

# **Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Reformasi Struktur Organisasi Birokrasi Pemerintah Kota Yogyakarta Pada Tahun 2016**

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## *Abstrak*

The Reformation began in Indonesia since the year 1998, the system lasted until the Reformation now, which requires the existence of a movement that changes the life of society, nation and State. The implementation of the autonomous region in the era of reform into the opportunities and challenges for the region in an attempt to improve the welfare of society, because each region is more knowing aspirations and the will and the potential of regions.

Research methods using qualitative descriptive. The location of the City Government's research section Bureau of Organization of the Secretariat and Representatives of the regional city of Yogyakarta. The source data used using primary and secondary data. Data collection techniques used in this research is the interview and documentation.

Reform of the organizational structure of the Government of the city of Yogyakarta was referring to the Government Regulation number 18 the Year 2016 about the region and produce a Regional Secretariat, the Secretariat of the House of representatives 1 region, 1 of the regional Inspectorates, 21 Regional Office and 4 Regional Bodies. The magnitude of the Organization of the regional Government of Yogyakarta device slimmer compared with before the enforced restructuring of organizations, this has been in accordance with the principle of downsizing (downsizing) in local government bureaucracy to make it more effective and efficient. The factors most considered in the reform of the organizational structure of the city government based on the Government Regulation number 18 the Year 2016 of the regions is a factor the Government authority that owned by the region and the resources man. While the factors least considered is the factor characteristics.

Reform of the organizational structure of the City Government more effective and efficient by looking at data what factors make a reform of the structure of the organization that carried out by the Secretariat of the city of Yogyakarta Part of organizations and Representatives The area of the city that has the function of legislation, although there are still some obstacles, all barriers will continue in the evaluation in 2 years so that the more fulfilled his service to society.

**Keywords:** The Reform Of Local Government, Organizations

## PENDAHULUAN

The Reformation began Indonesia since the year 1998, the system lasted until the Reformation now, which requires the existence of a movement that changes the life of society, nation and State (Pramusinto & Purwanto, 2009). Governance reform becomes an interesting discourse from among academics in Indonesia, especially after the prolonged multidimensional crisis, loss of confidence in the Government as a result of its failure in dealing with the crisis economy not only has the pulling power of the new order regime, However, it also encourages the public to sue the Foundation of economic and political power that has been the basis of the existence of the new order regime be (Wiyanto & dkk, 2003).

The nature of governance reforms freeing era to the region in the form of regional autonomy should be able to work more professional, effective and accountable Governance and in service to the community. This change is also related to aspects of the philosophy, theory, and principles of organization of the Government which is about to be achieved. This change gives the opportunity to the region to set up its own bylaws and responsible, known as the autonomous region. As a first step in the life of the order and reorder a nation and a country that is a result of the chaotic multi-dimensional crisis (Agusalim, 2007).

The implementation of the autonomous region in the era of reform into the

opportunities and challenges for the region in an attempt to improve the welfare of society, because each region is more knowing aspirations and the will and the potential of regions. Regional development as an integral part of national development could not be released from the principle of the autonomy of the region. As an autonomous region, the area has the authority and responsibility of the organized interests of society based on principles of transparency, participation, and accountability to the community (Widjaja, 2004).

The system reform of the organizational structure in the region increasingly attractive to be examined with the emergence of the regulation of the Minister of the Interior of number 18 years Drafting Guidelines About 2016, control and evaluation of the Work Plans of local government the year 2017 can be observed clearly in the preamble whereas it is as follows (Kemendagri No 18 Tahun 2016) :

- a. To national development priorities in accordance with the Government's work plan theme year 2017 (RPJMN 2015-2019). "Spur economic and infrastructure development to increase employment opportunities and reduce poverty and inequalities Between regions", then the target to be achieved by the end of 2017, according to the National medium-term development plan 2015-2019.
- b. The direction of the regional development policy, based on a minimum service

standard in accordance with the Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2014 about the reign of the area that there are 6 mandatory Government Affairs relating to the 4 basic services comprising education, health, public works and housing, spatial and the settlements, peace, order the public and the protection of society, and social.

- c. In an effort to realize a Government that is clean and free of corruption, local government is obliged to explain and implement corruption prevention and eradication strategies, medium-term and long-term in accordance with Peraturan Presiden Nomor 55 Tahun 2012 about the national strategy for the prevention and eradication of corruption is a long-term in 2012 – 2025. In accordance with data 2004-2017 year, there is the corruption of the head region with a total of 313 cases (Kuswandi, 2017).

Therefore formulation activities in drafting the work plan of local government The year 2017 noticed an increase in the capacity of internal auditing of the Government Apparatus gradually so that it can serve as the front guard in corruption prevention efforts in the internal governance of the region and is at level 3 in the year 2019, through strengthening the role and services area, the management of human resources, practice oversight, accountability and performance management, culture and relationship organization and governance structure of supervision. This is in

accordance with the targets contained in the Presidential Regulation Number 2 the Year 2015 about RPJMN 2015-2019.

Refers to the Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 18 Tahun 2016 The City Government did streamline a work Unit 33 Device Area in Yogyakarta, streamlining the work of local Government Units there are some service developed or split into two on duty, and there is also an institutional Department or agency merged with the existing (Hanafi, 2016)

The example changes the structure of its organization as farm field will be set to be its own service into the service of the agriculture and food agency, the creation of a new body of research and development, settlements and land were merged into one Department, public works set to be a separate service, formerly fused at the Department of settlements and infrastructure of the territory, the Police Unit for special teachers 'Praja, will drive in order to be type A. In the year 2016, status of teachers 'Praja Police in Yogyakarta just enter type B based on the results of the assessment of the Ministry of the Interior (Hanafi, 2016).

Essentially intended to provide direction and clear guidelines to the region in organizing an efficient, effective organization and rational in accordance with the needs and capabilities of each area as well as the existence of coordination, integration, synchronization and simplices and institutional

communication between the Center and regions. The institutional arrangement of environmental governance in the area known as the process of the reform of the organizational structure of the bureaucracy of local Government should really consider the needs of the regions concerned and clearly mentioned that nomenclature, the type and the number of organizational units in the environment of local government established by each local government based on the capabilities, requirements, and workload.

In conducting the institutional setup or change in the organizational structure of the device area, according to the theory of the Bernardin Russel can be implemented in various ways, namely, Downsizing, Delivering, Decentralizing, and Reorganization in the journal (Farid, Musadieq & Ruhana, 2015). And to know the factors that affect the device formed based on regional considerations (Bratahkusumah, 2001) :

1. The Government authority that owned by regions
2. The characteristics, Needs, and potential of the region
3. Regional financial capability
4. The availability of the resources of the apparatus
5. The Development pattern of cooperation between regions and/or with third parties

In the description of the background to the issues that have been described, then the outline of the problem in this research is the

first "how bureaucratic organizational structure reform process the Government of Yogyakarta city in 2016?, both "what factors most influence the reform of the organizational structure of the City Government bureaucracy in the year 2016"?"

As for the purpose and usefulness of this research is to know, to analyze the process of reform of the organizational structure of the City Government Bureaucracy In 2016 and to know, to analyze the factors that become obstacles in the implementation of the reform of the organizational structure of the City Government Bureaucracy in the year 2016. As for the usefulness of this study are:

1. Benefits Of Theoretically.

Expected to give contribution concept development area authority implementation and reform of organization structure of City Government Bureaucracy.

2. The Benefits Are Practical.

Expected to contribute thoughts to:

- a. The general public to better understand the reform of the organizational structure of the Government Bureaucracy.
- b. The local Government of Yogyakarta in the planning and implementation of the reform of the organizational structure of the bureaucracy of the Government of the city to be more in accordance with the legislation in force.

## **THEORY FRAMEWORK**

Seen in terms of etymology (language), reform came from English, namely reform meaning "fix". In the terminology (term), the reform of which is described by Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary (1978) that is "make become better by removing or putting right what is bad or wrong". Substance, the reform is part of the dynamics of the community. In the sense that in the environment of society will inevitably occur so that development would cause guidance towards renewal and change. Renewal or the amendment is a form of self-adjustment to the development that occurred in the community environment. According to (Warsito, 2003) things to note in conducting the reform, in fact, concerns the four aspects, namely.

- a. The reform contains nexus innovations and transformations.
- b. The success of reform requires systematic changes within the framework of broad and such changes should be by way of a careful and planned.
- c. The purpose of the reform is to achieve efficiency and effectiveness.
- d. The reform must be able to cope with environmental change.

In Dimock (Soewarno & Handayani, 1991) give a definition of the Organization as a fusion of systematically from those parts of the interdependent or related to establish a unity of the round through the authority, coordination, and surveillance in an effort to achieve the goals that have been

specified. Therefore, the organization can be defined is the formation of more than one person has a common goal that can only be done with joint work or joint venture between the people of the group so that the cooperation goes with the goal has been reached. and regular Division of labor under one leadership.

According to the (Robbins & Judge, 2007) organization structure is defined as the formal framework of the organizations with a framework that organized the job tasks, grouped, and coordinated. A good organization structure trying to embody harmony and harmony work. Organizational structure is a system that should be exercised by the managers to move activities to realize the unity of purpose. Organizational structure should always be evaluated to ensure consistency in the implementation of effective and efficient operations to meet the needs of the present.

In conducting the institutional setup or change in the organizational structure of the device area, according to Russel Bernadin can be implemented in various ways, namely, Downsizing, Delivering, Decentralizing, and Reorganization in the journal (Farid, Musadieq, & Ruhana, 2015), namely:

- a. Downsizing

Streamlining or Downsizing is one way to change the organizational structure. Downsizing is a change in structure within the organization by way of reducing or eliminating jobs or certain functions that are considered ineffective.

b. Delayering

Delayering is re-grouping the kinds of jobs that already exist. Delayering is one way to change the organizational structure of the device area, with the number of employees of delayering is reduced due to some work put together.

c. Decentralizing

Decentralizing is one way to set or change the organizational structure of the device area by way of handing over some of the tasks, functions, and responsibilities to the organization level or the lower unit. By doing this it can be done decentralizing the reduction in the number of employees. This employee reduction process simultaneously is used to improve the composition of the employees is retained.

d. Refocusing

Refocusing is one form of restructuring undertaken by way of the review or re-arrange the duties and functions of an organization.

According to an earlier theory in books (Bratahkusumah, 2001) the region was formed on the basis of considerations:

- a. The authority of the Government-owned area.
- b. The characteristics, needs, and potential of the region.
- c. Financial Capabilities Of The Region.
- d. The availability of the resources of the apparatus.
- e. The Development pattern of cooperation between regions and/or with third parties.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

This research is a descriptive qualitative research is the troubleshooting procedures that are investigated by describing the State of the subject/object of the research (a person, institution, community, and others) on the present moment based on facts that look or as is. According to Bogdan and Taylor in his book Moleong, qualitative research is research that generates descriptive data in the form of words written or orally of people and behavior that can be observed (Moleong, 2011).

The location of the Research Bureau of the Organization of the Secretariat of the regional city of Yogyakarta and the regional people's Representative Council. As for the source of the data used in this study i.e. using primary Data and secondary data. Data collection techniques used in this research is by Interview and documentation. The technique of data analysis using Data reduction, the presentation of the Data, draw conclusions or verification.

## **THE RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH AND THE DISCUSSION**

The process of organizational realignment of the regional Government of Yogyakarta device based on the Government Regulation number 18 the year 2016 about the area. Beside that also described the magnitude and organizational structure the results of the reform of the organizational structure of the City Government as well as the factors that

influence in carrying out the restructuring of the organization.

## A. REFORM OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF YOGYAKARTA CITY

### a. Downsizing

Streamlining or Downsizing is highly coupled with changes in

government agencies in the city of Yogyakarta, where dependencies are present in the original purpose namely in order to service the more optimized and more efficient. Following the results of a number of organizations of the device Area after the downsizing years 2016 Organization Device Area of Yogyakarta:

**Table 1. The number of units of Work Employees downsized area before and after in the downsized in 2016**

No	Urusan UU 23/2014	Pengampu	
		OPD sesuai PP 41 Tahun 2007	OPD sesuai PP 18 Tahun 2016
1	Sekretariat Daerah	Sekretariat Daerah	Sekretariat Daerah
2	Sekretariat Dewan	Sekretariat DPRD	Sekretariat DPRD
3	Inspektorat	Inspektorat	Inspektorat
4	Administrasi Kependudukan & Pencatatan Sipil	Dinas Kependudukan dan Pencatatan Sipil	Dinas Kependudukan dan Pencatatan Sipil
5	Kearsipan	Kantor Arsip dan Perpustakaan	Dinas Perpustakaan dan Kearsipan
6	perpustakaan		
7	Kebudayaan	Dinas Pariwisata dan Kebudayaan	Dinas Kebudayaan
8	Pariwisata		
9	Kantor Pengelolaan Taman Pintar	Kantor Pengelolaan Taman Pintar	Dinas pariwisata
10	Kelautan dan Perikanan	Disperindagkoptan (Bidang Pertanian, Peternakan dan Perikanan)	Dinas Pertanian dan Pangan
11	Pangan		
12	Pertanian		
13	Kepemudaan dan Olahraga	Kantor Kesatuan Bangsa (Seksi Pemuda dan Seksi Olahraga)	Dinas Pemuda dan Olahraga
14	Kesehatan	Dinas Kesehatan	Dinas Kesehatan
15	Ketentraman & Ketertiban serta Linmas	Dinas Ketertiban	Satuan Polisi Pamong Praja
16	Satuan Polisi Pamong Praja		
17	Komunikasi dan Informatika	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bagian Humas dan Informasi</li> <li>• Bagian TIT</li> </ul>	Dinas Komunikasi Informatika dan Persandian
18	Persandian	Bagian Umum (Subbag Tata Usaha dan Sandi)	

No	Urusan UU 23/2014	Pengampu	
		OPD sesuai PP 41 Tahun 2007	OPD sesuai PP 18 Tahun 2016
19	Statistik	Bappeda (Bidang Data dan Statistik)	
20	Koperasi, Usaha Kecil dan Menengah	Disperindagkoptan (Bidang Koperasi dan Bidang Pengembangan Sumberdaya Usaha Mikro, Kecil dan Menengah)	Dinas Koperasi Usaha Kecil dan Menengan Tenaga Kerja dan Transmigrasi
21	Tenaga Kerja	Dinsosnakertrans (Bidang Pengembangan Tenaga Kerja)	
22	Transmigrasi	Dinsosnakertrans (Seksi Penempatan Tenaga Kerja dan Transmigrasi)	
23	Lingkungan Hidup	Badan Lingkungan Hidup	Dinas Lingkungan Hidup
24	Pekerjaan Umum dan Penataan Ruang	Dinas Kimpraswil Bappeda	Dinas Pekerjaan Umum, Perumahan dan Kawasan Permukiman
25	Perumahan dan Kawasan Permukiman		
26	Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dan Desa	KPMP	Dinas Pemberdayaan Masyarakat, Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak
26	Pemberdayaan Perempuan & Perlindungan Anak		
28	Penanaman Modal	Dinas Perizinan	Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Perizinan
29	Pendidikan	Dinas Pendidikan	Dinas Pendidikan
30	Pengendalian Penduduk dan Keluarga Berencana	Kantor KB	Dinas Pengendalian Penduduk dan Keluarga Berencana
31	Perdagangan	Disperindagkoptan (Bidang Perdagangan)	Dinas Perindustrian dan Perdagangan
32	Perindustrian	Disperindagkoptan (Bidang Perindustrian)	
33	Dinas Pengelolaan Pasar	Dinas Pengelolaan Pasar	
34	Perhubungan	Dinas Perhubungan	Dinas Perhubungan
35	Pertanahan	Bagian Tata Pemerintahan (Subbag Pemerintahan Umum)	Dinas Pertanahan dan Tata Ruang
36	Sub Urusan Kebakaran	Salah Satu Seksi di BPBD	Dinas Kebakaran
37	Sosial	Dinsosnakertrans (Bidang Rehabilitasi dan Pelayanan Sosial dan Bidang Bantuan dan Pengembangan Kesejahteraan Sosial)	Dinas Sosial
38	Keuangan	DPDPK	Badan Pengelolaan Keuangan dan Aset Daerah
39	Penelitian dan Pengembangan	Bappeda (Bidang Penelitian dan Pengembangan)	Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah
40	Perencanaan		



No	Urusan UU 23/2014	Pengampu	
		OPD sesuai PP 41 Tahun 2007	OPD sesuai PP 18 Tahun 2016
41	Kepegawaian, Pendidikan & Pelatihan	Badan Kepegawaian Daerah	Badan Kepegawaian Pendidikan dan Pelatihan

Sumber : Biro Organisasi Setda Kota Yogyakarta

In the table, it looks clear that prior to the change of the Organization the number of units of the device Work Areas still need improvement structure, after the reform of the organizational structure there is downsizing the number of units of the device Work Area tailored to the needs of the region.

#### b. Deleyering

The Organization's current setup is done by way of a grouped return tasks back on core competence on the Organization of the device Area of Yogyakarta city can be seen from the Peraturan Daerah Nomor 18 Tahun 2016 done reordering on the tasks and functions based on Peraturan Daerah Nomor 5 Tahun 2016 about the makeup of the device Area of the city that has been mutually agreed between the Government of the city of Yogyakarta and Representatives of Yogyakarta City Area.

The purpose of grouping Work units of auth back Devices Area of the city to improve competition in the services. The

repair service is also one of the backgrounds which prompted local Government of Yogyakarta city in conducting restructuring. Regrouping with basic tasks and functions of the Organization of the regional city of Yogyakarta for the device into some Service and expected by the local Government of Yogyakarta in improving the performance of work organization and goals organizations to the maximum, so that this organization can compete in providing service to the public.

#### c. Decentralizing

To set or change the organizational structure of the device area by way of handing over some of the tasks, functions, and responsibilities. The City Government of ceding some authority to the Mayor's head of Government Affairs to implement most of the region. Peraturan Daerah Nomor 8 Tahun 2016 set up delegation some Unit of work Device Device Work Units to Areas other areas which include :

**Table 2. Authorizes the Mayor To Head to carry out Some Affairs of local governance**

No	Urusan
1	Urusan pemerintahan umum
2	Urusan pendidikan

No	Urusan
3	Urusan kesehatan
4	Urusan pekerjaan umum dan penataan ruang
5	Urusan ketentraman, ketertiban umum dan perlindungan masyarakat
6	Urusan sosial
7	Urusan pemberdayaan perempuan dan perlindungan anak
8	Urusan lingkungan hidup
9	Urusan administrasi kependudukan dan pencatatan sipil
10	Urusan pemberdayaan masyarakat dan desa
11	Urusan koperasi usaha kecil dan menengah
12	Urusan kebudayaan
13	Urusan perdagangan

Sumber : Biro Organisasi Setda Kota Yogyakarta

The Government authorizes it to sub to take care of the grant, refusal, supervision and making the building permit with a limit size of 100 m<sup>2</sup> it is. The purpose of decentralization to sub for the surrender of some authority to head for the acceleration of the construction of a relic in the implementation pay attention to the ability of resources districts.

#### d. Reorganization

In the process of changing a device passes an area of the city it carries very real impact in the institutional structure of the organization. The establishment of the organizational structure is closely associated with Reinventing or realignment of the organization. It can be seen clearly in the order of the organizational structure of the Organization of the current Area of the device. Based on Perwal Nomor 128 Tahun 2016 The Organizational Structure Of The Device Area. The structure is owned by the city of Yogyakarta Area Device

Organization changes into (21 Dinas dan 3 Badan) as an explanation of the data as follows:

**Table 3. The Number Of Device Changes The Area Of Yogyakarta City Latest**

OPD	PP 18 Tahun 2016	Sebelumnya
Dinas Daerah	21	18
Badan/Rsud/Inspektorat	5	6
Kantor	1	4
Setda (Bagian)	8	8
Setwan	1	1
Kecamatan	14	14
Jumlah	50	50

Sumber : Bagian Organisasi Sekretaris Kota Yogyakarta

In the organizational structure of the device Area, the year 2016 has had an organizational structure that the more the form of service with magnitudes of employees in accordance with those powers, functions, and Duties. the

organizational structure is one source of the occurrence of a change in your organization or it can be said that the organizational structure of an object is affected by the change. Because based on the intent of the changes to the organizational structure should be done as to be able to achieve the goals expected in service to society.

## **B. FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THE REFORM OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE**

### **a. The Government Authority That Owned By Regions**

The Government authority that belongs to the area of the city of Yogyakarta in reforming the organizational structure of the device is the right and power to act, the authority to make decisions. Like previous such attributive Authority Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2014. One of the crucial changes from the legislation is about Government Affairs Division between Central Government, local governance and

local governance of the province, District or city.

In conducting the reform of the organizational structure of the device area, the City Government strongly consider factored the authority of the Government-owned area. It is as expressed by Kris Sardjono Sutejo (head of the Yogyakarta City Government Organization) which explains that the team working on the basis of the applicable legislation, namely Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2014 about local governance, Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 18 Tahun 2016 about the Area as well as a variety of instruction or a letter from the Minister of Home Affairs number 18 Tahun 2016 about the drafting guidelines, control and evaluation of the work plans of local government the year 2017.

As for the Organization of the regional Government of Yogyakarta device results of the reform of the organizational structure with the Government Affairs became those powers are as follows:

**Table 4. The Change Authority Government Affairs**

<b>Sub Urusan</b>	<b>UU 32 Tahun 2004</b>	<b>UU 23 Tahun 2014</b>
Pengelolaan pendidikan menengah	Kewenangan Pemerintah Kabupaten/Kota	Kewenangan Pemerintah Provinsi
Pengelolaan terminal penumpang tipe A dan tipe B	Terminal A Kewenangan Pemerintah Provinsi Terminal B Kewenangan Pemerintah Kabupaten/Kota	Terminal A Kewenangan Pemerintah Pusat Terminal B Kewenangan Pemerintah Provinsi
Pelaksanaan rehabilitasi diluar kawasan hutan negara	Kewenangan Pemerintah Kabupaten/Kota	Kewenangan Pemerintah Provinsi

Sub Urusan	UU 32 Tahun 2004	UU 23 Tahun 2014
Pelaksanaan perlindungan hutan di hutan lindung dan hutan produksi	Kewenangan Pemerintah Kabupaten/Kota	Kewenangan Pemerintah Provinsi
Pemberdayaan masyarakat di bidang kehutanan	Kewenangan Pemerintah Kabupaten/Kota	Kewenangan Pemerintah Provinsi
Pelaksanaan penyuluhan kehutanan provinsi	Kewenangan Pemerintah Kabupaten/Kota	Kewenangan Pemerintah Provinsi
Pengelolaan tenaga pengawas ketenagakerjaan	Kewenangan Pemerintah Kabupaten/Kota	Kewenangan Pemerintah Provinsi
Penyelenggaraan penyuluhan perikanan nasional	Kewenangan Pemerintah Kabupaten/Kota	Kewenangan Pemerintah Provinsi
Pelaksanaan metrologi legal berupa tera, tera ulang dan pengawasan	Kewenangan Pemerintah Provinsi	Kewenangan Pemerintah Kabupaten/Kota

Sumber: Biro Organisasi Setda Kota Yogyakarta

**b. The characteristics**

The characteristics of the local Government of Yogyakarta city is the capital of the special region of Yogyakarta has the typical properties of which can be seen in the geographic and demographic aspects. The geographical aspect has an area of the city of Yogyakarta is 32.5 km<sup>2</sup> or 1.02% of the vast province of Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Administratively, the city of Yogyakarta in the year 2016 consists of 14 Kecamatan, 45 Kelurahan, 616 Rukun Warga (RW) dan 2.532 Rukun Tetangga (RT).

Land use in the city of Yogyakarta in 2013-2016 experience up and down, extensive farmland showed a tendency to decrease. Agricultural land area of 2013 m<sup>2</sup>

109.15 Ha in the year 2016 101.10 acres Ha. While the land area housing tends to rise from 2013 covering 2,100.72 Ha, in the year 2016 covering 2,101.79 Ha. Except in the year, 2015 has decreased area of 2,099.93 Ha. Land uses that are experiencing an increase in the service sector is extensive land use 280.57 Ha by the year 2013, be 281.33 Ha by the year 2016.

The increase is due to the dynamics of the economy of the city of Yogyakarta, which is supported by the service sector. A declining sector is a sector of agriculture in 2013 by number 109.15 Ha, becoming 101.10 Ha in the year 2016 and other sectors do not change in significance. The following land use data 2013-2016:

**Table 5. Type of land use (2013-2016)**

Tahun	Jenis Penggunaan Lahan (Ha)							Jumlah
	Perumahan	Jasa	Perusahaan	Industri	Pertanian	Non produktif	Lain-lain	
2013	2.100,72	280,57	300,73	52,23	109,15	18,43	388,16	3.249,99
2014	2.102,12	281,06	303,25	52,23	105,60	17,59	388,16	3.250,01

2015	2.099,93	281,33	281,33	52,23	102,77	17,59	388,16	3.223,34
2016	2.101,79	281,33	309,77	52,23	101,10	15,62	388,16	3.250,00

Sumber: Biro Organisasi Setda Kota Yogyakarta

Demographic aspects of the population which is the object and subject of development into the dynamics that will come into contact with the various aspects of development. The number of inhabitants in the city of Yogyakarta in the year 2016 as many as 412,331 people consisting of 201,153 men and 211,178 women. The year 2016 is experiencing an increase in the population of 0.004% compared to the year 2015 which

amounted to 409,487 people. The highest population there in 2014 to reach 413,936 people, while the lowest there in 2013 amounts to 406,660 people. If seen from the data the population of the city of Yogyakarta from the year 2013 to 2016 the number of women has always been a lot more compared to men. The following data is the development of the population of the city year 2013-2016.

**Table 6. Development of the Population of the City Year 2013-2016**

No	Tahun	Laki-laki	Perempuan	Jumlah	Laju Pertumbuhan (%)
1	2013	198.892	207.768	406.660	-0,05
2	2014	202.296	211.640	413.936	0,02
3	2015	199.724	209.763	409.487	-0,01
4	2016	201.153	211.178	412.331	0,004

Sumber: BPS Kota Yogyakarta 2016

### c. Potential

The potential of the city is everything there is in the region of the city that have not been realized or already realised but haven't managed to its full potential or to allow to be developed by means of institutional formation areas, but should be based on consideration of the potential possessed by the concerned area.

According to the gross Regional domestic product on the basis of Constant Prices of the year 2010 according to the Basic Business Field (million dollars) in the year 2013-2015, the year 2012, the processing industry sector, the sector of information and communication, as well as

sectors of provision of accommodation and sustenance is 3 sectors with the value of the largest gross Regional domestic product compared to other sectors in the economy of the city during the years 2013-2015. In the year 2015, the value of gross Regional domestic product information and communication sector is the largest, i.e. achieve rupiah or 3,041,921.6. In the second place, namely, the processing industry sector accounts for 2,995,839.5 rupiahs in the year 2015. In the third position, namely the sector of the provision of accommodation and sustenance generate the gross Regional domestic product of 2,596,749.8 rupiahs.

#### d. The Needs Of The Region

Each region has its needs respectively, in the city of Yogyakarta in carrying out the reform of the organizational structure of the device requires the renewal area as in the fields of education, health, public works, housing, employment (The Rate Of Labour Force Participation).

#### e. Regional Financial Capability

The ability of the Financial Area of the city is one of the very important factors to be considered in implementing the reform of the organizational structure of local government. Based on the development of Budget revenue and Expenditure Areas up to the year 2016. shows that there has been an increase in Budget revenues and capabilities against the Shopping area of the city of Yogyakarta from IDR 1,422,093,326,380.00 in the year

2014, amounting to Rp. 1,741,299,934,341.00 in the year 2015 and Rp. 1,888,625,439,858.00 in the year 2016, or experienced an increase of 22.446% in 2015 and 2016 8.461% on the year.

The establishment of the regional Government of Yogyakarta device considering regional financial capability, even in a Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 18 Tahun 2016 financial instruments included in the mapping of regional affairs. A wide range of Governmental Affairs to join on the basis of financial ability ever to areas such as education and culture, youth, sports and tourism, industry and experts, public housing, settlements and campus b Unair, workforce and transmigration, library and archives, so there is some Government Affairs combined with purpose can perform changes them is a device formed regional organizations can reduce the wastage occurs, the data is as follows:

**Table 7. The institutional implications of the Regional financial capability**

No	Implikasi Kelembagaan/OPD	Keterangan
1	Dinas Pekerjaan Umum, Perumahan dan Kawasan Permukiman	Gabungan pekerjaan umum dengan perumahan dan kawasan pemukiman
2	Dinas Perindustrian dan Perdagangan	Gabungan perindustrian dengan urusan perdagangan
3	Dinas Koperasi, Usaha Kecil dan Menengah, Tenaga Kerja dan Transmigrasi	Gabungan koperasi, urusan kecil dan menengah, tenaga kerja dengan urusan transmigrasi
4	Dinas Pertanian dan Pangan	Gabungan urusan pertanian dengan urusan pangan
5	Dinas Komunikasi Informatika dan Persandian	Gabungan komunikasi informasi dengan urusan persandian
6	Dinas Perpustakaan dan Kearsipan	Gabungan urusan perpustakaan dengan urusan kearsipan

Sumber : diolah dari berbagai sumber 2018

#### f. The availability of the resources of the apparatus

The availability of resources in the city area of Apparatus is one of the factors

to be considered in the implementation of the reform of the organizational structure of the device area, because of the availability of resources will largely determine the organizational apparatus the area formed device can run basic tasks and functions properly.

The resources of the Government apparatus, the city experienced a shortage of one of the reasons is the lack of acceptance of new employees, while the Government of Yogyakarta when it's been a lot of the number of employees at the end of the period of employment (pension). In 2014 the number of employees as much as 7,742 experienced a decline in the year 2015 as much 7,623 and this time of the year 2016 drastically decreased as much as 5,905. So the formation of policy reforming the organizational structure Organizational Devices area of the city, the availability of resources the very apparatus considered affect the reform of the organizational structure of the device city areas Yogyakarta.

**g. Development pattern of cooperation between regions and/or with third parties**

The development pattern of cooperation between regions and/or with a third party one of the factors that also need to be considered in implementing the reform of the organizational structure of the Government of the city of Yogyakarta. The City Government is implementing in

cooperation with various parties, both with the Central Government, the Government of the county or city. State or private universities, hospitals, as well as with third parties. Of the many College parties in cooperation with the most cooperation.

The beginning of the cooperation of the Government of the city starting from the year 2001 in cooperation with two cooperation up to the year 2016 are currently as many as 110 cooperation. The following data is the number of Government cooperation.

**Table 8. Cooperation of Yogyakarta city**

<b>Tahun</b>	<b>Jumlah kerjasama</b>
2001	2
2004	4
2005	5
2007	8
2008	8
2009	8
2010	9
2011	17
2012	33
2013	59
2014	83
2015	97
2016	110

Sumber: Diolah dari berbagai sumber 2018

**h. The Politics Of Bureaucracy**

The politics of bureaucracy was instrumental in reforming the organizational structure of the local Government of Yogyakarta, in the reform

of the organizational structure involves two of the most dominant parties namely the local Government of Yogyakarta city and the House of representatives. The area of the city, this is a consequence of the formation of the Organization of the device area should be through local regulations.

To create a policy on the establishment of organizational change Device Area of Yogyakarta that was done four times by the faction of the party PDI-P, Gerindra, PAN, PKS, PPP, with a total member of forty people. To conduct the deliberations of the Regional House of representatives of the city formed a team of Regional units of the Organization new Godard? The device comprising new Godard? About the formation of the Agency area and Regional Inspectorates, Regional Department of Formation which consists of each of the sixteen members.

After a plenary session with the final decision. The number of Organizations formed in the Area of the device slimmer compared to the proposals of the Government, based on the views of the common fractions-fraction of representatives of Yogyakarta City Area still want more Device Organization lean or rich structure of the poor function. The establishment of the Organization the device slimmer Area was in accordance with the principle of proper function and correct size based on the workload and

conditions of each region. It is also in line with the principles of Organizational Setup of the device area which is rational, proportionate, effective and efficient.

## **CONCLUSION**

Based on explanation with regard to the implementation of the reform of the organizational structure of the Government of the city of Yogyakarta based on Government policy Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 18 Tahun 2016 about the Region in earlier chapters then be drawn some conclusions and suggestions as follows:

1. Reform of the organizational structure of the Government of the city of Yogyakarta was referring to the Government Regulation number 18 the Year 2016 about the region and produce a Regional Secretariat, the Secretariat of the House of representatives one region, one of the regional Inspectorates, twenty-one Regional Office and four Regional Bodies. The magnitude of the Organization of the regional Government of Yogyakarta device slimmer compared with before the enforced restructuring of organizations, this has been in accordance with the principle of downsizing in the local government bureaucracy to make it more effective and efficient.
2. The factors most considered in the reform of the organizational structure of the city



government based on the Government Regulation number 18 the Year 2016 of the regions is a factor the Government authority that owned by the region and the resources man. While the factors least considered is the factor characteristics. Factor in the availability of human resources, the Government authority that belongs to the area being the most considered factor because conditions PP Nomor 18 Tahun 2016 about the Area as well as the letter of Minister of Home Affairs Number 188/3774/SJ October 11, 2015 that the region can only be formed if there are Government Affairs who became the authority area.

## **ADVICE**

1. In carrying out the reform of the organizational structure should be able to consolidate the authority so there happens the fragmentation of authority in each region and device organization will make the structure more streamlined to make it more effective and efficient.
2. In carrying out the reform of the organizational structure should be able to consider the participation of the public, because the public's participation is urgently needed to devise appropriate regional organization device with the aspirations and needs of the public service.

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