

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 and Imelda Hutasoit
Institut Pemerintahan Dalam Negeri-Kementerian Dalam Negeri,
Governmental Institute of Home Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs of Indonesia,
Jl. Raya Bandung, Sumedang 20 km, Jatinangor, Indonesia

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: to achieve effectiveness of local governance, to accelerate increasing of public welfare, to accelerate quality improvement of public services, to improve quality of governance, to improve national and local competitiveness and 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 Kayan 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))

Key words: Strengthening of administrative services, regional structuring, establishment of new district, terluar, foremost, regency

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

Corresponding Author: Fernandes Simangunsong, Institut Pemerintahan Dalam Negeri-Kementerian Dalam Negeri,
Governmental Institute of Home Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs of Indonesia,
Jl. Raya Bandung, Sumedang 20 km, Jatinangor, Indonesia

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:

- Dividing of province or regency/city into two or more new regions
- 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. Basic requirements including.

Territorial basic requirements:

- 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.
- Minimum population size
- Territorial border; Territorial borders are verified by coordinates in map
- Regional coverage; Regional coverage is at least 5 districts for establishment of regency and 4 districts for establishment of city
- Minimum age of regency/city and district; Minimum age of district under regional coverage for regency/city is 5 years, since, the establishment.

Regional capacity requirements, based on parameters; Geographic including:

- Location of capital
- Hydrography
- Hazard vulnerability
- Demographic including
- Quality of human resources

- Distribution of population
- Defense including
- General criminal rate
- Social conflict
- Sociopolitic, customary and traditional including
- Public participation in general election
- Social cohesiveness
- Social organization
- Economic potential including
- Economic growth
- Regional featured potentials
- Regional financial including
- Parent regional revenue capacity
- Revenue potential of proposed preparation region
- Regional financial and asset management
- Administrative capability including
- Accessibility to basic educational services
- Accessibility to basic health services
- Accessibility to basic infrastructural services
- Number of civil servants in parent region
- Spatial planning for preparation region

Administrative requirements including:

- Village consensus on regional coverage of regency/city
- Consensus between DPRD of parent regency/city and regent/mayor of parent region
- 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).

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 effective and efficient by linking districts within perspective of development control, government and

social in macrocosmos 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 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 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 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 point a, one of duties of district head is to administer general governmental affairs. It is explained in Article 9 clause that general governmental affairs are basically under authority of president as head of government. It is explained in details in Article 25 clause that general governmental duty is developing national vision and national defense to improve the implementation of Pancasila, enactment of 1945 Constitution of Republic of Indonesia, preservation of the spirit of Unity in Diversity and maintaining of national integrity; Development of national unity, encouragement of intra and inter-ethnic, 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 that Article 209 clause defines district as element of regional agency unlike Law No. 5 of 1974 stating 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 that staff agency and line agency shall implement mission of district to achieve good governance, public services and public empowerment.

In addition, to affairs above, district is also delegated with authority from regent as stated in Article 226 clause 1-3 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) (Anonymous, 2004).

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 developing and supervising villages/subdistricts as mandated in Article 225 clause 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.

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 (Anonymous, 2004).

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 and 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 ($1,008 = TS = 1,680$). It can be divided under specific conditions if the potential is within moderate interval ($644 = TS = 1,008$). And it is claimed inadequate or denied for formation if each district get total potential score <644 .

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:

- Dividing a district into two or more new districts
- 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:

- Minimum population size
- Minimum area size
- Minimum number of villages/subdistricts
- 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 divided according to regions.

Basic requirements for establishment of district in provinces in Java Island:

- 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
- Minimum area size by 7.5 km^2
- Minimum number of villages/subdistricts are 10 villages/subdistricts for regency and 5 villages/subdistricts for city
- Minimum age of parent district is 5 years

Basic requirements for establishment of district in Bali Province:

- 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
- Minimum area size by 7.5 km^2
- Minimum number of villages/subdistricts are 10 villages/subdistricts for regency and 5 villages/subdistricts for city
- Minimum age of parent district is 5 years
- Basic requirements for establishment of district in provinces in Sumatera island
- 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
- Minimum area size by 10 km^2
- Minimum number of villages/subdistricts are 10 villages/subdistricts for regency and 5 villages/subdistricts for city
- Minimum age of parent district is 5 years

Basic requirements for establishment of district in South Sulawesi Province and North Sulawesi Province:

- 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
- Minimum area size by 10 km²
- Minimum number of villages/subdistricts are 10 villages/subdistricts for regency and 5 villages/subdistricts for city
- Minimum age of parent district is 5 years

Basic requirements for establishment of district in West Nusa Tenggara Province:

- 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
- Minimum area size by 12.5 km²
- Minimum number of villages/subdistricts are 10 villages/subdistricts for regency and 5 villages/subdistricts for city
- Minimum age of parent district is 5 years

Basic requirements for establishment of district in Central Sulawesi Province, West Sulawesi Province, Southeastern Sulawesi Province, Gorontalo Province and South Kalimantan Province:

- 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
- Minimum area size by 10 km²
- Minimum number of villages/subdistricts are 10 villages/subdistricts for regency and 5 villages/subdistricts for city
- Minimum age of parent district is 5 years

Basic requirements for establishment of district in East Kalimantan Province, West Kalimantan Province, Central Kalimantan Province and North Kalimantan Province:

- 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
- Minimum area size by 12.5 km²
- Minimum number of villages/subdistricts are 10 villages/subdistricts for regency and 5 villages/subdistricts for city
- Minimum age of parent district is 5 years

Basic requirements for establishment of district in East Nusa Tenggara Province, Maluku Province and North Maluku Province:

- 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

- Minimum area size by 12.5 km²
- Minimum number of villages/subdistricts are 10 villages/subdistricts for regency and 5 villages/subdistricts for city
- Minimum age of parent district is 5 years

Basic requirements for establishment of district in Papua Province and West Papua Province:

- Minimum population size per village by 500 people or 100 families and minimum population size per subdistrict by 1,000 people or 200 families
- Minimum area size by 12.5 km²
- Minimum number of villages/subdistricts are 10 villages/subdistricts for regency and 5 villages/subdistricts for city
- Minimum age of parent district is 5 years

Meanwhile, technical requirements for establishment of district are: Regional financial capability which is capacity of local budgeting of regency/city to fund the implementation of district governance. 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. Other technical requirements as regulated in law and regulations including:

- Clear territorial borders of the district by using coordinates in map according to law and regulations
- Name of the district
- Location of capital of the district

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. 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:

- Disaster has caused dysfunctional administration of government
- For the sake of strategic national program through considerable consideration
- 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:

- Name of the district
- Name of capital of the district

- Location of capital of the district
- Territorial borders of the district
- Name of villages and/or subdistricts in the parent district
- 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 of 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 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.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

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: 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.

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: demography, it is general description of society measured by indicators of population size, number of families and area size.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Transportation infrastructure, it is one of supporting elements of public transportation, measured by indicators of number of cars and motorcycles.

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. 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. 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. Public order and safety, it is one of vital elements to create safety in social life, measured by indicators of number of security personnel such as civil defense and neighborhood guardhouse. Agriculture, it is one of supporting elements of social activities measured by indicators of agricultural land size and agricultural yield. Fishery, it is one of supporting elements of social activities measured by indicators of fishery yield and ownership of fishpond. Animal husbandry, it is one of supporting elements of social activities measured by indicators of number of ownership of livestock farming and poultry farming. Employment, it is one of development elements of social activities measured by indicators of number of employed persons, job seekers and unemployed persons. Sociocultural, it is one of elements for driver of social activities measured by number of art galleries, performance art hosting places and tourism destinations. Social economy, it is one of supporting elements for public economic activities, measured by indicators of number of manpower, shopping centers and working people.

Social, it is description of social condition measured by number of disabled and troubled people. 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 respondent's 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: calculating the mean, standard deviation and coefficient of skewness/kurtosis, calculating limit-2 (value $2 \times \text{kurtosis} / \text{skewness} \times \text{standard deviation}$) and limit-1 (value $1 \times \text{kurtosis} \times \text{standard deviation}$) and Defining index class for scoring:

- If value of indicator $> \text{mean} + \text{limit-2}$, the score is 6
- If $\text{mean} + \text{limit-2} = \text{value of indicator} < \text{mean} + \text{limit-1}$, the score is 5
- If $\text{mean} + \text{limit-1} = \text{value of indicator} < \text{mean}$, the score is 4
- If $\text{mean} = \text{value of indicator} < \text{mean} - \text{limit-1}$, the score is 3
- If $\text{mean} - \text{limit-1} = \text{value of indicator} < \text{mean} - \text{limit-2}$, the score is 2
- If value of indicator = $\text{mean} - \text{limit-2}$, 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 in Table 1.

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

Table 1: Maximum and minimum scores for variables/criteria

Variables	Number of indicators	Weight	Min. value	Max. value	Total min score	Total max score
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Demography	3	5	1	6	15	90
Distance to capital	2	5	1	6	10	60
Education	4	11	1	6	44	264
Health	5	11	1	6	55	330
Religiousness	1	3	1	6	3	18
Sport	1	3	1	6	3	18
Transportation	1	7	1	6	7	42
Communication	1	7	1	6	7	42
Public lighting	2	7	1	6	14	84
Political awareness	3	5	1	6	15	90
Public order and safety	2	3	1	6	6	36
Agriculture	2	5	1	6	10	60
Fishery	2	3	1	6	6	36
Animal husbandry	2	3	1	6	6	36
Employment	3	3	1	6	9	54
Sociocultural	3	5	1	6	15	90
Social economy	3	7	1	6	21	126
Social condition	2	2	1	6	4	24
Administrative aspects	6	5	1	6	30	180
Total					280	1,680

Table 2: Variable/criteria above average with score of 3.6 with category of fairly adequate potential

Variables	Number of indicators	Weight	Score above average	Total score
Demography	3	5	3.6	54
Distance to capital	2	5	3.6	36
Education	4	11	3.6	158
Health	5	11	3.6	198
Religiousness	1	3	3.6	11
Sport	1	3	3.6	11
Transportation	1	7	3.6	25
Communication	1	7	3.6	25
Public lighting	2	7	3.6	50
Political awareness	3	5	3.6	54
Public order and safety	2	3	3.6	22
Agriculture	2	5	3.6	36
Fishery	2	3	3.6	22
Animal husbandry	2	3	3.6	22
Employment	3	3	3.6	32
Sociocultural	3	5	3.6	54
Social Economic	3	7	3.6	76
Social condition	2	2	3.6	14
Administrative aspects	6	5	3.6	108
Total				1,008

weight for every group of indicator. Assumption used here is that score above average for every variable is 3.6 (Table 2).

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 $\cdot 1.008$. Thus, categorization on regional potential can be determined as seen in Table 3.

Table 3: Category and selection of action

Category	Interval of total score	Conclusion
High potential	1,008 = TS < 1,680	Adequate for formation
Moderate potential	644 = TS < 1,008	Fairly adequate for formation with development of potential in certain period
Low potential	280 = TS < 644	Inadequate for formation, require development of potential in order to be fairly adequate

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

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

Regional potential of all districts and villages in Malinau Regency

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 = TS = 1,680) and it is claimed inadequate or denied for formation if each district get total potential score < 644. Result of research and measurement on potential of districts and villages in each districts in Malinau Regency can be seen in Table 4.

Potential of districts in Malinau Regency: Based on result above, mapping of districts in Malinau Regency can be seen in Table 5. 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 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 (Table 6).

District with potential equal to or greater than lowest district potential by 30% can be claimed to have

Table 4: Recapitulation of regional potential of districts in Malinau Regency

Regency/Districts	Total		Category
	score	Score interval	
Malinau			
Malinau City	972	644 = TS < 1,008	Fairly Adequate
North Malinau	1,137	1,008 = TS < 1,680	Adequate
West Malinau	1,057	1,008 = TS < 1,680	Adequate
Mentarang	1,008	1,008 = TS < 1,680	Adequate
Sungai Tubu	921	644 = TS < 1,008	Fairly Adequate
Mentarang Hulu	1,048	1,008 = TS < 1,680	Adequate
Bahau Hulu	910	644 = TS < 1,008	Fairly Adequate
Pujungan	894	644 = TS < 1,008	Fairly Adequate
South Malinau	1,034	1,008 = TS < 1,680	Adequate
South Malinau Hilir	970	644 = TS < 1,008	Fairly Adequate
South Malinau Hulu	902	644 = TS < 1,008	Fairly Adequate
Kayan hulu	897	644 = TS < 1,008	Fairly Adequate
Kayan hilir	1,076	1,008 = TS < 1,680	Adequate
South Kayan	892	644 = TS < 1,008	Fairly Adequate
Sungai Boh	1,057	1,008 = TS < 1,680	Adequate
Sungai Boh (Excluding Long Top)	1,056	1,008 = TS < 1,680	Adequate
Total 14,774; Average 985; Total min. score 892; Total max. score 1,137; Processed data			

Table 5: Mapping of districts in Malinau Regency

Nominative district fairly adequate for formation	Nominative district adequate for formation
Malinau City	North Malinau
Sungai Tubu	West Malinau
Bahau Hulu	Mentarang
Pujungan	Mentarang Hulu
South Malinau Hilir	South Malinau
South Malinau Hulu	Kayan Hilir
Kayan Hulu	Sungai Boh
South Kayan	

Table 6: Comparison of potential of districts in Malinau Regency

Regency/Districts	Total score	Difference	Percentage	Nominative village
Malinau				
Malinau City	972	80	9	1
North Malinau	1,137	245	27	2
West Malinau	1,057	165	18	2
Mentarang	1,008	116	13	2
Sungai Tubu	921	29	3	1
Mentarang Hulu	1,048	156	17	2
Bahau Hulu	910	18	2	1
Pujungan	894	2	0	1
South Malinau	1,034	142	16	2
South Malinau Hilir	970	78	9	1
South Malinau Hulu	902	10	1	1
Kayan Hulu	897	5	1	1
Kayan Hilir	1,076	184	21	2
South Kayan	892	-	-	1
Sungai Boh	1,057	165	18	2
Sungai Boh (Excluding long top)	1,056	164	18	1
Total formation				22

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 (Table 7).

Potential of villages in each districts in Malinau Regency: 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 8.

Table 7: Potential of villages in Malinau Regency

District/Villages	Total score	Score interval	Category
Malinau City			
Malinau City	1,038	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
Batu Lidung	1,045	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
Pelita Kanaan	1,022	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
Malinau Hulu	918	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly adequate
Malinau Hilir	905	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly adequate
Tanjung Keranjang	885	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly adequate
North Malinau			
Kaliamak	875	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly adequate
Luso	874	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly adequate
Malinau Seberang	1,012	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
Putat	1,033	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
Salap	1,013	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
Seruyung	1,049	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
Respen Tubu	1,057	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
Belayan	1,019	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
Sembuak Warod	1,016	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
Lubak Manis	1,008	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
Kelapis	1,018	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
Semengaris	1,032	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
West Malinau			
Long Bila	996	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly adequate
Long Kenipe	1,014	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
Punan Bengalun	938	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly adequate
Sesua	994	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly adequate
Sentaban	1,009	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
Tanjung Lapang	1,033	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
Taras	939	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly adequate
Kuala Lapang	1,027	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
Sempayang	958	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly adequate
Mentarang			
Long Gafid	1,014	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
Long Bisai	1,027	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
Pulau Sapi	1,045	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
Long Liku	1,010	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
Paking	839	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly adequate
Temalang	838	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly adequate
Lidung Keminci	829	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly adequate
Harapan Maju	823	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly adequate
Mentarang Baru	838	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly adequate
Sungai Tubu			
Long Nyau	1,012	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
Long Titi	825	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly adequate
Long Ranau	825	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly adequate
Rian Tubu	825	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly adequate
Long Pada	1,019	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
Mentarang Hulu			
Lung Barang	1,060	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
Lung Pala	1,046	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
Lung Kebinu	1,046	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
Lung Mekatip	1,029	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
Lung Semamu	825	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly adequate
Lung Sulit	830	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly adequate
Lung Simau	830	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly adequate

Table 7: Continue

District/Villages	Total score	Score interval	Category
Bahau Hulu			
Long Alango	1,035	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
Long Tebulo	860	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly adequate
Long Uli	825	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly adequate
Long Kemuat	1,013	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
Long Berini	830	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly adequate
Apau Ping	835	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly adequate
Pujungan			
Long Pujungan	1,021	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
Long Ketaman	1,013	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
Long Pua	841	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly adequate
Long Jelet	830	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly adequate
Long Peliran	825	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly adequate
Long Bena	830	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly adequate
Long Aran	840	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly adequate
Long Lame	843	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly adequate
Long Belaka Pitau	843	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly adequate
South Malinau			
Bila Bekayuk	892	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly adequate
Pelencau	1,012	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
Sengayan	1,012	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
Long Loreh	1,037	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
Nunuk Tanah Kibang	1,022	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
Laban Nyarit	908	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly adequate
Punan Rian	1,018	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
Langap	1,015	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
Paya Seturan	863	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly adequate
South Malinau Hilir			
Setulang	851	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly adequate
Setarap	1,023	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
Punan Setarap	1,010	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
Batu Kajang	851	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly adequate
Gong Solok	845	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly adequate
Punan Gong Solok	845	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly adequate
Long Adiu	850	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly adequate
Punan Long Adiu	850	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly adequate
South Malinau Hulu			
Long Lake	820	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly adequate
Punan Mirau	820	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly adequate
Long Rat	825	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly adequate
Halanga	825	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly adequate
Metut	1,010	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
Long Jalan	820	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly adequate
Nahakramo Baru	820	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly adequate
Tanjung Nanga	825	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly adequate
Kayan Hulu			
Long Nawang	1,026	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
Nawang Baru	1,016	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
Long Temuyat	828	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly adequate
Long Betaoh	833	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly adequate
Long Payau	833	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly adequate
Kayan Hilir			
Data Dian	1,030	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
Long Pipa	1,024	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
Long Metun	958	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly adequate
Long Sule	1,029	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
Sungai Anai	902	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly adequate
South Kayan			
Long Ampung	1,015	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
Metulang	1,012	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
Lidung Payau	848	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly adequate
Long Uro	835	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly adequate
Sungai Barang	838	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly adequate
Sungai Boh			
Dumu Mahak	1,105	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
Long Lebusan	1,023	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
Mahak Baru	1,133	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
Long Top	911	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly adequate
Agung Baru	905	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly adequate
Data Baru	940	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly adequate
Total 102,159; Average 937; Total min. score 820; Total max. score 1,133			
Processed data			

Table 8: Mapping of villages in Malinau Regency

District/Nominative district fairly adequate for formation	Nominative district adequate for formation
Malinau Kota	
Malinau Hulu	Malinau City
Malinau Hilir	Batu Lidung
Tanjung Keranjang	Pelita Kanaan
West Malinau	
Long Bila	Long Kenipe
Punan Bengalun	Sentaban
Sesua	Tanjung Lapang
Taras	Kuala Lapang
Sempayang	
Mentarang	
Paking	Long Gafid
Temalang	Long Bisai
Lidung Keminci	Pulau Sapi
Harapan Maju	Long Liku
Mentarang Baru	
Sungai Tubu	
Long Titi	Long Nyau
Long Ranau	Long Pada
Rian Tubu	
Mentarang Hulu	
Lung Semamu	Lung Barang
Lung Sulit	Lung Pala
Lung Simau	Lung Kebinu
Lung Mekatip	
Bahau Hulu	
Long Tebulo	Long Alango
Long Uli	Long Kemuat
Long Berini	
Apau Ping	
Pujungan	
Long Pua	Long Pujungan
Long Jelet	Long Ketaman
Long Peliran	
Long Bena	
Long Aran	
Long Lame	
Long Belaka Pitau	
South Malinau	
Bila Bekayuk	Pelencau
Laban Nyarit	Sengayan
Paya Seturan	Long Loreh
Nunuk Tanah Kibang	
Punan Rian	
Langap	
South Malinau Hilir	
Setulang	Setarap
Batu Kajang	Punan Setarap
Gong Solok	
Punan Gong Solok	
Long Adiu	
Punan Long Adiu	
South Malinau Hulu	Long Lake
Metut	
Punan Mirau	
Long Rat	
Halanga	
Long Jalan	
Nahakramo Baru	
Tanjung Nanga	
Kayan Hulu	
Long Temuyat	Long Nawang
Long Betaoh	Nawang Baru
Long Payau	

Table 8: Continue

District/Nominative district fairly adequate for formation	Nominative district adequate for formation
South Kayan	
Lidung Payau	Long Ampung
Long Uro	Metulang
Sungai Barang	
Sungai Boh	Long Top
	Dumu Mahak
Agung Baru	Long Lebusan
Data Baru	Mahak Baru
North Malinau	
Kaliamok	Malinau Seberang
Luso	Putat
Salap	
Seruyung	
Respen Tubu	
Belayan	
Sembuak Warod	
Lubak Manis	
Kelapis	
Semengaris	
Kayan Hilir	
Long Metun	Data Dian
Sungai Anai	Long Pipa
Long Sule	

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 (Table 9).

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 Table 10.

Table 10 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

Table 9: Comparison of potential of villages in Malinau Regency

District/Villages	Total score	Difference	Percentage	Nominative village
Malinau City				
Malinau City	1,038	153	17	2
Batu Lidung	1,045	160	18	2
Pelita Kanaan	1,022	137	15	2
Malinau Hulu	918	33	4	1
Malinau Hilir	905	20	2	1
Tanjung Keranjang	885	-	-	1
North Malinau				
Kaliamak	875	1	0,1	1
Luso	874	-	-	1
Malinau Seberang	1,012	138	16	2
Putat	1,033	159	18	2
Salap	1,013	139	16	2
Seruyung	1,049	175	20	2
Respen Tubu	1,057	183	21	2
Belayan	1,019	145	17	2
Sembuak Warod	1,016	142	16	2
Lubak Manis	1,008	134	15	2
Kelapis	1,018	144	16	2
Semengaris	1,032	158	18	2
West Malinau				
Long Bila	996	58	6	1
Long Kenipe	1,014	76	8	2
Punan Bengalun	938	-	-	1
Sesua	994	56	6	1
Sentaban	1,009	71	8	2
Tanjung Lapang	1,033	95	10	2
Taras	939	1	0	1
Kuala Lapang	1,027	89	9	2
Sempayang	958	20	2	1
Mentarang				
Long Gafid	1,014	191	23	2
Long Bisai	1,027	204	25	2
Pulau Sapi	1,045	222	27	2
Long Liku	1,010	187	23	2
Paking	839	16	2	1
Temalang	838	15	2	1
Lidung Keminci	829	6	1	1
Harapan Maju	823	-	-	1
Mentarang Baru	838	15	2	1
Sungai Tubu				
Long Nyau	1,012	187	23	2
Long Titi	825	-	-	1
Long Ranau	825	-	-	1
Rian Tubu	825	-	-	1
Long Pada	1,019	194	24	2
Mentarang Hulu				
Lung Barang	1,060	235	28	2
Lung Pala	1,046	221	27	2
Lung Kebinu	1,046	221	27	2
Lung Mekatip	1,029	204	25	2
Lung Semamu	825	-	-	1
Lung Sulit	830	5	1	1
Lung Simau	830	5	1	1
Bahau Hulu				
Long Alango	1,035	210	25	2
Long Tebulo	860	35	4	1
Long Uli	825	-	-	1
Long Kemuat	1,013	188	23	2
Long Berini	830	5	1	1
Apau Ping	835	10	1	1
Pujungan				
Long Pujungan	1,021	196	24	2
Long Ketaman	1,013	188	23	2
Long Pua	841	16	2	1
Long Jelet	830	5	1	1
Long Peliran	825	-	-	1

Table 9: Continue

District/Villages	Total score	Difference	Percentage	Nominative village
Long Bena	830	5	1	1
Long Aran	840	15	2	1
Long Lame	843	18	2	1
Long Belaka Pitau	843	18	2	1
South Malinau				
Bila Bekayuk	892	29	3	1
Pelencau	1,012	149	17	2
Sengayan	1,012	149	17	2
Long Loreh	1,037	174	20	2
Nunuk Tanah Kibang	1,022	159	18	2
Laban Nyarit	908	45	5	1
Punan Rian	1,018	155	18	2
Langap	1,015	152	18	2
Paya Seturan	863	-	-	1
South Malinau Hilir				
Setulang	851	6	1	1
Setarap	1,023	178	21	2
Punan Setarap	1,010	165	20	2
Batu Kajang	851	6	1	1
Gong Solok	845	-	-	1
Punan Gong Solok	845	-	-	1
Long Adiu	850	5	1	1
Punan Long Adiu	850	5	1	1
South Malinau Hulu				
Long Lake	820	-	-	1
Punan Mirau	820	-	-	1
Long Rat	825	5	1	1
Halanga	825	5	1	1
Metut	1,010	190	23	2
Long Jalan	820	-	-	1
Nahakramo Baru	820	-	-	1
Tanjung Nanga	825	5	1	1
Kayan Hulu				
Long Nawang	1,026	198	24	2
Nawang Baru	1,016	188	23	2
Long Temuyat	828	-	-	1
Long Betaoh	833	5	1	1
Long Payau	833	5	1	1
Kayan Hilir				
Data Dian	1,030	128	14	2
Long Pipa	1,024	122	14	2
Long Metun	958	56	6	1
Long Sule	1,029	127	14	2
Sungai Anai	902	-	-	1
South Kayan				
Long Ampung	1,015	180	22	2
Metulang	1,012	177	21	2
Lidung Payau	848	13	2	1
Long Uro	835	-	-	1
Sungai Barang	838	3	0	1
Sungai Boh				
Dumu Mahak	1,105	200	22	2
Long Lebusan	1,023	118	13	2
Mahak Baru	1,133	228	25	2
Long Top	911	6	1	1
Agung Baru	905	-	-	1
Data Baru	940	35	4	1
Total formation				159

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.

Table 10: Nominative village for formation in Malinau Regency

Districts/Nominative villages adequate for formation	Total scores
Malinau City	
Malinau City	1,038
Batu Lidung	1,045
Pelita Kanaan	1,022
West Malinau	
Long Kenipe	1,014
Sentaban	1,009
Tanjung Lapang	1,033
Kuala Lapang	1,027
Mentarang	
Long Gafid	1,014
Long Bisai	1,027
Pulau Sapi	1,045
Long Liku	1,010
Sungai Tubu	
Long Nyau	1,012
Long Pada	1,019
Mentarang Hulu	
Lung Barang	1,060
Lung Pala	1,046
Lung Kebinu	1,046
Lung Mekatip	1,029
Bahau Hulu	
Long Alango	1,035
Long Kemuat	1,013
Pujungan	
Long Pujungan	1,021
Long Ketaman	1,013
South Malinau	
Pelencau	1,012
Sengayan	1,012
Long Loreh	1,037
Nunuk Tanah Kibang	1,022
Punan Rian	1,018
Langap	1,015
South Malinau Hilir	
Setarap	1,023
Punan Setarap	1,010
South Malinau Hulu	
Metut	1,010
Kayan Hulu	
Long Nawang	1,026
Nawang Baru	1,016
South Kayan	
Long Ampung	1,015
Metulang	1,012
Sungai Boh	
Dumu Mahak	1,105
Long Lebusan	1,023
Mahak Baru	1,133
North Malinau	
Malinau Seberang	1,012
Putat	1,033
Salap	1,013
Seruyung	1,049
Respen Tubu	1,057
Belayan	1,019
Sembuak Warod	1,016
Lubak Manis	1,008
Kelapis	1,018
Semengaris	1,032
Kayan Hilir	
Data Dian	1,030
Long Pipa	1,024
Long Sule	1,029

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 Seberang 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.

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

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

District/Villages	Total scores	Score interval	Category
North Malinau			
Kaliyamok	875	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly adequate
Luso	874	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly adequate
Malinau Seberang	1,012	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
Putat	1,033	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
Salap	1,013	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
Seruyung	1,049	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
Respen Tubu	1,057	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
Belayan	1,019	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
Sembuak Warod	1,016	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
Lubak Manis	1,008	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
Kelapis	1,018	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
Semengaris	1,032	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
Total 12,006; Average 1,001; Total min. score 874; Total max. score 1,057; Processed data			

Table 12: Mapping of village in North Malinau District Malinau Regency

Nominative village fairly adequate for formation	Nominative village adequate for formation
Kaliyamok	Malinau Seberang
Luso	Putat
Salap	
Seruyung	
Respen Tubu	
Belayan	
Sembuak Warod	
Lubak Manis	
Kelapis	
Semengaris	

Regency above, Malinau Regency government shall form 2 districts, i.e., North Malinau District and Kayan Hilir District with details.

Formation of North Malinau District: Based on result of scoring on 19 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 11.

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 12.

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 (Table 13).

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 13, from 12 villages available, 22 nominative villages can be formed. Villages that are adequate and have better

Table 13: Comparison of potential of villages in North Malinau District in Malinau Regency

District/Villages	Total score	Difference	Percentage	Nominative villages
North Malinau				
Kaliyamok	875	1	0	1
Luso	874	-	-	1
Malinau Seberang	1,012	138	16	2
Putat	1,033	159	18	2
Salap	1,013	139	16	2
Seruyung	1,049	175	20	2
Respen Tubu	1,057	183	21	2
Belayan	1,019	145	17	2
Sembuak Warod	1,016	142	16	2
Lubak Manis	1,008	134	15	2
Kelapis	1,018	144	16	2
Semengaris	1,032	158	18	2
Total formation	22			

Table 14: Mapping of villages in North Malinau District alternative I

Formed district/ nominative village	Total score	Parent district/ Nominative village	Total score
Semengaris	1,032	Kaliyamok	875
Lubak Manis	1,008	Malinau Seberang	1,012
Kelapis	1,018	Luso	874
Putat	1,033	Sembuak Warod	1,016
Salap	1,013	Respen Tubu	1,057
Seruyung	1,049		
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

potential for formation are Malinau Seberang village, Putat village, Salap village, Seruyung village, Respen Tubu village, Belayan village, Sembuak Warod village, Lubak Manis village, Kelapis village and Semengaris village. 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 (Table 14).

Alternative 1: Mapping of villages in North Malinau District: Mapping of villages in North Malinau District in alternative I is formed district by 7 nominative villages, i.e., Semengaris village, Lubak Manis village, Kelapis village, Putat village, Salap village, Seruyung village and Belayan village. While parent districts is 5 nominative villages, i.e., Kaliyamok village, Malinau Seberang village, Luso village, Sembuak Warod village and Respen Tubu village. Alternative 1 of the mapping of villages in North Malinau District can be seen in the following map (Fig. 1).

Alternative 2: Mapping of villages in North Malinau District: Mapping of Mapping of villages in North Malinau District in alternative 2 is formed district by 6 nominative villages, i.e., Lubak Manis village, Kelapis village, Putat village, Salap village, Seruyung village and



Fig. 1: Mapping of villages in North Malinau District (Alternative 1)

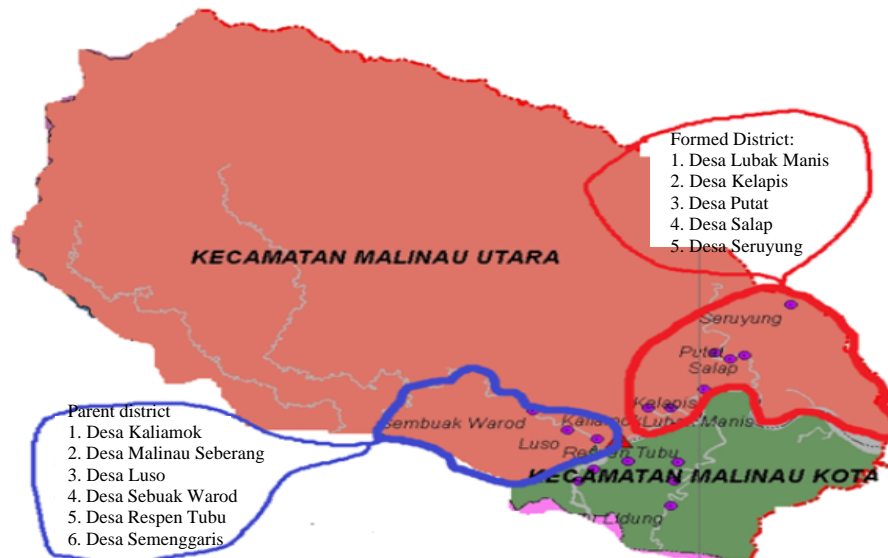


Fig. 2: Mapping of villages in North Malinau District (Alternative 2); Similar to processed data

Balayan village. While parent districts is 6 nominative villages, i.e., Kaliamok village, Malinau Seberang village, Luso village, Sembuak Warod village, Respen Tubu village and Semenggaris village. Alternative 2 of the mapping of villages in North Malinau District can be in the following map (Fig. 2) (Table 15). Difference of scores in the mapping of villages in North Malinau District can be Table 16.

Based on comparison of potential as in Table 16, 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

Table 15: Mapping of villages in North Malinau District alternative 2

Formed district/ nominative village	Total score	Parent district/ Nominative village	Total score
Lubak Manis	1,008	Kaliamok	875
Kelapis	1,018	Malinau Seberang	1,012
Putat	1,033	Luso	874
Salap	1,013	Sembuak Warod	1,016
Seruyung	1,049	Respen Tubu	1,057
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

alternative 2, difference between parent district and formed district is -46 which means that parent district has

Table 16: Difference of score in mapping of villages in North Malinau District

Mapping	Average score		Difference
	Parent district	Formed district	
Alternative 1	967	1,025	-58
Alternative 2	978	1,023	-46

Table 17: Potential of villages in Kayan Hilir District in Malinau Regency

Districts/Villages	Total score	Score interval	Category
Kayan Hilir			
Data Dian	1,030	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
Long Pipa	1,024	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
Long Metun	958	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly Adequate
Long Sule	1,029	1,008 = TS<1,680	Adequate
Sungai Anai	902	644 = TS<1,008	Fairly Adequate

Total: 4,943; Average 989; Total min. Score 902; Total max score 1,030; Processed data

lower score than formed district. However, alternative 2 shall be selected as choice 1. This is due to consideration that regional formation with distribution of administrative region by alternative 2 has better balance in terms of potential than formation by alternative 2. From 19 research variables, difference of potential score between parent district and formed district in alternative 2 is only -46, while in alternative 2 is -58.

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

Alternative I (difference of score by -58): Nominative parent district with average score of 967 has 5 villages, i.e., Kalamok village, Malinau Seberang village, Luso village, Sembuak Warod village and Respen Tubu village.

Nominative formed district with average score of 1,025 has 7 villages, i.e., Semenggaris village, Lubak Manis village, Kelapis village, Putat village, Salap village, Seruyung village and Balayan village.

Alternative 2 (difference of score by -46): Nominative parent district with average score of 978 has 6 villages, i.e., Kalamok village, Malinau Seberang village, Luso village, Sembuak Warod village, Respen Tubu village 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.

Formation of Kayan Hilir District: Based on result of scoring on 19 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 17.

Table 18: Mapping of village in Kayan Hilir District Malinau Regency

Nominative village fairly adequate for formation	Nominative village adequate for formation
Long Metun	Data Dian
Sungai Anai	Long Pipa
Long Sule	

Table 19: Comparison of potential of villages in Kayan Hilir District in Malinau Regency

District/Villages	Total score	Difference	Percentage	Nominative villages
Kayan Hilir				
Data Dian	1,030	128	14	2
Long Pipa	1,024	122	14	2
Long Metun	958	56	6	1
Long Sule	1,029	127	14	2
Sungai Anai	902	-	-	1
Total Formation	8			

Table 20: Mapping of villages in Kayan Hilir District alternative 1

Formed district/nominative village	Total score	Parent district/Nominative village	Total score
Long Sule	1,029	Data Dian	1,030
Long Pipa	1,024	Long Metun	958
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

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 in Table 18.

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 (Table 19).

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 20, 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 (Table 20).

Alternative 1 of Formation of Kayan Hilir District: Mapping of villages in Kayan Hilir District in alternative 1 is formed district by 2 nominative villages, i.e., Long Sule village and Long Pipa village. While parent districts

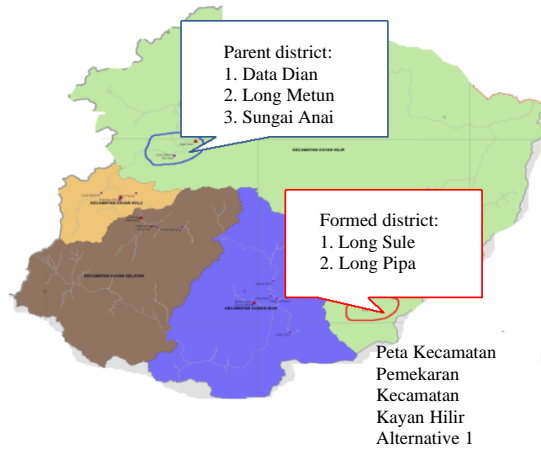


Fig. 3: Mapping of villages in Kayan Hilir District

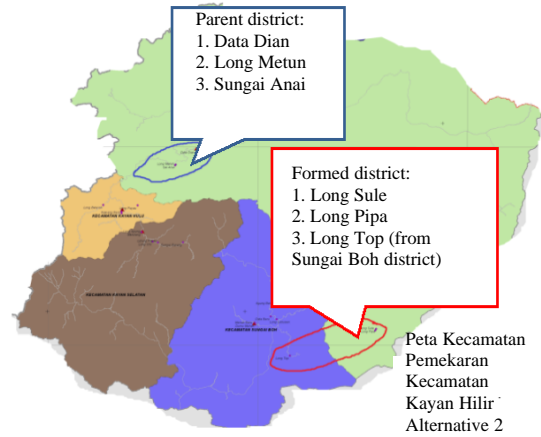


Fig. 4: The mapping of villages in Kayan Hilir District

Table 21: Mapping of villages in Kayan Hilir District alternative 2

Formed district/ nominative village	Total score	Parent district/ Nominative village	Total score
Long Sule	1,029	Data Dian	1,030
Long Pipa	1,024	Long Metun	958
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

is 3 nominative villages, i.e., Data Dian village, Long Metun village and Sungai Anai village. Alternative 1 of the mapping of villages in Kayan Hilir District can be seen in the following map (Fig. 3).

Alternative 2 of Formation of Kayan Hilir District:

Formation of Kayan Hilir District in alternative 2 is by taking Long Top village from Sungai Boh District as formation district (Table 21).

Mapping of villages in Kayan Hilir District in alternative 2 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 2 of the mapping of villages in Kayan Hilir District can be in the following map (Fig. 4).

Difference of scores in the mapping of villages in Kayan Hilir District between alternative 1 and 2 can be seen in Table 22.

Based on comparison of potential as in Table 22, it can be explained that difference between parent district and formed district in alternative 1 is -63 which means that parent district has lower score than formed district. In alternative 2, difference between parent district and formed district is -25 which means that parent district has lower score than formed district. However, alternative 2

Table 22: Difference of score in mapping of villages in Kayan Hilir District

Mapping	Average score		
	Parent district	Formed district	Difference
Alternative 1	963	1,027	-63
Alternative 2	963	988	-25

shall be selected as choice 1. This is due to consideration that regional formation with distribution of administrative region by alternative 2 has better balance in terms of potential than formation by alternative 2. From 19 research variables, difference of potential score between parent district and formed district in alternative 2 is only -25 while in alternative 2 is -63.

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

Alternative 1 (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

Alternative 2 (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.

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.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Considering that there are three alternatives given, it is expected to have continuous pattern of development. 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.

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; It is necessary to have budgeting on performance and logistics based on amount of variables of district head's authority, potential and problems of each districts and it is necessary to design measurement and evaluation of district performance based on district head's authority, potential and problems of each districts. All equipment, personnel and cost of 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.

REFERENCES

- Anonymous, 2004. General guidelines for public satisfaction index of government agency service unit. Decree of Minister of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform KEP/25/M.PAN/2/2004, Jakarta, Indonesia.
- Kolopaking, L.M., 2008. District for People's Welfare. Centre for Agriculture and Rural Development (CARD), Bogor Agricultural University, Bogor, Indonesia.
- Nasution, A.B., 2000. Federalism for Indonesia. PT. Kompas Media Nusantara Publisher, Jakarta, Indonesia.
- Wasistiono, S., 2002. Reorganized District Government Institutions: Government Study Center STPDN. PT Citra Pindo Publisher, Bandung, Indonesia.
- Wasistiono, S., 2009. Development of the District Organization from Time to Time. Penerbit Fokusmedia, Bandung, Indonesia.
- Wignjosoebroto, S., 2005. [The Ups and Downs of Regional Autonomy: Sketches of a 100-Year Journey]. International Institute for Local Development, Yayasan Tifa, Jakarta, Indonesia, ISBN:9789799987419, Pages: 636.