
Controlling and curb of development: The case of national management of Indonesia mineral resources

Ukar Wijaya Soelistijo¹, Marwan Zam Mili²

¹ Faculty of Engineering , University of Islam Bandung (UNISBA), Faculty of Mining and Oil Engineering, Institute of Technology Bandung (ITB), Centre for Education and Training of Mineral and Coal, (CETMC), Mineral and Coal Technology R&D Centre (MCTRDC), Bandung, Indonesia

² University of Halu Oleo (UHO) , Faculty of Engineering, Kendari, Indonesia

Email address:

ukar@tekmira.esdm.go.id (U. W. Soelistijo), ukar_soelistijo@yahoo.com (U. W. Soelistijo), marwanzammili@yahoo.co.id (M. Z. Mili)

To cite this article:

Ukar Wijaya Soelistijo, Marwan Zam Mili. Controlling and Curb of Development: The Case of National Management of Indonesia Mineral Resources. *Social Sciences*. Vol. 4, No. 1, 2015, pp. 5-22. doi: 10.11648/j.ss.20150401.12

Abstract: Management control and curb is basically required in securing the success of development and public administration, where integral coordination, integration and synchronization between central and regional governments is necessarily required. Control and curb need to be expanded to sub-regional, regional and international across-country by the existence of global development and require familiarization as well as exemplary in this respect human resources. For successful implementation of control and curb, national management system as a supporting element in decision making is required. In the case of mineral (general mining) development management, the intensive top-down and bottom-up coordination and cooperation between central as well as regional (local) government, private and community is necessarily required toward achieving its added value as high as possible supporting the national income. Especially, tough control and curb in the internal administration in terms of releasing mining permit standard and procedure up to supervision of the mining operation and mining reclamation and mining closure in line with the prevailing law and regulation. The method is performed in this study is based on descriptive and analysis with explanation of examples and cases.

Keywords: Management Control, Curb, Mineral Resources, Indonesia

1. Introduction

1.1. Definition and Basic Understanding

The key words of the title are management control, curb and mineral resource development with the following definition. "Control is the act or process of controlling, regulation; command; check or restraints; something that serves to control; or a standard of comparison in scientific experimentation" [4]. Control is oversight of progress (tasks) by comparing the results and targets on a regular basis and adjust the business (activity) with the results of monitoring. Curb or monitoring are the viewing and policy guidance of the running of the company [1]. In broad terms the company can be interpreted also as an institution or state. Preventive monitoring is the monitoring of the regulatory/leadership decisions regarding certain points which will be valid after the existing directives of authorized official. Repressive curb or monitoring is prevention/cancellation regulations/decisions of the headship by the competent

authority. Cling monitoring is a directly attached to each task which be the responsibility of each official. Development is a process, act, how to build. Top-down development is a development process that starts from developed countries to developing countries will be forwarded to the people. World development is the effort to change the world of the past that does not conform with the ideals of human life physically and spiritually with the aim to achieve a happy future for generations to come. Development include a wide range of fields such as the economy, politics, infrastructure, social. "Development is the act or process of developing; a gradual growth or advancement through progressive changes." [4] "Development constitutes the study of behavioral changes accompanying the growth and development of something throughout their life span " [3]. Keywords in development are growth and change. Mineral resources, in this study, mean natural resources that may include hard minerals and