

CHAPTER II

RESEARCH OBJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1. Central Java Province

Central Java Province population based population projections for 2015 were 33,774.14 thousand people that consisting of 16,750.90 males and 17,023.24 thousand female population people. This compares with a total Central Java Population in 2014, the Population growth are 0.15 percent. While the magnitude of the sex ratio in 2015 the male population towards the female population are 0.98. Population density of Central Java in 2015 reached 1,038 people/km². Population density in 35 regencies/municipality are quite diverse with the highest population density in Surakarta Municipality with the number of density are 11,634 people/km² and the lowest in Blora Regency with 475 people/km². (Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Jawa Tengah, 2015)

Figure 2.1. Central Java Map



(Jawa Tengah Dalam Angka 2016, bps.go.id)

Central Java Province become the neighborhood province with Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Central Java in 2015 focused on the city development and society welfare.

Figure 2.2. Geography and Climate

Tabel 1.1.1 Luas Wilayah Menurut Kabupaten/Kota di Provinsi Jawa Tengah, 2015
Table 1.1.1 Total Area by Regency/Municipality in Jawa Tengah Province, 2015

Kabupaten/Kota Regency/Municipality	Luas (km ²) Total Area (square.km)	Persentase Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)
Kabupaten/Regency		
1. Cilacap	2 138,51	6,57
2. Banyumas	1 327,59	4,08
3. Purbalingga	777,65	2,39
4. Banjarnegara	1 069,74	3,29
5. Kebumen	1 282,74	3,94
6. Purworejo	1 034,82	3,18
7. Wonosobo	984,68	3,03
8. Magelang	1 085,73	3,34
9. Boyolali	1 015,07	3,12
10. Klaten	655,56	2,01
11. Sukoharjo	466,66	1,43
12. Wonogiri	1 822,37	5,60
13. Karanganyar	772,20	2,37
14. Sragen	946,49	2,91
15. Grobogan	1 975,85	6,07
16. Blora	1 794,40	5,51
17. Rembang	1 014,10	3,12
18. Pati	1 491,20	4,58
19. Kudus	425,17	1,31
20. Jepara	1 004,16	3,09
21. Demak	897,43	2,76
22. Semarang	946,86	2,91
23. Temanggung	870,23	2,67
24. Kendal	1 002,27	3,08
25. Batang	788,95	2,42
26. Pekalongan	836,13	2,57
27. Pemasang	1 011,90	3,11
28. Tegal	879,70	2,70
29. Brebes	1 657,73	5,09
Kota/Municipality		
1. Magelang	18,12	0,06
2. Surakarta	44,03	0,14
3. Salatiga	52,96	0,16
4. Semarang	373,67	1,15
5. Pekalongan	44,96	0,14
6. Tegal	34,49	0,11
Jawa Tengah	32 544,12	100,00
Sumber: Source:	Kanwil Badan Pertanahan Nasional Provinsi Jawa Tengah National Land Agency Council of Jawa Tengah Province	

2.1.1. Governmental

In Helping the effectiveness of government regulation implementation, there are the separatism of power between legislative and executive.

- a. Number of the regional house of representative

The number of members in Central Java Provincial House of Representative

by 99 people, a political party with the most members are from the Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan (PDI-P) as many as 27 people. According to the level of education, most legislators have S1 (54 people).

b. Civil Servant

In 2015, the number of civil servants in Central Java Province is about 16,258 people. Based on level education, there are 573 people graduated from elementary school, 749 people junior high school, 4,762 people senior high school, 2,366 people from academy, while 7,808 people are graduated from university. The whole number of civil servants according to BKD (Regional Civil Servant Bureau) Central Java Province based on ranks (I, II, III and IV) were 2.63 percent, 24.34 percent, 61.33 percent and 11.70.

c. Departments and Insitutions

KPD of Jawa Tengah Province consist of Bakorwil I, Bakorwil II, Bakorwil III, BPBD Secretary, KPID Secretary, Bakorluh Secretary, Representative Office, Regional Development Planning Agency, Inspektorat, Regional Personnel Board, Environmental Agency, Badan Kesbangpol dan Linmas, Investment Board, Archive and Library Agency, Badan Ketahanan Pangan, Education and Training Agency, Bapermasdes, Research and Development Agency, Women Empowerment and Child Protection and Family Planning Service. National Education Service, Public Health Service, Social Welfare Service, Manpower and Transmigration Service, Regional Culture and Tourism Service, Cooperatives Small and Medium Enterprise Service, Youth and Sports Affairs Service, Manufacturing and Trade Service, Regional Receipt and Asset Management Service, Dinas Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Air, Public Work Service, Dinas Cipta Karya dan Tata Ruang, Energy and Mineral

Resources Service, Communication Telecommunication and informatics Service, Agriculture Service, Livestock Service, Forestry Service, Estate Service, Fishery and Maritime Service, Satuan Polisi Pamong Praja, RSUD (Regional Public Hospital) Dr. Moewardi Surakarta, RSUD(Regional Public Hospital) Prof. Dr. Margono Soekarjo, RSUD (Regional Public Hospital) Tugurejo Semarang, RSUD (Regional Public Hospital) Kelet Jepara, RSJD (Regional Mental Hospital) Dr. Amino Gondohutomo Semarang, RSJD(Regional Mental Hospital) Surakarta, RSJD Dr. Rm. Soedjarwadi Klaten.

2.1.2. Population

Central Java Province population based population projections for 2015 were 33,774.14 thousand people that consisting of 16,750.90 males and 17,023.24 thousands female population people. This compares with a total Central Java Population in 2014, the Population growth are 0.15 percent. While the magnitude of the sex ratio in 2015 the male population towards the female population are 0.98. Population density of Central Java in 2015 reached 1,038 people/km². Population density in 35 regencies/municipality are quite diverse with the highest population density in Surakarta Municipality with the number of density are 11,634 people/km² and the lowest in Blora Regency with 475 people/km². (Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Jawa Tengah, 2015)

2.1.3. Regional Income

The method that used to estimate national accounts statistics is based on the standard guidelines formed by United Nation known as System of National Accounts (SNA). SNA is the internationally agreed standard set of

recommendations on how to compile measures of economic activity in accordance with strict accounting conventions based on economic principles. The recommendations are expressed in term of a set of concepts, definitions, classifications and accounting rules that comprise the internationally agreed standard for measuring indicators such as Gross Domestic Product (GDP). One of the improvements in the national statistical system is to rebase GDP form base year 2000 to 2010 in order to capture current economic condition. It is in line with the United Nations (UN) recommendation on 2008 SNA. (Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Jawa Tengah, 2015)

2.1.4. Social

Not/never attending school is someone who has never attended or never been registered in a formal education, such as primary, secondary, and tertiary education. Those who just completed kindergarten is considered as never attended school.

a. Education

In Jawa Tengah province in 2015, the percentage of people who attending school at the age group 7-12 years (the age group of SD/MI) amounted to 99.56 percent, the age group 13-15 years old (the age group of SMP/MTs) amounted to 95.30 percent, the age group 16-18 years old (the age group of SMA/MA) amounted to 67.66 percent , and the age group of 19-24 years (the age group PT) amounted to 20.57 percent. So overall in the age group 7-24 years the percentage of people who attending school at 70.68 percent. Data shows that there are still people who do not/never attending school in the age group of basic education (SD/MI and SMP/MTs). A total of 0.35 percent of the population aged 7-12 years who did

not/never attending school and 0.48 percent in the age group 13-15 years who did not/never attending school. NER at the primary education level/MI at 96.57, while the education SMP/MTs by 78.66, NER on education SMA/SMK/MA at 58.27. In general, NER will always be lower than GER because GER considers population outside of school age in education is concerned . In general, GER is used to measure the success of the development program of education held in order to expand opportunities for people to get an education. GER in elementary education SD/MI at 110.36, while the education SMP/MTs by 91.40, GER on education SMA/SMK/MA at 82.15. (Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Jawa Tengah, 2015)

1.2. Company Profile of Unit Layanan Pengadaan Central Java Province

Unit Layanan Pengadaan as the Government Technical Institution that focus on the procurement process that managed by PERKA ULP as bellow: *Unit Layanan Pengadaan* (ULP) is a government institution that has a function in the implementation of procurement operationally, that characterized “permanent”. The Job and Function of ULP itself bellow:

1. Re-Investigate of general planning in procurement gathered by Commitment Maker Officer (Pejabat Pembuat Komitmen/ PPK)
2. Compos the provider election planning in procurement
3. Inform the procurement implementation in Local Government website and other media officially, and have a coordination toward Procurement Services by electronical system (Layanan Pengadaan Secara Elektronik/ LPSE) for informing in the National Procurement

Portal.

4. Assess the provider qualification through praqualification or pascaqualification
5. Evaluation administratively, technically, with the right offering.
6. Answer all the Contradiction
7. Present the Election result and handover the document of provider election toward Commitment Maker Officer (Pejabat Pembuat Komitmen/ PPK)
8. Save the original copy of the election document
9. Investigate the changing of Self Estimated funding (Harga Perkiraan Sendiri) as Annual Framework to work specifically toward Commitment Maker Officer (Pejabat Pembuat Komitmen/ PPK)
10. Report all the processess and result toward Governor
11. Give the Responsibility in the implementation of procurement agenda toward Budget Users (Pengguna Anggaran/ PA) / The Right of Budget Users (Kuasa Pengguna Anggaran/ KPA)
12. Arrange and implement the procurement strategy in the fields of ULP (Unit Layanan Pengadaan)
13. Procurement implementation by electronic system in Layanan Pengadaan Secara Elektronik (LPSE)
14. Evaluate all the process of implemented procurement
15. Manage the whole of Management System Information in procurement that consist of procurement documents, price survey documents, procurement list, and Provider Blacklist. (PERPRESS

54/2010)

Based on the general analyses, that become the character of ULP organization, the condition of government bureaucracy is based on the current regulation. The characteristic of procurement is about the interaction between provider that transactional and by existence the social needs by the committee of expertise in procurement. Based on that measurement before, hierarchy/vertically of ULP structure organization was divided into 3 groups;

- a. Chief of ULP that implement the managerial function in managing the resources.
- b. Secretary that implement the supporting function; and
- c. Work Groups that implement and resulting the output.

In case of horizontally, work groups are divided into types of procurement;

- a. Goods
- b. Construction
- c. Consultation Service
- d. Another Services
- e. Supporting Staff

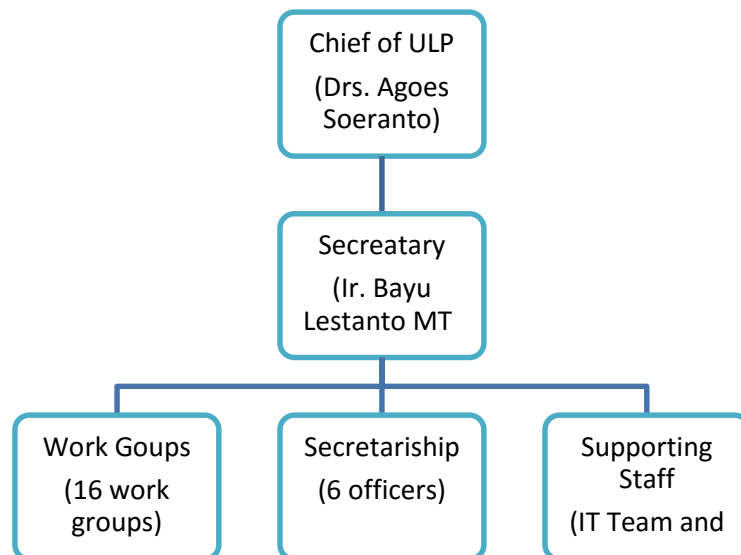
Even though, the expertise that used in procurement expert only one of the expertise in department and work groups that implements the procurement selection. The government can be separated into several types of procurement that based on the skill standardization, direct supervision, then the supervision in job implementation and the work groups authority will be implemented by the expertise team. The expertise team works for controlling and doing the supervision toward work groups.

Moreover, in giving the articulation toward ministry/ chief of institution/ chief of department that give the answer to forward the interruption of participant of procurement provider that does not come to the work groups. The expertise team were coming from special team that consist of the expertise of procurement and integrity. Based on the characteristic, the result of ULP and department configured as the organizational structure of ULP.

- a. organization by the configuration of expertise in operatic core
- b. The member of organization that works based on the standard and decentralization in every member to create the decision.
- c. Works based on the personal capability, in case of hierarchy work separation.

By those characteristic, the organization structure of ULP as the government bureaucracy department as bellow;

Structure 2.1. Structure of *Unit Layanan Pengadaan*



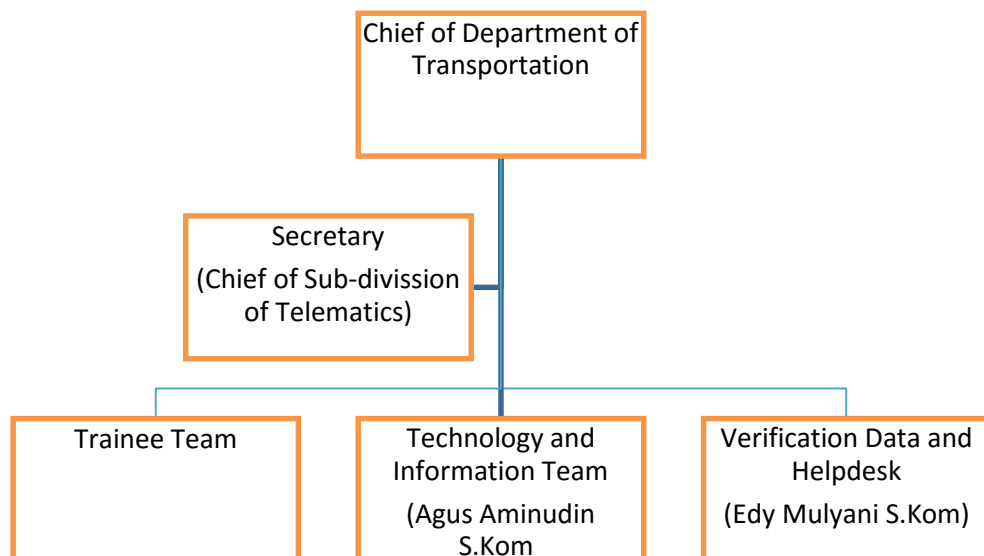
The Chief of ULP were assigned by the governor to help in procure. The procurement that hoped to give the better infrastructure in central java, should be

managed well. The implementation of procurement also needs some helps from the *Layanan Pengadaan Secara Elektronik (LPSE)* officer.

1.3. Company profile of Layanan Pengadaan Secara Elektronik (LPSE)

Layanan Pengadaan Secara Elektronik (LPSE) is an institution which created in entire Ministry/department/institution/local institution (K/L/D/I) to provide the good services in procurement and facilitate Unit Layanan Pengadaan (ULP) in implementation of E-Procurement effectively. The entire actor of procurement (Ministry, institution, departments, and ULP) that does not create LPSE also able to use the facilitation of LPSE.

Structure 2.2. Layanan Pengadaan Secara Elektronik (LPSE) Structure



E-Procurement aims to increase the transparency and accountability, increase the market competitiveness and good contenders, fix the efficiency process of procurement, support the monitoring process and audit, and the last is provide the information access to appear the clean government and good governance in

procurement of good and services. The base law of LPSE creation is act 111 no. 54/2010 about procurement of goods and services that mentioned the operational job arranged by Peraturan Kepala LKPP no 2/2010 about *Layanan Pengadaan Secara Elektronik* (LPSE). LPSE as system operator in procurement services is must be required as the requirement in Law no 11/2008 about Information and electronic transaction. The service that provided by the government of central java was arranged by Peraturan Kepala LKPP no 1/2011 about Tata Cara E-Tendering. Meanwhile, LKPP also provide the e-catalogue facilities that become the electronic system that consist of types, specifications, price of certain goods, audit process (e-audit), and the way to buy the goods or services through e-catalogue (e-purchasing). The LPSE is related to the SPSE as Sistem Pengadaan Secara Elektronik.

Sistem Pengadaan Secara Elektronik (SPSE) is an application that growth by LKPP to be used by LPSE in K/L/D/I. This application growth by the spirit of national efficiency to increase the funding license, in case of SPSE license itself or the supporter software. SPSE were growth by LKPP that corporate by:

1. Institution of National Code (Lembaga Sandi Negara) for documents encryption
2. Agency of Finance monitoring and Development (Badan Pengawasan Keuangan dan Pembangunan) for becoming the sub-system in audit.

1.4.Procurement list in 2015

E-Procurement was consisting of 5 categories. The first is the Construction, Goods, Consultation service on agency, Consultation service on self and the last is another services. The data of auction in 2015 is 1174 for the whole auction and 786 auction were back to the department and 388 implemented. The most valuable data

in e-procurement were comes from the construction.