

East Sumatera Province (New Province)

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Abstract: *Democracy in the reform era, the demand expansion is not an aspiration euphoria and also not taboo to be represented, addressed, discussed and studied in depth through the process of scientific and academic. The question is whether the 'parent province' divided into three autonomous regions, is able to hold a decent regional autonomy and the gap between the two. So the purpose expansion or establishment of regional solely to improve people's welfare can be realized, through improvement of public service delivery, accelerating the growth of democratic life, accelerating the implementation of regional economic development, acceleration of management potential of the region, improved security and order, and the improvement of harmonious relations between center and regions.*

Keywords: *Democracy; North Sumatera Province; East Sumatera Province; Division*

I. Introduction

Implementation of regional autonomy in Indonesia is a necessity and inevitability, because in accordance with the demands of the times (*zeitgeist*). In addition to the grounding philosophical leads to improvements in democracy and the performance of the region, the regional autonomy will reduce the "burden of the central government". It can be seen clearly that the government has some difficulties to finance physical development of more than 33 provinces, and more than 447 districts and cities.

On the other hand, the implementation of regional autonomy is expected to loosen social conflicts stemming from the imbalance of revenue sharing between the center and regions. During this time, many areas that have natural resources (SDA), stepping abundant felt at their discretion to take advantage of its wealth for the development of the region. In our Act No. 32, 2004, on Regional Government as a guide normative juridical for the implementation of regional autonomy, both for provincial and district/city, requires that despite the power or freedom that has been given to the area but the implementation must adhere to the rules and regulations legislation.

Act No 32 in 2004, the provisions of Article 4 and Article 5, have provided an opportunity for established, expanded, deleted and merge with a region, with reference to government regulation that would be applied specifically for it. The Government has issued Government Regulation (PP), number 78 of 2007, concerning the requirements of the establishment and Redistricting Criteria, Elimination, and Merging Regions. Government Regulation No. 78 of 2007 emphasizes a rational approach, objective and proportional in business formation, expansion, deletion and incorporation of the area.

Democracy in the reform era, the demand expansion is not an aspiration euphoria and also not taboo to be represented, addressed, discussed and studied in depth through the process of scientific and academic. The question is whether the 'parent province' divided into three autonomous regions, is able to hold a decent regional autonomy and the gap between the two. So the purpose expansion or establishment of regional solely to improve people's welfare can be realized, through improvement of public service delivery, accelerating the growth of democratic life, accelerating the implementation of regional economic development, acceleration of management potential of the region, improved security and order, and the improvement of harmonious relations between center and regions.

Whereas Article no 1, paragraph 5 states that local autonomy rights, authorities, and obligations of autonomous regions to set up and manage their own affairs and interests of local communities in accordance with the legislation. In Article 2, paragraph (3) also states that the regional government as referred to paragraph (2) run the widest possible autonomy, except in matters of the affairs of government, with the aim of improving public welfare, public services, and regional competitiveness. Furthermore, in Article 5 paragraph (1) mentioned the establishment of the area as referred to Article 4 must be qualified administrative, technical and physical territoriality. Furthermore, in Article 5, paragraph (4) the technical requirements referred to in paragraph (1) shall include the factors on which the establishment of the area that includes the capability of economic potential of the region, social cultural, social, political, population, area, defense, security and other factors which allows the implementation of regional autonomy. Based on these provisions, it can be concluded that the local community's desire to establish a new autonomous region is made possible by the applicable legislation.

II. Theoretical Framework

2.1 Understanding Decentralization

The second change Article No 18 UUD 1945 states inter alia that the Unitary Republic of Indonesia is divided into provinces and regions of the province is divided into districts and the City, which each province, district and the city has one of the regulated by law.

In accordance with Article 18 UUD 1945, the system of government in Indonesia recognizes the central government and local governments. The formation of local governments based on the condition of the country is very broad, covering a variety of islands. Cultural background of the people is very diverse which makes them difficult if everything should be taken care of by the central government based in the state capital. Therefore, to take care of governance more effectively and efficiently to all corners of the country will be established local government that is conducting the affairs or government functions in the area, especially those directly related to the needs of the people in the area.

Decentralization is one way that can be done to share power (division of power). The division of power can theoretically be done in two ways, namely capital division of power. Capital division of power is power-sharing in accordance with the teachings of trias politica, which divides power into power to implement legislation (executive power), the power to make laws (legislative power) and judicial power (judicial). While the area division of power can be done in two ways, decentralization and deconcentration. Decentralization is a transfer of power legally to carry out a specific function or functions are left to the local authorities who are formally recognized the constitution (Maddick, 1963). While deconcentration, a delegation of authority to carry out certain functions to the staff of the central government that is outside the central office (Maddick, 1963).

This view of decentralization proposed by Chema and Rondinelli (1983). *Decentralization.....is the transfer or delegating of planning, decision making or management authority from the central government and is agencies to field organizations, subordinate units of government semi-autonomous public corporations, area wide or regional authorities, functional authorities, or non government organization.*

The type is determined by the extent of decentralization of authority or power transferred in the central and institutional arrangements or institutional setting what used to perform the transfer. In this case the process can be the simplest, namely the delivery of routine tasks of government to the delegation of powers (devolution) to carry out certain functions previously held by the central government. Meanwhile Smith (1967) said that, decentralization would give birth to the regional government (local self-government), whereas deconcentration will bear the local government (local government or the state administration field). Decentralization has various characteristics such as the transfer of power to be delivered can be specified, or a function of the remaining (residual function); recipient authority is autonomous; delegation of authority means the authority to establish and implement policies, the authority to regulate and administer (*Regeling en bestuur*) interests which are local; authority to regulate is authorized to establish generally accepted legal norms, or abstract, the authority is authorized to take care of set of legal norms or individual is concrete; the existence of autonomous regions is outside the organizational hierarchy of the central government; shows the pattern of power relationships between organizations and creating political veristy and diversity of structure in the political system (Hossien, 2000).

2.2 Reasons and Advantages of Decentralization

Generally, there are various reasons why decentralization is an option in the system of government in the world (Solomon and Ikhsan, 1999). First, there is a presumption that the decentralization of government reflects the management aspects of governance and everyday life is more democratic. Through decentralization of government, local people are given a greater opportunity to determine his wishes, because they are considered to be more aware of what they want and the state of their own areas. Thus they are considered the most appropriate for determining regional development policy. In developing countries, local governments are perceived to have a greater ability to increase public participation in the development process (Cochrane, 1983). Secondly, due to various technical reasons can be seen and the various aspects such as economic, geographic, ethnic, cultural and historical. The length of the bureaucracy that must be taken, starting and development planning and implementation, create a decentralized government system which is much more efficient. This is because the process can be cutting the number of lanes lengthy bureaucratic and unnecessary. Thus decentralization can reduce the overload and concentration of the administration and the communication level (Rondinelli, 1983). Similarly, the wide expanse of territory and a country with a geographical circumstances can be very different from one region to another require special handling for each region. Meanwhile, according to Siddik (1994; 2000) the implementation of more decentralized government system has many advantages, including a decision-making center spread (decongestion); speed in decision-making (speed); realistic decision (economic and social realism); savings (economic efficiency); involvement of local communities (local participation); as well as the national solidarity.

2.3 Establishment of the Autonomous Region Elementary Consequences

In line with the establishment of local government, it appears the question of the relationship between central government and local governments (Manan, 1994). The issue of the relationship between central and local governments appears for the exercise of authority. Duties and responsibilities of state governments do and then not only the central government but also by region. Local governments implement the part of the authority, duties and responsibilities of government that have been delivered to the area or who are recognized as regional affairs which are concerned. In line with the principle of decentralization, the relationship between central and local governments should have some conditions like the first, do not diminish the rights of local communities as stakeholders and one of the pillars of good governance to be involved in governance in the region; second, does not diminish the rights of the region to take the initiative in organizing and taking care of things that are important to the region; Third, the relationship between the central and local governments or from one region to another may differ according to the conditions of each region, and the fourth, the relationship between central and local governments are in order to realize justice in the area of social welfare.

2.4 Analysis Approach

Assessment or analysis of various aspects in the formation of new districts/cities that are autonomous (originating and division) is based on the government policy contained in Law No. 32, 2007 on Regional Government and PP No.78, 2007 on the Establishment Requirements and Criteria for Redistricting, Removal and Merger of Regions.

As noted in the previous section article 4 of Law No.32, 2007 on regional administration stated that in the implementation of the decentralization principle formed and arranged regions, districts and areas of the city authorities to regulate and manage the interests of the local community at its own initiative based on the aspirations of the people. Furthermore, Article 5, paragraph 1 of the Act stated that the area is formed by the consideration of economic capacity, potential of the region, social, cultural, financial, social, political, population, area, defense, security, social welfare and span of control made possible the implementation of regional autonomy. In accordance with this criteria PP 78 of 2007 suggests that the area is formed based on the fulfillment of eleven factors and 35 indicators. As for the criteria for the division, the elimination and amalgamation of regions. Article 13 of Regulation No. 78 of 2007 states that the regional division can be done based on the same criteria as the criteria for the establishment of the area. Appendix PP is then specifies various factors and indicators and each of these criteria. On the basis of the criteria that will be used as the basis for the determination of the feasibility of the establishment of a new autonomous region which also will be analyzed within the framework of the formation of East Sumatera (Sumatera Timur) are as follows:

- 1) The population factor
- 2) Economic capacity factor
- 3) Regional potential factor
- 4) Financial ability
- 5) Socio-cultural
- 6) Political and social
- 7) Area
- 8) Factor of defense
- 9) Safety factor
- 10) Welfare society factor
- 11) Control range factor

The research method used in analyzing the internal and external factors for the "Candidate of East Sumatra Province" is a SWOT analysis. The analysis is useful to get a thorough and comprehensive overview of the strengths and weaknesses, opportunities and threats. Factors within or (internal) region Tap sel Raya that will be analyzed in S (strengthening), and W (weakness).

To calculate the value of each factor and the indicators used valuation methods based on Government Regulation No. 78 of 2007.

- a. Assessment used is scoring system, for the establishment of new autonomous regions consists of two kinds of methods: (1) the average method and (2) the method of quotas.
- b. Methods for the average is a method that compares the magnitude / value of each candidate region to stem the magnitude / value overall average of the surrounding area.
- c. Method Quota is a method that uses specific figures as well scoring quota determination of candidate regions and parent regions.
 - Quota for the formation of the provincial population is five times the provincial average population of districts / municipalities in the surrounding provinces.
 - The larger the scale acquisition / value candidate region to parent (if expanded) towards

- the establishment of regional quotas, the greater the score.
- d. Each indicator has a score scale of 1-5. where a score of 5 in the category of highly capable, able to score four categories, three categories of underprivileged score, score two categories cannot afford, and a score of 1 category of severely incapacitated.
 - e. The size / average value comparison and magnitude of quotas as a basis for the scoring.
Score 5: if the value of the amount of $\geq 80\%$, of the amount of the average value.
Score 4: if the value of the amount of $\geq 60\% - 79\%$, of the amount of the average value.
Score 3: if the value of the amount of $\geq 40\% - 59\%$, of the amount of the average value.
Score 2: if the value of the amount of $\geq 20\% - 39\%$, of the amount of the average value.
Score 1: if the value of the amount of $<20\%$, of the amount of the average value.

2.5 Location of the Research

The research location is a province in Sumatera Island, North Sumatera Province and East Sumatra province (a prospective to be a new province). Candidates Province of East Sumatra consists of six districts/cities, namely:

1. Batubara,
2. Asahan,
3. Tanjung Balai,
4. Labuhan Batu,
5. Labuhan Batu Utara(Labura)
6. Labuhan Batu Selatan (Labusel)

2.6 Research Variable

Based on accentuate aspects of the regions and the feasibility for the expansion of government administration and community development is feasible, then the description of the dependent variable (associated variables) and the independent variable (variable-free) determined in this study are as follows:

Dependent variables consists of two, namely the aspects of feasibility consideration for splitting a combined 6 district / city for an Eastern Sumatra province autonomous region, and the minimum requirement for the implementation of government and community development for the newly expanded areas.

Independent variables consists of eleven factors and thirty-five indicators as defined in Regulation No. 78 of 2000, the economic capacity, potential of the region, socio-cultural, social, political, population, area, financial capability, defense, security, social welfare and span control that enables the implementation of regional autonomy.

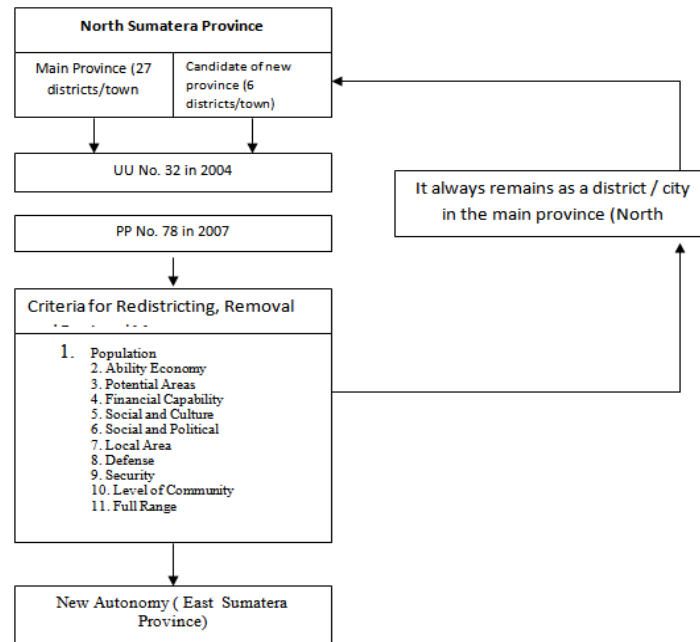
2.7 Technique in Collecting Data

Data obtained from this study is not based on statistics alone, but also of the survey results directly in the field against the respondents in the study site so that the data generated quantitative and secondary data can be supplemented with qualitative data from the analysis of the survey.

For the collection of quantitative and qualitative data that, their collection is done by using the following techniques:-Observation (direct observation in the field) the comprehensive review of the autonomous region will be expanded by relying on observation and analysis of researchers. Study documentation/literature consisting of a variety of literature relating to the needs of the data according to the criteria, indicators and sub-indicators that have been established, regional gross domestic product 2010-2013, and the budget revenue and spending every district/city in 2010-2013.

2.8 Data Analysis

When the data collection completed, the next step is to put it in a predetermined calculation formula. Specific value obtained from the counting stage will be substituted on assessment methods that produce a score. The final determination to determine the feasibility of regional expansion cannot be separated from the scores obtained are multiplied by a predetermined weighting to each criterion PP number 78 of 2007 has set the assessment carried out using the method consists of two kinds of methods, namely; (1) Method Average (2) Method Quota. In accordance with the analytical approach, the model analysis in this study is depicted in figure below.



2.9 Operational Definition

- a. North Sumatra province is the province of North Sumatra reduced with the candidate of East Sumatra.
- b. East Sumatra province is a division of North Sumatra Province which consists of Batubara, Asahan, Tanjung Balai, Labuhan Batu, Labuhan Batu Selatan(Labusel) and Labuhan Batu Utara (Labura).
- c. Factor is the set of indicators that are the eligibility criteria in East Sumatra Provinces consisting of eleven factors according to PP.78 2007.
- d. Indicators of a parameter or a value derived from factors that provide information about state of a phenomenon / environment / area, the significance of these indicators directly relates to the value of the parameter.
- e. Residents of the area is a citizen and foreigner live in certain regions.
- f. PDRB, Total gross value added sectors of economic activity that occurred in an area at a certain period.
- g. The potential of the area is the potential for physical and non-physical of an area/region as residents made resources and social resources.
- h. The area is a vast land plus four nautical miles from the coast for a county/city or 4 up to 12 nautical miles from the coast for the province.
- i. Regional characteristics: It is characteristic of the region indicated by the physical surface overlay candidates autonomous regions (in the form of land, or land and beach/sea, or islands), and the position of candidate autonomous region (bordering other countries or borders with other countries).
- j. Control range: within the average district/city or sub-district to the center of government (provincial capital or district capital), and the average length of time from the district/city or sub-district to the center of government (provincial capital or district capital).
- k. Human development index: a composite index that can be used as a measuring tool to see the standard of living (the progress of) society.

III. Discussion And Analysis

3.1 History of North Sumatra Province

In the age of the Dutch government, a government Sumatra named *gouverment van Sumatra*, covering the whole of Sumatra, headed by *a resident of goverment terrain*. Sumatra consists of administrative regions called residency. At the beginning of the Independence of the Republic of Indonesia, Sumatra remained a unity government that Sumatra which is headed by a governor and consists of areas of administrative residency headed by a resident.

At the first session of the National Committee of Regions (KND) Sumatra, it is given the difficulties of transportation in terms of defense. It is decided to divide Sumatra province into three sub province which includes sub province of North Sumatra (consisting of the Residency Aceh, Residency of East Sumatra, and the residency of Tapanuli), sub-province of Central Sumatra, and the sub province of South Sumatra. In a further development through Act NO. 10, 1948 April 15, 1948, the Government sets Sumatra province into three, each of which has the right to organize and manage their own household, namely:

- a. North Sumatra Province which includes residenan Aceh, Sumatra Timur, and Tapanuli.
- b. Central Sumatra Province, which includes the residency of West Sumatra, Riau and Jambi.
- c. South Sumatra Province which includes residency Bengkulu, Palembang, Lampung and Bangka Belitung. Furthermore with Government Regulation No. 21, 1950 and dated August 14, 1950, at the time of RIS. Determined that the Unitary Republic of Indonesia is divided into Upper some provincial areas, namely:
 - i. Jawa Barat
 - ii. Jawa Tengah
 - iii. Jawa Timur
 - iv. Sumatera Utara
 - v. Sumatera Tengah
 - vi. Sumatera Selatan
 - vii. Kalimantan
 - viii. Sulawesi
 - ix. Maluku
 - x. Sunda Kecil

On December 7, 1956 Law No. 24, 1956 that a law on the creation of an autonomous region of Aceh Province and North Sumatra Province change. Article I of Law No. 24 Year 1956 is mentioned.

- a. Aceh area covering the regencies of Aceh Besar, Aceh Pidie, Aceh Utara, Aceh Timur, Aceh Tengah, Aceh Barat, Aceh Selatan. Kuta Raja great city, these areas are separated from the environment autonomous Province of North Sumatra by Government Regulation in lieu of Law No. 5 1950 so that these areas into areas that are entitled to organize and manage their own household with the name of the province.
- b. North Sumatra province referred to in paragraph (i) whose territory has been reduced by portions formed as autonomous province of Aceh but called North Sumatra Province.

Based on emergency law No. 7 In 1956, the emergency law No.8 1956. Law No. 9 in 1956, the Government Regulation in Lieu of Law No. 4 of 1964. North Sumatra province consists of 17 regencies. But with the issuance of Law No. 12 of 1998, concerning the Establishment of Mandailing Natal (Madina) and Toba Samosir (Tobasa). Law No. 4 of 2001 on the establishment of Padangsidempuan. Law No. 9 of 2003 on the establishment of South Nias. Humbang Hasundutan, and Pakpak Bharat, as well as Law No. 36 of 2003 on the establishment of Samosir regency and Serdang Bedagai, and in 2007 formed Coal County through Act No. 5 In 2007, North Padang Lawas District (Paluta), Padang Lawas (Palas). And in 2008 formed another division two districts in Labuhan Batu, namely North Labuhan Batu, South Labuhan Batu division and three districts in Nias and South Nias. Thus until 2012 the region of North Sumatra province into 25 districts and 8 cities. The regency / city at North Sumatera Province are as follows:

- a. Regency:
 1. Nias
 2. Mandailing Natal (Madina)
 3. Tapanuli Selatan
 4. Tapanuli Tengah
 5. Tapanuli Utara
 6. Toba Samosir (Tobasa)
 7. Labuhan Batu
 8. Asahan
 9. Simalungun
 10. Dairi
 11. Karo
 12. Deli Serdang
 13. Langkat
 14. Samosir
 15. Nias Selatan
 16. Pak-pak Barat
 17. Humbang Hasundutan
 18. Serdang Bardagai
 19. Batu Bara
 20. Padang Lawas Utara
 21. Padang Lawas
 22. Labuhan Batu Selatan
 23. Labuhan Batu Utara
 24. Nias Utara
 25. Nias Barat

b.City

1. Kota Medan
2. Kota PematangSiantar
3. Kota Binjai
4. Kota Tebing Tinggi
5. Kota Sibolga
6. Kota Padangsidempuan
7. Kota Tanjung Balai
8. Gunung Sitoli

3.2 History of East Sumatra Province (a division of North Sumatra Province)

The beginning of the history of East Sumatra was traveling of Sultan "Sultan Iskandar Muda" to Johor and Malacca in 1612. In the course of the entourage of Sultan Iskandar Muda rest in a region upstream of the river, which was later renamed Asahan, proceed to a "Cape" which is meeting between the Asahan river with the river Silau, then met with Raja Simargolang. In this place, it also sets up a court of the "Hall" for place of facing, which later evolved into the township. The development of this area is quite rapidly as a center of trade meeting of Aceh and Malacca, now known as the "Tanjung Balai".

From the marriage of Sultan Iskandar Muda with one daughter of Raja Simargolang born a son named Abdul Jalil, who became the forerunner of the Sultanate of Asahan. Abdul Jalil was crowned Sultan Asahan 1. The Government of the Sultanate of Asahan started in 1630 that since the inauguration of Sultan Asahan 1 till XI. Also in the area of Asahan, government also implemented by *Datuk* Batubara and there is the possibility of other little kings. September 22, 1865, the Sultanate of Asahan successfully mastered by the Netherlands, since it powers held by the Dutch government. Dutch government power in Asahan/Tanjung Balai led by a controller, which is reinforced by Gouvernements Besluit September 30, 1867, number 2 on the establishment of Afdeling Asahan domiciled in Tanjung Balai and territorial division of government which is divided into:

- 1). Onder Afdeling Batu Bara
- 2). Onder Afdeling Asahan
- 3). Onder Afdeling Labuhan Batu

Sultan Asahan kingdom and reign in the region of *Datuk* is still recognized by the Netherlands, but not predominant as before. Territory government of the Sultanate is divided into Districts and District Onder Namely:

- 1). District of Tanjung Balai dan Onder Distrik Sungai Kepayang
- 2). District of Kisaran
- 3). District of Bandar Pulau and Onder Distrik Bandar Pasir Mandoge.

Meanwhile *Datuk-datuk* territory in Batubara divided into Self Bestuur namely:

- 1). Self Bestuur Indrapura
- 2). Self Bestuur Lima Puluh
- 3). Self Bestuur Pesisir
- 4). Self Bestuur Suku Dua (Bogak andan Lima Laras)

At the conference of the Civil Service throughout the residency of East Sumatra June 1946 held the improvement of the governance structure, namely:

- 1). Name of Asahan replaced by Asahan Regency
- 2). Name of regional head replaced by egent
- 3). Name of assistant regional head replaced by Patih

Asahan is divided into *kewedanan* which is divided into 15 districts namely:

1. *Kewedanan* Tanjung Balai divided into 4 districts, namely :
 - Tanjung Balai District
 - Air Joman District
 - Simpang Empat
 - Sei Kepayang
2. *Kewedanan* Kisaran divided into 3 districts :
 - Kisaran
 - Air Batu
 - Buntu Pane
3. *Kewedanan* Batu Bara Utara divided into 3 districts namely :
 - Kecamatan Medang Deras
 - Kecamatan Air Putih

4. *Kewedanan* Batu Bara Selatan divided into 3 districts, namely :

- Kecamatan Talawi
- Kecamatan Tanjung Tiram
- Kecamatan Lima Puluh

5. *Kewedanan* Bandar Pulau divided into 3 districts namely :

- Kecamatan Bandar Pulau
- Kecamatan Pulau Rakyat
- Kecamatan Bandar Pasir Mandoge

In 2008, based on the regulation of Asahan Regency No 2, 20 February 2008 created 12 region namely:

- 1). Kecamatan Aek Songsongan
- 2). Kecamatan Rahuning
- 3). Kecamatan Sei Dedap
- 4). Kecamatan Sei Kepayang Barat
- 5). Kecamatan Sei Kepayang Timur
- 6). Kecamatan Tinggi Raja
- 7). Kecamatan Setia Janji
- 8). Kecamatan Silau Laut
- 9). Kecamatan Rawang Panca Arga
- 10). Kecamatan Pulo Bandring
- 11). Kecamatan Teluk Dalam
- 12). Kecamatan Aek Ledong

Based on the regulation of authority in Asahan No 10 in 2008 is created 28 new villages as a result of expansion.

3.3 Calculation results Factors and Indicators

Based on the provision of Regulation 78 of 2007, the final result of data analysis can be presented in the form of an objective calculation to determine the weight of each indicator assessment. The data of this study is based on secondary data reports of BPS in North Sumatra, BPS report in five regencies / cities in East Sumatra and 10 provinces in Sumatra as comparable figures. From the calculation of 11 factors and 35 indicators at the top of the overall demonstrate the feasibility of East Sumatra became a new province, and there are several indicators has a value that is less feasible. While the 4 main factors has also eligible minimal requirements to create East Sumatra province. Likewise, parent regions in North Sumatra Province shows all the indicators have a very decent value. Thus both the parent and the prospective areas are recommended for extract. The recapitulation of the factors and indicators of both the parent and the candidate provinces are shown below.

TABLE-1
SCORING OF RECAPITULATION CALCULATION

NORTH SUMATERA PROVINCE AND EAST SUMATERA

NO	FACTOR AND INDICATOR	BOBOT	Scoring					
			SUMUT			SUMTIM		
			Factor Point	Indicator Score	Indicator Point	Factor Point	Indicator Score	Indicator Point
1	Population	20	100					
	1.Total Population	15	5	75	100			
	2. Population Densit	5	5	25	5	25		
2	Economic capabilities	15	75					
	1.PDRB in Non-oil per capita	5	5	25	60			
	2. Economic growth	5	5	25	3	15		
	3.PDRB contributions in Non-oil and gas	5	5	25	4	20		
3	Potential Area	15	71					
	1. Bank ratio and Non-bank/10,000 popul	2	5	10	71			
	2. Shop ratio per 10,000 population	1	5	5	5	5		
	3. Ratio per 10,000 population/ market	1	5	5	5	5		
	4. Ratio elementary school per age	1	5	5	5	5		
	5. Ratio per age JSS	1	4	4	5	5		
	6. Ratio per age Senior High School	1	5	5	5	5		

	7. The ratio of health facilities / 10,000	1		5	5		5	5
	8. The ratio of medical personnel /10.000 population	1		5	5		5	5
	9. Percentage of family who have vehicles	1		5	5		5	5
	10. Percentage of electricity of households	1		4	4		4	4
	11. Ratio of the length of the road of vehicles	1		5	5		4	4
	12. Percentage of workers who had high school education Against age 18 years above	1		4	4		4	4
	13. Percentage of workers who graduate from S1 at the age of 25 years old above	1		4	4		4	4
	14. The ratio of civil servants to the number of civil servants	1		5	5		5	5
4	Financial capabilities	15	75			60		
	1.Total PDS	5		5	25		3	15
	2.PDS ratio to population	5		5	25		4	20
	3.PDS ratio to PDRB	5		5	25		5	25
5	Socio -cultural	5	25			21		
	1.Place for worship ratio per 10.000 population	2		5	10		5	10
	2.Facility for practice place ratio per 10.000 population	2		5	10		4	8
	3. Number of meeting hall per 10.000 population	1		5	5		3	3
6	Social politics	5	22			22		
	1. The ratio of residents who participated legislative elections to residents who are eligible to vote	3		4	12		4	12
	2. The number of community organizations	2		5	10		5	10
7	Spacious of Regions	2	25			20		
	1. The area of the whole	2		5	10		4	8
	2. The area of effective	3		5	15		4	12
8	Defense	5	25			23		
	1.Ratio of the number of personnel officers	3		5	15		5	15
	2.Characteristics of the region from the perspective of the defense	2		5	10		4	8
9	Security	5	25			25		
	1. The ratio of the number of security personnel to the number of residents per 10,000 population	5		5	25		5	25
10	Level of Public Welfare	5	25			25		
	1. IPM	5		5	25		5	25
11	Range of Control	5	18			25		
	1. The average distance to the district to the city of province	2		3	6		5	10
	2. The average travel time from district to the city of province	3		4	12		5	15
	Total	100	486			452		

1. TERM AND CONDITION REQUIREMENT FOR CREATING NEW PROVINCE:

ACCEPTED/REJECTED

- a. Population factors have a total value indicator min. 80
- b. Factors economic capability, the potential of the area and the financial capacity of the total value of the indicator 60.

No.	Factor/Indicator	SUMUT	SUMTIM	REQUIREMENTS
1	Population	100	100	minimal 80
2	Economy Capability	75	60	minimal 60
3	Potential Area	71	71	minimal 60
4	Financial Ability	75	60	minimal 60

2. CATEGORIES OF THE TOTAL VALUE OF INDICATORS

- 1. Highly Capable : 420 - 500 : Recommended
- 2. Capable : 340 - 419 : Recommended
- 3. Less Able : 260 - 339 : Rejected
- 4. Unable : 180 - 259 : Rejected
- 5. Very Unable : 100 - 179 : Rejected

No.	Name of Province	Total	Category	Note
1	Prov. Sumatera Utara/SUMUT (Main Province)	486	Very Capable	Recommended
2	Prov. Sumatera Timur/SUMTIM (candidate for new province)	452	Very Capable	Recommended

IV. Conclusion

From the calculation factors and indicators in accordance with Regulation 78 of 2007 show that both provinces of North Sumatra (Parent) and Candidate East Sumatra province is **very capable** for expanded and **recommended** to become the new province as a division of the province of North Sumatra.

Expansion of North Sumatra becomes 2 (two) provinces based on nodal analysis region and homogeneous region. Nodal region is regional expansion based on the concept of economic improvement of the people. While homogeneous region based on shared characteristics of cultural, social, and geography.

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