

Analysis of Pangaribuan Sub-District's Administrative Proliferation Policy in Accelerating Regional Development in North Tapanuli Regency

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Abstract — Pangaribuan Sub-district of North Tapanuli Regency is one of the districts that have a wide area. Located in the south and consists of 26 villages with various characteristics. The distribution of villages in Pangaribuan sub-district needs to be addressed by the policy of administrative proliferation since the affordability of service from the sub-district center is far enough and takes 3 hours from the furthest village to the sub-district office. In addition, the condition of road infrastructure is also still inadequate compared to other sub-districts. This research was conducted in North Tapanuli Regency on the analysis of Pangaribuan Sub-District Administrative Proliferation Policy in Accelerating Regional Development in North Tapanuli Regency. The method of analysis used in this research is descriptive analysis with quantitative descriptive explanation. The results obtained that the Administrative Proliferation Policy in the form of service improvement has an average total value of 4.48 and has a positive and significant influence on the development of North Tapanuli regency..

Keywords — *Administrative Proliferation Policy; Service Improvement; Regional Development.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Administrative proliferation is a change that occurs in a centralized government system to be decentralized, where authority is in the hands of the regions.

Pangaribuan Sub-district is one of the largest sub-districts and is located in the south of North Tapanuli Regency, consisting of 26 villages with various characteristics. The distribution of villages in Pangaribuan sub-district needs to be addressed by administrative proliferation policy since the affordability of service from

kecamatan is very vulnerable which takes 3 hours to reach the sub-district office.

According to Makaganza [1] the term regional administrative proliferation is actually used as an attempt to soften the language that states the process of "separation" or "disunited" of one region to form a new local administrative unit.

According to Saefulhakim [2] who said regional administrative proliferation must be based on the logic of development in order to be able:

1. Facilitate service to the community and give more authority to local communities to effectively cultivate the potential of regional resources
2. Increased community participation and sense of belonging
3. Efficiency, productivity and maintenance of sustainability
4. The existence of the principle of justice in the welfare so that national resilience is stronger.

Rashid [3] explains that if regional administrative proliferation is implemented, then the policy should provide assurance that existing government apparatus must have sufficient capacity to maximize government functions.

Wibawa [4] cited Derbshire's statement, which provides restrictions on policy as a set of activity plans intended to provide improvements to social and economic conditions. The end result of every government is policy.

Todaro [5] in the context of national and regional development, development is done as an economic development effort, it can be justified because development is not only an emphasis on acceleration and improvement in per capita growth as an index of development, but development is a multidimensional process which includes reorganization and the renewal of the entire system, economic and social activities in the effort to prosper the life of the community.

Another notion of regional economic development, Tarigan [6] states that development is an increase in overall community revenues that occur in the region such as the increase in all added value that occurs.

Sirojuzilam et.al [7] states that the territory is a group of adjacent areas and inhabited by a number of residents over a territorial or a certain space.

In general the area is divided into 3 parts, as follows:

- a. Homogeneous territory, is an area where economic activity in various places has the same characteristics as

in terms of income per capita population and its economic structure.

- b. Nodal territory is a region as an economic space controlled by several economic actors.

- c. The administrative area is an area based on the administrative division of government [7].

The concept of regional development in Indonesia comes from a literative process that combines the foundations of theoretical understanding with practical experiences as a dynamic form of application (7).

Research question:

How is the policy of Pangaribuan sub-district administrative proliferation on the development of the region?

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This study based on the type of data and its analysis can be grouped in qualitative and quantitative data. The research method used is survey research, and according to its explanation level included in quantitative descriptive research.

The research approach used in this research is quantitative/associative/ correlational, using inferential statistics in analyzing the data, so that known level of relationship and influence between independent variables and dependent variable. because this study aims to determine the relationship between two or more variables [8].

Primary data were obtained from questionnaires, interviews and field observations. While the secondary data sourced from the central statistical agency about North Tapanuli Regency year 2000-2016. While supporting data obtained from each agency or institution related to the purpose of research.

Hypothesis

Pangaribuan District expansion policy has a positive and significant effect on regional development.

TABLE 1 RESEARCH VARIABLES

No	Variable	Definition	Indicator	Measurement
1	Service improvements (X)	Service improvements to the community to provide better bureaucracy.	1. Education 2. Health 3. Administration	Scale
4	Regional Development (Y)	Increasing the value of regional benefits for the community	1. Road infrastructure 2. Facilities and building infrastructure 3. Economics 4. Social and cultural	Scale

Data collection method in this study is a questionnaire distributed directly to the community of respondents. The questionnaires containing questionnaires were given to the respondents regarding the variables of service improvements (X) including education, health, administration and regional development (Y), which includes infrastructure of roads, facilities and building infrastructure, economic, social and cultural.

Sampling is done by probability sampling. Population in this research is entire Household (RT) in District Pangaribuan. Based on data of the Central Bureau of Statistics in 2016 there are 2,601 households. Furthermore, by using Slovin formula then the number of samples obtained is 96.39 people and rounded up to 96. The details are as follows:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Nd^2} = \frac{2.601}{1 + (2.601 \times 0,01)} = 2.601/27.01 = 96,30$$

Where:

n = Sampel

N = Population

d = Precession (10%) = 0,1

III. RESULT

TABLE 1 POPULATION AND SAMPLE OF EACH VILLAGE

No	Village	Household (people)	Household as sample (people)
1	Lumban Sinaga	294	294/2601 x 96 = 11
2	Pansur Natolu	300	300/2601 x 96 = 11
3	Silantom Julu	166	166/2601 x 96 = 6
4	Silantom Tonga	144	144/2601 x 96 = 5
5	Rahut Bosi	282	282/2601 x 96 = 10
6	Batunadua	300	300/2601 x 96 = 11
7	Batu Manumpuk	602	601/2601 x 96 = 22
8	Silantom Jae	108	108/2601 x 96 = 4
9	Padang Parsadaan	209	209/2601 x 96 = 8
10	Rahut Bosi Onan	196	196/2601 x 96 = 7
	Jumlah	2.601	96

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics North Tapanuli Regency (2016)

TABLE 2 VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY OF PANGARIBUAN SUB-DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE PROLIFERATION POLICY AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Variable	Questionnaire items	r-value	r-table	Validity	Alpha Coefficient
Service Improvement (X)	1	0,774	0.361	Valid	0,787
	2	0,768	0.361	Valid	
	3	0,759	0.361	Valid	
	4	0,733	0.361	Valid	
	5	0,740	0,361	Valid	
	6	0,758	0,361	Valid	
Regional Development (Y)	1	0,790	0.361	Valid	0,834
	2	0,794	0.361	Valid	
	3	0,794	0.361	Valid	
	4	0,797	0.361	Valid	

Source: Primary Data Processed 2016

The test results show that the value of cronbach's alpha > 0.6. This indicates that the research data is reliable.

TABLE 3 RESPONDENTS RESPONSE TO ADMINISTRATIVE PROLIFERATION POLICY OF
PANGARIBUAN SUB-DISTRICT

No	Administrative Proliferation Policy	Average
1	Service Improvement	4,48

Source: Primary Data Processed (2016)

Interpretation of the scores of each subdistrict administrative proliferation policy by looking at the averages and the values are linked in Table 3 to find out whether Pangaribuan Sub-district's administrative proliferation policy is in an

above average as below average, the resulting list of numbers will have about as many positive values as negative values.

TABLE 4 INTERPRETATION OF ITEM QUESTIONNAIRE SCORE IN PANGARIBUAN SUB-DISTRICT'S ADMINISTRATIVE PROLIFERATION POLICY

No	Item Score	Interpretation
1	$0 < IS \leq 1$	Very negative
2	$1 < IS \leq 2$	Negative
3	$2 < IS \leq 3$	Average
4	$3 < IS \leq 4$	Positive
5	$4 < IS \leq 5$	Very positive

Source: Arikunto (1998)

Interpretation of the questionnaire scores in each study variable is guided by Table 4. In Table 4, the response to Pangaribuan Sub-District's Administrative Proliferation Policy is very positive. The variable of service improvement such as education service, health service and administration service have value 4,48.

A. NORMALITY TEST

The test results show normal distributed residual data. Similarly, the histogram graphic results also show residual data normally distributed. To test the residual normality, Kolmogorov-Smirnov non-parametric statistical test (K-S) was used.

TABLE 5 KOLMOGOROV - SMIRNOV TEST

		Unstandardized Residual
N		120
Normal Parameters a, b	.0000000	.0000000
	.20172528	1.53171866
Most Extreme Differences	.106	.135
	.106	.092
	-.084	-.135
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		1.156
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.138

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

Statistical test results in Table 4.12. shows that the value of Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z is 1.156 and its significance is 0.138 and its value is above $\alpha = 0.05$ (Asymp.Sig =

0.138 > 0.05) so that the H_0 hypothesis is accepted which means that the residual data is normally distributed.

TABLE 6 MULTICOLLINEARITY TEST

Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	Service Improvements	.708	1.412

a. Dependent Variable: Regional Development

The analysis results can be seen that the VIF and tolerance values as follows: service improvement variables have a VIF value of 1.412 and tolerance of 0.708. From the analysis results it is known that the tolerance value of all service improvement variables is more than 0.10 and VIF

value less than 10 then there is no multicollinearity in the independent variable so that the model has fulfilled the classical assumption with the provision that if the VIF value <10 and tolerance > 0, 10 then there is no multicollinearity.

B. HETEROSCEDASTICITY TEST

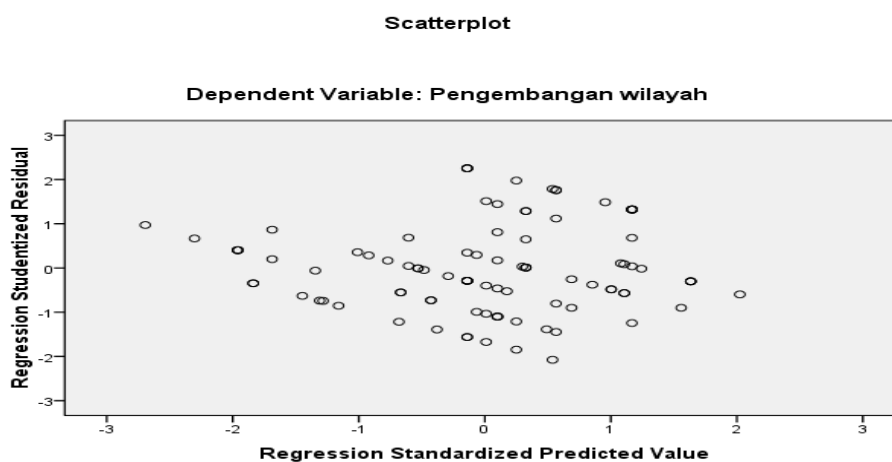


Figure 1 Grafik scatterplots Pengembangan Wilayah

The result of the scatterplots graph in Figure 1 shows that the points spread randomly and spread both above and below the number 0 on the Y axis and do not form a regular

pattern, it can be concluded that there is no heteroscedasticity.

TABLE 7 COEFFICIENT OF DETERMINATION

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.589 ^a	.347	.325	.39568

a. Predictors: (Constant), Good government administration, Acceleration of development implementation, Improvement of services

b. Dependent Variable: Regional Development

Adjusted R Square value is 0.325, this means that 32.5 percent of regional development can be explained by service improvement variables, while the rest of 67.5 percent are explained by other variables not examined in this study, such as the value and benefits of administrative

proliferation, the potential natural resources (SDA), socio-economic, and local culture.

These results indicate that the policy of the administrative proliferation of Pangaribuan sub-district into 2 (two) sub-districts, Pangaribuan Sub-district as the parent region and sub-district of South Pangaribuan as the result of

administrative proliferation have relationship with the development of North Tapanuli Regency. Pangaribuan Sub-District's administrative proliferation policy with service

improvement variables has a positive correlation with regional development in North Tapanuli Regency.

TABLE 8 HASIL UJI SIMULTAN

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	7.642	3	2.547	16.271	.000 ^a
	Residual	14.404	92	.157		
	Total	22.046	95			
a. Predictors: (Constant), Good government administration, Acceleration of development implementation, Improvement of services						
b. Dependent variable: Regional Development						

The simultaneous statistical test can be seen from the probability level of 0.000. where $\alpha = 0.05$, so H_a is accepted. This means that the independent variable (service

improvement) is significant in explaining the development of the North Tapanuli region.

TABLE 9 T-STATISTIC TEST

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	
1	(Constant)	-.552	.683		-.808	.421
	Service Improvement	.400	.110	.366	3.651	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Regional Development

In Table 9. Statistical test results t obtained service improvement variables have a positive and significant impact on the development of North Tapanuli regency.

IV. DISCUSSION

Improvement of services which include education, health, and administration can improve with Pangaribuan Sub-District's administrative poliferation policy. This is due to the overall community respondents answered the average is very positive with the improvement of services if the Government of North Tapanuli District implement the policy of Pangaribuan Sub-District's administrative poliferation.

The administrative prolification of the South Pangaribuan sub-district will encourage the Government of North Tapanuli Regency to allocate development budget (physical and non-physical) to accelerate development. Therefore, from the aspect of cost and benefit will make the improvement of trade dynamics and economic transaction for the welfare of local community. This is because the

village distribution in Pangaribuan sub-district requires 3 hours to get to the sub-district office.

Public services are expected to be better, transparent, and faster and cheaper, and the utilization of agricultural resources in the new district administrations will be better managed.

The balance of physical, social, and economic development including religious development will always be a major concern. The improvement of public facilities is a top priority, such as educational facilities, health, infrastructure and agricultural institutions in each village, so that the administrative proliferation of South Pangaribuan sub-district will be able to encourage more advanced business and effective physical development, regional order will be preserved.

Based on the results of the research, the people of the southern region who are members of the South Pangaribuan sub-district expect the new district government to pay more attention to the improvement of physical facilities in the area, especially the damaged roads that cause the

distribution of agricultural products from the villages to be high cost. Improvement of trade facilities and locations, where people transact production, as well as government attention to the optimal utilization of the community economy to meet the needs of the community and the development of trade facilities for the community with traditional market development planning in the new sub-district.

People in the ten villages of the South Pangaribuan Sub-district hope for improved health services, this is because if a person requires special care they should always refer to a distant health center. Village Health Post (Poskesdes) facilities are still inadequate, especially in Pangaribuan Sub-district has only 1 (one) Community Health Center in Lumban Sinaga village. But for first aid, it can be served well because in every village there is integrated service post.

Priority in education service must be done in achieving the vision of North Tapanuli Regency Government. Formal and non-formal education should also get priority in the development of education from an early age, primary education to university. This responsibility and attention should also be able to involve all stakeholders, both educational observers and migrants, and this is not merely a government task but a shared responsibility. This is a growing hope and aspiration among the community in responding to the administrative proliferation discourse of the Pangaribuan Sub-district policy.

Thus, it is clear that the aspirations of the community in 10 (ten) villages located in the southern area of Pangaribuan Sub-district of North Tapanuli Regency and will be the sub-district of South Pangaribuan are actually motivated by the desire to obtain better quality public services and fulfill the basic needs of the community. Through administrative proliferation, it is hoped that the newly formed government will be better able to realize access to more affordable services for the community and the acceleration of regional development.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. CONCLUSION

Pangaribuan sub-district's administrative proliferation policy with service improvement variables has a positive and significant influence on the development of North Tapanuli Regency.

B. SUGGESTION

North Tapanuli regency government needs to implement administrative proliferation policy of Pangaribuan Sub-

district to be able to further improve service, accelerate development, and better governance in the future.

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