Analysis of Indonesian State Revenue in Bogor City, West Java Province with Quantitative Methods

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine the gross national income and economic growth of Bogor City. This research approach is quantitative because the data processing is in the form of numbers. This study also identifies the impact of the corona virus on the gross national income of the city of Bogor. The results showed that Bogor's gross national income was increasing from time to time. The performance of the Bogor city government is not stable. All of this can be indicated by the high dependence of the financial situation on the central government whose income is per capita. Local taxes have a very positive effect. Meanwhile, GDRP has a negative effect on financial performance. With this, of course, researchers also want to implement strategies in order to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of excellent financial performance, such as improving the education process, supervision and training processes as well as communication or other commitments to achieve goals.

Keywords— National Income, Growth, Finance, Per capita Income, Local Taxes

INTRODUCTION

Bogor can be said as one of the cities in Indonesia which is rich in cultural diversity. This city is also known as the city of rain considering that this city has higher rainfall than other cities. This city is one of the centers of the Indonesian state and is included in the term Jabodetabek. The purpose of this study was to examine the regional original income of the city of Bogor. The author wants to examine how bad the impact of the corona virus is on the regional income of the city of Bogor considering that this city is one of the favorite destinations for local tourists. The following is a table of income for the city of Bogor by type of income.

Realization of Bogor City Government Revenue by Type of Income, 2014-2016			
Actual Receipt of Government of Bogro City by Receipt Items, 2014-2015			
Receipt Type			got fish 2016 terhadap 2015 (%)
Receipt Items	2014 (Juta/ Million Rp)	2015 (Juta/ Million Rp)	2016 (Juta/ Million Rp)	
A. LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE				
1. Original Local Government Revenue	544 835.70	627 597.05	681 623.90	8.61
1.1. Local Taxes	376 487.55	398 435.40	447 951.03	12.43
1.2. Local Retributions	77 167.65	46 219.89	56 982.63	23.29

1.3. Income of Regional Government Corporate and Management of Separated Regional Government Wealth	23 681.53	28 807.74	15 996.86	-44.47
1.4. Others Original Local Gov. Revenue	67 498.97	154 134.02	160 693.38	4.26
2. Balanced Budget	855 645.93	814 953.43	1 247 772.42	53.11
2.1. Tax Share/non Taxes Share/Nature Resources	89 831.37	68 503.72	92 553.28	35.11
2.2. General Alocation Funds	732 337.06	737 833.16	806 089.54	9.25
2.3. Special Alocation Funds	33 477.50	8 616.56	349 129.60	3 951.84
3. Other Legal Revenues	357 215.75	470 659.92	201 530.55	-57.18
B. LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCING	302 181.96	301 204.91	255 436.05	-15.20
Total	2 059 879.34	2 214 415.31	2 386 362.91	7.76
Source: Bogor City Central Bureau of Statistics Source : BPS-Statistics of Bogor City				

Source: bps bogor, 2021

Looking at the data above, income in Bogor has increased and continues from year to year based on the type of regional income. The evidence shows that the Bogor City government is trying to pressure parties from certain Regional Revenue agencies and their staff to always improve a system that does exist, build more relationships and target other sources of income. This of course can help the Bogor city government to improve the welfare of its people and create a neatly organized city of Bogor that has the possibility to become a location for foreign tourists.

THEORETICAL BASIS
1. Definition of National Income
National income is a tool of certain measurements which this benchmark can be used to make an assessment of the economic conditions of a particular country. From the national income itself, it certainly reflects an efficient or macro allocation event that is included in a certain period of time. The purpose of all calculations on national income is for us as analysts or researchers to find out at the same time get an overview of how the economic stages that may have been obtained along with the value of the output that have been produced, a composition in the aggregate expenditure section along with funds from about the specific field of the economy and how much the process of the level of prosperity that will be obtained (Sukirno, 2008).

2. Importance of National Income
National income is a process or stage used to measure how high and low the level of life or prosperity in a nation or country is. This relates to the level of life and progress of a country

which will later be determined by a comparison that is going on between how much national income is and how much of the population in that country.

3. Use of GNP in National Income
The use of GNP in the measurement process of national income is less able to know how the prosperity is faced by a nation, namely products that tend to enter the market, GNP which will not calculate the value of the remainder along with bad events, for example in natural disasters that also do not will be calculated in GNP and the problem of certain pollution.

Factors that could affect the concept of a National Income are:

1. Matters relating to aggregate demand and supply. Aggregate demand is an item on the list of all products and services that are, of course, or may be purchased by sectors or sectors of the economy at various price stages. Aggregate demand and supply show the relationship between the overall demand for a good and service and it will be in accordance with the price level.

2. Consumption and saving process
This consumption can be interpreted as the costs that we need to pay and spend to get goods and services in the concept of an economy that has a period of 1 year while this savings can be part of an income that will not be spent in terms of consumption.

3. Investment
From this investment all the costs used to be able to create a new capital. So from this investment problem, the aim is to replace capital that has errors or is damaged and can also reproduce in matters relating to the provision of existing capital.

RESEARCH METHODS

In conducting this analysis of national income, the author uses a quantitative method, which this method means a research process using numbers as a tool to analyze what the author wants to know. The author uses quantitative data in the analysis of national income because the process requires data in the form of numbers such as the results of calculations from national income in the city of Bogor. In addition, the data used is in the form of secondary data, which is obtained from a second party or looking for data from sources such as analyzing related journals, articles, or news. In this analysis process, the author analyzes, collects data and performs calculations which will later draw conclusions about how and what national income has occurred in the city of Bogor, and whether there is a good or bad impact on the value of the calculation. To get data about the income of a city, the author looks for reliable sources, for example from the website of the direct statistical center agency, where the author believes the data on the website is credible data about the income of a city in Indonesia. The process of data collection is carried out by researching and checking websites that the author can get, so that the authors ensure that the data contained in this study are original data and can be trusted sources. The next process is to examine the data that the authors have collected whether the level of income increases or decreases. The data that the author has collected will be published in the journal in the form of tables or writings.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the author's research, there are 3 main things in the composition of regional income, such things as income from certain regional originals, funds in balance, and other legitimate regional revenues. The author concludes that the original income of the city of Bogor has increased from year to year. In 2019, Bogor City's tax revenues amounted to Rp. 687

billion, higher than the target of Rp. 620 billion, while in 2020, it is targeted that Bogor City's tax revenues are Rp. 733 billion and the total PAD is Rp. 1.08 trillion. Based on data from the census of the poor in the city of Bogor, the percentage of poverty in Bogor's population will increase in 2020, the author believes that this is the effect of a pandemic during the Covid-19 outbreak which is now engulfing the entire world. Another strong reason is that Bogor City's poor population census data from 2010-2019 has always experienced a significant decline in percentage. The increase that occurred in 2014-2015 was successfully reduced by the Bogor City government. Despite an increase in the percentage of poor people in the city of Bogor, the city government of Bogor is still working hard to achieve the PAD that has been legalized. The Bogor city government held a large-scale vehicle tax raid and from the results of the raid, the motor vehicle tax collected was Rp 415 billion. This is of course good news considering the targeted PPE is Rp 1.08 trillion. However, this also means that there are still many people in the city of Bogor who do not obey taxes.

		LAMPIRAN I	:	PERATURAN DAERAH KOTA BOGOR
		NOMOR	:	20 Tahun 2019
		TANGGAL	:	31 DESEMBER 2019

PEMERINTAH KOTA BOGOR

RINGKASAN APBD

TAHUN ANGGARAN 2020

No Urut	Uraian	Jumlah
1	2	3
1.	PENDAPATAN	
1.1	PENDAPATAN ASLI DAERAH	
1.1.1	Pendapatan Pajak Daerah	733.276.508.019,00
1.1.2	Hasil Retribusi Daerah	60.828.518.400,00
1.1.3	Hasil Pengelolaan Kekayaan Daerah yang Dipisahkan	36.044.034.570,00
1.1.4	Lain-lain Pendapatan Asli Daerah yang Sah	253.263.237.231,00
	JUMLAH PENDAPATAN ASLI DAERAH	1.083.412.298.220,00
1.2	DANA PERIMBANGAN	
1.2.1	Bagi Hasil Pajak/Bagi Hasil Bukan Pajak	81.407.390.000,00
1.2.2	Dana Alokasi Umum	850.811.547.000,00
1.2.3	Dana Alokasi Khusus	122.397.055.000,00
	JUMLAH DANA PERIMBANGAN	1.054.615.992.000,00
1.3	LAIN-LAIN PENDAPATAN DAERAH YANG SAH	
1.3.1	Pendapatan Hibah	396.000.000,00
1.3.2	Dana Bagi Hasil Pajak dari Provinsi dan Pemerintah Daerah Lainnya	281.156.043.969,00
1.3.3	Dana Penyesuaian dan Otonomi Khusus	14.764.283.000,00
	JUMLAH LAIN-LAIN PENDAPATAN DAERAH YANG SAH	296.316.326.969,00
	JUMLAH PENDAPATAN	2.434.344.617.189,00

Gambar .2 Ringkasan APD Kota Bogor

CONCLUSION

Judging from the results of the performance of the Bogor City government, the possibility of achieving the PAD that has been ratified is very likely to be achieved. The Bogor city government is firm about the taxes of the city's people so as to create a tax-abiding society. State taxes will be used for the development of the country. Appropriate recommendations and things that need to be considered in the future are helping to carry out the stage of an allocation

of transfer opportunities for a region from the center with the aim of being able to transfer funds from the center to carry out development activities in the Bogor area. In addition, the benefits that we can get tend to improve the economy and welfare of the Bogor people.

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