

Empirical Study of New Autonomic Region Formation in Indonesia (Expansion Area Study of Merangin Regency Jambi Province)

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Abstract: Many of expansion demands that occurred in Indonesia illustrate that in the course of the regional autonomy policy implementation, region expansion/formation both in provinces and districts/cities became a sexy thing to strive for. This is understandable because the region expansion/formation substance are intended to get close government organizations services to the public. Through the region expansion/formation is expected that region autonomy policy goals such as improving democratization service and community empowerment can be realized. Expansion phenomenon that occurs in all parts of Indonesia also, occur in the middle of Merangin Regency society where most people feel there is an imbalance in the treatment of development because of the vast territory, so that, the control range of service, so, far and almost less felt by most people in the Merangin Regency area especially in the area of large Tabir sub-district. If seen the factual condition these day Merangin Regency currently has a 7,679 km² area with an area inhabited by a population of 358 350 inhabitants, with a density of 47 inhabitants per km² and the public administration arrangement which consists of 24 sub-districts, 205 villages and 10 urban villages can provide a picture of the implemented governance burden.

Key words: Local government, regional divisions, public service, implemented governance, administration arrangement

INTRODUCTION

The general view recognizes that centralized government is getting less popular, due to its inability to fully understand the values of regional or local aspirations sentiment. The reason, citizens will be safer and at ease with which local governments closer to the people, both physically and psychologically (Nasution).

The government has set a broad, real and responsible regional autonomy policy. According to Law No. 32 year 2004 on regional government in chapter 1 article 1 point 5, autonomy is the right, authority and duties of the autonomous regions to set up and manage their own affairs and interests of local communities in accordance with the legislation

Data showed in the reform era, since, 1999 until now recorded 171 new autonomous regions have been formed, consisting of 7 provinces, 135 regencies and 31 cities, which is proposed by the area based on the aspirations of

society. This fact will be strengthened with the birth of new autonomous regions where until the end of 2014 the leadership of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, there are 65 autonomous regions proposed, namely:

57 new Regency/city candidates:

- Simalungun Hataran Regency, expansion from Simalungun Regency in North Sumatera Province
- West Coast Mandailing Regency, expansion from Mandailing Natal Regency in North Sumatera Province
- Kundur Islands Regency, expansion from Karimun Regency in Riau Island Province
- Renah Indra Jati Regency, expansion from Pesisir Selatan Regency in West Sumatera Province
- Muara Bungo city, expansion from Bungo Regency Jambi Province
- Lembak Regency, expansion from Rejang Lebong Regency Bengkulu Province

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- Bigi Maria Regency, expansion from Lahat Regency South Sumatera Province
- Pantai Timur Regency, expansion from Ogan Komering Ilir Regency South Sumatera Province
- West Bogor Regency, expansion from Bogor Regency West Java Province
- South Garut Regency, expansion from Garut Regency West Java Province
- North Sukabumi Regency, expansion from Sukabumi Regency West Java Province
- Sekayam Raya Regency, expansion from Sanggau Regency West Kalimantan Province
- Binua Lanjak Regency, expansion from Kapuas Hulu Regency West Kalimantan Province
- Berau Pesisir Selatan Regency, expansion from Berau Regency East Kalimantan Province
- South Paser Regency, expansion from Paser Regency East Kalimantan Province
- Tahuna city Regency, expansion from Sangie Island Regency North Sulawesi Province
- South Talaut Regency, expansion from Talaut Regency South Sulawesi Province
- Langoa city, expansion from Minahasa Regency South Sulawesi Province
- Bone Selatan Regency, expansion from Bone Regency south Sulawesi Province
- Bolio Huto Regency, expansion from Gorontalo Regency Gorontalo Province
- Panipi Regency, expansion from Gorontalo Regency Gorontalo Province
- West Gorontalo Regency, expansion from Bohuato Regency Gorontalo Province
- South Lombok Regency, expansion from Lotim Regency West Nusa Tenggara Province
- Adonara Regency, expansion from Flotim Regency NTT Province
- Maumere city, expansion from Sikka Regency NTT Province
- Wasile Regency, expansion from East Halmahera Regency North Maluku Province
- Obi Island Regency, expansion from South Halmahera Regency North Maluku Province
- Gili Menawa Regency, expansion from Jayapura Regency Papua Province
- Moyo Regency, expansion from Boven Digul Regency Papua Province
- Merauke city, expansion from Merauke Regency Papua Province
- Balin Senter Regency, expansion from Tolikara Regency and Lani Jaya Regency Papua Province
- Boboga Regency, expansion from Tolikara Regency Papua Province
- Puncak Trikora Regency, expansion from Lani Jaya Regency Papua Province
- Muara Digul Regency, expansion from Mapi Regency Papua Province
- Admi Korbay Regency, expansion from Mapi Regency Papua Province
- Katengban Regency, expansion from Pegunungan Bintang Regency Papua Province
- Lembah Baliem city, expansion from Jaya Wijaya Regency Papua Province
- Okika Regency, expansion from Jaya Wijaya Regency Papua Province
- Yapen Barat Utara Regency, expansion from Yapen Island Regency Papua Province
- East Yapen Regency, expansion from Kepulauan Yapen Island Regency Papua Province
- Islands Numfor Regency, expansion from Biak Numfor Papua Province
- Yalimek Regency, expansion from Yahukimo Papua Province
- Yahukimo Baat Pegunungan Ser Regency, expansion from Yahukimo Papua Province
- Mambera Hulu Regency, expansion from Yahukimo Papua Province
- Southwest Yahukimo Regency, expansion from Yahukimo Regency Papua Province
- Yahukimo Timur Regency, expansion from Yahukimo Regency Papua Province
- Yahukimo Utara Regency, expansion from Yahukimo Regency Papua Province
- Gondumisisare Regency, expansion from Waropen Regency Papua Province
- Malamoy Regency, expansion from Sorong Regency Papua Province
- Maibratsau Regency, expansion from Sorong Regency West Papua Province
- North Raja Ampat Regency, expansion from Raja Ampat Regency West Papua Province
- South Raja Ampat Regency, expansion from Raja Ampat Regency West Papua Province
- Raja Maskona Regency, expansion from Teluk Bintuni Regency West Papua Province
- Okas Regency, expansion from Fak Fak Regency West Papua Province
- Manokwari city, expansion from Manokwari Regency West Papua Province
- West Manokwari Regency, expansion from Manokwari Regency West Papua Province

- Imeo Regency, expansion from South Sorong Regency West Papua Province (Anonymous, 2008)

8 new province candidates namely:

- Sumbawa Island Province, expansion from West Nusa Tenggara Province
- South Papua Province, expansion from Papua Province
- Center Papua Province, expansion from Papua Province
- Southwest Papua Province, expansion from West Papua Province
- Tapanuli Province, expansion from North Sumatera Province
- Nias Island Province, expansion from North Sumatera Province
- Kapuas Raya Province, expansion from West Kalimantan Province
- Bolang Mongondow Raya Province, expansion from Southeast Sulawesi (Anonymous, 2014, 2016)

There are a variety of backgrounds and interests behind efforts to establish a new autonomous region, things often come to the surface and very classic is the public welfare gap between one with another part in an autonomous region. In addition, the infrastructure imbalance between parts also affects society and the desire of local elites to scroll through regional expansion. Some of new autonomous regions formation determined factors as border areas with other countries factors, the population, the potential of the region and economic potential, efforts to shorten the span of control, aspects of defense, security and historical reasons, cultural as well as culture.

Many of expansion demands that occurred in Indonesia illustrate that in the course of the regional autonomy policy implementation, region expansion/formation both in provinces and districts/cities became a sexy thing to strive for. This is understandable, because the region expansion/formation substance are intended to get close government organizations services to the public. Through the region expansion/formation is expected that region autonomy policy goals such as improving democratization service and community empowerment can be realized (Nari, 2010).

Expansion phenomenon that occurs in all parts of Indonesia also occur in the middle of Merangin Regency society where most people feel there is an imbalance in the treatment of development because of the vast

territory, so that, the control range of service so far and almost less felt by most people in the Merangin Regency area especially in the area of large Tabir sub-district. If seen the factual condition these day Merangin Regency currently has a 7.679 km² area with an area inhabited by a population of 358 350 inhabitants with a density of 47 inhabitants per km² and the public administration arrangement which consists of 24 sub-districts, 205 villages and 10 urban villages can provide a picture of the implemented governance burden.

The presence of people aspirations in Merangin Regency which wanted for the expansion/formation of new autonomous region in the Tabir areas need to get a response from all local government main parties and parliament as representatives of the people. This is in line with the explanation of the legislation meant that the implementation of regional autonomy should always be oriented to the improvement of the community welfare by always considering the interests and aspirations that are growing in society. The question arises whether this aspiration will ensure a public services improvement and the whole community welfare in Merangin Regency.

The issue can only be answered objectively if firstly done the assessment of the potential and problems existing in Merangin Regency and at the same time explore the aspirations and public opinion through direct interviews and questionnaires instrument or a list of questions directed to the respondents to the purpose of research. Merangin Regency expansion should be done if the expansion will have a positive impact on the increase and equitable development and public services.

Assessment of Merangin Regency regional expansion possibility is in line with the legislation in force where Law No. 32 of 2004 study 4 Paragraph (3) states that the establishment of the region may include merging some areas or parts of areas that side by side or expansion of a region into two or more regions. One of the region formation/expansion procedures under the provisions there is political will from local government and communities concerned.

Besides, this study also, intended to meet technical requirements as referred to study 5, Paragraph (4) of Law No. 32 of 2004 that regional expansion can be done based on technical requirements which include demographic factors, economic capacity, the region potential, socio-cultural, social political, area, defense, security, social welfare and span of control that enables the implementation of regional autonomy. In explanation of these provisions also mentioned that the

establishment, expansion, deletion and unification of autonomous regions require an assessment by using the available indicators.

Accordingly, the assessment of region potential should need to be done immediately in order to assess and evaluate the region potential variables or criteria required to determine whether or not the establishment of new autonomous regions in Merangin Regency through in-depth study on “academic study of new autonomous region formation (regional expansion) in Merangin Regency Jambi province”.

Problem formulation: Laws No. 32 of 2004 arrange region formation and spatial areas problem. As the translation of the law regulation, the government has issued government regulation no. 78 year 2007 on the establishment, elimination and regional merger in Lieu of Government Regulation No. 129 of 2000 (Anonymous, 2002, 2005, 2007, 2008).

Under the terms of these regulations, the requirements of the establishment of autonomous regions should at least meet the administrative requirements, technical and physical territorial. Administrative requirements for the province include the approval Regency/city parliament and regents/mayors that will be coverage of the province, the main provincial parliament approval and governor as well as the minister of home affairs recommendation. As for the establishment of an autonomous region district/city include the approval of Regency/city parliament, the approval of regents/mayors, governors approval, the approval of the provincial parliament and governor recommendation (Ratnawati, 2009).

The technical requirements include factors on which to base the region formation which include factors of economic capacity, regional potential, socio-cultural, socio-political, population, area, defense and security, social welfare and span of control that enables the implementation of regional autonomy while the physical condition covers most less than 5 Regency/city for the province establishments and at least 5 sub-district for the Regency establishment and 4 sub-districts for the city formation, the location of the prospective capital, government structure and infrastructure.

Beside of that in the explanation of study 4 Paragraph (4) of Law No. 32 of 2004 states that the region expansion into 2 regions or more after reaching the minimum age of governance which is 10 year for provincial and 7 year for Regency/city.

If you look at the trend of the current administration, a massive bureaucracy reform occurred in

Indonesia where at the end of the tenure of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono volume 2 and member of parliament 2009-2014 has spawned a law to regulate the political dynamics in Indonesia, namely the release of Laws No. 17 of 2014 on MD3 (MPR, DPR, DPD and DPRD) and the laws that arrange the dynamics of governance in Which Fractions of Law Number 32 year 2004 on regional government which has given birth to 3 of the laws, namely New Law No. 6 of 2014 on the Village, Law Number 22 year 2014 regarding regional head election (PILKADA) and the law on local government which has been completed but not yet received a plenary session of the Presidential mandate (Commission President) to be numbered and entered to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

In the revised law on new local government (Act No. 23 of 2014) stated that the region expansion included in the context of regional arrangement (study 31 Paragraph 3 and 4) states that the regional arrangement consists of the regional formation and Local adjustments are made based on consideration of national strategic interest.

Article 31 above also, clarified in study 32 which says that the region establishment in the form of region expansion and unification. Regional expansion (study 33) may take the form of regional breakdown of provincial or Regency/city to be two or more new area or merging parts of regions that are side by side in 1 province regions into a new area. Regional expansion conducted through the stages of the provincial regional preparatory or district / city regional preparatory to meet the basic requirements and administrative requirements.

Basic requirements (study 34) shall include: The basic requirement of territorial:

- A minimum area
- A minimum number of inhabitants
- Borders
- Coverage area
- Region minimum age limit of province, Regency/cities and sub-districts
- The region capacity basic requirements include the regions ability to thrive in the public welfare

The basic requirement would be further territorial in government regulation which distinguished the minimum requirements (study 35) the total area and total population by grouping between islands or archipelago that is determined by the regional border with the coordinates on the base map. Generally, coverage area for the region establishment includes:

- At least 5 of regencies/cities for the establishment of the province regions
- At least 5 sub-districts for the establishment of Regency and
- At least 4 sub-districts for the establishment of the city

It is different for regional preparatory coverage which territory consists of islands where coverage territory must be accompanied by island details names within its territory. In addition to the coverage area that the establishment of an autonomous region should follow the rules of a minimum age limit of governance include:

- Provincial region minimum age limit of 10 years and Regency/city 7 years from the establishment
- Sub-district coverage area of Regency/city minimum age limit are 5 year from the establishment

Besides territorial basic requirements, terms of autonomous regions formation must meet the basic requirements of regional capacity (Article 36) with the parameters:

- The geography includes
- The location of the capital
- Hydrographic
- Disaster vulnerability

Demographics include:

- Human resources quality and
- Population distribution

The security includes:

- Common criminal acts and
- Social conflict

Socio-political, customs and traditions include:

- Public participation in elections
- Social cohesion and
- Community organizations

The economic potential include:

- Economic growth and
- Regions featured potential

Regional finance include:

- Local revenue capacity of the main region
- Local revenue potential of the regional preparatory candidates and
- Regional finance and asset management

The ability of governance include:

- Accessibility of basic education services
- Accessibility of basic health services
- Accessibility of basic services infrastructure
- The number of civilian employees of the state apparatus in the main regions and
- The draft spatial plan preparation regions

If the above requirements are met, the strategic steps to be taken in the formation of autonomous regions (Article 37), namely:

Province region include:

- A joint approval of regency/city parliaments with regents/mayors that will be province regional preparatory coverage
- A joint approval of the main provincial parliament along with the governor of the main province regions

For Regency/city include:

- The decision of the village meetings will be local area coverage Regency/city
- A joint approval of Regency/city parliament with main region regent/mayor
- A joint approval of the provincial parliament along with the governor of the province that includes the regional preparatory regional district/city to be formed

When compared to the old rules (Regulation No. 78 of 2007) that the mechanism of region formation today's are very different with the old rules and the spirit follow the Rules of Law No. 5 of 1974 whereby each new autonomous regions have to go through the process of preparation areas, it is appropriate with Article 38 that mentions the establishment of the regional preparatory proposed by the governor to the central government, the house of representatives of the republic of Indonesia or the regional representative council of the republic of Indonesia after fulfilling the basic requirements of territorial and administrative requirements.

Submitted proposals will be followed up by the central government to carry out an assessment of the fulfillment of the basic requirements of territorial and administrative requirements. Results of the assessment will be submitted to the house of representatives of the republic of Indonesia and the regional representative council of the republic of Indonesia.

Furthermore, the establishments of the regional preparatory proposed were qualify the basic territorial requirements and administrative requirements will be

followed up by the independent review team with the approval from house of representatives of the republic of Indonesia and the regional representative council of the republic of Indonesia. Independent review team formed by the central government in charge of the regional capacity basic requirements review and the results of the Artical submitted to the central government for further consultation to the house of representatives of the republic of Indonesia and the regional representative council of the republic of Indonesia. Results of the consultation will be taken into consideration in determining the feasibility of the central government in the establishment of the regional preparatory. (Wasistiono, 2002)

Results of consultations between the central government and the parliament will be the basis release of government regulation on the establishment of the regional preparatory (Article 39) which includes:

- Regional preparatory determined by government regulation
- Regional preparatory period is for 3 year
- Regional preparatory led by the head of the preparation region
- Head of province regional preparatory filled by civil servants who meet the requirements and be appointed or dismissed by the president upon the recommendation of the minister
- Head of Regency/city regional preparatory filled by civil servants who meet the requirements and be appointed or dismissed by the minister upon the recommendation of the governor as a representative of the central government
- The provisions concerning the head of regional preparatory requirements set out in government regulations

In addition to the above requirements government are also set on funding in supporting the regional preparatory (Article 40) where a phenomenon that occurs in almost all expansion regions given obligation for main regions to help budget for the expansion regions but in fact the provisions are not implemented by the main area, so, in this new provision says that:

- Funding of governance at the regional preparatory derived from
- Regional preparatory development aid from the state Budget
- Income part of the revenue derived from regional preparatory main region

- Receipts from the balancing fund of the main regions
- Other legitimate sources of income in accordance with the provisions of the legislation
- Governance funding at the regional preparatory stipulated in the main regions budget revenue and expenditure

In addition to financing provisions, the revision of the new local government law mentioned obligation for main regions (Article 41) to assist the expansion areas include:

- Assist preparation of government infrastructure
- Perform data collection personnel, funding, equipment and documentation
- Make a statement of willingness to hand over personnel, funding, equipment and documentation of the regional preparatory if determined to be a new area and
- Preparing financial support

Along the way, a regional preparatory are provided obligations for 3 year, so that, the regional preparatory can be definitive region by doing:

- Preparing the government structure and infrastructure
- Personnel manage, equipment and documentation
- Regional preparatory forming device
- Implement civilian personnel position filling of the regional preparatory officials
- Manage the regional preparatory budget and
- Handle public complaints (Wasistiono, 2001)

The process of establishing the Regional Preparatory into definitive regions should be supported by the community through full participation in the regional preparatory and total control of the governance, development and civil society carried out by the regional preparatory. During the process of the regional preparatory into definitive regions (Article 42), the central government should do the coaching, supervision and evaluation of the regional preparatory during the regional preparatory periods, house of representatives of the republic of Indonesia to supervise the regional preparatory, regional representative council of the republic of Indonesia to supervise the regions preparation and the central government presented the development of coaching, supervision and evaluation of the regional preparatory to the house of representatives of the republic of Indonesia and the regional representative council of the republic of Indonesia.

Regional preparatory process to be definitive region will end (Article 43) with the final evaluation by the central government on the periods of the regional preparatory containing about the ability of the regional preparatory in implementing the obligations for 3 years and the results of the final evaluation period of the regional preparatory consulted to the house of representatives of the republic of Indonesia and the regional representative council of the republic of Indonesia.

A regional preparatory can be definitive region when the results of the final evaluation revealed worth (not unfeasible or self worth) and its status was upgraded to the new autonomous region by law. Regional preparatory are based on the results of the final evaluation revealed not worth revoked its status as the regional preparation with government regulations and returned to the main region. Once set as a new autonomous region by the law that region must immediately organize local elections in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

If you see the above provisions, it is in the context of the expansion Merangin Regency basically experiencing a dilemma because it should wait for the revision of Law No. 32 of 2004 established (before the Law No. 23 of 2014 out) and wait for government regulation in Lieu of PP 78 of 2007 but so is academically can be illustrated that the provision of the new autonomous regions formation process between Law 32 of 2004 and regulation No. 78 of 2007 is not much different in substance in the calculation of the potential power of the region, only the difference is seen in the process of establishing a new autonomous region definitively through the process of establishing the regional preparatory.

Based on the problems identification above, the problems that can be formulated in this Artical are: How does the overview of Merangin Regency ability level to encourage the successful implementation of regional autonomy. Is it possible to conduct regional expansion based on criteria of regional expansion in accordance with the requirements of 19 variable according to Government Regulation No. 129 of 2000 and 11 variable according to Government Regulation No. 78 year 2007 on the establishment, removal and merger regions. How the people aspiration overview regarding the description of the region expansion in Merangin Regency today?. How is the quality of service organization in Merangin Regency?. How does the availability of basic services in the District Merangin?

The aim and purpose of the Artical: In line with the above, the research problem can be limited by the focus

of research in the form of measurement and assessment of the variables that constitute the establishment requirements and criteria for regional expansion which are demographic, economic capacity, the potential of the region, socio-cultural, socio-political, financial capacity, area, defense, security and control range which allows the implementation of region autonomy in such as safety factors, the availability of government structure and span of control. This artical also includes polls in order to ensure the purity of the people aspirations to establish a new autonomous region in the Merangin Regency with a focus in this Artical are all sub-districts in the Merangin Regency.

Recommendations of this artical that are produced alternative design possibilities for the Regency expansion of new. This regency expansion is intended to encourage the successful implementation of the regional autonomy policy. This model can be used as a reference for parliament and Merangin Regency government to determine the best regional expansion option and to conduct potential utilization towards region potential increase.

The purposes of this artical is:

- To determine the local level ability overview of Merangin Regency in organizing local governance
- To determine the design possibilities for new autonomous regions formation based on regional expansion criteria as a basis for determining the policy whether or not new autonomous region formed in the Merangin Regency area
- To know the description of public participation level in the discourse of new autonomous regions formation in Merangin Regency
- To determine the services availability level and the community satisfaction level with services provided by the Merangin Regency government these day

Idea framework: Regional autonomy policy purposes as stipulated in Law No. 32 of 2004 is the services increase and a better society welfare, the development of democratic life, justice and equality as well as the maintenance of harmonious relations between central and local governments as well as between regions in order to maintain the integrity of the unitary republic of Indonesia. The achievement of regional autonomy policy purpose is largely determined by the level of local capability in utilizing the autonomous region board authority, real and responsible to organize and manage the interests of local people own initiative based on the people aspirations.

The level of local capability in organizing their autonomy can be seen from the economic capacity, regional potential, socio-cultural socio-political, population, area and other considerations that enable the implementation of regional autonomy.

On that basis, tentative conclusions can be drawn that the local capabilities level is reflected by the ability of the economy, the region potential, socio-cultural, socio-political, population, area and other considerations that enable the implementation of regional autonomy is the dominant factor in determining the regional autonomy policy purposes achievement success and failure at the same time.

If observed, Act No. 32 of 2004 on Chapter 2 on the regional establishment and special areas, particularly Article 4 Paragraph 1 it appears that in order to empower the region's ability to organize local autonomy, it is possible that a policy-level legislation for the establishment, expansion, abolition and merger of autonomous regions.

Policy in the form of guidelines governing the terms of formation, removal and merging areas stipulated in Government Regulation No. 78 of 2007. The measurement and assessment carried out on the level of local capabilities overviewed by indicators and sub-indicators of demographic factors, economic capacity, regional potential, financial capabilities, socio-cultural, socio-political, area, defense, security, welfare and span of control.

Measurement results are the number of a certain score on the regions level that are the basis of assessment whether a region feasible or not to be expand. The assessment of the regional capabilities level in order for expansion is an assessment of the sub-district potential. The assessment results can be categorized into 5 levels: very capable, capable, less capable, incapable and very incapable.

The assessment results is a form of policy recommendations as follows: A region recommended becoming an autonomous region if the main regions and candidate regions to be formed has a total value to the category of very capable (420-500) or capable (340-419) and the acquisition of the amount of population factor value (80-100), economic ability (60-75), region potential factors (60-75) and the financial capacity factor (60-75) region formation proposal are denied if the main regions and candidate regions to be formed has a total value to the category of less capable, incapable and very incapable to organize local autonomy or the acquisition of the population factors values <80, economic capacity factors <60 or the acquisition of the total value of regional potential factor <60 or the acquisition of the total value of the financial capacity factor of <60. Clearly merangin expansion idea framework can be seen in the following Fig. 1. Merangin expansion idea framework

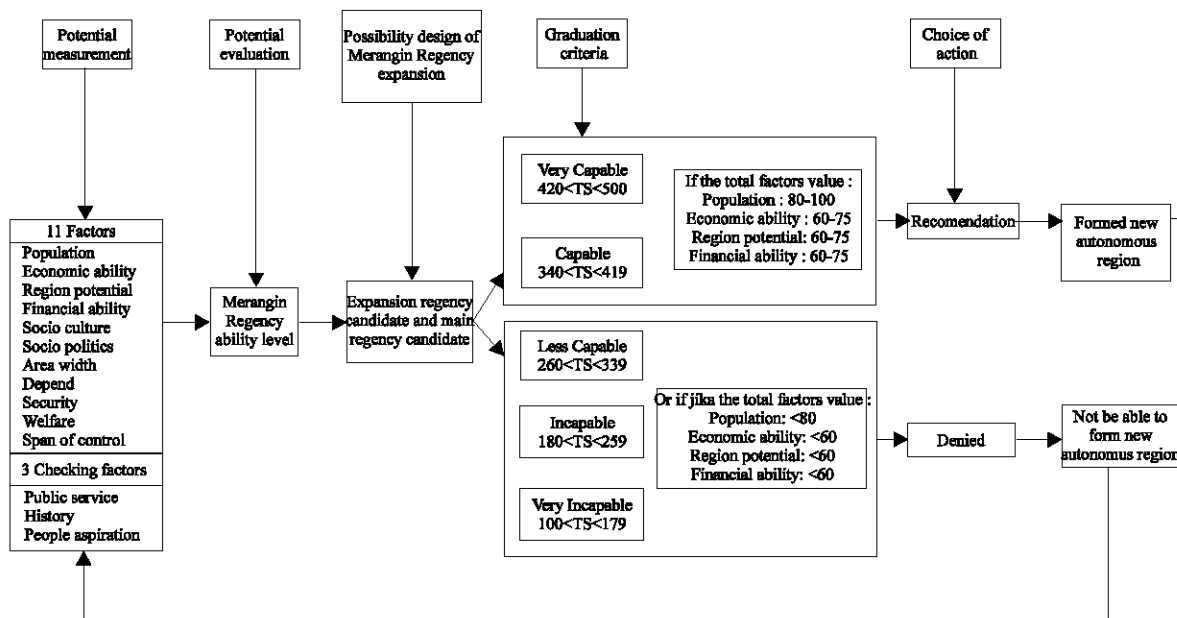


Fig. 1: Frame work

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This Article is a measurement application models and evaluation of the Merangin Regency ability which will describe and explain the level of force or the influence of observed variables on the level of the regional administration ability. Through this approach can be determined objectively and got the merangin Regency ability level in organizing their regional autonomy through measurement of the indicators and sub-indicators of population, economic capacity, regional potential, financial capabilities, social cultural, social political, area, defense, security, the level of public welfare and government control range.

Based on the introduction to the region's ability level, then, it can be arranged variety alternatives design of region expansion and at the same time can be determined the best expansion design can also be determined priorities choice for action in order to increase the region potential. Region ability assessment analysis unit is a local government organization at Regency and sub-district level. While the local government organizations population in this Article are all sub-districts in Merangin Regency or 24 sub-districts and 205 villages and 10 urban villages, namely (Table 1).

The review was prepared at the time of the release of the New Law No. 23 year 2014 on regional government in lieu of law no. 32 year 2004 on regional government where the release of the new law is then supposed to be followed by the establishment of a new government regulation. However, because the government has not yet release a new regulation specifically governing regional expansion, so in this Article will use 2 government regulation, namely 19 variable according to government regulation no. 129 of 2000 and 11 variable according to regulation government number 78 year 2007 on the establishment, removal and merger regions as follows (Table 2).

Indicators and sub-indicators according to the PP (rule of government) number 78 of 2007 noindicators and sub-indicators:

Population:

- Population number
- Density

Economic ability:

- Non-oil GDP by capita
- Economic growth
- Non-oil GDP contribution

Table 1: Number of district and village/urban village in Merangin Regency

Sub district	Area width		Total	
	km ²	Percentage	Villages	Sub-urban
Jangkat	698	9.080	11	
Sungai Tenang	820	10.68	14	
Muara Siau	693	9.020	17	
Lembah Masurai	705	9.190	15	
Tiang Pumpung	194	2.520	6	
Pamenang	348	4.530	13	1
Pemenang Barat	177	2.300	8	
Renah Pamenang	99	1.290	4	
Pamenang Selatan	191	2.480	4	
Bangko	195	2.540	4	4
Bangko Barat	131	1.710	6	
Batang Mesumai	203	2.640	10	
Nalo Tantan	182	2.370	7	
Sungai Manau	453	5.900	10	
Renah Pembarap	507	6.600	12	
Pangkalan Jambu	303	3.950	8	
Tabir	242	3.150	6	5
Tabir Ulu	288	3.750	6	
Tabir Selatan	124	1.620	8	
Tabir Ilir	288	3.750	7	
Tabir Timur	54	0.700	4	
Tabir Lintas	125	1.630	5	
Margo Tabir	156	2.030	6	
Tabir Barat	504	6.590	14	
Merangin Regency	127.388	100	205	10

Merangin Regency statistical office year 2014

Regional potential: Banks and non-bank financial institutions ratio by 10,000 populations. Shops group ratio by 10,000 populations. The market ratio by 10,000 populations. Primary school ratio by primary schools age populations. Junior high school ratio by junior high schools age populations. Senior high school ratio by senior high schools age populations. Health facilities ratio by 10,000 populations. Medical staff ratio by 10,000 populations. The percentage of households that had a motor vehicle or a boat or a motor koat kr ship. Electrical customers percentage to number of household. The path length ratio to the number of motor vehicles. Percentage of at least high school educated workers to the population aged 18 years and above. Working population percentage. Civil servants ratio of the populations.

Financial abilities:

- PDS number
- PDS ratio to the population number
- PDS ratio to PDRB

Socio-cultural:

- Worship facilities ratio by 10,000 populations
- Sports field facilities ratio by 10,000 populations
- Number of meeting hall

Social politics:

- The ratios of the citizens who are have the right to vote participation in the legislative klections
- The number of Kommunity organizations

Table 2: Indicators and sub-indicators according to the PP (rule of government) number 129 of 2000

Indicators	Sub indicators
Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP)	GRDP per capita. Economic growth GRDP contribution to total GRDP
Own region reception	Regional own revenues ratio against routine expenditures. Regional own acceptance ratio to GRDP
Financial institutions	Bank ratio by 10,000 populations. Non-banks ratio by 10,000 populations
Economic structure and infrastructure	Shops group ratio by 10,000 populations. Market ratios by 10,000 populations
Educational facilities	Primary school ratio by primary school age population. Junior high schools ratio by junior Secondary school age populations. Senior high schools ratio by high school-age population
	Colleges age populations ratio by population above 19 years old
Health facilities	Health facilities ratio by 10,000. Populations medical staff ratio by 10,000 populations
Transportation and communication facilities	The percentage of households that have 2.3 wheeled motor vehicle or boat or motor boat. The percentage of households that had 4 wheel motor vehicle or more or motor boats. The percentage of telephone customer to the number of households. Percentage of electricity customers to the number of households. Post offices ratio including services by 10,000 populations. The path length ratio to the number of motor vehicles
Tourism facilities	Number of hotels/other accommodation. Number of restaurants/restaurants. Number of tourist destinations
Employment	Percentage of at least high school educated workers to the population aged 18 years and above. The level of labor force participation
Worship place	Worship facilities ratio by 10,000 populations
Social institutions places/events	Ratio of performing arts venues by 10,000 populations. The ratio of social homes per 10,000 populations
Sports facilities	Sports field facility ratio per 10,000 populations
Public participation in politics	The ratio of population to vote against the people who have the right to vote
Community organizations	The ratio of population to vote against the people who have the right to vote
Total population	Population
Region width	The ratio of urban population to total population. The whole total area. The total area that effectively can be utilized
Security and order	The crime rate by 10,000 populations
Government facilities and infrastructure availability	The ratio of the existing building to the minimum needs of government buildings. The ratio of the existing land against the minimum requirements for government facilities/infrastructure
Span of control	The distance averages to the governmental center (province capital/main district). The time length average from the district to the central government (the province capital/main district)

Region width:

- The whole total area
- The total area that effectively can be utilized

Defense:

- Number of apparatus defense personnel ratio to total wide area
- Regional characteristics, seen from the point of view of defense

Security: Number of security personnel ratio against the population.

Welfare level: Human development index.

Span of control:

- The average distances to the district government center
- The average travel time from sub-district to central government 1

The data required in this research is quantitative and qualitative data based on the economic capacity variable, regional potential, socio-cultural, socio-political, population, area and other considerations that are the focus of observation divided into:

Primary data: Obtained by field research, carried out by way of seeing, observing, recording and interviewing directly political officials, local officials, community leaders and other target groups.

Secondary data: Collected to complete the primary data, both available at central bureau of statistics, regional local government secretariat, regional planning and development agencies, regional office, agency/office both at district and provincial level and other agencies that have information related to the topic of this research, especially at the sub-district level, secondary data were obtained in a Artical of documents, reports, brochures, newspapers and other library materials. The data collection techniques were selected in the field of research is:

Observation: A technique of collecting data and information is done by conducting a systematic observation and recording of the symptoms, events and examined aspects in the Artical site.

Interview: Collect the data by direct communication based frameworks or guidelines that had been developed previously by the competent authorities and the authorities to the problem under Artical.

Questionnaire: Questionnaire or list of questions has been provided that is relevant to the issue under Artical. This questionnaire is intended to obtain objective data and is one of data collection is known and understood by respondents so the results, objectively.

The Artical of literature: Collecting data by Articaling, Articaling and analyzing the literature, documents, rules and other references are closely related to the problems examined.

Qualitative data will be analyzed through the approach of content and depth translates a phenomenon of population, economic capacity, regional potential, financial capabilities, social, cultural, social, political, area, defense and security and control range. How to accommodate qualitative analysis is to stimulate the various tendencies of qualitative answers from respondents to the phenomenon.

From the list of open question structures, then fitted with a compilation of the results of in-depth interviews, then with observations in the field and then the variable that will be compiled through a structured file. However most of the qualitative data are renovated into quantitative data through non-parametric process. While quantitative data will be categorized, classified and treated as the basis of measurement and analysis to provide an explanation and an assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of economic capacity variable, regional potential, socio-cultural, socio-political, population, area and other considerations in encouraging the region's ability to organize regional autonomy.

Category rate based on a certain scale and determined according to the classification of very able, capable, less capable, incapable and very incapable are not severely incapacitated by a certain number of representative scores which category of assessment is the basis of action to expand or not expand autonomous regions and utilization of the potential of the region. Valuation method used is the scoring system consisting of 2 kinds of methods as follows:

Method 1 (average method): Average method is a method that compares the magnitude/value of each region candidate and main region to stem the magnitude/value of the overall average surrounding area. The higher acquisition magnitude/value of region candidate and main region (if expanded) to the size/average value, the greater the score. Method 1 is used to calculate the amount/ value of indicator 2-28 and 30-34.

Method 2 (quota method): Quota method is a method that uses specific numbers as determining quotas scoring against region candidates and region main. Method 2 is specifically used for indicator 1 which is an

indicator of population. Each indicator has a score with a scale of 1-5. Magnitude/average value comparison and magnitude of quotas as a basis for scoring. Scoring 5 when the amount /value of the indicator is greater than or equal to the amount/value of the average, scoring 4 when the amount /value of the indicator is greater than or equal to 80% of the amount/value of the average, scoring 3 when the amount/value indicator greater than or equal to 60% of the amount/value of the average, scoring 2 if the amount/ value of the indicator is greater than or equal to 40% of the amount/value of the average and scoring 1 if the amount/value of the indicator is greater than or equal to 40% of the amount/average values.

Scoring for the province formation is using comparative province, districts formation is using comparative district and city formation is using comparative city. Comparative district is districts in the province, while the comparison city is a similar city (excluding the city that became the capital of the province) in the relevant province or the surrounding provinces of at least 3 cities. In terms of determining the provincial comparison, district comparison and cities have comparable provinces, districts and cities that have a magnitude/value of the indicator is very different (above 5 times of the amount/lowest value), then the amount/value is not taken into account (Table 3-6).

Table 3: Criteria and regional characteristics score

Criteria	Scores
It borders with other countries, the physical expanse of territory in the form of islands	5
It borders with other countries, the physical expanse in the form of land and coastal	4
It borders with other countries, the physical expanse of territory in the form of land	3
No borders with other countries, the physical expanse of territory in the form of islands, mainland and coast or land	2

Table 4: Weighting according to the PP (rule of government) No. 129 of 2000

Indicator	Weighting
Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP)	25
Region own acceptance	
Financial institutions	
Economy facilities and infrastructure	
Education facilities	
Health facilities	20
Transportation and communication facilities	
Tourism facilitie	
Employment	
Worship place,	
Social institutions place/events	10
Sports facilities	
Public participation in politics	10
Community organizations	
Total population	15
Region width	15
Security and order	
Government structure and infrastructure availability	5
Span of control	
Total	100

Table 5: Weighting according to the PP (Rule of Government) No. 78 of 2007

Indicators	---Weighting---
Population	20
Total population	15
Density	5
Economic capabilities	15
Non-oil GDP by capita	5
Economic growth	5
Non-oil GDP contributions	5
Region potential	15
Banks and non-bank financial institutions ratio by 10,000 populations	2
Shops group ratio by 10,000 populations	1
The market ratio by 10,000 populations	1
Primary school ratio by primary schools age populations	1
Junior high school ratio by junior high schools age populations	1
Senior high school ratio by senior high schools age populations	1
Health facilities ratio by 10,000 populations	1
Medical staff ratio by 10,000 populations	1
The percentage of households that had a motor vehicle ora boat or a motor boat or ship 1	1
Electrical customers percentage to number of household	1
The path length ratio to the number of motor vehicles	1
Percentage of at least high school educated workers to the population aged 18 years and above1	1
working population percentage	1
Civil servants ratio of the populations	1
Financial abilities	15
PDS number	5
PDS ratio to the population number	5
PDS ratio to PDRB	5
Socio-cultural	5
Worship facilities ratio by 10,000 populations	2
Sports field facilities ratio by 10,000 populations	2
Number of meeting hall	1
Social politics	5
The ratios of the citizens who are have the right to vote participation in the legislative elections	3
The number of community organizations	2
Region width	5
The whole total area	2
The total area that effectively can be utilized	3
Defense	5
Number of apparatus defense personnel ratio to total wide area	3
Regional characteristics, seen from the point of view of defense	2
Security	5
Number of security personnel ratio against the population	5
Welfare level	5
Human development index	5
Span of control	5
The average distances to the district government center	2
The average travel time from sub-district to central government	3
Total	100

Table 6: Rating category

Category	Values	Description
Very capable	420-500	Recommendations
Capable	340-419	Recommendations
Less capable	260-339	Denied
Incapable	180-259	Denied
Very incapable	100-179	Denied

Especially, indicators regional characteristics (No. 31), scoring is determined based on the

characteristics shown by the autonomous regions candidate physical surface overlay (in the form of land or land and beach/sea or islands and the position of autonomous regions candidate bordering with other countries or not). Scoring on indicator characteristics of the region, measured by the following criteria:

Assumptions used in weighting are every factor and indicator criteria have different weights in accordance with its role in autonomous regions formation.

Region were recommended became an autonomous region if the main regions and candidate regions to be formed has a total value of the category of very capable (420-500) or capable (340-419) and the acquisition population factors total value (80-100), economy ability (60-75), potential areas factor (60-75) and the financial ability factor (60-75). Region formation proposed denied if the main or prospective region that will be formed have a total value with the categories of less capable, incapable and very incapable to organize local autonomy or the acquisition amount demographic factor value <80 or economic capacity factor <60 or the acquisition of the regional potential factor total value <60 or the acquisition of the financial capacity factor total value <60.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the region potential analysis in merangin Regency that already described in the previous chapter through 2 analysis, namely by PP 129 of 2000 with 19 variable and PP 78 of 2007 with 11 variable. It can be summed up as follows:

Merangin Regency region potential results analysis according to the provisions of Regulation No. 129 of 2000, the result has been worth the potential districts, q worthy enough or not worthy to expand listed in the Table 7.

Based on the above analysis results obtained by mapping the sub-districts in the Merangin Regency there are 10 sub-districts in the category worth to be expanded and there are 14 sub-districts in the category of worth enough to be expanded, more mapping results are listed in Table 8.

Mapping the sub-districts of merangin Regency area in scenario 1 (alternative 1), namely the old Regency with nominative sub-district is Jangkat, Sungai Tenang, Muara Siau, Lembah Masurai, Tiang Pumpung, Pamenang, Pamenang Barat, Renah Pamenang, Pamenang Selatan, Bangko, Bangko Barat, Batang Mesumai, Nalo Tantan, Sungai Manau, Renah Pembarap and Pangkalan Jambu. The new regency with nominative sub-districts is Tabir Barat, Tabir Ulu, Tabir Lintas, Tabir Selatan, Tabir, Margo Tabir, Tabir Ilir and Tabir Timur (Table 9-13).

Table 7: Sub-district potential in the Merangin Regency area

Regency	Sub-district	Total score	Interval score	Category
Merangin	Jangkat	786	$644 \leq TS < 1.008$	Worth enough
	Sungai Tenang	1031	$1.008 \leq TS < 1.680$	Worth
	Muara Siau	986	$644 \leq TS < 1.008$	Worth enough
	Lembah Masurai	779	$644 \leq TS < 1.008$	Worth enough
	Tiang Pumpung	1047	$1.008 \leq TS < 1.680$	Worth
	Pamenang	1041	$1.008 \leq TS < 1.680$	Worth
	Pamenang Barat	958	$644 \leq TS < 1.008$	Worth enough
	Renah Pamenang	916	$644 \leq TS < 1.008$	Worth enough
	Pamenang Selatan	1044	$1.008 \leq TS < 1.680$	Worth
	Bangko	1005	$644 \leq TS < 1.008$	Worth enough
	Bangko Barat	988	$644 \leq TS < 1.008$	Worth enough
	Batang Mesumai	1039	$1.008 \leq TS < 1.680$	Worth
	Nalo Tantan	962	$644 \leq TS \leq 1.008$	Worth enough
	Sungai Manau	885	$644 \leq TS \leq 1.008$	Worth enough
	Renah Pembarap	955	$644 \leq TS < 1.008$	Worth enough
	Pangkalan Jambu	1041	$1.008 \leq TS < 1.680$	Worth
	Tabir	1081	$1.008 \leq TS < 1.680$	Worth
	Tabir Ulu	1019	$1.008 \leq TS < 1.680$	Worth
	Tabir Selatan	1089	$1.008 \leq TS < 1.680$	Worth
	Tabir Ilir	927	$644 \leq TS < 1.008$	Worth enough
	Tabir Timur	1002	$644 \leq TS < 1.008$	Worth enough
	Tabir Lintas	934	$644 \leq TS < 1.008$	Worth enough
	Margo Tabir	1100	$1.008 \leq TS < 1.680$	Worth
	Tabir Barat	822	$644 \leq TS < 1.008$	Worth enough
Total		35974,00		
Averages		972,27		

Data processing, 2014

Table 8: Sub-district mapping in the Merangin Regency area scenario 1 (alternative 1)

New Regency	Nominative sub district	Total score	Old regency	Nominative sub district	Total score
Has not been named its new territory	Tabir Barat	822	Merangin	Jangkat	786
	Jangkat	786		Sungai Tenang	1.031
	Tabir Ulu	1.019		Muara Siau	986
	Tabir Lintas	934		Lembah Masurai	779
	Tabir Selatan	1.089		Tiang Pumpung	1.047
	Tabir	1.081		Pamenang	1.041
	Margo Tabir	1.100		Pamenang Barat	958
	Tabir Ilir	927		Renah Pamenang	916
	Tabir Timur	1.002		Pamenang Selatan	1.044
				Bangko	1.005
				Bangko Barat	988
				Batang Mesumai	1.039
				Nalo Tantan	962
Total		7.974		Sungai Manau	885
Averages		997		Renah Pembarap	955
Minimum total score		822	779	Pangkalan Jambu	1.041
Maximum total score		1.100	1.047		15.463

Data processing, 2014

Table 9: Sub-district mapping in the Merangin Regency area scenario 2 (alternative 2)

New regency	Nominative sub-district	Total score	Old Regency	Nominative sub-district	Total score
Has not been named its new territory	Tabir Barat	822	Merangin	Jangkat	786
	Tabir Ulu	1.019		Sungai Tenang	1.031
	Tabir Lintas	934		Muara Siau	986
	Tabir Selatan	1.089		Lembah Masurai	779
	Tabir	1.081		Tiang Pumpung	1.047
	Margo Tabir	1.100		Pamenang	1.041
	Tabir Ilir	927		Pamenang Barat	958
	Tabir Timur	1.002		Pamenang Selatan	1.044
	Nalo Tantan	962		Bangko	1.005
	Renah Pembarap	955		Bangko Barat	988
	Sungai Manau	885		Batang Mesumai	1.039
	Pangkalan Jambu	1.041		Renah Pemenang	916
Total		11.817			11.620
Averages		985			968
Minimum total score		822			779
Maximum total score		1.100			1.047

Data processing, 2014

Table 10: Sub-district mapping in the Merangin Regency area scenario 3

New regency	Nominative sub-district	Total score	Old Regency	Nominative sub-district	Total score
Has Not Been Named Its New Territory	Tabir Barat	822	Merangin	Jangkat	786
	Tabir Ulu	1.019		Sungai Tenang	1.031
	Tabir Lintas	934		Muara Siau	986
	Tabir Selatan	1.089		Lembah Masurai	779
	Pamenang Barat	958		Tiang Pumpung	1.047
	Pamenang	1.041		Renah Pamenang	916
	Margo Tabir	1.100		Pamenang Selatan	1.044
	Tabir	1.081		Bangko	1.005
	Tabir Ilir	927		Bangko Barat	988
	Tabir Timur	1.002		Batang Mesumai	1.039
				Nalo Tantan	962
				Sungai Manau	885
				Renah Pembarap	955
				Pangkalan Jambu	1.041
Total		9.973			13.464
Averages		997			962
Minimum total score		822			779
Maximum total score		1.100			1.047

Data processing, 2014

Table 11: Sub district mapping in the Merangin Regency area scenario 4

New Regency 1	Nominative sub district	Total score	New regency 2	Nominative sub district	Total score	Old regency	Nominative sub district	Total score
Has not been named its new territory	Tabir Barat	822	Has not been named its new territory	Jangkat	786	Merangin	Pamenang	1.041
	Tabir Ulu	1.019		Lembah Masurai	779		Pamenang Barat	958
	Tabir Selatan	1.089		Sungai Tenang	1.031		Renah Pamenang	916
	Tabir Lintas	934		Muara Siau	986		Bangko	1.005
	Margo Tabir	1.100		Tiang Pumpung	1.047		Bangko Barat	988
	Tabir	1.081		Pamenang Selatan	1.044		Batang Mesumai	1.039
	Tabir Ilir	927					Nalo Tantan	962
	Tabir Timur	1.002					Renah Pembarap	955
Total		7.974			5.673		Pangkalan Jambu	1.041
Averages		997			946		Sungai Manau	885
Minimum total score		822			779			979
Maximum total score		1.100			1.047			885

Data processing, 2014

Table 12: Sub district mapping in the Merangin Regency area scenario 5 (alternative 5)

New regency 1	Nominative sub district	Total score	New regency 2	Nominative sub district	Total score	Old regency	Nominative sub district	Total score
Has not been named its new territory	Tabir Barat	822	Has not been named its new territory	Bangko	1.005	Merangin	Jangkat	786
	Tabir Ulu	1.019		Bangko Barat	988		Sungai Tenang	1.031
	Tabir Lintas	934		Batang Mesumai	1.039		Muara Siau	986
	Tabir Selatan	1.089		Nalo Tantan	962		Lembah Masurai	779
	Tabir Timur	1.002		Pamenang Barat	958		Tiang Pumpung	1.047
	Margo Tabir	1.100		Pamenang	1.041		Sungai Manau	885
	Tabir	1.081		Renah Pamenang	916		Renah Pembarap	955
	Tabir Ilir	927		Pamenang Selatan	1.044		Pangkalan Jambu	1.041
Total		7.974			7.953			7.510
Averages		997			994			939
Minimum total score		822			916			779
Maximum total score		1.100			1.044			1.047

Table 13: Sub-district mapping in the Merangin Regency area

Rata-rata score					
Mapping	Old regency 1	New regency 1	New regency 2	New city	Difference
Scenario 1	966	997	(31)		
Scenario 2	968	985	(17)		
Scenario 3	962	997	(35)		
Scenario 4	979	997	946	(18)	33
Scenario 5	939	997	994	(58)	(55)

Data processing, 2014

Mapping the sub-districts of Merangin Regency area in scenario 2 (alternative 2), namely the old regency with nominative sub-district is Jangkat, Sungai Tenang, Muara Siau, Lembah Masurai, Tiang Pumpung, Pamenang, Pamenang Barat, Pamenang Selatan, Bangko, Bangko Barat, Batang Mesumai and Renah Pamenang. The new Regency with nominative sub-districts is Tabir Barat, Tabir Ulu, Tabir Lintas, Tabir Selatan, Tabir, Margo Tabir,

Tabir Ilir, Tabir Timur, Nalo Tantan, Renah Pembarap, Sungai Manau and Pangkalan Jambu. Mapping the sub districts of Merangin Regency area in scenario 3, namely the old regency with nominative sub-district is Jangkat, Sungai Tenang, Muara Siau, Lembah Masurai, Tiang Pumpung, Renah Pamenang, Pamenang Selatan, Bangko, Bangko Barat, Batang Mesumai, Nalo Tantan, Sungai Manau, Renah Pembarap and Pangkalan Jambu. The new Regency with nominative sub-districts is Tabir Barat, Tabir Ulu, Tabir Lintas, Tabir Selatan, Pamenang Barat, Pamenang, Margo Tabir, Tabir, Tabir Ilir and Tabir Timur.

Mapping the sub-districts of Merangin Regency area in scenario 4, namely the old Regency with nominative sub-district is Pamenang, Pamenang Barat, Renah Pamenang, Bangko, Bangko Barat, Batang Mesumai, Nalo Tantan, Renah Pembarap, Pangkalan Jambu and Sungai Manau. The first new Regency with nominative sub districts is Tabir Barat, Tabir Ulu, Tabir Selatan, Tabir Lintas, Margo Tabir, Tabir, Tabir Ilir and Tabir Timur. The second new Regency with nominative sub-districts is Jangkat, Lembah Masurai, Sungai Tenang, Muara Siau, Tiang Pumpung and Pamenang Selatan.

Mapping the sub-districts of Merangin Regency area in scenario 5, namely the old Regency with nominative sub-district is Jangkat, Sungai Tenang, Muara Siau, Lembah Masurai, Tiang Pumpung, Sungai Manau, Renah Pembarap and Pangkalan Jambu. The new Regency with nominative sub-districts is Tabir Barat, Tabir Ulu, Tabir Lintas, Tabir Selatan, Tabir Timur, Margo Tabir, Tabir, and Tabir Ilir. The new city with nominative sub-districts is Bangko, Bangko Barat, Batang Mesumai, Nalo Tantan, Pamenang Barat, Pamenang, Renah Pamenang and Pamenang Selatan.

District that has the value of minimum score is the Lembah Masurai with 799. While that has a maximum score is the Margo Tabir sub-district with 1,100. The sub-district potential differences in Merangin Regency are between the largest with the smallest of 321 or 32.1% of the smallest sub-districts potential. More sub district potential on comparisons in Merangin Regency between the highest potential to lowest potential as follows (Table 14).

Sub-district in Merangin Regency which has the equal potential to or greater than the smallest districts potential by 30%, it can be said that the sub-district has a great potential for expanded. Based on the table above result from the number of sub-districts in the Merangin Regency area that there were 24 sub-districts into 27 nominative sub-district when expanded. Sub district

that worth and potentially better for expanded is Tabir sub-district, Tabir Selatan and Margo Tabir. Thus, sub districts expansion contribute to the Merangin Regency expansion.

Merangin Regency areas potential analysis results according to the provisions of regulation no. 78 of 2007, as well as PP 129 year 2009 obtained 5 alternate regions forming a new autonomous region in the Merangin Regency as in Table 15 and 16.

On the basis of the above calculation (Table 17), it can be explained as follows: All the sub-district candidates, both the main and expansion, of the alternatives 1-5 that can be recommended for expanded is alternative 1 (16 sub-district main with a score of 469, a new regency 8 sub-district with the score 419) and alternate 3 (14 main sub-districts with a score of 444, new regency 10 sub-districts with 451 score) because based on the analysis result all the variables enter the category very capable (420-500), so, it can be recommended to be the new autonomous region. Besides the two alternatives (1 and 3) all meet the graduation requirement set out in PP 78 of 2007 that for 4 main factors which must meet the standards of the population (80-100), economy ability (60-75), region potential (60-75) and financial ability (60-75).

In addition to the 2 alternatives (1 and 3) all meet the graduation requirements specified in GR 78 in 2007 that for

Table 14: Potential comparison subdistrict at Regency merangin

Regency	Sub district	Total score	Difference	Percentage	Nominative sub district
Merangin	Jangkat	786	-129	-14	1
	Sungai Tenang	1031	116	13	1
	Muara Siau	986	71	8	1
	Lembah Masurai	779	-136	-15	1
	Tiang Pumpung	1047	132	14	1
	Pamenang	1041	126	14	1
	Pamenang Barat	958	43	5	1
	Renah Pamenang	916	1	0	1
	Pamenang Selatan	1044	129	14	1
	Bangko	1005	90	10	1
	Bangko Barat	988	73	8	1
	Batang Mesumai	1039	124	14	1
	Nalo Tantan	962	47	5	1
	Sungai Manau	885	-30	-3	1
	Renah Pembarap	955	40	4	1
	Pangkalan Jambu	1041	126	14	1
	Tabir	1081	166	18	2
	Tabir Ulu	1019	104	11	1
	Tabir Selatan	1089	174	19	2
	Tabir Ilir	927	12	1	1
	Tabir Timur	1002	87	10	1
	Tabir Lintas	934	19	2	1
	Margo Tabir	1100	185	20	2
	Tabir Barat	822	-93	-10	1
	Total expansion				27

Table 15: Expansion area alternative

Total and subdistrict name			
Alternative	Main regency candidates	Regency expansion candidate 1	Regency/city expansion candidate 2
1	2	3	4
1	16 Sub-district Jangkat, Sungai Tenang, Muara Siau, Lembah Masurai, Tiang Pumpung, Pamenang, Pamenang Barat, Renah Pamenang, Pamenang Selatan, Bangko, Bangko Barat, Batang Mesumai, Nalo Tantan, Sungai Manau, Renah Pembarap and Pangkalan Jambu	8 Sub-district Tabir Barat, Tabir Ulu, Tabir Lintas, Tabir Selatan, Tabir, Margo Tabir, Tabir Ilir and Tabir Timur	
2	12 Sub-district Jangkat, Sungai Tenang, Muara Siau, Lembah Masurai, Tiang Pumpung, Pamenang, Pamenang Barat, Pamenang Selatan, Bangko, Bangko Barat, Batang Mesumai, and Nalo Tantan	12 Sub-district Tabir Barat, Tabir Ulu, Tabir Lintas, Tabir Selatan, Tabir, Margo Tabir, Tabir Ilir, Tabir Timur, Renah Pamenang, Renah Pembarap, Sungai Manau and Pangkalan Jambu and Pangkalan Jambu	
3	14 Sub-district Jangkat, Sungai Tenang, Muara Siau, Lembah Masurai, Tiang Pumpung, Renah Pamenang, Pamenang Selatan, Bangko, Bangko Barat, Batang Mesumai, Nalo Tantan, Sungai Manau, Renah Pembarap and Pangkalan Jambu	10 Sub-district Tabir Barat, Tabir Ulu, Tabir Lintas, Tabir Selatan, Pamenang Barat, Pamenang, Margo Tabir, Tabir, Tabir Ilir, and Tabir Timur	
4	10 Sub-district Pamenang, Pamenang Barat, Renah Pamenang, Bangko, Bangko Barat, Batang Mesumai, Nalo Tantan, Renah Pembarap, Pangkalan Jambu and Sungai Manau	8 Sub-district Tabir Barat, Tabir Ulu, Tabir Selatan, Tabir Lintas, Margo Tabir, Tabir, Tabir Ilir, and Tabir Timur	6 Sub-district Jangkat, Lembah Masurai, Sungai Tenang, Muara Siau, Tiang Pumpung and Pamenang Selatan
5	8 Sub-district Jangkat, Sungai Tenang, Muara Siau, Lembah Masurai, Tiang Pumpung, Sungai Manau, Renah Pembarap	8 Sub-district Tabir Barat, Tabir Ulu, Tabir Lintas, Tabir Selatan, Tabir Timur, Margo Tabir, Tabir and Tabir Ilir	8 Sub-district Bangko, Bangko Barat, Batang Mesumai, Nalo Tantan, Pamenang Barat, Pamenang, Renah Pamenang, and Pamenang Selatan and Pangkalan Jambu

Table 16: Category rating

Category	Values (SD)	-	Description
Very capable	420	500	Recommendations
Capable	340	419	Recommendations
Less capable	260	339	Denied
Incapable	180	259	Denied
Very incapable	100	179	Denied

Table 17: Comparison capabilities variables of Merangin Regency with regency candidates

Score x weight												
Variables	Regency candidate main alternative					City candidate expansion alternative						
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4.1	4.2	5.1	5.2
Population	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Economic ability	65	70	60	70	40	70	60	75	70	60	70	75
Region potential	69	66	64	61	64	60	63	65	60	64	60	62
Financial ability	75	75	65	75	45	60	50	70	60	50	60	75
Socio cultural	25	25	20	25	23	15	17	23	15	23	15	25
Socio political	25	25	25	25	17	18	18	20	18	17	18	25
Region width	25	25	25	15	25	15	20	17	15	25	15	8
Defense security	16	16	16	19	10	19	19	19	19	10	19	19
Welfare level	19	19	19	11	12	22	22	22	22	19	22	17
Span of control	25	25	25	25	25	20	20	20	20	25	20	25
Total	25	25	25	13	25	20	20	20	20	25	20	8
	469	471	444	439	386	419	409	451	419	418	419	439

Analysis from data processing, 2014

4 key factors that must meet population standards (60-75) and financial ability (60-75). Consider the two colors in Table 17 both green and red where the green

color indicates that the alternatives of the region expansion plan both alternative 1 and 3 have met the scores of the four main factors above (population standard, economic capacity, regional potential and financial capability) both the old autonomous region and the new autonomous regions plan and alternatives 2, 4 and 5 have red because there are some scores on the 4 main factors above that do not meet the standard score.

The main principle in the conducting regional expansions that Regency expansion may not cause prospective main region will become weak or incapable of exercising their autonomy or the difference between the districts ability between established Regency candidate and main Regency candidate after the expansion may not have a sharp gap.

From Table 18 as a analysis result showed the difference between the Regency candidates that can be calculated as follows (Table 19-21).

The negative sign on the reduction results above indicate that the Regency expansion candidate potential larger than the main Regency candidate. While a positive sign means that main Regency candidates potential is greater than the Regency expansion candidate, so that, the value of (+) gave the task to the main Regency to help preparatory regency. The table above shows that the most minimal difference score is Alternatives 1 and 3 by a margin of 50 (+) and 7 (-). So, the priority choice actions for expansion based on the difference between the total score of all indicators that suggested for expanded only alternative 1 and alternative 3 while alternative 2, 4 and 5 are not recommended because it does not meet the standard requirements for the four variables. Departing from the 2 alternatives suggested above, according to calculations that:

First proposal; Alternative 1 first prioritized: Main Regency candidates: 16 sub-districts namely Jangkat, Sungai Tenang, Muara Siau, Lembah Masurai, Tiang Pumpung, Pamenang, Pamenang Barat, Renah Pamenang, Pamenang Selatan, Bangko, Bangko Barat, Batang Mesumai, Nalo Tantan, Sungai Manau, Renah Pembarap and Pangkalan Jambu.

Expansion Regency candidates: 8 sub-districts namely Tabir Barat, Tabir Ulu, Tabir Lintas, Tabir Selatan, Tabir, Margo Tabir, Tabir Ilir and Tabir Timur.

Second proposal; Alternative 3 second priority: Main Regency candidates: 14 sub-districts namely Jangkat, Sungai Tenang, Muara Siau, Lembah Masurai, Tiang Pumpung, Renah Pemanang, Pamenang Selatan, Bangko, Bangko Barat, Batang Mesumai, Nalo Tantan, Sungai Manau, Renah Pembarap, and Pangkalan Jambu.

Table 18: Difference score between regency candidate

Alternative expansion	Difference between regency candidate (Main - expansion)
Alternative 1	(469-419) = 50 (+)
Alternative 2	(471-409) = 62 (+)
Alternative 3	(444-451) = 7 (-)
Alternative 4	(439-449) = 20 (+)
	(439-418) = 21 (+)
Alternative 5	(386-419) = 33 (-)
	(386-439) = 53 (-)

Table 19: Regency and city potential in Jambi Province

Regency/city	Total score
City of Jambi	423
Tanjab Timur	418
Merangin (Existing)	417
Batanghari	414
City of Sungai Penuh	402
Kerinci	397
Tebo	371
Sarolangun	368
Bungo	363
Muaro Jambi	352
Tanjung Jabung West	330

Data processing, 2014

Table 20: Comparison score between main regency candidates and expansion regency candidate

Regency/city	Total score
Main region candidate 1	469
Main region candidate 2	471
Main region candidate 3	444
Main region candidate 4	439
Main region candidate 5	386
Expansion region candidate 1	419
Expansion region candidate 2	409
Expansion region candidate 3	451
Expansion region candidate 4.1 Regency	419
Expansion region candidate 4.2 Regency	418
Expansion region candidate 5.1 Regency	419
Expansion region candidate 5.2 Regency	439

Data processing, 2014

Table 21: Requirements checklist for forming Regency in marangin

Requirements	Meets requirements	Not yet meet the requirements
Administrative		
Regent approval		✓
Regency parliament approval		✓
Governor approval		✓
Province parliament approval		✓
Minister of home affairs recommendation		✓
Technically		
Total score>340	✓	
Population factor scores>80	✓	
Economic ability factor score>60	✓	
Regional potential factor score>60	✓	
Financial capability factor score>60	✓	
Physical territorial		
The number of sub district		
5 min sub district	✓	
age of governance		
Main Regency>7 years	✓	
The entire sub district in the expansion region candidate aged>5 years	✓	
Regional preparatory age		
Guidance for 3 Years		✓
post-preparation region evaluation		✓
Log Worth category after evaluation		✓

Expansion regency candidates: 10 sub-districts namely Tabir Barat, Tabir Ulu, Tabir Lintas, Tabir Selatan, Pemenang Barat, Pemenang, Tabir, Margo Tabir, Tabir Ilir, and Tabir Timur.

From the capability calculation between the main and the expansion region candidates with regency/city in the Jambi Province can be seen that the alternative 1 and 3 have good ability scores which main region candidate 1 score of 469 and expansion region candidate 1 score of 419 while the value of alternative 3 ability scores where the main region candidate 3 score of 444 and expansion region candidate 3 score of 451, the value of the score is above average of regency/city ability in the Jambi province.

Based on the growing aspirations in the community which later on captured through questionnaire with number of 125 respondents consisting of 25 community leaders, 25 religious leaders, 25 women leaders, 25 youth leaders and 25 education leaders from each sub-district. Aspiration result of 24 sub-districts with the number of respondents as many as 3,000 people then (Fig 2 and 3): The percentage size of people aspiration for Merangin Regency expansion approval is: The percentage size of the people aspirations for the expansion Regency candidates capital proposal are:

The balance of real ability and potential own by each of the regency between to be form regency and main regency candidate after the expansion should be relatively intact. Therefore, the actions choose should be based on the difference between the lowest total score. Expansion should also ensure an increase in public services; democratization and the welfare of their communities at establish regency candidate or the main regency candidates after the expansion. Merangin regency priority expansion selection should be determined according to criteria based on the lowest difference from each expansion regency candidates both for the formed Regency or expanded regency/main regency candidate after the expansion, considering the aspirations of the community. These criteria were selected based on the following considerations:

The regency expansion should not made the main regency candidate to be weak or incapable of exercising their autonomy. The ability difference between the to be established regency candidates and main Regency candidates after the expansion should not have a sharp gap. The balance of real capabilities and potentials of each of the districts to be established and prospective parent districts after the expansion must be relatively well maintained. Expansion should ensure an increase in public services, democratization and the welfare of their communities both at establish regency candidate or the main Regency candidates after the expansion.

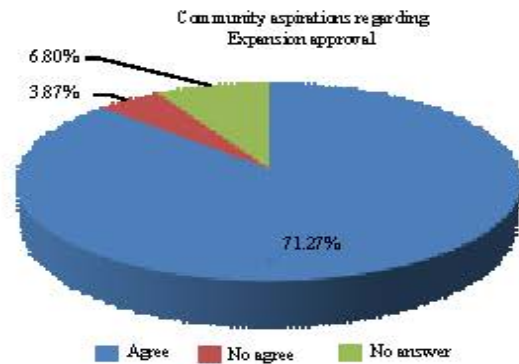


Fig 2: Community response in Merangin Regency expansion approval

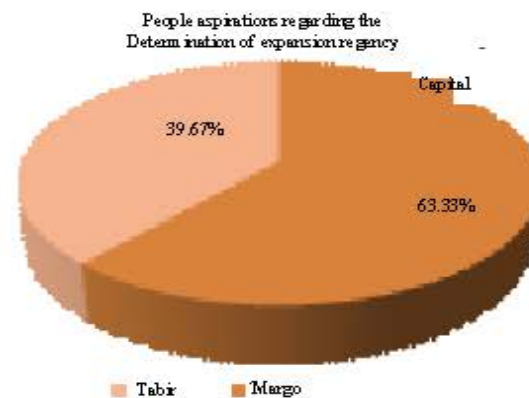


Fig 3: Community response in determining expansion Regency capital candidate

Based on the analysis, then there are several factors have to consider in order improving the region's ability to ensure the successful implementation of the regional autonomy policies. Policies that can be taken on the Regency candidate that will be formed with the main Regency candidate are as follows:

Increased economic ability through policy: Opens investment opportunities by pay attention to GDP (Gross Domestic Products sub-sector is the most elastic in increasing productivity and employment.

Regional potential development: The quantity increase of financial institutions banking and non-banking financial institutions such as cooperatives, mortgage and insurance mainly in the center of economic growth. The quantity and quality increasing of the economy spread, especially shopping centers. The quantity and quality increasing of educational facilities, especially high school level education according to regional needs. The quantity and quality increasing of health care facilities for the

community such as hospitals, health centers and polyclinics. Provision of public services affordable by the community, especially public transport, ease of two-wheeled motor vehicle facilities ownership, provision of communication facilities such as telephone, electricity and post office and other services. Provision of tourism/recreation for the community and the provision of adequate accommodation facilities such as restaurants. Provision of labor-intensive jobs.

Increasing financial capability: Revenue potential Excavation. Efficiency routine expenditure through the establishment of the SAB (Standard Accounting of Boods) and SPM (Minimum Service Standards).

Socio-cultural capacity development: Construction of social facilities and infrastructure for the community as a performing arts/arts and social institutions.

Socio political capacity development: Facilitating the establishment and empowerment of community organizations as well as increased development of people political consciousness.

Local area utilization: Land efficiency and optimization for industrial and trade sectors as well as residential areas.

Defense and security: Increasing people's defense capability, public order and safety by involving community participation (Table 21).

CONCLUSION

In addition to the technical requirements, administrative requirements as well as the physical condition of areas, for the establishment of new autonomous regions need special attention so that the process of establishing an autonomous region continues to run.

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