

Analysis of Post-Local Government Proliferation Practice on Socioeconomic Change in Nias Regency

Natalis Deswati Br. Laowo

**Department of Regional and Rural Development Planning,
University of Sumatera Utara
North Sumatra, Indonesia**

Prof. Dr. Suwardi Lubis, MS

**Department of Communication Science, Faculty of Political and Social Science
University of Sumatera Utara,
North Sumatra, Indonesia**

Prof. Dr. H. B. Tarmizi, SU

**Department of Economic Development, Faculty of Economics and Business
University of Sumatera Utara,
North Sumatra, Indonesia**



Abstract - This study aims to determine the Human Development Index (HDI) before and after the local government proliferation practice in Nias Regency. Type of the research is descriptive with quantitative approach. The research used secondary data of 8 years before the proliferation practice (2002-2009) and 8 years after the proliferation practice (2010-2017), the data were analyzed by paired sample t-test at $\alpha = 0.05$. The results showed that there was a difference between the positive Human Development Index (HDI) before and after the proliferation practice in Nias Regency.

Keywords - Human Development Index; Proliferation Practice; Nias Regency.

I. INTRODUCTION

The immense territory of Indonesia with its vast geographic range of islands, diverse socio-cultural conditions and large populations, all this affects the process of

allocating development and governance mechanisms. Unequal distribution of natural resources in Indonesia is also one of the causes of the need for a system of government that facilitates the management of natural resources which is

a source of regional income as well as a national income.

The local-government proliferation practice is an implementation of Indonesia's decentralization reform, concerning Regional Administration, specifically for the Establishment and Criteria for Division, Dissolution and Merging of Regions, but in practice, the expansion of the region is much more to get attention than the dissolution or merging of regions.

Etymologically, the definition of regional autonomy according to Situmorang (1993) in Shinta [1] comes from the Latin word "autos" which means itself and "nomos" meaning rule. So it can be interpreted that regional autonomy is to manage and regulate their own areas.

According to Tarigan [2], the region can be distinguished by way of view related to its condition or based on its function, as follows:

1. Subjective regions are delimited on the basis of a regional scientist's vision about a particular reason delimiting the region.
2. Objective regions are real units delimited on the basis of an objective criterion which cannot be undermined.

UNDP (United Nation Development Programme) states that human

development index was constructed to reflect the most important dimensions of human development. The concept of human development has gone beyond its basic premises to emphasize the sustainability of the development process. It not only puts people at the centre of development. It also advocates protecting the life opportunities of future generations as well as present generations and respecting the natural systems on which all life depends. The four critical elements of the human development concept- productivity, equity, sustainability and empowerment- demand that gender issues be addressed as development issues and as human rights concerns. The compelling reason: development, if not engendered, is endangered. Only when the potential of all human beings is fully realized can we talk of true human development.[3]

Research Question

Is there any difference in Human Development Index (HDI) before and after the local government proliferation in Nias Regency?

II. MATERIAL AND METHOD

The type of research used is the type of research with quantitative descriptive approach in view of the tendency of changes in indicators observed. The observed changes are a comparison between the circumstances before and after the local government proliferation policy implemented. The type of data used in this

study is secondary data. The process of collecting data is done by using library research method. First of all, the data is typed through computer into Microsoft Excel 2007 program. Then proceed them by analyzing the data using SPSS 17.0 (Statistical Package for Social Science). Compare means paired samples t-test compares the means of two variables/measurements for a single group; or the means from two matched groups; within-subj design; repeated measures; or paired samples.

III. RESULT

To see the quantity and quality of the population in a region or regions in the framework of enhancing the development of the region, it needs a measure or indicator that can become a benchmark in improving the development itself. The Human Development Index (HDI) is an appropriate indicator of quantity and quality of population in a region. The first HDI calculation in Indonesia was conducted in collaboration between central statistics agency (BPS) and United Nations Development Program (UNDP) Indonesia in 1996.

The resulting HDI shows comparison between provinces in Indonesia from 1990

to 1993. Because the National Socio-Economic Survey (Susenas) is the source of HDI accounting data since the first calculation was conducted in 1990, the index for the prior year cannot be performed. In this publication, the viable living indicator use the adjusted per capita (provincial) per capita real expenditure gained from the national Social Survey and measured by base year 1988/1989. Calculation of HDI in Indonesia also had a change, especially in calculating the standard of living at the provincial level. UNDP uses per capita real GDP that is adjusted as a proxy of revenue to calculate global HDI.

The HDI is based on three indicators: longevity, as measured by life expectancy at birth; educational attainment, as measured by a combination of adult literacy (two thirds weight) and combined primary, secondary and tertiary enrolment ratios (one-third weight); and standard of living, as measured by real GDP per capita (PPP\$). The development of HDI in Nias Regency from year to year after being divided in to quarterly data through annual data interpolation process before and after the local-government proliferation practice in Nias Regency can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1
Human Development Index of Nias Regency Before and After Proliferation Practice
2002-2017

Year	Before		Year	After	
	Quarter	(%)		Quarter	(%)
2002	1	15,7	2010	1	13,9
	2	15,8		2	13,9
	3	15,8		3	14,0
	4	14,5		4	12,8
61,8%	1	14,6	2011	1	13,0
2003	2	15,4		2	13,6
	3	16,2		3	14,3
	4	16,5		4	14,6
62,6%	1	16,8	2012	1	14,6
2004	2	16,0		2	13,9
	3	17,1		3	14,9
	4	15,2		4	13,2
65,1%	1	15,5	2013	1	13,5
2005	2	16,1		2	14,0
	3	17,0		3	14,8
	4	17,4		4	15,1
66,1%	1	15,7	2014	1	13,7
2006	2	16,2		2	14,1
	3	17,4		3	15,1
	4	17,4		4	15,1
66,8%	1	17,2	2015	1	15,1
2007	2	17,1		2	15,0
	3	17,1		3	15,0
	4	15,7		4	13,8
67,1%	1	17,1	2016	1	15,1
2008	2	17,1		2	15,1
	3	17,5		3	15,5
	4	15,8		4	14,0
67,6%	1	17,3	2017	1	15,3
2009	2	18,3		2	16,2

67,9%	3	17,3	60,1%	3	15,3
	4	15,0		4	13,3

Source: Processed data, BPS

From the above data, it can be seen that from year to year HDI Nias Regency experienced a downward trend before and

after the expansion. The trend of the development of HDI can be seen in Figure 1.

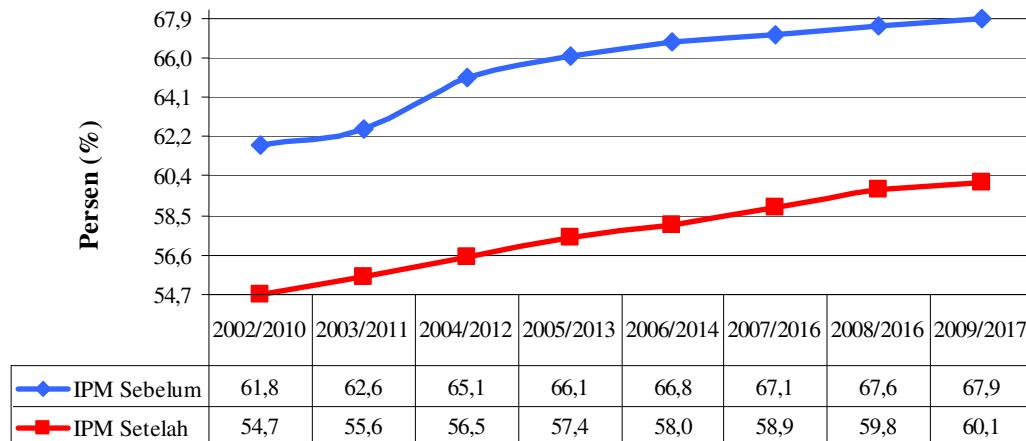


Figure 1. Development of HDI Nias Regency 2002-2017

IV. DISCUSSION

In 2002-2009 before the proliferation practice, the trend of HDI continued to increase where the lowest number of 61.8% and the highest of 67.9%. Then after the expansion in 2010-2017, the trend of HDI decreased, but the trend of HDI after proliferation practice tended to experience a slow increase where the lowest number of 54.7% and the highest of 60.1%. The explanation of this phenomenon can be inferred from the proliferation practice in Nias Regency which is not simultaneously carried out in the same year. The first split was South

Nias District, which was in 2003. Then the second proliferation was enacted on October 29, 2008, namely Nias, North

Nias, West Nias and Gunungsitoli Municipality.

Hypothesis:

H_0 : There is no difference in Human Development Index before and after the proliferation practice in Nias Regency

H_a : There is a difference in the Human Development Index before and after the

proliferation of the region in
Nias Regency

Ho: accepted if $t\text{-value} \geq t\text{-tabel}$
($p < 0,05$)

H_a: accepted if $t\text{-statistic} < t\text{-tabel}$
($p > 0,05$)

Level of significance at $\alpha = 0.05$

Decision Rule:

Table 2
Normality test of HDI in Nias Regency

	<i>Unstandardized Residual</i>
N	32
<i>Normal Parameters(a,b)</i> Mean	0,0000000
Std. Deviation	0,12693654
<i>Most Extreme Differences</i> Absolute	0,220
Positive	0,220
Negative	-0,203
<i>Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z</i>	1,243
<i>Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)</i>	0,091

Source: Appendix

Based on the test results obtained by
Asymp.Sig = 0,091 > $p = 0,05$, this shows

normal distributed data, so it can be
continued to t-test.

Table 3
Differences of HDI Before and After the proliferation of Nias Regency 2002-2017

Description	HDI Average	<i>r</i>	t-value	Sign
HDI before proliferation practice (2002-2009)	16,401	0,988	61,047	0,000
HDI after proliferation practice (2010- 2017)	14,400			
Difference	2,001			

Sumber: Data Primer(diolah)

Based on Table 3 above, it is known that HDI before and after proliferation practice shows a difference. The average difference in HDI value after expansion was 2,001. The result of the statistical test shows that $t\text{-value} = 61,047 > t\text{-table} = 1,696$ ($df = 31$) or $p = 0,000 < p = 0,05$, it means that there is difference of HDI before and after proliferation practice, so the hypothesis stated "There is a difference in the Human Development Index before and after the proliferation practice in Nias Regency" is accepted.

The value of r is 0.988, if the value of r is raised $(0.988)^2 = 0.976$, it means that 97.6% of HDI change is caused by proliferation practice in Nias Regency, the remaining 2.4% is caused by other factors .

V. CONCLUSION

After the process of analysis and discussion of the above data, the authors get the conclusion that there is a difference Human Development Index (HDI) is positive, between before and after the proliferation practice in Nias Regency.

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