

Analysis of Social Economics District Proliferation in Indonesia

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The IAFOR International Conference on the Social Science – Dubai 2016
Official Conference Proceedings

Abstract

Regional proliferation in Indonesia for the period 1999-2004 occurred rapidly and reached 114 new districts proliferation. The new 114 districts can be mapped with Klassen Typology for determining the areas of experiencing economic growth and high per capita income by comparing the growth of the district division with an average value of economic growth and per capita income of the each province. But there are weaknesses in the typology, as the classification does not reflect a "local forward and fast-growing" because it has some indicators such as life expectancy, per capita expenditure and local revenue that has an average value which is lower than the area in other classes , On Typology Klassen is not known distance from each district division. Therefore, to obtain a better picture in the mapping, then Typology Klassen improved by incorporating other economic indicators. With the modified classification Klassen Typology this, plotting the results of the district division in quadrants can be known distance from each district in one class and between classes. Klassen's adoption of a more flexible modification to map the district or city or province with a wider indicator.

Keywords: Klassen Typology, regional proliferation.

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Introduction

Proliferation of the region during the period 1999 to 2004 has formed 148 new autonomous region, which consists of 7 (seven) provinces, 114 regencies and 27 cities. The research object is 114 new districts. The proliferation area is the integration of sectoral and institutional (Anwar and Rustiadi, 2000). The aim is to achieve economic growth, equity and sustainability of ecosystems.

Socio-economic science perspective in spatial analysis on 114 new district is intended to put more emphasis on "what is the problem" (what) and "why the problem happened" (why). Spatial aspects are not defined of the sense of the position or location, but rather on the problem. Even the spatial aspect is considered only has the meaning if there is a clear problem in it. Because of the focus on understanding the causes of the problems, the spatial context is more often using terms that have "meaning" in the perspective of socio-economic sciences, such as villages, towns, regions, central and hinterland (rural area).

According to Yulistiani et al. (2007), another analysis is required to analyze economic growth of the new autonomous region by using Klassen Typology analysis. The analysis can map and classify of areas according to economic growth and income per capita. The classification is measured based on the value of the provincial average. Economic growth is in the vertical axis, while income per capita is in the horizontal axis. Accordingly, we shall obtain 4 classifications consist of (1) local fast forward and fast growth (high growth and high income), (2) developed areas but depressed (high income but low growth), (3) the area is growing fast (high growth but low income), (4) underdeveloped (low growth and low income). Schematically can be described as follows:

Table 1. Klassen Typology Classification Matrix of Districts/Cities

Growth Rate (R)	Income per Capita (Y)	
	$Y_i > Y$	$Y_i < Y$
$R_i > R$	Developed and Fast Growth Area	Fast Growth Area
$R_i < R$	Developed and Depressed Area	Underdeveloped Area

Where :

R_i = Districts/Cities Economic Growth

R = National Economic Growth

Y_i = Districts/Cities Income per Capita

Y = National Income per Capita

Problems

The Klassen Typology analysis for 114 new districts conducted on in this study. The period of analysis are from 2005 to 2009 (Indonesia Center Bureau of Statistics (CBS), 2010) to determine the pattern and structure of economic growth in each region.

Typology area is basically divided areas into regional economic growth and per capita income of the area. By determining the average economic growth as the vertical axis and the average income per capita as the horizontal axis, the area observed can be divided into four classifications, namely: the area of fast forward and fast growth (high growth and high income), developed regions but depressed (high income but low growth), a fast growing area (high growth but low income), and the area is relatively underdeveloped (low growth low income) (Hill, 1989 and Kuncoro, 1996 in Kuncoro, 2004).

Table 2. Classification Matrix of 114 New Districts according to Klassen Typology

Tingkat pertumbuhan (R)	PDRD per Kapita (Y)	
	$Y_i > Y$	$Y_i < Y$
$R_i > R$	Belitung Timur**, Boven Digoel, Kuantan Singingi, Kutai Timur**, Mimika, Mamuju Utara, Kepahiang, Parigi Moutong, Morowali**, Halmahera Timur (10 Districts). (Developed and Fast Growth Area)	Luwu Utara, Waropen, Bombana, Konawe Selatan, Solok Selatan, Gayo Lues, Bengkayang, Teluk Wondama, Dharmasraya, Serdang Bedagai, Bener Meriah, Bireun, Keerom, Peg. Bintang, Seluma, Rote Ndao, Tojo Una2, Kep. Aru, Simeuleu, Sekadau, Wakatobi, Tolikara, Puncak Jaya, Asmat, Rokan Hulu*, Pelalawan*, Sarolangun*, Banyuasin*, Ogan Ilir*, Nunukan**, Penajam Pasir Utara*, Teluk Bintuni*, Siak, Bangka Barat (34 Districts) (Fast Growth Area)
$R_i < R$	Seruyan, Murung Raya, Balangan, Tanah Bumbu, Supiori, Sukamara, Luwu Timur, Banggai Kepulauan, Sumbawa Barat, Mappi, Pohuwato, Lebong, Kolaka Utara, Pasaman Barat, Kaimana, Lamandau, Katingan, Kep. Mentawai, Rokan Hilir*, Tanjung Jabung Timur*, Natuna* (21 Districts). (Developed and Depressed Area)	Nagan Raya, Sarmi, Malinau, Kutai Barat, Muko-2, OKU Timur, Buol, Landak, Tebo, Kep. Talaud, Pulang Pisau, Aceh Tamiang, Aceh Jaya, Aceh Barat Daya, Lingga, Muaro Jambi*, Samosir, Minahasa Selatan, Gunung Mas, Minahasa Utara, Buru, Humbang Hasundutan, Barito Timur, Bangka Selatan, Karimun, Sorong Selatan, Mamasa, Pak-2 Barat, OKU Selatan, Nias Selatan, Yahukimo, Seram Bagian Timur, Lembata, Seram Bagian Barat, Kep. Sula, Halmahera Utara, Halmahera Selatan, Kaur, Manggarai Barat, Melawi, Boalemo, Maluku Tenggara Barat, Paniai, Bone Bolango, Way Kanan, Aceh Singkil, Lampung Timur*, Bangka Tengah*, Kep. Raja Ampat (49 kabupaten). (Underdeveloped Area)

Developed and Fast Growth Area

Besides of economic growth and income per capita, some indicators for Developed and Fast Growth Area" (10 districts) are:

1. Life expectancy (AHH) on average is still below the national AHH, but higher than the class 'Developed and depressed areas', lower than the class 'fast growth areas' and 'underdeveloped area'.
2. Expenditure per capita on average exceeded the national per capita spending, but lower than the 3 other classes.

3. The average of study period is still below the national study period, but higher than 'Developed and depressed areas' and 'fast growth areas', but relatively lower than 'underdeveloped area'.
4. Regional Gross Domestic Product (RGDP) at constant prices and at current prices on average exceed National GDP at constant prices and current prices nationwide, either with oil and gas and non-oil, and exceeded three other classes.
5. Contribution of Locally generated revenue (PAD) is less than five percent of total budget and lower than three other classes.

The ten districts which fall into the 'Developed and Fast Growth' category is located in the province of Papua (Mimika and Digoel), the Province of Central Maluku (Morowali and Parigi Moutong district), Bangka Belitung (East Belitung), West Sulawesi (Mamuju Utara), Riau Province (Regency Kuantan Singingi), East Kalimantan (East Kutai Regency), Bengkulu Province (Kepahiang District), North Maluku (East Halmahera).

Developed and Depressed Area

Characteristics of the district division in the classification of "Developed and Depressed Area" as many as 21 districts, in addition to having the GDP per capita exceeds the province but a lower economic growth rate of the province, also has other characteristics, namely:

1. Life expectancy on average is lower than the national AHH and the lowest among the other three classes.
2. Expenditure per capita on average exceeded the national per capita expenditure, and higher than 'fast growth areas' and 'underdeveloped areas'.
3. The average of study period is far below the national study period and lower 'underdeveloped areas' and 'fast growth areas'.
4. (RGDP) at constant prices below the national GDP at constant price and RGDP at current prices exceeds the national average.
5. Contribution of PAD to total budget is small, less than four percent, lower than the 'fast growth area' and 'underdeveloped'.

The area which categorized 'Developed and Depressed areas' are: Central Kalimantan (District Seruyan, Sukamara, Lamanadau, Katingan, Murung Kingdom), South Kalimantan (Balangan and Tanah Bumbu), Central Sulawesi Province (District Banggai Islands), Provincial South Sulawesi (Luwu Timur), East Sulawesi (Kolaka Utara), Gorontalo (Pohuwato), Bengkulu Province (Lebong), Sumatera Barat (West Pasaman and the Mentawai Islands), Nusa tenggaran West (Sumbawa west), Papua (District Supiori and Mappi), west Papua (Kaimana), Riau Province (Rokan Hilir), Jambi (East Tanjung Jabung), and the Riau Islands Province (Natuna).

Fast Growth Area

The Districts are classified as "fast growth area" as many as 34 districts, in addition to having the characteristics of the growth rate of the GDP per capita is lower than the provincial rate of economic growth and have exceeded the province, also has the following characteristics:

1. The Average of AHH is under national AHH but higher than 'Developed and fast growth areas' and 'Developed and Depressed areas'.
2. Expenditures per capita are exceeds the national and three others classes.

3. The average study period is far below the average of national study period and lower than three other classes.
4. Regional Gross Domestic Product (RGDP) at constant prices and at current prices on average lower than National GDP at constant prices and current prices nationwide, either with oil and gas and non-oil, and lower than 'Developed and Fast Growth areas' and 'Developed and Depressed areas' but higher than 'Underdeveloped areas' three other classes well as lower than 'advanced and fast-growing areas' and .
5. The contribution of PAD to total budget less than four percent and higher than the three others classes.

The 34 districts are located in the province of South Sulawesi (Luwu Utara), Sulawesi Tenggara (Bombana, Wakatobi, South Konawe), Central Sulawesi Province (Tojo Una-una), Papua (Waropen, Mountain Star, Keerom, Puncak Jaya, Asmat, Tolikara,), West Papua (Wondama bay and Bintuni bay), West Sumatra Province (South Solok and Dharmasraya), Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (district of Gayo Lues, Bener Meriah, Bireuen, Simeulue), Sumatra north (Serdang Bedagai), Bengkulu Province (Seluma), Riau Province (Rokan Hulu, Pelalawan, Siak), Jambi (Sarolangun), South Sumatra Province (Banyuasin, and Ogan Ilir), Bangka Belitung (District Bangka Barat), Maluku (Aru Islands), West Kalimantan Province (Sekadau), East Kalimantan Province (District Penajem North Paser and Nunukan), East Nusa Tenggara (Rote Ndao),

Underdeveloped Areas

A total of 49 districts classified as 'Underdeveloped areas' besides of an economic growth rate and GDP per capita below than national, also has the following characteristics:

1. The average AHH are lower than national but the highest between all classes.
2. Expenditure per capita on average exceeded the national and higher than 'Developed and fast growth areas'.
3. Regional Gross Domestic Product (RGDP) at constant prices and at current prices on average is far below the national GRDP and the lowest among the other classes.
4. The contribution of PAD to total budget are four percent and higher than the "Developed and fast growth areas" and 'Developed and Depressed areas'.
- 5.

"The Underdeveloped areas" are located in the province of Aceh (Nagan Raya, Aceh Tamiang, Aceh Jaya, West Aceh, Aceh Singkil), South Sumatra Province (OKU District East, South OKU), Jambi (Muaro Jambi, and Tebo), Riau Islands Province (District Lingga, and Karimun), North Sumatra (Samosir, Humbang Hasundutan, South Nias, and Pak-pak West), Bengkulu Province (Muko-Muko, and Kaur), Bangka Belitung (District Central Bangka, and the South Pacific), Lampung (Way Kanan regency and East Lampung), Papua (Sarmi, Paniai and Yahukimo), West Papua Province (South Sorong regency, and Raja Ampat), East Kalimantan Province (KabupatenMalinau, Kutai Barat), West Kalimantan Province (Porcupine District, and Melawi), South Kalimantan (Pulang Knives), Central Kalimantan Province (Gunung Mas, and Barito Timur), Central Sulawesi Province (Buol), North Sulawesi (District Talaud Islands, Minahasa Selatan, Minahasa Utara), West Sulawesi (Mamasa), Gorontalo (Bone Bolango District, Boalemo), Maluku (Kabupaten Buru, Seram, West

Seram, Maluku Tenggara Barat), Maluku (Sula Islands, North and South Halmahera Halmahera), Province of NTT (the district, and Manggarai Barat).

Results and Suggestions

Some weaknesses of Klassen Analysis are excluded

1. The rate of economic growth due to the economic growth figures represent the performance of the local economy.
2. The per capita income (GDP per capita) cannot represent the level of economic welfare of society.
3. The growth rate of the population, can support (or otherwise would hamper) their chances in achieving development objectives.
4. Human Development Index (HDI), reflecting the basic capabilities of the population, level of education, and level of purchasing power.
5. The poverty rate is a measure commonly used to represent the public welfare of the material.
6. Revenue (PAD) contribution to the budget of revenues and expenditures (budget) reflects the performance of local governments in exploring their potential income
7. Public services describe the performance of local governments in meeting the goal of establishing an autonomous region.
8. social conditions reflect the population lives in areas of expansion, its activity, the role of community leaders and so on.
9. The condition of the environment and natural resources, can describe the presence and absence of environmental damage, the concern of local governments in dealing with the environment, and awareness of the population will be living environment

Furthermore, to get a complete picture of the condition of the 114 districts, the rate of economic growth is placed on the x axis and the GDP per capita was placed on the y axis that forms four quadrants. Accordingly, none of the district division into categories quadrant I, "which is ideal autonomous regions" with high economic growth rate and the GDP per capita is high. Most districts are clustered in the division of the value of GDP per capita of less than Rp. 21,000,000, - and the economic growth rate at around 4-7 percent. Therefore, do controls (cut-off) at the rate of national economic growth and the GDP per capita nationwide.

By using the following assumptions: (1) cut-off economic growth rate 6.01 percent (2008) and (2) cut-off the GDP per capita amounted to Rp. 21,666,748, - (2008) was composed of a quadrant that mapped 114 new district / New Autonomous Region in four groups or characters economic development. Such assumptions are prepared on the basis that indicators of economic growth is a key indicator of economic development of the region. Meanwhile, the GDP per capita indicates the level of economic well-being of people in such areas.

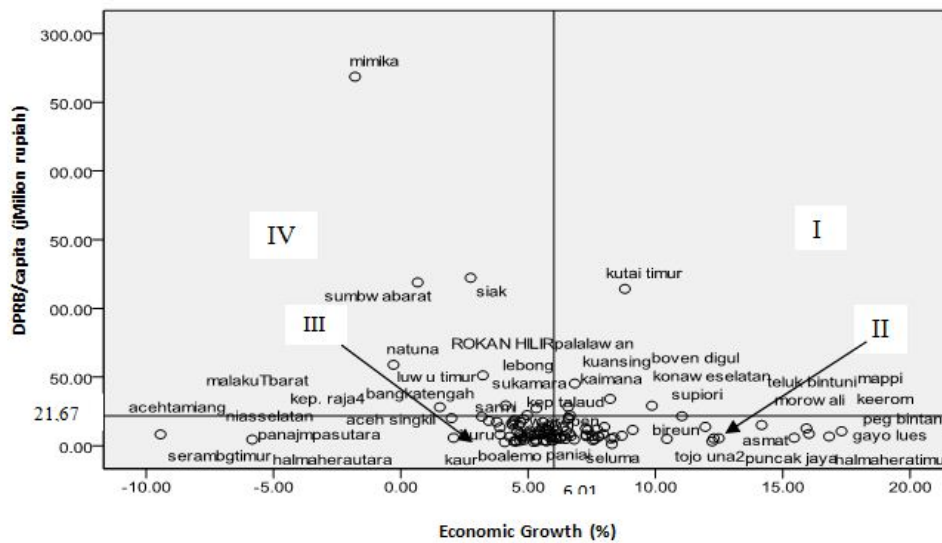


Figure 1. Matrix classes of 114 districts division based modified Klassen Typology Based on a referral source data from BPS (2010), the rate of national economic growth reached 6.01 percent (2008) and the GDP per capita amounted to Rp. 21,666,748, - (2008) that is used as a cut-off ,. then shift quadrant, the first quadrant (the pace of the economy and the GDP per capita higher than the national, "Developed and Fast Growth areas") there are six districts of the division, namely: East Kutai Regency, Pelalawan, Digoel, Rokan Hulu, Kutai Barat, and Kuantan Singingi.

Quadrant II (economic growth rate higher than the national but the GDP per capita is lower, "Fast Growth Areas") there are 45 counties division, namely: Wondama Bay, Yakuhimo, Tolikara, South Sorong, Mountain Star, East Halmahera, Asmat, Simeulue , Bone Bolango, Mappi, Wakatobi, Keerom, Waropen, Boalemo, Puncak Jaya, Paniai, Gayo Lues, Lingga, Bintuni bay, North Mamuju, Buol, South Solok, Tebo, Banggai Islands, Malinau, Bener Meriah, Mamasa, Pohuwato, Bombana , South Konawe, Sekadau, Dharmasraya, OKU Selatan, North Luwu, Morowali, Sarolangun, Karimun, Bireuen, Tanah Bumbu, Parigi Moutong, Pasaman Barat, Serdang Bedagai, Kaimana, Sarmi, and Supiori.

Quadrant III, the economic growth rate and the GDP per capita is lower than the national ("Underdeveloped areas"), there are 54 district division, namely: East Seram District, Pak-pak West, Lembata, Aru Islands, Buru, Kaur, Sula Islands , Rote Ndao, West Seram, Halmahera Utara, Aceh Singkil, Talaud Islands, Seluma, Maluku Tenggara Barat, Aceh Jaya, South Halmahera, Melawi, West Manggarai, Raja Ampat Islands, Lamandau, Lebong, Muko-Muko, Gunung Mas, Round knives, Mentawai Islands, West Aceh, East Barito, Kepahiang, Samosir, North Kolaka, Murung Kingdom, East Belitung, South Nias, Bengkayang, Seruyan, East Lampung, Banyuasin, Humbang Hasundutan, Minahasa Selatan, Minahasa Utara, Balangan, Aceh Tamiang , Katingan, Nagan Raya, the Right Way, South Bangka, Penajam Paser Utara, Porcupine, Central Bangka, Ogan Ilir, Nunukan, Muaro, Tojo Una-una, and East OKU.

Quadrant IV is a district division that has the value of GDP per capita higher than the national level, but has the economic growth rate is lower than the national growth ("Developed and Depressed areas"), as many as nine districts, namely: Sukamara, Rokan Hilir, West Bangka, Natuna , Tanjung Jabung Timur, Luwu Timur, West Sumbawa, Mimika and Siak.

With this modified classification, the plotting the district division in quadrants can be acknowledged the distance from each district in a class or between classes. While on the Typology Klassen in general cannot be known distance from each county division. Klassen's adoption of a more flexible modification to map the district or city or province with the wider indicators.

Conclusion

Modified Klassen Typology has advantages in mapping or classifying a region with other regions based on economic indicators desired results more adequate and comprehensive.

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