ABSTRACT

   The background of this research problem is the development of the economic potential of Bojongsoang Village, Bojongsoang District, Bandung Regency Not yet effective. Based on these problems, the researchers formulated as follows "How Big is the Effect of Controlling on the Effectiveness of Economic Potential Development in Bojongsoang Village, Bandung Regency. To analyze the problem under study, the authors propose a theory of Oversight from Kadarman based on the Steps of the Controlling Process ", namely Setting Standards, Measuring Performance, and Fixing Deviations. While the effectiveness theory is used from Goggin et.al in Sumaryadi based on three dimensions namely Procedure, Objectives / Results, and Monitoring and Evaluation. The hypothesis is proposed: "The Effect of Controlling on the Effectiveness of Potential Development of Bojongsoang Village, Bojongsoang District, Bandung Regency is determined by the dimensions of setting standards, measuring performance, and correcting irregularities.

   The research method used is the Descriptive Analysis method. The data collection techniques through literature study and field studies which include questionnaires, interviews, and observations. The sampling technique uses "simple random sampling" with the target being village apparatus, LPM, BPD and Community (KK). The data analysis technique and hypothesis testing use the Spearman Rank Coefficient, Significant Test, and the Determination Coefficient.

   The results showed that controlling had a positive and significant effect on the effectiveness of the economic potential development of Bojongsoang Village, Bojongsoang District, Bandung Regency. This result is proven by the influence of the Controlling variable based on the "Controlling Process Steps" as a whole in a "quite good" condition. Likewise, the Effectiveness of Economic Potential Development of Bojongsoang Village, Bojongsoang District, Bandung Regency.

   Thus the results of statistical tests show the correlation (influence) of the two variables X and Y are "strong". This means that Ho is rejected and Hi is accepted, which means that the hypothesis is empirically tested.

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang masalah penelitian ini adalah pengembangan potensi ekonomi di Desa Bojongsoang Kecamatan Bojongsoang Kabupaten Bandung Belum efektif. Berdasarkan permasalahan tersebut, peneliti merumuskan masalah sebagai berikut "Seberapa Besar Pengaruh Pengawasan terhadap Efektivitas Pengembangan Potensi ekonomi di Desa Bojongsoang Kecamatan Bojongsoang Kabupaten Bandung. Untuk menganalisis masalah yang diteliti, penulis mengajukan teori Pengawasan dari Kadarman berdasarkan Langkah-langkah Pengawasan", yaitu Menetapkan Standar, Mengukur Kinerja, dan Memperbaiki Penyimpangan. Sedangkan teori Efektivitas digunakan dari Goggin et.al dalam Sumaryadi berdasarkan tiga dimensi yaitu Prosedura, Tujuan/Hasil, serta Pemantauan dan Evaluasi. Adapun hipotesis yang diajukan: "Besarnya Pengaruh Pengawasan terhadap Efektivitas Pengembangan Potensi Ekonomi Desa Bojongsoang Kecamatan Bojongsoang Kabupaten Bandung ditentukan oleh dimensi menetapkan standar, mengukur kinerja, dan memperbaiki penyimpangan.

Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode Deskriptif Analisis. Adapun teknik pengumpulan data melalui studi pustaka dan studi lapangan yang meliputi angket, wawancara, dan observasi. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan "*simple random sampling*" dengan sasarannya adalah aparatur desa, LPM, BPD dan Masyarakat (KK). Adapun Teknik analisa data dan pengujian hipotesis menggunakan Koefisien Rank Spearman, Uji Signifikan, dan Koefisien Determinasi.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Pengawasan berpengaruh secara positif dan signifikan terhadap Efektivitas Pengembangan potensi ekonomi Desa Bojongsoang Kecamatan Bojongsoang Kabupaten Bandung. Hasil ini dibuktikan dengan variabel pengaruh Pengawasan berdasarkan "Langkah-langkah Proses Pengawasan" secara keseluruhan berada pada kondisi "cukup baik". Demikian juga Efektivitas Pengembangan Potensi Ekobnomi Desa Bojongsoang Kecamatan Bojongsoang Kabupaten Bandung.

Dengan demikian hasil uji statistik memperlihatkan korelasi (pengaruh) kedua variabel X dan Y adalah "kuat". Artinya Ho ditolak dan Hi diterima yang berarti bahwa hipotesis teruji secara empirik.