities of what does, Saragih, D. S., et. all (2019).

According to Schermerhorn in Ernie and Saefullah (2005), defining supervision is a process in determining performance measures in taking actions that can support the achievement of expected results in accordance with the predetermined measurements. Meanwhile, according to Mathis and Jackson (2006), states that supervision is a process of monitoring employee performance based on standards to measure performance, ensuring quality of performance appraisal and retrieval of information that can be used as feedback on the achievement of results communicated to employees. This definition is not only focused on what is planned, but includes and covers organizational goals. This will affect the attitude, manner, system, and scope of supervision to be carried out by a manager. Supervision is very important carried out by the organization in its operational activities to prevent the possibility of deviations by taking corrective actions against these deviations to achieve the goals set by the organization before.

The surveillance system will be effective if the supervision system meets the principle of flexibility. This means that the surveillance system can still be used, even if there are changes to the plan that are unexpected. According to Duncan in Harahap (2001) suggested that some of the characteristics of effective supervision are as follows: (a). Supervision must understand the nature and usefulness. Each activity requires a specific monitoring system that is different from the monitoring system for other activities. Supervision systems for sales and systems for finance are different. Therefore, the monitoring system must be able to reflect the characteristics and needs of the activities that must be monitored. (b). Supervision must follow the pattern adopted by the organization. The focus of supervision actually revolves around humans, because it is humans who carry out activities in the business entity or organization concerned. Employees are internal aspects of the organization whose activities are depicted in organizational patterns, so a monitoring system must be able to meet principles based on organizational patterns. This means that with a monitoring system, irregularities that occur can be shown to the organization concerned. (c). Supervision must be able to identify organizational problems. The main objective of supervision is to make the planned
budget come true. Therefore, for a monitoring system to be truly effective, meaning that it can realize its objectives, then a monitoring system must at least be able to immediately identify errors that occur in the organization. With the identification of problems or irregularities, the organization can immediately find a solution so that the entire operational activity can actually or approach what was planned beforehand. (d). Supervision must be flexible. A monitoring system is effective, if the monitoring system meets the principle of flexibility. This means that the supervision can still be used, even if there are changes to the plan unexpected. . Supervision must be economical. The economic nature of a monitoring system is really needed. There is no point in creating an expensive monitoring system, if the objectives of the supervision can be reflected with a cheaper monitoring system. The thing that needs to be guided is how to create a surveillance system by truly realizing economic motives. f. Supervision is said to be very important because basically humans as objects of supervision have the wrong and erroneous nature. Therefore, people in organizations need to be monitored, not looking for mistakes then punishing them, but educating and guiding them.

According to Husnaini (2001) the objectives of supervision are as follows: (1). Stop or negate mistakes, deviations, fraud, waste and obstacles. (2). Prevents repetition of errors, deviations, waste, and obstacles. (3). Improve the smooth operation of the organization. Perform corrective actions against mistakes made in achieving good work.

According to Maringan (2004) states the purpose of supervision is as follows: (a). Prevent and correct mistakes, irregularities, mismatches in the implementation of the tasks performed. (b). So that the implementation is carried out in accordance with a predetermined plan.

Organizational goals can be achieved, if the supervision function is carried out before deviations occur so that it is more preventive (preventivecontrol). Compared with the supervisory actions after deviations occur, the purpose of supervision is to keep the implementation of activities in accordance with the plan. The provisions and infrastructure that have been determined are actually implemented. Because good supervision will create organizational goals that are effective and efficient.
According to Ernie and Saefulah (2005), the type of supervision is divided into 3, namely: (a). Initial Supervision. Supervision is carried out at the commencement of the implementation of the work. This is done to prevent irregularities in the implementation of work. (b). Process Oversight. Supervision is carried out when a work process is in progress to ascertain whether the work is in progress to ascertain whether the work carried out in accordance with the objectives set. (c). Final Supervision. Supervision is carried out at the end of the workmanship process.

According to Hasibuan (2001), the nature and time of supervision consists of: (1). Preventive controller, is control that is carried out before the activity is carried out to avoid the occurrence of irregularities in its implementation. (2). Supervision when the process is carried out if an error occurs immediately corrected. (3). Periodic supervision, is control that is carried out periodically, for example per month, perimeter, and others. (4). Sudden supervision, is supervision carried out suddenly to find out whether the implementation or existing regulations have been implemented or not implemented properly. Sudden supervision is occasionally needed, so that employee discipline is maintained properly. (5). Supervision is a supervision that is carried out integrally starting from before, during and after operational activities.

Regarding the definition of supervision time is based on the time the supervision is carried out or supervision is carried out at a certain time. Based on the time frame of supervision, supervision is divided into 2 (two) types, namely; (1). Preventive supervision is supervision that is carried out before the work is carried out, with the aim to avoid various deviations, deviations and errors that might occur. In other words, preventive supervision is a precautionary measure against unwanted things occurring in a job. (2). Repressive supervision, is supervision that is carried out after the implementation of the work, with a view to ensuring the continuity of the implementation of the work so that the results are in accordance with the previously determined plan.

According to Ernie and Saefulah (2005), the supervisory function. (1). Evaluate the success and achievement of goals and targets in accordance with established indicators. (2). Take steps to clarify and correct any deviations that might be identified. (3). Perform various alternative solutions to various problems related to the achievement of organizational goals.
According to Maringan (2004), the supervisory function is:

(a). Strengthening the sense of responsibility towards officials who are entrusted with duties and authority in carrying out the work.  
(b). Educate officials so that they carry out work in accordance with predetermined procedures.  
(c). To prevent the occurrence of irregularities, fraud, neglect, and weaknesses so that undesirable losses do not occur.

Based on this explanation, it can be concluded that supervision is evaluating the results of work activities that have been carried out in the organization and take corrective actions if necessary.

According to Siagian (2003), the supervision process is basically carried out using two kinds of techniques namely:

(a). Direct Supervision, namely supervision carried out by the leader himself. In this case the leader came directly and checked the activities being carried out by subordinates. Direct supervision can be in the form of:  
1) Direct inspection  
2) On-the-Spot observation  
3) On-the-spot report.  
(b). Indirect supervision, (Remote surveillance). Supervision is carried out through reports submitted by subordinates. Whether it's written orally.

According to Mulyadi (2007), several factors that influence supervision are:  
(a). Changes that always occur both from outside and from within the organization.  
(b). Organizational complexity requires formal supervision because of the decentralization of power.  
(c). Errors / deviations committed by members of the organization require supervision.

b. Bangsaku Programs

Village development or village community development is a process of development activities that take place in villages or are an inseparable part of national development that covers all aspects of community life and livelihoods. This development is carried out in an integrated manner with the development of community self-help development. Village development and village community development can be through increased coordination of human resource development, utilization of natural resources and fostering a climate that encourages the growth of self-help initiatives and community participation.

As explained by Undang-Undang No 21 Tahun 2001 Concerning Papua's Special Autonomy that the implementation of development is directed to the greatest extent to meet the basic needs of indigenous Papuans in particular and the population of the Province of Papua in general by upholding the principles of
environmental preservation, sustainable development, justice and directly benefit the community.

The Merauke Regent's policy with the Bangsaku program was given to realize and answer the lack of development programs in the village area so that small-scale development activities that could be carried out by the community could be carried out by the community itself. Therefore, it must be realized that direct community involvement at every stage of development in the village, starting from the planning process, implementation and follow-up to development, is one of the keys to the success of development itself.

The budget for the Bangsaku program is included in the Merauke Regency regional budget. Activities with the intended funding, carried out and carried out by and for the community directly, except activities that require expertise and equipment that are not available in the village, can be given to third parties in the form of operational cooperation agreed by the community at the village level by involving community leaders, leaders religion, youth leaders, women leaders and traditional leaders in the deliberation forum.

Financial assistance to the village in the Bangsaku work program is intended to realize accelerated development in the village based on the development of community independence through increasing community capacity, increasing village government capacity and providing basic facilities and infrastructure that are needed by the community in the village. The objectives are: (1). Increase the participation of all components of the community in making decisions on planning, implementation, monitoring and at the same time preserving the results of development work carried out in the villages, (2). Institutionalizing participatory development management by utilizing local resources and potentials, (3). Develop village government capacity in facilitating sustainable development management in the village. (4). Providing basic social and economic facilities and infrastructure that are prioritized in the villages.

The objectives of this program are: (a). Financial assistance to the village. (b) Utilization of the said funds covers the fields of planning, community economic development, provision of basic facilities in the fields of health, education, social economy, infrastructure as well as monitoring and evaluating the implementation of My Nation's activities.
The principles of managing my nation’s funds are: (a). Accountability The management of Bangsaku funds is an inseparable part of village financial management which is accounted for administratively, technically and legally. (b). Empowerment The implementation of Bangsaku fund management is in the context of developing the potential and capacity of the community in the village towards independence in an effort to improve the quality of life of the village community. (c). Participatory and Openness All activities funded through the Bangsaku program are the result of village development planning meetings involving the village government and Bamuskam and the community in a participatory manner, carried out and evaluated openly by involving community elements. (d). Competitive Every villager gets the same opportunity in proposing a program of activities to be funded through the Bangsaku program. My Lady’s Funds are contained in the budget implementation document (DPA) of the Merauke Regency Community Empowerment and Village Administration Agency (BPMPK) and the Merauke Regency Regional People’s Welfare Administration Division.

The socialization of the use of the Bangsaku program was carried out in stages at the District, District and Village levels. (a). District level socialization. Socialization at the district level is carried out by the Merauke Regency Government. The socialization material includes: general policies, aims and objectives, target principles, etc. Participants in the socialization are: district heads, village heads, bamuskam and related elements. (b). District Level Socialization. Socialization at the district level is carried out by the district head along with the district apparatus, with participants consisting of village heads, and bamulkan, all components of the community. (c). Socialization at Village Level. Socialization at the village level was carried out by the village head and village officials, with participants consisting of RT / RW leaders, religious leaders, community leaders, traditional leaders, youth leaders, women leaders and social organizations at the village level.

Planning for the use of the Bangsaku program is carried out in the following stages: (a). Proposed Collection. Proposed program activities are obtained from proposals from the village community that are prioritized and not yet funded by government funding sources. These activities include gathering, editing and grouping proposed activities. (b). Deliberation in the Village Level Deliberations at
the village level were participated by RT / RW Chairpersons, religious leaders, community leaders, traditional leaders, youth leaders, women leaders and community organizations at the village level. In carrying out the activities, each program area agreed upon in the village meeting formed working groups (LWGs) and each working group formed was chaired by one of the community members who were considered capable and capable of leading the workgroup. Each working group carries out activities in accordance with the results of the planned activities agreed in the village meeting, and carries out the activities in accordance with the agreed budget allocation. In implementing programs / activities, the control team at the district level needs to pay attention to the following matters: (1). Community participation in village development planning meetings and village development implementation. (2). Increased community self-help and increased original village income. (3). Increasing the absorption of local workers in village development activities. (4). In the implementation it is necessary to pay attention to aspects of accountability both administratively, technically and legally. (5). Procurement of materials and tools that are not available in the village / district can be done through other parties based on the agreement between the controlling team and the beneficiaries in the form of a mutual agreement.

c. Program Development, Supervision, Evaluation and Reporting

1. Coaching; In order to improve the implementation of integrated activities between programs and policies of the district, district and village governments, it is necessary to provide guidance from the mentoring team at the district level on an ongoing basis. The training includes: (a). Guidance on policies, goals and objectives of the implementation and use of My Nation's programs. (b). Increased community participation and responsibility in the implementation of activities funded by the Bangsaku program. (c). Increased administrative capacity in the management and accountability of the Bangsaku program. (d). Monitoring in the process of activities funded by the Bangsaku program.

2. Supervision; Supervision of the implementation of activities funded by the nation's program aims to realize conformity between the policies set forth in the budget implementation document and the technical implementation in the field, so that the determined policy objectives can be achieved. Supervision of the implementation of programs / activities funded by the Bangsaku program is carried out by program actors and the community as a form of social supervision and
functional supervision by the supervisory apparatus in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

3. Evaluation; Evaluation activities are carried out on the process of implementing programs / activities that are funded by the Bangsaku program as a whole, as further information and studies in the context of improving the management and utilization of the Bangsaku program. The formal evaluation of activities is carried out by the control team at the district and district level by receiving input from any related parties and conducting direct monitoring.

4. Reporting; Reporting the implementation of the use of the Bangsaku program is delivered in stages starting from the village financial management official to the village head, then the village head gives a report to the district head which is forwarded by the district head to the regent of Merauke Cq. physical and financial realization, and a follow-up plan submitted by the village activity implementation team. physical reporting is accompanied by a picture / photo, while the financial report is accompanied by evidence of the use of legitimate funds accompanied by stamp, stamp and signature of the user and recipient of the budget. At the end of the activity, the Chairperson of the village TPK must be able to provide a report on the use of the Bangsaku program funds, including developments in the implementation and absorption of funds, problems encountered and recommendations for resolving the final results of using the Bangsaku program, which are submitted at the end of the current fiscal year.

Results And Discussion

Supervision is very important carried out by the organization in its operational activities to prevent the possibility of deviations by taking corrective actions against these deviations to achieve the goals set by the organization before.

Supervision can run optimally depending on how a leader acts to do it, while the concept of leadership in an organization cannot be denied is a concept that is very important for the existence and progress of the organization concerned. In an effort to realize effective leadership, the leadership must be carried out in accordance with the concept. In connection with this, according to Hadari Nawawi (1995) , the concept of leadership is directly related to the social situation in the lives of each group which implies that each leader is inside, not outside the situation. Leaders must strive to be part of the social situation group or organization. Village development or village community development is a process...
of development activities that takes place in villages or is an inseparable part of national development that covers all aspects of community life and livelihoods.

This development is carried out in an integrated manner with the development of community self-help development. Village development and village community development can be through increased coordination of human resource development, utilization of natural resources and fostering a climate that encourages the growth of initiatives and self-help and community participation.

Financial assistance to the village in the Bangsaku work program is intended to realize accelerated development in the village based on the development of community independence through increasing community capacity, increasing village government capacity and providing basic facilities and infrastructure that are needed by the community in the village.

Assistance obtained by the community from my nation's funds has been used for the construction of TK Paud, Balai Kampung which is now used by the community. The system is carried out or the process of disbursement is two phases, the donation of funds taken by the district kebakun handed over directly to the village bamuskam to process it. Before the community development process was gathered to discuss the program to be built in the village.

The village development system carried out by Bamuskam in the village, an open system by gathering the village community with the District to explain what programs are needed by the community to build the village. During the Bangsaku development activities, the villagers participated in the activity, they worked together to make the assistance work well and the District government and district staff also participated in checking or controlling the ongoing development activities in the village.

**Conclusion**

Based on the research conducted, it can be concluded that the Supervisory Function of the District Head in the Implementation of the My Community Program in the Village, has been running optimally this will have an impact on the implementation of development and the results of development that are less well felt by the community. and they were also involved in the implementation so that there was no suspicion or fraud faced by the villagers.

The control function carried out by the district head often goes straight to the field and participates in checking what is done by the community regarding the use
of my nation's funds and any funds received by the community, from income, expenditure to the reporting process of the use of funds used by the community.

Based on the above research findings, the suggestions in this study are as follows: (a). Whatever government funding is given to the community must be open and transparent so that development in the villages is more developed and advanced than in the city. (b). A good leader is a leader who can embrace, open with the community so that they can support the development of the government towards a better direction. (c). the control function in the Kampung must be increased so that no one can corrupt or deceive the rights of the people, so that good relations between the government and remote communities are maintained as in the villages.

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