**Pengawasan Strategik Di Universitas Islam Syekh-Yusuf Tangerang**

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**ABSTRAK**

*Beberapa faktor penyebab rendahnya produktivitas organisasi dan kinerja pegawai Universitas Islam Syekh-Yusuf (UNIS) adalah belum efektifnya pelaksanaan pengawasan strategik yang diterapkan di lingkungan UNIS. Atas dasar itu maka fokus penelitian ini diarahkan untuk menjawab pertanyaan “Bagaimana konsep penyelenggaraan pengawasan strategik di UNIS?”. Pendekatan yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode campuran (mixed method) dengan strategi embedded concurrent. Pengumpulan data kuantitatif menggunakan angket, sedangkan untuk data kualitatif melalui observasi, wawancara dan Focus Group Discussion (FGD). Analisis data kuantitatif dilakukan dengan analisis statistik menggunakan model analisis faktor konfirmatori dengan uji korelasi kanonik, sedangkan untuk analisis kualitatif dilakukan melalui reduksi data dan penyajian data.*

*Kesimpulan hasil penelitian adalah: 1) Konsep pengawasan strategik yang diselenggarakan di UNIS berdasarkan kepada lima dimensi pengawasan, yaitu: a) Menetapkan apa yang akan diawasi; b) Menetapkan standar kinerja; c) Mengukur kinerja aktual; d) Membandingkan kinerja aktual dengan standar; dan e) Mengambil tindakan perbaikan. Pelaksanaan pengawasan strategik di UNIS dilakukan melalui tiga zona pengawasan yaitu: tiga bulan, enam bulan, dan duabelas bulan. 2) Faktor-faktor pengawasan strategik menunjukkan hubungan yang signifikan dengan kelompok sasaran pengawasan strategik, yaitu transaksi keuangan, hubungan atasan bawahan, dan faktor-faktor produksi. 3) Hasil analisis parsial membuktikan, bahwa tidak semua faktor pengawasan strategik berpengaruh secara signifikan terhadap kegiatan transaksi keuangan, hubungan atasan bawahan dan faktor-faktor produksi. 4) Konsep model pengawasan strategik yang terdiri dari substruktur pengawasan asumsi, pengawasan implementasi, pengawasan peringatan khusus dan surveilans strategik secara efektif dapat digunakan untuk pengawasan transaksi keuangan, hubungan atasan bawahan serta faktor-faktor produksi. Novelti yang dihasilkan dari penelitian ini adalah tidak semua faktor pengawasan strategik dapat digunakan dalam pengawasan transaksi keuangan, hubungan atasan bawahan, serta faktor-faktor produksi.*

**Kata kunci:** *pengawasan strategik, transaksi keuangan,* *hubungan atasan bawahan, faktor-faktor produksi*

***ABSTRACT***

*Some of the factors causing the low organizational productivity and employee performance at Universitas Islam Syekh-Yusuf (UNIS) are the ineffective implementation of the strategic controlling implemented in UNIS environment. On that basis, the focus of this research is directed to answer the question "What is the concept of implementing strategic supervision in UNIS?". The approach used in this study is a mixed method with embedded concurrent strategy. Collecting quantitative data using a questionnaire, while for qualitative data through observation, interviews and Focus Group Discussion (FGD). Quantitative data analysis was carried out by statistical analysis using a confirmatory factor model with canonical correlation test, while qualitative analysis was carried out through data analysis and data display.*

*The conclusions of the research are: 1) The concept of controlling carried out by UNIS is based on five dimensions of controlling, namely: a) Determine what will be done; b) Setting performance standards; c) Measuring actual performance; d) Comparing actual performance with standards; and e) take corrective action. The implementation of the strategic controlling at UNIS is carried out through three control zones, namely: three months, six months, and twelve months. 2) The strategic controlling factors show a significant relationship with the strategic control target group, namely financial transactions, subordinate relationships, and production factors. 3) The results of the partial analysis prove that not all strategic control factors have a significant effect on financial transaction activities, subordinate relationships and production factors. 4) The concept of a strategic control model consisting of a substructure of Premise Control, Implementation Control, Special Alert Control, and Strategic Surveillanc can effectively be used for monitoring financial transactions, subordinate relations, and production factors. The novelty that resulted from this research is that not all strategic control factors can be used in supervising financial transactions, subordinate relationships, and production factors.*

**Keywords:** *strategic control, financial transactions, subordinate relations, production factors*

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