

Model of Regional Development in Indonesia Study on Formation of Batang Asai District and Mandiangan District at Sarolangun Regency Jambi Province

Fernandes Simangunsong, Imelda Hutasoit

Institut Pemerintahan Dalam Negeri—Kementerian Dalam Negeri (Governmental Institute of Home Affairs—Ministry of Home Affairs), Sumedang, Indonesia

Email: fernandes_simangunsong@ipdn.ac.id, kisankiel@yahoo.co.id, imelda77_soit@yahoo.com

How to cite this paper: Simangunsong, F. and Hutasoit, I. (2018) Model of Regional Development in Indonesia Study on Formation of Batang Asai District and Mandiangan District at Sarolangun Regency Jambi Province. *Open Journal of Social Sciences*, 6, 69-107.

<https://doi.org/10.4236/jss.2018.63006>

Received: February 2, 2018

Accepted: March 13, 2018

Published: March 16, 2018

Copyright © 2018 by authors and Scientific Research Publishing Inc. This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution International License (CC BY 4.0).

<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>



Open Access

Abstract

This study was aimed to describe the capability level of districts and villages for formation of new ones by Sarolangun Regency Government, to describe public aspiration regarding the plan for formation of district, to describe availability of public services provided by government and quality level of the public services. This study uses application of measurement and evaluation model on capability of a region in implementation of regional autonomy. Thereby, the sample was saturated sample, by which population consists of 10 districts and 158 villages that exist in Sarolangun Regency. Conclusion of this study provides recommendation for Sarolangun Regency to plan the formation of district and village systematically and continuously with reference to result of this study showing that 10 districts and 158 villages in Sarolangun can be subdivided into 15 districts and 196 villages, respectively, with expectation that this regional reorganization and development would consider regional financial capability in order to enable the mobility of services, governance and development effectively and efficiently.

Keywords

Regional Development, Local Government, District and Village, Public Policy, Model in Indonesia

1. Introduction

Regional autonomy policy in Law No. 32 of 2004, as replaced by Law No. 23 of 2014, on Local Government, explicitly provides extensive autonomy to local

government to govern and manage interests and welfare of local community. Local Government should optimize local development that is oriented to public interest. With this Law, local government and local community are more empowered and given with more responsibility to accelerate regional development rate [1].

Regulation on district, to certain degree, has experienced changes and even strengthened by Law No. 23 of 2014 on Local Government. It is understandable since control of national governance will be more effective and efficient by connecting nodes of district within perspective of development, governance and social control. Originated from article 221 clause (1), it is perceived that the spirit of formation of district is to improve governmental coordination, public services and public empowerment of both villages and sub-districts. It is furthermore elaborated in clause (3) that, in the mechanism of formation of district, participation of provincial government as agent of central government cannot be left out. This confirms that there is strong span of control connecting district government, regency government, provincial government and Ministry of Home Affairs. This is also corroborated in article 224 clause (3) stating that Governor as agent of central government has influence on the appointment of *Camat* (head of district) [2].

What is more spectacular is that, according to article 225 clause (1) point a, one of duties of *Camat* is to implement general administrative affairs, which is furthermore elaborated in article 9 clause (5) stating that general administrative affairs are under authority of president as the head of government. According to article 25 clause (1), it is explained that the meaning of general administrative duties is to develop national concept and national resilience in order to consolidate the practice of *Pancasila* (the Five Principles), enactment of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, preservation of *Bhinneka Tunggal Ika* (Unity in Diversity) and maintenance of national integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia; development of national unity, encouragement of intra- and inter-ethnic, religious, racial, and groups relations for the stability of local, regional, and national security; management of social conflict according to law and regulations, coordination of duties between governmental institutions in province and regency/city to solve existing problems by considering principles of democracy, human rights, equality, justice, privileges, regional potential and diversity, in accordance with law and regulations, development of democratic life according to *Pancasila*, and implementation of all administrative affairs which are not under the authority of local government and not implemented by vertical institutions [3].

Despite that article 209 clause (2) defines district as local bureaucracy unlike Law No. 5 of 1974 which states that *Camat* is regional agency, Law No. 23 of 2014 provides more space in implementation of all functions of administrative management to achieve public welfare by utilizing district agencies as mandated in article 225 clause (3) that staff agency and line agency shall implement mission of district to achieve good governance, public services and public empo-

werment [4].

In addition to affairs above, district is also delegated with authority from Regent, as stated in article 226 clause 1, 2, and 3, and also Decree of Regent, for effectiveness and efficiency of governance, public services and public empowerment. Delegation of authority from Regent to Camat followed by budgeting in National Budget (APBN) is delegation of authority in deconcentration affairs (article 225 clause 2) and in Local Budget (APBD) is delegation of authority in decentralization affairs (article 227).

Before enactment of this new law, district was assigned more to implement facilitating and coordination duties. Now, however, district has been assigned more to develop and supervise villages/sub-districts as mandated in article 225 clause (1) point g. These are furthermore added by enactment of Law No. 6 of 2014 on Village that, in addition to manage internal potentials, district shall also manage villages/sub-districts with every dimensions in them. Therefore, it is necessary to have good management skills of planning, organizing, implementing, and controlling.

In administration of district government, Law No. 23 of 2014 also provides space for innovation. Innovation can be in form of ways to govern effectively and efficiently, ways to provide good public services, and ways to empower public effectively and efficiently. The spaces are provided in terms of to increase efficiency, to improve effectiveness, to improve service quality, to avoid conflict of interests, to be public-oriented, to be transparent, to comply with appropriateness, to have unselfish accountable result (article 387). In fact, article 389 states that in case of the implementation of innovation under the policy of local government fails to meet its objective, civil servant cannot be convicted.

In Government Regulation No. 19 of 2008 on District, it is clearly stated that formation of new district can be dividing of one district into two or more new districts; and/or integration of villages and/or sub-districts from several districts. In this Government Regulation, it is also stated that formation of district requires several requirements, namely: administrative, technical, and territorial physical [5].

According to Law No. 32 of 2004 on Local Government, and its derivative Government Regulation No. 19 of 2008 on District, it is stated that criteria for formation of district are:

- 1) Administrative requirements to be met are:
 - a) Minimum age of administration by 5 (five) years;
 - b) Minimum age of village and/or sub-district administration for formation of district is 5 (five) years;
 - c) Decision of *Badan Permasyarakatan Desa (BPD)* (Village Consultative Council) or other name for Village, Communication Forum of Sub-district or other name for Sub-district, in whole district region, both in proposed new district and parent district, regarding agreement for formation of new district;
 - d) Decision of Village Chief or other name for Village, Head of Sub-district or other name for Sub-district, in whole district region, both in proposed new dis-

trict and parent district, regarding agreement for formation of new district;

e) Recommendation from Governor.

2) Territorial physical requirements to be met are:

a) Territorial coverage, as mentioned in Article 5, for regency should at least consist of 10 villages/Sub-districts, and for city should at least consist of 5 villages/Sub-districts.

b) Location of proposed capital, as mentioned in Article 5, should consider aspects of spatial, availability of facility, accessibility, geographical condition and location, demography, socio-economic, socio-political, and sociocultural.

c) Administrative facilities and infrastructures, as mentioned in Article 5, consist of buildings and lands for office of Camat to provide public services.

3) Technical requirements to be met are:

a) population size;

b) area size;

c) span of control in providing administrative services;

d) economic activities;

e) Availability of facilities and infrastructures [6].

Law No. 32 of 2004 has been replaced by law No. 23 of 2014 on Local Government, and Central Government is also preparing Government Regulation in Lieu of GR No. 19 of 2008 on District which is currently under discussion and still in form of *Rancangan Peraturan Pemerintah (RPP)* (Draft Government Regulation (DGR)). According to Law No. 23 of 2014 Article 222 and Draft Government Regulation in Lieu of GR No. 19 of 2008, it is stated that:

Central government and local government shall reorganize districts, comprising:

1) establishment; and

2) elimination and merging.

Regency/city government establishes district in order to improve governmental coordination, public services, and public empowerment of Village/Sub-district, and it is established by regional regulation of regency/city.

Formation of district can be:

1) Dividing of 1 (one) district into 2 (two) or more districts; and/or

2) Merging of part of district from adjacent districts within a regency/city into new district.

Formation of district should meet basic, technical, and administrative requirements.

1) Basic requirements include:

a) Minimum population size;

b) Minimum area size;

c) Minimum number of villages/sub-districts under coverage; and

d) Minimum age of district.

2) Technical requirements include:

a) Regional financial capability;

b) Administrative facilities and infrastructures; and

- c) Other technical requirements as regulated in law and regulations.
- 3) Administrative requirements include:
 - a) Village consensus and/or decision of communication forum of Sub-district or any other name in parent district; and
 - b) Village consensus and/or decision of communication forum of Sub-district or any other name in proposed formed district [7].

This study uses elaboration of three variables (Decree of Minister of Home Affairs No. 4/200) and GR No. 19 of 2008 on District, and main variable in Law No. 23 of 2014, and also measurement of potential is carried out by simulation of GR No. 129 of 2000 and its replacing Government Regulation, GR No. 78 of 2008 on Requirement for Formation and Criteria for Establishment, Elimination and Merging of Regions, by considering other variables that may support the requirement for formation of district, such as demography, *orbitasi* (distance from administrative capital), education, health, religion, sport facilities, transportation, communication, public lighting, politics, public security and order, agriculture, fishery, livestock, mining, employment, sociocultural, social economy, social condition and administrative aspect [8].

2. Problem Statement

Problem statement for this study on formation of district and village in Sarolangun Regency Jambi Province can be formulated as follows:

- 1) How is capability level of districts and villages in Sarolangun Regency in administration of government, development and providing public services?
- 2) How is description on public aspiration regarding the plan for formation of district and village in Sarolangun Regency?
- 3) How is availability of public services provided by government in Sarolangun Government?
- 4) How is quality level of public services provided by government in Sarolangun Government?

3. Theoretical Framework

Study on Formation of District in Sarolangun Regency is divided in stages according to theoretical framework as follows:

3.1. Formation and Reordering at the Level of Village/Sub-District (Formation of Village/Sub-District)

The purpose of regional autonomy policy as mentioned in Law No. 32 of 2004 is improvement for better public service and welfare, encouragement of democratic life, justice, and equality, and also preservation of harmony relationship between central and local government and inter local governments for integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. In line with this, regional autonomy is placed entirely for regency/city, and delegation of authority of regional autonomy to regency/city is based on extensive, real and responsible decentral-

lization principle. The achievement of this purpose would be determined by the **capability level of villages/Sub-districts** as the **smallest unit of government** which also the **nearest** to community that provide public services, implement the development and improvement of democracy.

Law No. 32 of 2004 Article 227 clause (1) states that Sub-district can be formed in district region by local regulation with reference to Government Regulation. GR No. 73 of 2004 on Sub-district furthermore elaborates that formation of new Sub-district should consider population size, area size, sociocultural, potential of the Sub-district, and administrative facilities and infrastructures. This regulation provides spaces for formation of new Sub-district through subdivision of Sub-district as long as it is aspired by the public and it shall achieve the purpose of effective administration of government, public services, development and democratization at the smallest unit of government. For this purpose, it is **required to measure and evaluate** the potential of the Sub-district as the basis of whether it is adequate or not for formation of new district.

Result of the measurement considers main factor, consisting of accumulation of population size and total number of head of family, and supporting factors comprising particular total score of potential capability level which serve as **basis for evaluation** of whether a Sub-district is **adequate** or not for formation. Evaluation of potential capability level for formation of Sub-district is evaluation of potential of **the parent Sub-district and the plan for formation of Sub-district**. **Result of evaluation** can be categorized into 3 (three) levels, **qualified/ proper, qualified with condition/fairly proper** and **unqualified/improper**. Result of evaluation serves as **recommendation for policy** as follows:

- 1) If proposed parent Sub-district and proposed formed Sub-district for formation both meet the requirements according to main factor and are qualified/proper according to supporting factor, the chosen action would be **recommended for dividing of Sub-district or establishment of new Sub-district**;
- 2) If proposed parent Sub-district and proposed formed Sub-district for formation meet the requirements according to main factor and both qualified with condition/fairly proper or unqualified/improper according to supporting factor, the chosen action would be **recommended for dividing of Sub-district or for establishment of new Sub-district**, followed by development of potential into qualified/proper within certain period of time;
- 3) If any of proposed parent Sub-district and proposed formed Sub-district fail to meet the requirements according to main factor and is qualified/proper or is qualified with condition/fairly proper or unqualified/is improper according to supporting factor, **it is not recommended for dividing of Sub-district or establishment of new Sub-district**.

3.2. Development and Reordering at the Level of District (Formation of District)

The corrective purpose of regional autonomy as mentioned in Law No. 22 of

1999 is improvement of public service and welfare, encouragement of democratic life, justice, and equality, and also preservation of harmony relationship between central and local government and inter local governments for integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Whereas, according to Law No. 32 of 2004 and Law No. 23 of 2014, the purpose is aimed to accelerate the realization of public welfare through improvement of public service, public empowerment and public participation. In line with this, regional autonomy is placed entirely for regency/city, and delegation of authority of regional autonomy to regency/city is based on extensive, real and responsible decentralization principle.

The achievement of this purpose would be determined by the **capability level of districts** as the one of governmental units nearest to community that provide public services, implement the development and improvement of democracy. Formation of district is aimed to create effectiveness in administration of government, public service, development and democratization. For this purpose, it is **required to measure and evaluate** the potential of the district as the basis of whether it is adequate or not for formation of new district [9].

Potentials which are considered reliable for formation of district and measurable and evaluable in 21 (twenty one) variables are demography, *orbitasi* (distance from administrative capital), education, health, religion, sport facilities, transportation, communication, public lighting, politics, public security and order, agriculture, fishery, livestock, mining, employment, sociocultural, social economy, social condition and administrative aspect. Result of evaluation is **particular total score** of potential capability level which serve as **basis for evaluation** of whether a district is **adequate** or not for formation. Evaluation of potential capability level for formation of district is evaluation of potential of **the parent district and the plan for formation of district**. **Result of evaluation** can be categorized into 3 (three) levels, namely high, adequate, and low. Result of evaluation serves as **recommendation for policy** as follows:

If parent district and formed district have **high potential**, action to be taken is to **recommend the formation of district**;

1) If parent district and formed district have **adequate potential**, action to be taken is to do formation of district followed by **development of potential within certain period of time such as minimum 3 or 5 years for evaluation**. If they fail to meet the requirements within the period of time, it is recommended to be re-merged with parent district.

2) If both or either of governmental units have/has **low potential**, action to be taken is to postpone the formation of district. For districts of low potential, it is recommended to implement **improvement of potential into adequate category, and after having adequate potential, development of potential is held to be proper for formation of district**. However, if potential of the district is extremely low, it is not qualified for formation of district.

In addition, establishment of district should also consider public aspiration. If result of survey indicates that more than 50% of people demand for establish-

ment of new district, then it is qualified for formation. Likewise, if result of survey on public services indicates that more than 50% respond that the public services are poor or low quality, then it is qualified for formation. Below (Figure 1) is shown the picture of theoretical framework.

4. Research Method

Operational definition of variables in the study of Formation of District in Sarolangun Regency is limited according to developmental space and regional reordering which format is elaborated in GR No. 19 of 2008 on District, GR No. 78 of 2007 on Procedure for Establishment, Elimination and Merging of Regions and Law No. 23 of 2014 on Local Government and also DGR in lieu of GR No. 19 of 2008. Seeing the plan for Formation of District at Sarolangun Regency which begins from reordering and development at the level of Village/Sub-District (formation of Village/Sub-district), there are 19 factors made as variable of research as follows (Table 1):

Data processing techniques in this study of formation of district in Sarolangun Regency are divided into three stages of regional development and reordering, namely:

- 1) Qualitative data is analyzed by content and depth approach, translating a phenomenon on 19 (nineteen) variables. How to accommodate the qualitative analysis is by stimulating various inclinations of qualitative responses from respondents on those phenomena.

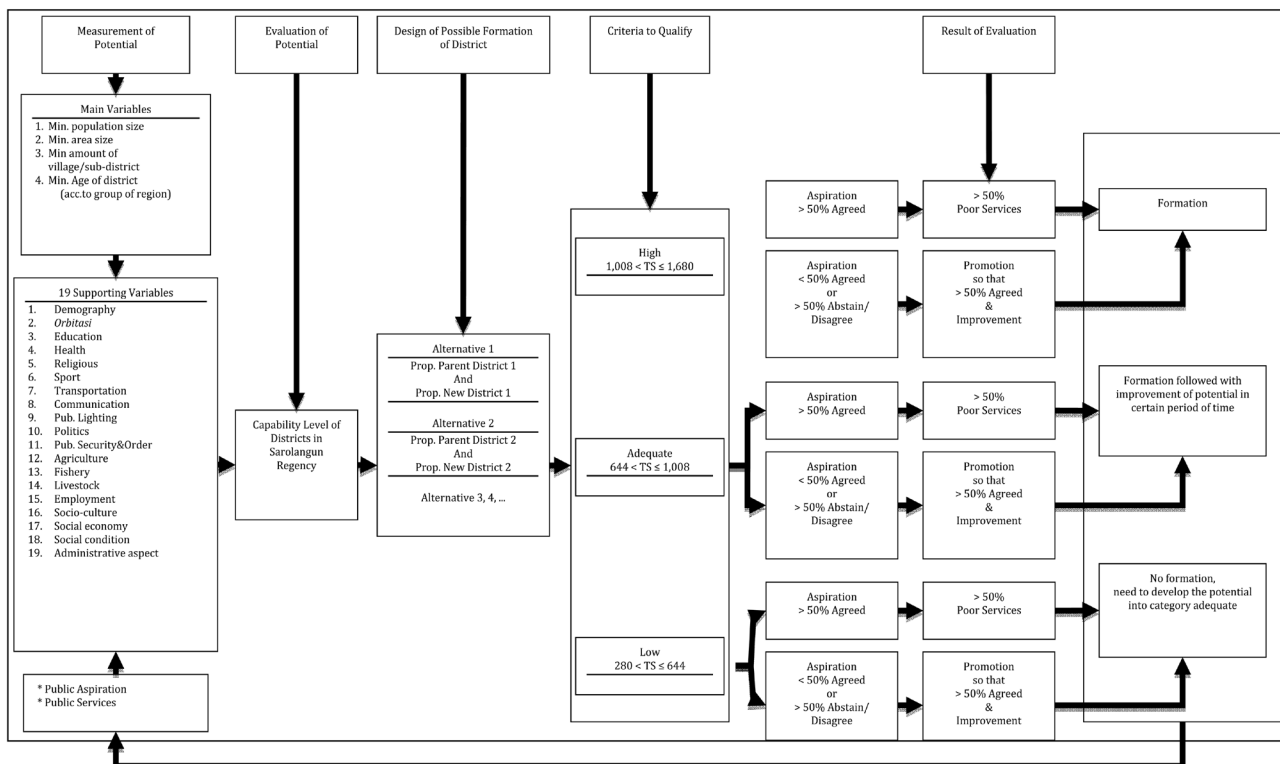


Figure 1. Theoretical framework for formation of Sarolangun District.

Table 1. Formation of district.

No	Factors and Indicators
1.	Demography
	1. Population Size
	2. Number of Household
	3. Area Size.
	4. Number of Community Unit
	5. Number of Head of Family
	6. Population Density
2.	Orbitasi
	1. Traveling Distance from Village/Sub-district to District
	2. Traveling Time from Village/Sub-district to District
3.	Education
	1. Number of educational facilities
	2. Illiteracy rate
	3. Dropout rate
	4. General education graduation rate
	5. Index of vocational institutions
4.	Health
	1. Number of health facilities, medics, infant and child mortality rate
	2. Baby and child immunization participation rate
	3. Child malnutrition index
	4. Ratio of family toilet to household
	5. Ratio of pre-prosperous family to population
	6. Ratio of drinking water facilities to population
	7. Index of house condition
5.	Religion
	1. Number of religious facilities
6.	Sport Facilities
	1. Index comparison between sport facilities and population size
7.	Transportation
	1. Index of transportation facilities
8.	Communication
	1. Index of communication facilities
9.	Public Lighting
	1. Number of electricity consumers
	2. Number of other public lighting
10.	Political Awareness
	1. Number of voting rights
	2. Number of voters
	3. Number of Political Parties

Continued

4. Number of NGOs/other society organizations

11. Public Security and Order

1. Number of security facilities
2. Number of security personnel

12. Agriculture

1. Index comparison of area size, yield, and ownership of plantation of non-rice crops, vegetables, fruits and rice fields.
2. Number of groups of farmers, irrigation managers, and rice field and plantation facilities.

13. Fishery

1. Aquacultural area size
2. Fishery yield and ownership

14. Livestock

1. Large and mid-sized livestock
2. Poultry

15. Employment

1. Number employed population
2. Number of job-seeking population
3. Number of unemployed population
4. Number of large, medium, and small enterprises
5. Number of agricultural companies

16. Socio-culture

1. Number of art facilities
2. Number of orphanages
3. Number of tourism facilities

17. Social Economy

1. Shopping facilities
2. Banking Institution
3. Non-Bank Financial Institution

18. Social Condition

1. Number of people with physical disabilities
2. Number of troubled people who become burden of government

19. Administrative Aspect

1. Land and Property Tax
 2. Village Locally Generated Revenue
 3. Other Sub-district Revenue
 4. Number of Sub-district Apparatus, *BPD* and *KPD*
 5. Decision of Sub-district
 6. Regulation of Sub-district
-

2) By list of open-end structured questions, complemented with compilation of in-depth interviews and field observation, the variables are compiled into structured file. However, some of the qualitative data are renovated into quantitative data through non-parametric process. Quantitative data is categorized, classified and processed as basis for **measurement and analysis to provide clarity and valuation** on strength and weakness of the variables.

3) Category of valuation on monograph of Village/Sub-district is based on **certain scale** and defined according to **very high, high, adequate, low and very low classifications** based on representative particular total score. Each category of valuation serves as basis for action taken whether or not to implement the formation of district and exploitation of its potential.

Evaluation method is determined by **distribution method** using mean to account for data distribution. Score calculation with this method is adjusted by skewness and kurtosis of data distribution curve. Each sub-indicator has the lowest score of 1 and highest score of 6. For scoring, the steps are:

- 1) Calculate mean, standard deviation, and coefficient of kurtosis/skewness.
- 2) Calculate limit 2 (value $2 \times$ kurtosis/skewness \times standard deviation), and limit 1 (value $1 \times$ kurtosis \times standard deviation) and;
- 3) Determine **index class** for scoring:
 - a) If indicator value $>$ mean + limit 2, the score is 6
 - b) If mean + limit 2 \leq indicator value $<$ mean + limit 1, the score is 5;
 - c) If mean + limit 1 \leq indicator value $<$ mean , the score is 4;
 - d) If mean \leq indicator value $<$ mean – limit 1, the score is 3;
 - e) If mean – limit 1 \leq indicator value $<$ mean – limit 2, the score is 2;
 - f) If indicator value \leq mean – limit 2, the score is 1;

Assumption used in **valuing** is every variable or criteria has distinctive value according to its role and urgency in the administration of government, development and social. Value for basic services such as health and education are 11, for communication facilities, transportation, social economy and public lighting are 7, for demography, socio-culture, politics, *orbitasi*, dan agriculture are 5, for employment, administrative aspect, religious facilities, sport facilities, public security and order, livestock and fishery are 3, for social condition is 2, and for forestry and mining are 1. *Minimum passing score is accumulated total score of sub-indicators in each variable/group of criteria multiplied by score above average for each variable or group of criteria multiplied by value for each group of indicators.* Calculation of minimum and maximum total score of each and every variable can be seen in Table as follows (**Table 2**).

A district is qualified for formation if reaching minimum score of 1680 or high potential, **minimum passing score** is total of sub-indicators in each variable/group of criteria multiplied by score above average for each variable or group of criteria multiplied by value for each group of indicators. **Assumption** used is score above average for each variable is 3.6 between interval 1 to 6. For more elaboration, see **Table 3**.

Table 2. Maximum and minimum score of variables.

No	VARIABLE	NUMBER OF INDICATOR	VALUE	MINIMUM SCORE	MAXIMUM SCORE	TOTAL MIN SCORE	TOTAL MAX SCORE
1	DEMOGRAPHY	3	5	1	6	15	90
2	ORBITASI	2	5	1	6	10	60
3	EDUCATION	4	11	1	6	44	264
4	HEALTH	5	11	1	6	55	330
5	RELIGIOUS	1	3	1	6	3	18
6	SPORT	1	3	1	6	3	18
7	TRANSPORTATION	1	7	1	6	7	42
8	COMMUNICATION	1	7	1	6	7	42
9	PUBLIC LIGHTING	2	7	1	6	14	84
10	POLITICAL AWARENESS	3	5	1	6	15	90
11	PUBLIC SECURITY AND ORDER	2	3	1	6	6	36
12	AGRICULTURE	2	5	1	6	10	60
13	FISHERY	2	3	1	6	6	36
14	LIVESTOCK	2	3	1	6	6	36
15	EMPLOYMENT	3	3	1	6	9	54
16	SOCIO-CULTURE	3	5	1	6	15	90
17	SOCIAL ECONOMY	3	7	1	6	21	126
18	SOCIAL CONDITION	2	2	1	6	4	24
19	ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECT	6	5	1	6	30	180
TOTAL						280	1.680

According to table above, it is seen that **score above average is 1008**. It means that a district is declared to **be qualified** for establishment of new district if the score from measurement is equal to or greater than **1008**. On that basis, category for evaluation on potential of district in administration of government, development and social can be defined as shown in **Table 4**.

5. Result

Based on result of field study, several things can be described as follows:

5.1. Regional Potential of All Districts and Villages in Sarolangun Regency

Result of evaluation and measurement on potential of districts and villages in each district in Sarolangun Regency can be seen as follows (**Table 5**):

1) Potential of Districts in Sarolangun Regency

Based on table above, there are 5 districts in category of proper for formation,

Table 3. Score above average with score 3.6 with category of adequate potential.

No	VARIABLE	NUMBER OF INDICATOR	VALUE	SCORE ABOVE AVERAGE	TOTAL SCORE
1	DEMOGRAPHY	3	5	3.6	54
2	ORBITASI	2	5	3.6	36
3	EDUCATION	4	11	3.6	158
4	HEALTH	5	11	3.6	198
5	RELIGIOUS	1	3	3.6	11
6	SPORT	1	3	3.6	11
7	TRANSPORTATION	1	7	3.6	25
8	COMMUNICATION	1	7	3.6	25
9	PUBLIC LIGHTING	2	7	3.6	50
10	POLITICAL AWARENESS	3	5	3.6	54
11	PUBLIC SECURITY AND ORDER	2	3	3.6	22
12	AGRICULTURE	2	5	3.6	36
13	FISHERY	2	3	3.6	22
14	LIVESTOCK	2	3	3.6	22
15	EMPLOYMENT	3	3	3.6	32
16	SOCIO-CULTURE	3	5	3.6	54
17	SOCIAL ECONOMY	3	7	3.6	76
18	SOCIAL CONDITION	2	2	3.6	14
19	ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECT	6	5	3.6	108
TOTAL					1008

Table 4. Category of action taken.

NO	VARIABLE	INTERVAL OF TOTAL SCORE	VALUE
1	High Potential	$1008 \leq TS < 1680$	Qualified for formation
2	Adequate Potential	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Qualified for formation followed by improvement of potential within certain period of time
3	Low Potential	$280 \leq TS < 644$	Unqualified for formation

namely Batang Asai, Pelawan, Singkut, Sarolangun and Mandiangin. As for category of fairly proper for formation, there are 5 districts, namely Limun, Cernin Nan Gedang, Batin VIII, Pauh and Air Hitam. District with minimum score is Pauh by 807. District with maximum score is Mandiangin by 1171. Difference of regional potential of district between the highest and the lowest score is 364 or 45% of the lowest regional potential of district. For more complete comparison of potential per district between the highest and the lowest potential, the result can be shown as follows (**Table 6**).

Table 5. Recapitulation of potential of districts in Sarolangun regency.

NO	REGENCY	DISTRICT	TOTAL SCORE	SCORE INTERVAL	CATEGORY
1	Sarolangun	Batang Asai	1012	$1008 \leq TS < 1680$	Proper
2		Limun	980	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
3		Cermin Nan Gedang	832	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
4		Pelawan	1116	$1008 \leq TS < 1680$	Proper
5		Singkut	1032	$1008 \leq TS < 1680$	Proper
6		Sarolangun	1072	$1008 \leq TS < 1680$	Proper
7		Batin VIII	896	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
8		Pauh	807	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
9		Air Hitam	921	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
10		Mandiingin	1171	$1008 \leq TS < 1680$	Proper
TOTAL			9839		
AVERAGE			984		
TOTAL MINIMUM SCORE			807		
TOTAL MAXIMUM SCORE			1171		

Source: Data Processing, 2017.

Table 6. Comparison of potential of districts in Sarolangun regency.

NO	REGENCY	DISTRICT	TOTAL SCORE	DIFFERENCE	PERCENTAGE	NOMINATED DISTRICT
1	Sarolangun	Batang Asai	1012	205	25	2
2		Limun	980	173	21	1
3		Cermin Nan Gedang	832	25	3	1
4		Pelawan	1116	309	38	2
5		Singkut	1032	225	28	2
6		Sarolangun	1072	265	33	2
7		Batin VIII	896	89	11	1
8		Pauh	807	0	0	1
9		Air Hitam	921	114	14	1
10		Mandiingin	1171	364	45	2
Total Formation						15

Source: Data Processing, 2017.

District with potential of equal to or greater than the lowest regional potential of district by 30% can be said as having great potential for formation. Based on table above, the result shows that from **10 (ten)** districts available, there are **15 (fifteen)** nominated districts if formation to be implemented. Qualified districts with better potential for formation are Batang Asai, Pelawan, Singkut, Sarolan-

gun and Mandiangin. With 5 (five) districts qualified for formation, each into parent district and newly formed district, the number of district will be from 10 into 15 districts.

2) Potential of Villages in each District in Sarolangun Regency

Based on result of analysis above (**Table 7**), by the mapping of villages in Sarolangun Regency, there are 38 (thirty-eight) villages in the category of proper for formation and 120 (one hundred and twenty) villages in the category of fairly proper for formation. Village with minimum score is Sungai Bemban village, Batang Asai district, by 835. And village with maximum score is Payo Lebar village, Singkut district, by 1140. Difference of regional potential of villages in Sarolangun Regency between the highest and the lowest score is 305 or 37% of the lowest regional potential of village. For more complete comparison of potential per village in Sarolangun Regency between the highest and the lowest potential, the result can be shown as follows (**Table 8**).

Villages in Sarolangun Regency with potential of equal to or greater than the lowest regional potential of village by 30% can be said as having great potential for formation. Based on table above, the result shows that from 158 (one hundred and fifty-eight) villages in Sarolangun Regency, there are 196 (one hundred and ninety-six) nominated villages can be formed if formation to be implemented. Qualified villages with better potential for formation are shown in table below.

5.2. Formation of Batang Asai District and Mandiangin District

Based on analysis result of evaluation and measurement on potential of districts and villages in each district in Sarolangun Regency, Sarolangun Regency Government shall implement formation of 2 (two) districts, namely Batang Asai and Mandiangin, because only those 2 (two) districts are qualified in terms of having minimum 10 villages/sub-districts. Below is the explanation:

1) Formation of Batang Asai District and Mandiangin District based on Aspect of Regional Potential

a) Formation of Batang Asai District

Potential of villages in Batang Asai district, Sarolangun Regency based on result of study on regional potential of Batang Asai district, Sarolangun Regency by scoring on 19 (nineteen) variables (attached), with category of proper, fairly proper or improper for formation are shown in table as follows (**Table 9**).

Based on result of analysis above, by the mapping of villages in Batang Asai District, Sarolangun Regency, there are 6 (six) villages in the category of proper for formation and 17 (seventeen) villages in the category of fairly proper for formation. In terms of formation of Batang Asai District, there are 3 (three) alternatives of formation of Batang Asai District:

1) Alternative 1 of Formation of Batang Asai District

Mapping of villages in Batang Asai District in alternative 1 is the formed district with nominated villages of Batin Pengambang, Tambak Ratu, Muara Air

Table 7. Potential of villages in whole Sarolangun regency.

NO	DISTRICT	VILLAGE	TOTAL SCORE	SCORE INTERVAL	CATEGORY
1		Pekan Gedang	1041	$1008 \leq TS < 1680$	Proper
2		Bukit Kalimau Ulu	868	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
3		Raden Anom	1011	$1008 \leq TS < 1680$	Proper
4		Pulau Salak Baru	857	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
5		Rantau Panjang	947	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
6		Padang Jering	843	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
7		Kasiro	939	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
8		Kasiro Ilir	847	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
9		Datuk Nan Duo	941	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
10		Sungai Baung	901	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
11		Sungai Bemban	835	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
12	Batang Asai	Lubuk Bangkar	859	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
13		Muara Pemuat	862	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
14		Muara Cuban	872	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
15		Batu Empang	1009	$1008 \leq TS < 1680$	Proper
16		Bathin Pengambang	1014	$1008 \leq TS < 1680$	Proper
17		Tambak Ratu	1028	$1008 \leq TS < 1680$	Proper
18		Muara Air Dua	1018	$1008 \leq TS < 1680$	Proper
19		Simpang Narso	877	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
20		Sungai Keradak	893	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
21		Bukit Sulah	907	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
22		Paniban Baru	883	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
23		Bukit Berantai	884	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
1		Mersip	964	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
2		Berkun	918	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
3		Lubuk Bedorong	890	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
4		Meribung	862	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
5		Napal Melintang	898	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
6		Panca Karya	947	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
7	Limun	Demang	932	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
8		Ranggo	923	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
9		Muara Mensao	990	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
10		Tanjung Raden	889	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
11		Temenggung	915	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
12		Mounti	932	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
13		Pulau Pandan	974	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper

Continued

14		Muara Limun	1022	$1008 \leq TS < 1680$	Proper	
15		Suka Damai	859	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper	
16		Temalang	960	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper	
1		Lubuk Resam	1016	$1008 \leq TS < 1680$	Proper	
2		Lubuk Resam Ilir	983	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper	
3		Tendah	895	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper	
4		Teluk Rendah	930	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper	
5	Cermin Nan Gedang	Teluk Tigo	974	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper	
6		Sungai Keramat	957	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper	
7		Kampung Tujuh	961	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper	
8		Pemuncak	874	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper	
9		Tambang Tinggi	986	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper	
10		Sekamis	884	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper	
1			Pematang Kolim	1052	$1008 \leq TS < 1680$	Proper
2			Batu Putih	1070	$1008 \leq TS < 1680$	Proper
3			Pelawan	950	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
4			Sungai Merah	1042	$1008 \leq TS < 1680$	Proper
5		Penengah	1040	$1008 \leq TS < 1680$	Proper	
6		Pulau Aro	1024	$1008 \leq TS < 1680$	Proper	
7	Pelawan	Bukit	959	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper	
8		Lubuk Sepuh	1120	$1008 \leq TS < 1680$	Proper	
9		Muara Danau	986	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper	
10		Rantau Tenang	935	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper	
11		Mekarsari	1046	$1008 \leq TS < 1680$	Proper	
12		Pasar Pelawan	985	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper	
13		Pelawan Jaya	1042	$1008 \leq TS < 1680$	Proper	
14		Lubuk Sayak	921	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper	
1			Perdamaian	955	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
2			Sungai Gedang	1002	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
3		Sungai Benteng	1012	$1008 \leq TS < 1680$	Proper	
4		Bukit Murau	1064	$1008 \leq TS < 1680$	Proper	
5	Singkut	Pasar Singkut	1093	$1008 \leq TS < 1680$	Proper	
6		Bukit Tigo	874	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper	
7		Payo Lebar	1140	$1008 \leq TS < 1680$	Proper	
8		Simpang Nibung	885	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper	
9		Siliwangi	1029	$1008 \leq TS < 1680$	Proper	
10		Bukit Talang Mas	1001	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper	

Continued

11		Bukit Bumi Raya	1028	$1008 \leq TS < 1680$	Proper
12		Sindang Sari	1003	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
13		Argo Sari	982	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
1		Tinting	987	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
2		Sungai Baung	894	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
3		Panti	998	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
4		Sungai Abang	889	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
5		Bernai	1027	$1008 \leq TS < 1680$	Proper
6		Dusun Sarolangun	1002	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
7		Pasar Sarolangun	859	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
8	Sarolangun	Sukasari	950	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
9		Sarolangun Kembang	1017	$1008 \leq TS < 1680$	Proper
10		Ladang Panjang	979	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
11		Lidung	966	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
12		Baru	880	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
13		Aur Gading	1118	$1008 \leq TS < 1680$	Proper
14		Gunung Kembang	1055	$1008 \leq TS < 1680$	Proper
15		Ujung Tanjung	982	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
16		Bernai Dalam	978	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
1		Tanjung Gagak	926	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
2		Rantau Gedang	971	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
3		PulaBuayo	952	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
4		Batu Penyabung	881	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
5		Teluk Kecimbung	900	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
6		Dusun Dalam	959	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
7		Pulau Lintang	953	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
8	Batin VIII	Penarun	954	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
9		Pulau Melako	855	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
10		Tanjung	1017	$1008 \leq TS < 1680$	Proper
11		Limbur Tembesi	971	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
12		Bangun Jayo	978	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
13		Muara Lati	917	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
14		Teluk Mancur	870	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
15		Suka Jadi	957	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
1		Seko Besar	904	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
2	Pauh	Taman Bandung	940	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
3		Sepintun	872	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper

Continued

4		Lamban Sigatal	869	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
5		Lubuk Napal	953	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
6		Pengidaran	984	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
7		Karang Mendapo	1034	$1008 \leq TS < 1680$	Proper
8		Batu Ampar	910	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
9		Batu Kucing	846	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
10		Pauh	990	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
11		Semaran	1011	$1008 \leq TS < 1680$	Proper
12		Kasang Melintang	849	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
13		Pangkal Bulian	848	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
14		Danau Serdang	862	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
1		Lubuk Kepayang	880	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
2		Desa Baru	1007	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
3		Semurung	995	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
4		Jernih	927	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
5	Air Hitam	Lubuk Jering	970	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
6		Mentawak Baru	1079	$1008 \leq TS < 1680$	Proper
7		Pematang Kabau	1069	$1008 \leq TS < 1680$	Proper
8		Bukit Suban	987	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
9		Mentawak Ulu	1013	$1008 \leq TS < 1680$	Proper
1		Mandiingin Tuo	874	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
2		Mandiingin	958	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
3		Taman Dewa	999	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
4		Simpang Kertopati	878	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
5		Rangkiling	861	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
6		Rangkiling Simpang	913	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
7		Gurun Tuo	878	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
8		Gurun Tuo Simpang	913	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
9	Mandiingin	Kertopati	861	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
10		Pemusiran	982	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
11		Gurun Mudo	887	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
12		Bukit Peranginan	1019	$1008 \leq TS < 1680$	Proper
13		Muaro Ketalo	969	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
14		Guruh Baru	954	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
15		Petiduran Baru	970	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
16		Butang Baru	1047	$1008 \leq TS < 1680$	Proper
17		Meranti Baru	1023	$1008 \leq TS < 1680$	Proper

Continued

18	Jati Baru	997	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
19	Sungai Butang	1019	$1008 \leq TS < 1680$	Proper
20	Talang Serdang	959	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
21	Mandiingin Pasar	1063	$1008 \leq TS < 1680$	Proper
22	Kute Jaye	894	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
23	Sungai Rotan	911	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
24	Suka Maju	1012	$1008 \leq TS < 1680$	Proper
25	Gurun Baru	854	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
26	Jati Baru Mudo	979	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
27	Meranti Jaya	1000	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
28	Jernang Baru	976	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
TOTAL		150,802		
AVERAGE		954		
TOTAL MINIMUM SCORE		835		
TOTAL MAXIMUM SCORE		1140		

Source: Data Processing, 2017.

Table 8. Comparison potential of villages in Sarolangun regency.

NO	DISTRICT	VILLAGE	SCORE	DIFFERENCE	PERCENTAGE	NOMINATED VILLAGE
1		Pekan Gedang	1041	206	25	2
2		Bukit Kalimau Ulu	868	33	4	1
3		Raden Anom	1011	176	21	2
4		Pulau Salak Baru	857	22	3	1
5		Rantau Panjang	947	112	13	1
6		Padang Jering	843	8	1	1
7		Kasiro	939	104	12	1
8		Kasiro Ilir	847	12	1	1
9	Batang Asai	Datuk Nan Duo	941	106	13	1
10		Sungai Baung	901	66	8	1
11		Sungai Bemban	835	-	-	1
12		Lubuk Bangkar	859	24	3	1
13		Muara Pemuat	862	27	3	1
14		Muara Cuban	872	37	4	1
15		Batu Empang	1009	174	21	2
16		Bathin Pengambang	1014	179	21	2
17		Tambak Ratu	1028	193	23	2
18		Muara Air Dua	1018	183	22	2

Continued

19		Simpang Narso	877	42	5	1
20		Sungai Keradak	893	58	7	1
21		Bukit Sulah	907	72	9	1
22		Paniban Baru	883	48	6	1
23		Bukit Berantai	884	49	6	1
1		Mersip	964	105	12	1
2		Berkun	918	59	7	1
3		Lubuk Bedorong	890	31	4	1
4		Meribung	862	3	0	1
5		Napal Melintang	898	39	5	1
6		Panca Karya	947	88	10	1
7		Demang	932	73	8	1
8		Ranggo	923	64	7	1
9	Limun	Muara Mensao	990	131	15	1
10		Tanjung Raden	889	30	3	1
11		Temenggung	915	56	7	1
12		Mounti	932	73	8	1
13		Pulau Pandan	974	115	13	1
14		Muara Limun	1022	163	19	2
15		Suka Damai	859	-	-	1
16		Temalang	960	101	12	1
1		Lubuk Resam	1016	142	16	2
2		Lubuk Resam Ilir	983	109	12	1
3		Tendah	895	21	2	1
4		Teluk Rendah	930	56	6	1
5	Cermin Nan	Teluk Tigo	974	100	1	1
6	Gedang	Sungai Keramat	957	83	9	1
7		Kampung Tujuh	961	87	10	1
8		Pemuncak	874	-	-	1
9		Tambang Tinggi	986	112	13	1
10		Sekamis	884	10	1	1
1		Pematang Kolim	1052	131	14	2
2		Batu Putih	1070	149	16	2
3		Pelawan	950	29	3	1
4	Pelawan	Sungai Merah	1042	121	13	2
5		Penegah	1040	119	13	2
6		Pulau Aro	1024	103	11	2

Continued

7		Bukit	959	38	4	1
8		Lubuk Sepuh	1120	199	22	2
9		Muara Danau	986	65	7	1
10		Rantau Tenang	935	14	2	1
11		Mekarsari	1046	125	14	2
12		Pasar Pelawan	985	64	7	1
13		Pelawan Jaya	1042	121	13	2
14		Lubuk Sayak	921	-	-	1
1		Perdamaian	955	81	9	1
2		Sungai Gedang	1002	128	15	1
3		Sungai Benteng	1012	138	16	2
4		Bukit Murau	1064	190	22	2
5		Pasar Singkut	1093	219	25	2
6		Bukit Tigo	874	-	-	1
7	Singkut	Payo Lebar	1140	266	30	2
8		Simpang Nibung	885	11	1	1
9		Siliwangi	1029	155	18	2
10		Bukit Talang Mas	1001	127	15	1
11		Bukit Bumi Raya	1028	154	18	2
12		Sindang Sari	1003	129	15	1
13		Argo Sari	982	108	12	1
1		Tinting	987	128	15	1
2		Sungai Baung	894	35	4	1
3		Panti	998	139	16	1
4		Sungai Abang	889	30	3	1
5		Bernai	1027	168	20	2
6		Dusun Sarolangun	1002	143	17	1
7		Pasar Sarolangun	859	-	-	1
8	Sarolangun	Sukasari	950	91	11	1
9		Sarolangun Kembang	1017	158	18	2
10		Ladang Panjang	979	120	14	1
11		Lidung	966	107	12	1
12		Baru	880	21	2	1
13		Aur Gading	1118	259	30	2
14		Gunung Kembang	1055	196	23	2
15		Ujung Tanjung	982	123	14	1
16		Bernai Dalam	978	119	14	1

Continued

1		Tanjung Gagak	926	71	8	1
2		Rantau Gedang	971	116	14	1
3		Pulau Buayo	952	97	11	1
4		Batu Penyabung	881	26	3	1
5		Teluk Kecimbung	900	45	5	1
6		Dusun Dalam	959	104	12	1
7		Pulau Lintang	953	98	11	1
8	Batin VIII	Penarun	954	99	12	1
9		Pulau Melako	855	-	-	1
10		Tanjung	1017	162	19	2
11		Limbur Tembesi	971	116	14	1
12		Bangun Jayo	978	123	14	1
13		Muara Lati	917	62	7	1
14		Teluk Mancur	870	15	2	1
15		Suka Jadi	957	102	12	1
1		Seko Besar	904	58	7	1
2		Taman Bandung	940	94	11	1
3		Sepintun	872	26	3	1
4		Lamban Sigatal	869	23	3	1
5		Lubuk Napal	953	107	13	1
6		Pengidaran	984	138	16	1
7	Pauh	Karang Mendapo	1034	188	22	2
8		Batu Ampar	910	64	8	1
9		Batu Kucing	846	-	-	1
10		Pauh	990	144	17	1
11		Semaran	1011	165	20	2
12		Kasang Melintang	849	3	0	1
13		Pangkal Bulian	848	2	0	1
14		Danau Serdang	862	16	2	1
1		Lubuk Kepayang	880	-	-	1
2		Desa Baru	1007	127	14	1
3		Semurung	995	115	13	1
4		Jernih	927	47	5	1
5	Air Hitam	Lubuk Jering	970	90	10	1
6		Mentawak Baru	1079	199	23	2
7		Pematang Kabau	1069	189	21	2
8		Bukit Suban	987	107	12	1
9		Mentawak Ulu	1013	133	15	2

Continued

1	Mandiingin Tuo	874	20	2	1
2	Mandiingin	958	104	12	1
3	Taman Dewa	999	145	17	1
4	Simpang Kertopati	878	24	3	1
5	Rangkiling	861	7	1	1
6	Rangkiling Simpang	913	59	7	1
7	Gurun Tuo	878	24	3	1
8	Gurun Tuo Simpang	913	59	7	1
9	Kertopati	861	7	1	1
10	Pemusiran	982	128	15	1
11	Gurun Mudo	887	33	4	1
12	Bukit Peranginan	1019	165	19	2
13	Muaro Ketalo	969	115	13	1
14	Mandiingin Guruh Baru	954	100	12	1
15	Petiduran Baru	970	116	14	1
16	Butang Baru	1047	193	23	2
17	Meranti Baru	1023	169	20	2
18	Jati Baru	997	143	17	1
19	Sungai Butang	1019	165	19	2
20	Talang Serdang	959	105	12	1
21	Mandiingin Pasar	1063	209	24	2
22	Kute Jaye	894	40	5	1
23	Sungai Rotan	911	57	7	1
24	Suka Maju	1012	158	19	2
25	Gurun Baru	854	-	-	1
26	Jati Baru Mudo	979	125	15	1
27	Meranti Jaya	1000	146	17	1
28	Jernang Baru	976	122	14	1
Total Formation					196

Source: Data Processing, 2017.

Dua, Sungai Keradak, Simpang Narso, Bukit Berantai, Batu Empang, Paniban Baru, Rantau Panjang, and Pulau Salak Baru (**Table 10**). And parent district with nominated villages of Pekan Gedang, Bukit Kalimau Ulu, Raden Anom, Padang Jering, Kasiro, Kasiro Ilir, Datuk Nan Duo, Sungai Baung, Sungai Bemban, Lubuk Bangkar, Muara Pemuat, Muara Cuban, and Bukit Sulah. Mapping of villages in Batang Asai in alternative 1 can be pictured in map as follows (**Figure 2**).

Table 9. Potential of villages in Batang Asai district, Sarolangun regency.

NO	DISTRICT	VILLAGE	TOTAL SCORE	SCORE INTERVAL	CATEGORY
1		Pekan Gedang	1041	$1008 \leq TS < 1680$	Proper
2		Bukit Kalimau Ulu	868	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
3		Raden Anom	1011	$1008 \leq TS < 1680$	Proper
4		Pulau Salak Baru	857	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
5		Rantau Panjang	947	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
6		Padang Jering	843	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
7		Kasiro	939	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
8		Kasiro Ilir	847	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
9		Datuk Nan Duo	941	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
10		Sungai Baung	901	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
11		Sungai Bemban	835	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
12	Batang Asai	Lubuk Bangkar	859	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
13		Muara Pemuat	862	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
14		Muara Cuban	872	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
15		Batu Empang	1009	$1008 \leq TS < 1680$	Proper
16		Bathin Pengambang	1014	$1008 \leq TS < 1680$	Proper
17		Tambak Ratu	1028	$1008 \leq TS < 1680$	Proper
18		Muara Air Dua	1018	$1008 \leq TS < 1680$	Proper
19		Simpang Narso	877	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
20		Sungai Keradak	893	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
21		Bukit Sulah	907	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
22		Paniban Baru	883	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
23		Bukit Berantai	884	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
TOTAL			21136		
AVERAGE			919		
TOTAL MINIMUM SCORE			835		
TOTAL MAXIMUM SCORE			1041		

Source: Data Processing, 2017.

2) Alternative 2 of Formation of Batang Asai District

Mapping of villages in Batang Asai District in alternative 2 (Table 11) is the formed district with nominated villages of Batin Pengambang, Tambak Ratu, Muara Air Dua, Sungai Keradak, Simpang Narso, Bukit Berantai, Batu Empang and Batu Empang. And parent district with nominated villages of Pekan Gedang, Bukit Kalimau Ulu, Raden Anom, Pulau Salak Baru, Rantau Panjang, Padang Jering, Kasiro, Kasiro Ilir, Datuk Nan Duo, Sungai Baung, Sungai Bemban,

Table 10. Mapping of villages in Batang Asai district.

NO	ORMED DISTRICT	Nominated Village	Total Score	PARENT DISTRICT	Nominated Village Total Score
1		Batin Pengambang	1014		Pekan Gedang 1041
2		Tambak Ratu	1028		Bukit Kalimau Ulu 868
3		Muara Air Dua	1018		Raden Anom 1011
4		Sungai Keradak	893		Padang Jering 843
5		Simpang Narso	877		Kasiro 939
6		Bukit Berantai	884		Kasiro Ilir 847
7		Batu Empang	1009		Datuk Nan Duo 941
8		Paniban Baru	883		Sungai Baung 901
9		Rantau Panjang	947		Sungai Bemban 835
10		Pulau Salak Baru	857		Lubuk Bangkar 859
11					Muara Pemuat 862
12					Muara Cuban 872
13					Bukit Sulah 907
TOTAL			9,410		11,726
AVERAGE			941		902
TOTAL MINIMUM SCORE			857		835
TOTAL MAXIMUM SCORE			1028		1041

Source: Data Processing, 2017.

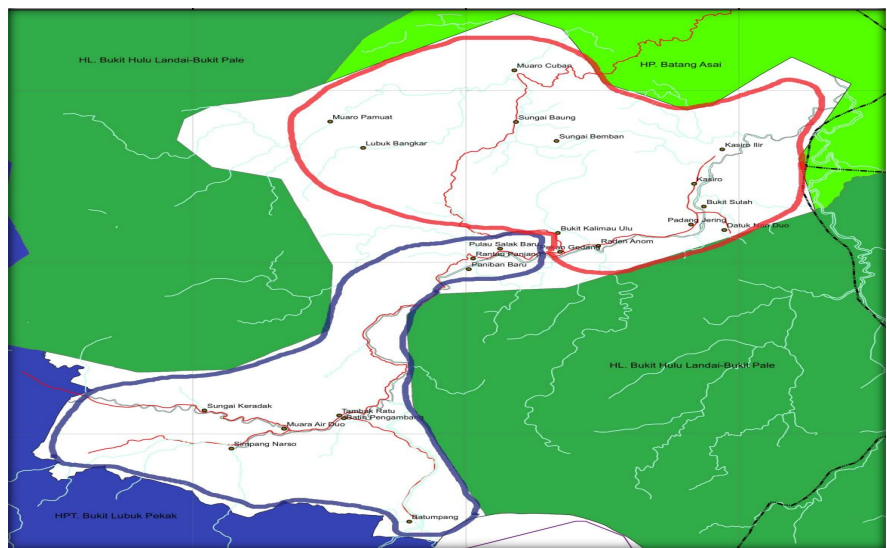


Figure 2. Mapping of Villages of Batang Asai district in alternative 1. Source: Data Processing, 2017.

Lubuk Bangkar, Muara Pemuat, Muara Cuban, Bukit Sulah, and Paniban Baru. Mapping of villages in Batang Asai in alternative 2 can be pictured in map as follows (**Figure 3**).



Figure 3. Mapping of Villages of Batang Asai District in Alternative 2 Source: Data Processing, 2017.

Table 11. Mapping of Villages in Batang Asai District Alternative 2.

NO	FORMED	Total Score	PARENT	Total Score
	Nominated Village		Nominated Village	
	DISTRICT		DISTRICT	
1	Batin Pengambang	1014	Pekan Gedang	1041
2	Tambak Ratu	1028	Bukit Kalimau Ulu	868
3	Muara Air Dua	1018	Raden Anom	1011
4	Sungai Keradak	893	Pulau Salak Baru	857
5	Simpang Narso	877	Rantau Panjang	947
6	Bukit Berantai	884	Padang Jering	843
7	Batu Empang	1009	Kasiro	939
8			Kasiro Ilir	847
9			Datuk Nan Duo	941
10			Sungai Baung	901
11			Sungai Bemban	835
12			Lubuk Bangkar	859
13			Muara Pemuat	862
14			Muara Cubau	872
15			Bukit Sulah	907
16			Paniban Baru	883
	TOTAL	6,723		14,413
	AVERAGE	960		901
	TOTAL MINIMUM SCORE	877		835
	TOTAL MAXIMUM SCORE	1028		1041

Source: Data Processing, 2017.

3) Alternative 3 of Formation of Batang Asai District

Mapping of villages in Batang Asai District in alternative 3 (Table 12) is the formed district 1 with nominated villages of Batin Pengambang, Tambak Ratu,

Table 12. Mapping of villages in Batang Asai district alternative 3.

NO FORMED			FORMED			PARENT		
DISTRICT	Nominated Village	Total Score	DISTRICT	Nominated Village	Total Score	DISTRICT	Nominated Village	Total Score
1			2					
1	Batin Pengambang	1014		Sungai Baung	901		Pekan Gedang	1041
2	Tambak Ratu	1028		Sungai Bemban	835		Raden Anom	1011
3	Muara Air Dua	1018		Lubuk Bangkar	859		Pulau Salak Baru	857
4	Sungai Keradak	893		Muara Pemuat	862		Rantau Panjang	947
5	Simpang Narso	877		Muara Cuban	872		Padang Jering	843
6	Bukit Berantai	884		Bukit Kalimau Ulu	868		Kasiro	939
7	Batu Empang	1009					Kasiro Ilir	847
8							Datuk Nan Duo	941
9							Bukit Sulah	907
10							Paniban Baru	883
	TOTAL	6723			5197			9216
	AVERAGE	960			866			922
	TOTAL MINIMUM SCORE	877			835			843
	TOTAL MAXIMUM SCORE	1028			901			1041

Source: Data Processing, 2017.

Muara Air Dua, Sungai Keradak, Simpang Narso, Bukit Berantai, and Batu Empang. The formed district 2 with nominated villages of Sungai Baung, Sungai Bemban, Lubuk Bangkar, Muara Pemuat, Muara Cuban, and Kalimau Ulu. And parent district with nominated villages of Pekan Gedang, Raden Anom, Pulau Salak Baru, Rantau Panjang, Padang Jering, Kasiro, Kasiro Ilir, Datuk Nan Duo, Bukit Sulah and Paniban Baru. Mapping of villages in Batang Asai in alternative 3 can be pictured in map as follows (Figure 4).

Next, score difference between Formation of Batang Asai District in alternative 1, alternative 2 and alternative 3 is calculated.

Based on comparison (Table 13) of potential as shown in table above, it can be explained that in alternative 1, comparison between proposed parent district and proposed formed district is by -39 , which means that proposed parent district has lower potential than proposed formed district. In alternative 2, comparison between proposed parent district and proposed formed district is by -59 , which means that proposed parent district has lower potential than proposed formed district. In alternative 3, comparison between proposed parent district and proposed formed district 1 is by -38 , which means that proposed parent district has lower potential than proposed formed district 1, and comparison

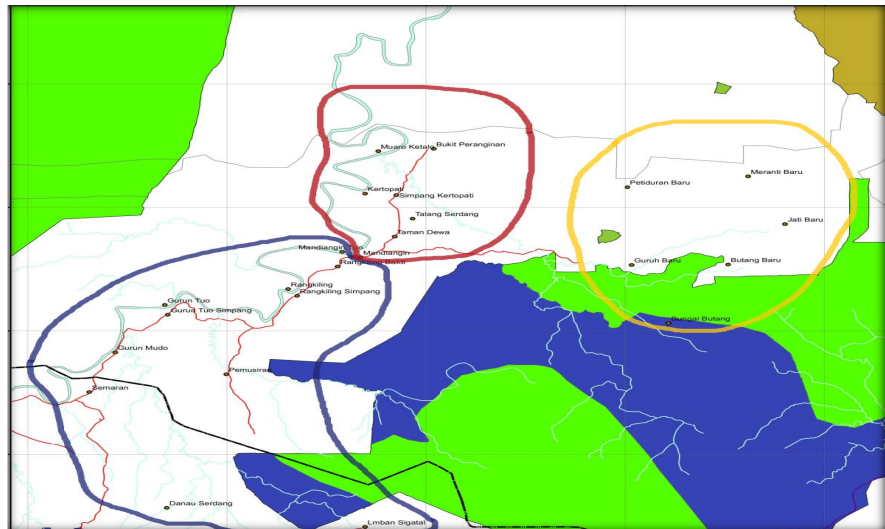


Figure 4. Mapping of Villages of Batang Asai District in Alternative 3. Source: Data Processing, 2017.

Table 13. Difference of mapping of villages in Batang Asai District.

Mapping	Score Average			Difference
	Parent District	Formed District 1	Formed District 2	
Alternative 1	902	941		-39
Alternative 2	901	960		-59
Alternative 3	922	960	866	-38 56

Source: Data Processing, 2017.

between proposed parent district and proposed formed district 2 is by 56, which means that parent district has higher potential than proposed formed district 2. Therefore, it is clear that alternative 3 is decided to be choice 1. This is based on consideration that formation according to division of governmental working area is relatively more balanced in terms of potential than formation by alternative 1 and alternative 2 regarding the 19 variables. Differences between parent district and proposed parent district and proposed formed district in alternative 3 are -38 and 56, while average distance in alternative 2 is -39 and in alternative 3 is -59. Therefore, it can be concluded that regional reordering by formation of Batang Asai District can be designed in 3 (three) best alternatives of regional reordering as follows:

Regional reordering by formation of Batang Asai District can be designed in 3 (three) best alternatives of regional reordering as follows:

4) Alternative 1 (score difference -39)

- ❖ Proposed parent district with average score of 902 consisting of 19 villages, namely Pekan Gedang, Bukit Kalimau Ulu, Raden Anom, Padang Jering, Ka-

siro, Kasiro Ilir, Datuk Nan Duo, Sungai Baung, Sungai Bemban, Lubuk Bangkar, Muara Pemuat, Muara Cuban, and Bukit Sulah.

- ❖ Proposed formed district with average score of 941 consisting of 10 villages, namely Batin Pengambang, Tambak Ratu, Muara Air Dua, Sungai Keradak, Simpang Narso, Bukit Berantai, Batu Empang, Paniban Baru, Rantau Panjang, and Pulau Salak Baru.

5) Alternative 2 (score difference –59)

- ❖ Proposed parent district with average score of 901 consisting of 16 villages, namely Pekan Gedang, Bukit Kalimau Ulu, Raden Anom, Pulau Salak Baru, Rantau Panjang, Padang Jering, Kasiro, Kasiro Ilir, Datuk Nan Duo, Sungai Baung, Sungai Bemban, Lubuk Bangkar, Muara Pemuat, Muara Cuban, Bukit Sulah, and Paniban Baru.
- ❖ Proposed formed district with average score of 960 consisting of 7 villages, namely Batin Pengambang, Tambak Ratu, Muara Air Dua, Sungai Keradak, Simpang Narso, Bukit Berantai, and Batu Empang.

6) Alternative 3 (score differences –38 and 56)

- ❖ Proposed parent district with average score of 922 consisting of 10 villages, namely Pekan Gedang, Raden Anom, Pulau Salak Baru, Rantau Panjang, Padang Jering, Kasiro, Kasiro Ilir, Datuk Nan Duo, Bukit Sulah, and Paniban Baru.
- ❖ Proposed formed district with average score of 960 consisting of 7 villages, namely Batin Pengambang, Tambak Ratu, Muara Air Dua, Sungai Keradak, Simpang Narso, Bukit Berantai, and Batu Empang.
- ❖ Proposed formed district 2 with average score of 866 consisting of 6 villages, namely Sungai Baung, Sungai Bemban, Lubuk Bangkar, Muara Pemuat, Muara Cuban, and Bukit Kalimau Ulu.

b) Formation of Mandiangin District

Formation of Mandiangin District, as explained above that potential of villages in Mandiangin District, Sarolangun Regency is based on result of study on regional potential of Mandiangin District, Sarolangun Regency by scoring on 19 (nineteen) variables, with category of proper, fairly proper or improper for formation are shown in **Table 14** as follows.

Based on result of analysis above, by the mapping of villages in Mandiangin District, Sarolangun Regency, there are 6 (six) villages in the category of proper for formation and 22 (twenty-two) villages in the category of fairly proper for formation. In terms of formation of Mandiangin District, there are 3 (three) alternatives of formation of Mandiangin District.

c) Alternative 1 of Formation of Mandiangin District

Mapping of villages in Mandiangin District in alternative 1 (**Table 15**) is the formed district 1 with nominated villages of Guruh Baru, Sungai Butang, Butang Baru, Jati Baru Mudo, Jati Baru, Meranti Baru, Meranti Raya, Jernang Baru and Petiduran Baru. And parent district with nominated villages of Mandiangin Tuo, Mandiangin, Taman Dewa, Simpang Kertopati, Rangkiling, Rangkiling Simpang, Gurun Tuo, Gurun Tuo Simpang, Kertopati, Pemusiran, Gurun Mudo,

Table 14. Potential of Villages in Mandiangin District, Sarolangun Regency.

NO	DISTRICT	VILLAGE	TOTAL SCORE	SCORE INTERVAL	CATEGORY
1		Mandiingin Tuo	874	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
2		Mandiingin	958	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
3		Taman Dewa	999	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
4		Simpang Kertopati	878	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
5		Rangkiling	861	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
6		Rangkiling Simpang	913	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
7		Gurun Tuo	878	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
8		Gurun Tuo Simpang	913	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
9		Kertopati	861	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
10		Pemusiran	982	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
11		Gurun Mudo	887	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
12		Bukit Peranginan	1019	$1008 \leq TS < 1680$	Proper
13		Muaro Ketalo	969	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
14	Mandiingin	Guruh Baru	954	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
15		Petiduran Baru	970	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
16		Butang Baru	1047	$1008 \leq TS < 1680$	Proper
17		Meranti Baru	1023	$1008 \leq TS < 1680$	Proper
18		Jati Baru	997	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
19		Sungai Butang	1019	$1008 \leq TS < 1680$	Proper
20		Talang Serdang	959	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
21		Mandiingin Pasar	1063	$1008 \leq TS < 1680$	Proper
22		Kute Jaye	894	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
23		Sungai Rotan	911	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
24		Suka Maju	1012	$1008 \leq TS < 1680$	Proper
25		Gurun Baru	854	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
26		Jati Baru Mudo	979	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
27		Meranti Jaya	1000	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper
28	Jernang Baru	976	$644 \leq TS < 1008$	Fairly Proper	
TOTAL			26,650		
AVERAGE			952		
TOTAL MINIMUM SCORE			854		
TOTAL MAXIMUM SCORE			1063		

Source: Data Processing, 2017.

Bukit Peranginan, Muaro Ketalo, Talang Serdang, Mandiangin Pasar, Kute Jaye, Sungai Rotan and Gurun Baru. Mapping of villages in Mandiangin District in alternative 1 can be pictured in map as follows (**Figure 5**).

Table 15. Mapping of Villages in Mandiingin district alternative 1.

NO	FORMED	Nominated Village	Total Score	PARENT	Nominated Village	Total Score
	DISTRICT			DISTRICT		
1		Guruh Baru	954		Mandiingin Tuo	874
2		Sungai Butang	1019		Mandiingin	958
3		Butang Baru	1047		Taman Dewa	999
4		Suka Maju	1012		Simpang Kertopati	878
5		Jati Baru Mudo	979		Rangkiling	861
6		Jati Baru	997		Rangkiling Simpang	913
7		Meranti Baru	1023		Gurun Tuo	878
8		Meranti Raya	1000		Gurun Tuo Simpang	913
9		Jernang Baru	976		Kertopati	861
10		Petiduran Baru	970		Pemusiran	982
11					Gurun Mudo	887
12					Bukit Peranginan	1019
13					Muaro Ketalo	969
14					Talang Serdang	959
15					Mandiingin Pasar	1063
16					Kute Jaye	894
17					Sungai Rotan	911
18					Gurun Baru	854
		TOTAL	9,977			16,673
		AVERAGE	998			926
		TOTAL MINIMUM SCORE	954			854
		TOTAL MAXIMUM SCORE	1047			1063

Source: Data Processing, 2017.

d) Alternative 2 of Formation of Mandiingin District

Mapping of villages in Mandinagin District in alternative 2 (Table 16) is the formed village 1 with nominated villages of Sungai Rotan, Bukit Peranginan, Muaro Ketalo, Simpang Kertopati, Kertopati, Talang Serdang, Taman Dewa, Kute Jaye and Mandiingin Pasar. The formed district 2 with nominated villages of Guruh Baru, Sungai Butang, Butang Baru, Suka Maju, Jati Baru Mudo, Jati Baru, Meranti Baru, Meranti Raya, Jernang Baru and Petiduran Baru. And parent district with nominated villages of Mandiingin, Mandiingin Tuo, Rangkiling, Rangkiling Simpang, Gurun Tuo, Gurun Tuo Simpang, Pemusiran, Gurun Mudo and Gurun Baru. Mapping of villages in Mandiingin District in alternative 2 can be pictured in map as follows (Figure 6).

e) Alternative 3 of Formation of Mandiingin District

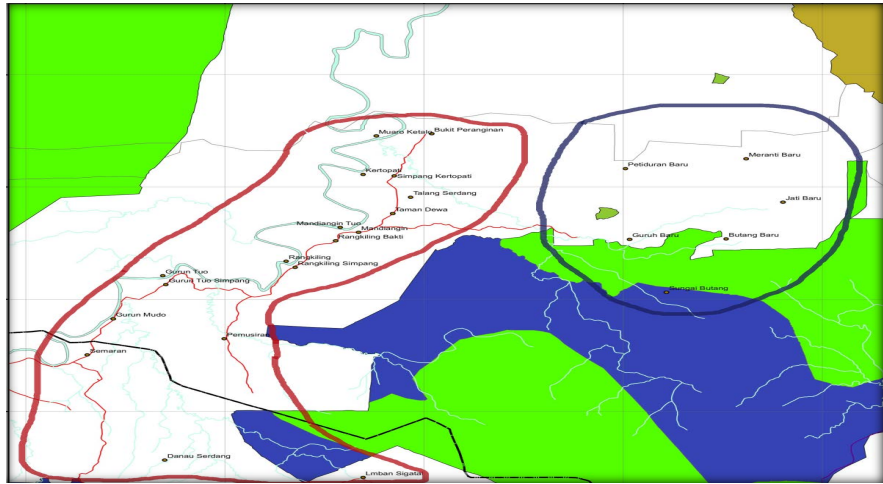


Figure 5. Mapping of Villages of Mandiingin district in alternative 1 Source: Data processing, 2017.

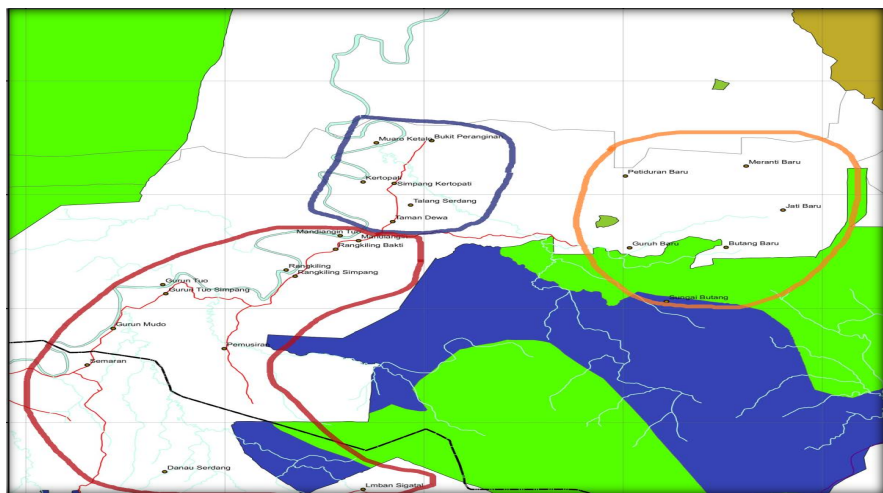


Figure 6. Mapping of villages of Mandiingin district in alternative 2. Source: Data processing, 2017.

Mapping of villages in Mandiingin District in alternative 3 (**Table 17**) is the formed district 1 with nominated villages of Mandiingin Tuo, Rangkiling, Rangkiling Simpang, Gurun Tuo, Gurun Tuo Simpang, Pemusiran, Gurun Mudo and Gurun Baru. The formed district 2 with nominated villages of Guruh Baru, Sungai Butang, Butang Baru, Suka Maju, Jati Baru Mudo, Jati Baru, Meranti Baru, Meranti Raya, Jernang Baru and Petiduran Baru. And parent district with nominated villages of Sungai Rotan, Bukit Peranginan, Muaro Ketalo, Simpang Kertopati, Kertopati, Talang Serdang, Taman Dewa, Kute Jaye, Mandiingin Pasar and Mandiingin. Mapping of villages in Mandiingin District in alternative 3 can be pictured in map as follows (**Figure 7**).

Next, score difference between Formation of Mandiingin District in alternative 1, alternative 2 and alternative 3 is calculated:

Based on comparison of potential as shown in **Table 18**, it can be explained

Table 16. Mapping of villages in Mandiingin district alternative 2.

NO	Formed District 1	Nominated Village	Total Score	Formed District 2	Nominated Village	Total Score	Parent District	Nominated Village	Total Score
1		Sungai Rotan	911		Guruh Baru	954	Mandiingin		958
2		Bukit Peranginan	1019		Sungai Butang	1019	Mandiingin Tuo		874
3		Muaro Ketalo	969		Butang Baru	1047	Rangkiling		861
4		Simpang Kertopati	878		Suka Maju	1012	Rangkiling Simpang		913
5		Kertopati	861		Jati Baru Mudo	979	Gurun Tuo		878
6		Talang Serdang	959		Jati Baru	997	Gurun Tuo Simpang		913
7		Taman Dewa	999		Meranti Baru	1023	Pemusiran		982
8		Kute Jaye	894		Meranti Raya	1000	Gurun Mudo		887
9		Mandiingin Pasar	1063		Jernang Baru	976	Gurun Baru		854
10					Petiduran Baru	970			
TOTAL			8,553				9,977	8,120	
AVERAGE			950				998	902	
TOTAL MINIMUM SCORE			861				954	854	
TOTAL MAXIMUM SCORE			1063				1047	982	

Source: Data Processing, 2017.

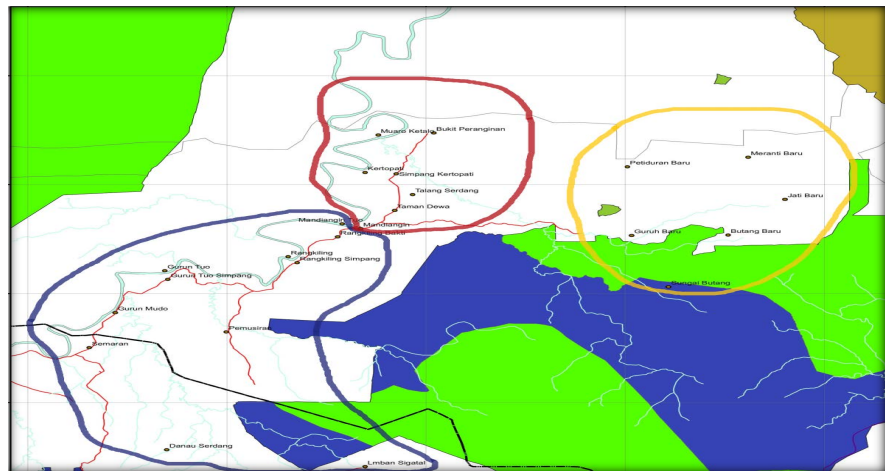


Figure 7. Mapping of villages of Mandiingin district in alternative 3. Source: Data processing, 2017.

that in alternative 1, comparison between proposed parent district and proposed formed district is by -71 , which means that proposed parent district has lower potential than proposed formed district. In alternative 2, comparison between proposed parent district and proposed formed district -48 is by -95 , which

Table 17. Mapping of villages in Mandiangin district alternative 3.

NO	Formed	Nominated Village	Total Score	Formed	Nominated Village	Total Score	Parent	Nominated Village	Total Score
	District 1			District 2			District		
1		Mandiangin Tuo	874		Guruh Baru	954		Sungai Rotan	911
2		Rangkiling	861		Sungai Butang	1019		Bukit Peranginan	1019
3		Rangkiling Simpang	913		Butang Baru	1047		Muaro Ketalo	969
4		Gurun Tuo	878		Suka Maju	1012		Simpang Kertopati	878
5		Gurun Tuo Simpang	913		Jati Baru Mudo	979		Kertopati	861
6		Pemusiran	982		Jati Baru	997		Talang Serdang	959
7		Gurun Mudo	887		Meranti Baru	1023		Taman Dewa	999
8		Gurun Baru	854		Meranti Raya	1000		Kute Jaye	894
9					Jernang Baru	976		Mandiangin Pasar	1063
10					Petiduran Baru	970		Mandiangin	958
		TOTAL	7,162			9,977			9,511
		AVERAGE	895			998			951
		TOTAL MINIMUM SCORE	854			954			861
		TOTAL MAXIMUM SCORE	982			1047			1063

Source: Data Processing, 2017.

Table 18. Mapping of villages in Mandiangin district.

Mapping	Score Average			Difference
	Parent District	Formed District 1	Formed District 2	
Alternative 1	926	998		-71
Alternative 2	902	950	998	-48 -95
Alternative 3	951	895	998	56 -47

Source: Data Processing, 2017.

means that proposed parent district has lower potential than proposed formed district 1, and proposed parent district has higher potential than proposed formed district 2. In alternative 3, comparison between proposed parent district and proposed formed district 56 is by -47 , which means that proposed parent district has higher potential than proposed formed district 1, and proposed parent district has higher potential than proposed formed district 2.

Therefore, it is clear that alternative 3 is decided to be choice 1. This is based on consideration that formation according to division of governmental working area is relatively more balanced in terms of potential than formation by alternative 1 and alternative 2 regarding the 19 variables. Differences between parent district and proposed parent district and proposed formed district in alternative 3 are 56 and -47, while average distance in alternative 1 is -71 and in alternative 2 is -48 and -95. Therefore, it can be concluded that regional reordering by formation of Mandiangin District can be designed in 3 (three) best alternatives of regional reordering as follows:

Regional reordering by formation of Mandiangin District can be designed in 3 (three) best alternatives of regional reordering as follows:

1) Alternative 1 (score difference -71)

- ❖ Proposed parent district with average score of 926 consisting of 18 villages, namely Mandiangin Tuo, Mandiangin, Taman Dewa, Simpang Kertopati, Rangking, Rangking Simpang, Gurun Tuo, Gurun Tuo Simpang, Kertopati, Pemusiran, Gurun Mudo, Bukit Peranginan, Muaro Ketalo, Talang Serdang, Mandiangin Pasar, Kute Jaye, Sungai Rotan and Gurun Baru.
- ❖ The proposed formed district with average score of 998 consisting of 10 villages, namely Guruh Baru, Sungai Butang, Butang Baru, Suka Maju, Jati Baru Mudo, Jati Baru, Meranti Baru, Meranti Raya, Jernang Baru and Petiduran Baru.

2) Alternative 2 (score differences -48 and -95)

- ❖ Proposed parent district with average score of 902 consisting of 9 villages, namely Mandiangin, Mandiangin Tuo, Rangking, Rangking Simpang, Gurun Tuo, Gurun Tuo Simpang, Pemusiran, Gurun Mudo and Gurun Baru.
- ❖ The proposed formed district 1 with average score of 950 consisting of 9 villages, namely Sungai Rotan, Bukit Peranginan, Muaro Ketalo, Simpang Kertopati, Kertopati, Talang Serdang, Taman Dewa, Kute Jaye and Mandiangin Pasar.
- ❖ And the proposed formed district 2 with average score of 998 consisting of 10 villages, namely Guruh Baru, Sungai Butang, Butang Baru, Suka Maju, Jati Baru Mudo, Jati Baru, Meranti Baru, Meranti Raya, Jernang Baru and Petiduran Baru.

3) Alternative 3 (score differences 56 and -47)

- ❖ The proposed parent district with average score of 951 consisting of 10 villages, namely Sungai Rotan, Bukit Peranginan, Muaro Ketalo, Simpang Kertopati, Kertopati, Talang Serdang, Taman Dewa, Kute Jaye and Mandiangin Pasar.
- ❖ The proposed formed district 1 with average score of 895 consisting of 8 villages, namely Mandiangin Tuo, Rangking, Rangking Simpang, Gurun Tuo, Gurun Tuo Simpang, Pemusiran, Gurun Mudo and Gurun Baru.
- ❖ And the proposed formed district 2 with average score of 998 consisting of 10 villages, namely Guruh Baru, Sungai Butang, Butang Baru, Suka Maju, Jati

Baru Mudo, Jati Baru, Meranti Baru, Meranti Raya, Jernang Baru and Petiduran Baru.

a) Formation of Batang Asai District and Mandiangin District based on Aspect of Public Aspiration and Availability of Public Services

From the aspect of public aspiration, in both districts in Sarolangun Regency, namely Batang Asai District and Mandiangin District, in principle, a majority of community, public figures, religious leaders, youth figures, female leaders and educational figures, **are agreed on the formation of district**. One of the importances of public aspiration in supporting the formation of district is the inclusion of public aspiration in determining the district capital in case formation of district is implemented.

Planned capital for newly formed Batang Asai district is Batin Pengambang village or Muara Air Dua village for alternative 1 and alternative 2, and planned capitals for 2 newly formed districts for alternative 3 are Sungai Baung village and Muara Air Dua village. Planned capital for newly formed Mandiangin District for alternative 1 is Butang Baru village or Meranti Baru village, for alternative 2 are Simpang Kertopati village and Butang Baru village, and for alternative 3 are Rangkingling Simpang village and Butang Baru village.

From the aspects of public services and quality of public services in the area of education, health, public facilities, licensing and public participation, it is shown that public services provided in almost all districts is much more poorly than at the level of regency and village/sub-district.

b) Formation of Batang Asai District and Mandiangin District based on Regional Condition

A region is categorized as underdeveloped due to several factors such as:

1) Geography Geographically in general, underdeveloped region is relatively difficult to access since the location is in hinterland, mountains, islands, coastal area, and remote island or due to other geomorphological factors making it difficult to access by transportation and communication media.

2) Natural Resources. Some underdeveloped regions don't have natural resources, or they have great natural resources but situated in area that is preserved or unable to exploit, or they are underdeveloped due to over-exploitation of natural resources.

3) Human Resources. In general, people living in underdeveloped regions have relatively low level of education, knowledge and skills and underdeveloped customary institution.

4) Facilities and Infrastructures Limited availability of facilities and Infrastructures of communication, transportation, clean water, irrigation, health, education, and other services has made community in underdeveloped region difficult to do economic and social activities.

5) Disaster-Prone and Social Conflict Area A region that frequently suffer from natural disaster such as earthquake, water shortage and flood, and social conflict is more likely to experience disturbance in activities of social and eco-

conomic development.

6) Developmental Policy A region may be underdeveloped due to poor policies, such as paying less attention to development of the underdeveloped areas, unsuitable approach and priority of development, and not involving the customary institution in planning and development.

Distribution of underdeveloped regions is geographically classified into several groups:

1) Regions located in hinterland areas, the edge or middle of forest, and mountains that generally have no or little access to other relatively more developed regions.

2) Regions located in small islands, group of islands that are populated and have difficult access to other more developed regions.

3) Regions that are in part or in whole located administratively at the borderland, either maritime or land borders.

4) Regions located in areas that are more likely suffer from natural disasters, such as earthquake, landslide, eruption, or flood.

5) Regions that most of its areas are coastal.

Based on result of analysis and direct observation by District Formation Team, it is found that both districts, Batang Asai District and Mandiangin District, have different regional condition, in which Batang Asai District is categorized as **underdeveloped region (underdeveloped district)**, contrast with Mandiangin District which is categorized as fairly proper and developable without needing any specific intervention from government.

6. Conclusion

To ensure the successful implementation of regional reordering and development, it is necessary to consider capability of government, from the lowest to the highest level, in implementation of public services, governance and development effectively and efficiently, and it is recommended as follows:

1) Providing that there are three alternatives presented, it is expected to have continuous development model.

2) As district is local agency of regency/city government, it is necessary to have system of delegation of authority from Regent to Camat in Sarolangun Regency due to geographically difficult area.

3) Making organizational design of district according to potential and characteristic of districts (typology of district) along with model and nature of authority delegated by Regent to Camat;

4) Making performance and logistic budgeting for district according to significance of the variable of authority of Camat, potential and solution of each district;

5) Making design of measurement and evaluation of performance for district according to authority of Camat, potential and solution of each district;

6) All equipment, personnel and expenses needed for implementation of re-

gional reordering are under responsibility of Local Government, including improvement of all citizenship administration services for regions related to formation of district, including Identity Card (KTP), Family Register (KK), and other citizenship administration.

References

- [1] Kolopaking, L.M., *et al.* (2008) District for People's Welfare. Center for Agricultural and Rural Development Studies-Bogor Agricultural University, Bogor.
- [2] Affairs, Ministry of Home. Law No. 32 of 2004 on Local Government and Government Regulations No. 19 of 2008 on Formation of Autonomous Region. 32 and 19 Indonesia, 2004 and 2008. Regulation.
- [3] Law No. 23 of 2014 on Local Government. 23 Indonesia, 2014. Regulations.
- [4] Simangunsong, F. (2014) Development of Subdistrict Organizations Post-Birth of Law Number 23 Year 2014 about Local Government. Lecture Papers for Graduate School, Master's and Doctorate, Institute of Domestic Government, Bandung. (No Published)
- [5] Manan, B. (2001) Facing the Down of Regional Autonomy. The Center of Law Studies Faculty of Law UII, Yogyakarta, p. 147.
- [6] Wasistiono, S., *et al.* (2003) Selected Topics on Local Government. Revision Editor, Fokusmedia, Bandung.
- [7] (2004) Modul for Optimization of Role and Function of District in Improving Public Services, Upgrading Material for Camats in Indonesia. Badan Diklat, Jakarta.
- [8] (2002) Reorganization of District Institution. Fokusmedia, Bandung.
- [9] Syaukani, G. and Rasyid. (2002) Regional Autonomy within the Unitary State. Pustaka Pelajar, Yogyakarta.