CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

Data for development planning can be distinguished into different types based on the desired goal. It caused the purpose of planning itself is also diverse. The core of the planning is how to anticipate future based on goals set by doing preparations based data and available information at this time. The aspects contained in the planning are the formulation of objectives and how to achieve those goals with the use of existing resources. In planning, there are two kinds of planning, namely sectorial planning and national/regional planning. According to some economists, the most important use of the data or also known as indicator development is to provide the planning targets (Bayhaqi, 2010).

The role of data and statistical information are especially important in planning, particularly in the determination of the allocation of funds and program development, as well as the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of national development. The provision of statistics is closely associated with quality improvement and human resource capabilities in the mastery of various disciplines, in-depth knowledge and technological development that can accelerate economic development. Based on the consideration, the statistical development, required to provide good quality of statistics, complete, efficient and integrated, and affordable by the community, so that it can meet the needs of statistics either short, medium, or long term.

According to Act No. 25 year 2004 about National Development Planning System, is a unified development planning procedures to produce development plans in the long, medium-term and annual elements implemented by the organizers of the State and society in the central and regional levels. There are five purposes of development planning according to Act No. 25 year 2004, namely: Coordinate the perpetrators of the development; Integrate the development between regions, time, different government functions (central or regional); Linking and aligning the planning, budgeting, implementation, and oversight; Optimizes the public participation; Utilizing resources well.

The development plan has a continuing cycle ranging from the process: (1) Drafting of the development plan is divided into two. First, the preparation of a long-term development plan (RPJP): the drafting of the plan was done by preparing the initial draft development plan, development planning Council (Musrembang), and the preparation of the final draft development plan. Second, the preparation of the medium-term development plan (RPJM): preparation of the medium-term plan conducted by setting up the initial draft development plan, prepared the draft work plan, and the development planning discussion. (2) Putting together the final draft after getting input from Musrembang. (3) Set the plan through legislation. (4) Controlling the implementation of the plan. (5) Evaluating the implementation of the plan.

Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs number No. 54 the year 2010 stressed the importance of support and availability of data and information for the preparation, control, and evaluation of development planning. Good data will be

projected into the conditions that can be aspired. Then, the data can be set as targets performance to guide the implementation of the development in accordance with the period. Therefore, it will be very helpful in giving the value for the achievements that have been accomplished, so the levels of accountability and transparency of the conduct of the Government.

To compose a good planning needed accurate data as the basis for sets target and goals to be achieved. Statistical data plays an essential role in the accuracy of the development planning because the data that has been processed and analyzed have more value called information. Provision of basic statistical data quality, complete, accurate, relevant, up-to-date, and sustainability is absolutely necessary as a basic reference in planning the development of both national and regional levels. Through good data will be projected to the conditions which will increasingly aspire to enlarge the degree of accountability and transparency of the conduct of the Government.

Good development planning contributes to 50% in the achievement of the goals of an organization, including the development or local governments. To achieve a good development planning, the indispensable support of data and information that is complete, valid, and constantly updated following the change of the conditions occurs. In the current era, regional development planning is very strong in the implementation of its compilation, leaning on some of the new regulations, such as Government Regulation No. 8 the year 2008 and the regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 54 the year 2010. The regulations require every Organization existence of local governance include Central Bureau

of statistics to be able to contribute and execute its substance with a consistent and based on the job description.

In Indonesia, the Government agency in charge of activities in the field of statistics is the BPS. Central Bureau of Statistics in structural has direct responsibility to the President. Central Bureau of Statistics also has representative offices in each Province and Regency/City that are the instances of vertical called BPS Province and BPS Regency/City. Related to the provision of data for development planning, the mechanism that runs is in the coordination of BPS with local governments. Therefore, the efforts of the provision of data for development planning must involve the parties. Technically, the data is processed and then disseminated by Central Bureau of Statistics is obtained by means of surveys and reports and records the routine from institutions of local government.

The source of the data can be obtained from other data providers such college and private sectorial, however, Central Bureau of Statistics became the baseline of the institutions that provide the data accurately and be accountable. Central Bureau of Statistics is the existing institutions that have responsibility for the management of data as a basis for national and regional development planning. The Central Bureau of Statistics has duties and responsibilities not only as a provider of data or information but also as a coordinator of the activities of the statistician in Indonesia, as contained in the Legislation Law Number 16 the year 1997 about Statistics and Government Regulation Number 51 the year 1999 on the organization of statistics. Coordination and cooperation the organization of statistics carried out by BPS with government agencies, research institutes, or

society, both at the central level as well as the region. The accuracy of statistical data can be used by government agencies, in order to support data in the policy-making and development planning.

The Ministry of national development planning or the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) anoints the special region of Yogyakarta as the province with the best development planning 2017. Grace Pangripta Nusantara award it received directly from Yogyakarta Governor Sri Sultan Hamengkubuwono X in Jakarta on Wednesday, April 26, 2017. DIY beat DKI Jakarta Province which became the second-best development planners and South Sumatra Province as the best development planners in the sequence of the three. With this award means that DIY is already three years consecutively received the award as the best provincial development planning. This, of course, cannot be separated from the role of the Central Bureau of statistics of the province of Yogyakarta as the data provider participating in drawing up development planning.

Statistics agencies should seek to continually improve their data systems in order to provide information that is accurate, timely and relevant to changing public policy needs (United Nations, 2003). Development of Special Region of Yogyakarta forward required higher quality so that the direction of development is right on target. Therefore, in capital development planning Special Region of Yogyakarta needs variety and validity of the data. Central Bureau of Statistics of Special Region of Yogyakarta as data providers for all have a responsibility to convey the data results of the primary data collection activity or compilations.

1.2. Research Question

Based on the problem of the background above that becomes the attention of the authors in this study will be:

1. How is the role of Central Bureau of Statistics in supporting data for development planning of the Special Region of Yogyakarta?

2. What are the obstacles experienced by Central Bureau of Statistics in providing data for development planning?

1.3. Objectives of the Research

The purpose of this research is to know the role of the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) as the data provider and the obstacles experienced by the Organization in the framework of development planning of the Special Region of Yogyakarta.

1.4. Benefits of the Research

1.4.1. Theoretical Benefits

This research may theoretically be able to become the reference in improving development and develop the Organizational function in Central Bureau of Statistics to be better in providing data in the Special Region of Yogyakarta.

1.4.2. Practical Benefits

Practically the result of this research expected can be input to Central Bureau of Statistics in order to further enhance the development in Special Region of Yogyakarta province. Special Region of Yogyakarta expected to be equal in development.

1.5. Literature Review

A review of the literature is a description of the theories used to describe research issues at the same time, also be the theoretical framework of the theory in the research. Refer to a variety of literature from the previous studies with regard to the background of the problems on this undergraduate thesis. There are several previous studies that have the same topics and themes for the authors to make reference or comparative material.

Firstly, Pullinger, J (2013) explained that in everyday life, statistics features its own place in every human life. Without statistics, people won't be able to decide his options also capture information that is presented in the form of data. Statistics provide a special understanding that allows the selection of the right man. This journal explores the role of the Royal Statistical Society which sets forth that the statistics being used for the benefit of the public. In the life of the world with information that is confusing these days, with statistic science discipline may be the solution and answer it. This also explains how the journal of the Royal Statistical Society plays the role of statistics as a tool of Government constitution to create a policy for the development of society, as well as in the aspect of service organizations and institutions with territory coverage knowledge.

Secondly, Willie K (2014) strives to show detailed discussions and made about the role played by the Bureau of statistics in pushing development. However, it will be a major focus on the role of the Bureau of Statistics of Nigeria as the Government entity entrusted with data collection, processing, and analysis in Nigeria. To pave the way for writing this, it is very important to understand the

concepts of statistics and what professionally in this field or profession to do their daily work. In addition, this paper should also indicate the relevance of the statistics in the development of national statistical systems and for the collection and production of data in Nigeria. As defined by Webster's Cannon, statistics is the science of collecting data for further analysis and exploration in order to have a better understanding of the issues in a quantitative measure (Webster, 2013).

The role of statistics in Nigeria is very crucial because the statistic is a reference to the development of the country. The role of the profession in the field of statistics among other things than just as a collecting and analyzing data and gives feedback to the general public or the community as a whole. But the barriers are, when giving feedbacks, sometimes get a constraint of the user statistical data. No doubt in this journal of criticism was far more helpful if the majority of the population was literate members of society who are able to understand the numbers or statistical values recorded. A reliable statistics describe the reality of the everyday life of the community.

And then, Kshetri (2014) explains that the importance of a Big Data as the development of human life. Case examples are presented in this journal as expressed by Patel (2013) is an African rural farmers working in his field with the help of an application installed on your phone, identify the soil type and the needs of the field, and offer advice on the proper seed-related, where they can be bought, and how they can be planted and harvested for the life in the future. As another example, a retrospective analysis of 2010 in Haiti cholera outbreak showed that data mining from Twitter and online news report may inform health officials of

those countries; an accurate indication of the spread of this disease with a lead time of two weeks (Chunara et al., 2012).

In the two cases above conclude about Big Data plays a major role in determining the next policy and help present the data that will be drawn the conclusion by local government officials. This paper presents a review of the academic literature, the policy document of the Government and international organizations this journal presents a review of academic literature, policy documents of government organizations and international agencies, and reports from the industry and popular media regarding trends in the utilization of the Data of the main development issues and its usefulness, usability, and relevance. By looking at the spread of Big Data in a number of sectors of the economy, it seeks to provide a better understanding of the opportunities and challenges of using it to address issues faced by developing countries. This journal specifically reviewing the use of Big Data in agricultural activities and in the development of the country to assess the skills needed at various levels to benefit from Big Data.

Another research was done by Chasse, D (2016) in 2008, the United Nations set up and formed the 8-millennium development goals for 2015 years who later achieved no more than numerical indicators to control allegedly. The journal is trying to answer a statement which States; one of the recurring issues in the ongoing debate is the question of whether bias against development indicators of economic growth that are not sustainable and are a form of knowledge of statistics on use revision is needed. Because in various aspects of the problem global economic injustice almost completely subject to the level of global statistics. This

journal to criticize the role of global statistics with the purpose of the Millennium Development Goals by the United Nations, statistics have become part and parcel of the social reality of the global computerized and they constantly referred to as an agent of change. The development of statistics "as a representation of the data from the sphere of history gets some criticism in a globalized world, particularly because in this journal explains that statistic just sort of examination of reality in the space of former politicians maneuver however rarely make the subject of the study of history in themselves.

In addition, Fahrizanur, Kalalinggi, and Burhanudin mention that development becomes an important aspect of his human life. As stated in 1945, construction Law covering all aspects of the life of society and the State in order to achieve the objectives of national. In terms of development, the most important thing is the planning phase. This phase determines the development process as well as a reference of where development will take place. This stage became the basis of the most important in any development, whether in national or regional development. Planning also implemented in all aspects. In terms of development, Indonesia is still particular for developing country the economic problems is so thick because economic development is the most important source of support and stimulation and renewal in society.

The regional development planning of Paser district become the agent of change in the direction of development as well as the process and the purpose. The journal explained that the regional development planning of Paser District explains some of the most important elements that became a factor in

development. In addition, explains his role in medium-term development plan coordination areas that later became the guideline development for 5 years on economic issues.

1.6. Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework is the ability of a researcher in making think patterns applied in drawing up systematic theories that support the research problem. According to Kerlinger, the theory is the set of invalid constructs (concepts), definition, and the proposition that suggests a systematic view about the relation between outlines symptoms with variables, to explain and predict the symptoms (Rakhmat, 2004). Theoretical of framework become the starting point or foundation of thinking in solving or highlight problems. The function of the theory is to explain, predict, predict, and find the related facts that it is systematic (Effendy, 2004).

A theoretical framework is the most fundamental and crucial thing in a study. It needs a frame theory in a study aimed at answering all problems in accurately. In addition, a study should have any direction and achieve their goals. The existence of a framework of theories in a study, it is determining the direction and purpose of such research. Within theoretical framework will load the theories that are relevant to the issues that will be examined. The framework of the theory of matter into a point of view against a researcher thinks his research. It is intended for the research will get a response. To give clarity to this research, the author suggests some framework of theories related to the research. Author use Theory of Organization Role.

1.6.1. Organization Role Theory

Banton, 1965; Katz & Kahn, 1966, in (Bauer, 2003) explained that the theory of roles (role theory) defines "role" as "the boundaries and sets of expectations applied to role incumbents of a particular position, which are determined by the role incumbent and the role senders within and beyond the Organization's". According to the statement of Weber (2012) in his book The Protestant Ethic and Spirit of Capitalism, Weber mention about Organization Role, Weber said that the word bureaucracy initially derived from the legal-rational. The Organization was legal, because authority comes from a set of rules of procedure and the role of clearly formulated, and the organization called rational in terms of goal setting and design of organizations to achieve that goal.

Parker & Wickham (2005) mention some theorists focus on organizational elements such as participation in decision making (Fisher & Gittelson, 1983), communication network (La France, Boster & Darrow, 2003), and internal control mechanism (Floyd & Lane, 2000). Among the discussion of organizational role theory, any individual feels vital in policymaking. The focus of the policy-making to participate in making the existence of an organization in his role means a lot in public circles. Not only that communication network into other roles of the organizations discussed in other theories. It is the role of the Organization in the measure to build a network that immediately to develop the organization. And that is no less important role in the theory is the role of the Organization in his theory also deals with the internal control mechanism. It is intended to build on a strong order later organizations in addition to having an active role in the Organization

but also sustained by the presence of internal control on the organization. All the above-mentioned elements are integrated into a single entity and in the theory of the role of the organization. According to Parker (2005) mentions several variables which became the catch against theory:

1. Role taking

    The organization is expected to be able to know their role of play, besides the Organization sued for being able to know the role played by the Organization and with whom to interact. This process occurs in the process of taking the role that organizations consider and anticipate the role deemed appropriate for their needs or frequently appear. The organization should have known their role clearly to run the organization itself. To measure role taking of organization, the indicators are:

    a. Character

        The organization has the basic tasks and functions (job description) that have been determined; it becomes its own character of the organization. Central Bureau of statistics has basic tasks and functions which are clearly based on rules and set under a fundamental law implemented, therefore Central Bureau of Statistics need to run the task properly.

    b. Adaptation

        The ability of organization in adapting to the role performed in accordance with the organization. Adaptation is one of the ways that is done by the Organization to cope with the pressure of the environment. Central Bureau of statistics was instrumental in the provision of the necessary statistics data in planning.

c. Suitability

Role in taking the Organization must comply with the objectives to be achieved. Central Bureau of statistics as the data provider must have conformity basic tasks, functions and role with the objectives of the organization.

2. Role consensus

Organizations are required to function optimally, for it is needed for consensus regarding the role of expectations imposed and how to interact with the organization. Consensus on the role serves to support the norms and general conception is held so that raises consistency in behavior and compliance within the Association. The role of the organization that is predefined, static and agreed so that consensus can be reached. The indicator of role consensus in this research will be as follow:

a. Organizational management

Organizational management is an organizational capability in maintaining the everyday organization activities. Central Bureau of statistics has its own consensus that has been determined and should be in a well in order to make management decisions made by the organization not questionable truth.

b. Vertical and horizontal communication

Required the existence of a communication either in vertical or horizontally with the Government i.e. namely communication with other organizations. Central Bureau of statistics has the direct response to the

President and has the coordination with other agencies in the framework of providing valid and accurate data.

c. Quality

The quality of the data from the Central Bureau of statistics is very important in formulating policy or planning. Therefore the Central Bureau of statistics is required in order to have a clear decision in analyzing the data.

3. Role compliance

The role compliance ensures that the organization running the organization in accordance with the law and regulations are all involved in the organization. Role fulfillment in organizations supported by a job description that specifies the purpose of each role is expected to be able to fulfill the purpose of the Organization itself. When there is no role compliance in the organization, the Organization may get the sanction through the policy that has been made. Indicator uses in role compliance will be:

a. Effectiveness

Effectiveness is a measure that states how far target (quantity, quality, and timing) has been reached. The effectiveness of the performance of the Central Bureau of statistics in providing data to be one of the tasks that have to be met.

b. Contribution

The contributions of the Central Bureau of statistics become one of the goals of Nation States succeeds in Indonesia.

c. Satisfaction

The satisfaction of a good organizational performance impact for all elements incorporated. For example, the satisfaction of the performance of the Central Bureau of statistics has a good impact in other agencies were cooperating in providing data.

4. Role conflict

Every organization has different expectations for the sustainability of the Organization, which deals with the role that runs. The difference of the expectation will give pressure on the role occupants to show better performance between each other. In role conflict, problems will arise when the expectations of the role in one role contrary to expectations associated that can cause barriers to the Organization in carrying out its role. Role conflict needs an indicator as follow:

a. Expectation

Expectations are hopes that might be realized up to the expectations that may not be realized. In carrying out its duties and functions the organization has its own expectations, but sometimes the expectations do not correspond to the reality of the field. Central Bureau of Statistics has setting goals need to be achieved

b. Challenges

Every organization does not always have a smooth path in carrying out its works. Central Bureau of statistics as an organization has its own barriers in providing data.

c. Accuracy

In carrying out his duties Central Bureau of statistics required to right on targets in providing much-needed data for planning and decision making.

Role in an institution related to the tasks and functions, namely two things cannot be separated in the implementation agencies. A task is a set of fieldwork to be carried out and attached to the Agency in accordance with its own function. The function has the meaning of something that contains uses or benefits. The functions of an agency or institution are the existence of formal power in the form of rights and duties that belong to the Organization to do things in accordance with the duties and authority of each. The functions of the Institute are organized as a guide or a bow for the Organization in carrying out the activities and achieve the goals of the organization.

Central Bureau of statistics is a Non-Governmental Ministry responsible directly to the President. Previously, BPS is the Central Bureau of Statistics, which was established under Law No. 6 the year 1960 on Censuses and Law No. 7 the year 1960 on Statistics. In lieu of both act Law, set Act No. 16 the year 1997 concerning Statistics. Based on this Law are followed up with legal rules below, the formal name of the Biro Statistik was changed to the Badan Pusat Statistik.

Based on a law that has been mentioned, the role which should be run by the Central Bureau of Statistics is as follows:

a. Provides data for the needs of the Government and the community. This data is obtained from the census or survey conducted itself and also from other government departments or agencies as secondary data.

b. Assist the statistical activities of the Department, government body or other institutions, in building national statistical system.

c. Develop and promote standard statistical techniques and methodologies, and provide services in the field of education and training statistics.

d. Establish cooperation with international institutions and other countries for the benefit of the development of the Statistics Indonesia.

1.7. Conceptual Definition

The conceptual definition is a restriction to the problems of the variable that made the guidelines in research so that will make it easier in the field in operationalization (Singarimbun & Effendi, 2008, p. 43). The conceptual definition describes a concept in brief, clear, and unequivocal. To understand and make it easier for the author in interpreting the theory, there are in this research, it will be determined a conceptual definition related to the examined. Parker & Wickham (2005) mentions several variables which became the catch against theory:

1. Role taking

2. Role consensus

3. Role compliance

4. Role conflict

1.8. Operational Definition

According to Singarimbun and Efendi (2008, p. 46) operational definitions or variable operationalization is a hint of how a variable measure, by reading the definition of operational research then will be known whether the variable is good

bad variable. In accordance with the title of the study: "Analysis of Central Bureau Statistics (BPS) Role as The Data Provider in the Framework of Development Planning of the Special Region of Yogyakarta 2017", then the operational definition needs to be clarified as follows:

1. Role taking indicators:

   a. Character

      The job description of Central Bureau of Statistics in development planning

   b. Adaptation

      Organization structural transition in Central Bureau of Statistics

   c. Suitability

      Central Bureau of Statistics position in development planning

2. Role consensus indicators:

   a. Vertical and horizontal communication

      Types of internal and external meeting for the development plan

   b. Organizational management

      Development planning data distribution mechanism to Regional Development Planning Agency

   c. Quality

      Assessment of development planning data quality

3. Role compliance indicators:

   a. Effectiveness

      - Preparation stage in collecting development planning data

- Collecting development planning data stage

- Development plan data processing stage

b. Contribution

Types of data provided by Central Bureau Statistics for development planning

c. Satisfaction

Complain from Bappeda about development planning data

4. Role conflict indicators:

a. Expectation

Objectives of the Central Bureau of Statistics in provide data for development planning

b. Challenges

Challenges factor in collecting data for development planning

c. Accuracy

Level of data accuracy from the Central Bureau of Statistics

1.9. Research Method

1.9.1. Type of the Research

In this research author using descriptive research that uses qualitative data type where the data obtained will be analyzed and described based on the discovery of the facts the research in the field. Qualitative research according to Moleong (2016) is the research that intends to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by the subject, such as behavior, perception, motivation, and actions by way of description in the form it requires and language, at a special

natural context by utilizing a variety of natural methods. The approach in this research is a Social Science approach to the particular approach to Government Organization Central Bureau of Statistics. This approach will be used to explain the phenomenon and analyze the role, constraints, and solution of development strategies Central Bureau of Statistics in Special Region of Yogyakarta.

1.9.2. Research Location

This research located in the offices of the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) of Yogyakarta, Jl. Ring Road Selatan, Tamantirto, Kasihan, Bantul, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. The reason why the author has chosen the Central Bureau of Statistics of Special Region of Yogyakarta it is because the Central Bureau of Statistics is the institution that has a function of service data. Besides that, Special Region of Yogyakarta became the province best development planning in 2017. Central Bureau of Statistics also became the institution that trusted and has the responsibility for data management in development planning in the Special Region of Yogyakarta.

1.9.3. Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis is data analysis that accounted for the subject researchers. In another sense, the unit of analysis is defined as something related to the focus/components are examined. In this study, the Unit of Analysis that author will be doing the research is The Office of Central Bureau Statistics of Special Region Yogyakarta that responsible for providing Development Planning data.

1.9.4. Data Collection Technique

In the collection of data relating to the title of this research, the author uses two techniques. The data collected in this study consists of primary data and secondary data. The primary data use interviews and observation, the secondary data use documentation and library research, with details follows:

a. Interview

According to Moleong (2016), the interview is a conversation conducted by the two parties to get specific information. The party filing the statement called the interviewer while the parties will provide the answer to the question referred to an interview (the parties interviewed). The interview was divided into two, namely the interview structured and unstructured interview. Structured interview i.e. interview conducted by using the guidelines of the interview order form list of questions, whereas the unstructured interview i.e. interview conducted by means of asking questions beyond the list of questions but still in the context of the research done. In an interview in this research, the data and information required the related role of the Central Bureau of statistics as the data provider of the Yogyakarta Provincial development planning. The application of the information system through doing a question and answer with parties concerned on matters that are not yet clear, for complementary acquisitions and information. The interview is the main tool in descriptive qualitative research.

b. Observation

According to Margono in (Mulyana, 2004) observation is observe and record-keeping at the venue or the event occurred systematically against the symptoms

seen in research through objects to perform direct observation by doing a record against the symptoms encountered in the field. Observation is the activity of a processor object with the intention to feel and then understand the phenomenon based on knowledge and ideas that already known before, to get the information that needed to continue a research.

c. Documentation

According to Arikunto (2006) defines that the documentation method is seeking data about things or variable in the form of notes, transcripts, books, newspapers, magazines, minutes of meetings, and agendas. The documentation is a way do to provide documents by using an accurate proof of recording specific information sources

d. Library Research

According to Sugiyono (2012) studies related to librarianship is study theoretical and other references related to the values, cultures, and norms that develop in the social situation which examined, in addition, studies libraries is very important in doing the research, it This is because the research will not be separated from the literature-scientific literature. Library research has done by studying a number of writings, books, scientific essays and also legal regulations that relevant to the research.

1.9.5. Data Classification

a. Primary Data

Arikunto (2006) mention that the primary data is data in the form of verbal or spoken words orally, gestures or behavior that is performed by a subject that can

be trusted, which is the subject of the study or the informant with regard to the variables examined or data obtained from respondents directly. The primary data used interview and observation as data collection technique. The informant of this research will be:

Table 1. Primary Data

No.	Informant	Role	Quantity
1.	The Chief of Central Bureau of Statistics of DIY	Lead the Organization; Set up and define policies; Foster and carry out cooperation with the Agency and other Organizations.	1
2.	Bureau of Community Development Program	Carry out organizing and coordinating the preparation of plans; budgeting; monitoring and evaluation as well as statistical transformation	1
3.	Staffing Agency	Develop qualified human resources including the understanding and use of information technology	1
4.	Directorate of Statistical Information System	Implement the formulation and policies in the field of methodology and statistical information	1
5.	Integrated Statistics Service	Provide statistical data in the print-out format	1

b. Secondary Data

Sekaran (2011) secondary data is used in the form of a written data obtained from a variety of sources relating to the research objectives. Secondary data is used to supplement the primary data and for purposes of discussion. In this research the secondary data obtained by doing documentation and library research.
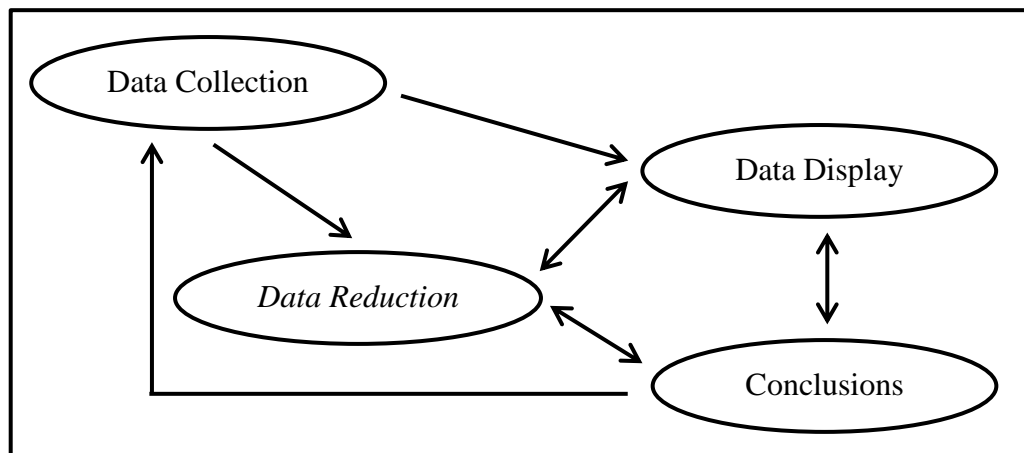
Table 2. Secondary Data

No.	Name of Data
1.	Central Bureau of Statistics of DIY Annual Document
2.	Performance Accountability Reports of Government Agency of Central Bureau of Statistics
3.	Regional Statistical Data of DIY Province
4.	Development Planning Document for DIY Province
5.	Standard Operational procedure for the administration of environmental governance at the Central Bureau of Statistics
6.	Sustainable Development Indicators Document for DIY

1.9.6. Data Analysis Technique

This research uses qualitative data analysis method. Interactive model of data analysis methods as the author cites Matthew B. Miles and A. Michael Huberman (2005) in collecting the data, then for analysis the data author use SWOT analysis by Albert Humprey.

1.9.6.1. Analysis Data Stage

Figure 1. The Components in the Data Analysis

Source: Miles and Huberman (2005)

1. Data Collection

   Data collection was conducted in order to obtain the information needed in order to achieve the research objectives.

2. Data Reduction

   The reduction of data means to encapsulate, choosing things, focus on the things that are important to look for themes and patterns of the research.

3. Data Display

   Data display makes it easy to understand what is happening, the next work plan based on what has been understood.

4. Draw Conclusion or Verification

   Verification done because of early conclusions expressed are still tentative and will change with the evidence.

1.9.6.2. SWOT Analysis

Figure 2. SWOT Analysis Matrix

PERFORMANCE FACTORS	Enhancers	Inhibitors
Internal	**STRENGTHS** List of all the valuable resources that an organization can use to exploit the external environment	**WEAKNESSES** List of all the resources that an organization requires to perform in the external environment
External	**OPPORTUNITIES** List of all the possibilities that an organization can pursue or exploit to gain benefit	**THREATS** List of all the factors that have the potential to reduce an organization's performance

SWOT is an acronym for Strength, Weakness, Opportunities, and Threats. As the name suggests, a SWOT analysis is a technique of planning strategies that are useful to evaluate the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats in a project, either in progress or in planning. The SWOT analysis was first introduced by Albert S Humphrey in 1960-70s in leading research project at Stanford Research Institute is using data from Fortune 500 companies. SWOT analysis method is the right tool to find the problem from four different sides, where the application is:

1. How the power of being able to take advantage of an opportunity.

2. How to cope with weaknesses that prevent profitability.

3. How to force able to face the threats that exist.

4. How to cope with weaknesses that are able to make the threat being real or created a new threat.

The second stage of the data processing is using a SWOT analysis where the steps are as follows:

1. Classify data obtained

2. Did an analysis of Strength, Weakness, Opportunity, and Threat

3. Enters the data into a matrix of SWOT

4. Analyzing the strategies of the SWOT Matrix

5. Recommends strategies that have been mentioned to Organization.

1.10. Writing Systematic

Systematic of the writing in order to build an overview of this research, researcher arranges the following outline as:

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION. This chapter contains Background, Research Question, and Objectives of The Research, Benefits of The Research, Literature Review, Theoretical Framework, Conceptual Definition, Operational Definition, Research Methodology and Writing Systematic.

CHAPTER II: THE DESCRIPTION OF RESEARCH OBJECT. This chapter contains the description of research object of Central Bureau of Statistics of Special of Yogyakarta.

CHAPTER III: RESULT AND ANALYSIS. This chapter contains data and analysis obtained from research conducted on the Central Bureau of Statistics role in the framework of development planning of Special Region of Yogyakarta Province 2017.

CHAPTER IV: CONCLUSION. This chapter contains a summary analysis and recommendation from the results of the research obtained.