



# **IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EXPANSION OF THE TEWEH BARU SUB-DISTRICT FOR THE ACCELERATION OF VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT IN NORTH BARITO REGENCY**

**Abdi Irawan\*, Setia Budhi, Jamaluddin**

Master of Government Science Study Program, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Lambung Mangkurat University, Banjarmasin City, South Kalimantan, Indonesia

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**\*Corresponding author**

## **Abstract**

Regional autonomy needs to be given to the welfare of the community through the empowerment and provision of public services in an effective, efficient, economical and democratic manner. The demand for regional expansion is generally based on the inability of the government to optimally carry out service functions to reach every level of society. The community is divided into positions that are close to the center of government and people who are far from the center of government. This situation also has an influence on the optimization of service implementation. The North Barito Regency Government hopes that the expansion of this sub-district will have a positive impact on accelerating development in rural areas. This study aims to analyze the implementation of the expansion of development by raising the surface of the problem. The type of research chosen is qualitative research. Data were collected through interviews with representative respondents and from field observations. Data were analyzed descriptively. The implementation of the expansion of the Tewehe Baru District to the acceleration of Village Development in North Barito Regency in terms of Government, Public Services, Infrastructure, Economy, Human Resource Development (HR), and Natural Resources Utilization (SDA) is good although it is still far from ideal.

**Keywords:** Qualitative, Implementation, Expansion, Tewehe Baru, Barito Utara

## INTRODUCTION

Entering the reform era, regional expansion or the formation of new autonomous regions has become increasingly widespread since the enactment of Law No. 22 of 1999 concerning Regional Government which was later changed to Law No. 32 of 2004 and is currently being changed back to Law No. 23 of 2014. Regional Government and DPRD as local government administrators. In essence, the same regional government units have the same position as the Regional Government (executive) and DPRD (legislative). Both are distinguished on the basis of functions, duties, authorities, rights and obligations. This requires a good partnership relationship in order to realize good local governance.

Regional autonomy needs to be given to the welfare of the community through empowerment and the provision of public services in an effective, efficient, economical, and democratic manner (Asshiddiqie, 2002). The granting of this regional authority is intended to bring the local government closer to the community as the parties to be served and empowered. The assumption is that the closer the service provider is to the one being served, the better the suitability of the service as expected (Maulana & Larasati, 2017). Of course, this expansion has both positive and negative impacts.

The 1945 Constitution contains the meaning that the Government System of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia provides flexibility to regions to carry out regional autonomy. Regional autonomy itself in its implementation is deemed necessary to emphasize the principles of democracy, community participation, equity and justice, and pay attention to regional potential and diversity. This situation occurs by several factors, including geographical factors (natural resources and area), population, and the condition of public facilities.

The demand for regional expansion is generally based on the inability of the government to optimally carry out service functions to reach every level of society. In addition to the size of the area, the development of population and infrastructure also affects this service. This causes inequality in society. The community is divided into positions that are close to the center of government and people who are far from the center of government. This situation also has an influence on the optimization of service implementation.

In line with this, North Barito Regency has divided sub-districts, from 6 (six) sub-districts to 9 (nine) sub-districts with the North Barito Regency Regulation Number: 4 of 2012 concerning the Establishment of Teweh Baru District, South Teweh District and West Lahei District. So with the expansion, North Barito Regency now has 9 (nine) Districts, 10 (ten) Kelurahan and 93 (ninety three) Villages.

The North Barito Regency Government hopes that this sub-district expansion will have a positive impact on accelerating development, especially in rural areas because so far the North Barito Regency Government assesses that the composition of too many sub-districts and villages in one sub-district will hinder the optimization of sub-district performance in coordinating sub-districts and villages in improving Wheel of Government, Public Service, Development of both Infrastructure and the Economy, Development of Human Resources (HR), and utilization of Natural Resources (SDA).

The problems above can happen, for that it is necessary to deepen knowledge through research on the Implementation of the Expansion of the Teweh Baru District towards the Acceleration of Village Development in North Barito Regency. On this basis, the author is interested in deepening the study of the Implementation of the Expansion of Development by raising the surface of the problem.

## RESEARCH METHOD

The type of research conducted is qualitative research. This research approach is directed at the background and individuals holistically (whole) which descriptively describes the state of the subject and object of research based on the facts that appear or as they are so that certain social phenomena will be carefully measured. This study aims to evaluate the performance of the sub-districts that were divided into public services, then compared with the performance of the sub-districts before the division was carried out. Data were collected through interviews with several respondents including the Village Head, Village Secretary, Head of BPD, Village Local Assistant, District Official, Head of Government Section, Head of PMD Section, Village Assistant, Head of the Social Service for Community and Village Empowerment, Head of Institutional Division, Head of Government Division Village, Head of District Planning, Research and Development Agency, Head of Planning and Budgeting (Relevant Agencies in District or District) in North Barito Regency. Data were analyzed descriptively.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### **District Expansion**

In accordance with Law Number: 22 of 1999 concerning regional government, sub-districts are no longer a regional apparatus but are district apparatuses, therefore the formation of sub-districts, including the division and appointment of officials within it, becomes the authority of the Regent. By implementing the expansion policy, several changes will follow, including: the application of the sub-district organizational structure, the development of sub-district administrative facilities and infrastructure (such as office buildings, computers, mobility facilities, etc.), as well as the delegation of employees from various vertical agencies to the sub-district.

By taking into account the situation, geographic and demographic conditions of North Barito Regency and to further improve services to the community, especially in governance, development, and community development, the North Barito Regency Government has expanded its territory by establishing a new sub-district.

In line with the things mentioned above and to further improve public services in North Barito Regency, the Regional Government issued a new policy in this era of regional autonomy, namely: splitting sub-districts from 6 (six) sub-districts to 9 (nine) sub-districts, while all sub-districts are These are: Central Teweh District, Lahei District, East Teweh District, Montalat District, Gunung Timang District, Gunung Purei District, West Lahei District, South Teweh District, and Teweh Baru District. North Barito Regency with an area: 8,300 Km<sup>2</sup> and with a population: 130,019 people (BPS Kab. Barito Utara 2019).

### **General Condition of Teweh Baru District**

Teweh Baru District is a division of the Central Teweh District, North Barito Regency, with an area of 812.78 Km<sup>2</sup>, consisting of 8 (eight) villages and 2 (two) Kelurahan.

The total area of Teweh Baru District is broken down by village/kelurahan, which can be seen in the following table:

Table 1 Area of Teweh Baru District broken down by Village

No	Village	An area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	Percentase
1	Kelurahan Jingah	117,01	14,40
2	Kelurahan Jambu	110,58	13,61
3	Desa Liang Naga	121,28	14,92
4	Desa Sabuh	99,36	12,22
5	Desa Hajak	48,05	5,91

6	Desa Malawaken	117,72	14,48
7	Desa Sikui	23,00	2,83
8	Desa Panaen	34,97	4,30
9	Desa Liang Buah	93,24	11,47
10	Desa Gandring	47,57	5,85
<b>Total</b>		<b>812,78</b>	<b>100,00</b>

Source: Teweh Baru District in Numbers 2019

While the number and density of the population can be seen in table 2 below.

Table 2 Population Number and Density broken down by Village

No	Village	An Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	Total population	Average Per Km <sup>2</sup>
1	Kelurahan Jingah	117,01	3.154	27
2	Kelurahan Jambu	110,58	3.488	32
3	Desa Liang Naga	121,28	672	6
4	Desa Sabuh	99,36	1.398	14
5	Desa Hajak	48,05	3.220	67
6	Desa Malawaken	117,72	2.193	19
7	Desa Sikui	23,00	2.336	102
8	Desa Panaen	34,97	518	15
9	Desa Liang Buah	93,24	468	5
10	Desa Gandring	47,57	546	11
<b>Total</b>		<b>812,78</b>	<b>17.993</b>	<b>22</b>

Source: Teweh Baru District in Numbers 2019

### **Implementation of the Regional Regulation of North Barito Regency Number: 4 of 2012 concerning the Establishment of the District of Teweh Baru District.**

Regional expansion basically aims to bring the distance between the government as the implementer of public services and the community as the service recipient closer. Regional expansion also aims to make public services more effective and efficient. However, the main objective of the expansion of the territory is to improve the welfare of the people in the expanded area.

Implementation in the implementation of public services for the community. The community as the party being served certainly expects to be able to get maximum service from the parties who have been given the authority to do so. The parties in question are government officials, especially in this case, namely sub-district government officials, including in Teweh Baru District. The expansion of the territory should have gone through considerations in addition to paying attention to the requirements that have been regulated by the government in PP no. 129 of 2000 which has been enhanced by PP No. 17 of 2008 concerning the establishment of an autonomous region.

In this government regulation, it is regulated that the formation of a new autonomous region is possible and must meet the following factors: economic capacity, regional potential, socio-cultural, socio-political, population size, area in addition to other factors, namely security and order, facilities and infrastructure, span of control that allows the implementation of regional autonomy as expected. From the results of interviews conducted, several things were obtained as follows. Ajirni, S.Pd.I, M.AP (52 years), S2 education level, as the Head of Teweh Baru said:

*“After being designated as a new sub-district through the North Barito Regency Regulation Number: 4 of 2012, the residents of Teweh Baru were clearly helped (the distance from the sub-district capital was a service obstacle), because the distance to the office for them to take care of population administration including Family Cards became closer. As a government mandated by the people, we try to carry out our duties to the maximum extent possible in accordance with existing regulations. In serving the community, especially in managing matters relating to*

*population administration, we try to fulfill every need of the community, of course with the existing mechanisms and provisions.” (interview, 9 April 2020).*

In this case, added by Adi Suwarman, S.STP, M.Si (38 years), education level S2, as Secretary of the Teweh Baru District Office said:

*“The establishment of the Teweh Baru District has met the requirements, both technical, administrative and regional requirements. However, in practice, we realize that there are many things that we have to fix and prepare in running the district government, especially in the implementation of public services, where we try our best in terms of providing services to the community because one of the goals of the division of sub-districts is to improve services to the community.” (interview, April 10, 2020).*

Susanto, (37 years old), high school education level, a resident of Teweh Baru said:  
*“Indeed, after there is a sub-district office that is closer as it is now, it is clear that it is easier to take care of letters in the sub-district besides the service being faster, the travel costs in the management have also decreased compared to before the division.” (interview, April 16, 2020).*

## **1. Governance**

The extent to which the process of running the government at the sub-district level is planning, implementation and evaluation, especially those related to the duties and functions of the sub-district. Ajirni, S.Pd.I, M.AP (52 years), education level S2, as the Head of Teweh Baru said that:

*“The government process in Teweh Baru District, in my opinion, is in accordance with what the Government expects, be it the Regional Government or the Provincial Government, because we in running the Government in Teweh Baru District are always guided by the rules issued by both the Regional Government and the Provincial Government.” (interview, April 9, 2020)*

Further added by District Secretary Adi Suwarman, S.STP, M.Si (38 years) said:  
*“All PNS/ASN in Teweh Baru District carry out their respective duties and functions in accordance with Regional Regulations that regulate the duties and functions of the Camat, District Secretary, Section Head, Head of Sub-Division to Staff.” (interview, April 10, 2020)*

Likewise, the Head of the Social Welfare and Development Section of the Teweh Baru District, Ignasius Drajad (45 years old) said:

*“Each Sub-District and Village quickly conducts village and village development deliberation activities. This is important because so far the preparation of development planning documents has been hampered by the slow submission of documents that will be brought for the ratification process in the sub-district area and then forwarded to the district.” (interview, 13 April 2020).*

## **2. Public Service**

In the process of public service, it must refer to applicable service standards by providing maximum service to the community or commonly referred to as excellent service. The Head of Teweh Baru Ajirni, S.Pd.I, M.AP (52 years old) said:

*“The Teweh Baru District Office in terms of Public Servants has prepared a special place complete with facilities and officers commonly referred to as Integrated Servants (PATEN).” (interview, April 9, 2020).*



Solehah, (57 years old), high school education level, Head of Public Service. Implementation of the division of the Teweh Baru District on public services carried out by sub-district government officials to the community, Solehah said:

*“Our coordination with other agencies is better, faster. In the process of making a family card, there are not many requirements, as for the requirements that must be provided by the community, only a certificate from the village head/lurah, marriage certificate, and filling out an application form for making a family card provided by the sub-district government, then the sub-district government continues the application for making a card. Family, in this case at the Department of Population and Civil Registration of North Barito Regency. We are also assisted by sub-district staff who coordinate with the Lurah and Village Heads, including other licensing issues which we have always controlled.”* (interview, April 13, 2020).

The process of making a family card to completion takes 3 days, but so that the process can be made quickly, the community can make it directly at the Civil Registration Office of North Barito Regency. Of course, as a government, we are trying our best in accordance with existing regulations to serve every need of the community as well as possible.

Basori (30 years), one of the staff of the Teweh Baru sub-district office said:

*“In providing services to the community, we always do it as well as possible by not making it difficult for every community who needs our services, in the service process related to population administration, regarding Family Cards, for example, the community only needs to provide the following conditions: a certificate from the village head, marriage certificate, and fill out the application form for making a family card provided by the sub-district, and in the existing services we do not charge administrative fees.”* (interview, April 13, 2020).

Almi (31 years old) a resident of Teweh Baru said:

*“The service provided to me by the sub-district officer in my opinion is good, where when I provide the administrative requirements for making a complete Family Card, the officer swiftly serves me by immediately giving me a form to fill out and giving directions on how to do it.”* fill out the form properly so that there are no mistakes in filling it out.” (interview, 20 April 2020).

From the results of interviews conducted with Abul (29 years old), one of the staff of the Teweh Baru Sub-district:

*“When the community is about to make a family card, the officers/officers immediately notify the existing requirements and the process that will be passed by the community, so that the community will know and understand the services they need, in addition to how the officers/officers always inform the public. regarding the types of services and what the community must provide, for example in making a family card, the community must provide a certificate from the village head, a marriage certificate, and later will fill out a family card application form.”* (interview, April 13, 2020).

Interview conducted on Citra (30 years), a member of the community;

*“When he was going to take care of the administrative process for making a Family Card, at the Teweh Baru District office, he said: “The attitude shown by the officers there, by giving greetings that signify an attitude of friendship, and also how to say words when communicating with the community, and also the way the service is carried out when the community is not clear and understands the requirements needed, with a polite attitude with good speech, the officer also*

*gives a good explanation and the community feels comfortable feeling that they are valued and respected through the attitude shown” (interview, 20 April 2020).*

### **3. Infrastructure and Economy**

Basically, improving the construction of road infrastructure, bridges and liaisons between villages is very helpful in the community running its business so that it can improve the community's economy (Nur, 2015).

Regarding Infrastructure and Economic Development, the Head of Teweh Baru Ajirni, S.Pd.I, M.AP (52 years old) said that:

*“All sub-districts and villages in the Teweh Baru District already have road and bridge access, but there are several villages whose road access has not yet been paved but can still be used.” (interview, April 9, 2020).*

In this case, added by District Secretary Adi Suwarman, S.STP, M.Si (38 years) said:  
*“Besides roads and bridges in Teweh Baru District, almost all sub-districts and villages have superior income and market facilities for the buying and selling process, making it easier for the community to market and buy basic daily needs.” (interview, 10 April 2020).*

The opinion above is also in line with the statement, Dika (40 years) a resident of the New Teweh community said:

*“We feel that as long as there are access roads, bridges and market facilities in the Kelurahan and Desa, our economy will improve because all the merchandise we sell in the market can be sold by means of a transportation process using existing road and bridge access.” (interview, April 16, 2020).*

### **4. Development of Human Resources (HR)**

In an effort to advance an area, it must also be accompanied by the development of adequate Human Resources (HR), meaning that at the kelurahan and village levels the community at least has a basic level of education (Nurillah & Muid, 2014).

From the results of interviews conducted, several things were obtained as follows. Ajirni, S.Pd.I, M.AP (52 years), education level S2, as the Head of Teweh Baru said:

*“Of all the Kelurahan and Villages in the Teweh Baru Sub-district, all of them have facilities and teaching staff at the elementary school level and out of 10 (ten) sub-districts and villages throughout the Teweh Baru sub-district, only 3 (three) villages do not have facilities and teaching staff at the same level. Junior High Schools even have 1 (one) Kelurahan and 1 (one) Village that has Facilities and Teaching Personnel at the level of High School.” (interview, April 9, 2020).*

Solehah, (57 years old), high school education level, Head of Public Service. Based on the results of interviews to find out how the implementation of the expansion of the Teweh Baru District in terms of Human Resource Development (HR) said:

*“According to the data we have, in addition to all Kelurahan and Desa, they already have facilities and teaching staff at the elementary level and some already have facilities and teaching staff at the junior and senior secondary level. According to our data, the number of students is increasing every year.” (interview, April 13 2020).*

Susanto, (37 years old), high school education level, a resident of Teweh Baru said:

*"Now we, the community, feel helped by the facilities and educators at our place, so we don't have to worry about sending our children to school, compared to before, if we wanted to send our children to school, we had to go to a neighboring village or village"* (interview, 16 April 2020).

## **5. Utilization of Natural Resources (SDA)**

Demography is an opportunity and a challenge in managing natural resources in archipelagic countries (Umar, 2018). With the licensing process carried out by the sub-district, indirectly the potential for natural resources in the area is explored. Ajirmi, S.Pd.I, M.AP (52 years), education level S2, as the Head of Teweh Baru said that:

*"The sub-district office has so far been in charge of the licensing process in which the permit covers all businesses such as mining, plantations, trade and so on."* (interview, April 9, 2020).

Further added by District Secretary Adi Suwarman, S.STP, M.Si (38 years) said:

*"The licensing process carried out at the sub-district office is a process of delegating part of the district's authority to the sub-district so that the resources in the area can be properly registered because it is believed that the sub-district is closer and knows the area."* (interview, 10 April 2020).

Likewise, the Head of the Public Service Section of the Teweh Baru District, Sholeha (57 years old) said:

*"In a day we receive 2-3 permit applications, which we will process according to the provisions in which the permit application comes from all businesses, including mining, plantations, trade and so on."* (interview, April 13, 2020).

## **CONCLUSION**

The implementation of the expansion of the Teweh Baru District to the acceleration of Village Development in North Barito Regency in terms of Government, Public Services, Infrastructure, Economy, Human Resource Development (HR), and Natural Resources Utilization (SDA) is good although it is still far from ideal. Each sub-district quickly conducts sub-district development deliberation activities. This is important because so far the preparation of development planning documents has been hampered by the slow submission of documents to be brought for the ratification process in the Regency area. Improving services to the community such as identification cards, family cards, recommendations and permits. Increasing the construction of road infrastructure, bridges, markets, schools and connecting roads between villages so that the sub-district budget can be absorbed properly and on target so that the wheels of business run smoothly so that it can improve the community's economy. Of all the sub-districts and villages in the Teweh Baru District, all of them have facilities and teaching staff at the elementary school level and out of 10 (ten) sub-districts and villages throughout the Teweh Baru district, only 3 (three) villages do not have school-level facilities and teaching staff. In Junior High School there is even 1 (one) Kelurahan and 1 (one) Village which has Facilities and Teaching Personnel at the level of High School. Exploring the potential of Natural Resources through a fast and precise licensing process.



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