

ANALYSIS OF REGIONAL EXPANSION OF KERINCI REGENCY STUDY FOR ESTABLISHMENT PLAN OF KERINCI HILIR DISTRICT

A. Zarkasi, Dimas Rizal & Spinoza

Universitas Jambi

azarkasi@unja.ac.id; dimasrizal@unja.ac.id; khalikspinoza@gmail.com

Abstract

Regional expansion in Indonesia is the formation of new administrative areas at the provincial and city and district levels from the parent. The latest legal basis for regional expansion in Indonesia is Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government. In the Government Regulation No. 78 of 2007 stated that the aim of regional expansion is to improve the welfare of the community through improving services to the community, accelerating the growth of democratic life, accelerating the implementation of regional economic development, increasing security and order. The focus of regional division research in Kerinci Regency is on the conditions related to whether or not the Kerinci area should be formed into two districts. The research method used is descriptive qualitative. The results of the study indicate the existence of potential natural resources, human resources and other potentials in Kerinci Regency can be said to be ready to be expanded by considering that the expansion will trigger economic growth and accelerate development through the management of existing resources or regional potential. In terms of government administration, due to the vast area and difficult access to infrastructure, such as public services and the distance of the central government with villages that are far from the center of government, resulting in a fairly wide range of government control. So, with this approach, the problem of span of control will be overcome by the process of regional expansion so that public services can be better.

Keywords: Regional Expansion, Regional Government and Public Services.

I. Introduction

A. Background

Regional expansion in Indonesia is the formation of new administrative areas at the provincial and city and district levels from the parent. The latest legal basis for regional expansion in Indonesia is Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government. The 1945 Constitution does not regulate the formation of regions or the expansion of particular regions. Formation of a region in the form of a merging of several regions or parts of the region that are side by side or division of an area into two or more regions. In the Government Regulation No. 78 of 2007 stated that the aim of regional expansion is to improve the welfare of the community through: improving services to the community, accelerating the growth of democratic life, accelerating the implementation of regional economic development, and increasing security and order.

The division of regency / city into several new regencies / cities is basically an effort to improve the quality of services and welfare of the community. In terms of regional development, the new district candidates formed need a balance between the resource base between one another. This needs to be pursued so that there are no striking social inequalities in the future. Furthermore, in the effort to form a newly created region, new public spaces need to be formed, which are the collective needs of the people in a region.

Another consideration for regional expansion is related to aspects of the region's potential, so it is deemed necessary to give authority to the region to manage its own local government. Potential areas which are natural wealth both renewable and non-renewable. gave birth to special considerations for the central government to regulate regional equity. This desire then obliges the government to form regional governments as well as granting regional autonomy to run regional households.¹

The regional government with its various regulatory products is seen as playing an important role in overcoming complex problems, because the reach and capacity of the Central Government are too far to deal

¹ Sarundajang, Babak Baru Dalam Sistem Pemerintahan Daerah, Jakarta: Kata Hasta Pustaka, 2015, p. 56-57

with these problems. Thus, the problem of limited capacity of the Central Government is also one of the reasons for the importance of pemekaran. Overly extensive government control can lead to hard-to-reach public services, uneven development, and poverty that occurs in areas far from the capital city of government. So that the position of the capital city of government becomes a determining factor which region will bloom.

Government Regulation Number 78 Year 2007 concerning Procedures for Formation, Elimination and Merger of Regions. In PP No. 78 of 2007 regulates the process of regional formation based on three requirements, namely administrative, technical, and physical territorial: (1) Administrative requirements are based on the aspirations of most people, (2) Requirements are technically based on factors of economic capability, potential regional, socio-cultural, socio-political, population, area, defense, security, and other factors that enable the implementation of regional autonomy. Other factors include the consideration of financial capacity, the level of community welfare, and the range of control of government administration, and (3) Physical territorial requirements in the formation of regions include the scope of the area, the location of prospective capitals, government facilities and infrastructure.

Regional expansion policy is one of the answers to various problems that arise in the current regional administration, which triggers the emergence of various kinds of phenomena and the desire of the community in various regions to form new regions both provincial and district / city areas that are separate from the regions its parent. The emergence of this phenomenon is in line with the dynamics that occur in society in the reform era where reform is considered as a solution to the imbalance of development that occurred in the new order.²

Regional expansion has received a reaction from various groups in the Kerinci Regency, especially in the district area which will be formed into a district. The reaction from various groups concerned the material value in the area. Kerinci Regency when viewed in terms of area is indeed feasible to be divided into two districts. However, regional expansion is not only seen from the aspect of the area, but many aspects are behind the formation of regions such as Administrative, Technical and Physical Territorial requirements.

The reasons that encourage the formation of the region of Kerinci Hilir, namely: First, administrative reasons in this case the provision of services by the government which includes making correspondence and population documents difficult to access the community, where the distance of the district capital is too far.

Table 1. Distances of Regency Capital and Villages in the Kerinci Hilir Region

No	Village	Distance to the Capital District (Km)
1	Muara Hemat	81
2	Batang Merangin	46
3	Pematang lingkung	42
4	Tamia	41
5	Pasar tamiai	40
6	Lubuk paku	38
7	Seberang merangin	34
8	Ds. Baru pulau sangkar	33
9	Terutung	27

Source: Kerinci Regency Statistics Indonesia 2017-2018

Based on the above table, the division of Kerinci Regency is expected to bring positive changes to the people in the downstream Kerinci region, especially in terms of public services such as what the community has felt so far. This hope also makes the division to be realized immediately. The distance between the area in the downstream of Kerinci Regency and the district capital is too far so that it makes it difficult to get efficient services.

Second, from the aspect of inequality in infrastructure development that is not evenly distributed in Kerinci Regency, where infrastructure development is more focused at the center of government, which results in a lack of development of the people's economy in the downstream Kerinci region.

² Darmo, Studi Tentang Pembentukan Daerah Otonomi Baru (DOB) Kabupaten Paser Selatan, eJURNAL Ilmu Pemerintahan, 2017-5, p. 353-356

Table 2. Inequality in infrastructure development

No	Year	Infrastructure development	
		Kerinci Mudik	Kerinci Hilir
1	2018	Rp. 57.292.000.000	Rp. 21.750.000.000
2	2017	Rp. 89. 500.000.000	Rp. 46.900.000.000

Source: Kerinci Regency Government Goods / Services Procurement Policy Institute (LKPP)

Based on the above table, it can be seen with the uneven development budget, which causes imbalance in infrastructure development that occurred in Kerinci Regency. Besides these two reasons, the most important issue is the public's view of justice provided by the government in various matters such as public services, welfare and infrastructure development.

B. Identification of Problem

Based on what has been stated in the background of the above problems, the main focus in this research is:

1. What are the factors that cause the Kerinci Hilir community to form a new district?
2. Is the establishment of the downstream Kerinci Regency in accordance with the criteria and eligibility requirements for the formation of the area, especially the Technical requirements stipulated in PP Number 78 of 2007?

C. Method

This type of research is a qualitative research with purposive sampling technique, namely by interviewing people who know the problem under study and study secondary data from various references and search sites that contain data that are the object of research.

II. Discuss

Regional expansion is one step that arises from the spirit of regional autonomy in the Unitary Republic of Indonesia. Regional autonomy is expected to be a significant alternative in the implementation of all government affairs to facilitate and in the context of optimizing services and welfare for the community.

A. Factors That Cause Division of Kerinci Regency

1. Service approach between local government and the community

Public service is a fundamental demand for modern government management, where an increasingly advanced society requires services that are more quickly calculated with economic value and guarantee certainty. Government bureaucracy is a leading institution related to the provision of community services. Public services are so important, because of their relationships and relationships with humans in many communities.

Nowadays the phenomenon of government bureaucracy in carrying out community service activities is often interpreted in different connotations by the community. Bureaucracy seems to give birth to the impression of a lengthy and convoluted process when the community will settle a matter with the government apparatus, so that the term 'bureaucratization' emerges, meaning that it is an attempt to further simplify the procedure which is considered convoluted. One concept to guarantee the existence of a form of public service is to bring public service spaces closer to the community.³

Kerinci Regency has an area that extends and surrounds the city of Sungai Penuh. This condition causes public services to become an obstacle to the population of the soul as well as to the great distance between the sub-district area and the central government in the parent district, so that the range of government control runs very wide, is ineffective and inefficient for equitable development and accelerated regional development. Therefore, the proposal for the expansion of the Kerinci regency became the Kerinci regency and the Kerinci Hilir Regency became a desire of the community.

Expansion of the Kerinci Regency is expected to bring positive changes to the Kerinci community, especially the people in the Kerinci Hilir region in terms of public services such as what the community has been complaining about so far. This hope also made the expansion even more intense to be realized immediately. The Kerinci Hilir community, in accordance with what the researchers had done with what was the factor, made Kerinci Hilir want to separate themselves from the Kerinci district, that is, to provide better

³ Pemerintah Kabupaten Kerinci, Badan Perencanaan Daerah, Pendataan Potensi Pemekaran Kabupaten Tahun 2015

services to the people living in areas far from the Kerinci district. The distance between the area in the downstream of Kerinci district and the capital city of the regency is quite far, and added to the geographic condition of the Kerinci regency is the mountainous area, which makes it difficult to get efficient services.

Kerinci Regency which is so broad is added to the encouragement of all strata of the community of Kerinci Hilir is expected to be able to provide a good form of government. Fulfill what has not been obtained by the people of Kerinci Hilir so far. The service approach through the regional government is expected to be able to provide everything that the regional government can provide for the welfare of the Kerinci Hilir community, through planning regional development on a smaller scale.

Regional expansion is intended to simplify and shorten the path of the bureaucracy, the authority to manage natural resources directly by the region. Investment can go directly to the regions, the function of public services by the government is more leverage, accelerating the economic growth of the local population through improving the regional economic development framework based on local potential. With the development of new autonomous regions, it will provide opportunities to explore various economic potentials of new regions that have not been optimal. Broader absorption of labor in the government sector and division of power in politics and government. Political realities like this also received great support from civil society and the business world, because new economic opportunities both formally and informally became more available as a result of regional expansion.

From various interviews conducted by researchers to informants in the Kerinci Regency, that the expansion of the Kerinci Regency actually aims to facilitate services to the community, community welfare, and equitable distribution of development in the Kerinci Hilir region, as in the results of an interview with Mr. Chandra as chairman of the consultative body downstream kerinci pemekaran, the following:

After the establishment of the full river city in 2008, in 2010 the Kerinci Regency established the district capital in the middle hill in Siulak Mukai, the direct impact of the six sub-districts in Kerinci downstream far from government servants, therefore with consideration, to bring services to the Kerinci community closer. downstream, as well as improving the welfare of the downstream kerinci community. From 2012 several figures have openly begun to discuss the formation of a downstream regency consisting of six sub-districts, including Hasani Hamid, Nasrul Madin, Mohd. Rahman Furthermore, after the 2013 elections on May 1, 2014 in accordance with the vision and mission of the 2014-2019 Kerinci Regent elected, the downstream Kerinci community held a seminar at the same time holding a meeting at the Kerinci Hotel with the results of an agreement and vowed to form a new autonomous region, namely Kerinci Hilir Regency with the capital of the sanggaran great.

With the formation of downstream kerinci getting closer to the community service, say that before expanding the service distance between the capital city of Kerinci Regency which is the central hill with the Merangin stem sub-district from the estuary village of economical in the downstream Kerinci area of approximately 100 km, with the formation of Kerinci Hilir On the way to Kerinci Lake as a candidate for the capital city of downstream Kerinci district, it only becomes approximately 40 km.⁴

From these answers it can be understood that the expansion of downstream kerinci from Kerinci Regency, which is more familiar with regional expansion, aims to provide better services, equitable development, and provide facilities to the public to get public services. It is expected that with the expansion of this region can get more attention from local governments.

Expansion of Kerinci Hilir is also expected to be able to make Kerinci Hilir a regency that is able to compete with other regencies that first bloom, with abundant natural potential possessed by Kerinci Hilir. So basically this expansion is intended so that people in the Kerinci Hilir region can also feel the ease of service and equitable development that will be provided by the government. So the distance that is far and difficult to reach is easier and more efficient.

The potential of the Kerinci Hilir region has good prospects in the future to be developed, especially the potential of natural resources and regional potential. Because all the districts in Kerinci Hilir have potentials such as agriculture, plantation, tourism, airport, geothermal, and hydropower.⁵

⁴ The results of a direct interview with Mr. Candra, chairman of the downstream kerinci division deliberation body on May 7, 2019, at sea view at 11.00 a.m

⁵ The results of a direct interview with Mr. Firman, the former head of the Kerinci Regency Government Section on May 8 2019, the Sub-District Office of Sea Observation at 10:00 a.m

The good natural potential that is owned by Kerinci Hilir is also expected if it is managed well, it can be a job that can simultaneously improve the living standards of the people of Kerinci Hilir and its surroundings. In other words regional expansion is a process of dividing the territory into more than one region with the aim of improving services and accelerating development in various sectors of life. Regional expansion can also create regional independence.

Regency expansion is an effort to facilitate the community to get good services and improve community welfare, Kerinci is an area that is geographically difficult to reach and slow economic growth, expansion is an opportunity to develop detail in order to improve infrastructure development and basic fields. others, therefore we from the downstream kerinci pemekaran deliberation request the support of all kerinci residents to pay attention to their hometowns, until the ideals of making kerinci more prosperous and prosperous are achieved, and what needs to be kept in mind is that even though detail may be expanded into 10-20 regencies and cities, but customs, kerinci tribal culture remains one.⁶

According to the author, the expansion of the Kerinci Regency and the establishment of the Kerinci Hilir Regency is a demand for the progress of the era that requires changes that lead to efforts to prosper the Kerinci Hilir people and shorten the span of control of public services.

B. Conditions for Regional Expansion

1. Administrative Requirements

Requirements for the formation of Regions, have been normatively regulated in PP Number 78 of 2007 which includes administrative requirements. Administrative requirements for the formation of regency / city areas include:

- a. Decision of district / city and regency / city parliaments on approval of the formation of district / city candidates

The Joint Agreement Letter of the Kerinci Regency DPRD and the Kerinci Regent related to the approval for the establishment of the Kerinci Hilir Regency was issued on December 18, 2015 with No.135 / 253 / I / ADPUM / 2015 and No. 28 / DPRD / 2015. Regarding the division of Kerinci Regency into Kerinci Regency and the preparatory area of the downstream Kerinci Regency in 2015. The joint approval letter of the Kerinci Regency Regional Representative Council and the Kerinci Regent gave birth to several decrees, namely:

1. Approved the division of Kerinci Regency into Kerinci Regency and downstream detail preparation areas, as stated in the results of the Kerinci Regency DPRD plenary meeting on December 18, 2015, which is contained in the attachment to this joint agreement and is an integral part.
2. Approve and be willing to release six subdistricts in the Kerinci Regency, namely, the seaview sub-district, Kerinci Lake Sub-district, Keliling Lake Sub-district, Gunung Raya Sub-District, Kerman Hill Sub-District and Merangin Batang Sub-District as the coverage area for the downstream Kerinci Sub-district preparation area.
3. Approved the prospective capital city of the downstream Kerinci Regency preparation area in the Great Budget of Kerinci Lake District.
4. Willing to carry out obligations as the parent district area towards the downstream kerinci district preparation area, including:
 - a. Providing government facilities and infrastructure
 - b. Carry out data collection / verification of personnel, financing, equipment and documentation
 - c. Willing to submit personnel, financing, equipment and documentation
 - d. Budgeting financial support for governance and implementation of the first election.
5. If in the future there is an error in this joint decision, then both parties agree to be corrected as appropriate.

- b. Decision of provincial DPRD and Governor on approval of the formation of district / city candidates

Joint agreement with the Jambi Provincial DPRD with the Governor of Jambi Number: 135/370/SETDA.PEM-4.1/VI /2016 and Number: s.135/760/DPRD/VI/2016 Regarding the division of Kerinci Regency into Kerinci Regency and Preparatory Region of Kerinci Hilir Regency . The Decree of the Jambi Province DPRD and the Governor of Jambi regarding the approval of the establishment of the Kerinci

⁶ Direct interview with Jafni, a member of the Kerinci Downstream Deliberation Board, the village of Cage Island on May 12, 2019 at 2:00 PM

Hilir Regency as a new Regency in Jambi Province which was the result of the division of the Kerinci Regency where the submission of Recommendations to follow up on the issuance of the Decree of the Jambi Provincial Parliament and the Governor of Jambi.

The Governor and DPRD Jambi Province approval letter issued on June 6, 2016. The Decree of the Jambi Governor and the Jambi Provincial DPRD on the Approval for the Establishment of the Kerinci Hilir Regency gave birth to several decisions, namely:

1. Approved the division of Kerinci Regency into Kerinci Regency and the preparatory area of Kerinci Hilir Regency, as stated in the results of the Jambi Provincial DPRD plenary meeting on June 6, 2016, which is contained in the attachment to this joint agreement and is an integral part;
2. We make this joint agreement as an administrative requirement as determined in articles 37 and 38 of Law number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government;
3. If there are deficiencies in the completeness of the requirements as regulated by legislation, they will be completed by the Kerinci Regency government and the Kerinci Regency DPRD as appropriate.

c. Recommendation from the Minister of Home Affairs

The plan for the formation of the Kerinci Hilir Regency has fulfilled the administrative requirements set out in PP Number 78 of 2007, as stated by the Chairman of the Kerinci Regency DPRD, Arpan Kamil, said that:

The plan to establish Kerinci Hilir in this case the administrative requirements, especially the Decree of the Kerinci Regency DPRD itself, I think there is no problem anymore, it's just that we are waiting for the revocation of the moratorium from the president and God willing, Kerinci Hilir can be expanded into a new autonomous region.⁷

Based on the results of the interview above, Kerinci Hilir is appropriate to be a Regency if viewed from the file and its administrative completeness because it meets administrative requirements based on Government Regulation Number 78 Year 2007. In accordance with the explanation and presentation of several informants above, then to improve public services and advance regional economy. Basically there are three main missions in the implementation of regional autonomy and fiscal decentralization, namely: Improving the quality and quantity of public services and community welfare, creating efficiency and effectiveness in managing regional resources, and empowering and creating space for communities to participate in the development process.

2. Technical Requirements

a. Potential Areas Owned by Kerinci Hilir

The country is as small as the land of heaven, this is a phrase often used to describe the natural wealth of Kerinci Regency, Jambi Province. The land is fertile, the air is cool, the natural beauty and exotic cultural diversity and hospitality of the people are very potential resources to be developed. Its natural conditions are still very natural because most of its territory is the Kerinci Seblat National Park (TNKS) area, this area is surrounded by barisan hills. When viewed from a height, it will look like a crater or cauldron. Potential areas that can be developed by the Kerinci Hilir Regency, include:

Table 3. Potential Areas Owned by Downstream Kerinci

No	Regional Potential	Type / Amount
1	Tourism	a. Middle island waterfall b. Lake Kerinci c. Lake lingkat d. Lake Kaco e. Panorama of Bukit Barisan Nature
2	Agriculture	a. Vegetable plants b. Corn c. Cassava d. Sweet potato

⁷ The results of a direct interview with Arpan, chairman of the Kerinci Regency DPRD, on May 13, 2019

		e. Chili f. Nuts
3	Plantation	a. Sweet skin b. Coffee c. Coconut d. Betel nut e. Clove f. Candlenut
4	Geothermal Potential	Potential electricity is 204 MW in Gunung Raya sub-district
5	Electric Potential	Hydroelectric Power Plant (PLTA), merangin river flow with a capacity of 180 MW
6	Means of Air Transportation	Depati Parbo Airport with a runway length of 1404 m × 30 m

Source: Kerinci District Statistics Indonesia 2016

b. Population

Looking at the population in Kerinci Hilir which will later be incorporated in the Kerinci Hilir Regency itself, we can see together that the region that has the least population density is in Gunung Raya Subdistrict which is 23 people / Km² and the region which has the most population density is in Sitanjau Sea District, which is 243 inhabitants / Km². The details are as follows:

Table 4. Area and Population Size by District in Kerinci Hilir

Districts	Population	Large(Km²)
(1)	(2)	(3)
Gunung Raya	10, 223	23
Bukit Kerman	10, 938	58
Batang Merangin	11, 202	24
Keliling Danau	22, 241	62
Danau Kerinci	17, 934	72
Sitanjau Laut	14, 047	243
Estimated Population that has not yet taken care of population documents	6, 061	
Estimates that are outside the area	2, 340	
Estimated TKI who are abroad	10, 800	
Amount	105, 793	50, 46

Source: Kerinci Regency Dukcapil Service in 2015

c. Area of Kerinci Hilir

The total area of several sub-districts which will later be incorporated in the Regency of Kerinci Hilir is 1,686.20 km². With the following details:

Table 5. Area of Prospective Areas to Be Expanded

Districts	Large (Km²)
Gunung Raya	347, 63
Bukit Kerman	212, 94
Batang Merangin	476, 46
Keliling Danau	364, 84
Danau Kerinci	226, 26
Sitanjau Laut	58, 07
Amount	1,686, 20

Source: Kerinci District Statistics Indonesia 2016

d. Regional Financial Capability

In an effort to enlarge the role of local governments in development, local governments are required to be more independent in financing their household operational activities. Based on this, it can be seen that regional income cannot be separated from regional expenditure, because it is interrelated and is a budget allocation prepared and made to smooth the wheels of regional government.

In 2017, the amount of revenue realization of the Kerinci Regency Government reached 1201 billion rupiah. Of the total number, 85.7 billion came from Regional Original Revenues, 799.9 billion came from the Balancing Fund, 220.2 billion from Central Government Transfers, and 38.9 billion from Provincial Government Transfers. Kerinci Regency Government's total expenditure is 883.2 billion rupiah. Operating expenditure reached 664.5 billion and capital expenditure amounted to 218.9 billion rupiah.⁸

III. Conclusion

In the discussion and results of research on the division of the Kerinci Regency study of the planned formation of the Kerinci Hilir Regency, the authors conclude that:

1. The existence of potential natural resources, human resources and other potentials in Kerinci Hilir tends to be said to be able to stand as a new autonomous region by considering that the expansion will trigger economic growth and accelerate development through the management of existing regional resources or potentials;
2. The division of Kerinci Hilir from its parent regency, namely Kerinci Regency is a must when viewed from the side of needs and historical factors;
3. In terms of government administration, because the vastness of the area coupled with heavy terrain is really difficult to access important facilities such as public services of government because of the distance of the central government with the capital city, resulting in a fairly wide range of government control. So, with this approach, the issue of the control range of the Kerinci Hilir region will be overcome by the process of pemekaran and the formation of new regions.

IV. Recommendation

Suggestions from the author, presumably the expansion of Kerinci Hilir is not an arena for power struggle among political elites in the Kerinci district. Because if this happens the impact of the struggle for power, the people who are victims of the ambitions of the power seekers. What is expected from the results of the division is that all difficulties and wishes of the community can be accommodated by the new local government. Hopefully, with the formation of the Kerinci Hilir Regency, the new Government is more concerned with public services while at the same time making the Kerinci Hilir district a large district in Indonesia with the diversity it possesses.

⁸ Central Statistics Agency of Kerinci Regency, Kerinci Regency in 2018

REFERENCES

- Amri, 2009, *Metode Penelitian Ekonomi Dan Penerapannya*, IPB PRESS, Bogor.
- Dadang, Solihin, 2010, *Panduan Lengkap Otonomi Daerah*, ISMEE, Jakarta.
- Ibrahiin, Jimmi, 1991, *Prospek Otonomi Daerah*, Dahara Prize, Semarang.
- Kaloh, 2007, *Mencari Bentuk Otonomi Daerah*, Rineka Cipta, Jakarta.
- Muluk, Khairul, 2007, *Desentralisasi dan Pemerintahan Daerah*, Bayumedia Publishing, Malang.
- Pasaribu, Rowland, 2015, *Otonomi Daerah*, Kencana, Jakarta.
- Sarundajang, 2015, *Babak Baru Dalam Sistem Pemerintahan Daerah*, Kata Hasta Pustaka, Jakarta.
- Suyanto, Bagong, 2007, *Metode Penelitian Sosial*, Kencana, Jakarta.
- Widjaja, 2005, *Penyelenggaraan Otonomi Di Indonesia*, PT. Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta.