



Society Welfare Post Analysis of Regional Expansion

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Article Info

Article history:

Received: May 26, 2020

Revised: Aug 16, 2020

Accepted: Jan 20, 2021

Keywords:

Autonomy;
Regional Enlargement;
Regional Development;
Public Welfare.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine how the effect of the expansion of the welfare society elapsed areas in the new autonomous region. Given the authority of the new government is expected to accelerate the development of its area to accelerate the improvement of people's welfare. District Batu Bara a new district carved out of Asahan. Prior to extract from Asahan district community welfare conditions in. District Batu Bara can be said to be backward. When viewed from the potential of natural resources such as, industry and the potential of nature is, while you are within the coverage area district Batu Bara has not been able to enjoy it. Therefore with the expansion expected daerah government agencies and political bodies to work together so as to accelerate development in the new autonomous region. This study used two theories and the concept as a tool to analyze the problem. The first theory is that Autonomy, can didefeniskan in Law No. 32 of 2004 "Regional autonomy is unity of the people that have boundaries that are entitled to regulate and manage the affairs of government and public interests. Both theories of regional expansion, this theory is used to examine how the dynamics of people's desire Batu Bara turning the district into a new autonomous region, due basically to improve public services in order to accelerate the realization of the people's welfare. Furthermore, the concept of regional development which explains that the community is a very complex system of interrelated. This research is descriptive research with qualitative analysis method. In this study the authors used data collection techniques by collecting primary data and secondary data. Primary data were collected through interviews (interview) addressed to the Parliament Commission C, along with the Regional Development Planning Agency Coal. While secondary data collection done by collecting data and information through books, the Internet, and journals related to the research problem. Based on the analysis of these results, the authors conclude that there has been an increase in community welfare Batu Bara District. As of the Human Development Index annually increased, and poverty also increased, although still volatile.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Each region in Indonesia has different characteristics. These differences can be seen from demographics, potential natural resources and human resources, accessibility and power in decision making and aspects of regional potential. These conditions allow the growth of a region often unbalanced with other regions (Tirtosudarmo, 2007) (Reza, 2014). In addition to demographic conditions, development inequality is also a result of the large role of the central government in decision-making and the role of local government which is only an extension of the very dominant central government (Antaraet al., n.d.) (Tata, n.d.) (Hoessein et al., 2005). Concentrated development and public services in the center, especially in the direction of Java island, cause unevenness or inequality of development. This inequality resulted in a gap between the welfare of people on the island of Java and those outside java (Dhyatmika & Atmanti, 2013) (Wijayanti, 2011). The development of the region continues to occur and even increases in the absence of implications or policies from the government in reducing inequality (Wardhana et al., 2013).

Centralization raises a variety of problems in very serious areas. First, the overall regional development process becomes less efficient and the inequality of inter-regional development is getting greater (Haris, 2005) (Rahmi, 2009). A centralized development system produces uniform policies by ignoring differences and variations in regional potential. Second, a highly centralized development system creates a huge injustice in the allocation of national resources, especially regional development funds (Haris, 2005) (Kharisma, 2013). This is shown in areas rich in natural resources, but the level of well-being is still very low and behind compared to other regions.

The existence of injustice distribution of income and the absence of sharing of power is the main problem that can threaten the integration of the Indonesian nation. The issue prompted the transitional government at the time to respond and respond to the sharing of existing demands. B.J. Habibie who was President at the time (who previously served as Vice President during the Reign of President Suharto), during his leadership, has made changes especially in the form of laws, including in the field of Local Government. The change was made by repealing Law No. 5 of 1974 on The Principles of Government in the Region and replacing it with Law No. 22 of 1999 on Local Government made in response to existing problems. The implementation of Law No. 22 of 2009 began in January 2000 with the implementation of the election of regional heads with a direct package system and carried out by the DPRD without any intervention from the central government (in this case the Ministry of Home Affairs). Since the enactment of Law No. 22 of 1999 concerning Local Government and later revised by Law No. 32 of 2004, Indonesia which uses decentralization principles in organizing its government system has created a new system that provides opportunities in the implementation of regional autonomy (Haris, 2005) (Ayunani, 2011) (Rizkyana Zaffrindra Putri, 2015). Regional autonomy can be interpreted as the right, authority, and obligation of autonomous regions to regulate and manage their own government affairs and the interests of local communities based on the aspirations of the community in accordance with the legislation (Ramadana, 2013) (Suharjono, 2014). The essence of regional autonomy is the effort of regional empowerment in regional decision making more freely and responsible for managing its natural resources in accordance with the interests, priorities, and potentials of the region it has (Haris, 2005).

In Law No. 32 of 2004 it is explained that local governments are given the widest possible right to regulate and manage their own government affairs according to the principle of autonomy. The granting of autonomy to the region is directed to accelerate the realization of community welfare through the improvement of services, empowerment and community participation that will also promote democratization in the region. The spirit of regional autonomy itself one of which boils down to the desire of the region to expand itself which is then regulated in PP 129/2000 on The Requirements of Formation, and Criteria for Expansion, Elimination and Merger of Regions. In practice, regional expansion is much more attention than the elimination or merger of regions (National, 2007). In the Government Regulation, the region has the right to propose the expansion of the region as long as it has met the technical, administrative, and physical requirements with the aim of prospering the existing communities in the region.

Since the enactment of Law No. 22 of 1999 concerning Local Government and later revised by Law No. 32 of 2004, one of the phenomena that occurs from the application of regional autonomy is related to regional expansion. It has become a naturalness when regional expansion can carry out the important objectives of regional expansion. It is expected that with the formation of a New Autonomous Region (DOB), the acceleration of the process of democratic growth and development can touch and reach all aspects of people's lives to regions. According to J. Kalloh, the expansion of the region or better known as the formation of new autonomous regions, that the new autonomous region is expected to take advantage of greater opportunities in taking care of itself, especially with regard to the management of the region's original income resources, natural resources, in order to improve welfare and services to the local community better (Haris, 2005) (Lubis, 2015) (Pongtuluran, 2015).

The importance of regional expansion is essentially an effort to create a more effective and efficient government and empowered to realize the acceleration of improving the welfare of the community (Rachman et al., 2010) (Sulistiowati, 2014). Thus, the development and development of autonomy in this transition period is to develop initiatives from within (inward looking), foster new forces of society (autonomous energies) so that outside interventions including from government to the community should be an empowerment process in order to manage development in anticipation of changes and opportunities more broadly. In fact, the policy of granting broad, real, and responsible regional autonomy and decentralization to the region is a strategic step in two ways (Haris, 2005) (Nadir, 2013) (Aulia, 2013). First, regional autonomy and decentralization are the answers to local problems of the Indonesian nation in the form of threats of national disintegration, poverty, uneven development, low quality of life of the community, and problems of human resource development (HR). Second, regional autonomy and fiscal decentralization are strategic steps of the Indonesian nation towards the era of economic globalization by strengthening the regional economic base.

The focus of the implementation of regional autonomy or regional expansion is a way for a region to carry out progress and change directed and efficiently implemented by the region itself (REZA, 2014) (Damanik et al., 2010). It is expected that through regional autonomy, the regional government can be faster and more responsive in implementing and taking appropriate actions to advance the area. Therefore, the implementation of regional autonomy in an area can be said to be successful if one of the indicators of development increases and changes. Similarly, indicators of the success of the regional government in carrying out regional autonomy.

Along with the development of dynamics in various regions expansion of the region is also widely experienced in the province of North Sumatra. This province is one of the provinces in Indonesia that has a big role to play in the course of national development. In creating regional independence of regional expansion as an implementation of regional autonomy policy. Coal Regency is one of the results of the expansion of Asahan Regency. The establishment of Coal Regency is based on the aspirations of the community for the establishment of Coal Regency delivered by BP3KB and GEMKARA (Community Movement Towards Coal Regency) and initiatives from the Dpr. The establishment of Coal Regency as a New Autonomous Region is based on Law No. 5 of 2007 which was officially designated as a New Autonomous Region on January 2, 2007, with its Capital Fifty who aspire

to prosper and improve the welfare of its people by implementing development programs whose focus and goal is the welfare of the community.

Batu Bara regency as a new autonomous region has seven (7) sub-districts, namely Medang Deras, Sei Suka, Air Putih, Lima puluh, Talawi, Tanjung Tiram, and Sei Balai subdistricts with an area of 92,220 ha (hectares). Coal Regency area with an area of 92,220 ha that has the potential of the area that can be developed as an agricultural and plantation sector, and the industrial sector with the existence of PT. INALUM, PT. Multimas Nabati and PT. Lamb Mas. Some of the underlying reasons that propose the establishment of the Coal Regency Government as a new autonomous region are; First, the current local government legislation (Law No.32 of 2004 and Government Regulation No. 129 of 2000) provides the possibility for the expansion of one autonomous region into several new autonomous regions. Second, the expansion of the district into a new autonomous region of its parent district, namely Asahan Regency is seen as bringing various benefits to the community, such as social, economic and financial facilities for the benefit of the welfare of the community in the future (Damanik et al., 2010) (Damopolii, 2013). Third, the demands of the community to obtain better services with the increasing bureaucracy that must be passed in obtaining public services. Fourth, the desire of the community and local government to manage the resources and potential of the region in improving the welfare of the community. A total of 93.02% of the population of Coal Regency is employed and unemployment in the Coal District area is 6.98%. Because there are several industrial areas, this shows the large population in the Coal area is still working as workers/employees. From the data above, it can be concluded that the welfare of the people of Batu Bara Regency is still relatively minimal before it is divided into an autonomous region. It also encourages the community to want the expansion of the region into an autonomous region separated from the Main region namely Asahan Regency in order to create an improvement in the welfare of the community.

Along with the decentralization to Batu Bara Regency to take care of its own household, it will be followed by a political decentralization that gives the authority of political institutions in the region to participate in organizing their households independently. Therefore, political institutions in coal district have a very vital role in realizing the purpose of coal district expansion.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The research method used in this study is qualitative research method (Gunawan, 2013) (Nazir, 1988). Qualitative research is a method to explore and understand the meaning that a number of individuals or groups of people consider to be derived from social or human problems. This qualitative research process involves important efforts, such as asking questions and procedures, collecting specific data from partisans, analyzing data inductively from specific themes to common themes, and interpreting the meaning of data. The type of research used in this study is a type of descriptive research. Descriptive research type is a type of research that aims to explain a particular problem or object in detail (Rahardjo, 2011). Descriptive research is conducted to answer a question or question about the state of the object or subject in detail. In this study there are several stages that the author used to analyze the data (Rahardjo, 2011). First, researchers will sort the data and classify the data so that it is organized systematically and sorted. Second, the author will process the results of interviews conducted by researchers at the research site so that it becomes comparable data. Third, the results of the interviews that have become the data compared to the data that has been collected previously related to the research. Data processing will be considered optimal if the data that is used as a research object, both from interview results and data related to research problems has been completed (Rahardjo, 2011). Lastly, analysis of the data is carried out in order to be able to answer problems in the study so that conclusions can be drawn on this study. This research will be conducted in District Fifty which is the capital of Batu Bara Regency which is a New Autonomous Region. The place to do this research is (Rahardjo, 2011): (1). Regional Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA) Coal Regency (2). Regional Representative Council of Coal Regency. These locations were chosen by

researchers with the aim of obtaining data and documents related to this study. In addition, for some locations will be conducted interviews with related sources in this study.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

3.1. Community Welfare in Coal Regency.

As the embodiment of regional autonomy with the expansion of the region aimed at improving the welfare of its people. As written in PP No. 78 of 2007 the revised pp No. 129 of 2000, where it is mentioned that the purpose of regional expansion is aimed at improving the welfare of the people through the improvement of services to, acceleration of democratic life growth, acceleration of democratic life growth, acceleration of implementation of regional economic development, acceleration of regional potential management, improvement of security and order, improvement of harmonious relations between the center and the region. The success of regional expansion can not only be measured on how many activities are carried out in the area, but rather how the activities and programs carried out by the government affect the improvement of the welfare of the community. Although there are no standard restrictions related to the welfare of the community, but the welfare of the community in substance is related to education, poverty, employment, economic improvement, health. Welfare can be interpreted as a condition of prosperous life, good circumstances, prosperity and happiness, which is characterized by basic human needs. While according to Law No.11 of 2009, on Community Welfare, community welfare is a condition of fulfilling the material, spiritual, and social needs of citizens in order to live decently and be able to develop themselves, so as to carry out their social functions.

From the statement of the Speaker above, it can be concluded that the Welfare of society is the ability of an individual or group in its efforts to meet its basic needs such as material and spiritual needs. Material needs can be linked to income that will later realize the need for food, clothing, boards and health. Then spiritual needs can be connected with education, then the security and tranquility of life that is realized by the existence of development. Coal regency as one of the districts resulting from regional expansion must also realize the purpose of regional autonomy. After the establishment of Coal Regency should strive to implement the improvement of community welfare through regional development. After it was established to be a new autonomous region, Coal District experienced a significant improvement in welfare.

The same is also recognized by Mr. Rubi Siboro, since the expansion there is an increase in welfare, but still experiencing fluctuating, the following: "One indicator of people's welfare is the level of poverty. So the poverty rate in Coal District is volatile, if from the data of the Central Bureau of Statistics from 2010 it was 12.29%, in 2011 reached 11.67%, in 2012 reached 11.24, in 2013 11.94%, in 2014 reached 11.25%. If from the condition is relatively better even though there is an increase and there is a decrease as well, because one of the indicators of community welfare is poverty". Based on the results of the interview above, after being divided from Asahan Regency, not in the coal district has improved the welfare of the community. As one indicator of welfare is poverty, where poverty in Coal District itself is recognized as still high. But when compared to before becoming a new autonomous region poverty in Coal District decreased even though it is still volatile. As in 2010 it was 12.29%, in 2011 reached 11.67%, in 2012 reached 11.24, in 2013 11.94%, in 2014 reached 11.25%. With the establishment of Batu Bara Regency, the government that is closer to the community also encourages better public services.

In terms of the eyes of the government of Batu Bara regency itself conducts efforts in terms of improving the welfare of the community such as improving the economy of the community since the implementation of regional expansion with the management of PT. INALUM, PT. Multimas Vegetable existence of plantations, industries and etc. This is considered to have a direct impact on the people of Batu Bara Regency, thus encouraging an increase in the income of the people in Batu Bara Regency. In addition to the above interview results, the welfare condition of the community in Batu Bara Regency after the expansion will be presented in the form of documents collected by the author. As described in the previous chapter, in this paper to see the welfare condition of the community there are several

indicators used, among others: Human Development Index, Poverty Rate, Income Distribution and Unemployment Rate. Coal District Human Development Index, According to the Central Bureau of Statistics year 2009, Human Development Index (HDI) is a measure of human development achievement based on a number of basic components of quality of life. HDI is used to classify a country/region as a developed, developed, or underdeveloped region. HDI is also used to look at the influence of government policies and roles on people's quality of life. Human Development Index (HDI) is a simple average of three indicators that describe basic human ability in expanding choices, namely Life Expectancy, Literacy Figures, and Per capita Expenditure. In the health dimension, life expectancy figures are used at birth to see the level of health in a region or region. In the dimension of knowledge, literacy figures and the average length of school are used as indicators to measure this dimension. As for the dimensions of a decent life, the purchasing power of the community to a number of basic needs seen in the average amount of per capita expenditure is used as an indicator. This indicator is considered appropriate as an approach to people's income so that it can represent the results of development for a decent life.

In general, since the dimekarkarnya Coal District for HDI increased every year. Based on data from the Central Bureau of Statistics of Coal Regency, the Human Development Index in 2008 amounted to 71.17%, in 2009 increased to 71.76%, in 2010 increased to 72.27%, in 2011 increased to 72.77%, in 2012 increased to 73.27% and then in 2013 again increased to 73.81%.

Educational indicators used to measure the progress of human development (HDI) are literacy rates (AMH) and average old schools (RLS). These indicators can describe the quality of human resources / human resources and the number of years spent in attending all types of formal education. The percentage of adults (aged 15 years and above) who are literate reached 95.27% in 2011, a slight increase when compared to the 2010 condition of 95.25, with the average length of adult school in Batu Bara District of 7.54 years. In improving the quality of education, the government of Batu Bara Regency through the Education Office makes efforts such as providing training to teachers in order to have good quality in the academic field, but first change the mindset of teachers. Then the government of Batu Bara Regency through the Education Office manages very vital facilities or facilities that are very urgent and priority to meet its needs. The efforts are contained in the RPJMD Coal District with a Program to Improve the Quality of Educators and Educational Personnel with an estimated Rp. 5,930,542,379, - Education Quality Improvement Program with a budget of Rp. 2.544.412.504,- Compulsory Program for Basic Education 9 Years with a budget of Rp. 139.505.811.098,- and there is also a Non-Formal Education Program with a budget of Rp. 13.950.581.698,-.

Health is also no less important. The success of health development can be seen from indicators: life expectancy at birth (AHH), infant mortality (AKB), rough mortality (AKK) and nutritional status. AHH is one of the health indicators used as a reference to measure the progress of human development (HDI). AHH is inversely proportional to the mortality rate (stillbirth, infant mortality under 1 year, child death under 5 years and maternal mortality). The higher the quality of health, the lower the death rate, the higher the life expectancy. While the Life Expectancy in Coal Kaupaten is 68.92%. This figure is still below the life expectancy of North Sumatra Province of 69.90%. In the helper for the birth that can be compared. From the data above can be birth helpers performed by Medical Personnel including (Doctors and Midwives) and Non Medical Personnel including (shamans). In 2010 birth helpers were performed by 8,240 medical personnel and 7 by non-medical personnel, in 2011 as many as 7,479 by medical personnel and 2 by non-medical personnel, also in 2013 as many as 8,485 by medical personnel but the helper of the god by non-medical personnel increased significantly to 314, and in 2014 as many as 8,486 by field personnel and 6 by non-medical personnel. To improve the quality of health services in Coal Regency, the Government of Batu Bara through the Health Office created a program that discusses the efforts of the Health Office to improve public health, such as the Public Health Program with a budget of Rp. 33,620,000,004,-.

Per capita expenditure is included in the dimension for measuring the Human Development Index in an area. This dimension can also describe how well-being in an area. If viewed in Table 3.8.

following, it appears that gdp per capita of Coal Regency shows an increase every year. In 2014, gdp increased in 2013 from 55,078.14 thousand rupiah to 59,539.68 thousand rupiah. Thus in general, it can be estimated that based on this indicator the level of welfare of the people of Batu Bara Regency is improving.

Poverty Line in Coal Regency, Poverty is one of the indicators of Community Welfare in a region. The higher poverty rate in an area indicates that there are still many poor people in the area. During the period of 7 years (2008-2014) the number of poor people experienced a fluctuating decrease, the number of poor people in 2008 as many as 51,6700 people, in 2009 as many as 49,500 people, in 2010 as many as 46,000 people, in 2011 as many as 44,300, in 2012 as many as 43,000 people, in 2013 as many as 46,860 people, and in 2014 as many as 44,720 people. The decrease in the number of poor people on average by 9.21% is due to various poverty alleviation programs in Batu Bara District increasingly touching the poor (on target). The accuracy is supported by the identification and verification based on poverty indicators and criteria that are prepared in accordance with locality conditions that are getting closer to reality. In the future, efforts are needed to unification of poverty data so that the process of accelerating poverty alleviation can be done appropriately. Optimizing the role of society to participate in channeling corporate social responsibility (CSR) programs needs to be encouraged continuously. Here is an overview of the development of the poor population of Batu Bara Regency for 7 years (2008-2014).

Income Distribution in Coal District, Income Distribution is one of the indicators to see the welfare condition of people in a region. Income distribution can be seen in the income range between rich and poor people. The not-so-blattant condition of opinion between the rich and poor indicates that the condition of the distribution of income in the area is relatively good. Calculation of the level of distribution of people's income can be done by using the gini coefficient number (Gini Ratio). Gini Coefficient figures can be seen in the comparison of the value of income received between households that is related to the increase in the number of poor people. Thus, the increasing number of poor people will be followed by the addition of the value of the Gini Coefficient. Here is a table that will explain the level of Gini Coefficient in the existing District / City in North Sumatra Province in 2010-2013. Can be seen at the beginning of the expansion of The Gini Coefficient in Coal Regency at the beginning of the expansion that is 2010 of 0.195. This figure increased in 2011, 2012, and 2013, which is the gini coefficient of 0.247, 0.296, 0.208. This indicates that in that year the number of people in Batu Bara Regency has increased. It also indicates a marked difference in the income differences of the rich and poor.

Unemployment Rate in Coal District, The success of employment development can be seen from the indicators: labor force figures and not the labor force. The working force is one of the indicators used as a reference to measure the progress of human development (HDI). Employment Opportunities (Ratio of Working Population) Of Labor Force working in Coal District in 2011 reached 176,737, in 2012 reached 150,574 and in 2013 reached 141,058 meaning There was a decrease every year. In reducing the unemployment rate in Coal District, the Government of Coal Through the Labor Office has an employment program to overcome unemployment. There are four areas undertaken by the Coal District Disnaker, namely: 1. The Field of Manpower Supervision, is a field to supervise the legislation to run in accordance with the working relationship. What is meant by an employment relationship is an employer, there is work and there is compensation or salary. In overseeing this legislation, there are supervisory employees who have the legitimacy of supervising or as police the process of labor legislation. 2. Industrial Relations, is a field of disputes. In the event of a dispute in the company, it will be eliminated based on the laws and regulations and there is a mediator. 3. The field of Expansion and Placement of Labor, is to supervise unemployment. Based on the existing unemployment data, Disnaker provides job vacancy information with the aim of controlling unemployment, where everyone who feels unemployed can visit Disnaker's office. They fill the data which later if there is a job vacancy will be called, according to the skills of job seekers with companies that open job openings. With the data, Disnaker was helped to find out the actual number of unemployed in Batu Bara Regency. 4. Training field, where this training aims to improve the quality of job seeker skills. In this

field Disnaker has a Job Training Center that organizes several vocational skills such as welding, sewing, salon, processing agricultural products, and others. Thus, it is expected that the output of the unemployed can be independent and can be absorbed by the company.

3.2. The Role of Government Institutions and Political Institutions in Coal District in Regional Development in Realizing Community Welfare.

The implementation of regional autonomy has given the region real, broad, and responsible authority. Therefore, the local government is given the power to plan and implement development in accordance with the potential and local resources. In the following sub-chapter the author tries to explain how the regulation of government agencies and political institutions in Coal District in regional development in realizing the welfare of the community. Along with the decentralization to Coal Regency to take care of its own household, it will be followed by a political decentralization that gives the authority of government institutions and political institutions in the region to participate in organizing their households independently. Therefore, government institutions or political institutions in coal district have a very vital role in realizing the welfare of the community after expansion in this area. Therefore, in this sub-chapter, the author will analyze the role of government agencies and political institutions that refer to Bappeda (Regional Development Planning Agency) and dprd (Regional People's Representative Council) in coal district in realizing the welfare of the community. In realizing the welfare of the community in the region, the local government implements regional development. The development itself is based on a functional structural theory developed by Talcott Parsons is a complexity like a part of the human body. Each part of society has its own function in achieving development goals. If it is associated with decentralization in a political perspective, then the development carried out depends on the role of political bodies in the region in realizing the welfare of the community. In realizing the welfare of its people, the government carries out various activities in regional development programs, of course these programs and activities are expected to bring progress for the welfare of the community. the government of Batu Bara Regency through the DPRD also maximizes development that focuses on welfare, namely education, economy, health. In the health service for example, the government of Batu Bara Regency has carried out health services where it is said that most of the people of Batu Bara Regency have received health insurance. With the focus of development on welfare is expected to encourage the achievement of welfare. Dprd as a representation of the people's representatives has a clear constituency, the background of family economic life of each constituency, has a political party structure up to the sub-district level and even village / village. These are all potentials to measure the extent to which the people of a region can be known the level of welfare by members of the DPRD. Therefore, the community hopes on every policy made through the DPRD to address various problems in the community. In the context of the region, local regulations are one form of policy to realize the welfare of the community.

Overall, the welfare of the people in Batu Bara Regency has undergone significant changes. The range of control between the government and the community in Batu Bara Regency is getting closer since the regional autonomy was imposed. Even when viewed from the above statistics related to the welfare of the community there is a tendency to improve welfare although still lagging with several other regions in North Sumatra Province. The rising Human Development Index, poverty line and reduced unemployment rate make for a change in the welfare of the people in Batu Bara Regency. In addition, several scholarship programs, the existence of PKH (Family of Hope), RTLH (Uninhabitable House) program and the provision of services can also improve welfare in Batu Bara Regency. In relation to the development process, it shows that in the development there are interconnected community groups. So that in the process of community development has a responsibility and responsibility to achieve the development goals. And when it comes to decentralization, there is an abundance of authority to political bodies in the region to achieve balance in regional development.

4. CONCLUSION

As for the conclusion of the description of the welfare of the people in Batu Bara Regency, as the last opinion of the researchers concluded: The enactment of Law No. 32 of 2004, Indonesia which uses decentralization principles in organizing its government system has created a new system that provides opportunities in the implementation of regional autonomy and raises related to regional expansion. And on June 15, 2007 officially formed Coal Regency. With regional autonomy and decentralization that has been given by the central government to the district of Coal is expected to have a positive impact for the community. Regional expansion is actually a way to implement the acceleration of development in order to achieve the welfare of the community. With the expansion is expected to be a decentralization of good government so as to create effective government implementation. Through the effectiveness of government administration and development management, it is expected that there will be a complete change so that the problems in the midst of society can be resolved. The gap that occurred between several regions in Indonesia before, is expected to get answers through decentralization in the form of regional expansion. Since the administration of Batu Bara Regency in 2007, it is undeniable that the region has developed. Based on statistics on community welfare indicators, Batu Bara district is based on progress compared to before it was expanded from Asahan Regency. There is an increase every year regarding the indicators of community welfare in Batu Bara Regency. In general, the improvement of the welfare of the people in Coal District does not escape the role of the government, both executive and legislative. The existence of government programs that focus on welfare such as PKH (Keluarga Harapan Program), RTLH (Uninhabitable House) program and with CSR programs that can improve the welfare of the Coal community.

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