
**INTITUTIONAL ARRENGGEMENTS IN LOCAL GOVERMENT SERANG
CITY THROUGHT MAPPING DISTRICT PETENTIAL BASED ON LOCAL
WISDOM PRINCIPLES**

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Abstract

Structuring through mapping can be done at the district level which has characteristics that can be the same and also different, but the structuring process needs to be based on local wisdom in order to maintain the cultural identity and values that grow and develop in the midst of society. For this reason, structuring will be correlated with potential mapping, to support regional administration in the city of Serang by maintaining the values of local wisdom in each district. This is intended to correlate the potential with the authority possessed by other institutions (offices) so that it will have an impact on determining the competency of the apparatus human resources in the district appropriately. Based on data from the Serang City BPS in 2019, the sub-districts in Serang City, if viewed from the potential, area, population, agriculture, industry, sports and accommodation / hotel services have the same and different potentials. Taktakan Subdistrict has the most extensive area, namely 57.98, but for the population of Serang District the highest, which is 228,563. For the agricultural sector and the industrial sector, all sub-districts have it, while for Hotels / Accommodation Services, only the district of Cipocok Jaya and the District of Serang have this potential. As for sports facilities, the district of Cipocok Jaya and Walantaka do not have it. On this basis, the Regional Government of Serang City can develop, synchronize and harmonize the potential of sub-districts with the projected institutional arrangement.

Keywords: *Potential Districts, Mapping, Local Wisdom.*

A. INTRODUCTION

Developments in the administration of government at the central and regional levels have a connection when viewed from the aspect of concurrent authority as outlined in Law Number 23 of the Year 2014 concerning Regional Government (hereinafter referred to as the Local Government Law). From the aspect of the implementation, which can be used as a basis for improving excellent service in accordance with the objective conditions that exist in the region, based on the

concept of regional autonomy¹ and diverse needs and demands of society. To carry out the aforementioned governmental affairs, the government organizes itself or can delegate a portion of governmental affairs to the government apparatus or representatives of the regional government and/or village government,² including the sub-district as a structure whose position is above the kelurahan/village.

In addition to leadership factors, both at the provincial, district / city level in carrying out government administration, especially in relation to providing services to the community, this will be influenced by the lack of competency in human resources (HR) who have competence in the field of performance, therefore increasing human resources will correlate with the policy direction to determine structuring including mapping in institutions, related to the organizational structure, especially areas that are the capital of a provincial government.

Based on the updated provisions of the 1945 Constitution, the MPR Decree and the Law, our government system has given a very wide freedom to the regions to carry out regional autonomy. The implementation of regional autonomy emphasizes the importance of democratic principles, increasing community participation, and equitable distribution of justice by taking into account the potential and diversity between regions. The challenges of local, national, regional and international development in various fields of economy, politics and culture continue to increase and require the holding of regional autonomy that is broad, real and accountable to the region proportionally. The implementation of regional autonomy is realized by the regulation, distribution and utilization of each resource and the balance of the central and regional finances, in accordance with the principles of democracy,

¹ It is important to remember that autonomous regions and administrative regions are two different meanings. An autonomous region is an area that is given the authority to regulate and manage its own household affairs, while the administrative area is part of the central government area which is still regulated and controlled by the central government. The province is located as an autonomous region as well as an administrative region because it follows the principles of decentralization and deconcentration. Decentralization means that the central government gives full political and administrative authority to the regions. Whereas deconcentration means that the central government only delegates administrative authority to the provincial government. Hanif Nurcholis, *Teori dan Praktek Pemerintahan Dan Otonomi Daerah*, Grasindo, Jakarta, 2005, Page.82-84.

² Ni'matul Huda, *Hukum Tata Negara Indonesia*, RajaGrafindo Persada, Jakarta, 2005, Page. 340-341.

community participation, equity and justice, as well as the potential and diversity between regions.³

Linkages with the Regional Government of Serang City consisting of 6 (six) districts, which are subdivided into a number of villages. The districts that are part of the City of Serang consist of: Serang, Cipocok Jaya, Curug, Kasemen, Taktakan, and Walantaka.

On the dimension of the problem to tolerate the potential with institutional structuring, through mapping it can be done at the district level which has the same and different characteristics, but the structuring process needs to be based on *local wisdom*⁴ in order to maintain the identity and cultural values that grow and develop in the middle -middle society. For this reason, structuring will be correlated with potential mapping, to support regional administration in the city of Serang by maintaining the values of local wisdom in each district. On this basis, the author will examine this matter with the title "*Institutional Arrangement in the Regional Government of Serang through Mapping Potential Districts Based on the Principles of Local Wisdom*".

Based on the background description above, the issues to be discussed in this study are: How is the structuring of the potential of the sub-district in the Serang city government based on the principle of *local wisdom*? And What are the prospects of mapping the potential of sub-districts in the city of Serang in their relevance to institutional governance?

³ Dadang Solihin, *Sistem Pemerintahan dan Pembangunan Daerah*, P.T Duta Artifa Prakasa, Jakarta, 2008, Page. 52.

⁴ Local wisdom is the identity or cultural personality of a nation that causes the nation to be able to absorb, even cultivate cultures that come from outside / other nations into their own character and abilities. These identities and personalities naturally adjust to the viewpoints of the surrounding community so that values do not occur. Local wisdom is one of the means in cultivating culture and defending yourself from unfamiliar foreign cultures. Local wisdom is a view of life and science as well as various life strategies in the form of activities carried out by local communities in answering various problems in meeting their needs. In a foreign language, it is often conceptualized as local wisdom, local wisdom or local knowledge, local genius Fajarini. Various strategies carried out by the local community to maintain its culture. The same thing was also expressed by Alfian Local wisdom was interpreted as a way of life and knowledge and as a life strategy in the form of activities carried out by local communities in meeting their needs. Based on Alfian's opinion, it can be interpreted that local wisdom is a custom and custom which has been carried out by a group of people from generation to generation which up to now is still being maintained by certain customary law communities in certain areas. Based on the above understanding it can be interpreted that local wisdom (local wisdom) can be understood as local ideas that are local wise, full of wisdom, good value, which is embedded and followed by members of the community. <http://eprints.umm.ac.id/35955/3/jiptumpp-gdl-irawansatr-48429-3-babiip-f.pdf>, Downloaded on April 29, 2019.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

The research method⁵ used in the study titled "Institutional Arrangement in the Serang City Government Through Mapping Potential Districts Based on the *Local Wisdom Principle*" is qualitative with a normative⁶ legal approach⁷. Normative legal research includes; research on legal principles; research on legal systematics; research into legal synchronization; legal history research; legal comparative research.⁸

C. DISCUSSION

1. Potential Arrangement of Subdistricts in Serang City Government Based on Local Wisdom Principles

The implementation of regional government affairs that are mandatory, is carried out by all regional governments, while the implementation of governance that is optional can only be held by regions that have superior potential and regional uniqueness. This is intended for efficiency and to emerge leading sectors of each region as an effort to optimize the utilization of regional resources in order to accelerate the process of improving people's welfare. Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, brings significant changes to the formation of regional apparatuses, with the principle of proper function and right size based on workloads that are in accordance with the real conditions in each region. The dynamics of community demands for quality of service require local governments to carry out institutional regional governance so that the form of regional institutions created will be more efficient. This character is shown by its slim institutional structure. A large institution will allow overlap in the implementation of basic tasks and functions

⁵ The method is a form or method used in conducting a research in order to obtain, process and conclude data that can solve a problem. Bambang Sunggono, *Metodologi Penelitian Hukum*, Cet-5, RaJawali Pers, Jakarta, 2003, Page. 2

⁶ Legal research is a scientific activity based on certain methods, systematics, and thoughts, which aims to study one or several specific legal phenomena by analyzing them and conducting an in-depth examination of the legal facts, to then seek a solution to the problems that arise in the symptoms concerned. Beni Ahmad Saebani, *Metode Penelitian Hukum*, Bandung, Pustaka Setia, 2008, Page. 32.

According to Soerjono Soekamto, legal research is a scientific activity, which is based on certain methods, systematic, and thinking, which aims to learn something or some symptoms of certain laws, by analyzing them. In addition, there is also an in-depth examination of these factors, to then seek a solution to the problems that arise in the symptoms concerned. Soerjono Soekamto, *Pengantar Penelitian Hukum*, Jakarta, UI Press, 1981, Page.43.

⁷ Zainuddin Ali, *Metode Penelitian Hukum*, Sinar Grafika, Jakarta, 2009, Page.17.

⁸ *Ibid.*

between existing organizations. The great diversity of institutional organizations built by local governments creates the potential for duplication of task implementation. This condition in addition to creating difficulties in coordinating the order of public policy implementation also resulted in wasteful use of resources. The great diversity of organizations built also creates more possibilities for the creation of conflict lines between the institutional organizations themselves.⁹ These conditions can be the same and also different, depending on the typology of the sub-district to determine the workload, including in the local government of Serang City.¹⁰ Of the 6 (six) subdistricts in Serang City, of course they have the same and different potential and characteristics, while the description is as follows:

Table III.A.I
Potential Area and Number of District Population¹¹

No.	Sub-District	Potency	
		An area	Total population
1	Cipocok Jaya	31,54	114 .162
2	Curug	49,60	51. 204
3	Kasemen	56,36	96.838
4	Serang	25,88	228. 563
5	Taktakan	57,98	92.550
6	Walantaka	40,99	94 .487

⁹ Rasyid Thaha, *Penataan Kelembagaan Pemerintahan Daerah*, Government, Volume 2 Nomor 1, Januari 2009, Page. 39-40.

¹⁰ The City of Serang is a new region resulting from the division of Serang Regency, Banten Province. As the Capital of the Province of Serang City is a logical consequence of the existence of Banten Province. Since it was formed, Serang City consisted of 6 (six) Districts, namely Serang District, Kasemen District, Walantaka District, Curug District, Cipocok Jaya District and Taktakan District. Serang City has an area of 266.77 KM2 with a population of around 523,384 inhabitants. The northern boundary of Serang City is Banten Bay, East of Pontang Subdistrict, Ciruas Subdistrict, and Keragilan District of Serang Regency, South Side borders Cikeusal Subdistrict, Petir Subdistrict and Baros Subdistrict Serang District. And in the west it is bordered by Pabuaran District, Waringin Kurung District and Keramatwatu District of Serang Regency. Of the 6 (six) subdistricts, there are 20 villages and 46 villages. Banten Provincial Government in accelerating the realization of Serang City Government has prepared 4 (four) working groups that will work before the appointment of acting Mayor of Serang, the four Working Groups consist of Personnel Working Group, Finance Working Group, Equipment Working Group and Political Party Working Group.

¹¹ Processed from Cipocok Jaya District Catalog: 1102001.3673030, Curug District Catalog: 1102001.3673010, Kaseme District Catalog: 1102001.3673060, Serang District Catalog: 1102001.3673040, Taktakan District Catalog: 1102001.3673040, Walantaka District Catalog: 1102001.3673020, Central Bureau of Statistics of Serang City, in figures 2019

Based on the table above, the area can also be a potential that can be developed, both for the agricultural and plantation sectors, including other sectors. The sub-district which has the largest area is Taktakan District, while the Serang District with the highest population. The other side of the population is a problem, but when the population is seen as an asset or potential, it can be empowered through the community empowerment sector stimulated by the local government.

Table III.A.II
Agricultural and Industrial Potential ¹²

No.	Sub-District	Potency	
		Agriculture	Industry
1	Cipocok Jaya	Rice, Palawija (only cassava and sweet potato), fruits, vegetables, biopharmaca plants	There are 3 Medium Industriy
2	Curug	Rice, Palawija (no soybeans and green beans), fruits, vegetables, biopharmaca plants	There are 3 Medium Industriy
3	Kasemen	Rice, Palawija (only corn and soybeans), fruits, vegetables, biopharmaca and fish farming.	There are 6 Medium Industriy
4	Serang	Rice, Palawija (only soybeans), fruits, vegetables, biopharmaca plants.	There are 1 big industry and 5 medium industry
5	Taktakan	Rice, Palawija (does not have soybean production), fruits, vegetables, biopharmaca plants.	There are 3 big industry and 4 medium industry
6	Walantaka	Rice, Palawija (does not have soy	There are 1 big industry and 1

¹² Ibid

	and green beans production), fruits, vegetables, biopharmaca.	medium industry
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Based on the table above, the agricultural sector can also be a potential that can be developed, including rice and secondary crops, and biopharmaca plants through the use of vacant land through programs from the agricultural service according to the land/land conditions of each district, while the industrial sector Taktakan sub-district has the largest number of large industries, so that it will have an impact on the empowerment of local communities and can support the existing industries in the local area.

Table III.A.III
Potential for Sports and Hotel/Accommodation Services

No.	Sub-District	Potency	
		Sports	Hotel / Accommodation Services
1	Cipocok Jaya	-	There is one 3-star hotel
2	Curug	There are 7 soccer fields, 11 volleyball courts, 8 badminton and 5 table tennis.	-
3	Kasemen	There are 6 soccer fields, 2 volleyball courts, 4 badminton and 2 table tennis.	-
4	Serang	There are 11 soccer fields, 27 volleyball courts, 42 badminton and 24 table tennis	There are two 1-star hotels, there is one 2-star hotel, there are two 4-star hotels, plus 1, 2 and 3 jasmine classes including 1 standard class.
5	Taktakan	There are 6 soccer fields, 9 volleyball courts, 10 badminton and 5 table tennis	-
6	Walantaka	-	-

The table above shows, the availability of sports facilities can support public health, Cipocok Jaya District and Walantaka do not have sports facilities, it can be considered for the provision of sports facilities in the two districts. The same is true for accommodation/hotel services that are not owned by all districts. Among them is due to the location of the sub-district which is less strategic for the business so that it will have an impact on market potential. Accommodation / hotel services will have an impact on the investment climate in the local government.

2. Prospects of Mapping Districts in Serang City in Relevance to Institutional Governance.

When the potential of Subdistricts in the City of Serang has been identified, the next step is to prepare the prospect of mapping for institutional governance, it is the authority¹³ of the Regional Government in order to develop the potential of the region with local institutional conditions and human resources.

In the early stages of development, the role of government is usually very dominant. Even in a country that embraces pure socialism, all development activities are the responsibility of the government. However, community participation in development efforts is needed. Community participation is one of them in understanding the organizational structure which is an arrangement between the

¹³ Authority is formal power, the power granted by law or from executive administrative power. Authority is the scope of public legal action, the scope of governmental authority, not only includes the authority to make the decision of the government (bestuur), but includes the authority in the framework of carrying out the tasks, and granting the authority and distribution of the main authority stipulated in the legislation. In public law, authority is related to power. Power has the same meaning as authority because the power held by the Executive, Legislative and Judiciary is formal power. Power is an essential element of a country in the process of governance in addition to other elements, namely:

- a. Law;
- b. Authority
- c. Justice;
- d. Honesty;
- e. Conservation policy; and
- f. Virtue.

Tonnaer expressly stated that the authority of government in this regard was considered the ability to govern in this connection was considered as the ability to implement positive law, and thus a legal relationship could be created between the government and citizens (*overheids bevoegdheid wordt in dit verband op gevat als het vermogen om positief recht vast te stellen en al dus rechtsbe-trekkingen tussen burgers onderling en tussen overheid en te schepp*P. de Haan, said that government authority does not fall from heaven, but is determined by law (*overheidsbe-voegdheden komen niet uit de lucht vallen, zij worden daor het recht genormeerd*). Hadikusuma khusnul, Analisis Implementasi Desentralisasi Fiskal di Indonesia Konsep Kenyataan dan Tantangan. Page. 7-8. https://www.academia.edu/38158082/analisis_implementation_desentralisasi_fiskal_di_indonesia_konsep_kenyataan_dan_tantangan, Downloaded on June 4, 2019.

relations of the parts of components and positions in an organization. With a clear organizational structure, the components and supporting positions of the organization can be clearly described. In addition, the structure also describes the coordination and authority activities held by the organizational unit.¹⁴

On this basis, to connect the components and positions of an organization, it can be pursued by the correlation between the potential components of the district with other institutions, as an effort to synchronize and harmonize the potential and institutional relations precisely and integrated. In the context of institutional structuring¹⁵ will be identified after evaluating the conditions and projections in Serang City. The following is a recapitulation of sub district potentials in Serang City. The potentials that are part of this research are the Area, Population, Agriculture, Industry, Sports and Hospitality Services or accommodation services.

Table IV.B.III
Correlation of District Potential with Dinas Institution

No.	Sub-District	Correlation	
		Institutional Service	Human Resources

¹⁴ Harjito, *Teori Organisasi dan Teori Pengorganisasian*, Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 1995, Page. 40.

¹⁵ To find out the institutional arrangement in local government, especially in structural analysis, a SWOT analysis approach is needed.¹⁵

1. Strength if we look closely at what has been done by the Regional Government in Indonesia so far, it is a very important force in the efforts to restructure the bureaucracy. The ability of the Regional Government to conduct structuring, technology and personnel is a good decision to improve all matters relating to performance improvement and especially to provide services to the community. With a good level of service to the community, the government increasingly has legitimacy in running the wheels of government, and in the end the confidence to continue the government a second time can be realized.
2. Weakness The pattern of institutional arrangement is constrained by several things, especially the presence of a number of personnel in the government who do not give a priori to the wheels of government. This is the author got from the results of previous studies when tabulating answers at the interview. From the results of the interview there are still personnel who do not support the decision taken by the local government at this time. This if left unchecked will undermine a solid government.
3. Opportunities many opportunities are received by the Regional Government, especially after the central government gives full authority to manage its own region. Thus providing an opportunity to organize their own area. This provides another opportunity to empower all personnel in the government environment. In addition, opportunities to improve welfare to the wider and integrated community.
4. Threats remain, ranging from the exile of the authorities themselves not to give sincerity to work because there are political elements that work in it. In any organization this is normal but if left unchecked it will become a threat in the future. In addition, another threat is that the decentralization system opens up opportunities for KKN for the authorities in each region which actually worsens the management of government that has been built so far, so that the level of public trust is decreasing and weakening. Rasyid Thaha, *Institutional Arrangement of Local Government*, accessed on 19 November 2019.

			Apparatus
1	Cipocok Jaya	Department of Agriculture, Department of industry and trade cooperatives, Office of Youth, Sports and Tourism.	Having competence in Agriculture, Industry and Tourism
2	Curug	Department of Agriculture, Department of industry and trade cooperatives, Office of Youth, Sports and Tourism.	Have competence in Agriculture, Industry, Sports and Tourism
3	Kasemen	Department of Agriculture, Department of industry and trade cooperatives, Office of Youth, Sports and Tourism.	Have competence in Agriculture, Industry, Sports and Tourism
4	Serang	Department of Agriculture, Department of industry and trade cooperatives, Office of Youth, Sports and Tourism.	Have competence in Agriculture, Industry, Sports and Tourism.
5	Taktakan	Department of Agriculture, Department of industry and trade cooperatives, Office of Youth, Sports and Tourism.	Have Agricultural, Industrial and Sports competencies.
6	Walantaka	Department of Agriculture, Department of Industry and trade cooperatives.	Have Agricultural and Industrial competence.

From this data, the sub-districts in Serang City, in terms of potential, area, population, agriculture, industry, sports and accommodation/hotel services, have the same and different potentials. Taktakan Subdistrict has the most extensive area, namely 57.98, but for the population of Serang District the highest, which is 228.556. For the agricultural sector and the industrial sector, all sub-districts have it, while for Hotels/Accommodation Services, only the district of Cipocok Jaya and the District of Serang have this potential. As for sports facilities, the district of Cipocok Jaya and Walantaka do not have it. On this basis, the potential of the sub-district needs to be supported by increasing the potential and increasing the relevant competencies of the HR apparatus in the sub-district, because it will determine the pattern of coordination with other institutions.

D. CONCLUSION

The implementation of regional government affairs in Serang City is mandatory, which is carried out by all regional institutions/organizations, especially the sub-districts, and in each sub-district has the same and different potential. This is intended to correlate the potential with the authority possessed by other institutions (offices) so that it will have an impact on determining the competency of the apparatus human resources in the district appropriately. Based on data from the Serang City BPS in 2019, the sub-districts in Serang City, if viewed from the potential, area, population, agriculture, industry, sports and accommodation/hotel services have the same and different potentials. Taktakan Subdistrict has the most extensive area, namely 57.98, but for the highest population of Serang Subdistrict, which is 228. 563. For the agriculture and industrial sectors, all sub-districts have it, while for Hotels/Accommodation Services, only Cipocok Jaya and Subdistricts Attack that has this potential. As for sports facilities, the district of Cipocok Jaya and Walantaka do not have it.

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