

# A Feasibility Study of the Expansion of the Districts of Pelalawan Regency, South Riau, Indonesia

H. Sufian Hamim<sup>a\*</sup>, H. Indra Muchlis Adnan<sup>b</sup>, Andri Kurniawan<sup>c</sup>,  
<sup>a,c</sup>School of Social and Political Sciences, Islamic University of Riau,  
Indonesia, <sup>b</sup>School of Law Sciences, Islamic University of Indragiri, Riau,  
Indonesia, email: <sup>a\*</sup>[sufianhamim@soc.uir.ac.id](mailto:sufianhamim@soc.uir.ac.id), <sup>c</sup>[andri1324ak@gmail.com](mailto:andri1324ak@gmail.com)

The dynamics of the desire of the people in an area to be autonomous have been addressed by the central government with the issuance of the regional autonomy policy in Government Regulation Number 78 of 2007. It concerns the procedures for the formation, deletion and incorporation of regions. Along with the demands and developments in the dynamics of the community to obtain welfare, justice and public services, there are several sub-districts in Pelalawan Regency in the South Region of Riau Province wishing to form a new autonomous region or become a regional division. The community feels that the region has the economic potential, natural resources and financial capacity to improve the welfare of the community. It also has a rapidly growing population. In 2017, there were around 204,308 thousand people, who enable them to fulfil the requirements of becoming a new autonomous regions. On that basis, the proposed expansion of the district needs to be studied in depth to determine its feasibility. The main forms of data used as the basis for this research are primary and secondary data. Secondary data is extracted from various relevant sources, namely the Central Statistics Agency, Regional Statistics Office, regional government, Bappeda and analysis of various variables and indicators.

**Key words:** *feasibility and regional expansion.*

## Introduction

Along with the dynamics of community development in the reform era in Indonesia, there is a phenomenon of the desire of people in various regions to form autonomous regions. These include provinces, regencies or cities that are separated from their parents. Such desires are based on various political, economic, social and cultural dynamics. The Government of the Republic of Indonesia has issued Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 78 of 2007 concerning the procedures for the formation, elimination and merger of regions. There are several factors that underlie the desire of several sub-districts to form a new district. First, there is the demand of the community to get better services from the regional government. The closer the distance between the community and the regional government centre, the faster and more efficient the public service. Second, the community feels that the newly created region has economic potential, natural resources and financial capacity to improve the welfare of the community. Third, the community has a common social culture, adequate infrastructure and a rapidly growing population. In 2017, it has reached around 204,308 thousand inhabitants. This makes it possible to meet the requirements to become a new autonomous region (Pelalawan in 2018). Fourth, getting justice relies on the basis of equal distribution of development opportunities and results. Fifth, the community feels they have a cadre of apparatus capable of managing the bureaucracy of the regional expansion.

The aspirations are to separate Pelalawan Regency into two autonomous regions, namely Pelalawan Regency as the parent regency and South Pelalawan Regency as the result of Pemekaran Regency. This aspiration, in principle, needs to be of concern to the central government and the regional government of Riau Province due to various considerations that have been put forward. However, it is certainly appropriate not to go through the process and results of the study, because the expansion of an area can cause various undesirable negative impacts. The problems that need to be anticipated are the struggle over resources, sources of regional income, regional wealth and accounts receivable debt between the Pemekaran District and its parent district. The formation of a new autonomous region is essentially aimed at bringing services closer to the community, thereby improving the welfare of the community. The performance of the main district becoming worse than the newly formed local government after the division must be avoided. If that happens, new problems can emerge that will have an impact on regional and national economic growth. The proposed expansion of districts needs to be studied in depth to discern their eligibility. Does the South Pelalawan Regency, as a new autonomous region, meet the requirements or eligibility to become a Regency? Administrative, technical and territorial requirements, as well as the location of the capital city, need to be considered. This is related to the range of control and other considerations that enable the implementation of regional autonomy.

## Literature Review

Based on Article 18 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the government system in Indonesia recognises the existence of a central government and regional governments. The formation of regional government is based on the condition of the country's vast territory, covering various islands. The people have very diverse cultural backgrounds, which result in difficult government management if everything is managed by the central government based in the national capital. In Indonesia's development, autonomy also implies governmental meaning. The results of Sudi Fahmi's research (2006) show that, when discussing decentralisation, regional autonomy is also indirectly discussed. Both are part of an inseparable series, especially in the framework of the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia. Among experts, the meaning of decentralisation is understood as the distribution or transfer of governmental power from the central or upper levels to regional governments. Autonomy is freedom of movement granted to autonomous regions.

The sense of the use of all autonomous regions' powers is to take care of the interests of the population based on their own initiative. The results of Bagir Manan's research (2001) show that autonomy implies people's independence in managing their own households. Independence contains freedom. There is no independence without freedom. Decentralisation is one way to divide power. The distribution of power can theoretically be done in two ways, namely capital division of power and area division of power. Capital division of power is the division of power in accordance with the teachings of the trias politica of Montesque. These are dividing power and implementing laws or executive power; the power to make laws or legislative powers; and judicial powers. The division of areas of power can be done in two ways, namely decentralisation and deconcentration. Maddick's (1963) research results show that decentralisation is the legal transfer of power, based on law, to carry out certain functions left to local authorities. These are formally recognised by the constitution. Deconcentration is the delegation of power to carry out certain functions involving central government staff outside the central office. The results of Chema and Rondinelli's (1983) research show that democracy is the transfer or delegation of planning, decision making or authoritative management from the central government and its agencies to field organisations, subordinate units of government, semi-autonomous public corporations, wide or regional areas of authority, functional authorities or non-governmental organisations.

The type of decentralisation is determined by the extent to which authority or power is transferred from the centre and which institutional arrangements are used to make the transfer. In this case decentralisation can be the simplest. It involves the handing over of routine governmental tasks to the delegation of power. This is done in order to carry out certain functions previously held by the central government. Another part the results of Chema and Rondinelli's research (1983) shows that decentralisation can be carried out in two

ways, namely by performing functional decentralisation or by carrying out territorial decentralisation. Functional decentralisation is a transfer of authority from the central government to certain institutions that have certain functions. Territorial decentralisation is the transfer of authority from the central government to public institutions that operate within the boundaries of certain areas, such as the transfer of certain powers of the central government to provincial, district or city governments. Based on these two methods, according to Chema and Rondinelli (1983), there are four forms of decentralisation that can be used by the government to transfer authority by planning and implementation. These are deconcentration, delegation, devolution and privatisation.

In decentralisation, local units are formed with certain powers. They have authority to carry out certain functions. They can carry out their own decisions, own initiatives and administer themselves. Theoretically, the granting of autonomy to these regions is motivated by political and administrative objectives, which are achieved by the government of a country. The results of Lughlin's research (1981) show that local government systems are needed to accommodate pluralism in a modern democratic country. Smith (1985) also suggested that the existence of local government is needed to prevent the emergence of centrifugal tendencies. These occur due to ethnic, religious and other primordial elements in the regions. In administrative objectives, the results of research by Rondinelli (1984); Maddick (1963) and Smith (1985) show that the rational existence of local government achieves economic efficiency in planning activities, decision making, public service provisions and the implementation of development through decentralisation. There is no central government in a large country that can effectively determine what must be done in all aspects of public policy. Likewise, there is no central government that can effectively implement its policies and programs throughout the region efficiently (Bowman and Hampton, 1983). Therefore, government units at the local level are needed. They are then given the authority to carry out certain functions based on the principle of devolution, decentralisation or deconcentration.

The options of decentralisation and deconcentration will have very different implications from one another in their application. Although there is a tendency for governments of various countries in the world to combine the two choices equally, there is still a tendency for one principle to always be greater than the other. Decentralisation and deconcentration will always move to both sides depending on the political policies of the elite government of a country. Empirically, it is evident that countries in relatively stable economic and political conditions tend to apply the principle of decentralisation rather than deconcentration. Palmer's research (1971) shows that decentralisation does not weaken the authority of the central government. On the other hand, the existence of decentralisation can be used as a means to strengthen the authority of the central government, enable the implementation of its functions more effectively and maintain close supervision of regional representative institutions (autonomous institutions at the regional level).

The implementation of regional autonomy in Indonesia is inseparable from the tendencies that occur in various countries in the world, although it still has its own distinct colour. The journey of regional autonomy in Indonesia began after independence with the issuance of Law No. 1 of 1945. Later in the course of history, it was perfected by Law No. 22 of 1948, Law No. 1 of 1957, Presidential Decree No. 6 of 1959, Law No. 18 of 1965, Law No. 5 of 1974, Law No. 22 of 1999 and Law No. 32 of 2004, Law No. 23 of 2014 and Law No. 2 of 2015. The course of implementation of regional autonomy in Indonesia remains coloured by the choice to strengthen decentralisation or deconcentration. Changes in the laws and regulations regarding regional government are an indication of changes in political choices at the national level. This is because the system of politics at the national level will then colour the implemented decentralisation in politics.

In general, the results of various studies show that there are various reasons why decentralisation is a choice in the governance systems of countries in the world. First, there is an assumption that the decentralisation of the government reflects the more democratic management of aspects of government and daily life. Through the decentralisation of the government, local people are given greater opportunities to determine their desires. This is because they are considered to be more aware of what they want and the situation in their own regions. Thus, they are considered the most appropriate to determine the regional development policy. In developing countries, local governments are considered to have a greater ability to increase the participation of local communities in the development process (Cohrane, 1983). Second, various technical reasons can be seen in various aspects, including economics, geography, ethnicity, culture and history. The distance of the central government and the length of the bureaucratic path that must be taken, starting from development planning and its implementation, results in the decentralised government system being considered far more efficient. This is because with decentralisation, a number of long and unnecessary bureaucratic channels can be cut. Thus, decentralisation can reduce the overload and congestion of administration and communication at the central level (Rondinelli, 1983).

The vast expanse of a country with a geographical situation that can differ greatly from one area to another requires special handling for each region. Smith (1985) even said that the need for various forms or degrees of a decentralised government system is something that is universal. Even for very small countries, regional governments with a certain degree of autonomy are still needed. Ethnic, cultural and historical differences and even different languages produce social systems that differ from one region to another. These are more reasons why a decentralised government system is needed in a country.

Various other reasons regarding the decentralisation of the government system show that the implementation of decentralisation is related to various factors. Various studies have been

conducted on this matter. The World Bank study of 45 countries in the third world in the 1960s showed that the level of decentralisation was related to various factors such as (a) the age of the country (the older and more established a country, the higher the level of decentralisation); (b) the amount of gross National Product (GNP) (the greater the gross National Product of a country, the higher the level of decentralisation); (c) mass media, (the more widespread the mass media is in a country, the higher the level of decentralisation of the country); (d) the level of industrialisation (countries with relatively high levels of industrialisation have a high level of decentralisation as well); and (e) the number of local governments (countries with a large number of local governments have a high level of decentralisation as well). It can be said that decentralisation is an indicator of the maturity of a political system and the bureaucratic system contained therein.

The results of the study (Sidik, 1994) show that the implementation of decentralised government systems has several advantages. These include the deployment of decision-making centres; speed in decision-making; realistic decision-making; savings; local community participation; and national solidarity. The implementation of decentralisation is influenced by various things. Some factors that influence the implementation of decentralisation, according to Rondinelli (1983), are: the degree of political commitment and administrative support provided primarily by the central government, the elite and the local community itself; cultural attitudes, behaviours and conditions that support or encourage the implementation of decentralisation in the regions; the existence of an organisational plan that can support decentralisation programs; the availability of adequate finances, manpower and infrastructure resources for the implementation of decentralisation programs. Discussion of the reasons for the need for decentralisation, in general, seems to be in line with the situation in Indonesia. The geographical situation (tens of thousands of islands spread over a vast expanse of land) and the background of socio-economic and cultural conditions are a sufficient reason for Indonesia to implement a system of governance with the principle of decentralisation.

In addition to these practical reasons, another more fundamental reason is the main reason why Indonesia applies a decentralised government system: The constitutional system of governance contains the principle of decentralisation, as stipulated by Article 18 of the 1945 Constitution. Establishment of a district area, city and provincial autonomy and their governments has very broad implications that cover a variety of dimensions. The main objective of the formation of a new autonomous region is to increase the welfare of society and social justice. This is especially so in the autonomous region concerned and generally throughout the country. The formation of an autonomous region would theoretically be able to improve services to the community, accelerate the growth of democratic life, accelerate the implementation of economic development in the region, accelerate the management of



regional potentials, improve security and order and also improve harmonious relations between the central and regional governments.

The most important question in the context of the formation of new autonomous districts, cities or provinces is whether the formation of new autonomous regions will be able to improve the quality of services to the community, facilitate community access to services, accelerate the movement of the regional economy, improve community welfare and make people's lives become better and fairer. Based on previous studies on the Eligibility of the Division of Indragiri Hilir Regency in the Province of the western region of Indonesia, the results of Sufian, et al (2013) showed that the expansion was a manifestation of people's expectations of goodness and welfare. This was carried out by bringing levels of public and administrative services closer, as well as scattering and turning economic activities.

Based on the assessment of indicators, as mandated by PP 78 of 2007, it can be concluded that, based on 35 sub indicators listed in PP 78 of 2007, the planned expansion of Indragiri Hilir Regency into 3 administrative regions is feasible. It should be recommended as a new autonomous region considering the total score achieved by each region of the planned formation. The new autonomous region exceeds the 340 minimum score mandated by the law stipulated in the explanation of Government Regulation Number 78 of 2007 concerning procedures for formation, merger and elimination of regions. The total score of eligibility for South Indragiri with a score of 438. The City of Indragiri scored 429 and the Regency of Indragiri Hilir as a Main Regency scored of 437. Analysis of each main indicator provides information to prospective regional leaders about what aspects should be improved. This may be because these aspects are still relatively behind the average ability of other districts in Riau Province.

The calculation of the feasibility score shows that economic, social, cultural, defence, security, welfare and span of control aspects are the dominant aspects that are the basis for forming the Indragiri Hilir Regency Expansion Plan into 3 administrative areas. The geographical location of this area is directly adjacent to neighbouring Singapore and Malaysia. it is also a maritime area that requires better administration to be more effective in taking advantage of this strategic position. The evaluation of other main indicators shows that the potential of Indragin Hilir is lower than that of the regency cities in Riau but is still considered capable. This would be a challenge for the prospective new district government, requiring it to pay more attention, especially to aspects of public services.

The results of Yoram's research (2015) in the Eastern Indonesian Province showed that the Napa Swandiwe Regency of Papua Province was fit to be expanded from Biak Numfor Regency. This took into account the conditions of an administrative area of 21,572 km<sup>2</sup>. The population in 2005 was 110,897 people. The region experienced rapid economic growth with

a focus on the agriculture and tourism sectors. Another reason is that the sea area, which is wider than the mainland makes it really difficult to conduct inter-regional relations and public services. This is due to the limited land and sea transportation system, which saw the range of government control reach from one place to another. The results of Iwan's research (2018) show that the Sukabumi Regency is currently experiencing development gaps between its regions. This is in addition to the ineffective function of government services due to the relatively long distance between the central government of Sukabumi Regency (a parent area) and the northern and southern regions.

Based on these problems, an effort is needed to accelerate the development of the region. This can be done by way of regional expansion or the formation of new autonomous regions in Sukabumi Regency. Technical requirements include factors that form the basis of regional formation. These include economic capability, regional potential, socio-cultural factors, socio-political factors, population, area, defence, security and others. These enable the implementation of regional autonomy. The results of the study, based on the feasibility of the analysis of the total value of the parent area, showed that the indicator is 444. This means it is included in the category of 'very capable'. The total value of indicators for autonomous regional candidates is 440, which also falls into the 'very capable' category. Based on the criteria for evaluating prospective capital locations, service centre system analysis (centrality index) and P-median analysis, Cibadak sub-district in North Sukabumi Regency has become a suitable location for the capital city in the new autonomous region.

## **Research Methods**

The study was designed using a quantitative descriptive statistical approach in an effort to describe the main variables and indicators determined by the Republic of Indonesia's legislation. These are regional economic capacity; regional economic potential; socio-cultural conditions; socio-political conditions; population size and distribution; area; and other criteria. Populations and samples of administrative areas that are part 12 subdistricts of districts in the prospective regency and parent regency. Informants are all state apparatuses. The relevant communities provide information and data based on 35 indicators of the feasibility of an area's expansion.

The main forms of data used as the basis are primary and secondary data. Analysis of various indicators and sub-indicators, as stated earlier, uses a method of comparing the magnitude of the value of each prospective region and parent region to the average value of the overall area around it. The average value of the comparison and the amount of the quota are a basis for scoring. A score of 5 is given if the magnitude of the indicator value is greater or equal to 80% of the average value. A score of 4 correlates with (60%), a score of 3 correlates with (40%), a score of 2 correlates with (20%) and a score of 1 correlates with (<20%).



Variables, indicators and methods of calculation are presented in table 3.1. In appendix 1. The weight of each criterion/indicator used in the assessment is presented in table 3.2. in appendix 2. A Regional Graduation Score is an indicator value that is the result of the multiplication of the scores and the weight of each indicator. Graduation is determined by the total value of all indicators presented in table 3.3. in appendix 3. A candidate for an autonomous region is recommended to be a new autonomous region if the prospective autonomous region and its parent region (after Pemekaran) have a total value of all indicators in the category of very capable (420 to 500) or able (340 to 419). They must also acquire a total value of indicators of population factors ranging from 80 to 100, economic capacity ranging from 60 to 75, regional potential ranging from 60 to 75 and financial ability ranging from 60 to 75. The proposal to establish a new autonomous region is rejected if the prospective autonomous region or its parent region after Pemekaran have a total value of all indicators being underprivileged, unable and very incapable of carrying out regional autonomy, or the acquisition of indicators of population factors are <80, or economic capability factors of <60, or a financial capability factor of <60.

## **Research Results and Discussion**

Government Regulation No. 78 of 2007 of Republic of Indonesia discusses the requirements for regional formation, as clearly stipulated in Article 4, paragraph 2. Several theories of decentralisation and democracy show that in the formation of regency or city areas in the form of district or city divisions and in the merging of several contiguous districts in different regencies or cities, different administrative, technical and physical territorial requirements must be met. This section presents various pieces of data and studies on the feasibility of establishing South Pelalawan Regency through the expansion of Pelalawan Regency. It is planned to be divided into 2 autonomous regions called Pelalawan Regency (after the expansion) and a new regency called South Pelalawan Regency. According to the criteria or conditions determined Government of the Republic of Indonesia No. 78 of 2007, if the acquisition of an indicator value of population factors is <80% it is declared very capable and scores 5. Economic capability factors of <60% are declared capable and score 4 and financial capability factors of <60% are declared capable and score 4.

Factor criteria of the population can be seen in the total population and population density. The ratio of the indicator value of the population in the Post-Pelekawan Pelalawan district area to the population of the comparative region is 90%. This means the indicator of the population has a score of 5. From the results of data mining, it can be understood that the criteria for the population in the Post-Pelekawan Pelalawan district are the same or more than 80% of the value of the graduated or very capable limit. This is even though part of the area is a new regency, South Pelalawan. The total population in 6 sub-districts of the prospective

South Pelalawan Regency is 204,308 people in 2018 with a population density of 43 people/km<sup>2</sup> (Pelalawan Regency in Figures, 2018). The largest number of residents in the prospective area of South Pelalawan Regency is in Pangkalan Kuras sub-district. The smallest population is in Bandar Petalangan sub-district. The ratio of the value of the indicator of the number of residents in the South Pelalawan Regency to the population of the comparative region is 81%. This means the indicator of the population has a score of 5. From the results of data mining, it can be understood that the criteria for the number of residents in the prospective South Pelalawan Regency are at a score of equal to or more than 80% of the graduation limit or very capable.

Pelalawan Regency in Pascapemekaran covers an area of 9,195.02 km<sup>2</sup>, with a population of 227,274 inhabitants in 2018 and a density of 25 people/km<sup>2</sup>. The area of the prospective South Pelalawan Regency is 4,728.92 km<sup>2</sup> with a population of 204,308 people in 2018 and a population density of 43 people/km<sup>2</sup>. At this level of population density, it can be seen that the most densely populated area is in the Pangkalan Kerinci sub-district. This is due to the relatively small area of the Pangkalan Kerinci sub-district. The total population density is relatively sparse in the Teluk Meranti sub-district. This is also due to the Teluk Meranti sub-district's area, which still spacious. The ratio of the indicator level of population density in the effective region of the prospective expansion of South Pelalawan Regency to the density of population per effective region in the comparative region is 148%. This means that the indicator of the level of population density in the area of the prospective expansion of South Pelalawan has a score of 5 or is equal or more than 80% of the grade limit. This means it passes and is very capable. In the remaining areas of Pelalawan Regency, the ratio of the population density level per effective region to the population density of the comparative region is 86% (the same or more than 80%). This means that the population density indicator of the Pelalawan Regency area that remains after the division has a score of 5 five, so it passes and is very capable.

Gross regional distribution of non-oil and gas income per capita is one of the most common and important indicators used to describe the average level of community income in an area. The level of gross regional distribution income per capita in the region is higher than the gross regional distribution income per capita in the comparison region. Non-oil and gas' gross regional distribution income in the prospective region of South Pelalawan is Rp. 9.31, while per capita gross regional oil distribution income in the remaining region is Rp. 8.06 Million. The comparison region has Rp. 7.69 million non-oil and gas gross regional income per capita. The ratio of the indicator of gross regional oil and gas and non-oil and gas per capita per in the effective region of prospective expansion of South Pelalawan Regency to the gross regional oil and gas per regional income distribution per capita per effective region is 121%. This means that the indicator level in the area of the expansion of the South Pelalawan region has a score of 5, or is equal or more than 80%. This means they have a pass mark and

are very capable. In the remaining regions of Pelalawan Regency, the ratio of the level of gross regional oil and gas per capita is effective. The gross regional oil and gas regional income distribution per capita is equal to 105% (more than 80%). This means the indicator of gross regional oil and gas as well as non-regional oil and gas distribution per capita in Pelalawan Regency remaining after the division had a score of 5 five. This means it graduated and is very capable.

The rate of economic growth is one measure of the success of economic development. This economic growth rate illustrates the real production of goods and services produced by economic actors in Pelalawan Regency and candidates for South Pelalawan Regency. The process of economic development is influenced by a complex combination of economic and social factors. These include education and skills, demographics, geography, the politics of economic policy and other factors. The rate of economic growth in the prospective Pelalawan district area is based on gross regional domestic product at constant prices from 2011-2017, calculated using the same indicators. Overall the economic growth rate of each sector from year to year is established by eliminating inflation in the year concerned. The gross regional distribution income of South Pelalawan Regency, on the basis of constant prices in 2017, was IDR 30,654,906.26. In the previous year it was IDR 29,774. 301.57, with an average growth rate of 2.95%. The ratio of the indicator of the average rate of economic growth in the effective region of prospective expansion of South Pelalawan Regency to the average rate of economic growth of the comparative region is 2.98%. This means that the indicator of the average level of economic growth in the region of the prospective expansion of South Pelalawan has a score of 4. It is equal or more than 60%, meaning it has a pass or able limit.

In the remaining areas of the Post-Expansion Pelalawan Regency, the ratio of average economic growth rate to the average economic growth rate of the comparative region is 3.37%. This means that the indicator of the average level of economic growth in the remaining areas of the Post-Expansion Pelalawan District has a score of 5. This means it is equal to or more than 80% and has a pass mark or is very capable. Non-oil and gas gross regional distribution income indicator contributions are measured from the ratio between the non-oil and gas area of analysis. This is done according to the prevailing prices in 2017 with the non-oil and gas province of Riau in the same year. Based on the results of the analysis, the Regency of South Pelalawan prior to the division contributed 22.24% to the gross regional oil and gas regional income of Riau Province. Furthermore, the amount of the contribution, around 22.86%, comes from the prospective region of South Pelalawan expansion. The rest is sourced from the remaining area of the prospective division. It makes a contribution of 21.53% of the gross regional non-oil and gas income of Riau Province.

The regency areas in Riau Province contributed an average of 19.67%. The ratio between the contribution of gross regional oil and gas distribution income in the prospective Pemekaran

region and the contribution of the comparative region to the other non-oil and gas gross regional income in Riau Province is 22.86%. This indicates that the prospective regional expansion region contributed 114% of the comparison region's contribution. The remaining expansion area contributes to the comparison region with a Ratio of 109%. Thus, the contribution indicator of non-regional oil and gas gross regional distribution income in the region of prospective expansion and the remaining regional expansion of the provincial gross regional oil non-oil and gas income has a score of 5. In other words, it is the same or more than 80%, meaning it graduated and was deemed very capable.

own regional revenues, based on the Republic of Indonesia's Government Regulation Number 78 of 2007, also determine the feasibility of the expansion of a new region. This is because it is related to the ability to finance development and public welfare. Therefore, the higher the own regional revenue and profit sharing in an area, the better the aspect of regional independence in financial development. In connection with these indicators, the South Pelalawan Regency has an indicator of the amount of own regional revenue and profit sharing that is 284.79 billion rupiah. This means it has a ratio of 88% and a score of 5. This region is classified as very capable. The remaining post-expansion area has an indicator of total own regional revenue and profit sharing of 303.62 billion. This equates to a ratio of 93% and a score of 5. This region is classified as very capable.

The ratio of own regional revenue to the total population, in accordance with the provisions in the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 78 of 2007, also determines the feasibility of the expansion of a new area. This is because it relates to the ability of the community to prosper. Therefore, the higher the ratio of own regional revenue and profit sharing to the total population in an area, the better the financial aspects of the region in building people's welfare. The ratio of own regional revenue and profit sharing to the total population is 74% in South Pelalawan Regency (with an indicator value of 140.91 and a score of 4). This means that the area is above the minimum criteria limit of 60% and is classified as capable. The ratio of own regional revenue and profit sharing of Pelalawan Regency after the expansion to the population in the comparison district is 71% (with an indicator value of 133.59 and a score of 4). This means that this region is above the minimum criteria limit of 60% and is classified as capable.

The Ratio of own regional revenue and profit sharing to gross regional distribution income, in accordance with the provisions in the Republic of Indonesia's Government Regulation No. 78 of 2007, also determines the feasibility of the expansion of a new region. This is because it is related to the ability of regional economic growth. Therefore, the higher the ratio of the own regional revenue and profit sharing to the gross regional distribution income in a region, the better the aspects of regional economic growth. The ratio of own regional revenue and profit sharing to the gross regional distribution income of South Pelalawan Regency is 63% (with

an indicator value of 0.12 and a score of 4). This means that this region is classified as capable, because it is equal or more than the minimum criteria of 60%. Furthermore, the ratio of own regional revenue sharing to gross regional distribution income in Pelalawan Regency after Post-Semekaran is 74% (with an indicator value of 0.14 and a score of 4). This means that this region is classified as capable because it is equal to or more than the minimum criteria of 60%. The feasibility study is a technical requirement which is the basis of the recommendations of the Regional Representative Council and the Regent of Pelalawan Regency. The planned expansion of the South Pelalawan Regency results from the conclusions of several able and some very able indicators, as presented in Table 4.1, Appendix 4.

## **Conclusions and Recommendations**

### ***Conclusion***

Based on the discussion in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that

1. Along with the demands and development of community dynamics to obtain prosperity, justice and public services, there are several sub-districts in the southern region of Pelalawan Regency in Riau Province who wish to form a new autonomous region. They have implemented the Greater Pelalawan expansion as a manifestation of their desire to become a new autonomous region. There are six subdistricts, namely Bandar Petalangan Subdistrict, Pangkalan Lesung Subdistrict, Bunut Subdistrict, Pangkalan Kuras Subdistrict, Ukui Subdistrict and Kerumutan Subdistrict.
2. Several factors are the reasons underlying the desire of several sub-districts to form a new district. First, there are demands of the community to get better services from the regional government. The closer the distance between the community and the regional government centre, the more efficient and the faster the public services. Second, the community feels that the newly created region has the population; economic potential and capability; natural resources; and financial capability to improve the welfare of the community. Third, the community has socio-cultural similarity, adequate infrastructure and a rapidly growing population. In 2017 it reached around 204,308 thousand people, which makes it able to meet the requirements to become a new autonomous region (Pelalawan in 2018). Fourth, they wish to get justice on the basis of equal distribution of development opportunities and results. Fifth, the community feels they have an apparatus that is capable of managing the bureaucracy of the Pemekaran area.
3. The feasibility study is a technical requirement which forms the basis of the recommendations of the regional Representative Council and the Regent of Pelalawan Regency. It concludes that the planned expansion of the South Pelalawan Regency, according to results of the majority of the indicators, is very capable.



4. Taking into account regional aspects, span of control, socio-culture and history of regional origins, Pemekaran Regency was named the Regency of South Pelalawan. A candidate for the capital city is Sorek Satu. The region consists of 6 districts, namely Bandar Petalangan District, Pangkalan Lesung District, Bunut District, Kecamatan Kuras Base, Ukui District and Kerumutan District.
5. The expansion of South Pelalawan Regency will not kill Induk Regency or Pelalawan Regency.

### ***Recommendations***

Based on the conclusions, the following is recommended:

1. The South Pelalawan Regency deserves to be expanded.
2. The Regional Representative Council, the Regent of Pelalawan Regency, the Governor and the Riau Provincial Regional Representative Council should recommend the aspirations of the 6 sub-district communities in the South Pelalawan Regency to the President and the Republic of Indonesia's House of Representatives to be stipulated in a law.
3. More comprehensive and in-depth research is needed relating to the aspirations of the people. This regards the expansion of South Pelalawan Regency and other regions throughout the Republic of Indonesia that have regional aspirations.





## REFERENCES

- Akita, Takahiro (1992), Sources of Regional Economics Growth in Japan: A Case of Hokkaido Prefecture Between 1970-1985, *Journal of Input Output Analysis*, No. 1. 1992.
- Bowman, M and Hampton, W., (1983). *Local Democracies: A Study in Comparative Local Government*, Melbourne: Longman.
- Cheema, G. Shabbir, et al., (1983), *Implementing Decentralization Policies: An Introduction*, in G. Shabbir Cheema (ed), (1983), *Decentralization and Development: Policies Implementation in Developing Countries* (London: Sage Publications).
- Cochrane, Glynn, (1983), *Policies for Strengthening Local Government in Developing Countries* (New York: World Bank).
- Davey, Kenneth, (1983) *Financing Regional Government* (Chichester: John Wiley & Sons). "
- Devas, Nick, (1989), *Local Government Financing in Indonesia* (Ohio University Center for International Studies: Monograph in International Studies).
- Kausarian, H., Sri Sumantyo, J. T., Kuze, H., Aminuddin, J., & Waqar, M. M. (2017). Analysis of polarimetric decomposition, backscattering coefficient, and sample properties for identification and layer thickness estimation of silica sand distribution using L-band synthetic aperture radar. *Canadian Journal of Remote Sensing*, 43(2), 95-108.
- Kausarian, H., Sumantyo, J. T. S., Kuze, H., Karya, D., & Panggabean, G. F. (2016). Silica Sand Identification using ALOS PALSAR Full Polarimetry on The Northern Coastline of Rupa Island, Indonesia. *International Journal on Advanced Science, Engineering and Information Technology*, 6(5), 568-573.
- Kausarian, H., Lei, S., Goh, T. L., & Cui, Y. (2019). A new geological map for formation distribution on southern part of south China sea: West Kalimantan, Indonesia. *International Journal of GEOMATE*, 17(63), 249-254.
- Kuncoro, Mudrajad, *Political Economy of Decentralization In Indonesia: Toward Cultivating the Grassroots?* "In *The Indonesian Quarterly* XXI / 3.
- Kuznets, Simon (1976), *Demographics Aspects of the Size Distribution of Income: An Exploratory Essay*, *Journal of Economic Development and Cultural Change* 25 (1), 1976.



- Legge, J.D., (1961), *Central Authority and Regional Autonomy in Indonesia: a Study in Local Administration 1950-1960*, (New York: Cornell University Press).
- Leemans, A. F., (1970), *Changing Patterns of Local Government*, The Hague: IULA.
- Loughlin, M, (1986). *Local Government in the Modern State*, London: Sweet and Maxwell.
- Mahan, Bagir, (1996), *Political Law of Regional Autonomy Throughout Regional Government Regulation*, in Martin Hutabarat, et. al. *Indonesian Law and Politics: A Review of the Analysis of Presidential Decrees and Regional Autonomy* (Jakarta: Sinar Harapan).
- Maddick, H., (1983), *Democracy, Decentralization, and Development*, Bombay: Asian Publishing House.
- Mawhood, Philip, (1983), "Decentralization: the Concept and the Practice, in Philip Mawhood, ed, (1983), *Local Government in the Third World*, (Chichester: John Willey & Sons).
- Osborne, David., And Ted Gaebler, (1995), *Reinventing Government: How the Entrepreneurial Spirit is Transforming the Public Sector*, (Translation: Abdul Rosyid), Jakarta: Pustaka Binaman Pressindo).
- Rondinelli A. Dennis, et al., (1983), *Decentralization in Developing Countries: Review of Recent Experience*, (New York: World Bank).
- Sidik, Machfud, (1994), "Central / Regional Financial Relations", in the Center for Development Studies Quarterly Bulletin, No. 1 Year 1,1994.
- Smith, Brian C, (1985), *Decentralization: The Territorial Dimension of the State*, (Hamstead: George Allen & Unwin).
- Tambunan, Tulus (1996), *Indonesian Economy*, Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia.
- Urata, S. (1987), *Sources of Economic Growth and Structural Change in China 1951-1981*, *Journal of Comparative Economics*, No. 11, 1997.
- World Bank, (1988), *Indonesian Selected Issues of Public Resources Management* (New York: World Bank Report No. 7007-Ind).
- World Bank, (1988), *World Development Report* (Oxford: Oxford University Press).
- Riau Province Regional Development Planning Agency and Riau Province Central Statistics Agency, 2013



Pelalawan Regional Development Planning Agency (2013), Pelalawan Regency in Figures in 2013.