

## CHAPTER II

### THE DESCRIPTION OF RESEARCH OBJECT

The next step in determining ways to obtain research data is giving an overview of the research object. In this chapter, the author, gives an overview of the object of the research. An overview of the research is contained in the information from research object. The purpose of this chapter is to give the description of research object towards Central Bureau of Statistics of Special Region of Yogyakarta role as the data provider in development planning context. The description of the research object rendered in this chapter is as follow:

#### 2.1. History

a. The Dutch Indies

Established in 1920 with the task of collecting statistical data of customs and excise under the department of Landbouw Nijverheid en Handel. On 24 September 1924 the center moved from Bogor to Jakarta under the name Centraal Kantoor Voor de Statistiek (CKS)

b. Japanese Government Period

In 1942-1945, CKS switched to Japanese military rule, and its activities were directed to meet the needs of war (military data). CKS name changed to CHOSASITSU GUNSEIKANBU.

c. Indonesian Government Period 1945-1965

Since the Proclamation of 17 August 1945 Chosasitsu Gunseikanbu was changed to the General Conscience Investigation Office (KAPPURI),

headed by Mr. Abdul Jarim Pringgodigdo. In early 1946, KAPPURI moved following the move of the central government of Indonesia to Yogyakarta. At that time KAPPURI led by SEMAUN. Being by the Federal Government (Netherlands) in Jakarta, CKS is reactivated. Based on the circular of the Ministry of Prosperity no. 219 / SC, dated June 12, 1950, Chosasitsu Gunseikanbu and KAPPURI merged into one with the name of the Central Statistics Office (KPS) and shelter under the Ministry of Prosperity. On July 1, 1957 with Presidential Decree No. RI. 172/1957, the KPS was changed to the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) and directly under the Prime Minister. In 1961, BPS held its first population census since independence. In each of the Governor's Offices (Provinces), the Regency/Municipality and the Sub-District shall be part of the management of the population census. In 1965, with the Decree of the Presidium of the Cabinet No.Aa/C/9. The census sections in each of the Governors and Regencies/Municipal Offices are designated to Census and Statistics Office.

d. The 1966-Present Government of Indonesia

Year 1968, stipulated Government Regulation no. 16 of 1968, which regulates the Organization and Working Procedures of BPS (at the central and regional levels). In 1980, stipulated Government Regulation no. 6 of 1980, concerning BPS Organization as a replacement of Government Regulation no. 16/1968. Based on PP. 6/1980 in each province there are BPS representatives in the name of Provincial Statistics Office, and in

each Regency/Municipality there is a BPS Representative Office under the name of the Regency/Municipal Statistics Office. Year 1992, stipulated Government Regulation no. 2 of 1992, concerning the BPS Organization in lieu of PP no. 6/1980. The position, duties, functions, organizational structure, and working procedures of the Central Bureau of Statistics are further regulated by Presidential Decree. On September 26, 1997 with Law no. 16 of 1997 on Statistics, the Central Bureau of Statistics was changed to "Central Bureau of Statistics" and at the same time on 26 September designated as "DAY STATISTICS". Year 1998, stipulated Presidential Decree no. 86 of 1998 on the Central Bureau of Statistics. Based on the KEPPRES, BPS Representative in the region is a vertical institution with the name of Provincial BPS, BPS Kabupaten and BPS Kotamadya. Year 2001, stipulated Presidential Decree no. 103 of 2001 on Position, Task, Function, Authority, Organizational Structure and Working Procedure of Non Departmental Government Institution (LPND). One of the LPND is the Central Bureau of Statistics. In 2001, the Head of Central Bureau of Statistics No.121 year 2001 on the Organization and Working Procedures of BPS Representatives in the regions. BPS representatives in the regions consist of Provincial BPS and Regency/City BPS. Based on the Decision of BPS Head No. 121 year 2001 the Provincial BPS organization comprises Heads, Administrative Sections, Social Statistics Division, Production Statistics Division, Distribution Statistics Division, Regional

Balance Sheet and Statistical Analysis, Field Integration of Processing and Statistical Dissemination and Functional Group of Occupations.

### **2.1.1. General Information**

Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) is a Non-Departmental Government Institution which directly responsible to the President. As stated in the Law No. 16 the year 1997 on Statistics, BPS is a vertical institution, which its branches spread out in all provinces/regencies/municipalities. In each sub-district, there is at least one Statistics Coordinator who responsible for collecting and gathering statistical data from that area. The BPS is instituted by Law Number 16, 1997 on Statistics; Government Regulation No. 51 the year 1999 on Statistics Undertakings; Presidential Decree N0. 166 year 2000 on Status, Task, Function, Authority, and Organizational Structure of the Non- Departmental Government Institution; Presidential Decree No 178 year 2000 on Organizational Structure and Task of the Non-Departmental Government Institution; Presidential Decree No. 163 year 1998 on College for Statistics; Executive Act No. 001 year 2001 on The Organization and Task of the BPS; Executive Act No. 10 year 1998 on The Organization and Task of College for Statistics. Previously, BPS was Biro Pusat Statistik.

### **2.1.2. Legal Foundation**

In organizing the execution of tasks and functions, the Central Bureau of statistics covered by the law, namely:

1. Act No. 16 the year 1997 of Statistics guarantees legal certainty for the providers and users of statistics either Government or society. The

existence of this law then the interests of the user community statistics will be guaranteed especially over the value of the information acquired.

2. Government regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 51 the year 1999 on the Organization of statistics mandate that BPS obliged organizes basic statistics.
3. Presidential Regulation No. 86 the year 2007 about the Central Bureau of statistics.
4. Regulation of the head of the Central Bureau of statistics the No. 7 the year 2008 about the Organization and the work of the Central Bureau of statistics.
5. The Decision of the head of the Central Bureau of statistics the No. 121 the year 2001 about the Organization and the work of representatives of the Central Bureau of statistics in the region.

### **2.1.3. Material of BPS**

According to Law No. 16 the year 1997 material in charge with Central Bureau of Statistics are:

- a. The type of statistics based on its utilization purposes consists of basic statistics that is entirely organized by BPS, sectorial statistics implemented by government agencies independently or together with BPS, as well as the specific statistics organized by institutions, organizations, individuals, and other community elements or independently or together with the BPS.

- b. Statistical results organized by BPS announced in the Official Gazette (BRS) Statistics on a regular basis and transparent so that the public and easy to know or get the data needed.
- c. National statistical system a reliable, effective, and efficient.
- d. The establishment of the Forum Community Statistics as a container to accommodate the aspirations of Community statistics, in charge of giving advice and consideration to BPS.

#### **2.1.4. Role of BPS**

Based on the legislation mentioned, the role should be run by the BPS are:

- 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.

#### **2.1.5. Vision of BPS**

The Agent of Trustworthy statistical data for all

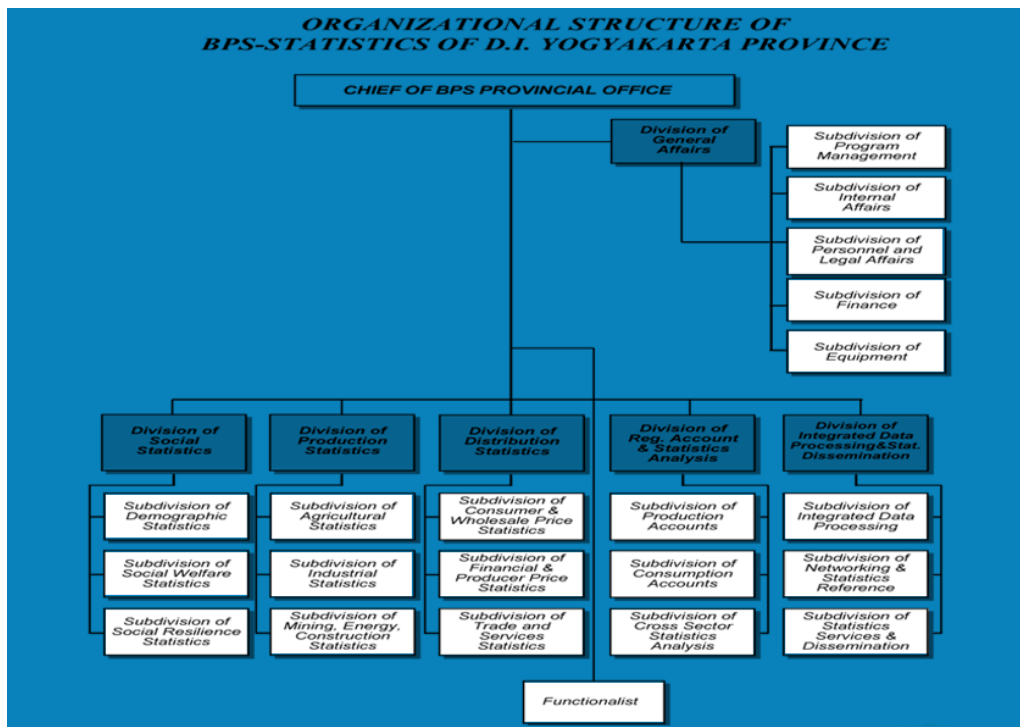
#### **2.1.6. Mission of BPS**

- a. Strengthen runway operational and statistical institutes constitutional for conducting effective and efficient statistics.

- b. Creating statistics employee and competent professionals supported the utilization of leading-edge information technology for the advancement of statistician Indonesia.
- c. Improve the application of the classification standards, concepts and definitions, measurement, and statistical code of ethics is universal in any organization of statistics.
- d. Improving the quality of statistical information service for all parties.
- e. Enhance coordination, integration, and synchronization statistic activities organized the Government and the private sector, within the framework of the national statistical system (SSN) which is effective and efficient.

### 2.1.7. Organization Structure

**Figure 3. Organizational Structure of BPS D.I. Yogyakarta**



Badan Pusat Statistik, hereafter called as BPS, is a Non-Departmental Government Institution under the directives of and responsible directly to the President. BPS has a responsibility to carrying out the government's duty of statistical activity in accordance with any regulations and statutes in force. Based on Presidential Regulation No 86 the year 2007 on the BPS-Statistics Indonesia, and Chief Statistician Regulation of BPS-Statistics Indonesia No. 7 the year 2008 on the Organization and Administration of the BPS statistics Indonesia, BPS organizational structure consists of:

1. Chief Statistician;

BPS is led by a Chief who has the task of leading the BPS in accordance with the provisions of the applicable legislation; setting up national policy and public policy in accordance with the task of BPS; technical policy implementation of the BPS became his responsibility; as well as fostering and implementing cooperation with the Agency and other organizations. The Chief is assisted by a Principal Secretary Major, 5 (five) Deputy and Inspectorate.

2. Principal Secretary;

Principal Secretary is responsible for coordinating the plan, establishment, administration control, and resources in BPS. Principal Secretary leads some Bureaus, where each Bureau consists of some Divisions, and each Division is divided into Subdivisions. Principal Secretary consists of Bureau of Program Management, Bureau of Finance, Bureau of Personnel and Legal Affairs, and Bureau of General Affairs.



3. Deputy Methodology and Statistical Information;

Deputy Director General for Methodology and Statistical Information are responsible for carrying out the formulation policies in methodology and statistical information. Deputy Director General for Methodology and Statistical Information consists of Directorate of Statistical Methodology, Directorate of Statistical Dissemination, and Directorate of Statistical Information System.

4. Deputy Social Statistics;

Deputy Director General for Social Statistics is responsible for carrying out of formulation policies in social statistics. Deputy Director General for Social Statistics consists of Directorate of Population Statistics, Directorate of Social Welfare Statistics, and Directorate of Social Resilience Statistics.

5. Deputy Production Statistics;

Deputy Director General for Production Statistics is responsible for carrying out of formulation policies in production statistics. Deputy Director General for Economic Statistics consists of Directorate of Agricultural Statistics, Directorate Industrial Statistics, Directorate of Financial and Price Statistics, and Directorate of Trade and Services Statistics.

6. Deputy Distribution and Service Statistics;

Deputy Director General for Distribution and service Statistics is responsible for carrying out of formulation policies in distribution and

service statistics. The Deputy of Distribution and Service Statistics has the function to distribute and service the data.

7. Deputy National Accounts and Statistical Analysis;

Deputy Director General for National Accounts and Statistical Analysis is responsible for carrying out of formulation policies in national accounts and statistical analysis. Deputy Director General for National Accounts and Statistical Analysis consists of Directorate of Production Accounts, Directorate of Consumption Accounts, and Directorate of Statistical Analysis.

8. Inspectorate;

Besides Bureaus and Directorates, there is an Inspectorate, which is responsible for functional controlling in BPS

9. Education and Training Center;

Education and Training Center which is responsible for implementation of education and training in the field of computer, statistics, and education and training functions and leadership qualities; and College of Statistics, abbreviated as STIS. The organizational structure of STIS is based on Presidential Decree Number 163 issued in 1998. STIS as higher education service in BPS is headed by a Chairman.

10. Vertical Agencies

BPS has representative offices in provincial and regency/city level, as the constitution of a vertical institution, called BPS Province and BPS Regency/City. BPS Province is headed by Head of BPS Province that

leads, Division of General Affairs, Division of Social Statistics, Division of Production Statistics, Division of Distribution Statistics, Division of Accounts and Statistical Analysis, and Division of Integrated Processing and Statistical Dissemination. BPS Regency/City is headed by Head of BPS Regency/City that leads, Division of General Affairs, Division of Social Statistics, Division of Production Statistics, Division of Distribution Statistics, Division of Accounts and Statistical Analysis, and Division of Integrated Processing and Statistical Dissemination.

#### **2.1.8. Core Values**

Core values of BPS are a solid foundation to build identity and guiding the behavior of each employee in the performance of duty. BPS core values consist of:

1. Professional
  - a. Competent  
Have expertise in the field of the task run
  - b. Effective  
Provide maximum results
  - c. Efficient  
Working on each task productively, with minimal resources
  - d. Innovative  
Always do the updates and refinement through self-learning
  - e. Systemic  
Believes that every job becomes of inseparable part

## 2. Integrity

### a. Dedication

Have a high devotion towards a profession run and institutions

### b. Discipline

Carry out the work in accordance with the provisions set

### c. Consistent

Consistent between words with deeds

### d. Open

Appreciate any ideas, suggestions, opinions, feedback, and criticism from various parties

### e. Accountable

Responsible and measured every stride

## 3. Mandate

### a. Trusted

Carry out the work in accordance with the provisions, which are not only based on logic but also simultaneously touch the spiritual dimension of the mental

### b. Honest

Carry out all the work by not deviating from the principle of morality.

### c. Sincere

Perform the task without strings attached, avoid conflicts of interest (personal, group, and groups), as well as dedicating all the tasks for the protection of human life, as worship or deed to God Almighty

- d. Fair

Put something in fairness and provide the right

#### **2.1.9. Job description**

The duties, functions, and authority of the BPS have been established based on Presidential Regulation No. 86 the year 2007 about the Central Bureau of Statistics and the Regulation of the Head of the Central Bureau of Statistics the No. 7 the year 2008 about the Organization and the work of the Central Bureau of statistics. The tasks of the Central Bureau of statistics are to perform the duties of the Government in the field of statistics appropriate legislation.

#### **2.1.10. Function**

- a. The study, preparation, and formulation of policies in the field of statistics;
- b. Coordinate national and regional statistical activities;
- c. Assignment and organization of basic statistics;
- d. The determination of the national statistical system;
- e. Coaching and facilitation activities against government agencies in the field of statistical activities; and
- f. Organize the ministry of public administration and coaching in the field of public administration, planning, organization and staffing, corporate governance, finance, public relation, legal, archival, and household supplies

#### **2.1.11. Authority**

- a. Preparation of the national plan in the macro in their field;
- b. Policy formulation in their fields to support development in the macro;

- c. Determination of the information system in the field;
- d. Determination and organization of national statistical;
- e. Other authorities in accordance with the provisions of the applicable legislation, namely;
- f.
  - i. The formulation and implementation of specific policies in the field of statistical activities;
  - ii. Constituent organization of the sectorial statistics surveys guidelines.

#### **2.1.12. BPS activities**

BPS main activities are undertaken in a regular cycle. The Population Census is conducted every ten years, at the years ended with zero. The agricultural census is conducted at the years ended with three. The economic census is conducted at the years ended with six. In between censuses, BPS conducts statistical surveys every year, such as National Socio-Economic Surveys, Surveys for Manufacturing Establishment, Inter Kensial Population Surveys, Labor Force Surveys, etc.

In almost all surveys and censuses, statistical data are compiled through interview method. Before the interviewers get down to the field, they have to attend and pass rigorous training sessions conducted for a particular purpose. A try-out is always launched prior to enumeration. Upon completion of the forms or questionnaires, the data shall pass intensive scrutinizes, and checks before accepted for processing at the data processing unit.

BPS has formulated its Long Term Plan known as the SIGMA PLAN, which outlines program strategies and priority schemes. The plan to set up an objective, which directed toward the establishment of the Integrated National Statistical

System. The needs for statistics shall always refer to the resources available for mobilization, to achieve the set goal.

### **2.1.13. Data Processing**

BPS has been using computers since 1963 for statistical data processing. The first computer was the UNIVAC machine, used in 1963. From 1969 to 1979, BPS used an ICL manufactured machine replacing the aging and obsolete UNIVAC. The next computer was the NEC ACOS-500 which was installed in 1979. This machine was planned to accommodate the processing of censuses and surveys conducted by BPS in the 80's and to get rid of the backlog due to the increasing workload at the data processing unit.

Later the BPS was equipped with an NEC computer system, ACOS-1500, installed in 1989, replacing the aging ACOS-500. This computer has dual CPUs with the memory capacity of 32 MB each. A 32 GB disk is used as backing storage. Four line printers with the speed of 1800 LPM are used heavily. A graphics plotter, two magnetic drives, and 100 terminals spread out within BPS are used to support the machine. Stand-alone personal computers, Local Area Networks (LAN), and a Wide Area Network (WAN) system are installed, to provide facilities for the subject matter users to process special purpose applications independently.

Beside ACOS-1500 at the central office, 6 type A Provincial Statistical Offices (PSO's) have also been equipped with minicomputers. PC's have also been used heavily in all 27 provinces (6 types A PSO's and 21 type B PSO's). All sites

are connected to ACOS-1500 at the BPS central office. In 1992 BPS installed 1 (one) PC for each Regency/Municipalities Statistical Office.

The recent development of information technology makes it possible for the BPS to adopt a different and more favorable approach towards data processing. Starting in 1995 BPS began to look into a possible new implementation of adopting a decentralization of data processing. To such extent, subject matters, as the organizational unit which directly responsible for the collection and processing particular subject of statistical data, is expected to be able to manage their own coverage

Throughout the years BPS' NEC mainframe has been serving major data processing needs for censuses and surveys. A single monolithic machine and data processing system cannot handle the pressure of increasing demands for statistical information production and dissemination any longer. With the emerging of competing solutions based on PCs and LANs, data processing are no longer done in a centralized manner. The right combination of knowledgeable personnel with hardware and software is proven to be more effective than expensive mainframe system. Distributed processing system based on PCs, LANs and Mini's are now starting to handle statistical data processing needs of BPS'. Based on cost justification and reduction of time-to-market, BPS finally decided to phase out the mainframe.

Statistical data stored on the mainframe are being migrated to new storage devices on minicomputers and PC servers. New applications and databases are being developed to handle current and future requirements of data processing. The



phasing-out project has been on-going since the end of 1997. Applications for handling monthly statistics, such as Consumer Price Indices, and Foreign Trade, are being deployed and already come into production. Other applications and database will follow in the near future.

As mentioned previously, BPS has conducted feasibility studies and several activities in developing a single source of data warehouse database. It is expected that this would be the place where all data collection and processing activities will eventually end up, and all official releases and publications are drawn out from.

The data warehouse development is done in conjunction with the previous project, i.e. retiring the mainframe unit. As more and more applications are being ported from the mainframe to client-server environment, at the same time generic framework of data modeling is being implemented in the data warehouse database to accommodate the newly added subjects.

Anticipating the needs of skilled IT Personnel, the BPS Computer Training Center was founded in 1997. Equipped with laboratories, modern classrooms, local area network, Internet connection, skilled trainers, and well-planned training materials, the training center will handle the BPS' requirements for IT personnel well beyond 2000. Besides BPS' staff, the Training Center is also planned to accommodate other government institutions.

Finally, in 1999, BPS completed the last phase of mainframe migration. In that year the mainframe was permanently shut down. Replacing the old mainframe, in the year of 2000, BPS procured two-Compaq Alpha Server GS140,

and several other servers supporting the bulk of data processing. These servers with storage space in the terabytes are expected to carry BPS into the future.

As such the BPS Information Technology Infrastructure development is an on-going and never-ending process. Keeping up with the demands of statistical data processing, finding innovations for better working methods, and providing easy access to statistical information are the goals, on which, the development of IT infrastructure in BPS are based on.

#### **2.1.14. Data Accessing**

Data from the Central Bureau of Statistics is for those in need such as the Central Government Agencies, State Institutions, International Agencies, Representatives of Foreign Countries and Indonesian Citizens in need, data that can be obtained through the following way:

a. Direct Access

Data and related documentation are free to access without any conditions. Data users do not need to register or provide information to download it, by visiting the Central Bureau of Statistics library.

b. Data public

Public data is free to access for registered users. Data users must first register and accept the terms set. To download data, user data must login first. The data can be downloaded through the site <https://www.bps.go.id/publication.html>.

c. Licensed data

Licensed data has limited access, only for trusted users and requires access to that data. Data users must file an application for data access requests and agree

to the terms given regarding the use of such data. The submission of such data access request may either be approved or rejected. Based on the rules and policies issued by BPS, then to get this data is categorized into 3 (three), namely paid, zero rupiah and free. For paid data is based on Government Regulation No.7 of 2015 on types and tariffs on the types of Non-Tax State Revenue (PNBP) applicable to the Central Bureau of Statistics. Micro-data sales:

1. Up to 50 MB	Rp.100,00	Per 1000 bytes
2. Extra per 1000 bytes > 50-100 MB	Rp.50,00	Per 1000 bytes
3. Extra per 1000 bytes > 100-500 MB	Rp.25,00	Per 1000 bytes
4. Extra per 1000 bytes > 500 MB-1000 MB	Rp.15,00	Per 1000 bytes
5. Extra per 1000 bytes >1000 MB	Rp.5,00	Per 1000 bytes

d. Data enclave

Data users must apply to access data in a secure onsite facility. The facility is in the form of computers that have been provided specifically to access the data. The submission of enclave data access can be either approved or rejected.

e. External repository

Data is available at other places / institutions / sites, where Micro Data Catalog only provides metadata and documentation.

f. Data not available

Some data do not yet have access policies or data is inaccessible in relation to BPS data dissemination rules. The micro data catalog provides metadata and documentation for the completeness of the micro-data catalog.

## **2.2. Development in DIY**

Human development and economic improvement become one of development priorities in Yogyakarta Special Region, priority issue is a reflection of the growing conditions in DIY; high gini ratio (0.440), regional inequality of 0.4461 per 2016 (an increase from 2012, recorded 0.4738), poverty rates are still above the national average (12.36) and the tendency of increasing the number of educated unemployed, which in August 2016, the proportion reached 68% of the number of unemployed.

Educated human resources, is a major development asset owned by DIY, but if not managed properly will be something dangerous. To improve the quality of human resources, DIY has designed the Program for Increasing Accessibility and quality of education. The indicators are the percentage of youth participation in youth education, the percentage of schools implementing character education and the long-term expectations of schools. As for cutting the economic gap, in accordance with the vision of Sri Sultan HB X, later the DIY government will run the name of the cross economic encounter model. Where is the strength entrepreneur foster those with limited capital. The concept between the rich and the poor is not pitted, because the weak must be defeated, but more to the direction of synergy.

## **2.3. Role of BPS in DIY's Development Plan**

BPS data is now become a development field and will also be a focus for development. Therefore, BPS data is a barometer of development data collection. BPS has a role to play as part of data development. The key to success supported

by the role of BPS, the importance, and the good implementation of data to be accompanied by monitoring, both reports from BPS data will be the basis of performance. With BPS data can be seen the process of economic growth, community discipline and development results. These three things are at the time of government obligation. However, this should also be supported by society and development that can be synergistic.

In Law Number 25 Year 2004 regarding National Development Planning System, required in development process required accurate information data. BPS is an institution that has such data. However, there are two things that must be responsible, must first pay attention to the data methodology and data procedure itself. BPS constantly improves its ability to provide accurate, objective and relevant statistics, whether used by policy-making materials, study materials by public universities or the general public