

CHAPTER 1V

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

A. Description Empirical Study



Source: BPS diy

Figure 4.1 Administrative Division of DIY

1. Geographical Condition

Province of Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta is the one of Province from 33 provinces in Indonesia and the location in the Middle Java. In south area Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta is bordered by the Indonesian ocean, meanwhile in the north east, south east, west, and north west is bordered by Central Java Province with covered :

- a. Klaten Regency in the north east
- b. Wonogiri Regency in the south east

- c. Purworejo Regency in the west
- d. Magelang Regency in the north west

Base on the physiographical Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta consist from:

- a. Southern Mountains

The large of area around 1,656.25 km² and the height around 150–700 m

- b. Mount Merapi

The large of area around 582,81 km² and the height around 80-2,911 m

- c. Mainland between Southern Mountains and Kulonprogo Mountains

The large of area around 215.62 km² and the height around 0-80 m

- d. Kulonprogo Mountains and South Mainland

The large of area around 706.25 km² and the height 0 - 572 m

The location of Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta between 7°.33' – 8°.12' south latitude and 110°.00'-110°.50' east longitude of Greenwich, recorded the area of Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta have large around 3,185.80 km² or around 0.17 percent of Indonesian area (1,860,359,67 km²) is smallest Province after DKI Jakarta, and it consist of :

- 1) Kulonprogo Regency have large around 586.27 km² (18.40 percent)
- 2) Bantul Regency have large around 506.85 km² (15.19 percent)

- 3) Gunungkidul Regency have large around 1,485.36 km²
(46.63 percent)
- 4) Sleman Regency have large around 574.82 km²
(18.04 percent)
- 5) Yogyakarta City have large around 32.50 km² (1.02 percent)

Majority the area of D. I. Yogyakarta located at the height 100 – 499 m, than from the sea surface recorded around 65.65 percent. Meanwhile the height less than 100 m or 28.80 percent, the height around 500 - 999 m around 5.04 percent and the height > 1000 m around 0.47 percent.

2. Climate Condition

Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta have tropical climate which influenced by dry season and rainy season.

According to the Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics Agency, station Geophysics class 1 of Yogyakarta the average of temperature in Yogyakarta in 2014 was recorded 26,3° C it's lower than average temperature in 2013 which recorded 26,08° C, with the minimum temperature is 21.2° C and the maximum temperature is 32,7° C. Precipitation was 169 mm and rain days 13 times every month. Meanwhile the humidity was recorded 42,0 percent – 100,0 percent,

air pressure 1.010,1 mb – 1.019,9 mb with the wind arrow is Sort West and wind velocity is 2,0 knot – 15,0 knot.

3. Natural Condition The Wealth of Nature

In D. I. Yogyakarta there are many things which can processed become something that has intrinsic value. With the characteristic and geographical condition owned by D. I. Yogyakarta which consist from mountain range and ocean capable develop the condition of natural resources which exist in D. I. Yogyakarta.

According to the writing which is written by Mahmud Fallahuda in his blog about the natural potential that exist in D. I. Yogyakarta. According to him in mountain area there are many potentials thing which can process become tourism sector, agriculture, and forestry. Meanwhile in ocean area, potential capable to develop are tourism and fishery. If Government process all of potential maximally it will make many regional profit so it can increase regional revenue.

Between sectors that can processed in D. I. Yogyakarta (Fallahuda 2016) are:

a. Potential's Agriculture in D. I. Yogyakarta

Most of natural resources in Yogyakarta especially in agriculture sector are: Corn plants, Soybean plants, peanut plants, and cassava plants. The large of area for corn plants around 79,704 Ha, for soybean plants around 34,292 Ha, than the large of area for peanuts

plants around 57,759 Ha, and the area of cassava around 58,735 Ha. Beside that there are another plants such as rice, green beans, sweet potato, and many kinds of vegetable.

Every harvest each plant able to produce many tons. For example corn plants able to produce 219,758 tons/year, while soybean able to produce 402 tons/year, rice able to produce around 715,684 tons/year the production relative big because the needs of rice as the staple food. Meanwhile peanuts plants able to produce 66, 697 tons, than sweet potato plants able to produce 6,777 tons, kind s of vegetables around 67,703 tons/year and fruits around 196,204 tons/year. From the data above, natural resources that exist in agriculture sector in D. I. Yogyakarta very potential to develop.

b. Potential's Forestry in D. I. Yogyakarta

The kind of forestry that developed in D. I. Yogyakarta it is kind of wood and non wood. The large of forest in D. I. Yogyakarta around 23,54% from all of area of D. I. Yogyakarta. Wood production in D. I. Yogyakarta consist from Jati plants around 111,930.33 meter cubic, Mahoni plants 16,490.574 meter cubic, sono keling plants 8,412.866, akasia plants 3,292.287 meter cubic and rimba campuran 2,787.235 meter cubic. From the information, D. I. Yogyakarta have big potential to develop forestry as the way to urban planning and welfare society.

c. Potential's Ocean and Fishery in D. I. Yogyakarta

Potential of natural resources in D.I.Yogyakarta also can developed from ocean and fishery which from public waters around 3,133 Ha than the level of utilization around 5,20 Ha. While the large of Rambak around 650 Ha than the level of utilization around 58 Ha. The large of Tambak around 240 Ha.

d. Potential's Farms in D. I. Yogyakarta

The condition of farms in Yogyakarta dominated by beef cattle (cow) 249,480 cows, dairy cows around 8,623 cows and the amount of production of milk around 8,900,215 liters /year. Meanwhile, There are chicken Burus 4,504,824 chicken /year. Laying hens 2,494,008 hens /year, and chicken meat around 22,020,306 chickens /year.

e. Potential's Tourism in D. I. Yogyakarta

There are many kinds of Potential's tourism in D. I. Yogyakarta which can develop with any innovative and variative way. Actually tourism sector able to developed from ocean and mountain because in both places, there are a lot of beautiful view which can freshing and entertaining our self to eliminate bored and tired. Beside that D. I. Yogyakarta has many culinary tours, many place for shopping. The one of famous place for shopping is Malioboro because over there a lot of hand craft original from

Yogyakarta. Then in Bringharjo can find batik original from Yogyakarta.

This research will involve five areas in D. I. Yogyakarta as the place to implement this research. Because the variables that used in this research taken from five areas in D. I. Yogyakarta such as Kulonprogo, Bantul, Gunungkidul, Sleman and Yogyakarta City. Each area have different capability to manage their Government especially to develop economy condition that they have such as from natural resource, business development and anything capable to increase the economy and social welfare in each area. This capability also influenced by some factors such as the geography condition capable to determine any natural resources which can processed become one of attractiveness and valuable.

We know that, each regency and city have different condition include the geographical and climate condition which can influence the economy condition it self. The explanation above will explain about the condition in each Regency and City that be role to develop economy in D. I. Yogyakarta.

A. Geographical and Climate Condition Each Region

1. Geographical and Climate condition of Kulonprogo

a. Geographical condition

Kulonprogo Regency with capital city Wates and have large of area around 58.627,512 acre (586,28 km²), consist from 12 subdistricts and 87 villages, 1 klurahan and 917 hamlet.

Astronomically, Kulonprogo Regency is located between 7° 38'42''-7° 59'3'' south latitude, and between 110° 1'37''- 110° 16'26'' east longitude. Kulonprogo Regency include one from five regency or city in D.I.Yogyakarta located westernmost with some areas such as:

- 1) West : Purworejo Regency , Central Java Province
- 2) East : Sleman and Bantul Regency, D. I. Yogyakarta
- 3) North : Magelang Regency , Central Java Province
- 4) South : The Indian ocean

b. Kulonprogo Regency has geographic condition such as :

- 1) North : A highland area from Menoreh hills, elevation between 500 -1000 m from the surface of the sea. Including Subdistricts are : Girimulyo, Nanggulan, Kalibawang, and samigaluh.
- 2) Middle : Include the Hills area with the elevation around 500-100 m from the surface of the sea. Covering Subdistricts, are: Sentolo, Pengasih and Kokap.

3) South: A lowland area with the elevation up to 100 m from the surface of the sea. Covering Subdistricts, are: Temon, Wates, Panjatan, Galur and Lendah.

In 2016 Kulonprogo Regency is divided into 12 Subdistricts and the large of land in each Subdistricts are: Temon (36.30 km²), Wates (32.00 km²), Panjatan (44.59 km²), Galur (32.91 km²), Lendah (25.59 km²), Sentolo (52.65 km²), Pengasih (61.66 km²), Kokap (73.80 km²), Girimulyo (54.90 km²), Nanggulan (39.61 km²), Kalibawang (52.96 km²), and Sami Galuh (69.29 km²).

c. Climate Condition

Stretch of Kulonprogo district includes lowland, upland, and hills area. Base on topographical distributions of peaks and valley, Kulonprogo lanscape divided into five major groups, 17,58 % of the region are less than 7 m above the surface of the ocean, 15,20 % of the region are between 8 – 25 m above the surface of the ocean, 22,84% of the region are between 26 – 100 m above the surface of the ocean, 33.00% of the region are between 101 – 500 m above the surface of the ocean, and 11,37% of the region are more than 500 m above of the surface of the ocean.

Meanwhile, the distribution of Kulonprogo regency base on the level of slope and it divided into four groups, are :

1) 40.11% of the region have an inclination below 2°

- 2) 18.70% of the region have an inclination between 2° - 15°
- 3) 22.46% of the region have an inclination between 16° - 40°
- 4) 18.73% of the region have an inclination above 40°

During 2016 Kulonprogo Regency have monthly average of precipitation around 241 mm and rain day was 15 days rain.

2. Geographical and Climate Condition in Bantul Regency

a. Geographical Condition

The area of Bantul Regency located between 110° 12' 34" and 110° 31' 08" east longitude and between 7° 44' 04" and 8° 00' 27" south latitude of Greenwich.

Bantul Regency include one of five regencies/city in D. I. Yogyakarta and located in java island. Bantul Regency is bordered by Yogyakarta City and Sleman in the north. Gunungkidul in the east, Kulonprogo in the west and Indonesian ocean in the south.

Bantul Regency consist from 17 Sub districts, they are :

- 1) Srandakan, have large area around 1.832 Ha (3,61%)
- 2) Sanden, have large area around 2.316 Ha (4,57%)
- 3) Kretek, have large area around 2.677 Ha (5,28%)
- 4) Pundong, have large area around 2.368 Ha (4,67%)
- 5) Bambanglipuro, have large area around 2.270 Ha (4,48%)
- 6) Pandak, large area around 2.430 Ha (4,79%)
- 7) Bantul, have large area around 2.195 Ha (4,33%),
- 8) Jetis, have large area around 2.447 (4,83%)

- 9) Imogiri, have large area around 5.449 (10,75%)
- 10) Dlingo, have large area around 5.587 Ha (11,02%)
- 11) Pleret, have large area around 2.297 Ha (4,53%)
- 12) Piyungan, have large area around 3.254 Ha (6,42%)
- 13) Banguntapan, have large area around 2.848 Ha (5,62%),
- 14) Sewon, have large area around 2.716 Ha (5,36%)
- 15) Kasihan, have large area around 3.238 Ha (6,39%)
- 16) Pajangan, have large area around 3.325 Ha (6,56%)
- 17) Sedayu, have large area around 3.436 Ha (6,78%).

The amount all of Bantul Regency area is 50.685 km²

b. Climate Condition

Base on data from irrigation service in Bantul Regency, there are 12 center for monitoring station of rainfalls. During 2015 the highest rainfalls was happened that is noted monitoring station in gedongan around 963 mm with 20 rain days.

3. Geographical and Climate Condition in Gunung kidul Regency

a. Geographical Condition

The Gunungkidul Regency is located between 7° 46' – 8° 09' south latitude and 110° 21' - 110° 50' east longitude. This Region is rounded by Klaten Regency, Sukoharjo Regency, Central Java Province at the north side. Wonogiri Regency , Central Java Province in the east. Indonesia Ocean in the south side, and in the west there are Bantul and Sleman Regency.

The large of area of Gunung Kidul Regency around 1.485,36 km² which consist of 18 districts and 144 villages/wards. Semanu dustriect is the one of district in Gunung Kidul which have amount larger than another area around 108.36 km² or same with 7,30 %.

b. Climate Condition

1) in the morning warm air +22 - +27 C, Dew Point + 22.28C.

The situation is very humid, quite comfortable and in some places there will be rain. The wind is a bit quietly blowing from the south-west at a speed of 0-7. km / h, the sky is overcast.

2) In the afternoon the air temperature warms up to +26 - + 28C, Dew Point: 23.15C.

3) In the night air temperature drops becomes +22 - + 23C, Dew Point + 22.08C very humid state, quite comfortable and in some places will happen rain. The wind is a bit calmly blowing from the west with a speed of 0-7 km / hour.

4. Geographical and Climate Condition in Sleman Regency

a. Geographical Condition

Sleman Regency area is spread out from 110° 13' 00" until 110° 33' 00" eastern longitude, and from 7° 34' 51" until 7° 47' 03" southern latitude with the altitude 100 – 2500 above the sea level. The most distance from south to the north around 32 km, meanwhile the

distance from east to west around 35 km. Sleman Regency consist from 17 Sub districts, 86 villages and 1.212 Sub districts.

The Location of Sleman Regency:

- 1) In the northern part borders with Boyolali Regency in Central Java Province.
- 2) In the eastern part borders with Klaten Regency of Central Java Province
- 3) In the southern part borders with Bantul Regency and Yogyakarta City
- 4) In western part borders with Kulonprogo Regency of D. I. Yogyakarta and Magelang Regency of Central Java Province

The condition area in the south is the fertile lowland, meanwhile in the north area the condition mostly dry land of unirrigates agricultural fields and yards. Beside that, it has slope surface to the south to the northeast area borders with Merapi mount. In the south slope of Merapi mount, there are two hills namely Tugo Hill and Plawangan Hill as parts of Kaliurang Tourism area. There are some rivers flowing from Sleman Regency to the south beach, they are : Progo, Krasak, Sempor, Kuning Boyong, Winongo, Gendong and Opak rivers.

b. Climate Condition

Base on the data that got from BMKG (Meteorological Climatologically and Geophysical Agency in Yogyakarta. The rainy days happen 26 times in a month during 2016. The highest average rainfall is 135 mm, the maximum wind speed around 20 m/s, while the highest average nisby humidity is 95 % and the lowest one around 70% . The highest air temperature is 29° C and the lowest is 24° C.

5. Geographical and Climate Condition in Yogyakarta City

a. Geographical condition

Yogyakarta City located between 110° 24' 19" – 110° 28' 53" east longitude and between 07° 15' 24" – 07° 49' 26" south latitude. There three rivers flowing from north to south, they are: Gajahwong River flowing from the east of city, Code River flowing in the middle and Winongo River flowing in the west part.

Yogyakarta City have large of area around 32,5 km² or 1,02% from the large of D. I. Yogyakarta. The distance furthest away is come from nort to east around 7,5 km, whilw from west to east around 5,6 km.

Yogyakarta City is located in Merapi mount's valley which has slope relative flat around 0 - 2 % exist on altitude average around 114 m from the Sea Surface. Part of area with large around 1.657 Ha located on the altitude around less than 100 m and the balance around

100 – 199 m height from the Sea Surface. Most of land contain regosol.

Administratively, Yogyakarta City consist of 14 Subdistricts, 45 villages with the bounds :

North : Sleman Regency

East and West : Bantul and Sleman Regency

South : Bantul Regency

b. Climate in Yogyakarta City

Generally climate condition in Yogyakarta City during 2015 the highest rainfall average happen in January around 366 mm. The average of air humidity was relative highest and the highest occurred in December 88% and the lowest one in October around 77%. During 2015 the air pressure around 998,01 mb and temperature around 26,13°C.

B. D. I. Yogyakarta The Favorite Tourism Destination

Yogyakarta, beside famous as struggle city, central of culture and central of education, in reality D. I. Yogyakarta also famous with a wealth of natural charm and the culture. Until nowadays D. I. Yogyakarta still famous as the tourism city in indonesia and overseas. All of thing which has history in the past, now become famous around the society and many visitors come from everywhere to look the history value that record in the building.

The Government of Yogyakarta also keep the natural things and sustainability in each history building .There are some temples which still natural and awake the splendor until today are: Prambanan Temple and Ratu Boko, Keraton Kesultanan Yogyakarta Hadiningrat, Old City Kota Gedhe, Museums, Customs and Traditional Arts until now all of the history wealth and sustainability still awake. Beside that, the natural wealth of Yogyakarta still dazzling including di Kaliurang area and Mount Merapi, Nglanggeran, Tahura Bunder, Puncak Suroloyo / Menoreh Hill, Mount Gambar, Karst Mountains, Gumuk Pasir, nor the beauty of south beach (Kukup Beach, Baron, Krakal, Siung, Ngerenehan, Sundak, Sadeng, Parangtritis, Goa Cemara, Pandanismo, Glagah and many others).

We know that D. I. Yogyakarta Province still hold and use any kind of customs which is obtained from the Ancestors to run the way of life it self. For example Customs, language, social community, culture and etc. Beside that, the original community in D. I. Yogyakarta Province have awareness in preserving nature and culture. Because of that D. I. Yogyakarta Province got title as a leading tourist destination.

C. The Growth Rate of Economic Condition

D. I. Yogyakarta have capability to develop their own economic with all of capacity that they have especially from the natural resources, investment, and many model of business that develop by Government or parties. The economy in D. I. Yogyakarta covers from : investment sector such as industry, trade, cooperative, small medium enterprises (SMEs)

such as agriculture, forestry, plantation, fishery, ocean such as energy, mineral natural resource and tourism.

Generally, many ways to manage all of system that applied in each region to run the government system. Moreover in D. I. Yogyakarta there are many things which can process become something valuable and feasible to consume for all society. The growth of economy strongly influenced by the general condition such as from the population level, the level of unemployment, human resource, natural resources to know the quality of civilization which has relation to the economic growth in D. I. Yogyakarta. But the amount of natural resources is limited so the government must press optimally the local original revenue to increase regional revenue. For example, the government must serious to dig the natural potential in services sector such as tourism places which are become superiority in D. I. Yogyakarta.

In D. I. Yogyakarta Province, the amount of local original revenue increase continuously from year to year. But the local original revenue always used to fullfil the regional's need such as to run the government's system or to develop the structuring of city. Year by year, local original revenue's budget not enough to fullfil all of the needs Province of D. I. Yogyakarta. The Government used balance fund to cover the lack of fund in Regional development. Actually the role of local original revenue as the one of source of funds which owned by each region independently to complete and cover all of budget which come from Central Government.

Actually in regional finance in the part of Regional income's reception plan mention about three kinds of source of revenue which influence to increase regional welfare. They are: Local Original Revenue (PAD), Balanced Budgeting, and other legal revenue. Each composition have their own job to increase the Regional revenue and also Regional finance. According to the data that taken from RAPBD Province of D. I. Yogyakarta about percentage of Regional income's reception plan which is consist from local original revenue (PAD), balanced budgeting and other legal revenue which calculated since 2010 – 2016 show the fluctuation of the significant result.

Tabel 4 .1
The Regional Income's Reception Plan Toward D. I. Yogyakarta Year
2010 – 2016 (Percentage)

Year	LOR	Balanced Budgeting	Other Legal Revenue
2010	50,09%	49,58%	0,33%
2011	49,34%	50,34%	0,32%
2012	41,34%	43,94%	14,71%
2013	44,34%	42,93%	13,62%
2014	39,80%	33,50%	26,70%
2015	42,44%	30,57%	26,99%
2016	46,86%	30,06%	23,09%

Source : BPS DIY

According to the table above which explain about income's reception plan in D. I. Yogyakarta in year 2010 the percentage of PAD is 50,09% higher than the amount of Balanced Budgeting is 49,58%, meanwhile, the amount of other legal revenue smallest between both only 0,33%, so if we total all of amount of percentage, the result will 100%. The smallest amount of PAD happen in 2014 the contribution at that year

is 39,80%, following the balancing budget which also decrease become 33,50% but in this year the contribution of others legal revenue increase into 26,70% it really fantastic amount from the years before it happen because in that year D. I. Yogyakarta get special fund for Regions to the Government.

Table 4.2
Realization of D. I. Yogyakarta Province Income and Province Expenditure During 2010 – 2015 (Billion Rupiah)

Year	Local Original Revenue	Income	Regional Expenditure
2010	621,738,060,000.00	1,241,129,602,000.00	1,394,446,100,000.00
2011	867,112,885,352.87	1,604,910,831,405.87	1,562,268,734,645.00
2012	1,004,063,125,812.33	2,171,734,307,663.33	2,053,825,959,467.00
2013	1,216,102,749,617.01	2,583,056,763,524.01	2,509,643,375,218.35
2014	1,464,604,954,200.16	3,139,871,880,417.16	2,981,068,320,421.41
2015	1,593,110,769,596.00	3,400,014,811,777.00	3,496,425,502,266.45

Source: BPS Yogya

According to the data that exist in table above, explain the real condition during six years about the economic cycle in Province D.I.Yogyakarta start from total revenue per year and total expenditure per year. Look the data in 2010, the total amount of revenue around 1,241,129,602,000 billion rupiah than the total expenditure during a year around 1, 393,446,100,000 billion rupiah. Fom the data, total expenditure is highest than total revenue it means the condition in that year is not balance or deficit, in fact the result is minus (-) around 1,523165e11 billion rupiah. The result in the next years increase continuously from year to year, it means the economy condition in D. I. Yogyakarta better than before.

Beside that, if money in a year surplus it means the rest can be allocate to the next year as the stash for the next development.

Table 4.3
Income's Realisation and Regional Government Expenditure in Province D. I. Yogyakarta Year 2011

Regional Government	Income's Realisation	Expenditure's Realisation	Ratio Income to the Expenditure	Surplus Percentage (Deficit)
1	2	3	4	5
Province D.I.Yogyakarta	1,604,724.64	1,562,268.73	1.03	2.65
Kulonprogo Regency	791,826.64	780,620.06	1.01	1.42
Bantul Regency	1,180,547.11	1,151,885.95	1.02	2.43
Gunung Kidul Regency	965,826.23	938,850.02	1.03	2.79
Sleman Regency	1,311,436.53	1,278,166.68	1.03	2.54
Yogyakarta City	951,681.43	932,018.51	1.02	2.07

Source: Statistic Regional Finance Year 2011 (BPS DIY)

From the table above we can analysis the ratio of income / regional reception to the expenditure which released by Government of Province in D. I. Yogyakarta. As can be seen from the table above, the amount of Income's realisation always higher than expenditure's realisation it means the condition in 2011 surplus and can fullfil all the regional needs. In 2011Province of D. I. Yogyakarta get income around 1,604 trillion while the amount of Regional expenditure around 1,562 trillion so from the calculation in 2011 D. I. Yogyakarta surplus around 2.65%.

In 2011, The Government of Sleman Regency is include the one of Regency which has succes to get the highest income from another Regency that exist around D. I. Yogyakarta. The amount of income at that time is 1,311,436 billion rupiah than the total expenditure 1,278,166 billion rupiah. According to the calculation Sleman Regency surplus around 2,54% in 2011.

Gunung Kidul Regency is the one of Regency which has the bigger surplus amount around 2,79% in 2011. Meanwhile the total income that Gunung Kidul get at that time around 965,826 million rupiah than the total expenditure around 938,850 million rupiah.

Than the regency which has lowest income is Kulonprogo Regency with total total amount of income around 791,826 million rupiah. While the total amount of expenditure around 780,620 rupiah and the surplus amount around 1,42%.

Economic growth in a region depend on the Government's capability to manage their own household. Also supported by the productivity from the society to develop business and produce creative goods and services. Economic growth also depend on the region's potential which can developed and worth in one region. In the regional finance the amount of local original revenue very important to increase the Region's capability become independent region without depend on the budget from the central government.

Every single event have influence which is as the one of cause the events happen. That's also happen in the economic growth because the economic growth often get fluctuate which came from the environment especially economic environment. We know that economic growth is kind of changes continuously from bad condition to better condition which always show by the growth of number.

This research also analyze some variables to know the influence and contribution each variable in general. In the economic development, especially in increasing the amount of regional income which used to fullfil the needs of region itself. Government must explore the economic potential to obtain more funding sources used to build and develop the facilities and infrastructures of the region.

In this research there are some variables which is used and give effect on the condition of dependent variable or local original revenue, the variables are:

1. Export (EX)

Generally, if one of country or region perform export it will develop economic condition in that area. The economic condition will be better if they perform more export than import. Beside that, by export the country or region able to fix their technology condition and keep the relation between another regions.

In D. I. Yogyakarta Province, there are three kinds of goods which are becomes prime comodities and have high value in export, are: apparel

not knitted, leather goods and knitted goods. Then Country which is usual perform collaboration and import good from DIY such as United State America, Jerman, Japan. While, there are three main export destination contries in ASEAN area such as Singapore, Vietnam, and Malaysia.

2. Tourism Sector from Hotel and Restaurant Tax

Generally Tourism sector also give positive influence to the development regions because indirectly tourism sector can give tax from the local tourist and foreign tourist. Beside that, from tourism sector the society can develop their own business to fullfil their own life.

Nowadays, tourism sector become the one of important asset to increase the amount of regional income. Besides, tourism sector is able to increase the amount of local original revenue to improve the capability of each region around Indonesia become independent region in the financial thing.

The development of tourism sector in DIY invite many investors from outside also inside country come to invest their money for establishment hotel and restaurant. From that business, the government hope the acception of tax able to increase the amount of local original revenue.

Income from hotel and restaurant tax increase when amount of visitor who take long package for holiday. They spent more time in

Yogyakarta and choose to stay at hotel by using all facilities that provide from the hotel including restaurant or other business center. That's activity automatically increase the amount of income's hotel and increase the amount of hotel's tax.

3. Employment

Employment is the total amount of people who work and able to create value or production to fulfill their own needs.

One of Province has their own specialization in terms of population is Special Province of Yogyakarta in accordance with the name "Istimewa" inherent in this province. Population in D. I. Yogyakarta in 2011 as many as 3,487,325 people with a population density of 1,095 people per Km². Population distribution in D. I. Yogyakarta still relies on Sleman Regency which is 31.8 percent and Bantul Regency is 26.4 percent. While seen from the density of population of regencies/municipalities, and the highest density of the population is the city of Yogyakarta which has amount around 12.017 people per Km² and the lowest is Gunung Kidul District with a population density of 456 people per Km². Viewed from the side of the growth rate during the last ten years (2000-2010) Province D. I. Yogyakarta is 1.02 percent lower than the national growth of the national population (1.49%). Meanwhile, the highest growth rate of regency / municipal population is in Sleman Regency 1.92 percent while the lowest in Yogyakarta City (Nugroho 2016).

4. Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP)

GRDP is net value from all of goods and services which is produce in one of region because of an economic activity. For the economic growth GRDP very important to increase productivity especially in economic sector in one of Region. According to the Kuncoro, he said that development traditional approach more focus to increase the amount of GRDP one of Province, Region and City. Meanwhile the economic growth can be seen from the growth of number of GRDP, it means GDRP give influence and contribution to the economic growth. Beside that, GDRP also as the one of indicator of economic which is can used to measure the economic growth in one of area.

Table 4.4

**The Sources of Regional Income Province D. I. Yogyakarta
Year 2010 – 2016 (Rupiah)**

Year	Local Original Revenue	Balancing Funds	Others
2010	621,738,060	615,334,816	4,056,726
2011	700,339,192	714,542,343	4,593,565
2012	800,156,498	850,513,085	284,778,165
2013	1,014,089,544	961,190,992	311,574,558
2014	1,233,738,562	1,038,621,026	827,838,055
2015	1,435,213,231	1,046,869,045	924,193,734

Source : Regional Government in D. I. Yogyakarta Province, recorded by BPS DIY Province.

Table above show the real sources of Regional Income in D. I. Yogyakarta start from 2010 – 2016. The source of income consist from Local

Original Revenue, Balancing Budget and others. Generally the amount of Local Original Revenue highest than others Legal Revenue, because of that Government prefer to dig the potential of Local Original Revenue (PAD) which is consist from local tax, retributions, income of regional government corporate and management of separate regional government wealth, and other Local Original Government's Regional. As can be seen from the table above, total amount of source income always increase in each year. In 2010 the amount of PAD 621,738,060 million rupiah, than total amount balancing budget is 615,334,816 million rupiah and the others income source come from hibah fund around 4,056,726 million rupiah.

Beside Source of Regional Income there are two compositions of expenditure which manage by the Government. Each composition has own role to complete the regional's needs. The compositions of expenditure are indirect and direct expenditure. Indirect expenditure include employe's expense, interest expanse, subsidy, hibah, social aid expenditure, profit sharing expenditure to the province, financial aid expenditure to the province, and unexpect expenditure. Meanwhile, direct expenditure include employe's expense, goods and services expenditure, and capital expenditure.

Table 4.5**Local Original Revenue (LOR) and the Percentage of Budget Income and Regional Government Expenditure in Province D. I. Yogyakarta 2012****(million rupiah)**

Regional Government	Income's Plan	Expenditure's Plan	Local Original Revenue's Plan	Percentage LOR to Income	Percentage LOR to the expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6
DIY Province	1,935,447.75	2,124,288.71	800,156,498	41,34	36,67
Kulonprogo Regency	800,878.04	834,118.06	54,293,141	6,78	6,51
Bantul Regency	1,195,345.04	1,198,030,65	121,593,862	10,17	10,15
GunungKidul Regency	1,010,100.10	1,075,636.62	55,600,362	5,5	5,17
Sleman Regency	1,383,011.98	1,439,946.41	220,367,231	15,93	15.30
Yogyakarta City	899,624.13	902,295.61	241,190,745	26,81	26,73

Source: Regional Government of DIY

From table above, the real information that we can get is about the percentage how big the contribution from Local Original Revenue (PAD) to the income and expenditure in D. I. Yogyakarta include five regency/city. Start from D. I. Yogyakarta income's plan in 2012 around 1,935,447.75 billion rupiah than expenditure's plan around 2,124,288.71 billion rupiah which highest from income's plan. Government also make target for local original revenue's plan around 800,156,498 million rupiah so if it can be implemented it meant PAD can give contribute around 41,34% to the Income and also can give contribute around 36,67% to the expenditure during year 2012. Meanwhile, from the regions Yogyakarta city have big percentage from the others, the contribution of PAD to the income around

26,81% and the contribution to the expenditure around 26,73% with the total amount of PAD in that year around 241,190,745 million rupiah.

Table 4.6

The Development Amount of Local Original Revenue Sub Tourism Sector in D. I. Yogyakarta Province Year 2009-2013

No	Source	Year		
		2011	2012	2013
1	Development Tax	89,340,689,379	126,221,366,085	156,889,641,098.32
2	Spectacle/Entertainment Tax	7,635,053,512	8,910,404,862	12,923,919,117.96
3	Retribution of attractions	9,143,554,871	13,700,610,515	17,716,742,423.00
4	Retribution Public Transportation /Rent	-	-	-
5	License Retribution	3,905,000	3,932,090,845	-
6	Retribution on the use of local government-owned assets	92,366,275	409,927,170	1,308,712,705.00
TOTAL		106,215,569,037	153,174,399,477	188,839,015,344

Source: Dinas Pariwisata DIY

From the table above we know that tourism sector give contribution to the Local Original Revenue. The amount of income which is come from tourism sector got from development tax, Spectacle/entertainment Tax, Retribution of attractions, Retribution Public transportation, License Retribution and Retribution on the use of Local Government-owned asset all of source give contribution in each year according to the table which is show the number from 2011-2013 and the amount always increase in each year. But Retribution of transportation not give contribution in that time during 3 years. While the income from License Retribution also increase in year 2011 to 2012 but in year 2013 the amount of income is not recorded. Then the

amount of retribution on the use of local Government owned asset during 3 years increase year to year.