

STRENGTHENING OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES IN ISOLATED REGIONS OF INDONESIA (Empirical Study on Formation of New District of North Malinau and Kayan Hilir In Malinau Regency North Kalimantan Province)

Submission date: 20-Feb-2020 03:18PM (UTC+0700)
by Imelda Hutasoit

Submission ID: 1260733258

File name: Journal_Fernandes-_Indonesia_Malinau_last_edit_reference_pdf.pdf (1.48M)

Word count: 13287

Character count: 66620

STRENGTHENING OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES IN ISOLATED REGIONS OF INDONESIA

*(Empirical Study on Formation of New District of North Malinau
and Kayan Hilir In Malinau Regency North Kalimantan Province)*

Fernandes Simangunsong

Institut Pemerintahan Dalam Negeri-Kementerian Dalam Negeri
Governmental Institute of Home Affairs-Ministry of Home Affairs of Indonesia
Jl. Raya Bandung-Sumedang Km. 20 Jatinangor
Email: kisankiel@yahoo.co.id, fernandes_simangunsong@ipdn.ac.id
Website: www.fernandessimangunsong.com

Imelda Hutasoit

Institut Pemerintahan Dalam Negeri-Kementerian Dalam Negeri
Governmental Institute of Home Affairs-Ministry of Home Affairs of Indonesia
Jl. Raya Bandung-Sumedang Km. 20 Jatinangor
Email: imelda77_soit@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, in its governance, follows principles of decentralization, deconcentration, and assistive duties. Principle of decentralization is autonomy in extensive terms, which means that regions are given with authority to manage its own governmental affairs beyond central governmental affairs. Regions are authorized to make regional policies to improve public services, public empowerment and strengthening of regional autonomy. One form of the strengthening of regional autonomy is regional structuring with mechanism of "regional establishment" or "regional adjustment" which is expected to achieve six objectives mandated by the most recent law of local government, Law No. 23 of 2014: 1) to achieve effectiveness of local governance; 2) to accelerate increasing of public welfare; 3) to accelerate quality improvement of public services; 4) to improve quality of governance; 5) to improve national and local competitiveness; and 6) to preserve customary, traditional, and local cultural uniqueness. One of regions in Indonesia that requires regional structuring is Malinau regency, which is located in North Kalimantan province, the youngest province of Indonesia. This province is directly adjacent with Malaysia. Considering this condition, and in relation with *Nawacita* (the Nine Priorities) of the President of Indonesia (Ir. Joko Widodo), government should immediately make a policy specifically for regional structuring in border region. One necessary policy is to establish new district so that range of administrative service can be wider and closer to public. Therefore, two districts in Malinau regency, namely North Malinau and Khayan Hilir, are chosen to be studied more comprehensively in administrative context. Both districts are included in category of region with 3T characteristics *tertinggal* (underdeveloped), *terdepan* (foremost), *terluar* (remote))

Keywords: *Strengthening of Administrative Services, Regional Structuring, Establishment of New District*

A. Introduction

There are two kinds of regional structuring in decentralization in Indonesia, i.e., "regional establishment" and "regional adjustment". Regional establishment includes regional formation and regional merging. Whether regional establishment of province, regional establishment of regency or city, and regional establishment of district. Procedure for regional establishment and adjustment is subject to law and regulations. (Nasution, 2000)

One aspect in regional structuring is establishment of new region. Regional establishment, basically, is meant to improve public services in order to accelerate achieving

public welfare besides being tool for political education at local level. Therefore, regional establishment should consider many factors, such as economic capability, regional potential, area size, population, and other considerations from sociopolitical, sociocultural, defense and security aspects, and any other requirements enabling the region to administrate and achieve the purpose of being established. Regional establishment itself begins with 3 years of preparation. (Kolopaking, 2008)

As for regional adjustment, it includes things such as changing of regional border, changing of regional name, and naming or namechanging of earth's surface. Relocation of or namechanging of

Article No. 31551-TSS

capital are also included as regional adjustment. Any kind of regional adjustment is subject to Government Regulation. (Wignosubroto, 2005)

In Law No.23 of 2014 on Local Government, in Article 32 to Article 43, it is stated that regional establishment includes regional formation and regional merging. Regional establishment may take form of establishment of province and establishment of regency/city. Regional formation may take form of:

- a. Dividing of province or regency/city into two or more new regions; or
- b. Merging of part of a region with adjacent region within one province into one new region.

Law No. 23 of 2014 also clearly states the basic requirements and administrative requirements. Basic requirements consists of two, territorial and regional capacity. First requirement, territorial principle includes minimum area size, minimum population size, territorial border and area coverage, and minimum age of province, regency/city and district.

It is also explained in establishment (formation) of new region in Article 35 clause 4 that formation of province requires 5 regencies/cities (point a), formation of regency requires 5 regencies, and formation of city requires 4 district (point b and c). Formation of region shall be done through stage of provincial preparation region or regency/city preparation region. Establishment of the preparation region is subject to basic and administrative requirements.

1. Basic requirements, including:

a. Territorial basic requirements:

1) Minimum area size:

Minimum area size and population size is determined based on grouping of island or islands. The grouping of island or islands is regulated in government regulation.

2) Minimum population size;

3) Territorial border;

Territorial borders are verified by coordinates in map.

4) Regional coverage;

Regional coverage is at least 5 districts for establishment of regency, and 4 districts for establishment of city.

5) Minimum age of regency/city and district.

Minimum age of district under regional coverage for regency/city is 5 years since the establishment.

b. Regional capacity requirements, based on parameters:

1) Geographic, including:

a) Location of capital;

b) Hydrography; and

c) Hazard Vulnerability.

2) Demographic, including:

a) Quality of human resources; and

b) Distribution of population.

3) Defense, including:

a) General criminal rate; and

b) Social conflict.

4) Sociopolitic, customary, and traditional, including:

a) Public participation in general election;

b) Social cohesiveness; and

c) Social organization.

5) Economic potential, including:

a) Economic growth; and

b) Regional featured potentials.

6) Regional financial, including:

a) Parent regional revenue capacity;

b) Revenue potential of proposed preparation region; and

c) Regional financial and asset management.

7) Administrative capability, including:

a) Accessibility to basic educational services;

b) Accessibility to basic health services;

c) Accessibility to basic infrastructural services;

d) Number of civil servants in parent region; and

e) Spatial planning for preparation region.

2. Administrative requirements, including:

a. Village consensus on regional coverage of regency/city;

b. Consensus between DPRD of parent regency/city and regent/mayor of parent region; and

c. Consensus between DPRD of province and governor of province that covers the preparation region of proposed regency/city.

District administration, whether from aspects of establishment, position, duties and functions, is legally regulated in Government Regulation. As local agency, district head (*Camat*) is delegated with authority for affairs related to public service. In addition, district head is also assigned to administer general governmental affairs. District head, in his/her duties, is assisted by district agencies and is responsible to regent/mayor through regional secretary of regency/city. District head being responsible to through regional secretary in terms of administrative responsibility. It doesn't mean that district head is

directly under authority of regional secretary, since district head is structurally under authority of regent/mayor. (Wasistiono, 2002)

1 Regulation on district has been changed and strengthened by Law No. 23 of 2014 on Local Government. This is understandable since control of state shall be more 5 effective and efficient by linking districts within perspective of development control, government, and social in macrosomos of Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. This can be seen in sequence of articles in law mandated at October 2nd, 2014.

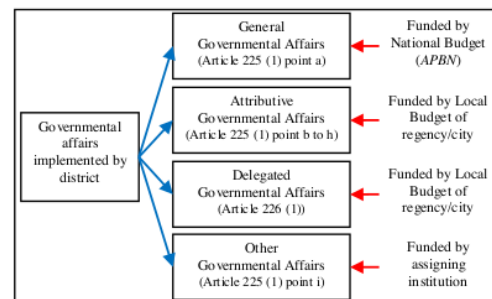
From Article 221 clause (1) Law No. 23 of 2014, spirit of district establishment is to improve administrative coordination, public services, and public empowerment of village and subdistrict. It is furthermore explained in clause (3) that in mechanism of district establishment, province as representative of central government should stay involve. This confirms the necessary of strong control that connects district, regency, province, and ministry of home affairs. This is also reaffirmed by Article 224 clause (3) stating that governor as agent of central government shall affect the assignment of district head.

What is more spectacular is that according to Article 225 clause (1) point a, one of duties of district head is to administer general governmental affairs. It is explained in Article 9 clause (5) that general governmental affairs are basically under a 13 priority of president as head of government. It is explained in details in Article 25 clause (1) that general governmental duty is developing national vision and national defense to improve the 1 implementation of Pancasila, enactment of 1945 Constitution of Republic of Indonesia, preservation of the spirit of Unity in Diversity and maintaining of national integrity; 9 development of national unity, encouragement of intra- and inter-ethnic 1 religious, racial, and group harmony to achieve stability of local, regional, and national security; management of social conflict according to law and regulations, coordination of duties between government agencies in province and regency/city to solve problems by considering principles of democracy, human rights, equality, justice, privileges, potentials, and regional diversity according to law and regulations, development of democratic life according to Pancasila; and implementation of all governmental affairs which are not under regional authority and not implemented by vertical institutions.

Despite 13 that Article 209 clause (2) defines district as element of regional agency unlike Law No. 5 of 1974 stating 1 that district head is element of regionality, but 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 empowerment.

Figure 1
4 Governmental Affairs Implemented by District Head (Law No. 23/2014)

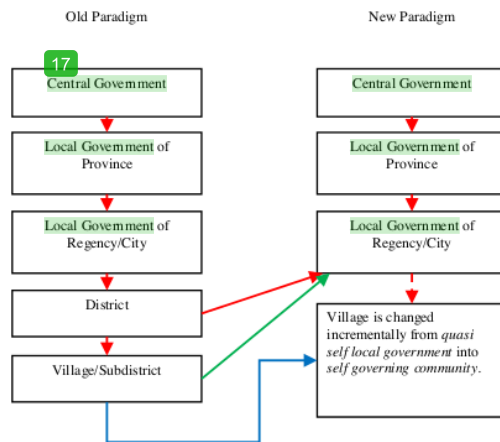


Sources : Processed by authors from several sources of Laws of Local Government in Indonesia

1 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 district head 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). (Simangunsong, 2014)

Before enactment of this new laws, district was assigned more to implement facilitating and coordination duties. Now, however, district has been assigned more for duties of 1 developing and supervising villages/subdistricts as mandated in Article 225 clause (1) point g. The duties 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/subdistricts with every dimensions of them. Therefore, it is necessary to have good management skills of planning, organizing, implementing, and controlling.

Figure 2
Implementation of Governmental De-layering Concept in Indonesia



Sources : Processed by authors from several sources of Laws of Local Government in Indonesia

In governance of district, 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, improve effectiveness, improve quality of service, avoid conflict of interests, that are public-oriented, transparent, according to appropriateness, accountable, and unselfish (Article 387). In fact, Article 389 states that in if implementation of innovation under policy of local government fails to meet the objectives, civil servant can not be convicted. (Simangunsong, 2014)

Therefore, it would be more appropriate if decentralization is administered by local government that would have more interaction with public both physically and psychologically. Region with vast area size would hinder government to extend its public service, thus it is needed to be restructured (divided) into several regions so that range of control and public service would be closer. Imbalanced proportion of public service with range of control is the seed for establishment of new autonomous region without political drive.

Regional restructuring (formation) practically would result in structural change of organization, change of area size along with changes in territorial border and population size. These changes would have implication on other more

essential changes, especially in effort of providing public service.

Above facts describe that in the implementation of regional autonomy policy, establishment/formation of regions shall occur whether at the level of province, regency/city, district, subdistrict and village. This is understandable, since substance of establishment/formation of region is to bring service by government organization closer to community. Through establishment/formation of region, it is expected to achieve the purpose of regional autonomy policy such as improvement of service, democratic life, and public empowerment, despite that, in Law No. 32 of 2014 as amended by Law No. 23 of 2014, requirements for establishment/formation of region has been revised specifically technical and physical requirements.

Establishment of region by formation of new district ensures range of control to be narrower and institutions that provide service to be closer to community. Establishment of region by formation of new district is also expected to have positive impact on improved evenly distributed development, especially in terms of new access to economic growth and better quality of public services.

In context of formation of new district in Malinau regency, it is based on capability or potential of each districts through measurement and evaluation on main and supporting variables. Main variable is based on normative regulation of Government Regulation No. 19 of 2008 on District and elaborated with Government Regulation No. 129 of 2000 on Structuring of Autonomous Region as amended by Government Regulation No. 78 of 2007 and Decree of Minister of Home Affairs No. 4 of 2000 on District, in form of 21 research variables, including: demography, distance to capital, education, health, religiousness, sport, transportation, communication, public lighting, political awareness, public order and safety, agriculture, fishery, animal husbandry, forestry, mining, employment, socioculture, social economy, social condition, and administrative aspects. (Wasistiono, 2009)

A district can be divided if each proposed district and parent district have potential in high interval ($1,008 \leq TS \leq 1,680$). It can be divided under specific conditions if the potential is within moderate interval ($644 \leq TS \leq 1,008$). And it is claimed inadequate or denied for formation if each district get total potential score less than 644.

B. Theoretical Framework

Central government and local government are authorized to administer restructuring of district. Restructuring of district includes "establishment" and "elimination and merging". Local government of regency/city establish district in order to increase coordination of governance, public services, and public empowerment of village/subdistrict. Establishment of district is regulated by regional regulation of regency/city. Establishment of district can take form of:

- a. Dividing a district into two or more new districts; and/or
- b. Merging of part of a district with adjacent district within one regency/city into one new district. (Wasistiono, 2009)

Establishment of district should meet several requirements, i.e. basic, technical, and administrative requirements. Basic requirements include:

- a. Minimum population size;
- b. Minimum area size;
- 12 c. Minimum number of villages/subdistricts; and
- d. Minimum age of district, which is administration of governance since provided with regional code and data by the minister.

Basic requirements for establishment of district are provided according to regions.

- 1) Basic requirements for establishment of district in provinces in Java island:
 - a) Minimum population size per village by 6,000 people or 1,200 families and minimum population size per subdistrict by 8,000 people or 1,600 families;
 - 2 b) Minimum area size by 7.5 km²;
 - c) Minimum number of villages/subdistricts are 10 villages/subdistricts for regency and 5 villages/subdistricts for city; and
 - d) Minimum age of parent district is 5 years.
- 2) Basic requirements for establishment of district in Bali province:
 - a) Minimum population size per village by 5,000 people or 1,000 families and minimum population size per subdistrict by 8,000 people or 1,600 families;
 - 2 b) Minimum area size by 7.5 km²;
 - c) Minimum number of villages/subdistricts are 10 villages/subdistricts for regency and 5 villages/subdistricts for city; and
 - d) Minimum age of parent district is 5 years.
- 3) Basic requirements for establishment of district in provinces in Sumatera island:
 - a) Minimum population size per village by 4,000 people or 800 families and

minimum population size per subdistrict by 5,000 people or 1,000 families;

- b) Minimum area size by 10 km²;
 - c) Minimum number of villages/subdistricts are 10 villages/subdistricts for regency and 5 villages/subdistricts for city; and
 - d) Minimum age of parent district is 5 years.
- 4) Basic requirements for establishment of district in South Sulawesi province and North Sulawesi province:
 - a) Minimum population size per village by 3,000 people or 600 families and minimum population size per subdistrict by 4,000 people or 800 families;
 - 1 b) Minimum area size by 10 km²;
 - c) Minimum number of villages/subdistricts are 10 villages/subdistricts for regency and 5 villages/subdistricts for city; and
 - d) Minimum age of parent district is 5 years.
 - 5) Basic requirements for establishment of district in West Nusa Tenggara province:
 - a) Minimum population size per village by 2,500 people or 500 families and minimum population size per subdistrict by 3,500 people or 700 families;
 - 8 b) Minimum area size by 12.5 km²;
 - c) Minimum number of villages/subdistricts are 10 villages/subdistricts for regency and 5 villages/subdistricts for city; and
 - d) Minimum age of parent district is 5 years.
 - 6) Basic requirements for establishment of district in Central Sulawesi province, West Sulawesi province, Southeastern Sulawesi province, Gorontalo province, and South Kalimantan province:
 - a) Minimum population size per village by 2,000 people or 400 families and minimum population size per subdistrict by 2,750 people or 550 families;
 - 1 b) Minimum area size by 10 km²;
 - c) Minimum number of villages/subdistricts are 10 villages/subdistricts for regency and 5 villages/subdistricts for city; and
 - d) Minimum age of parent district is 5 years.
 - 7) Basic requirements for establishment of district in East Kalimantan province, West Kalimantan province, Central Kalimantan province, and North Kalimantan province:
 - a) Minimum population size per village by 1,500 people or 300 families and minimum population size per subdistrict by 2,000 people or 400 families;
 - 8 b) Minimum area size by 12.5 km²;

Article No. 31551-TSS

- c) Minimum number of villages/subdistricts are 10 villages/subdistricts for regency and 5 villages/subdistricts for city; and
 - d) Minimum age of parent district is 5 years.
- 8) Basic requirements for establishment of district in East Nusa Tenggara province, Maluku province, and North Maluku province:
- a) Minimum population size per village by 1,000 people or 200 families and minimum population size per subdistrict by 1,500 people or 300 families;
 - b) Minimum area size by 12.5 km²;
 - c) Minimum number of villages/subdistricts are 10 villages/subdistricts for regency and 5 villages/subdistricts for city; and
 - d) Minimum age of parent district is 5 years.
- 9) Basic requirements for establishment of district in Papua province and West Papua province:
- a) Minimum population size per village by 500 people or 100 families and minimum population size per subdistrict by 1,000 people or 200 families;
 - b) Minimum area size by 12.5 km²;
 - c) Minimum number of villages/subdistricts are 10 villages/subdistricts for regency and 5 villages/subdistricts for city; and
 - d) Minimum age of parent district is 5 years.

Meanwhile, technical requirements for establishment of district are:

- a. Regional financial capability, which is capacity of Local Budgeting of regency/city to fund the implementation of district governance.
- b. Administrative facilities and infrastructures, at least including land for district hall, land for official house of district head, and land for other supporting facilities and infrastructures of public service such as health facilities, educational facilities, vertical institutions, economic and social activities.
- c. Other technical requirements as regulated in law and regulations, including:
 - 1) Clear territorial borders of the district by using coordinates in map according to law and regulations;
 - 2) Name of the district; and
 - 3) Location of capital of the district.
- d. Village consensus and/or subdistrict communication forum decision or any other terms in parent district as stated in official report of village consensus and/or subdistrict communication forum decision.

- e. Village consensus and/or subdistrict communication forum decision or any other terms in proposed district.

Other considerations in establishment of district is that local government of regency/city is authorized to establish district in region that covers one or several islands by excluding some of basic, technical, and administrative requirements for the sake of effectiveness of governance, public service, development, and public empowerment. Local government of regency/city is also authorized to establish district in certain region by considering sociocultural condition, customary, geographical condition, administrative history and any other administrative interests for the sake of effectiveness of governance, public service, development, and public empowerment.

To establish district with requirements excluded from basic, technical, and administrative requirements, local government of regency/city needs to have approval from the minister before drafting the regional regulation. Only after the approval, central government can authorize local government of regency/city through governor as agent of central government to establish district by excluding basic, technical, and administrative requirements.

The exclusive establishment of district is for certain region that is strategic for national interests, such as remote area of borderland, transmigration program, or any other strategic programs. Ministry or non-ministry government agency can propose initiative for establishment of district in the strategic region. Minister shall administer field observation on the proposed initiative together with the proposer minister or head of non-ministry government agency and local government of the regency/city. After field observation, the Minister and the proposer and local government of province and regency/city shall discuss the proposed initiative. If the result is to approve the initiative, Minister shall issue decree on establishment of the district. Decree of Minister on the establishment of district shall be basis for drafting the regional regulation by regent/mayor. Regional regulation of regency/city on establishment of district shall be enacted after given with registry number of regional regulation by governor as agent of central government. (Wasistiono, 2009)

In context of restructuring of district, elimination and merging of district is also possible. District shall be eliminated when:

- a. Disaster has caused dysfunctional administration of government;

Article No. 31551-TSS

- b. For the sake of strategic national program through considerable consideration; and
- c. Administration of district government is considered ineffective and inefficient.

District that is eliminated shall be merged into adjacent district. Elimination and merging of district shall be subject to regional regulation of regency/city. Elimination of district should be under initiative from central government.

Based on explanation above, it is clear that restructuring of district, especially establishment of district, shall be regulated by regional regulation. Regional regulation of regency/city on restructuring of district shall at least contain:

- a. Name of the district;
- b. Name of capital of the district;
- c. Location of capital of the district;
- d. Territorial borders of the district;
- e. Name of villages and/or subdistricts in the parent district; and
- f. Name of villages and/or subdistricts in the proposed district.

The regional regulation should be attached to map of district along with detail on territorial borders according to rules and regulations. Change of name of and/or relocation of capital of the district without change of regional coverage shall be regulated by regulation of regent/mayor. Change of name of and/or relocation of capital of the district along with change of regional coverage shall be regulated by regional regulation.

Draft regional regulation of regency/city on restructuring of district that has been approved by regent/mayor and DPRD regency/city, shall be submitted to governor. Governor as agent of central government shall provide facilitation on the draft regional regulation of regency/city on restructuring of district. The facilitation is supervisory acts in form of providing technical guidelines and guidance, directive, supervision, assistance, and monitoring and evaluation before the draft is submitted to Minister. Facilitation on the draft by governor as agent of central government shall be at most 15 workdays after it is submitted. If there is correction from facilitation on the draft by governor as agent of central government, the draft shall be returned to regent/mayor for improvement.

Improvement of the draft by regent/mayor based on correction from facilitation by governor shall take time at most 8 workdays. After receiving the improved draft regional regulation of regency/city on restructuring of district from regent/mayor, governor shall have 5 workdays for approval. If the draft regional regulation of regency/city on restructuring of district is not submitted by governor to Minister within 5

workdays, regent/mayor is allowed to submit it directly to Minister. Then, Minister shall provide facilitation on the draft regional regulation of regency/city on restructuring of district and decide whether to approve or deny in at most 30 workdays after the draft is submitted from governor. Minister shall form a team to provide facilitation on the draft regional regulation of regency/city on restructuring of district. Job description and procedure of the team is regulated by decree of Minister as standard operating procedure.

Regional regulation of regency/city on restructuring of district is regulated and enacted after given with approval by Minister and given with registry number by governor as agent of central government. The registry number of regional regulation is issued after the approval from Minister.

C. Research Method

This study is application of model of measurement and evaluation on potential that describe and explain level of influence of observable variable on the success of governance at the smallest and foremost unit to improve the implementation of public service, development and democratic life.

Analysis unit in this study was 109 villages and 15 districts in Malinau regency, North Kalimantan province. Sample units as object in this study were district head, subdistrict head, and village chief or staff. Sampling for representative number and size was using total sampling.

Techniques selected for data collection are:

1. Questionnaire. Distribution of questionnaire or list of questions relevant to problem being studied. Questionnaire is used to collect objective data and is easily understandable by respondents.
2. Literature study. Technique to collect data by studying, examining, and analyzing literature, documents, regulations and other references relevant with problem being studied.

Operational definition of variables in this study is expressed as below:

- a. Demography, it is general description of society measured by indicators of population size, number of families, and area size.
- b. Distance to capital, reflecting the relocation level of public service measured by indicators of travelling time and distance to center of village and district government.
- c. Education, it is one of elements of basic public service measured by indicators of number of people who completed general and special education, and educational infrastructures in

- terms of number of school buildings, number of teachers, and number of students.
- d. Public health, it is description of local public health measured by indicators of acceptor of family planning, number of medical personnel, number of health care center infrastructures.
 - e. Religious infrastructure, it is one of supporting elements of sociocultural activities, especially to build religious and devoted life, measured by indicators of number of mosques and other prayer houses such as church and temple.
 - f. Sport facility, it is one of supporting elements of social activities, especially in physical fitness, measured by indicator of number of sport centers, such as volleyball court, soccer field, badminton court, basketball court etc.
 - g. Transportation infrastructure, it is one of supporting elements of public transportation, measured by indicators of number of cars and motorcycles.
 - h. Communication facility, it is one of vital elements for main driver of social activities, measured by indicators of television, radio, phone, and post stations, etc.
 - i. Public lighting, it is one of vital elements for main driver of social activities, measured by indicators of number of families of electric consumer, etc.
 - j. Political awareness, reflecting sociopolitical activities measured by indicators of number of voting rights and voters, number of polling places, and number of NGOs/community organizations and political parties.
 - k. Public order and safety, it is one of social elements to create safety in social life, measured by indicators of number of security personnel such as civil defense and neighborhood guardhouse.
 - l. Agriculture, it is one of supporting elements of social activities measured by indicators of agricultural land size and agricultural yield.
 - m. Fishery, it is one of supporting elements of social activities measured by indicators of fishery yield and ownership of fishpond.
 - n. Animal husbandry, it is one of supporting elements of social activities measured by indicators of number of ownership of livestock farming and poultry farming.
 - o. Employment, it is one of development elements of social activities measured by indicators of number of employed persons, job seekers, and unemployed persons.
 - p. Sociocultural, it is one of elements for driver of social activities measured by number of art galleries, performance art hosting places, and tourism destinations.

- q. Social economy, it is one of supporting elements for public economic activities, measured by indicators of number of manpower, shopping centers, and working people.
- r. Social, it is description of social condition measured by number of disabled and troubled people.
- s. Administrative aspects, it is one of main driver of development measured by indicators of revenue from land value tax (PBB), number of village personnel, BPD, KPD, village decisions, village regulations.

For data processing technique, it begins with calculation of regional potential aspects. Qualitative data is analyzed by content and depthness approach to interpret phenomena on 19 research variables. Accommodation of qualitative analysis is by stimulating various tendencies of respondents' qualitative response on the phenomena. In this context, some of qualitative data is renovated into quantitative data through non-parametric process. Quantitative data would be categorized, classified, and processed as basis for measurement and analysis to explain and evaluate research variables.

Category of evaluation is based on specific scale and classified into adequate, fairly adequate, and inadequate according to representative total score. Each category shall be basis to select action of formation of village and district and potential utilization.

Research method is determined through distributive method which is calculation of average to consider data distribution. Calculation of score by this method is adjusted to skewness and kurtosis of data distribution curve. Every subindicator has score 1 for the lowest value and score 6 for the highest one. Scoring is done by:

- a. Calculating the mean, standard deviation, and coefficient of skewness/kurtosis;
- b. Calculating limit-2 (value $2 \times \text{kurtosis/skewness} \times \text{standard deviation}$), and limit-1 (value $1 \times \text{kurtosis} \times \text{standard deviation}$) and;
- c. Defining index class for scoring:
 - (i) If value of indicator $> \text{mean} + \text{limit-2}$, the score is 6;
 - (ii) If $\text{mean} + \text{limit-2} \leq \text{value of indicator} < \text{mean} + \text{limit-1}$, the score is 5;
 - (iii) If $\text{mean} + \text{limit-1} \leq \text{value of indicator} < \text{mean}$, the score is 4;
 - (iv) If $\text{mean} \leq \text{value of indicator} < \text{mean} - \text{limit-1}$, the score is 3;
 - (v) If $\text{mean} - \text{limit-1} \leq \text{value of indicator} < \text{mean} - \text{limit-2}$, the score is 2;

(vi) If value of indicator \leq mean – limit-2, the score is 1.

The assumption in weighting here is that every variable or criteria has different weight according to its significance in governance, development, and social. Weights for basic services, such as demography, distance to capital, political awareness, agriculture, sociocultural, and administrative aspect, are 5, weights for religious facilities, sport facilities, public order and safety, fishery, and animal husbandry are 3, weights for public health and education are 11, weights for transportation facilities, communication, and public lighting are 7, weight for social condition is 2. Then, the minimum passing score is sum of total score of subindicator in each variable/group of criteria multiplied by score above average for each variable/group of criteria multiplied by weight for each group of indicator.

Calculation of maximum and minimum total score for each and every variables can be seen in table below:

Table 1
Maximum and Minimum Scores for Variables/Criteria

No	Variable	Number of Indicators	Weight	Min Value	Max Value	15 Min Score	Total Max Score
1	4 2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Demography	3	5	1	6	15	90
2	Distance to capital	2	5	1	6	10	60
3	Education	4	11	1	6	44	264
4	Health	5	11	1	6	55	330
5	Religiousness	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 order and safety	2	3	1	6	6	36
12	Agriculture	2	5	1	6	10	60
13	Fishery	2	3	1	6	6	36
14	Animal husbandry	2	3	1	6	6	36
15	Employment	3	3	1	6	9	54
16	Sociocultural	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 aspects	6	5	1	6	30	180
Total						280	1,680

Minimum passing score is sum of subindicator in each variable/group of criteria multiplied by score above average for each variable/group of criteria multiplied by weight for every group of indicator. Assumption used here is that score above average for every variable is 3.6. For more detail, see table below:

Table 2
Variable Criteria Above Average With Score of 3.6 with Category of Fairly Adequate Potential

No	Variable	Number of Indicators	Weight	Score Above Average	Total Score
1	4 2	3	4	5	6
1	Demography	3	5	3.6	54
2	Distance to capital	2	5	3.6	36
3	Education	4	11	3.6	158
4	Health	5	11	3.6	198
5	Religiousness	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 order and safety	2	3	3.6	22
12	Agriculture	2	5	3.6	36
13	Fishery	2	3	3.6	22
14	Animal husbandry	2	3	3.6	22
15	Employment	3	3	3.6	32
16	Sociocultural	3	5	3.6	54
17	Social economic	3	7	3.6	76
18	Social condition	2	2	3.6	14
19	Administrative aspects	6	5	3.6	108
3	Total				1,008

Based on table above, the score above average is 1,008. It means that the village or district that will have formation of village or district is claimed to have passed the requirement or be able to govern its own administration if the score is equal to or greater than 1,008. Thus, categorization on regional potential can be determined as seen in table below:

Table 3
Category and Selection of Action

No	Category	Interval of Total Score	Conclusion
1	2	3	4
1	High potential	$1.008 \leq TS < 1.680$	Adequate for formation
2	Moderate potential	$644 \leq TS < 1.008$	Fairlyadequate for fomation with development of potential in certain period
3	Low potential	$280 \leq TS < 644$	Inadequate for formation, require development of potential in order to befairly adequate

D. Result of Research

Based on primary data obtained on the field, it can be explained that:

Regional Potential Of All Districts And Villages In Malinau Regency

Formation of district in Malinau regency is based on capability or potential of each region through measurement and evaluation of main variable and supporting variables. There are 19 variables of research, i.e. demography, distance to capital, education, health, religious infrastructure, sport facilities, transportation, communication, public lighting, political awareness, public order and safety, agriculture, fishery, animal husbandry, employment, sociocultural, social economy, social, and administrative aspect.

A district can be divided if it has potential in interval ($1,008 \leq TS \leq 1,680$), and is claimed inadequate or denied for formation if each district get total potential score less than 644. Result of research and measurement on potential of districts and villages in each districts in Malinau Regency can be seen in table below.

1. Potential of districts in Malinau regency

Table 4
Recapitulation of Regional Potential of Districts in Malinau Regency

No	Regency	District	Total Score	Score interval	Category
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Malinau	Malinau City	972	$644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
2		North Malinau	1,137	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate
3		West Malinau	1,057	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate
4		Mentarang	1,008	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate
5		Sungai Tubu	921	$644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
6		Mentarang Hulu	1,048	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate
7		Bahau Hulu	910	$644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
8		Pujungan	894	$644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
9		South Malinau	1,034	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate
10		South Malinau Hilir	970	$644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
11		South Malinau Hulu	902	$644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
12		Kayan hulu	897	$644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
13		Kayan hilir	1,076	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate
14		South Kayan	892	$644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
15		Sungai Boh	1,057	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate
16		Sungai Boh (Excluding Long Top)	1,056	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate
Total			14,774		
Average			985		
Total Min Score			892		
Total Max Score			1,137		

Source :Processed data

Based on result above, mapping of districts in Malinau regency can be seen in table below:

Table 5
Mapping of Districts in Malinau Regency

No	Nominative District Fairly Adequate for Formation	Nominative District Adequate for Formation
1	2	3
1	Malinau City	North Malinau
2	Sungai Tubu	West Malinau
3	Bahau Hulu	Mentarang
4	Pujungan	Mentarang Hulu
5	South Malinau Hilir	South Malinau
6	South Malinau Hulu	Kayan Hilir
7	Kayan Hulu	Sungai Boh
8	South Kayan	

Source : Processed data

Based on table above, there are 7 districts categorized as adequate for formation, i.e. North Malinau district, West Malinau district, Mentarang district, Mentarang Hulu district, South Malinau district, Kayan Hilir district, and Sungai Boh district; while there are 8 districts with potential that are fairly adequate for formation, i.e. Malinau City district, Sungai Tubu district, Bahau Hulu district, Pujungan district, South Malinau Hilir district, South Malinau Hulu district, Kayan Hulu district, and South Kayan district. District with lowest minimum score is South Kayan by 892, and district with highest maximum score is North

Article No. 31551-TSS

Malinau district by 1,137. Difference of regional potential of district between the highest and the lowest score is 245 or 27% of the lowest regional potential of district.

For more details regarding comparison of potential per district between the highest and the lowest score, see below:

1

Table 6

Comparison of Potential of Districts in Malinau Regency

No	Regency	District	Total Score	Difference	Percentage	Nominative Village
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Malinau	Malinau City	972	80	9	1
2		North Malinau	1,137	245	27	2
3		West Malinau	1,057	165	18	2
4		Mentarang	1,008	116	13	2
5		Sungai Tubu	921	29	3	1
6		Mentarang Hulu	1,048	156	17	2
7		Bahau Hulu	910	18	2	1
8		Pujungan	894	2	0	1
9		South Malinau	1,034	142	16	2
10		South Malinau Hilir	970	78	9	1
11		South Malinau Hulu	902	10	1	1
12		Kayan hulu	897	5	1	1
13		Kayan hilir	1,076	184	21	2
14		South Kayan	892	-	-	1
15		Sungai Boh	1,057	165	18	2
		Sungai Boh (Excluding Long Top)	1,056	164	18	1
Total Formation						22

Source: Processed data

1

District with potential equal to or greater than lowest district potential by 30% can be claimed to have great potential for formation. Based on table 6, from 15 districts available, 22 nominative districts can be formed. Districts that are adequate and have better potential for formation are North Malinau district, West Malinau district, Mentarang district, Mentarang Hulu district, South Malinau district, Kayan Hilir district, and Sungai Boh district. If each 7 adequate districts is to be divided into parent district and new district, total 15 districts would become 22 divided districts.

2. Potential of villages in each districts in Malinau regency

Table 7

Potential of Villages in Malinau Regency

No	District	Village	Total Score	Score Interval	Category
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Malinau City	Malinau City	1,038	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate
2		Batu Lidung	1,045	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate
3		Pelita Kanaan	1,022	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate
4		Malinau Hulu	918	$644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
5		Malinau Hilir	905	$644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
6		Tanjung Keranjang	885	$644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
1	North Malinau	Kalamok	875	$644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
2		Luso	874	$644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
3		Malinau Seberang	1,012	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate
4		Putat	1,033	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate
5		Salap	1,013	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate
6		Seruyung	1,049	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate
7		Respen Tubu	1,057	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate
8		Belayan	1,019	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate
9		Sembuak Warod	1,016	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate
10		Lubak Manis	1,008	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate
11		Kelapis	1,018	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate
12		Semengaris	1,032	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate
1	West Malinau	Long Bila	996	$644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
2		Long Kenipe	1,014	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate
3		Punan Bengalun	938	$644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
4		Sesua	994	$644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
5		Sentaban	1,009	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate

Article No. 31551-TSS

No	District	Village	Total Score	Score Interval	Category
1	2	3	4	5	6
6		Tanjung Lapang	1,033	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate
7		Taras	939	$644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
8		Kuala Lapang	1,027	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate
9		Sempayang	958	$644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
1	Mentarang	Long Gafid	1,014	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate
2		Long Bisai	1,027	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate
3		Pulau Sapi	1,045	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate
4		Long Liku	1,010	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate
5		Paking	839	$644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
6		Temalang	838	$644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
7		Lidung Keminci	829	$644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
8		Harapan Maju	823	$644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
9		Mentarang Baru	838	$644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
1	Sungai Tubu	Long Nyau	1,012	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate
2		Long Titi	825	$644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
3		Long Ranau	825	$644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
4		Rian Tubu	825	$644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
5		Long Pada	1,019	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate
1	Mentarang Hulu	Lung Barang	1,060	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate
2		Lung Pala	1,046	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate
3		Lung Kebinu	1,046	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate
4		Lung Mekatip	1,029	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate
5		Lung Semamu	825	$644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
6		Lung Sulit	830	$644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
7		Lung Simau	830	$644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
1	Bahau Hulu	Long Alango	1,035	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate
2		Long Tebulo	860	$644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
3		Long Uli	825	$644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
4		Long Kemuat	1,013	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate
5		Long Berini	830	$644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
6		Apau Ping	835	$644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
1	Pujungan	Long Pujungan	1,021	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate
2		Long Ketaman	1,013	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate
3		Long Pua	841	$644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
4		Long Jelet	830	$644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
5		Long Peliran	825	$644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
6		Long Bena	830	$644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
7		Long Aran	840	$644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
8		Long Lame	843	$644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
9		Long Belaka Pitau	843	$644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
1	South Malinau	Bila Bekayuk	892	$644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
2		Pelencau	1,012	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate
3		Sengayan	1,012	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate
4		Long Loreh	1,037	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate
5		Nunuk Tanah Kibang	1,022	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate
6		Laban Nyarit	908	$644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
7		Punan Rian	1,018	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate
8		Langap	1,015	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate
9	South Malinau Hilir	Paya Seturan	863	$644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
1		Setulang	851	$644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
2		Setarap	1,023	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate
3		Punan Setarap	1,010	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate
4		Batu Kajang	851	$644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
5		Gong Solok	845	$644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
6		Punan Gong Solok	845	$644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
7		Long Adiu	850	$644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
8	South Malinau Hulu	Punan Long Adiu	850	$644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
1		Long Lake	820	$644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
2		Punan Mirau	820	$644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
3		Long Rat	825	$644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
4		Halanga	825	$644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
5		Metut	1,010	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate
6		Long Jalan	820	$644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
7		Nahakramo Baru	820	$644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
8	Kayan Hulu	Tanjung Nanga	825	$644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
1		Long Nawang	1,026	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate
2		Nawang Baru	1,016	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate
3		Long Temuyat	828	$644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
4		Long Betaoh	833	$644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
5	Kayan Hilir	Long Payau	833	$644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
1		Data Dian	1,030	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate
2		Long Pipa	1,024	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate

Article No. 31551-TSS

4					
No	District	Village	Total Score	Score Interval	Category
1	2	3	4	5	6
3	South Kayan	Long Metun	958	644 ≤ TS < 1,008	Fairly Adequate
4		Long Sule	1,029	1,008 ≤ TS < 1,680	Adequate
5		Sungai Anai	902	644 ≤ TS < 1,008	Fairly Adequate
1		Long Ampung	1,015	1,008 ≤ TS < 1,680	Adequate
2		Metulang	1,012	1,008 ≤ TS < 1,680	Adequate
3		Lidung Payau	848	644 ≤ TS < 1,008	Fairly Adequate
4		Long Uro	835	644 ≤ TS < 1,008	Fairly Adequate
5		Sungai Barang	838	644 ≤ TS < 1,008	Fairly Adequate
1		Dumu Mahak	1,105	1,008 ≤ TS < 1,680	Adequate
2		Long Lebusan	1,023	1,008 ≤ TS < 1,680	Adequate
3	Sungai Boh	Mahak Baru	1,133	1,008 ≤ TS < 1,680	Adequate
4		Long Top	911	644 ≤ TS < 1,008	Fairly Adequate
5		Agung Baru	905	644 ≤ TS < 1,008	Fairly Adequate
6		Data Baru	940	644 ≤ TS < 1,008	Fairly Adequate
Total			102,159		
Average			937		
Total Min Score			820		
Total Max Score			1,133		

Source 1: Processed data

Based on result above, from the mapping of villages in Malinau regency, there are 50 villages categorized as adequate for formation and 59 villages categorized as fairly adequate for formation. For more details, the mapping can be seen in table below.

Table 8
Mapping of Villages in Malinau Regency

No	District	Nominative District Adequate for Formation	Nominative District Adequate for Formation
1	2	3	4
1	Malinau Kota	Malinau Hulu	Malinau City
2		Malinau Hilir	Batu Lidung
3		Tanjung Keranjang	Pelita Kanaan
4	West Malinau	Long Bila	Long Kenipe
5		Punan Bengalun	Sentaban
6		Sesua	Tanjung Lapang
7		Taras	Kuala Lapang
8		Sempayang	
9	Mentarang	Paking	Long Gafid
10		Temalang	Long Bisai
11		Lidung Keminci	Pulau Sapi
12		Harapan Maju	Long Liku
13		Mentarang Baru	
14	Sungai Tubu	Long Titi	Long Nyau
15		Long Ranau	Long Pada
16		Rian Tubu	
17	Mentarang Hulu	Lung Semamu	Lung Barang
18		Lung Silit	Lung Pala
19		Lung Simau	Lung Kebinu
20			Lung Mekatip
21	Bahau Hulu	Long Tebulo	Long Alango
22		Long Uli	Long Kemuat
23		Long Berini	
24		Apau Ping	
25	Pujungan	Long Pua	Long Pujungan
26		Long Jelet	Long Ketaman
27		Long Peliran	
28		Long Bena	
29		Long Aran	
30		Long Lame	
31		Long Belaka Pitau	
32	South Malinau	Bila Bekayuk	Pelencau
33		Laban Nyarit	Sengayan
34		Paya Seturan	Long Loreh
35			Nunuk Tanah Kibang
36			Punan Rian
37			Langap
38	South Malinau Hilir	Setulang	Setarap
39		Batu Kajang	Punan Setarap
40		Gong Solok	
41		Punan Gong Solok	
42		Long Adiu	
43		Punan Long Adiu	

No	District	Nominative District Fairly Adequate for Formation	Nominative District Adequate for Formation
1	2	3	4
44	South Malinau Hulu	Long Lake	Metut
45		Punan Mirau	
46		Long Rat	
47		Halanga	
48		Long Jalan	
49		Nahakramo Baru	
50		Tanjung Nanga	
51	Kayan Hulu	Long Temuyat	Long Nawang
52		Long Betaoh	Nawang Baru
53		Long Payau	
54	South Kayan	Lidung Payau	Long Ampung
55		Long Uro	Metulang
56		Sungai Barang	
57	Sungai Boh	Long Top	Dumu Mahak
58		Agung Baru	Long Lebusan
59		Data Baru	Mahak Baru
60			
61	North Malinau	Kalamok	Malinau Seberang
62		Luso	Putat
63			Salap
64			Seruyung
65			Respen Tubu
66			Belayan
67			Sembuak Warod
68			Lubak Manis
69			Kelapis
70			Semengaris
71	Kayan Hilir	Long Metun	Data Dian
72		Sungai Anai	Long Pipa
73			Long Sule

Source: Processed data

Villages with minimum score are Long Lake village, Punan Mirau village, Long Jalan village, and Nahakramo Baru village of Manilau Selatah Hulu district by 820, while village with maximum score is Mahak Baru village of Sungai Boh district by 1,133. Difference of village potential in Malinau regency between the highest and the lowest score is 313 or 38% of the lowest village potential. For more details regarding comparison of potential per village between the highest and the lowest score, see table below.

8

Table 9

Comparison of Potential of Villages in Malinau Regency

No	District	Village	Total Score	Difference	Percentage	Nominative Village
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Malinau City	Malinau City	1,038	153	17	2
2		Batu Lidung	1,045	160	18	2
3		Pelita Kanaan	1,022	137	15	2
4		Malinau Hulu	918	33	4	1
5		Malinau Hilir	905	20	2	1
6		Tanjung Keranjang	885	-	-	1
1	North Malinau	Kalamok	875	1	0,1	1
2		Luso	874	-	-	1
3		Malinau Seberang	1,012	138	16	2
4		Putat	1,033	159	18	2
5		Salap	1,013	139	16	2
6		Seruyung	1,049	175	20	2
7		Respen Tubu	1,057	183	21	2
8		Belayan	1,019	145	17	2
9		Sembuak Warod	1,016	142	16	2
10		Lubak Manis	1,008	134	15	2
11		Kelapis	1,018	144	16	2
12		Semengaris	1,032	158	18	2
1	West Malinau	Long Bila	996	58	6	1
2		Long Kenipe	1,014	76	8	2
3		Punan Bengalun	938	-	-	1
4		Sesua	994	56	6	1
5		Sentaban	1,009	71	8	2
6		Tanjung Lapang	1,033	95	10	2
7		Taras	939	1	0	1
8		Kuala Lapang	1,027	89	9	2

Article No. 31551-TSS

No	District	Village	Total Score	Difference	Percentage	Nominative Village
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9		Sempayang	958	20	2	1
1	Mentarang	Long Gafid	1,014	191	23	2
2		Long Bisai	1,027	204	25	2
3		Pulau Sapi	1,045	222	27	2
4		Long Liku	1,010	187	23	2
5		Paking	839	16	2	1
6		Temalang	838	15	2	1
7		Lidung Keminci	829	6	1	1
8		Harapan Maju	823	-	-	1
9		Mentarang Baru	838	15	2	1
1	Sungai Tubu	Long Nyau	1,012	187	23	2
2		Long Titi	825	-	-	1
3		Long Ranau	825	-	-	1
4		Rian Tubu	825	-	-	1
5		Long Pada	1,019	194	24	2
1	Mentarang Hulu	Lung Barang	1,060	235	28	2
2		Lung Pala	1,046	221	27	2
3		Lung Kebinu	1,046	221	27	2
4		Lung Mekatip	1,029	204	25	2
5		Lung Semamu	825	-	-	1
6		Lung Sulit	830	5	1	1
7		Lung Simau	830	5	1	1
1	Bahau Hulu	Long Alango	1,035	210	25	2
2		Long Tebulo	860	35	4	1
3		Long Uli	825	-	-	1
4		Long Kemuat	1,013	188	23	2
5		Long Berini	830	5	1	1
6		Apau Ping	835	10	1	1
1	Pujungan	Long Pujungan	1,021	196	24	2
2		Long Ketaman	1,013	188	23	2
3		Long Pua	841	16	2	1
4		Long Jelet	830	5	1	1
5		Long Peliran	825	-	-	1
6		Long Bena	830	5	1	1
7		Long Aran	840	15	2	1
8		Long Lame	843	18	2	1
9		Long Belaka Pitau	843	18	2	1
1	South Malinau	Bila Bekayuk	892	29	3	1
2		Pelencau	1,012	149	17	2
3		Sengayan	1,012	149	17	2
4		Long Loreh	1,037	174	20	2
5		Nunuk Tanah Kibang	1,022	159	18	2
6		Laban Nyarit	908	45	5	1
7		Punan Rian	1,018	155	18	2
8		Langap	1,015	152	18	2
9		Paya Seturan	863	-	-	1
1	South Malinau Hilir	Setulang	851	6	1	1
2		Setarap	1,023	178	21	2
3		Punan Setarap	1,010	165	20	2
4		Batu Kajang	851	6	1	1
5		Gong Solok	845	-	-	1
6		Punan Gong Solok	845	-	-	1
7		Long Adiu	850	5	1	1
8		Punan Long Adiu	850	5	1	1
1	South Malinau Hulu	Long Lake	820	-	-	1
2		Punan Mirau	820	-	-	1
3		Long Rat	825	5	1	1
4		Halanga	825	5	1	1
5		Metut	1,010	190	23	2
6		Long Jalan	820	-	-	1
7		Nahakramo Baru	820	-	-	1
8		Tanjung Nanga	825	5	1	1
1	Kayan Hulu	Long Nawang	1,026	198	24	2
2		Nawang Baru	1,016	188	23	2
3		Long Temuyat	828	-	-	1
4		Long Betaoh	833	5	1	1
5		Long Payau	833	5	1	1
1	Kayan Hilir	Data Dian	1,030	128	14	2
2		Long Pipa	1,024	122	14	2
3		Long Metun	958	56	6	1
4		Long Sule	1,029	127	14	2

Article No. 31551-TSS

No	District	Village	Total Score	Difference	Percentage	Nominative Village
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	South Kayan	Sungai Anai	902	-	-	1
1		Long Ampung	1,015	180	22	2
2		Metulang	1,012	177	21	2
3		Lidung Payau	848	13	2	1
4		Long Uro	835	-	-	1
5		Sungai Barang	838	3	0	1
1	Sungai Boh	Dumu Mahak	1,105	200	22	2
2		Long Lebusan	1,023	118	13	2
3		Mahak Baru	1,133	228	25	2
4		Long Top	911	6	1	1
5		Agung Baru	905	-	-	1
6		Data Baru	940	35	4	1
Total Formation						159

Source: Processed data

Villages with potential equal to or greater than lowest village potential by 30% can be claimed to have great potential for formation. Based on table 9, from 109 villages available, 159 nominative villages can be formed. Villages that are adequate and have better potential for formation can be seen in table below.

Table 10
Nominative Village for Formation in Malinau Regency

No	District	Nominative Village Adequate for Formation	Total Score
1	2	3	4
1	Malinau City	Malinau City	1.038
2		Batu Lidung	1.045
3		Pelita Kanaan	1.022
4	West Malinau	Long Kenipe	1.014
5		Sentaban	1.009
6		Tanjung Lapang	1.033
7		Kuala Lapang	1.027
8	Mentarang	Long Gafid	1.014
9		Long Bisai	1.027
10		Pulau Sapi	1.045
11		Long Liku	1.010
12	Sungai Tubu	Long Nyau	1.012
13		Long Pada	1.019
14	Mentarang Hulu	Lung Barang	1.060
15		Lung Pala	1.046
16		Lung Kebinu	1.046
17		Lung Mekatip	1.029
18	Bahau Hulu	Long Alango	1.035
19		Long Kemuat	1.013
20	Pujungan	Long Pujungan	1.021
21		Long Ketaman	1.013
22	South Malinau	Pelencau	1.012
23		Sengayan	1.012
24		Long Loreh	1.037
25		Nunuk Tanah Kibang	1.022
26		Punan Rian	1.018
27		Langap	1.015
28	South Malinau Hilir	Setarap	1.023
29		Punan Setarap	1.010
30	South Malinau Hulu	Metut	1.010
31	Kayan Hulu	Long Nawang	1.026
32		Nawang Baru	1.016
33	South Kayan	Long Ampung	1.015
34		Metulang	1.012
35	Sungai Boh	Dumu Mahak	1.105
36		Long Lebusan	1.023
37		Mahak Baru	1.133
38	North Malinau	Malinau Seberang	1.012
39		Putat	1.033
40		Salap	1.013
41		Seruyung	1.049
42		Respen Tubu	1.057
43		Belayan	1.019
44		Sembuak Warod	1.016
45		Lubak Manis	1.008
46		Kelapis	1.018
47		Semengaris	1.032
48	Kayan Hilir	Data Dian	1.030

No	District	Nominative Village Adequate for Formation	Total Score
1	2	3	4
49		Long Pipa	1.024
50		Long Sule	1.029

Source: Processed data

Table above shows nominative villages based on comparison between highest village potential and lowest village potential in Malinau regency. In Malinau City district, 6 villages can be divided into 9 nominative villages. Villages that are adequate and have better potential for formation are Malinau City village, Batu Lidung village, and Pelita Kanaan village.

In West Malinau district, 9 villages can be divided into 13 nominative villages. Villages that are adequate and have better potential for formation are Long Kenipe village, Sentaban village, Tanjung Lapang village, and Kuala Lapang village.

In Mentarang district, 9 villages can be divided into 13 nominative villages. Villages that are adequate and have better potential for formation are Long Gafid village, Long Bisai village, Pulau Sapid village, and Long Liku village.

In Sungai Tubu district, 5 villages can be divided into 7 nominative villages. Villages that are adequate and have better potential for formation are Long Nyau village and Long Pada village.

In Mentarang Hulu district, 7 villages can be divided into 11 nominative villages. Villages that are adequate and have better potential for formation are Lung Barang village, Lung Pala village, Lung Kebinu village, and Lung Mekatip village.

In Bahau Hulu district, 6 villages can be divided into 8 nominative villages. Villages that are adequate and have better potential for formation are Long Alango village, and Long Kemuat village.

In Pujungan district, 9 villages can be divided into 11 nominative villages. Villages that are adequate and have better potential for formation are Long Pujungan village and Long Ketaman village.

In South Malinau district, 9 villages can be divided into 15 nominative villages. Villages that are adequate and have better potential for formation are Pelencau village, Sengayan village, Long Loreh village, Nunuk Tanah Kibang village, Punan Rian village, and Langap village.

In South Malinau Hilir district, 8 villages can be divided into 10 nominative villages. Villages

that are adequate and have better potential for formation are Setarap village, and Punan Setarap village.

In South Malinau Hulu district, 8 villages can be divided into 9 nominative villages. Village that is adequate and have better potential for formation are Metut village.

In Kayan Hulu district, 5 villages can be divided into 7 nominative villages. Village that is adequate and have better potential for formation are Long Nawang village and Nawang Baru village.

In South Kayan district, 5 villages can be divided into 7 nominative villages. Village that is adequate and have better potential for formation are Long Ampung village and Metulang village.

In Sungai Boh district, 6 villages can be divided into 9 nominative villages. Village that is adequate and have better potential for formation are Dumu Mahak village, Long Lebusan village, and Mahak Baru village.

In North Malinau district, 12 villages can be divided into 22 nominative villages. Village that is adequate and have better potential for formation are Malinau Seberan village, Putat village, Salap village, Seruyung village, Respen Tubu village, Belayan village, Sembuak Warod village, Lubak Manis village, Kelapis village, and Semengaris village.

In Kayan Hilir district, 5 villages can be divided into 8 nominative villages. Village that is adequate and have better potential for formation are Data village, Long Pipa village, and Long Sulevillage.

3. Formation of North Malinau district and Kayan Hilir district based on aspect of regional potential

Based on result of analysis and measurement on potential of districts and villages in each district in Malinau regency above, Malinau regency government shall form 2 districts, i.e. North Malinau district and Kayan Hilir district, with details below.

1) Formation of North Malinau district

Based on result of scoring on research variables above, it is obtained that the potential of villages in North Malinau district of Malinau regency are adequate, fairly adequate, or inadequate as can be seen in table below:

Table 11
Potential of Villages in North Malinau District in Malinau Regency

Potential of Villages in North Malinau District in Malinau Regency					
No	District	Village	Total Score	Score Interval	Category
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	North Malinau	Kaliamak	875	$644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
2		Luso	874	$644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
3		Malinau Seberang	1.012	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate
4		Putat	1.033	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate
5		Salap	1.013	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate
6		Seruyung	1.049	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate
7		Respen Tubu	1.057	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate
8		Belayan	1.019	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate
9		Sembuak Warod	1.016	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate
10		Lubak Manis	1.008	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate
11		Kelapis	1.018	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate
12		Semengaris	1.032	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate
Total			12.006		
Average			1.001		
Total Min Score			874		
Total Max Score			1.057		

Source: Processed data

Based on result of analysis above, from the mapping of villages in North Malinau district, Malinau regency, there are 10 villages categorized as adequate for formation and 2 villages categorized as fairly adequate for formation. For more details, the mapping can be seen in table below.

Table 12
Mapping of Village in North Malinau District Malinau Regency

No	Nominative Village Fairly Adequate For Formation	Nominative Village Adequate for Formation
1	2	3
1	Kalamok	Malinau Seberang
2	Luso	Putat
3		Salap
4		Seruyung
5		Respen Tubu
6		Belayan
7		Sembuak Warod
8		Lubak Manis
9		Kelapis
10		Semengaris

Source : Processed data

Village in North Malinau district with minimum score is Luso village by 874, while village with maximum score is Respen Tubu village by 1,057. Difference of village potential in North Malinau district between the highest and the lowest score is 183 or 21% of the lowest village potential. For more details regarding comparison of potential per village between the highest and the lowest score, see table below.

Table 13
Comparison of Potential of Villages in North Malinau District in Malinau Regency

Comparison of Potential of Villages in North Malinau District in Malinau Regency						
No	District	Village	Total Score	Difference	Percentage	Nominative Village
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	North Malinau	Kaliamak	875	1	0	1
2		Luso	874	-	-	1
3		MalinauSeberang	1.012	138	16	2
4		Putat	1.033	159	18	2
5		Salap	1.013	139	16	2
6		Seruyung	1.049	175	20	2
7		RespenTubu	1.057	183	21	2
8		Belayan	1.019	145	17	2
9		SembuakWarod	1.016	142	16	2
10		LubakManis	1.008	134	15	2
11		Kelapis	1.018	144	16	2
12		Semengaris	1.032	158	18	2
Total Formation						22

Source: Processed data

Villages with potential equal to or greater than lowest village potential by 30% can be claimed to have great potential for formation. Based on table above, from 12 villages available, 2 nominative villages can be formed. Villages that are adequate and have better potential for formation are Malinau Seberang village, Putat village, Salapvillage, Seruyungvillage, Respen Tubuvillage, Belayanvillage, Sembuak Warodvillage, Lubak Manisvillage, Kelapisvillage, and Semengarisvillage. Therefore, formation of villages contributes to formation of North Malinau district. Formation of North Malinau district can be done in 2 alternatives of mapping of villages in North Malinau district.

(1) Alternative I: Mapping of Villages in North Malinau District

Table 14
Mapping of Villages in North Malinau District
Alternative I

No	Formed District	Nominative Village	Total Score	Parent District	Nominative Village	Total Score
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1		Semenggaris	1,032		Kaliyamok	875
2		Lubak Manis	1,008		Malinau Seberang	1,012
3		Kelapis	1,018		Luso	874
4		Putat	1,033		Sembuak Warod	1,016
5		Salap	1,013		Respen Tubu	1,057
6		Seruyung	1,049			
7		Belayan	1,019			
Total			7,172			4,834
Average			1,025			967
Total Min Score			1,008			874
Total Max Score			1,049			1,057

Source: Processed data

Mapping of villages in North Malinau district in alternative I is formed district by 7 nominative villages, i.e. Semenggaris village, Lubak Manis village, Kelapisvillage, Putat village, Salapvillage, Seruyungvillage, and Belayanvillage. While parent districts is 5 nominative villages, i.e. Kaliyamokvillage, Malinau Seberangvillage, Lusovillage, Sembuak Warodvil, and Respen Tubuvillage. Alternative I of the mapping of villages in North Malinau district can be seen in the following map.

Figure 3.

Mapping of Villages in North Malinau District
(Alternative I)



Source: Similar to Processed Data

(2) Alternative II: Mapping of Villages in North Malinau District

Table 15
Mapping of Villages in North Malinau District
Alternative II

No	Formed District	Nominative Village	Total Score	Parent District	Nominative Village	Total Score
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1		Lubak Manis	1,008		Kaliyamok	875
2		Kelapis	1,018		Malinau Seberang	1,012
3		Putat	1,033		Luso	874
4		Salap	1,013		Sembuak Warod	1,016
5		Seruyung	1,049		Respen Tubu	1,057
6		Belayan	1,019		Semenggaris	1,032
Total			6,140			5,866
Average			1,023			978
Total Min Score			1,008			874
Total Max Score			1,049			1,057

Source: Processed data

Mapping of villages in North Malinau district in alternative II is formed district by 6 nominative villages, i.e. Lubak Manis village, Kelapis village, Putat village, Salapvillage, Seruyungvillage, and Belayan village. While parent districts is 6 nominative villages, i.e. Kaliyamok village, Malinau Seberangvillage, Lusovillage, Sembuak Warodvillage, Respen Tubuvillage, and Semenggaris village. Alternative II of the mapping of villages in North Malinau district can be seen in the following map.

Figure 4

Mapping of Villages in North Malinau District
(Alternative II)



Source: Similar to Processed Data

Difference of scores in the mapping of villages in North Malinau district can be seen below.

Table 16
Difference of Score in Mapping of Villages in North Malinau District

Mapping	Average Score		Difference
	Parent District	Formed District	
Alternative I	967	1,025	-58
Alternative II	978	1,023	-46

Source: Processed data

Based on comparison of potential as in table above, it can be explained that difference between parent district and formed district in alternative I is -58, which means that parent district has lower score than formed district. In alternative II, difference between parent district and formed district is -46, which means that parent district has lower score than formed district. However, alternative II shall be selected as choice 1. This is due to consideration that regional formation with distribution of administrative region by alternative II has better balance in terms of potential than formation by alternative I. From 19 research variables, difference of potential score between parent district and formed district in alternative I is only -46, while in alternative II is -58.

Thus, it can be concluded that regional restructuring by formation of North Malinau district can be designed in two best alternatives:

- a. Alternative I (difference of score by -58)
 - Nominative parent district with average score of 967 has 5 villages, i.e. Kaliyamok village, Malinau Seberangvillage, Lusovillage, Sembuak Warodvillage and Respen Tubuvillage.
 - Nominative formed district with average score of 1,025 has 7 villages, i.e. Semenggaris village, Lubak Manis village, Kelapisvillage, Putat village, Salapvillage, Seruyungvillage, and Balayanvillage.
- b. Alternative II (difference of score by -46)
 - Nominative parent district with average score of 978 has 6 villages, i.e. Kaliyamok village, Malinau Seberangvillage, Lusovillage, Sembuak Warodvillage, Respen Tubuvillage, and Semenggaris village.
 - Nominative formed district with average score of 1,023 has 6 villages, i.e. Lubak Manis village, Kelapis village, Putat village, Salap village, Seruyung village, and Balayan village.

2) Formation of Kayan Hilir District

Based on result of scoring on research variables above, it is obtained that the potential of villages in Kayan Hilir district of Malinau regency are adequate, fairly adequate, or inadequate as can be seen in table below:

Table 17

Potential of Villages in Kayan Hilir District in Malinau Regency

No	District	Village	Total Score	Score Interval	Category
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Kayan Hilir	Data Dian	1,030	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate
2		Long Pipa	1,024	$1,008 \leq TS < 1,680$	Adequate
3		Long Metun	958	$644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
4		Long Sule	1,029	$1,008 \leq TS$	Adequate

No	District	Village	Total Score	Score Interval	Category
1	2	3	4	5	6
5		Sungai Anai	902	$< 1,680$ $644 \leq TS < 1,008$	Fairly Adequate
Total			4,943		
Average			989		
Total Min Score			902		
Total Max Score			1,030		

Source: Processed data

Based on result of analysis above, from the mapping of villages in Kayan Hilir district, Malinau regency, there are 3 villages categorized as adequate for formation and 2 villages categorized as fairly adequate for formation. For more details, the mapping can be seen in table below.

Table 18

Mapping of Village in Kayan Hilir District Malinau Regency

No	Nominative Village Fairly Adequate For Formation	Nominative Village Adequate for Formation
1	2	3
1	Long Metun	Data Dian
2	Sungai Anai	Long Pipa
3		Long Sule

Source: Processed data

Village in Kayan Hilir district with minimum score is Sungai Anai village by 902, while village with maximum score is Data Dian village by 1,030. Difference of village potential in Kayan Hilir district between the highest and the lowest score is 128 or 14% of the lowest village potential. For more details regarding comparison of potential per village between the highest and the lowest score, see table below.

Table 19

Comparison of Potential of Villages in Kayan Hilir District in Malinau Regency

No	District	Village	Total Score	Difference	Percentage	Nominative Village
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Kayan Hilir	Data Dian	1,030	128	14	2
2		Long Pipa	1,024	122	14	2
3		Long Metun	958	56	6	1
4		Long Sule	1,029	127	14	2
5		Sungai Anai	902	-	-	1
Total Formation						8

Source: Processed data

Villages with potential equal to or greater than lowest village potential by 30% can be claimed to have great potential for formation. Based on table above, from 5 villages available 8 nominative villages can be formed. Villages that are adequate and have better potential for formation are Data Dian village, Long Pipa village, and Long Sule village. Therefore, formation of villages contributes to formation of Kayan Hilir district.

Formation of Kayan Hilir district can be done in 2 alternatives of mapping of villages in North Malinau district.

(3) Alternative I of Formation of Kayan Hilir District

Table 20
Mapping of Villages in Kayan Hilir District
Alternative I

No	Formed District	Nominative Village	Total Score	Parent District	Nominative Village	Total Score
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1		Long Sule	1.029		Data Dian	1.030
2		Long Pipa	1.024		Long Metun	958
3					Sungai Anai	902
Total			2.053			2.890
Average			1.027			963
Total Min Score			1.024			902
Total Max Score			1.029			1.030

Source: Processed data

Mapping of villages in Kayan Hilir district in alternative I is formed district by 2 nominative villages, i.e. Long Sule village, and Long Pipa village. While parent districts is 3 nominative villages, i.e. Data Dian village, Long Metun village, and Sungai Anai village. Alternative I of the mapping of villages in Kayan Hilir district can be seen in the following map.

Figure 5
Mapping of Villages in Kayan Hilir District
(Alternative I)



Source: Similar Processed data

(4) Alternative II of Formation of Kayan Hilir District

Formation of Kayan Hilir district in alternative II is by taking Long Top village from Sungai Boh district as formation district. For more details, see table below.

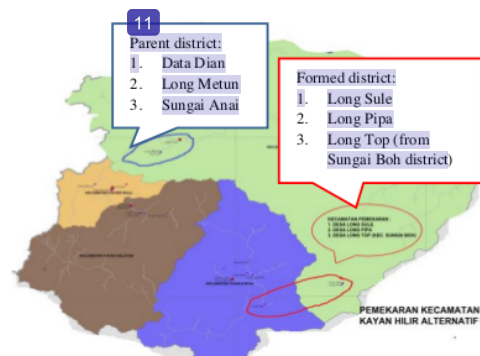
Table 21
Mapping of Villages in Kayan Hilir District
Alternative II

No	Formed District	Nominative Village	Total Score	Parent District	Nominative Village	Total Score
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1		Long Sule	1.029		Data Dian	1.030
2		Long Pipa	1.024		Long Metun	958
3		Long Top	911		Sungai Anai	902
Total			2.964			2.890
Average			988			963
Total Min Score			911			902
Total Max Score			1.029			1.030

Source: Processed data

Mapping of villages in Kayan Hilir district in alternative II is formed district by 3 nominative villages, i.e. Long Sule village, Long Pipa village, and Long Top village. The last one is taken from Sungai Boh district. While parent districts is 3 nominative villages, i.e. Data Dian village, Long Metun village, and Sungai Anai village. Alternative II of the mapping of villages in Kayan Hilir district can be seen in the following map.

Figure 6
Mapping of Villages in Kayan Hilir District
(Alternative II)



Source: Similar Processed data

Difference of scores in the mapping of villages in Kayan Hilir district between alternative I and II can be seen below.

Table 22
Difference of Score in Mapping of Villages in Kayan Hilir District

Mapping	Average Score		Difference
	Parent District	Formed District	
Alternative I	963	1.027	-63
Alternative II	963	988	-25

Source: Processed data

Based on comparison of potential as in table above, it can be explained that difference between parent district and formed district in alternative I is -63, which means that parent district has lower score than formed district. In alternative II, difference between parent district and formed district is -25, which means that parent district has lower score than formed district. However,

alternative II shall be selected as choice 1. This is due to consideration that regional formation with distribution of administrative region by alternative II has better balance in terms of potential than formation by alternative I. From 19 research variables, difference of potential score between parent district and formed district in alternative II is only -25, while in alternative I is -63.

Thus, it can be concluded that regional restructuring by formation of Kayan Hilir district can be designed in two best alternatives:

- c. Alternative I (difference of score by -63)
 - Nominative parent district with average score of 963 has 3 villages, i.e. Data Dian village, Long Metun village, and Sungai Anai village.
 - Nominative formed district with average score of 1,027 has 2 villages, i.e. Long Sulevillage, and Long Pipa village.
- d. Alternative II (difference of score by -25)
 - Nominative parent district with average score of 963 has 3 villages, i.e. Data Dian village, Long Metun village, and Sungai Anai village.
 - Nominative formed district with average score of 988 has 3 villages, i.e. Long Sule village, Long Pipa village, and Long Top village which is taken from Sungai Boh district.

E. Conclusion

To ensure successful implementation of regional restructuring and development, it can be seen from capability of the government from the lowest level to the highest level in implementation of public service, governance, and development effectively and efficiently. Therefore, below is the recommendation.

1. Considering that there are three alternatives given, it is expected to have continuous pattern of development;
2. District as local agency of regency/city is necessary to be delegated with some of authorities from regent/mayor on Malinau regency due to difficult condition of the field;
3. It is necessary to design district organization according to potential and characteristics of the district (typology of district), and define system and nature of authorities delegated to district head by regent/mayor;
4. It is necessary to have budgeting on performance and logistics based on the amount of variables of district head's authority, potential, and problems of each districts; and
5. It is necessary to design measurement and evaluation of district performance based on

district head's authority, potential, and problems of each districts.

6. All equipment, personnel, and cost the regional restructuring is under responsibility of local government, including improvement of all administration regarding population in regions related to formation of district, whether it is ID card, Family Registry, and other civil and population registry.

F. Reference

1. Kolopaking, Lala M. et.al. 2008. *District for People's Welfare*. Publisher Center for Agricultural and Rural Development Studies-Bogor Agricultural University. Bogor
10. Nasution, Adnan Buyung, et.al. 2000. *Federalism For Indonesia*. Publisher PT. Kompas Media Nusantara. Jakarta
10. Wasistiono, Sadu, et.al, editor, 2002. *Reorganized District Government Institutions*. Government Study Center STPDN. Publisher PT Citra Pindo, Bandung.
- _____. 2009. *Development of the District Organization from Time to Time*. Institute of Local Government Management Studies. Publishers Fokusmedia Bandung
- Wignosubroto, Soetandyo, et.al. 2005. *Tidal Autonomous Region-Sketches 100-Year Journey*. Publisher Institute For Local Development-TIFA Foundation Jakarta.
3. Law No. 32 of 2004 on Local Government
- Law No. 23 of 2014 on Local Government
- Government Regulation No. 129 of 2003 on Requirements for Establishment and Criteria for Formation, Elimination, and Merging of Regions
9. Government Regulation No. 41 of 2007 on Guidelines for Local Bureaucracy
- Government Regulation No. 19 of 2008 on District
- Government Regulation No. 78 of 2008 on Establishment of Autonomous Region
14. Decree of Minister of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform KEP/25/M.PAN/2/2004 on General Guidelines for Public Satisfaction Index of Government Agency Service Unit
- Simangunsong, Fernandes. 2014. *Development of Subdistrict Organizations Post-Birth of Law Number 23 Year 2014 About Local Government*. Lecture Papers for Graduate School (Masters and Doctorate) at the Institute of Domestic Government. Bandung

STRENGTHENING OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES IN ISOLATED REGIONS OF INDONESIA (Empirical Study on Formation of New District of North Malinau and Kayan Hilir In Malinau Regency North Kalimantan Province)

ORIGINALITY REPORT

27%

SIMILARITY INDEX

24%

INTERNET SOURCES

22%

PUBLICATIONS

2%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1

file.scirp.org

Internet Source

11%

2

www.scirp.org

Internet Source

4%

3

apspa.org

Internet Source

3%

4

html.scirp.org

Internet Source

3%

5

Fernandes Simangunsong, Imelda Hutasoit. "Model of Regional Development in Indonesia Study on Formation of Batang Asai District and Mandiangin District at Sarolangun Regency Jambi Province", Open Journal of Social Sciences, 2018

Publication

2%

6

m.scirp.org

Internet Source

2%

7	mafiadoc.com Internet Source	<1 %
8	Fernandes Simangunsong, Imelda Hutasoit. "Consolidation of Administrative Services in Indonesia Study on Formation of Sub-District (Urban Area) in Karawang Regency West Java Province", Open Journal of Social Sciences, 2018 Publication	<1 %
9	eprints.upnyk.ac.id Internet Source	<1 %
10	jmic.online Internet Source	<1 %
11	Submitted to Institut Pemerintahan Dalam Negeri Student Paper	<1 %
12	Fernandes Simangunsong, Imelda Hutasoit. "Strengthening of Indonesian Borderland at South China Sea Water Area (Strategic Study on Development of Natuna Regency into Province by Formation Natuna Regency)", Open Journal of Social Sciences, 2018 Publication	<1 %
13	Submitted to Universitas Sebelas Maret Student Paper	<1 %

14	ojs.uma.ac.id Internet Source	<1 %
15	cuiqingcai.com Internet Source	<1 %
16	Brontowiyono, Widodo. "Sustainable Water Resources Management with Special Reference to Rainwater Harvesting - Case Study of KartaManTul, Java, Indonesia", Universität Karlsruhe, 2008. Publication	<1 %
17	www.crcsi.com.au Internet Source	<1 %
18	"Disaster Risk Reduction in Indonesia", Springer Science and Business Media LLC, 2017 Publication	<1 %
19	Submitted to New Lanarkshire College Student Paper	<1 %

Exclude quotes Off

Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography Off